

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fort Hill Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 124, 130, 134, 144, 148, and 135 South Street N/A not for publication

city, town Northampton N/A vicinity

state MA code 025 county Hampshire code 015 zip code 01060

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>6</u>	<u>3</u> buildings
	<u> </u> sites
	<u> </u> structures
	<u> </u> objects
<u>6</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 6

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Vilma A. Talmage
Signature of certifying official

Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission;

State or Federal agency and bureau State Historic Preservation Officer

May 9, 1988
Date

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use Fort Hill Historic District, Northampton, MA

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwellingDomestic/multiple dwelling**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

ColonialEarly Republic/FederalMid-19th Century/Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brickwalls clapboardroof slate and asphalt

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Fort Hill Historic District occupies an area of 2.2 acres in the southeast part of Northampton and comprises seven buildings lining South Street between Lyman Road and Lasalle Avenue. The District is located on a stretch of land that lies between the Mill River (west) and slopes down to a wide marsh (east and south). North of the District, South Street leads directly into the center of town. The District is a small circumscribed area of five contiguous properties on the east side of South Street, and one property directly opposite on the west side of South Street (see Maps #1 and #3). It is a well-preserved early Colonial enclave of houses built according to conventional architectural patterns of the mid-eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The District contains six contributing buildings and one non-contributing building, a multi-car garage dating from the twentieth century. There are no intrusions within the district boundaries.

The six contributing buildings are all 2 1/2-story residences with white clapboard siding; all but one are five bays wide and possess center entries (see text supplement #1 from William MacDonald, Northampton, Massachusetts, p. 6 & p. 18). All dwellings have either a center chimney or two inside chimneys, and all have been continuously occupied as residences for over two centuries, in some cases by the same or related families.

The houses are in very good condition, occupied by families who have maintained them well and preserved the historic integrity through restoration and sympathetic alteration. Original pastures and fields at the rear have been sold for development; stone walls and fences are now gone. This district is made distinct by its visual and historical uniformity, limited area, uniform architecture, and its existence for over two centuries. The houses are described below, beginning on the east side of South Street at the northern end of the district; they are numbered as shown on Map #1.

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Northampton, MassachusettsDescription of Individual Buildings

124 South Street (1792; Photo #1, Map #1, Assessors Lot #46). The Preserved Bartlett Homestead is Colonial in style, five bay wide, two bays deep, and rises 2 1/2 stories to a slate-covered gable roof from which project two interior chimneys. The facade (west elevation) has a central entry with a recessed doorway and side lights framed by wide pilasters supporting an entablature with a projecting cornice. Window sash over most of the building are 6/6, while those within the gable ends are 2/2; windows are set within slightly projecting frames. At the facade, second-story windows meet the eaves line. At the south elevation, an entry is flanked by pilasters supporting an entablature with a projecting cornice. A 1 1/2-story addition extends from the rear (east) elevation.

130 South Street (ca. 1830; Photo #2, Map #2, Assessors Lot #84). The Theodore Bartlett Homestead is Greek Revival in style with a three-bay gabled end oriented toward the street. A central chimney accommodates three original working fireplaces, one with a dutch oven. Most window openings contain 6/6 sash set within slightly projecting frames. The first story of the facade (west elevation) is sheltered by a one-story porch (probably an addition). Conversion of the house to two-family use (date unknown) is reflected by the two contiguous front doors. Bay windows on the south elevation are additions (date unknown).

34 South Street (ca. 1800; Photo #3, Map #3, Assessors Lot #84). The Colonel Elisha Strong House is Colonial in style and rises 2 1/2-stories. The large central chimney is set forward of the ridge line on the asphalt-covered gable roof. The building rests on a low brick foundation and is five bays wide and three bays deep. At the facade (west elevation), a central entry is flanked by slender pilasters, side lights, and another set of slender pilasters. The entry is capped by an entablature with a thin project cornice. Windows of the second story fit tightly under the eaves; all window openings contain 2/2 sash set within slightly projecting frames. A 1 1/2-story ell (added, date unknown) extends from the northeast corner of the house.

144 South Street (ca. 1830; Photo #4, Map #4, Assessors Lot #90). The Parsons-Janes-Drury House is Greek Revival in style and is two stories in height with a gable roof possessing two interior chimneys. The symmetrical five-bay facade is set off by a wide frieze under the eaves and narrow cornerboards. The central entry at the facade is sheltered by a portico with a hipped roof and square piers on pedestals. The windows have 2/2 sash and are capped with projecting cornices. The north and south elevations of the house are two bays wide and pedimented; small oculus exist in the pediment. A two-story addition (date unknown) projects from the rear of the house and has a two-story porch on its southern side.

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Northampton, Massachusetts

148 South Street (1753, Photo #5, Map #5, Assessors Lot #102). The Charles Clapp House is now the headquarters of the Betty Allen Chapter of the D.A.R. It is 2 1/2 stories in height with a gabled roof from which projects a central chimney. The symmetrical five-bay facade has 12/12 sash windows, with those on the second floor set tightly under the eaves and those on the first floor capped by heavy cornices. The facade's central entrance has fluted pilasters, a six-light transom, multiple architraves, and a moulded pediment. The side elevations each have a single bay of windows; the first and second floor windows again contain 12/12 sash and the gable windows have 6/6 sash. There are two rear additions (date unknown), the first of which is possibly a remodelled lean-to. The interior front staircase is reputed to be an exact copy of the pulpit staircase of King's Chapel in Boston. (See text supplement #2 from Harriet Kneeland, Some Old Northampton Houses, p. 27.)

On the west side of South Street is 135 South Street (1797; Photo #6, Map #6, Assessors Lot #34). Built close to the turn of the nineteenth century, the Eleazar Strong Homestead is one of the earliest Federal style buildings in Northampton. Note the gently sloping hipped roof with its two interior chimneys and evenly spaced windows on a smooth facade and the larger amount of window space in relation to the total area of the facade as compared to two earlier homes, 124 and 148 South Street. A dentilled cornice appears beneath the roof. The house has two entrances with porticoes (east and north elevations). Columns supporting the porticoes are echoed by pilasters applied on the facade. A transom marks the space above the north entry; recessed sidelights flank the front (west) door.

Archaeology

While no prehistoric period sites are currently within the district, it is possible that sites are present. The Mill River, which flows near the district is a major tributary stream of the Connecticut River, also near the district. These areas would have provided seasonally varied resources and favorable conditions for native subsistence and settlement activities. These, plus the fact that this portion of the Connecticut River Valley contains a high prehistoric site history, indicate sites may be found in the district. Any surviving sites would be important in documenting patterns of prehistoric occupation within the town and along the Mill River which at present are poorly understood.

There is also a high potential for significant historic archaeological sites within the district. Similar archaeological survivals may also exist for the 18th and early 19th centuries, the period to which standing structures within
continued

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

Fort Hill Historic District
Northampton, Massachusetts

the district are dated. Analysis of historic archaeological remains could help document the period of Northampton's early settlement in the district area, the settlement hiatus during Indian wars and, the re-establishment of the settlement in ca. 1713 after the threat of Indian attack had subsided. These remains could also provide detailed social, cultural, and economic information pertaining to the settlers who characterized this settlement.

8. Statement of Significance Fort Hill Historic District, Northampton, MA

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locallyApplicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

ArchitectureCommunity Planning and Development1753-1938

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Fort Hill Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanships as well as significant associations with the development of the town of Northampton in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Circumscribed and small though it is, this district is comprised of six homes built by or for those who were among the first settlers and builders in Northampton. The resolve of these early people has had an important impact on the development of Northampton. For their pioneering spirit, the original owners of these six buildings can be considered vitally important to the history of Northampton. As the earliest settlers came west from Boston to Springfield and then north to Northampton, they brought with them the knowledge of eastern Massachusetts architecture and building techniques and the desire to build the same type of houses they had been accustomed to in Boston. As they settled along what was to become South Street, their homes shared many stylistic features yet differed in many details, in the same way that the owners of each had similar reasons for settling in Northampton but had unique identities. There is no other surviving contiguous group of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century homes in Northampton. The Fort Hill Historic District is significant on the local level and meets Criteria A and C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Northampton, settled in 1654 and incorporated in 1884, was an important step beyond Hartford and Springfield in the progress of settlement northward along the Connecticut River. The Connecticut River forms the eastern boundary of the town, which extended nine miles westward. The town extends north from Mt. Tom a similar distance. The area was explored by woodsmen and fur traders who returned to form a settlement because of the rich open alluvial meadows of the great river. The settlers, farmers and artisans, moved up the Connecticut River from Hartford and Springfield. They were granted land, which had been purchased from the Nonotuck Indians, in two or more divisions to afford shares in meadow, forest, and village lots. Each man was guaranteed four acres in the river meadows.

☒ See continuation sheet

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Northampton, Massachusetts

The settlers were Puritan Congregationalists, but did not come for religious reasons. They were farmers and artisans - frontiersmen with few assets but their hands. They established small farms which, in some cases, still produce abundant harvests of crops such as tobacco, asparagus, and commercial roses. Growth was stimulated by the town's location, initially on the north-south cart way along the Connecticut River, later by the railroad which followed the same course, by water power on the Mill River, by the fertile meadows, and, ultimately, by the educational institutions founded and supported by the fortunes amassed by valley growers: five preparatory schools, a law school, Clark School for the Deaf, Smith Vocational School, a commercial college, and Smith College.

The Fort Hill District, a division of the original land grants assigned between 1654 and 1661, is on a rise south of the original bed of the Mill River (the bed has since been diverted, see Map #2) and was separated from the rest of Northampton by a ford through the river. Although the section of South Street along which the District lies existed within the first five years of the founding of Northampton (1654), the town did not vote to construct a bridge over the river until 1661. The district, though separated from the center of town and relatively unprotected, remained attractive because of the fertile river meadows which extended east of Fort Hill establishing the rural, agricultural character of the district which persisted for well over a century. Undisturbed by commercial or industrial intrusion, it developed gradually from farmsteads to small residential lots; a denser but still residential area.

Settlement within the district can be attributed to several factors. First, the area was unoccupied and near the town center; although from the central commercial and civic district by the Mill River, it was readily accessible by means of a ford. Secondly, a cart road (now South Street) providing the primary access to Northampton center from the south (Springfield), opened the lots to settlement. Finally, it afforded large lots, originally some 1,000 feet deep, suitable for cultivation and contiguous to the fertile meadowlands east of the district in the loop of the Mill River (See Map #2). The area behind 134 South Street retains some 450 feet of the original back fields.

The district has been named for the native American Indian fortification on Fort Hill, which predated all white settlements here (See Map #2). The resident Indians, the Nonotucks, were a peaceful tribe who were generally cooperative with the white settlers.

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Northampton, Massachusetts

The oldest surviving building in the district is the Charles Clapp House at 148 South Street (Photo #5). The progenitor of the Clapp family in Northampton, Roger Clapp, was born in England in 1609 and immigrated to Dorchester, Massachusetts, at age 21, in 1630. One of his sons, Preserved, journeyed to Northampton to claim the land that his father had acquired as a war grant. Preserved was one of the hearty souls who first built a house on what would become South Street. Preserved's son, Roger, built the house at 148 South Street as a wedding gift to his son, Charles, in 1753.

The Bartlett family were also among the first settlers to come to Northampton. Robert Bartlett served as a selectman in 1657 and 1663. The Bartlett family also operated several early mills on the Manhan River (which separated Northampton from Easthampton). Two houses in the district were built for the Bartlett family; the Preserved Bartlett Homestead (1792) at 124 South Street and the Theodore Bartlett Homestead (ca. 1830) at 130 South Street.

Another important figure in the settlement of Northampton was Elder John Strong. Two descendants of John Strong built houses in the District; Eleazar Strong at 135 South Street (1797) and Colonel Elisha Strong at 134 South Street (ca. 1800).

The Parsons-Janes-Drury House at 144 South Street is named for the three families who principally occupied the house through 1946. The house was built ca. 1830 for Nathaniel Parsons.

In addition to having important historical association with the town of Northampton, the Fort Hill Historic District attains architectural significance for its rare concentration of well-preserved, architecturally cohesive buildings. The architects of these six houses are generally unknown and are probably nonexistent. The builders were local people probably using pattern books or simple accepted conventions. The district possesses excellent examples of both Colonial style (124, 134, 148, & 135 South Street) and early Greek Revival style (130 & 144 South Street) architecture.

The district remains a vital residential enclave with some, although dramatically decreased, small scale farming undertaken. Largely due to the above-named academic institutions, the town of Northampton retains a strong economic and cultural base.

continued

9. Major Bibliographical References Fort Hill Historic District, Northampton, MA

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 # _____

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 2.2 acres

UTM References

A

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

C

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

B

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

D

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

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See assessors map.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

☒ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Betsy Friedberg, NR Director/MHC with Christine S. Beard/Emmy C. Clausing/Eleanor T.

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date January 21, 1988 Lincoln

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

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Northampton, Massachusetts

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Dwight, Benjamin, The History of the Descendants of Elder John Strong of Northampton, Massachusetts, Albany, NY, 1871.

Kneeland, Harriet, Some Old Northampton Houses, Northampton, 1909.

MacDonald, William, Northampton, Massachusetts: Architecture, and Buildings, Northampton, 1975.

Trumbull, James Russell, History of Northampton, Vol. I, Northampton, 1898.

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Atlases and Maps:

Beers, Frederick W., Atlas of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, New York, 1873.

Miller, D. L., Atlas of the City of Northampton and Town of Easthampton, Philadelphia, 1895.

Walker, George H. and Co., Atlas of Northampton City, Massachusetts, Boston, 1884.

Unpublished:

Feeley, Elise, lecturer, "Recent Research: DAR House," delivered at the DAR House, 148 South Street, Northampton, MA, November 15, 1983.

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Fort Hill Historic District
Northampton, Massachusetts

Quad- Easthampton
Scale 1:25000

UTM References (cont.)

Zone	Easting	Northing
A 18	694950	4687010
B 18	695040	4687000
C 18	695020	4686960
D 18	695140	4686870
E 18	695110	4686840
F 18	695010	4686910
G 18	694960	4686880
H 18	694920	4686900
I 18	694950	4686970
J 18	694940	4687000

continued

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Continuation Sheet

Fort Hill Historic District
Northampton, Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 2

Boundary Justification

The district boundaries conform to the lot lines of the present house lots. In the case of House #3 (assessor's lot #84) at the street address of 134 South Street, the entire undeveloped deep lot has been included; this lot suggests that more generous town lots were available at the time that these six houses were built. Note that house #1 and #2 will be later described as being related historically, and they originally shared a lot. The current Assessor's map has placed House #2 on part of the much larger lot #84, we have taken care throughout this application form to identify each house by its Assessor's lot number and street number.

The district is bounded northeast by Lyman and beyond by a larger triangular area which became the estate of E. H. Lyman. It has never been sub-divided and is now the Smith College pre-school campus. The letters "URC" on Map #3 are a Northampton zoning designation which means "urban residential, class C," meaning that buildings there are limited to multi-family units of three stories or less.

The lots to the east, southeast, southwest and northwest of the district were not sub-divided until late in the nineteenth century and are not included in the district because the buildings are of a later date and for the most part undistinguished architecturally. For instance, the houses on Munroe Street behind 148 South Street (House #5) were built in 1895, 1877-1884, 1869, 1870, 1894-1895, and 1893-1894. The houses southwest of 135 South Street (House #6) were built in 1908, 1885, and 1850. This offers an approximate time period during which the area moved from agricultural to urban residential.

Houses across from 144 and 148 South Street are as follows: 145 South Street is an early twentieth-century house (1908) built of cement blocks. 155 South Street, across from 148 South Street is a fairly elegant house, built in 1895. The long lot #32 on Map #3 is occupied by a late-nineteenth century elementary school building.

6. Cabin of squared timbers behind 60 King Street; seventeenth century, restored



Once in a while one will be seen with seven openings over seven,
13 or three over three. These latter are usually of quite early date. Some-
14 times, whatever the window arrangement, the second story will over-
hang the first somewhat. When this happens the building is known
as a garrison house, a type derived from the earliest fortified colonial
houses of the seventeenth century. As time passed the overhang be-
came a mere reminiscence—though it did give somewhat more space
in the second story for a given size of foundation—and increased
emphasis was given the entranceway, in order to be in tune with
other, contemporary, houses. Northampton has a number of well-
15 preserved examples of these rather aristocratic white-painted dwell-
ings. Their proportions vary somewhat and the dates are sometimes
matters of discussion, but that these houses record faithfully a way
of life and an attitude toward building design is not in doubt.

Two or three rows of them have been preserved, and it takes little
effort to see them much as they were seen so long ago. One has to
subtract from one's vision pavements, poles, wires, and signs, and
sometimes added ells and garages. But the rest is the same: the
houses proper, the distances between them, their color (white exterior
paint came into common use in the early 1700's), the trees, and the
climate. A good place to try to evoke the original effect is along South

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16 Street, where three houses whose dates span most of the 1700's stand
17 in line. The forms of the oldest house suggest its early date, for it has
smallish windows and, in contrast to the others, a fairly modest
18 though nicely worked entranceway. In the next, built a couple of
generations later, the windows have become taller. The entranceway
is more elaborate in that its classical elements, derived ultimately
from the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome, project further
19 out from the body of the house. The youngest of the three, built at
the turn of the century, has the most window space in comparison to
the whole front surface of the house. Though the porch may be later
than the house proper it does show the tendency, which developed
strongly in the coming decades, to shelter the entranceway with a
165 porch or a broad "piazza." Later, no American house could be with-
out one. The need for a compact, defensible house had by then long
since ceased and fashions had changed.

Throughout the 1700's there was another powerful influence that
worked to shape American houses, and that was English Georgian
architecture, seen in its more majestic colonial form, for example, at
restored Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia. There, as in England,
brick predominated. But in Northampton almost every house was of
wood; the age of brick was yet to come (commercial buildings will be
discussed later on). The influence of the Georgian style was neverthe-
less immense. The symmetry inherent in pairs of facade windows
centered round the door, for example, is Georgian, and so are the
classically-inspired entranceways. Doors flanked by fluted pilasters
18 and capped by triangular pediments recalling ancient Mediterranean
temple fronts were hallmarks of English Georgian design. Above all,
the sense of balance and repose in these houses, their clean and un-
cluttered look—and their resulting dignity—are of Georgian origin.

Text Supplement # 2 from Kneeland, Some Old Northampton Houses.

ton by her ancestors and was probably from a much older house there, as it is an exact copy of the pulpit staircase of King's Chapel, which was made in 1717.



In these brief records of some of the early homes of Northampton we have perhaps caught some glimpses from the lives of those who have made for the town the noble name it bears. Their common joys and sorrows we can imagine, their physical ills perhaps appreciate, but their very real suffering from actual fear of God, the devil and the Indians we in our sheltered homes and broader light and knowledge can never fully understand. That in spite of and even in the midst of these fears they were calm, cheerful, and even merry, we have numberless proofs, revealing an inward source of strength and the sweet assurance of "a very present help in time of trouble." Most worthy they are of our greatest respect and admiration.

FORT HILL DISTRICT

This map provides quick reference to the placement of the six houses. Since there are no intrusions in the district this map is virtually identical to the Assessors lot map (Map # 3). Assessors lot numbers are indicated on this map preceded by the letter "A". Street address numbers are beside the representations of the houses.

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
FORT HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

<u>Map #</u> (on Map #1)	<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Type</u>
1		Preserved Bartlett Homestead	124 South Street	1792	C	Colonial	B
2		Theodore Bartlett Homestead	130 South Street	ca. 1830	C	Greek Revival	B
3		Colonel Elisha Strong Homes.	134 South Street	ca. 1800	C	Colonial	B
A		26-stall garage	134 South Street (rear)	20th C.	NC	Astylistic	B
4		Parsons-Janes-Drury House	144 South Street	ca. 1830	C	Greek Revival	B
5		Charles Clapp House	148 South Street	1753	C	Colonial	B
6		Eleazar Strong Homestead	135 South Street	1797	C	Federalist	B

KEY

C - Contributing
NC - Noncontributing

B - Building

DISTRICT TOTALS

Contributing - 6B
Noncontributing - 1B

88000710

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Fort Hill Historic District
Hampshire County
MASSACHUSETTS

Substantive Review

MAY 24 1988

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

Working No. _____
Fed. Reg. Date: _____
Date Due: 6/23/88 - 7/8/88
Action: ☐ ACCEPT ☒ RETURN 7-6-88
☐ REJECT _____
Federal Agency: _____

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☒ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria Return
Reviewer Savage
Discipline Architectural History
Date 7/5/88
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ☒ technical corrections cited below
☐ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name _____

2. Location _____

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use

4. Owner of Property _____

5. Location of Legal Description _____

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent	☐ deteriorated	Check one	Check one
☐ good	☐ ruins	☐ unaltered	☐ original site
☐ fair	☐ unexposed	☐ altered	☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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

Please rectify the data sheet totals for 6 contributing bldgs. & 1 noncontributing bldg. with the numbers on the nomination form, apparently 3 noncontributing buildings was a typographical error.

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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

Please provide a clear justification for the period of significance through 1938. There is no discussion of the district's importance from the mid-19th century onward for architecture. The discussion of community planning and development is vague and unfocused after the initial settlement (re-settlement) period. Please provide a specific statement for an appropriately justified period of significance, 1938 doesn't appear to be a reasonable date based on documentation presented here.

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

13. Other

- ☐ Maps
☐ Photographs
☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Bert Sarge (202) 343-9540

Signed

Carol Shull

Date

7-6-88

Phone:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FEB 21 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Registration FormNATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name FORT HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 124, 130, 134, 144, & 135 South Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Northampton

N/A vicinity

state MA

code 025

county Hampshire

code 015

zip code 01060

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
6	1
	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
6	1
	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Valerie A. Talmage
Signature of certifying official6/24/88
DateExecutive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission; State Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau OfficerIn my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING

DOMESTIC: MULTIPLE DWELLING

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL

EARLY REPUBLIC : FEDERAL

MID-19th CENTURY GREEK REVIVAL

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls CLAPBOARD

roof SLATE & ASPHALT

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Fort Hill Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship. Circumscribed and small though it is, this district is comprised of six homes built by or for those who were among the first settlers and builders in Northampton. Settlement in the Connecticut River Valley as a whole, reached a peak in its growth during the Federal period.

The area was topographically isolated. Therefore, it is not surprising that immigrants from other parts of the state, such as southeastern Massachusetts or Worcester County, used familiar vernacular architectural forms which they brought with them.

As the earliest settlers came west from Boston to Springfield and then north to Northampton, they brought with them the knowledge of eastern Massachusetts architecture and building techniques and the desire to build the same type of houses they had been accustomed to in Boston. As they settled along what was to become South Street, their homes shared many stylistic features yet differed in many details, in the same way that the owners of each had similar reasons for settling in Northampton but had unique identities. There is no other surviving contiguous group of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century houses in Northampton. The Fort Hill Historic District is significant on the local level and meets Criterion C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Northampton, settled in 1654 and incorporated in 1884, was an important step beyond Hartford and Springfield in the progress of settlement northward along the Connecticut River. The Connecticut River forms the eastern boundary of the town, which extended nine miles westward. The town extends north from Mt. Tom a similar distance. The area was explored by woodsmen and fur traders who returned to form a settlement because of the rich open alluvial meadows of the great river. The settlers, farmers and artisans, moved up the Connecticut River from Hartford and Springfield. They were granted land, which had been purchased from the Nonotuck Indians, in two or more divisions to afford shares in meadow, forest, and village lots. Each man was guaranteed four acres in the river meadows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetFort Hill Historic District
Northampton, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 1Description of Individual Buildings

124 South Street (1792; Photo #1, Map #1, Assessors Lot #46). The Preserved Bartlett Homestead is Colonial in style, five bay wide, two bays deep, and rises 2 1/2 stories to a slate-covered gable roof from which project two interior chimneys. The facade (west elevation) has a central entry with a recessed doorway and side lights framed by wide pilasters supporting an entablature with a projecting cornice. Window sash over most of the building are 6/6, while those within the gable ends are 2/2; windows are set within slightly projecting frames. At the facade, second-story windows meet the eaves line. At the south elevation, an entry is flanked by pilasters supporting an entablature with a projecting cornice. A 1 1/2-story addition extends from the rear (east) elevation.

130 South Street (ca. 1830; Photo #2, Map #2, Assessors Lot #84). The Theodore Bartlett Homestead is Greek Revival in style with a three-bay gabled end oriented toward the street. A central chimney accommodates three original working fireplaces, one with a dutch oven. Most window openings contain 6/6 sash set within slightly projecting frames. The first story of the facade (west elevation) is sheltered by a one-story porch (probably an addition). Conversion of the house to two-family use (date unknown) is reflected by the two contiguous front doors. Bay windows on the south elevation are additions (date unknown).

34 South Street (ca. 1800; Photo #3, Map #3, Assessors Lot #84). The Colonel Elisha Strong House is Colonial in style and rises 2 1/2-stories. The large central chimney is set forward of the ridge line on the asphalt-covered gable roof. The building rests on a low brick foundation and is five bays wide and three bays deep. At the facade (west elevation), a central entry is flanked by slender pilasters, side lights, and another set of slender pilasters. The entry is capped by an entablature with a thin project cornice. Windows of the second story fit tightly under the eaves; all window openings contain 2/2 sash set within slightly projecting frames. A 1 1/2-story ell (added, date unknown) extends from the northeast corner of the house.

144 South Street (ca. 1830; Photo #4, Map #4, Assessors Lot #90). The Parsons-Janes-Drury House is Greek Revival in style and is two stories in height with a gable roof possessing two interior chimneys. The symmetrical five-bay facade is set off by a wide frieze under the eaves and narrow cornerboards. The central entry at the facade is sheltered by a portico with a hipped roof and square piers on pedestals. The windows have 2/2 sash and are capped with projecting cornices. The north and south elevations of the house are two bays wide and pedimented; small oculus exist in the pediment. A two-story addition (date unknown) projects from the rear of the house and has a two-story porch on its southern side.

continued

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetFort Hill Historic District
Northampton, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 2

148 South Street (1753, Photo #5, Map #5, Assessors Lot #102). The Charles Clapp House is now the headquarters of the Betty Allen Chapter of the D.A.R. It is 2 1/2 stories in height with a gabled roof from which projects a central chimney. The symmetrical five-bay facade has 12/12 sash windows, with those on the second floor set tightly under the eaves and those on the first floor capped by heavy cornices. The facade's central entrance has fluted pilasters, a six-light transom, multiple architraves, and a moulded pediment. The side elevations each have a single bay of windows; the first and second floor windows again contain 12/12 sash and the gable windows have 6/6 sash. There are two rear additions (date unknown), the first of which is possibly a remodelled lean-to. The interior front staircase is reputed to be an exact copy of the pulpit staircase of King's Chapel in Boston. (See text supplement #2 from Harriet Kneeland, Some Old Northampton Houses, p. 27.)

On the west side of South Street is 135 South Street (1797; Photo #6, Map #6, Assessors Lot #34). Built close to the turn of the nineteenth century, the Eleazar Strong Homestead is one of the earliest Federal style buildings in Northampton. Note the gently sloping hipped roof with its two interior chimneys and evenly spaced windows on a smooth facade and the larger amount of window space in relation to the total area of the facade as compared to two earlier homes, 124 and 148 South Street. A dentilled cornice appears beneath the roof. The house has two entrances with porticoes (east and north elevations). Columns supporting the porticoes are echoed by pilasters applied on the facade. A transom marks the space above the north entry; recessed sidelights flank the front (west) door.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fort Hill Historic District
Northampton, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 3

Archaeology

While no prehistoric period sites are currently within the district, it is possible that sites are present. The Mill River, which flows near the district is a major tributary stream of the Connecticut River, also near the district. These areas would have provided seasonally varied resources and favorable conditions for native subsistence and settlement activities. These, plus the fact that this portion of the Connecticut River Valley contains a high prehistoric site history, indicate sites may be found in the district. Any surviving sites would be important in documenting patterns of prehistoric occupation within the town and along the Mill River which at present are poorly understood.

There is also a high potential for significant historic archaeological sites within the district. Similar archaeological survivals may also exist for the 18th and early 19th centuries, the period to which standing structures within the district are dated. Analysis of historic archaeological remains could help document the period of Northampton's early settlement in the district area, the settlement hiatus during Indian wars and, the re-establishment of the settlement in ca. 1713 after the threat of Indian attack had subsided. These remains could also provide detailed social, cultural, and economic information pertaining to the settlers who characterized this settlement.

8. Statement of Significance

FEB 21 1989

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locallyApplicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1753-ca. 1830

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Fort Hill Historic District occupies an area of 2.2 acres in the southeast part of Northampton and comprises seven buildings lining South Street between Lyman Road and Lasalle Avenue. The District is located on a stretch of land that lies between the Mill River (west) and slopes down to a wide marsh (east and south). North of the District, South Street leads directly into the center of town. The District is a small circumscribed area of five contiguous properties on the east side of South Street, and one property directly opposite on the west side of South Street (see Maps #1 and #3). It is a well-preserved enclave of houses built according to conventional architectural patterns of the mid-eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The District contains six contributing buildings and one non-contributing building, a multi-car garage dating from the twentieth century. There are no intrusions within the district boundaries.

The six contributing buildings are all 2 1/2-story residences with white clapboard siding; all but one are five bays wide and possess center entries (see text supplement #1 from William MacDonald, Northampton, Massachusetts, p. 6 & p. 18). All dwellings have either a center chimney or two inside chimneys, and all have been continuously occupied as residences for over two centuries, in some cases by the same or related families.

The houses are in very good condition, occupied by families who have maintained them well and preserved the historic integrity through restoration and sympathetic alteration. Original pastures and fields at the rear have been sold for development; stone walls and fences are now gone. This district is made distinct by its visual and historical uniformity, limited area, uniform architecture, and its existence for over two centuries. The houses are described below, beginning on the east side of South Street at the northern end of the district; they are numbered as shown on Map #1.

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Specify repository:

~~MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION~~

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 2.2 Acres

UTM References

A
Zone Easting Northing

B

_	_ _ _	_ _ _ _
Zone	Easting	Northing

D

_	_ _ _	_ _ _ _
---	-------	---------

☒ **y** See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

SEE ASSESSOR'S MAP

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

☒ **y** See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Betsy Freidberg, MHC, NR Dir. w/ Christine Scott Beard/ Emmy Clausing/E. Lincoln		
organization	Massachusetts Historical Commission	date	January 21, 1988
street & number	80 Boylston St	telephone	617-727-8470
city or town	Boston	state	MA zip code 02116

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1Fort Hill Historic District
Northampton, Massachusetts

The settlers were Puritan Congregationalists, but did not come for religious reasons. They were farmers and artisans - frontiersmen with few assets but their hands. They established small farms which, in some cases, still produce abundant harvests of crops such as tobacco, asparagus, and commercial roses. Growth was stimulated by the town's location, initially on the north-south cart way along the Connecticut River, later by the railroad which followed the same course, by water power on the Mill River, by the fertile meadows, and, ultimately, by the educational institutions founded and supported by the fortunes amassed by valley growers: five preparatory schools, a law school, Clark School for the Deaf, Smith Vocational School, a commercial college, and Smith College.

The Fort Hill District, a division of the original land grants assigned between 1654 and 1661, is on a rise south of the original bed of the Mill River (the bed has since been diverted, see Map #2) and was separated from the rest of Northampton by a ford through the river. Although the section of South Street along which the District lies existed within the first five years of the founding of Northampton (1654), the town did not vote to construct a bridge over the river until 1661. The district, though separated from the center of town and relatively unprotected, remained attractive because of the fertile river meadows which extended east of Fort Hill establishing the rural, agricultural character of the district which persisted for well over a century. Undisturbed by commercial or industrial intrusion, it developed gradually from farmsteads to small residential lots; a denser but still residential area.

Settlement within the district can be attributed to several factors. First, the area was unoccupied and near the town center; although from the central commercial and civic district by the Mill River, it was readily accessible by means of a ford. Secondly, a cart road (now South Street) providing the primary access to Northampton center from the south (Springfield), opened the lots to settlement. Finally, it afforded large lots, originally some 1,000 feet deep, suitable for cultivation and contiguous to the fertile meadowlands east of the district in the loop of the Mill River (See Map #2). The area behind 134 South Street retains some 450 feet of the original back fields.

The district has been named for the native American Indian fortification on Fort Hill, which predated all white settlements here (See Map #2). The resident Indians, the Nonotucks, were a peaceful tribe who were generally cooperative with the white settlers.

continued

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetFort Hill Historic District
Northampton, MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 2

The oldest surviving building in the district is the Charles Clapp House at 148 South Street (Photo #5). The progenitor of the Clapp family in Northampton, Roger Clapp, was born in England in 1609 and immigrated to Dorchester, Massachusetts, at age 21, in 1630. One of his sons, Preserved, journeyed to Northampton to claim the land that his father had acquired as a war grant. Preserved was one of the hearty souls who first built a house on what would become South Street. Preserved's son, Roger, built the house at 148 South Street as a wedding gift to his son, Charles, in 1753.

The Bartlett family were also among the first settlers to come to Northampton. Robert Bartlett served as a selectman in 1657 and 1663. The Bartlett family also operated several early mills on the Manhan River (which separated Northampton from Easthampton). Two houses in the district were built for the Bartlett family; the Preserved Bartlett Homestead (1792) at 124 South Street and the Theodore Bartlett Homestead (ca. 1830) at 130 South Street.

Another important figure in the settlement of Northampton was Elder John Strong. Two descendants of John Strong built houses in the District; Eleazar Strong at 135 South Street (1797) and Colonel Elisha Strong at 134 South Street (ca. 1800).

The Parsons-Janes-Drury House at 144 South Street is named for the three families who principally occupied the house through 1946. The house was built ca. 1830 for Nathaniel Parsons.

In addition to having important historical association with the town of Northampton, the Fort Hill Historic District attains architectural significance for its rare concentration of well-preserved, architecturally cohesive buildings. The architects of these six houses are generally unknown and are probably nonexistent. The builders were local people probably using pattern books or simple accepted conventions. The district possesses excellent examples of both Colonial style (124, 134, 148, & 135 South Street) and early Greek Revival style (130 & 144 South Street) architecture.

The district remains a vital residential enclave with some, although dramatically decreased, small scale farming undertaken. Largely due to the above-named academic institutions, the town of Northampton retains a strong economic and cultural base.

continued

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United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Fort Hill Historic District
Northampton, Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 1

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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Kneeland, Harriet, Some Old Northampton Houses, Northampton, 1909.

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Walker, George H. and Co., Atlas of Northampton City, Massachusetts, Boston, 1884.

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National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Fort Hill Historic District
Northampton, Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 1

UTM References (cont.)

Zone	Easting	Northing
A 18	694950	4687010
B 18	695040	4687000
C 18	695020	4686960
D 18	695140	4686870
E 18	695110	4686840
F 18	695010	4686910
G 18	694960	4686880
H 18	694920	4686900
I 18	694950	4686970
J 18	694940	4687000

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetFort Hill Historic District
Northampton, MassachusettsSection number 10 Page 2Boundary Justification

The district boundaries conform to the lot lines of the present house lots. In the case of House #3 (assessor's lot #84) at the street address of 134 South Street, the entire undeveloped deep lot has been included; this lot suggests that more generous town lots were available at the time that these six houses were built. Note that house #1 and #2 will be later described as being related historically, and they originally shared a lot. The current Assessor's map has placed House #2 on part of the much larger lot #84, we have taken care throughout this application form to identify each house by its Assessor's lot number and street number.

The district is bounded northeast by Lyman and beyond by a larger triangular area which became the estate of E. H. Lyman. It has never been sub-divided and is now the Smith College pre-school campus. The letters "URC" on Map #3 are a Northampton zoning designation which means "urban residential, class C," meaning that buildings there are limited to multi-family units of three stories or less.

The lots to the east, southeast, southwest and northwest of the district were not sub-divided until late in the nineteenth century and are not included in the district because the buildings are of a later date and for the most part undistinguished architecturally. For instance, the houses on Munroe Street behind 148 South Street (House #5) were built in 1895, 1877-1884, 1869, 1870, 1894-1895, and 1893-1894. The houses southwest of 135 South Street (House #6) were built in 1908, 1885, and 1850. This offers an approximate time period during which the area moved from agricultural to urban residential.

Houses across from 144 and 148 South Street are as follows: 145 South Street is an early twentieth-century house (1908) built of cement blocks. 155 South Street, across from 148 South Street is a fairly elegant house, built in 1895. The long lot #32 on Map #3 is occupied by a late-nineteenth century elementary school building.

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
FORT HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

<u>Map #</u> (on Map #1)	<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Type</u>
1		Preserved Bartlett Homestead	124 South Street	1792	C	Colonial	B
2		Theodore Bartlett Homestead	130 South Street	ca. 1830	C	Greek Revival	B
3		Colonel Elisha Strong Homes.	134 South Street	ca. 1800	C	Colonial	B
A		26-stall garage	134 South Street (rear)	20th C.	NC	Astylistic	B
4		Parsons-Janes-Drury House	144 South Street	ca. 1830	C	Greek Revival	B
5		Charles Clapp House	148 South Street	1753	C	Colonial	B
6		Eleazar Strong Homestead	135 South Street	1797	C	Federalist	B

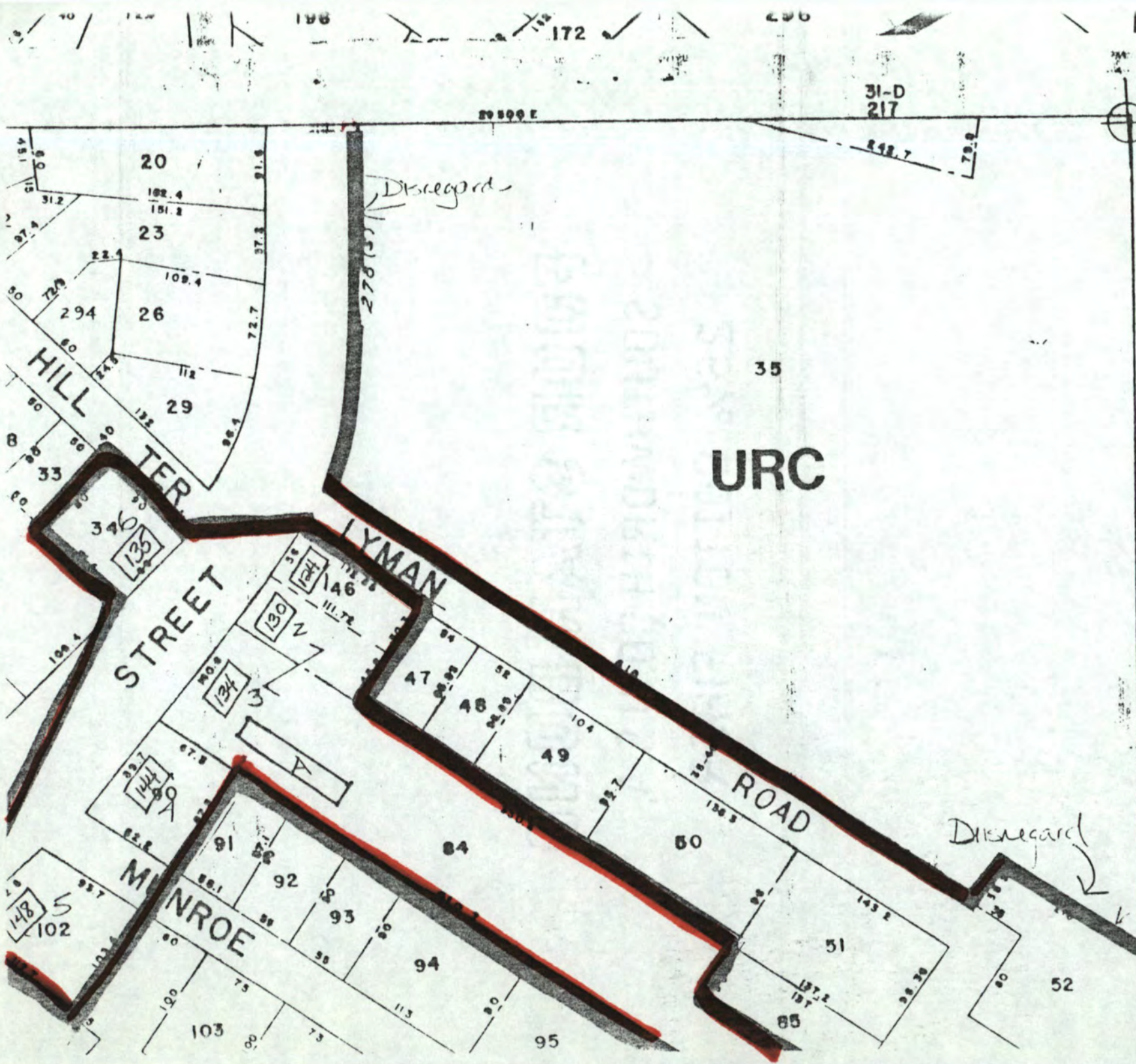
KEY

C - Contributing
NC - Noncontributing

B - Building

DISTRICT TOTALS

Contributing - 6B
Noncontributing - 1B



MAP # 3

FORT HILL
HISTORIC DISTRICT

NORTHAMPTON, MA

MAP DATE: 1/1/6

N

NORTHAMPTON
ASSESSORS MA

SCALE: 1" = 100'

1-6 = property
numbers
(contributing
buildings)

A = non contributing

124, etc. = street
addresses

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Fort Hill Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 2/21/89 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/07/89
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 88000910

NOMINATOR: STATE

DETAILED EVALUATION: Y

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 4/7/89 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Locally architecturally significant
residential enclave of Colonial and
Greek Revival residences, well preserved
and reflective of pattern book residential
conventions.
Initial return comments have been addressed.*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C
REVIEWER Jesse
DISCIPLINE Architectural History
DATE 4/7/89

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

CLASSIFICATION

☐ count ☐ resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

☐ historic ☐ current

DESCRIPTION

☐ architectural classification
☐ materials
☐ descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

☐ acreage ☐ verbal boundary description
☐ UTM's ☐ boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

☐ sketch maps ☐ USGS maps ☐ photographs ☐ presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



Preserved Bartlett Homestead
124 South Street
Northampton, MA

Emmy C. Clausing, photographer
negative at 261 Main Street,
Northampton (residence)

Photograph number 1 of ~~12~~ 8

Front view of 124 South Street

Photographed November, 1984

Preserved Bartlett Homestead
124 South St
Northampton MA
Fore Hill Hist. Dist.
Emmy Clausing
Nov 1984
261 Main St
Northampton, MA
View: Looking Southeast at North
& West (rt) elevation
Photo: 1 of 8

MAY 24 1988



Colonel Elisha Strong Homestead
134 South Street
Northampton, MA

Emmy C. Clausing, photographer
negative at 261 Main Street,
Northampton (residence)

Photograph 3 of 128 November, 1984

Front view of 134 South Street

Colonel Elisha Strong Homestead
134 South St
Northampton, MA

Fort Hill Hist. Dist.

Photographer: Emmy C. Clausing

November 1984

261 Main St.

Northampton, MA

View: Looking Southeast at West (rt)
and North elevations (left)

Photo 3 of 8



Parsons-Janes-Drury House
144 South Street
Northampton, MA

Emmy C. Clausing, photographer
negative at 261 Main Street,
Northampton (residence)

Photograph 4 of 228 November, 1984

Front view of 144 South Street

Parsons-Janes-Drury Hse
144 South St
Northampton, MA
Fort Hill Hist. Dist

Photographer: Emmy Clausing
November 1984

261 Main St.
Northampton MA
View: Looking southeast at west (rt)
& north (left) elevations

Photo 4 of 8



1170
DAR

1170

Charles Clapp House
148 South Street
Northampton, MA

Emmy C. Clausing, photographer
negative at 261 Main Street,
Northampton, MA (residence)

Photograph 5 of ~~12~~ 8 November, 1984

Front view of 148 South Street

Charles Clapp Hse
148 South St.
Northampton, MA
Fort Hill Hist. Dist.

Photo: Emmy C. Clausing
November 1984
261 Main St

Northampton, MA
View: looking Southeast at West (rt)
and North (left) elevations

Photo 5 of 8



Eleazar Strong Homestead
135 South Street
Northampton, MA

Emmy C. Clausing, photographer
negative at 261 Main Street,
Northampton (residence)

Photograph 6 of ~~12~~ 8 November, 1984

Front view of 135 South Street

Eleazar Strong Homestead
135 South St
Northampton, MA
Fort Hill HIST. DIST.
Photo: Emmy C. Clausing

November 1984
261 Main St
Northampton, MA

View: Looking NW at E (RT)
E S (left) elevations
Photo 6 of 8

MAY 24 1988



Fort Hill Historic District
124, 130, 134, 144, 148 South Street
Northampton, MA

Emmy C. Clausing, photographer
negative at 261 Main Street,
Northampton (residence)

Photograph number 7 of ~~128~~
May, 1985

View of 124, 130, 134, 144, 148 South
Street looking south on South Street

124, 130, 134, 144, 148 South St.
Northampton, MA
Fort Hill HIST. DIST.

Photographer: Emmy C. Clausing

May 1986

261 Main St.

Northampton, MA

View: Looking Southeast at Facades
(West Elevations)

Photo: 7 of 8



Fort Hill Historic District
124, 130, 134 South Street
Northampton, MA

Emmy C. Clausing, photographer
negative at 261 Main Street,
Northampton (residence)

Photograph number 8 of ~~128~~
May, 198⁵

View of 124, 130, and 134 South
Street looking southeast on South
Street

124, 130, 134 South St
Northampton, MA
Fort Hill Hist. Dist

Photo: Emmy Clausing
May 1985
261 Main St
Northampton

View: Looking Southeast at facades
(west elevations)

Photo: 8 of 8

Missing Core Documentation

Property Name

Fort Hill Historic District

County, State

Hampshire
County,
Massachusetts

Reference Number

88000910

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

☐ Nomination Form

☒ Photographs (missing #2)

☐ USGS Map

6468 IV NE
FOOT HILL

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

EASTHAMPTON QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6468 I SE
FOOT HILL

MAP # 4
FOOT HILL
HISTORIC DISTRICT
NORTHAMPTON, MA

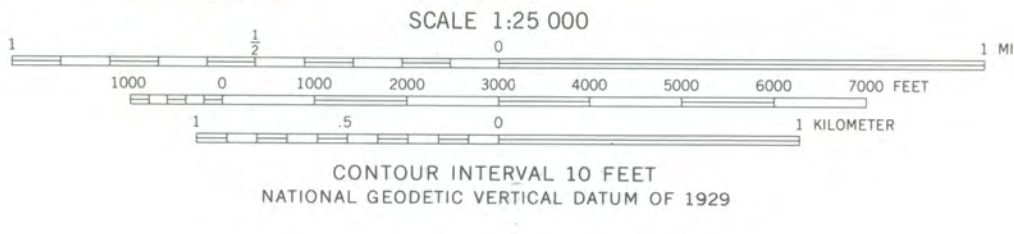
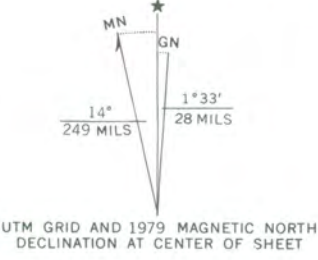


Feet	Meters
1	3048
2	6096
3	9144
4	12192
5	15240
6	18288
7	21336
8	24384
9	27432
10	30480

To convert feet to meters
multiply by .3048
To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

UTM COORDINATES
A 694 950 easting
1187 010 northing
B 695 040 easting
1187 000 northing
C 695 020 easting
1186 900 northing
D 695 140 easting
1186 870 northing
E 695 110 easting
1186 840 northing
F 695 010 easting
1186 910 northing
G 694 960 easting
1186 880 northing
H 694 920 easting
1186 900 northing
I 694 950 easting
1186 970 northing
J 694 940 easting
1187 000 northing

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1935. Revised 1964
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18
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
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with the State of
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1975 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



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



ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
 Interstate Route	 U.S. Route
	 State Route

EASTHAMPTON, MASS.
N4215-W7237.5/7.5
1964
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6468 I SW-SERIES V814

5/4/18

Map #4
FORT HILL
HISTORIC DISTRICT
NORTHAMPTON, MA



May 16, 1988

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 you will find the nomination forms for the following properties:

Boston, Ozias Goodwin House; 7 Jackson Avenue

Melrose, Melrose Public Library; 63 West Emerson Street

Northampton, Fort Hill Historic District; 124, 130, 134, 135, 144,
and 148 South Street

Peabody, George Peabody House; 205 Washington Street

Sheffield, Sheffield Plain Historic District; roughly 1/2-mile of
U.S. Route 7, south from Cook Road intersection

They have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have 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. No comments have been received to date.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

BF/es

Enclosure

MAY 24 1988

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Valerie A. Talmage, *Executive Director, State Historic Preservation Officer*
80 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116 (617) 727-8470

Office of the Secretary of State, Michael J. Connolly, *Secretary*

February 14, 1989



FEB 21 1989

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 you will find the following nomination forms:

Linwood Historic District, Northbridge : HPCA # 11131 MA
Lenox Rail Road Station, Lenox
Joseph K. Manning House, Medford
Fort Hill Historic District, Northampton

All have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have 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. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination form.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosures

BF/rc