

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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Thomas and Esther Smith House

other names/site number Mathew Noble House

2. Location

street & number 251 North West Street n/a not for publication

city or town Agawam n/a vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Hampden code 013 zip code 01030

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Betsy Friedberg National Register Director
Signature of certifying official/Title Cara Metz, Executive Director Date May 3, 2005
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- Action
☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

Signature of the Keeper

Date of

Patrick Anders

6/2/2005

Name of Property Thomas and Esther Smith House

County and State Hampshire, Massachusetts

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply) (Check only one box)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal
☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>

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=House

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Georgian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE CONCRETE
walls WOOD/Weatherboard

roof ASPHALT
other _____

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetThomas and Esther Smith House
Agawam (Hampden), MASection number 7 Page 1

The Thomas and Esther Smith House is located in the Feeding Hills section of the town of Agawam, Massachusetts. Feeding Hills, so named for its bountiful soils, is an agricultural plain approximately five miles west of the Connecticut River at the eastern foot of Provin Mountain. The Smith House is on a one-acre lot in a neighborhood of 19th century farmhouses and 20th century suburban homes; on its immediate north is a farmhouse that dates ca. 1798. Although the houses of the streetscape line North West Road in a fairly tight alignment, fields extend to the east and west to maintain the area's agricultural feeling. **(Photograph No. 11)** The house is set back slightly from North West Road and is oriented to the road and to the east. West of the house is open agricultural land in active cultivation; it is shaded by maple trees on its south side yard, and is screened by overgrown rhododendron bushes and saplings on its north. On the south in the area of the side yard adjacent to the ell is a 20th century, raised flowerbed with fieldstone perimeters. **(Photograph No. 2)**

The Thomas and Esther Smith House is a 1½ story, vernacular Georgian style house with a gambrel roof. **(Photograph No. 1)** It is noteworthy that the lower angle of the gambrel roof ends in a modest kick eave. The main block of the house is three bays wide and two bays deep and has a large center chimney. Attached to the west elevation of the house is a 1½ story, gable roofed ell **(Photograph No. 2)**. There are gable end overhangs on north and south elevations of the house **(Photograph No. 3)**. It is clapboard sided on the east, north, and south elevations; clapboards are attached with hand forged nails. The exposed portion of the west elevation of the house has a broad weatherboard siding. A wide skirt board on north, east, and south elevations that has a narrow drip edge provides a broad visual base to the exterior. The ell has a combination of narrow clapboards and wide weatherboards on its three elevations **(Photograph Nos. 1 & 2)**. The roofs of the house and ell are asphalt shingled and the low foundations of the house are fieldstone. **(Photograph No. 4)** Foundations of the ell are brick and concrete block. There is a parged brick hatchway to the basement on the south side of the main block of the house.

The Smith House was constructed as a plank frame house **(Photograph No. 4)**. In place of studs between the post-and-beam-framing members, wide planks, 1-2" thick, were laid vertically from sill to plate and were recently exposed when several rows of weatherboard and sheathing were removed on the west elevation. Spaced about two inches apart, the planks have nogging between them, some of which is still in place. The boards that are about 12-15" wide are pinned into the sill through holes drilled at their base, and each plank is scribe ruled to take a particular position. Horizontal sheathing covers the planks for an intermediate layer, followed by the clapboard finish. According to J. Frederick Kelly in *The Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut*, plank framing was not an uncommon technique in the Connecticut River valley during the period he examined, although the presence of an intermediate horizontal sheathing layer and the scribing are not part of his discussion.

The upper section of the gambrel roof is a constructed as a principal rafter roof. There are thirteen pairs of rafters: six on each side of the chimney and one butting it. The rafters have hewn joints that are pinned together and each pair is matched with its scribe rule markings on the north face. Rafters are let into the main purlins of the gambrel roof, although many have slipped from their mortise joints. End girts on both north and south appear to have been reused, as there are unused mortise holes visible. Above the end girts, in the gable fields, there is horizontal sheathing visible in the attic. Vertical planks for the second story interior walls are sandwiched between the chimney girts and ceiling lath and rise above the girts.

The main entry to the house on the east elevation is a Georgian, double-leaf door, a configuration found in high style Connecticut River valley door surrounds from the 1750s through the Revolution **(Photograph No. 1)**. The doors on the exterior have two, feathered, raised panels beneath two lights on each leaf – an unusual instance of integral transom lights. As exterior doors, they were constructed two-layers thick with vertical boards on the interior held together with battens. On the exterior, the doorway has a simple architrave surround formed by a plane enframingent with a moulding

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetThomas and Esther Smith House
Agawam (Hampden), MASection number 7 Page 2

strip at its outside edge. A large fieldstone block with concrete top acts as a stoop to reach the slightly elevated entry. A secondary entry to the house is into the south elevation of the ell through a porch on five irregularly spaced posts. (Photograph No. 2) This entry has a stock surround and is reached by two steps of stacked brownstone blocks. A third entry is at the west elevation of the ell, and a fourth on its north side (Photograph No. 3).

Windows vary in the main block of the house and three muntin profiles are found. The two south first floor windows of the hall are 12/12. The lower sash has been replaced in the 20th century, but the upper sash has a modified convex Georgian muntin (commonly found 1790-1830) and glass panes that have colored with age. On the east elevation windows are 6/6 and concave muntin profiles (commonly found 1795-1850) indicate that they are early 19th century. On the second floor north and south elevations have double moveable sash windows of 12/12, with the convex Federal muntin profiles (found most commonly from 1830-1860). All the Federal Era window types have the imperfections of cylinder glass, mostly in the upper sash. On the west wall a pair of 1/1 double hung sash, ca. 1900, has been inserted in the kitchen adjacent to the porch.

Fenestration of the ell is irregular and asymmetrical. On the south there are three bays: one containing a 6/2 double hung sash and two bays of 6-light fixed sash above an opening that is closed by wood inserts. The sills of the latter two openings are at porch floor level. Replacement windows are found on the west and north elevations of the ell. There is a 6/6 window in the ell kitchen on the north wall.

The plan of the center chimney house is a four-room type - commonly constructed in the region during the Georgian Period (1750-1776) and less commonly through the Federal Period up to about 1800 - with a hall or keeping room, and a parlor making up the two front rooms, separated by a vestibule or porch that contains a dogleg-run stair to the second floor; the rear rooms are a kitchen that occupies $\frac{3}{4}$ of the width of the house and a small, south-exposed bedroom. A second enclosed staircase leading to the second floor separates the kitchen from the bedroom, and extends to the basement. The center chimney opens to fireplaces in the hall, parlor and kitchen. The fireplaces in the two front rooms are shallow (Photograph No. 6); the opening in the kitchen is deep and accommodates a rear wall bake oven and beneath it a typical dry-storage safe (Photograph No. 5). The oven has been coated with a layer of cement on its interior. The position of the bake oven at the rear of the fireplace, rather than the later position to the side of the opening, is either very conservative or suggests a date prior to the last quarter of the 18th century. Mortar in the first floor level of the chimney is clay. At second floor and attic levels the chimney has been rebuilt, but its size and configuration were maintained. In the parlor and hall the brick fireplace lintel is laid in a chevron pattern (Photograph No. 6). In the kitchen the lintel was rebuilt in a soldier row supported by a metal lintel piece (Photograph No. 5). Crane hardware is found in the hall fireplace.

Identically patterned, raised and feathered paneling ornaments the fireplace wall in each of the front rooms (Photograph No. 6). To the left of the fireplace from floor to ceiling there are three stacked panels. The upper panel opens to a cupboard. Then across the fireplace opening are four equally sized panels. On the right of the opening an upper and lower panel on H and winged hinges each opens to a cupboard space. In the narrow space above the cupboards and the following door opening are two long horizontal panels. In the hall the overmantel includes a mantelpiece shelf. There is none in the parlor. In both rooms there is a narrow molding that surrounds the door and double cupboards. Small sections of paneling have been cut out in both the hall and parlor at the fireplace wall.

Both hall and parlor have horizontal board wainscotting on the other three walls, topped by a molded rail, below plaster walls and plaster ceiling. Flared corner posts have been boxed in these rooms as well. Doors of both the hall and parlor are flat, four-panel doors with strap hinges. In the hall there is a hand wrought latch commonly used through the 18th century, on the door to the kitchen and a wrought latch (more often used from 1800) into the porch. Both parlor doors have hand-wrought latches.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetThomas and Esther Smith House
Agawam (Hampden), MASection number 7 Page 3

The paneling is quite different in the kitchen. Here vertical and horizontal beaded sheathing decorates the entire length of the fireplace wall in the kitchen with a single raised panel section across the width of the fireplace (**Photograph No. 5**). On the fireplace wall the sheathing does not extend to the second level flooring in a consistent height, but was concealed behind a plaster ceiling that has since been removed. Beaded horizontal sheathing covers the north wall and ghosts of lath and plaster that had at one time been laid on top of the paneling are still visible (**Photograph No. 8**). The wood panels on this and the west walls measure at widths of up to 19". The paneling above the fireplace was oiled giving it a darker appearance. There is a short stretch of beadboard that was probably installed beneath the inserted windows at the time of their installation on the west wall.

A wooden painted cupboard is attached to the west wall of the kitchen on its north end. From the cupboard to the opposite wall, in a position often occupied by a buttery wall, there is the ghost of a partition on the floor; the former door opening is at the cupboard (**Photograph No. 8**).

In this room a door leading from the original kitchen to the ell kitchen is two-layer, with vertical and horizontal boards on its respective sides (**Photograph No. 8**). As is the case throughout much of the rest of the house, the door has strap hinges and a latch. The kitchen ceiling reveals second floor joists. Most of these joists are unusually narrow being about 3" wide, with three in the more usual 6" width spaced evenly among them (**Photograph No. 8**).

The kitchen stairway to the second floor is enclosed with vertical beaded boards. The south side of the enclosure forms the inner wall of the first floor bedroom. This small room has plaster walls and ceiling, a wide wood baseboard, and a wooden closet extending from its southeast corner. The corner flared post is cased. The door is a flat, four-panel door. There is a wood partition that separates the bedroom from the hall on the east.

The porch stairway to the second floor has a wooden apron that opens to a closet space beneath the stairs (**Photograph No. 7**). The stairway has a short run of balustrade 17 1/2" high composed of narrow, square posts and a molded handrail. The steep stairs have risers 8 1/4" high and treads 7 3/4" deep. On the wall at the turning of the treads are several wood panels that are currently fixed in place, but when open would give access to the chimney enclosure space. A simple post and rail encloses the stair opening at the second floor (**Photograph No. 9**).

The first room in the ell is a kitchen whose interior finishes date from the 1930s-40s. It is at the same floor level as the main house's first floor and is reached from the ell porch or a door on the north side of the room. There is a linoleum sheet on the floor and walls and ceiling above the wainscoting are beaverboard fastened by wooden strips. An interior door on the west wall opens to a set of stairs downward to the ell first floor level and also rise to the second floor from a landing. This section of the ell was altered to serve as a two-story apartment. It has a concrete floor at the first level and is divided into a bathroom and several utility rooms, with a sink and pantry shelving on its south wall. There is an exterior door on the west end of the first floor. The ell second floor has two bedrooms with wood paneling. Windows are replacements and floors are carpeted.

The second floor of the main block of the house is divided into four bedrooms separated at the chimney by center spaces into which the stairs land. On the eastern side of the second floor, the center room is unfinished to reveal the gambrel roof construction and full interior height of the chimney. On the western side the walls of the center space have been covered with cardboard boxes as insulation. Finishes in the four chambers are two-coat plaster on accordion lath on ceilings and exterior walls. Floors are random width, unfinished wood.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetThomas and Esther Smith House
Agawam (Hampden), MASection number 7 Page 4

The hall chamber at the southeast corner of the house has a board and batten door with cast-iron latches and butt hinges on its two doors (**Photograph No. 9**). A third door on the interior wall, probably opened to allow heat from the chimney into the room, is a single board with a narrow added strip. Door surrounds are all plain. A surface mounted electrical line leads to a wall light fixture on the room's west wall.

The chamber at the northeast corner of the house is divided from the kitchen chamber by a plaster wall. This room's purlin post has been boxed, as has the summer beam on its dividing partition. Sash in the room is 12/12, double hung. The door nearer the stairs is board and batten construction. The interior wall in the bedroom chamber, or southwest room, is wood, and fragments of floral wallpaper are found here in two layers.

The kitchen chamber or northwest room also has wallpaper remnants on its plaster walls and has an entry to the ell that was altered to allow a door (now removed) to be inserted in the gambrel roof. The framing for the door has been removed. Purlin and braces are exposed in this room at the ell entry.

The post and beam ell attic is entered through the northwest room. Its principal rafter roof structure is visible and members are sleepers. The second floor ceiling protrudes into the attic space above its east end floor level and effectively blocks the attic space. Metal dogs at each side attach the ell to the main block of the house.

There is a basement under the south half of the house and a crawl space under the north half. Sleepers run in an east-west direction in the crawl space on the north half of the house and they run in a north-south direction in the south half of the house. There is no basement under the ell. Rather, steps down from the ell's kitchen lead to a lower room whose floor follows a natural slope of the land, giving 2/3 of the length of the ell a 2½ story elevation.

Southwest of the house is a shingled, one-story garage with a front-gable roof (**Photograph No. 11**). The garage is two bays wide and each bay is enclosed with double leaf, crossbuck doors that have cast iron strap hinges. There are two, 12-light, fixed sashes reused in the garage; one is on the north and one on the south elevations. It has fieldstone footings and an asphalt shingle roof. On the north side of the garage are five uprooted gravestones marked with the names "Ned", "Tip Top", "Old Mother", and others. These are horse and pet graves rescued from an animal cemetery in the Feeding Hills neighborhood and moved to the property in the 1990s.

A relic of the Smith family ownership of the two Smith houses on one piece of property is a pre-1850 barn northwest of the house (**Photograph No. 10**). Now on the lot of the Thomas and Esther Smith house, for many years it belonged to the Joseph Smith House on the north and was reached by a right-of-way recorded in its deed. This barn has openings on both gable end and longitudinal elevation, so it is both New England and English in style. Siding is both horizontal and vertical. There is a fixed, 12-light sash in the east gable end. Fieldstone foundations extending west from the barn, which would double its size, reveal that the barn has been shortened.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are recorded on the Smith House property, sites may be present. Eight sites are known in the general area (within one mile). The house is located on a well drained, level to moderately sloping stream terrace east of the Still Brook headwaters. The brook is located slightly over 1,000 feet from the house on an outwash plain at the eastern base of Provin Mountain. The area lies within the Farmington River drainage. Most known sites in the general area are found in similar environmental locations as the Smith House. Given the above information, the small size of the nominated property, and historic land use, a low to moderate potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources on the Smith House property.

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Thomas and Esther Smith House
Agawam (Hampden), MA**

Section number 7 Page 5

There is a high potential for locating historic archaeological resources on the Smith House property. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate artifacts and archaeological features related to house construction and renovation since ca. 1750. Similar research might locate structural evidence of barns and outbuildings associated with agricultural, domestic, or manufacturing activities that may have occurred on the property. Archaeological evidence of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) should also exist.

(end)

Name of Property Thomas and Esther Smith House

County and State Hampshire, MA

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ Preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ Previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ Designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1750-ca. 1850

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

The Thomas and Esther Smith House, Agawam, is individually eligible for the National Register under criterion C and is significant architecturally as an unusually intact example of 18th century building practices. While its construction history and exact date are not fully understood, the vernacular Georgian-style residence is a rare surviving example of mid- to late-18th century Connecticut River Valley design and materials. The period of significance, ca. 1750 to ca. 1850, reflects the house's use by the Smith family as the centerpiece of their once-extensive family farm. The history of land ownership for the Smith family property – its assembly by grant and purchase, its speculative trade, and familial division – is a model for the history of typical land transfers of the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries, which has resulted in the property today having been vastly reduced to only a single acre of land.

As a ca. 1757-1790 farmhouse, the Smith House is one of the few remaining resources from the 18th century agricultural past of Feeding Hills. The history of its residents represents the long history of farming of this section of Agawam, well into the 20th century, and the shift into working outside the community that its later owners made is representative of the pattern of suburban development that occurred throughout the town. The mid 19th century barn that stands on the property is a remnant of that history; associated with a member of the Smith family who did not actually reside in the nominated residence but in a house nearby, it remains with the house after decades of land division. A typical example of the modest and once-common outbuildings that supported small-scale farming practices in mid 19th century New England, the barn, though deteriorated, is considered to contribute to the property's architectural significance.

The property retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and it is of local significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetThomas and Esther Smith House
Agawam (Hampden), MASection number 8 Page 1

The Thomas and Esther Smith House, Agawam, is individually eligible for the National Register under criterion C and is significant architecturally as an unusually intact example of 18th century building practices. While its construction history and exact date are not fully understood, the vernacular Georgian-style residence is a rare surviving example of mid- to late-18th century Connecticut River Valley design and materials. The period of significance, ca. 1750 to ca. 1850, reflects the house's use by the Smith family as the centerpiece of their once-extensive family farm. The history of land ownership for the Smith family property – its assembly by grant and purchase, its speculative trade, and familial division – is a model for the history of typical land transfers of the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries, which has resulted in the property today having been vastly reduced to only a single acre of land.

As a ca. 1757-1790 farmhouse, the Smith House is one of the few remaining resources from the 18th century agricultural past of Feeding Hills. The history of its residents represents the long history of farming of this section of Agawam, well into the 20th century, and the shift into working outside the community that its later owners made is representative of the pattern of suburban development that occurred throughout the town. The mid 19th century barn that stands on the property is a remnant of that history; associated with a member of the Smith family who did not actually reside in the nominated residence but in a house nearby, it remains with the house after decades of land division. A typical example of the modest and once-common outbuildings that supported small-scale farming practices in mid 19th century New England, the barn, though deteriorated, is considered to contribute to the property's architectural significance.

The property retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and it is of local significance.

Plantation Period (1620-1675)

The banks on both sides of the Connecticut River in the area of Agawam and Springfield were occupied by a Native American group known as the Agawams during the Plantation Period. Their territory extended from the south around Enfield Falls, Connecticut, as far north as South Hadley, and a palisaded Native American village is known to have been on the east side of the river in Springfield. Attracted to the area by accounts given by Native Americans, William Pynchon sent a scouting party in 1635 to assess its trading potential. Reports confirmed the availability of beaver fur, so a group of investors known as Proprietors, led by Pynchon, in 1636 contracted for a new Plantation. Pynchon initially chose the west side of the river in Agawam as the nucleus of the settlement. He was however to change his mind and move it to the east bank because the west was "so incombered with Indians" the settlers would "lose half the benefits" from trespassing. Agawam then became the Plantation's common land for pasture and tilling. The area of Agawam Center was laid out as the "inner commons" and that of Feeding Hills was designated as the "outer commons". The property of the Smith House was in the outer commons and presumably was traversed by Native American Agawams.

Colonial Period (1675-1775)

The Plantation Period ended with King Philip's War, which resulted in the majority of Native American Agawams being killed or dispersed and indirectly opened the commons to more active English settlement. That a significant number remained is suggested, in fact, in a letter in the State Archives indicating that John Pynchon in 1689/90 was "authorized to find a place for the Indians of Hampshire County to live during the present war". By 1707 conflict had subsided and land in the outer commons was granted in ten-acre lots to men over 21 years in age. The settlers who came raised mixed grain and livestock. They arrived slowly and grants continued to be issued over a period of time. One of the later petitioners for a grant was Mathew Noble who in 1714 asked the Proprietors for and was granted "about ten or fifteen acres of land" south of the Agawam (Westfield) River and next to land he already owned. Noble agreed to set up his homestead on this additional land and by 1727 he had assembled approximately 225 acres in Westfield and Springfield, acreage that included the land of the Smith House. Noble built his homestead with a house and barn and an orchard in a

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetThomas and Esther Smith House
Agawam (Hampden), MASection number 8 Page 2

location that was described in the 1714 grant application as being south of Goose Pond and near Block Brook. Although there has been alteration to the land, Goose Pond still may be located after rainfall north of the Smith House, and the earliest map of the area, the West Springfield map of 1795, indicates a stream at the foot of the Provin Mountains in what was then Westfield, also north of the Smith House. The stream leads to the Westfield River in the northwest section of what was to become Agawam.

Mathew Noble was about 46 years old at the time of his grant request and ten years later at the time of his father's death he was described in the elder Noble's will as owning property adjacent to his father's in Westfield. Mathew and his wife Hannah Dewey had ten children who were recorded as having been born in Westfield prior to the grant. Noble began selling land almost as soon as he acquired it, beginning in 1717 when he sold 25 acres to John Ashley. Noble left Agawam for Sheffield for the year of 1726, presumably to set up a farm. He returned in 1727 to sell the remaining 200 acres to Ashley, then he and Hannah moved with their family permanently to Sheffield.

John Ashley, a Westfield resident at the time of the sale, was a relative of the Nobles by marriage, and a land speculator who was also active in land sales in Sheffield. He turned around and re-sold the 200 acres a month later to John Mixer from Suffield, Connecticut. Until this time, deeds describe the land as having one house, barn, and an orchard on it and that it was cultivated. Mixer held on to it for four years but continued to live in Suffield, then formally divided it in 1731 between his two sons: John, Jr. and George, who were already using some of it as pasture and meadow. From deed descriptions, it is probable that the section given to George included the lot on which the Smith house is located, while his brother John got the Mathew Noble homestead north of it.

Describing himself as a "husbandman" and as living in Springfield (Agawam) John Mixer, Jr. sold his and George's land in 1757 to Thomas Smith, Jr., a carpenter and housewright, and bought a portion of the land back again in 1758 from Smith. The 1758 deed mentions a parcel on the Westfield to Suffield Road "where Mixer's home and barn stand that extends to where Mixer now lives and a second parcel that contains a dwelling house barn and orcharding." The Westfield to Suffield Road is what today is North West Road. Clearly the same wording is always used for the second parcel and refers to Mathew Noble's homestead, but the first parcel on what was to become North West Road mentions two houses associated with Mixer, giving the earliest possible documented date for the Smith House as pre-1757 when it could have been built by George Mixer.

Thomas Smith's occupation as carpenter and housewright and the date of his ownership of the land from 1757/8-1793 make him a probable builder of the house, either for himself or for Mixer. A 2002 dendrochronology study by William Flynt of Old Deerfield, Massachusetts has determined that two of the hard pine structural members from the attic date from 1789. Additional samples of oak are yet to be dated and additional samples are to be taken from structural members in the main frame. Unless there is conflicting dating from additional samples, the house will be tentatively dated ca. 1757-1790, a span of time including the ownership of George Mixer and Thomas and Esther Smith.

During Smith's ownership, Agawam and West Springfield, which had been two parishes of Springfield, were merged in 1774 into the single town of West Springfield. As the map of 1795 shows, North West Road was in place as the sole north-south route from Connecticut in this section of town, and that Springfield Street and North Streets were the two east-west connectors. This was a period during which Agawam and Feeding Hills supplied produce that was sent to Boston, Hartford, and the West Indies through Springfield, and as a farmer Thomas Smith would have contributed to the trade.

Federal Period (1775-1830)

The property was to remain in the Smith family's hands, albeit with lesser acreage, until 1843. It went from Thomas and Esther Smith to their son Joseph Smith (wife Huldah) in 1793, and prior to 1798 Thomas, Jr., and Esther Smith, were living in the house that he had built next door to it on the north. The Massachusetts and Maine Direct Tax Census of 1798

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetThomas and Esther Smith House
Agawam (Hampden), MASection number 8 Page 3

confirms the two Smiths living in the same area. Joseph and Huldah Smith have the house and 40 perches of land evaluated at \$218.75 and Thomas Smith - listed each time in sequence with Joseph - had solely a house valued at \$125 which suggests that he had built his house next door on the same property earlier than the 1798 census date or the 1802 date traditionally given to it. In addition to these houses and Joseph's acreage surrounding his house, each man owned separate acreage. Joseph Smith had 20 acres valued at \$500 and Thomas Smith had 40 acres valued at \$950. The tax census evaluations place these two houses above average in value in the parish.

In 1812 Joseph Smith passed the house to his son Reuben, who owned it until 1843. There were eight people living in the Reuben Smith house in 1840: his wife Laura was one of five females listed in the house ranging in age from 10-90 and three men, the latter all farming. Laura and Reuben had no children of their own, however, so there were two men living in as laborers. It is probable that the ell was attached to the main block of the house during Reuben and Laura Smiths's ownership (**Photograph No. 2**).

Farmers in Feeding Hills during the Federal Period mainly raised beef and dairy cattle that they sold locally with surpluses being sold for export. The existence of the livestock barn, at one time twice its current size, between the two Smith houses indicates that the Smiths raised livestock and were dairymen in all likelihood (**Photograph No. 10**).

Early Industrial Period (1830-1870)

By 1831 when the map of J. Lathrop was drawn, North West Road south of the Agawam River to the Smith House - formerly part of the two hundred acres of Mathew Noble followed by John Ashley, George and John Mixer - was developed with fifteen farms and a school.

After the Smith family, the Parks family owned the property and farmed the land from 1843 to 1912, although by 1904 the house itself was on a one-acre lot. First owners among the Parks were Moses (b.1785) and Nancy Avery (1790-1881) who cultivated sixty acres in the 1840s into the 1860s, although they legally passed the house and forty acres to Oscar A. Parks in 1852. All three Parks were living in the house in 1860 and Oscar is listed as a farm laborer, Reuben as farmer. Oscar Parks (1830-1910) was single and was consistently listed in directories after 1860 as a farmer. During this period tobacco became a staple crop in Agawam and between 1855 and 1865 commercial tobacco grew from 23 acres to 105 acres. There is a tobacco barn to the rear of the Thomas Smith house next door indicating that tobacco was raised here.

In 1855 Agawam was incorporated as a town.

Late Industrial Period (1870-1915)

In 1894 the atlas of Hampden County shows that Oscar Parks owned both this property and a second farmstead across the street (now gone). From fifteen farms in 1831, the street in 1894 has 21 houses north of the Smith House to the Agawam River. At Oscar's death in 1910 the house passed to relatives and stood vacant for several years until sold to a broker, Theodore F. Dwight. Dwight bought and resold it to Delmore and Mary Hawthorne within a few days in 1912. The Hawthornes had a large family - once again eight people were living in the house in 1928 - and for the first time in the house's history, its occupants were not devoted solely to farming. Delmore was a laborer who worked in Hartford, Connecticut. Robert, Milton and Ellsworth Hawthorne (probably sons) who lived at this address also held jobs outside farming. Robert was employed in Hartford; Milton worked first in West Springfield then at the Springfield Water Works; and Ellsworth owned the Hawthorne Radio and Television store on Southwick Street in Feeding Hills. In 1938 the Works Progress Administration mapped the topography, soils, and buildings of Agawam. They noted the Smith House as a farmstead whose surrounding fields were in hay and market garden produce. The slopes of Provin Mountain were timbered. The Hawthornes kept chickens, as a chicken coop was demolished in 1962 at the time of the house's sale. During the Hawthornes's ownership, the ell kitchen was furnished and finished off with the beaverboard and the garage was constructed (**Photograph No. 11**).

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetThomas and Esther Smith House
Agawam (Hampden), MASection number 8 Page 4

The change from purely agricultural homestead use of the house corresponds to the change in Agawam from a rural agricultural community to a suburb of Springfield. The advent of the streetcar, followed by car and bus service, allowed people to live in Agawam and to work in the city. In Feeding Hills, suburbanization was visible as roadside lots were divided off from the large fields, and new construction began to fill in the streetscapes. Whereas development in Agawam Center consumed the fields with new roads, on North West Street the development was largely limited to roadside lots and much of the land has remained open as fields behind the margins of development (**Photograph No. 11**).

Ellsworth Hawthorne inherited the house after his parents's deaths and lived there in 1950s and early 60s as its owner, sharing with Robert and Milton. He sold the house to John R. Rosenberg in 1962. According to Agawam directories, the house stood vacant for six to eight years, then by 1970 Rosenberg moved into it. He was vice principal at the Tatham School and lived in Springfield in 1965, later becoming a teacher in the West Springfield schools. Within five years (1975, according to the directory of that year) the house was listed as a summer home, although this may actually have been the case since 1962. Alterations to the ell to create an apartment, and alterations to the main house such as removal of the plaster ceiling and walls in the kitchen, cement coating the beehive oven, rebuilding the upper portion of the chimney date from the Rosenberg period. Rosenberg was actively interested in the house, gathering deeds to establish its history. Following his death, the house was bought in 2002 by the Agawam Historical Association. It is currently being studied by the Association prior to developing a preservation plan.

Architecture

The Thomas and Esther Smith House is the work of a housewright of whom we may make a few observations. First, it is clear that he traveled in the Connecticut River valley and appreciated the Georgian door surrounds and architectural presentation of the high style houses in the region. This appreciation is expressed in the main entry to the house, which is a vernacular, simplified expression of the Connecticut River valley surround with its breadth, panelled double leaf doors and integral transom lights (Photograph No. 1). A modest presentation of the house is accomplished by its placement on a slight rise that is emphasized by the wide skirt board and drip edge that form a raised base. In his travels the housewright was introduced to a form of the gambrel roof that had a kick, or flared, eaves. Favored by the Dutch, this form was found in nearby upstate New York in a pronounced form and more modestly in a few examples extant today in Connecticut. Taken together, these were enhancements made to a relatively simple house of 1½ stories that was only three bays wide. So, within a limited budget he yet made the house stylistically distinctive.

Further dendrochronology may clarify some of the unknown construction history of the house.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Agawam are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Ancient sites in the vicinity of the Smith House may contribute important information to the study of Native American adaptations in a temperate forest riverine environment, a habitat unique within the state of Massachusetts. Potential sites in this area may contribute important information indicating the overall importance of sites along secondary drainages to sites along the main course of the Connecticut River. Native sites along Still Brook and the Farmington River drainage may have a seasonal or functional role in a larger Native American settlement and subsistence system based at larger sites along the Connecticut River. Information may be present indicating a relationship or development between ancient site distributions and later Native American core areas recognized during the Contact and Plantation Periods.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information relating to the original construction date for the Smith House and later renovations through the 19th and 20th centuries. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological testing may identify exactly when the house was built and when changes occurred. Construction features and artifacts may identify construction techniques and materials used in renovations during the house's long period of occupancy. Identification and careful mapping of barns and outbuildings may identify

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Thomas and Esther Smith House
Agawam (Hampden), MA**

Section number 8 Page 5

buildings no longer extant on the property, their spatial organization on the property, and different strategies and techniques used in agricultural and livestock production. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational related features may also contribute important information related to agricultural and livestock production and potential manufacturing activities that may have been pursued as a type of cottage industry. The contents of occupational related features may also contribute important social, cultural, and economic information related to the inhabitants of the farm and overall population of Agawam.

(end)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Thomas and Esther Smith House
Agawam (Hampden), MA**

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

Primary Sources

Agawam Building Inspector Records.

Flynt, William. "Results of Dendrochronology Study", electronic message, November, 2002.

Hampden County Registry of Deeds. Outward and Inward Commons, Land Abstract. Book 1669-1729 page 11; Mathew Noble to Capt. John Ashley, Book E Page 60; John Ashley to John Mixer Book F page 28; Matthew Noble Petition Granted, Book Land Grants. Page 6; Matthew Noble's Land, Land Abstract Book 1896 Page 6; Book 3274 page 355 John R. Rosenberg to John R. Rosenberg and Elizabeth C. Rosenberg; George Hawthorne to Robert Hawthorne, March 1948 Book 1926 Page 149; Book 162 page 96 1852; Book 121 Page 278 1843; Hattie A. Walker to Oscar A. Parks Book 682 page 240, 1904 and Book 686 page 323, 1904; Ladora E. Chapman etc. to Theodore F. Dwight Book 853 Page 412, 1912; Theodore F. Dwight to Delmore D. Hawthorne, Book 844 Page 549, 1912; John Mixer to sons Book Y page 729, 1731; John Mixer, Jr. to Thomas Smith, Jr. Book 5 page 622; Joseph Smith to Reuben Smith Book 56 page 691, 1814. Massachusetts State Archives, Native American Document Collection, Vol. 30: Pate 316a, March 20, 1689/90.

Massachusetts-Maine Direct Tax Census, 1798.

Springfield Suburban Directory. 1901-1970, Springfield.

U. S. Federal Censuses for Hampshire and Hampden Counties: 1790, 1800, 1840, 1860.

Maps and Atlases

Atlases of Hampden County Massachusetts, 1869 and 1894.

J. Lathrop, Map of Agawam, 1831.

Plan of West Springfield, 1794 series, vol. 16, page 2, No. 1163.

Works Progress Administration, Agawam, Maps 1-5, 1939.

Secondary Sources

Garvin, James L. A Building History of Northern New England, Hanover and London, 2001.

Kelly, J. Frederick. Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut, 1963 reprint of 1924 publication.

LaFrancis, Edith. Agawam, Massachusetts: a town history, Springfield, 1980?

"Smith Genealogy" typescript, n.d. by great grandchild of Sarah Flower Smith and Charles Wells.

The Springfield Union, "Agawam: Date Plaques Being Put on Older Homes", Tuesday, May 18, 1965.

(end)

Name of Property Thomas and Esther Smith House

County, State Hampshire, MA

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1 acre

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1, 18	690640	4660500
Zone	Easting	Northing

Zone	Easting	Northing
------	---------	----------

2.		
Zone	Easting	Northing

4. Zone	Easting	Northing
---------	---------	----------

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bonnie Parsons, Principal Planner; Judy Anderson, Agawam Historical Association; with Betsy Friedberg, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date May, 2005

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name Agawam Historical Association

street & number _____ P.O. Box 552 _____ telephone _____

city or town	Agawam	state	MA	zip code	01001
--------------	--------	-------	----	----------	-------

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.).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Thomas and Esther Smith House
Agawam (Hampden), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

Please see the attached assessor's map.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries selected are those of the lot on which the house is located

(end)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Date: February 2003

Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, PVPC

Negatives at: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission, West Springfield, MA

1. Exterior of front façade, view to southwest
2. Exterior of rear façade, view to northeast
3. Exterior of east façade, view to southeast
4. View of scribed plank framing on west elevation
5. Interior, view facing east of kitchen fireplace and paneling
6. Interior, view toward north of hall paneling
7. Interior, view to southwest of porch stairs
8. Interior, view toward northeast of kitchen
9. Interior, view toward northwest of second floor hall chamber
10. Exterior, view toward northwest of barn
11. Exterior, view toward west of garage, agricultural fields

(end)

Thomas and Esther Smith House						
Agawam,	Massachusetts					
Data Sheet						
Map No.	Address	Historical Name	Date	Style	Resource	Status
C-11-7	251 North West Street	Smith House	ca. 1789	Georgian	B	C
C-11-7	251 North West Street	garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	NC
C-11-7	251 North West Street	barn	ca. 1800	utilitarian	B	C
		Contributing	Non-contributing			
	Buildings	2	1			
	Objects	0	0			
	Structures	0	0			
	Total	2	1			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Smith, thomas and Esther, House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampden

DATE RECEIVED: 2/17/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/10/05
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/25/05 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/02/05
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 05000217

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: ☒ NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ☒ RETURN ___ REJECT 3/31/2005 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

See attached Return Sheet for detailed comment.

RECOM./CRITERIA Return

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 3/31/2005

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

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



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Property Name: Thomas and Esther Smith House
Hampden County, Massachusetts

Reference Number: 05000217

Reason for Return:

This nomination is being returned for substantive questions related to the National Register Criteria and Area of Significance selected for the property. The Thomas and Esther Smith House is nominated under National Register Criteria A and C for historic significance (for the property's association with local agricultural history) and architectural significance (as a little altered and rare example of mid-to-late 18th Century Connecticut River Valley vernacular Georgian style residence). The nomination justifies the architectural importance of the building, but not its historical importance for association with agriculture. The nominated area includes only one acre of land. The agricultural fields historically associated with the property are not included and the barn on the land was historically associated with another property (Section 7, p. 4). The nominated area cannot convey the historic agricultural patterns of the past and it is recommend that Criterion A and agriculture as an area of significance be deleted and that the period of significance be amended to reflect solely the architectural importance of the building.

In Section 6 of the form (Function or Use) the Current Functions of the property is not provided; please provide.

Patrick Andrus

Historian

National Register of Historic Places

3/31/2005

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Smith, Thomas and Esther, House

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampden

DATE RECEIVED: 5/09/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/22/05
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 05000217

DETAILED EVALUATION:

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 6/2/05 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*On resubmission, Criterion A & Agriculture as an Area of
Significance have been deleted.*

RECOM./CRITERIA accept C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrews DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 6/2/2005

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



Meyer - Smith House
Hampden, Massachusetts

Bonnie Parsons

February, 2003

PVPC

View to South West

Photograph No. 1



Miser-Smith House
Hampden, Massachusetts
Bonnie Parsons
February, 2003
PVPc
View to North East
Photograph No. 2



Mixer - Smith House
Hampden, Massachusetts

Bonnie Parsons

February, 2003

@VPC

View to South East

Photograph No. 3



Mixer-Smith House
Hampden, Massachusetts

Bonnie Parsons

February, 2003

PVPC

View of scribed plank framing on West elevation

Photograph No. 4



Miser-Smith House
Hampden, Massachusetts

Bonnie Parsons
February, 2003

PVPC
View East of Kitchen fireplace and panelling
Photograph No. 5



Mixer - Smith House
Hampden, Massachusetts

Bonnie Parsons

February, 2003

PVPC

View to North of Hall panelling

Photograph No. 6



Mixer - Smith House
Hampden, Massachusetts

Bonnie Parsons

February, 2003

PVPC

View to South West of Porch stairs

Photograph No. 7



Myer - Smith House
Hampden, Massachusetts

Bonnie Parsons

February, 2003

PrPe

View to North East of Kitchen

Photograph No. 8



Mixer - Smith House
Hampden, Massachusetts

Bonnie Parsons

February, 2003

View to North West of Second floor Hall Chamber
Photograph No. 9



Mixer-Smith House

Hampden, Massachusetts

Bonnie Parsons

February, 2003

PRPC

View to North West of barn

Photograph No. 10



Mixer-Smith House

Hampden, Massachusetts

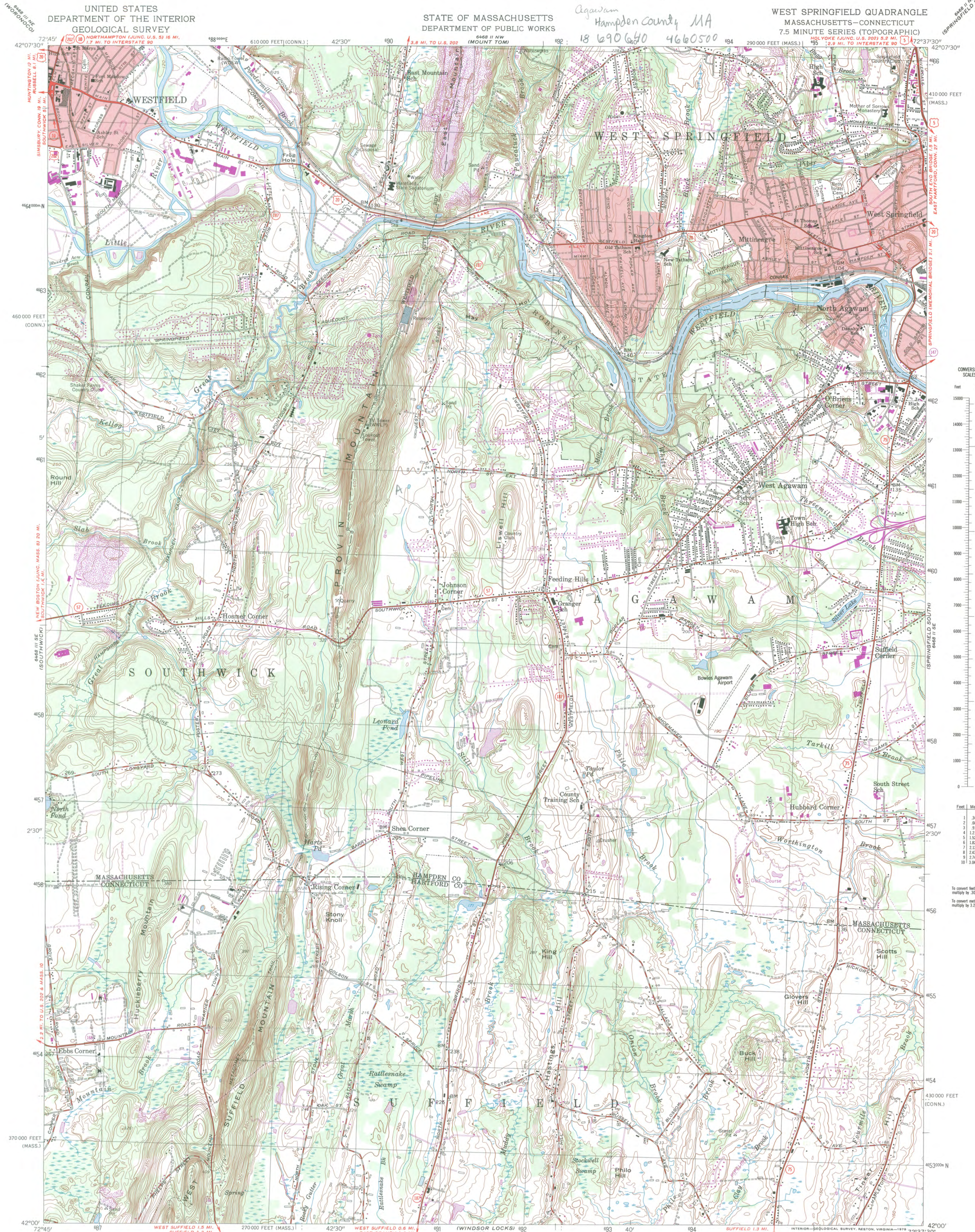
Bonnie Parsons

February, 2003

PRPC

view to West of garage, agricultural fields and Provin Mountains

Photograph no. 11



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

WEST SPRINGFIELD QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS—CONNECTICUT
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

18 690640 4660500

Thomas and Esther Smith House
251 North West Street
Agawam
Hampden County, MA

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, US&GS, Massachusetts Geodetic Survey,
Massachusetts Harbor and Land Commission, and
Connecticut Geodetic Survey

Topography by planetable surveys 1933 and 1942-1943
Culture revised from aerial photographs by photogrammetric
methods. Aerial photographs taken 1957. Field check 1958

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone, and Connecticut coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 18

Red tint indicates areas in which only
landmark buildings are shown

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map

SCALE 1:25 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

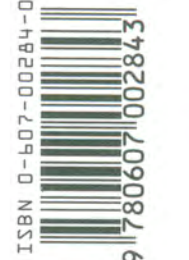
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———

U.S. Route ——— State Route ———

WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—CONN.
N4200—W7237.5/7.5

1958
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6468 II SW—SERIES 814

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



Mixer-Smuck House, Agawam

USGS Maps
John Mixer-Thomas +
Esther Smuck House
251 North West St.
Agawam



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

February 2, 2005 William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Thomas and Esther Smith House, Agawam (Hampden), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Bonnie Parsons, PVPC, preservation consultant
David Cecchi, Agawam Historical Commission
Agawam Historical Association
President, Agawam Town Council
Deborah Dachos, Agawam Planning Director



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

May 3, 2005

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Thomas and Esther Smith House, Agawam (Hampden), MA (NPS #05000217)

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

This version of the nomination incorporates changes suggested by Patrick Andrus in his letter of March 31, 2005.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Bonnie Parsons, PVPC, preservation consultant
David Cecchi, Agawam Historical Commission
Agawam Historical Association
President, Agawam Town Council
Deborah Dachos, Agawam Planning Director

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
(617) 727-8470 • Fax: (617) 727-5128
www.state.ma.us/sec/mhc