

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

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OMB No. 10024-0018

737

JUN 21 1994

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Hatfield Center Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by the Connecticut & Mill Rivers and \_\_\_\_\_ Day Ave.  
N/A not for publication

city or town Hatfield N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Hampshire code 015 zip code 01038

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patrick Andrews

7/27/94

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(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	
164	51	buildings
4		sites
	2	structures
1		objects
169	53	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: agricultural field,  
 agricultural processing facility

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling,  
 secondary structure

FUNERARY: cemetery

GOVERNMENT: town hall, post office

RELIGION: church

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: agricultural field

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling,  
 secondary structure

FUNERARY: cemetery

GOVERNMENT: town hall, post office

RELIGION: church

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Georgian, EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID 19th C.: Greek Revival, LATE VICTORIAN:  
 Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne,

LATE 19th & 20th C. REVIVALS: Colonial  
 Revival, LATE 19th & 20th C. AMERICAN  
 MOVEMENTS: Craftsman

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite, brick, concrete

walls weatherboard, brick, vinyl

roof slate, asphalt, metal

other

**Narrative Description**

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

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 a 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

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- AGRICULTURE
- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
- EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1669-1944

Significant Dates

- September 19, 1677 (Canadian Indian attack)
- 1786 (Shays' Rebellion)
- 1856 (Tobacco Introduced to Hatfield)

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

- Massachusetts Historical Commission
- Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Name of Property

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 465 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	6 9 7 4 0 0	4 6 9 4 3 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 8	6 9 8 1 6 0	4 6 9 4 1 8 0

3	1 8	6 9 8 5 8 0	4 6 9 2 0 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1 8	6 9 7 9 8 0	4 6 9 1 2 0 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

Bonnie Parsons, Senior Planner and Gregory Farmer, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission  
name/title with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 1994

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Multiple

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior  
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Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1**Hatfield Center Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts****7. DESCRIPTION**

The town of Hatfield is unusual among the Connecticut Valley's older communities, in that it has remained primarily a farming community with its economy and politics directly influenced by changing agricultural markets. The ties of Hatfield residents to the surrounding land are expressed in the physical arrangement of the village, a pattern that has persisted since initial surveys and allotments were made in the 1660s. Long homelots with streetside houses, barns, and other agricultural outbuildings are arranged with narrow frontages along linear streets, surrounded with large open tilled fields, pasture, and hayfields. The center of Hatfield is a well-preserved example of a 17th century linear village with buildings arrayed along a single axis for purposes of defense and religious community (Photos #s 2 & 3).

**SETTING & TOPOGRAPHY**

The village of Hatfield occupies a wide floodplain on the west bank of the Connecticut River in Hampshire County, Massachusetts. It was laid out as an extension of the Hadley settlement on the east side of the river with Hatfield's long Main Street an extension of the north-south direction of the Hadley Common (1659). The area between Main Street and the Connecticut River is occupied by large flat fields interspersed with oxbows and other remnants of the river's meanders.

Hatfield shares a southern boundary with the city of Northampton, one of the valley's earliest market towns. The uplands in the western part of Hatfield along the border with the hilltown of Williamsburg represent the dunes and shores of glacial Lake Hitchcock, which filled most of the middle valley. The northern boundary separates Hatfield from the adjacent farming town of Whately. The Connecticut River is the eastern border separating Hatfield from Hadley.

**VILLAGE PLAN**

Hatfield's primary town center is arrayed along Main Street, a hardened local road, with perpendicular extensions along School, Maple, and Elm Streets. The land is generally flat and well-drained with long fields running out behind the homelots on both sides of Main Street.

The homelots are generally long and narrow with houses and outbuildings clustered closest to the street. The modest setback of the houses is enhanced by a generous treebelt which separates pedestrian traffic from the roadway and evokes the image of a classic New England community. The location of the center village away from the riverbank was a conscious effort to minimize damage from flooding. In the 17th and early 18th centuries, the village center was also

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protected by a defensive stockade, a description of which survives in the written records of the town.

## BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

## INSTITUTIONAL

The village center's religious and civic buildings are located near the intersection of Main and School Streets. Ranging in date from 1849 to 1935, these structures vary widely in style and scale. This stretch of Main Street has been the center of Hatfield since the erection of the first meetinghouse in 1668. The center village was fortified during conflicts with native Americans in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, but no evidence of the fortification remains exposed. The earliest surviving public building in the village is the Congregational Church (1849), which stands near the site of the first meetinghouse (Photo #3).

The Congregational Church, historically the fourth meetinghouse in town (41 Main St., MHC #141, 1849) is a Greek Revival clapboard structure rectangular in plan with a rear ell. Two stories in height it is three bays wide and has a flushboard facade to suggest the stone construction of its Greek antecedents, behind four fluted Ionic columns. Front gabled, the church's large pediment formed by gable returns is also flushboarded and is topped by a Wren-style steeple. The steeple rises from a rectangular base to a square louvered and pedimented section, to a clock faced section, and hexagonal spire which is terminated in a gold weathervane. The clock was added to the steeple in 1898, but the clock and bell belong to the town rather than to the church. The church's stained glass windows replaced original windows in 1892. The three bay facade has three, double leaf door entries with identical trabeated surrounds consisting of panelled pilasters supporting full entablatures above transom lights. Set on a granite basement, the amply proportioned church has broad panelled corner pilasters and cornice. A later ell addition extends the building to the west and towards the burial ground.

The School Street School (3 School St., MHC #129, 1871) is the next earliest institution in Hatfield and is the source of its street's name. It is a High Victorian Gothic building. Square in plan with a rear ell and a front pavilion, the main block has a gable on hip roof composition which is decoratively tiled in contrasting bands of slate with fish scale patterns. A deep pavilion with a hip roof is centered on the main block and contains the entry which is beneath a more recent portico on posts. The pavilion's second story has a double lancet window framed by a steeply pitched gable whose barge boards terminate in large, carved rosettes. Scroll cut rafter ends enliven the roof line while ornamental brick work consisting of tarred brick striping, corbelled stringcourses and a stone beltcourse contribute to

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the building's visual interest. A recent brick addition housing the fire station is attached on the rear or south facade.

St. Joseph's Church (15 School St., MHC #126, 1892) is a an artificially sided Late Gothic Revival style building (Photo #5). The front gable building is rectangular in plan, and the entry facade is framed by two asymmetrical towers, the taller of which is a louvered bell tower with an octagonal spire. Once partially shingled, the second tower has crenelations at its roof line. A gabled enclosed portico serves as an entry and is ornamented with a trilobate window filled with leaded glass. A tripartite window composition of lancet windows is above the portico in the gable and paired lancets light the nave along the sides of the building. Much of the building's detail and its slightly eccentric Late Gothic proportions have been obscured by the siding.

Dickinson Memorial Hall (39 Main St., MHC #143, 1894) (Photo #3) is a Renaissance Revival style red brick building which is square in plan. One-and-a-half stories in height it is set on a high ashlar brownstone basement and has a hipped roof of slate above an attic story with narrow, rectangular windows. The cornice is ornamented with a band of dentils and a narrow stringcourse separates the first floor from the attic story. Three bays wide, the building's proportions are large. Full length first floor windows rest on panelled spandrels and have projecting entablature lintels which are repeated in the entrance surround which is itself supported on consoles. A double leaf door is beneath a tall, four light transom and a horizontal oval light. Cannon displays mark the two corners of the building's street facade.

The former Lutheran Church (53 Main St., MHC #134, 1928) is far simpler in style than its Congregational predecessor. It is Colonial Revival in style, has a rectangular plan and is end gabled. The clapboard church is set on high brick foundations and has a single entry beneath a high portico. The entry with simple molded surround is flanked by two small, arched windows for a three bay facade. Above the portico is a Palladian window and the fairly steeply pitched roof is topped by a steeple with a square base, octagonal louvered section and octagonal spire with a gold cross at the top. Five bays deep, the nave is lit by arched windows on each lateral facade. The building has been converted to a residence.

Center School, later a junior high school, is now the Western Massachusetts Regional Library (58 Main St., MHC #131, ca. 1920). It is a two story Jacobean Revival style building in brick and cast stone. A C-plan beneath a steeply pitched slate, gable roof, the building is set on a high basement and has highly decorative stonework including a beltcourse which separates the basement from the main floor, staggered quoins at the building corners and window surrounds which repeat the staggered quoin pattern, a Jacobean Revival detail.

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An elaborate cast stone entry surround has a broken arch pediment, fluted pilasters and an eight light transom above double leaf door. The extending pavilions have characteristic Tudor style windows in a four section composition at second story level and stone articulated panels at the first story level. High parapets at each pavilion gable end and once again above the entry are characteristically Jacobean Revival. A centrally place octagonal, louvered cupola completes the composition and is less Tudor than Colonial Revival in inspiration.

Directly across Main Street from Central School is the Colonial Revival Hatfield Memorial Town Hall (59 Main St., MHC #130, 1930). Somewhat more sedate, but also in brick, the two-and-a-half story building is H in plan and the end gabled section nearest the street has a three bay projecting, pedimented pavilion with a slightly recessed entry reached by double ramp stairs. The entry surround is composed of tall, engaged columns, Ionic-type capitals beneath a pulvinated frieze and a pediment. A leaded fanlight tops the double leaf entry doors. Seven bays deep, this section of the H plan has 12/12 sash and Federal style splayed lintels, and two end chimneys. The connecting single story section of the plan has five full length arched windows, while the rear block is again two-and-a-half stories in height, but has slightly smaller proportions, irregular fenestration, and provides another entry and offices at the rear.

**RESIDENTIAL**

Farm houses with associated outbuildings are the predominant structures in the proposed district. The houses are sited with shallow setbacks on long narrow homelots. Contributing buildings are of wood frame or brick construction and date from ca. 1740 to ca. 1930 reflecting a wide variety of styles. High style examples from the Colonial through Late Industrial periods demonstrate the prosperity many Hatfield farmers enjoyed. Reflecting the long term prosperity of the town, most of the houses are well detailed examples of their period's styles and simple, vernacular houses are scarce in the district, except for a few houses on the outer margin. The scarcity of laborers' houses is explained in part by the fact that most of the houses are large enough to have accommodated extended families and farm help; a few smaller ones were built as tenements and offices. When the need for labor outgrew the local population, help was transported daily from nearby cities rather than settled on the farm land.

A description of houses arranged by style and construction date follows:

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MassachusettsGeorgian Style

Seven houses scattered widely in the proposed district date from the Colonial period and have Georgian characteristics. These houses are all wood frame with center chimneys and symmetrical five bay fronts. Three have saltbox rear additions and two have notable period doorways. One of the houses is a cottage with a gambrel roof, originally built as doctor's and lawyer's offices; the remaining six houses are two story buildings with side-gabled roofs.

One of the earliest of these is the Ebenezer Morton House (72 Main St., MHC #112, 1740). This five bay, two-and-a-half story, clapboard house has a central chimney and the wide proportions of a substantial house. It is two rooms deep, rectangular in plan and has a side gable roof. The windows are small and on the second floor are placed close to the eaves, which is typically Georgian in this region. The entry surround and portico are later Greek Revival additions.

The C. K. Morton House (30 School St., MHC #122, ca. 1740) (Photo #5) is similarly proportioned. Five bays wide, two-and-a-half stories in height, it is two rooms deep. Rectangular in plan, the house is set on high granite foundations and has a central chimney. Georgian are the small windows which are placed close to the eaves on the second story. While the original door surround has been altered it has the narrow proportions of the New England Georgian period. An oriel window has been added on the west facade.

The Simeon Wait / F. D. Billings House (31 Main St., MHC #145, 1760) (Photo #3) is one of Hatfield's several remaining Georgian houses with Connecticut Valley door surrounds, two of which are in this district. The distinctive entry has a broken scroll pediment in high relief with carved rosettes in its scrolls. It has pilasters on panelled plinths beneath capitals with rosettes, supporting a pulvinated frieze and keystone in relief. A typically broad Connecticut Valley entry, it has a two leaf door. The tall, two-and-a-half story, clapboard house is rectangular in plan with a rear ell, and is one room deep beneath a steeply pitched, slate covered, side gabled roof. It has a five bay facade. Characteristic of a large number of houses in this region, the outer two windows of the five bays are placed closer together. High style Georgian are the pedimented window lintels of the first floor and on all three stories of the north and south facades.

The second Georgian house in the district with a Connecticut Valley door surround is the John Dickinson / Morton House (1 South St., MHC #159, ca. 1762) (Photo #1). Rectangular in plan with a rear ell, the house is two-and-a-half stories in height and has a salt box profile beneath a side gable roof. It is five bays wide and is set on granite foundations. The door surround is composed of a high arched pediment with a lattice work infill, resting on floral and grapevine carved

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pilasters which are themselves set on panelled plinths. Pilaster capitals are floral carvings and both the capital and lintel keystone are stepped in relief which gives the whole surround a greater depth and dimension than will appear in later periods. Window lintels are crown moldings and second story windows are placed close to the eaves. As is the case with 31 Main Street, the house is covered with narrow clapboards.

The C. Dickinson House (69 Main St., MHC #115, ca. 1770) is a more modest Georgian house than its neighbor at #72 Main Street. It is rectangular in plan with a rear ell, side gable roof, and is five bays wide and one room deep. Fine dentilling at the cornice is a feature found in a number of the Georgian houses in Hatfield and is present here. A Greek Revival door surround with full length sidelights and a Queen Anne style, gable entry porch and ells on the west are all later additions to the house.

The Lyman Moore House (12 Main St., MHC #154, ca. 1780) is a transitional Georgian/Federal style house. Particularly Georgian are the proportions and profile of the house. One-and-a-half stories high, it is five bays wide and two rooms deep with a saltbox profile, and square plan with rear ell. The side gambrel roof has a center chimney and two dormers have been added to it. Federal in style are the almost full length windows of the street facade with their 6/6 sash. A 20th century porch has been added on the west and a small enclosed entry on the north. It sits on rather low granite foundations.

**Federal Style**

Federal period houses in the proposed Hatfield district exhibit the traditional five bay facade, but are more varied in detail than earlier houses. Some Federal houses have central chimneys, the majority of houses are still frame construction, and side gable roofs continue to be built; but period innovations such as center hall plans, hipped roofs, fanlight ornaments and brick construction also appear among the eleven examples from the period. All of these houses are two-and-a-half stories in height.

The David Billings House (15 Main St., MHC #153, 1772) and the J. D. Billings House (18 Main St., MHC #152, 1783) face each other across Main Street and share several architectural features, although they are eleven years apart in date. Federal in style, they illustrate the greater variety of plan and elevation which appear at this time in Hatfield. The David Billings House is L-plan, two stories high, and has a hip roof. Five bays wide, it has a gabled pediment at the roof in the central bay. A leaded fanlight is placed in the gable tympanum. The J. D. Billings House at #18 is also hip-roofed, five bays wide, and two stories high and has a center hall plan. It has a

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very similar front pediment with leaded fanlight in the gable. Each house is artificially sided, so other details are obscured. The latter house, however has a High Victorian Gothic portico which gives it a more eclectic appearance.

Several Federal houses in Hatfield were given Greek Revival updates. This is true of the Bardwell Homestead (44 Main St., MHC #140, 1785) which is a two-and-a-half story, side gable, five bay Federal house. It has smaller windows which are set closely together and is one room deep. Set on brick foundations, the house has a simple Greek Revival style door surround with panelled pilasters and corner blocks. The door is flanked by 3/4 length sidelights which appear more often during the Greek Revival period. The house has a relatively wide frieze and corner boards in comparison to its contemporaries.

The Raymond Billings House (9 Main St., MHC #155, 1787) is another Federal house which was given a Greek Revival updating, in this case, a Greek Revival doorway and broad frieze, and what appears to have been wide corner pilasters but which are now hidden by artificial siding. The house is two-and-a-half stories in height, is five bays wide and tall in proportions. It has a center chimney and is square in plan with a rear ell which includes an attached barn.

The Austin Smith House (22 Main St., MHC #151, ca. 1790) (Photo #2) is one of the more conservative Federal houses in the district. It is rectangular in plan, side gabled, two-and-a-half stories in height and has a center chimney. On the first floor the two outer bays are paired and sash in all the windows of the five bay facade is 12/12. It is one room deep, has narrow corner boards and a slate roof. A portico was added later.

The Capt. Thaddeus Graves House (1 Bridge Lane, MHC #132, ca. 1790) is simple in ornament and has a center hall plan, but it has the taller proportions and hipped roof of the higher style Federal houses of Hatfield. Five bays wide, the center entry is tall and narrow and has fluted pilasters supporting the entablature. The low relief of the surround is characteristic of the Adams influence in the Federal style and stands in strong contrast to its neighbor, the Georgian house at 1 South Street. The house is rectangular in plan with a two story gabled addition and a one-and-a-half story addition as rear ells.

The J.W. Warner House (17 Maple St., MHC #172, ca. 1790) is the first brick Federal house in the district. It is a hip-roofed house, foursquare in plan and is two stories in height with four interior chimneys, enabling it to have a center hall plan. The narrow entry of the five bay facade has a leaded fanlight and there is a narrow band of dentils at the boxed eaves. Very subtle brickwork distinguishes the house: a brick stringcourse separates the stories and window lintels on both stories are Federal style splayed brick.

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The S. F. Billings House (10 Valley St., MHC #163, ca. 1795) is a Federal house with Greek and Colonial Revival additions. The house is rectangular in plan with a rear ell. It is two-and-a-half stories in height and five bays wide. The roof is a side gable with full returns to provide pediments, which was a Greek Revival change as were the full length first floor windows. The one story porch on column supports is a Colonial Revival addition.

The Deacon Partridge House (25 Main St., MHC #148, 1800) is a Federal style house with a hipped roof. Rectangular in plan with a rear ell, the five bay house has full length first floor windows which appeared in late Federal style. Later additions were the 19th century porch now on new posts, and a bay on the south facade.

The Perez Morton House (48 Main St., MHC #139, 1807) is a fine Federal house two-and-a-half stories in height, five bays wide beneath a side gable, slate roof with a center chimney. The Federal door surround is composed of a dummy fan above slender panelled pilasters which frame half length sidelights. The lightness of the ornament which is characteristic of the Adamesque Federal style is seen as well in the window surrounds which are simple surrounds with a narrow cap strip in low relief. Notable is the fine dentil work at the cornice line, which is found in a number of the district's houses from this period. Sash is 6/6.

Moses C. Porter House (49 Main St., MHC #136, ca. 1770 & 1807) is a five bay, two-and-a-half story, clapboard Federal house with a later Greek Revival door surround. The house has broad corner boards and a wide frieze which are characteristic of the Greek Revival style, but the small windows with 6/6 sash are Federal. Rectangular in plan with side and rear ells, the house has a side gable roof. On the interior, fine feathered panelling is found on both floors indicative of its 18th century origin.

The William P. Allis House (64 Main St., MHC #117, ca. 1820) is transitional from the Federal to the Greek Revival. It is two-and-a-half stories in height, has a five bay facade, two interior chimneys and side gable roof. The center hall plan house has the relatively small windows of the Federal period, but now overall proportions have shifted markedly. Four bays deep, the large house has a broad Greek Revival door surround with 3/4 length sidelights and a high transom. Wide corner boards and wide frieze beneath a boxed eaves are Greek Revival features as well. The house is rectangular in plan with ells on the rear.

The Lyman Pease House (1 Main St., MHC #158, ca. 1830 or earlier) is one of the latest Federal examples in the district. Considerably altered, it had a gambrel roof which was converted to side gabled roof about 1980. A store was appended as a wing giving it a rectangular

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plan with a side ell. It has the characteristic five bay elevation and an architrave door surround, but aluminum siding and additions have changed its original appearance.

Greek Revival Style

Fourteen Greek Revival houses survive in the central part of Hatfield, built between 1820 and the mid-1850s. Many of these houses are traditional side gabled houses, with Greek Revival ornamentation added to symmetrical facades. Intermediate forms orient a gable to the street and have main doors facing a sideyard, or have doors on both gable and long sides. Some examples depart from tradition and have main doors on gabled street-facing fronts to make more explicit the architectural reference to a Greek temple. Two high-style examples exhibit colossal columned porticoes. Greek Revival houses in the proposed district are all frame, two to two-and-a-half story structures.

The Erastus Cowles House (15 Valley St., MHC #162, ca. 1820) is transitional between Federal and Greek Revival. It is an end gable house with full returns forming a pediment, however the main entry is on the long side of the house, rather than the street side. The entry is a narrow Federal door surround with a five light transom and slightly battered pilasters. There are 3 bays on the gable end and only four bays on the entry facade which is unusual in Hatfield. It has a center chimney.

Mrs. Billings House (4 Maple St., MHC #167, ca. 1820) (Photo #4) has it both ways with entries on the street side gable facade and on its five bay lateral facade. Truly transitional between Federal and Greek Revival it has a flushboard pediment with an oval oculus, but also narrow Federal door surrounds with fanlights and folded fabric carved motifs in the spandrels. The center chimney house is rectangular in plan with rear ells.

The farmhouse at 19 Maple Street (MHC #174, ca. 1830) is a side-gabled house with its entry on the sideyard. The gable end is only two bays wide, so the orientation is in effect split as it is at the house at 4 Maple Street. A 20th century porch wraps around two facades. Panelled corner pilasters and a broad frieze give the house a neat solidity that is part of the Greek Revival style. There is a two story rear ell on the rectangular plan house.

The Cowles House (3 Maple St., MHC #166, ca. 1830) (Photo #4) is a good example of the more modest Greek Revival houses which were built in Hatfield. A front-gabled house with side hall plan, it is two-and-a-half stories in height and rectangular in plan. The Greek Revival door surround has been altered, but the plain frieze, plain corner pilasters, and clapboard rather than flushboard pediment are

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indications that its builder was conscious of Greek Revival stylistic features, but used them more sparingly. A Queen Anne porch was added later.

Charles Morris Billings House, (29 Main St., MHC #146, 1831), also a modest version of the style, is an end gable Greek Revival with a one story porch added later. Three bays wide, the house has corner pilasters and a broad cornice, a simple door surround with transom and 3/4 length sidelights.

The Mrs. Mary A. Dickinson House (25 School St., MHC #124, ca. 1830) is a conservative house which retains more from the Federal style than it ventures in the Greek Revival. Federal style is its two-and-a-half story, side gable, five bay by one bay form. Typically Federal for Hatfield is the pairing of the end windows on the street facade. Greek Revival trim is found on the architrave door surround with corner blocks and half length sidelights. The transom and sidelights have had their original lights replaced and a Queen Anne style porch has been added with turned spindle and baluster trim. The house is rectangular in plan with two rear ells.

The Samuel H. Dickinson House (54 Main St., MHC #135, 1792 & 1837) is Greek Revival at one of its highest expressions in Hatfield. The two-and-a-half story house is rectangular in plan with a side ell. Front-gabled, it has a three bay sidehall plan with a flushboarded facade behind a colossal Ionic portico. The Greek Revival door surround has characteristic fluted pilasters with corner blocks and a central keystone. Full length sidelights and full length first floor windows let added light to the interior. There is a window placed in the flushboard pediment, which is often found in this region. The west side ell is two stories in height and has a one story verandah on square piers. It may be the 1792 section of the building.

The Elisha Hubbard House (40 School St., MHC #123, ca. 1840) (Photo #6) is the second high style Greek Revival house in the district. Placed on a raised corner lot, it is a front gable, rectangular plan house with rear and side ells. The three bay facade with its side hall entry is flushboarded and preceded by a colossal order of Doric columns. The flushboarded pediment has a regionally characteristic triangular light. First floor windows are full length and the door surround is very broad and framed by panelled pilasters and full length sidelights. There is fine dentil work in the pediment and at the cornice line and once again at the entablature of the door surround. On the second story, sash is 6/6 with the larger lights of the period. There is an added polygonal bay on the west facade.

The Moses Field House (8 Maple St., MHC #169, 1841) is another example of the more modest Greek Revival house. It is a front-gabled, two-and-a-half story, side hall plan house with panelled pilasters and

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corner blocks forming the door surround beside half length sidelights.

The farm house at 43 Main Street (MHC #138, 1852) was moved to this site from the location of the present town hall further north on Main Street. The old town hall stood on this site until it was destroyed by fire, and this house was moved ca. 1930 to allow for construction of new town hall. Number 43 forms a pair with #45 next door. Both were built in the same year and are front gable, Greek Revival houses of two-and-a-half stories. Each has a triangular window in its pediment, broad panelled corner pilasters and full friezes. Number 43, however, is a side hall plan and its entry has 3/4 length sidelights flanking a door with a simple surround behind a portico on columns. It is rectangular in plan with a rear ell.

Number 45 Main Street (MHC #137, 1852) differs from #43 in that its entry is on the sideyard. Full length first floor windows on the three bay street facade are hidden behind a one story screened porch which is a later addition, but the entry facade on the south has a Greek Revival recessed entry, infrequently found in Hatfield. A two story bay on this facade is a later addition also.

The Moses Warner House (22 Maple St., MHC #173, 1855) is a good example of the Greek Revival farm house. The end gable has an oculus window in its pediment which is itself clapboarded. The two-and-a-half story house has panelled corner pilaster, and a broad frieze, but stylistically conservative, it has a side yard entry. First floor windows on the street facade are full-length. The rectangular plan house has a side ell.

Italianate and Second Empire Styles

The Italianate and Second Empire houses in the proposed district were built between 1855 and 1870; early houses with Italianate details have shallow hipped roofs, while later houses have mansard roofs. These wood frame and brick houses are generally two or two-and-a-half stories, with three bay fronts, elaborate bracketed cornices, and prominent window and door crowns. Examples of these styles in the district are located on Main Street between School and Maple Streets.

The Daniel White Tavern (30 Main St., MHC #147, ca. 1850) (Photo #2) is transitional between Greek Revival and Italianate. Two-and-a-half stories in height, it is front-gabled with a central door, and paired windows above the entry and in the gable which are arched in the Italianate style. The house is vinyl sided and not much detail is visible.

The John A. Billings House (21 Main St., MHC #150, 1856) is a good example of the frame Italianate house. It is a square plan house four bays wide by five bays deep beneath a virtually flat roof with wide

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overhangs giving it the appearance of an Italian villa. Window lintels are entablatures on first floor windows which have been filled in were originally full length on the street facade. There are two interior chimneys and a rear ell.

The Silas G. Hubbard House (55 Main St., MHC #120, 1861) is the most elaborate Italianate house in the district. Brick in construction, it is two stories in height with a shallow deck hipped roof. The broad roof eaves overhang is ornamented with modillions at the cornice and turned pendants at the corners. Windows have the Italianate footed lintels and sills and there is a one story polygonal bay on the north facade which is elaborately detailed with modillion blocks, pendants and brackets at the eaves. The central entry is reached through a large portico on columns, and above the portico on the second floor is an arched window with architrave surround which gives the house the appearance of an Italian palazzo. The change in proportions of the Italianate period is evident here. Only three bays wide, the house nonetheless has large openings, high stories, and overall large scale proportions not found in the preceding Greek Revival style. It has four interior chimneys.

The Mrs. Joseph Smith House (36 Main St., MHC #144, 1863) (Photo #2) is a fine and well-preserved example of the French Second Empire. Two-and-a-half stories high with a flared mansard roof, it has gable dormers on north and south facades. Brackets at the eaves coupled with a dentil course are repeated again at the porch eaves for the picturesque effect aimed at by designers in this style. The line of the eaves on the street facade is broken by a steeply angled gable which frames a pointed "fir tree" window. A small balcony is placed in front of the window. The facade is three bays wide and immediately below the balcony is the second story's arched central window. The balance of the windows have entablature surrounds which are footed at lintel and sill. A central broad entry has half length sidelights and a large transom, the proportions on a typically grand scale for the period. On the south facade is a one story bay with a secondary gabled entrance portico. The house is square in plan with rear ells.

The New Sophia Smith House (26 Main St., MHC #149, 1867) (Photo #2) is a two-and-a-half story frame, French Second Empire style house. It is architecturally equivalent to the Italianate house at 55 Main Street. Although it is frame, the exterior siding is flushboard sided to resemble stone. Its mansard roof has slate tiles in diamond and rectangle patterns. Wide pilasters divide the facade into three bays with capped and footed window surrounds on the first floor and segmentally arched and footed surrounds on the second floor. The entry is reached through a portico supported by paired colonnettes on plinths. The portico frieze has a carved floral motif. A very broad entry is segmentally arched and articulated by a molded surround. A segmentally arched transom and half length sidelights frame the

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panelled door which itself has an oval light in it. The high style Second Empire's emphasis on large proportions is exemplified in this house.

Not all the houses in the district were as purely designed in a single style as the Mrs. Joseph Smith, Silas Hubbard and New Sophia Smith houses. The Dr. Alonzo Lewis House (21 School St., MHC #125, ca. 1870) is an eclectic, two-and-a-half story, brick house which combines features of several styles popular in the 1870s and 1880s and may owe its eclectic appearance to a remodelling in the Queen Anne period. It has a French Second Empire mansard roof, late Victorian Gothic dormers with gable screens, and a wing including a Queen Anne porte-cochere with scrolled ornaments in a gabled entry. The increasing complexity of volume in this house and the emphasis on surface ornament are indications of the interest in the picturesque which will typify the Queen Anne style, albeit modestly in Hatfield.

Queen Anne Style

Queen Anne style houses are most numerous on the periphery of the proposed district, (Maple St., School St., and on Main St. north of School St.). These two and two-and-a-half story wood frame houses with front-gabled or hipped roofs elaborated with cross-gabled bays were built between 1880 and 1910. The Queen Anne style in Hatfield does not have the high style examples of earlier periods. Most of Hatfield's Queen Anne houses are small, with little elaboration; surviving ornamentation on the few larger examples is restrained rather than conspicuous.

Typical of the modest Queen Anne is the house at 12 Maple Street (MHC #170, ca. 1890). Two-and-a-half stories in height, it is a front gabled house, rectangular in plan, with a single cross gable. It has a rear ell and above an enclosed first story porch is an added second story porch of one bay. There is little trim and only the more complex volume of the house indicates its Queen Anne inspiration.

The house at 1 Maple Street (MHC #164, ca. 1890) is a more prominent example of the style. Set on a corner lot, it is a front-gabled house with cross gables and rear ell forming a Greek cross plan. The house is two-and-a-half stories in height, and three bays wide with a side hall entry. The west side bay formed by the cross gable is chamfered on the first floor, and several of the window surrounds on the main facades are typically Queen Anne with triangular lintels. A porch on turned posts crosses the street facade and is entered under a gable section which is ornamented with scroll work.

The house at 16 Maple Street (MHC #171, ca. 1900) is a simple Queen Anne foursquare house with a wraparound porch. Unornamented except for a Queen Anne stair window with small panes surrounding a single

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pane center light, the house has a hip roof and polygonal bay on its west facade. A single hipped dormer is centrally placed on the roof making it two-and-a-half stories in height.

John F. O'Dea House (65 Main St., MHC #116, 1904) is a front gabled, two-and-a-half story house with one cross gable. Only two bays wide, its gable end has full returns to form a pediment in a stylistically conservative manner. The pediment is repeated on the enclosed porch entry.

The John Burke House (56 Main St., MHC #133, 1909) is equally conservative stylistically with its pedimented, front gable roof. Two cross gables add to the volume of the house and the surface of the house demonstrates the Queen Anne emphasis on surface variety with shingles on the second story and clapboards on the first story. Fluted posts support a porch with a pedimented entry. The chamfered transverse bays have pendant ornaments on their projecting corners.

The Phoenix Farm House (31 School St., ca. 1900) is the largest and most elaborate Queen Anne house in the district. Two-and-a-half stories in height, it is front gabled with transverse gables adding to the complexity of the plan and elevation. In the gables of the house are sunburst ornaments, and a wraparound porch on turned posts has Queen Anne scroll cut balusters, all of which add to the visual interest of the surface of the building. Large windows indicate the late date of the house and on the street facade the large window with a transom is particularly late for the style. The house is basically Greek cross in plan with several rear ell.

Houses that are hybrids of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style have balanced, more nearly symmetrical fronts and classical ornaments such as Palladian windows and columns. Two wood frame houses of this type have Queen Anne cross and front gables on hip roofs and a height of two-and-a-half stories.

The John McHugh House (68 Main St., MHC #113, ca. 1900) blends Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles. It has a hipped roof with front and side gables. It is two-and-a-half stories in height and has a pedimented porch entry with fluted columns. A diamond pane stair window is also Colonial Revival, while the pedimented side gables with chamfers and scrolled pendants are Queen Anne.

**Colonial Revival Style**

St. Joseph's Rectory (11 School St., MHC #127, 1906) is more clearly Colonial Revival in style. It is two-and-a-half stories in height, has a ridge-hipped roof with front and side gables, and a centered door beneath a Palladian window.

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The house known as the Day Tenement (71 Main St., MHC #114, ca. 1920) is a large Colonial Revival house with pyramidal hipped roof, front and side gables and centered door. A full front porch is supported on columns and is topped by a second story, smaller porch. It is a late version of the style.

Craftsman Style

Several wood frame houses in the proposed district built between 1900 and 1920 combine Colonial Revival features with Craftsman house designs. One of the houses is a story-and-a-half bungalow; other houses have two stories. Characteristic of these houses are Doric columns on deep porches, other classical ornaments, decorative muntin patterns in upper sash, centered dormers, and broad eaves with exposed rafter ends. Front window and door arrangements are often asymmetrical.

The Parsonage at 40 Main Street (MHC #142, ca. 1900) is a Craftsman / Colonial Revival four square with hipped roof and dormers. Two-and-a-half stories in height it has Queen Anne style cross-gabled bays and ornamental windows, and Colonial Revival fluted posts on the gable entry porch. Craftsman is the square simplicity of the main block of the house and the wide eaves overhang.

The Charles J. Abbott House (6 Main St., MHC #156, 1900) is characteristically simple in its volume and ornament. It is a side-gabled slate roof house with centered door and hip-roofed dormer. Vinyl sided, it has a gabled two story side bay, and a porch with column supports.

The Holy Trinity Rectory (73 Main St., MHC #111, ca. 1920) combines the Craftsman preference for the four square plan with deep eaves and porch. Only two bays wide, the two-and-a-half story house has Colonial Revival Palladian dormer windows, together with the more contemporary three part windows which derive ultimately from early skyscraper window designs.

The house at 14 Main Street (ca. 1920) is three bays wide, a four square with Craftsman style wide eaves overhang and exposed rafter ends. Colonial Revival in style are the Doric columns on a deep porch. It has symmetrical, two story side bays and a rear ell.

Neo-colonial Style

The house at 26 Maple Street (MHC #175, ca. 1930) is the only example of the Neo-colonial gambrel roof style in the district from the 1930s. Two stories in height, it has a gambrel roof, full shed roof dormers, and a small entry portico. Rectangular in plan, it has side ells which are enclosed porches.

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In the southern part of the district are a number of wood frame vernacular houses without distinguishing stylistic features. Nearly all with South Street addresses, these houses are late 19th and early 20th century buildings built by and for immigrant farm workers and their families.

Two Maple Street (MHC #165, ca. 1870) is a two story, frame house with a front gabled roof and two story porch screened in on the first floor. Situated on the rear part of its lot, the utilitarian house has asymmetrical fenestration and is without ornament.

At 6 South Street (ca. 1900) is one of the only double houses in the district. It is side gabled, has two side by side doors, and each half of the house is two bays wide. Two stories high, it has a front porch with Queen Anne turned posts as its only ornament.

Eight South Street (ca. 1900) is asphalt shingle sided. It is a side gabled, two story house three bays wide. A small porch has Queen Anne turned posts, again its only ornament.

Thirteen South Street (ca. 1900) is equally simple in form and style. It is a side gable, two bay house, two-and-a-half stories in height. Vinyl sided it has a wrap porch with recent post supports.

Turned porch supports are the only Queen Anne feature of the house at 27 South Street (ca. 1900). It is an end gable house, two-and-a-half stories high, with a one story bay on the south facade.

Sixteen South Street (ca. 1920) is a modified Bungalow style house. It is one-and-a-half stories high, rectangular in plan, and is entered through an enclosed porch. It has a hipped roof with two jerkin head gables, one at each end. Shingle sided, it has slightly battered corners.

## COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Surviving pre-1940 commercial structures in the proposed district are small, one story buildings. In addition to the wing of 1 Main Street (MHC #158) that was built as a store, two other small store buildings are located near the intersection of Main and Maple Streets. One of the buildings is presently used as a workshop, while the other has been converted into a residence. A cluster of shops at the intersection of School and Main Streets currently providing services in the center of Hatfield are post-1940 buildings.

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Pete's Store (3 Main St., MHC #157, ca. 1890) originally had a more Victorian appearance. Rectangular in plan, the brick, hip-roofed building is four bays deep and its windows have segmentally arched lintels. An added brick front porch now screens the original facade. The store has been converted to a residence.

It appears that the front-gabled frame shop at 2 Maple Street (ca. 1900) was originally oriented towards the intersection of Main and Maple streets, as are #3 Main and the shop addition to #1 Main Street. At a later date a recessed entry and display windows were added on the Maple Street facade and the roof in one section of the rectangular plan building was raised to admit larger garage doors. A squared off parapet was added to the Maple Street facade giving the whole an asymmetrical, idiosyncratic appearance.

In the early decades of the twentieth century a concrete block made at Turner's Falls became available to builders in the region. Some builders may even have produced their own as the block making device became available. The new block was made with a variety of surfaces for a rustic, ashlar stone appearance. The garage/workshop (on south side of lot at 54 Main St.) originally a blacksmith shop, is one of two of these buildings made of this pressed concrete block in the district. It is one story in height, rectangular in plan and has a front gable roof. The three bay facade has double garage doors and a stepped parapet gable.

**OUTBUILDINGS**

Wood frame outbuildings are numerous throughout the proposed historic district and represent several distinct functions:

Stock barns are generally two story, wood frame, gabled buildings with separate entrances for farmers and vehicles. Most consist of a wide center aisle with a stable on one side beneath an extended roof, and a hayloft above. The one story stable portion of the barn kept the animals warm during the winter and gave the barns a distinctive elevation. This is a building form particular to the Connecticut Valley. Stock barns are usually located near the house and are sometimes connected by a walkway ell. The perpendicular orientation of house and barn results in the traditional "dooryard" with access from the road. One such barn is found at 40 School Street (MHC #123). An example in better condition is the complex at 31 School Street called Phoenix Farm. As horses were phased out and tobacco growing became an important activity, these barns were often converted to tobacco storage. These conversions are identifiable by the hinged vertical siding on the frame of a stock barn.

Wagon barns are few in number and have often been converted to garages, harness and tackle shops, or equipment storage buildings, but

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are still identifiable in their proximity to the stock barns. They are usually one to one-and-a-half stories in height, under a gable roof and are large enough for more than one wagon. Openings vary widely but include one door wide enough for a carriage or wagon. An example of this type of outbuilding is found at 49 Main Street behind the house.

Tobacco sheds are long, rectangular, one story, wood frame buildings with doors for vehicle access on each gable end. The interior framing supported poles of tobacco hung for curing. The vertical exterior sheathing on the side of the shed is hinged and can be opened or closed to control ventilation and humidity during the curing process. Some tobacco sheds have been covered with tar paper to increase the humidity inside, accelerate the curing process and keep all light from entering the interior. These sheds were built or adapted specifically for curing the candela leaf which had to be cured in total darkness. Typically, the candela barn had a small portico entrance for the farmer to control light when entering the barn. Tobacco sheds or barns were built on a 15' x 30' module called a bent or bin. The distance between bents is called a bay. Each bent was supported on stone or concrete foundation block and the number of bents, hence the length of the barn can be calculated by counting the number of blocks visible on its side. Typically, a barn was 10 bays in length or 150'. Barns which depart from the module often date from the hurricane of 1938 when they were re-built from salvaged materials of destroyed barns. These barns are frequently in 14.5' rather than 15' bents and 28' wide. Roofs are slate, metal or shingles. Tobacco sheds are usually clustered in a linear fashion in the middle of open fields for convenient access. Others are located close to the tobacco shops where they served as storage places. They are by far the most visible and characteristic outbuilding in the agricultural landscape of the Connecticut Valley and there are a number of fine examples in Hatfield. However, they are disappearing at the rate of about ten per year, as most are not in active use, not maintained and are collapsing. End to end at 57 Main Street are two tobacco barns, one with vertical exterior sheathing and the other with tar paper. Other examples in relatively good condition are found at 41, 30, 25, 15 and 9 Main Street, and eight tobacco barns grouped together at the edge of an expanse of fields can be seen at the south end of South Street, five others at the end of Valley Street (Photo #7).

Fewer in number, but equally as important outbuildings are the tobacco shops. Built close to the farmhouses, early shops were only large enough to accommodate the farmer, his working family members and a few helpers for the winter process of sorting and grading the leaves, bundling them in "hands" and packing them in boxes. A good example of the early tobacco shop is found at 30 Main Street, a small clapboard structure with relatively large windows for letting in natural light. As the tobacco curing process changed from curing in the tobacco barns

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over six weeks in summer, a "normal" sweat, the shops changed as well. When "forced" sweating was introduced as an alternative process, tobacco shops were built with a lower level for sorting and grading, often lit by skylights on the north for indirect natural light, and an upper level for forced sweating in 95 degree temperatures in insulated, steam heated rooms. Workshops had packing areas, loading docks and nearby storage for the wooden boxes which were assembled on site. Boiler rooms attached to the shop or up to 100' away from it and housing the steam boilers for the sweat rooms are part of the complex. These larger workshops are barn-like in appearance, and in several cases have gambrel roofs which may have been a response to the need for greater storage space with good air circulation than the traditional gable roof provided. The workshop at 11 Main Street, now converted to a residence is a good example of this type of workshop. At least two stories beneath the gambrel roof, the shop has lateral windows, a double leaf vehicle entrance at one end and pedestrian entrance at the side. A second example is found at 30 Main Street, a two story, gable roof shop large enough to accommodate more workers, built fairly close to the farmhouse, with a tobacco barn for storage nearby.

## AGRICULTURAL LAND

The proposed Hatfield Center Historic District includes a section of open fields which have been in continuous agricultural use since their cultivation by Native Americans, and a number of large farm lots dating from the original 17th century allotments in the town center which have historically, and in some cases currently, are being used for the growing of crops. Of the district's total 465 acres, 285 acres (or 61%), remain in agricultural use.

The largest agricultural area in the district is found at the southern end of South Street and Valley Street and extends to the Connecticut River on the south and east, to the Mill River on the west. The long lots dividing the land are unfenced and otherwise unbounded in an area where flooding would wash out any boundary markers. This is a traditional practice on Connecticut River interval land and contributes to the open landscape quality of the cooperatively tended fields.

Several dirt lanes traverse the area connecting the outlying fields to the tobacco barns which tend to be clustered near the north end of the fields near roads to town. A continuous earthen dike approximately thirty feet high extends from the end of one of these dirt roads, known as the Great Neponset Road, at the river's edge, follows the curve of the river up to 2000' from the water's edge to a point of intersection with Bridge Lane on the north. For its length across the fields, the dike serves as a roadway. It then continues beyond these fields north along the water to a point east of Town Hall. It

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functions as a means of directing the spring freshets rather than holding back the River from the land and has been in place since the 1930s when WPA workers constructed it.

The lots along Maple Street from the Mill River to Main Street are by and large limited to house lots today, but along both sides of Main Street up to School Street a number of the homelots have been maintained and are in cultivation as market garden lots, hay, corn and potato fields. Several large fields are in use on the south side of School Street in the district, as well; and on the north side of School Street at Smith Academy the lots are merged and in use as playing fields which preserve the open space if not its agricultural use.

## CEMETERY

Located in the proposed district are two old burying grounds. The earlier of the two is the First Burying Ground (MHC #800) on the corner of Elm and Prospect Streets on the west side of the Mill River (MHC #800). Situated on the top of a small grassy hill on a level lot, it is bordered by a number of mature deciduous trees. The collection of head and foot stones which number under 100 range in date from the 1690s to a memorial monument from 1933. The majority date from the 17th and 18th centuries and are oriented towards the west. Their materials are red sandstone, slate, and limestone. Tablet and tabernacle forms predominate with a few obelisks and four horizontal stones. The ornament includes death heads and soul effigies, urns and weeping willows. The character of the lettering is typical of 17th through the mid-19th centuries, and the quality of the stonecutting is very high. The burial ground is well tended, all the stones are upright and stone deterioration is minimal. There is a small amount of lichen on a few of the stones.

The second burial ground (MHC #804) in the district is behind the Congregational Church. Largely comprised of mid-to-late 19th century monuments, the cemetery represents the more spacious, park-like cemetery of the later 19th century. A fence separates the flat cemetery area from the adjacent farm fields and it is planted with weeping birch and evergreens for a picturesque setting. Rectangular stone tablets with urn and willow carvings are numerous, with occasional obelisks and later markers mixed in. A large proportion of the grave stones are marble and limestone which is characteristic of the period.

The diversity of resources in the Hatfield Center district accurately represents the forces that have maintained Hatfield as an active agricultural community throughout its history. The density of resources in the village center reflects the prosperity brought about by the rich alluvial soils of the floodplain and the traditional New

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England role of the village as the seat of civic and religious authority.

**NONCONTRIBUTING AND LOST HISTORIC BUILDINGS**

The level of workmanship and maintenance in the Hatfield Center Historic District is such that there are only two noncontributing buildings which date within the district's period of significance. One has been moved and converted from commercial to residential use (62 Main Street) and one has been altered numerous times (5 Valley Street). The remaining of the noncontributing buildings date after the 1940s.

Hatfield has sustained the usual attrition of historic buildings as early homes and meeting and schoolhouses were replaced by larger ones in the 18th and 19th centuries. Several historic buildings have more recently been lost in the district. One is the original Smith Academy Building which was located on Main Street on the site of the Smith Academy Memorial Park. The Romanesque Revival building was demolished as an unsafe building in 1980, and the park was established to commemorate it in 1982.

Another lost historic building is the third Meetinghouse constructed in 1750 which served as a barn at 44 Main Street until it was destroyed by a storm in 1981.

Less well documented are the lost tobacco barns. The hurricane of 1938 blew down a large number of them but many were reconstructed reusing salvaged materials. Today these are the most vulnerable of Hatfield's buildings as many of them are unused and they are collapsing at a rate of about ten per year.

Archaeological Description

The Hatfield Center Historic District is located in an area where prehistoric archaeological sites have been documented and where a high potential exists for additional sites to be found. At present, two sites are recorded in the district and 19 sites in the general area (within one mile). A third site, 19-FR-12 abuts the proposed district and may actually extend into it. Two of known sites within the district are located on the Connecticut River floodplain between the Mill River and the Connecticut River. The third site is located on the banks of the Mill River. Other known sites in the general area are located along the Mill River flood plain, north of the district in the vicinity of Cow Bridge Brook and on riverine terrace areas on the eastern side of the Connecticut River.

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After the 1936 flood the remains of former campsites and or possible burial ground were discovered in the southern portion of the district known as Indian Hollow or the South Meadow. This area was also historically farmed by local Native Americans who retained the right to cultivate this land after selling title to the land in 1657. The recorded sites in the district are located in this general locale.

The physical characteristics of the district are favorable for prehistoric site locations. The Hatfield Center Historic District is located in the south eastern portion of the town lying on a wide floodplain on the west bank of the Connecticut River. The proposed district is bounded primarily by the Connecticut River on the east and south, the Mill River to the west and a portion of the Connecticut River floodplain to the north where the southern extent of the proposed Upper Main Street Historic District is found. Soils in the district are predominantly well drained and the product of lacustrine and alluvial origin, the residence of glacial Lake Hitchcock. Landforms in the area are characterized by flood plain terraces recarved from glacial sediments by river meandering. Given the high range of ecological diversity within close proximity (rugged uplands in the west to lowland bogs and river channels eastward), this portion of Hatfield would have been extremely attractive to Native people for both settlement and resource gathering activities. While comprehensive archaeological surveys are lacking for the Hatfield area, surveys in the town of Hadley on the eastern side of the Connecticut River, opposite Hatfield, can be used as a basis for projecting site densities in the Hatfield locale. In that study, Dincauze (1978) identified 73 sites in that town with the highest site densities in the vicinity of Connecticut River tributaries. In Hatfield this pattern may be repeated in the Center district area where the Mill River and the Connecticut River meet. Recent collections research in the general area (Johnson 1985) has added considerable cultural and temporal specificity to known sites in the Hatfield and Hadley locale. Collections research indicates that type artifacts representative of the Late Archaic and Woodland, particularly Late Woodland Periods are the most frequently represented on sites in the town. Sites belonging to the Middle Archaic Period have also been recorded. At least one systematic archaeological study has also been conducted in the northern portion of Hatfield (Raber 1980, 1981) where test excavations at the Treatment Plant site indicated a Woodland Period occupation containing a flexed human burial. Given known archaeological information and locational characteristics for the area, the presence of prehistoric sites is documented in the district and high potential exists for additional sites to be found.

There is also a high potential for significant historic archaeological remains within the district. Originally settled in the winter of 1659-1660 by Hadley residents who came from Hartfield, Wethersfield,

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and Windsor, Connecticut, Hatfield has maintained the physical arrangement of the town as laid out by the original settlers in 1661. Structural remains should survive from 17th century homes and outbuildings as well as occupational related feature (trash pits, privies, wells) most of which were enclosed within a palisade for protection. The only surviving resource of Hatfield's 17th century settlement is the cemetery which dates to the 1669 at the corner of Elm and Prospect Streets. By 1668, 25 to 28 families resided in the town. That number grew to 30 families by 1670, 40 families by 1678, and 57 families by 1682. Most of these early homes were laid out in a linear fashion east west along the southern end of Main Street. Common lands for farming, animal grazing and general exploitation of woodland resources were located north, south, and west of the settlement. Most of the early homes were enclosed in a log palisade which originally extended from the 49 Main Street area in the north south to the end of Main Street in the area of #12, at a distance of 200 feet from each side of the street. Structural remains including a builders trench and possible post holes should survive from the palisade which included timber poles 10 to 12 feet high set side by side in the ground. Archaeological survivals of a similar palisade from the same period have been documented in Hadley (Reinke and Hood 1990). The palisade was extended during King William's War in ca. 1690 northward to include newer buildings built to the 103 Main Street area beyond the northern boundary of the district. All of the 17th and early 18th century structures within the palisade have been lost through the years by demolition or by fire. Many homes outside the palisade were burned during wars with Native Americans beginning in the 1670s. In addition to numerous residential homes and outbuildings, archaeological survivals of several civic and religious structures should also exist. Structural remains of the 1st (1668), 2nd (1701), and 3rd (1750) meetinghouses may survive in the district in the middle area of Main Street between Maple and School Streets. Archaeological survivals of a 1681 schoolhouse may also exist south of the meetinghouse site on Main Street. Eighteenth and nineteenth century farmhouses and outbuildings also likely to survive archaeologically within the district, however, many of these structures are also still extant in the district. Other important civic structures which may survive archaeologically include the 1830 town hall at 43 Main Street, destroyed by fire, and a 1783 brick schoolhouse also on Main Street. Archaeological survivals of several 18th century commercial enterprises whose exact locations are currently unknown may also survive within the district including a finery, general store, linseed oil mill, blacksmith shop, and cider mill all in operation before 1740. In the 19th and early 20th century, agricultural growth in Hatfield is responsible for several new types of potential archaeological resources which may survive in the district. The production of broom corn in the 1790s resulted in workshops for broom manufacture constructed in farmhouses and in separate structures. Archaeological survivals may exist from these

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shops which thrived through the mid 19th century. In 1856 tobacco production began in Hatfield resulting in tobacco sheds, barn, and shops as a new resource type. While many of these structures are still extant, several should survive archaeologically. Tobacco barns tend to be clustered near the northern end of fields near roads to town, tobacco shops were located close to farmhouses. Most of Hatfield's French Canadian, Irish, German and Polish immigrants were directly associated with specific aspects of the town's agricultural growth. As these groups came to Hatfield in the 19th and early 20th centuries boarding houses and rental units became common and are probably present in the town's archaeological record. In some instances single family homes were converted to rental units. Some areas of town were also associated with specific ethnic groups such as Polish immigrants in the South Street area. Evidence of each of these characteristics likely survives in the archaeological record.

Archaeological survivals may also exist relating to Hatfield's history with slavery. Descendants of slaves freed in the 18th century in Hatfield lived in several small cabins on Maple Street west of Mill Brook. Archaeological survivals of these cabins and related features may survive in the district area.

**(end)****8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Hatfield Center Historic District represents the development of an extended Connecticut Valley street village in an agricultural setting over the course of three centuries. The institutional buildings, private residences, and agricultural buildings and fields retain their integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and meet criteria A and C of the National Register. The period of significance is from 1669, when the First Burying Ground was established, to the early 1940s when tobacco production continued to dominated the town's economy.

While Hatfield is geographically distant from the Connecticut Valley's major markets, village residents have traditionally earned a comfortable living as suppliers of livestock, dairy products, and agricultural produce. The town's distance from principal transportation corridors, large-scale manufacturing centers, and major urban areas has helped protect the town's agricultural land from development. The center of Hatfield is east of the more direct line followed by railroads and highways connecting the trade centers of Springfield, Northampton, and Greenfield. In addition, the economic success of its farmers in growing tobacco (as late as the 1960s), onions, and potatoes has protected it against the pressure felt

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elsewhere in the region to divide agricultural land into residential building lots.

Hatfield's ability to remain a small agricultural village, resisting intensive development, has meant preservation of the physical arrangement of the town as laid out by English settlers in 1661. The built environment has been equally important to the community. Hatfield has consistently favored the preservation and adaptive reuse of buildings erected in its center, and for a number of reasons, when educational and social institutions were established by residents, they were often located in nearby communities. The net effect has been limited change in the village itself. The historical significance of the community is largely based on this continuous link between the residents, their cultivation of the land, and building preservation.

**PLANTATION PERIOD (1620-1675)**

The dominant Native American figures in this region in 1653, when a committee of English from Springfield got permission to lay out two plantations north of the South Hadley falls, were Umpachala, Chickwallop and Quonquont. They were leaders of the local people known as Nonotucks who lived in the area which became Northampton. The Norwottucks lived in the Hadley area and the Capawonks in what was to become Hatfield. All three native groups belonged to a larger group called the Nipmucs located in the Connecticut Valley between South Hadley Falls and what is known today as Mount Sugarloaf.

Three areas in Hatfield are associated with the Nonotucks and one of them falls within the district. West of the district they had a fortified settlement on a low range of hills near today's Laurel Park. North of the village they camped at an area beside the Connecticut River known as Red Rock where artifacts of their camping have occasionally been uncovered. The third area is at the south end of the district, the open agricultural land, where they grew corn. Umpachala retained the right to cultivate in this area after selling title to the land in 1657, and it was long known as Indian Hollow. It is also known from these early deeds that the Native Americans fished, farmed and hunted in the area, and continued to do so for years until King Phillip's War. After the flood of 1936, remains of former campsites and perhaps a burial ground were discovered in the district in the area of Indian Hollow on the south meadow.

In 1659 the first settlers to Hadley arrived and laid out the town on the east side of the river. These settlers came from Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor and most were motivated to move for religious reasons. Described as "strict Congregationalists" they differed with their original parishes on baptism, membership and parish rights, and

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they won the right to resettle in the new plantations after a lengthy dispute.

During the first winter a few families lived in Hadley on the east side of the river. By the summer of 1660 a few had settled on the west side in what was to become Hatfield, but lots were not laid out until 1661. When they were laid out they were in mostly 8 acre homelots, some in 4 acres and extended east and west along the southern end of what is now Main Street. Common lands were established west of the Mill River; in the woods north of the settlement where the cattle were grazed, timber cut and game hunted; and on the meadow called the Great Ponsett where crops were grown fields were mowed. This area was previously cleared by the Indians where Indian Hollow was located, and extended south of Main Street to the Connecticut River.

The settlers followed the English pattern of common land use and did not fence in the individual shares of the land. However in 1662 a fence was laid out around the meadow to protect it from grazing cattle. The pattern of common land distribution without fencing is still visible today.

Hatfield was lucky to have the first mill constructed on their side of the river when Thomas Meekins, one of the original settlers, built a corn mill on the Mill River north of the settlement. This mill served the settlement on both sides on the river, and in 1665 he added a sawmill which would have considerably eased the work of building.

At this point settlers were keeping cattle, raising corn, cutting hay and trading with the Native Americans for fish, furs, baskets and game. While residents on the east side of the river had to come across to grind their corn, residents on the west side had to cross the river to attend services at the meetinghouse every week. The hardship this posed led the west side families to petition for their own meetinghouse which was granted in 1670, and the name Hatfield given to the new parish.

To strengthen their case for independence they had put up a meetinghouse in 1668, established a burying ground (MHC #800, 1669) and made arrangements with Harvard graduate Hope Atherton to serve as their pastor. Not far from the present one, the first meetinghouse was in the middle of Main Street, was thirty feet square and had a hipped roof. On the interior it had benches for seating, a pulpit on the west and entry on the east. In 1689 glass windows and galleries were added. For Rev. Atherton they constructed a house measuring 20' x 40' at the expense of more than 90 pounds. The earliest stones in the burying ground are three which date from the 1690s and include the stone of Captain John Allis. The most recent monument is a commemorative stone erected in 1933 to the memory of John Cowles. The

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burial ground remained in active use until a second one was established in 1849 behind the fourth meetinghouse on Main Street. Today the first burying ground has some of the finest examples of late 17th through mid-19th century stones in the region.

Thus ended the Plantation Period: the west bank community of Hatfield was trading in farm products with Springfield and Boston, had its own mills, meetinghouse and burying ground; residents were raising corn and cattle and their houses were constructed on four to eight acre homelots along Main Street.

COLONIAL PERIOD (1675-1775)

King Phillip's War in 1675 interrupted this activity for the English and contributed to the eventual removal of Umpachala and his people from the region altogether. The local Capawonks complaints were not widely recorded but it seems that the English interfered with their hunting in the woods and restricted their practice of allowing domestic animals free range because of the fence around Indian Hollow.

The Connecticut River valley, and Hampshire County in particular, were the site of much of the fighting during the war. When King Phillip's group left Rhode Island they came to the Connecticut Valley, shifting the fighting to this region. In abandoned after attacks by Canadian Indians and by French Canadians. The Bay colony responded by sending groups of armed militia to protect settlements under attack.

During King Phillip's War, the Capawonk Indians left Hatfield, the Nonotucks left Northampton and the Norwottucks left Hadley. Driven by the conflict and loss of wilderness, all three groups joined forces with King Phillip and with Indians from Canada.

A number of families from the destroyed settlements moved into Hatfield which became the northernmost settlement, and as the attacks persisted, troops were garrisoned in the various towns. Hatfield was a principal one among them, taking in new families and actually continuing profitably to supply food and housing to troops through the Revolution.

The first conflict in Hatfield took place on May 30, 1676 when a group of King Phillip's Indians drove cattle and horses from Hatfield's upper meadow. A militia including men from Springfield, Hadley and Hatfield retaliated by following them to their camp at Turner's Falls where people were killed on both sides.

A second attack in October of that year resulted in the loss of a large number of cattle and prompted Hatfield to build a palisade around most of its settlement with its north boundary approximately at 49 Main Street, south to the end of Main Street at the location of

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#12, and at a distance of about two hundred feet from each side of the street. The palisades were constructed of timber poles, ten to twelve feet high, set side by side. About the same time a turret with a watchtower was added to the meetinghouse.

The most well known attack on Hatfield came on September 19, 1677 when a group of about 26 native people from Canada came down what is now School Street and attacked and burned the houses north of the palisades, killing twelve, wounding four and taking seventeen prisoners. Seven buildings were burned down. The Indians went next to Greenfield where they once again attacked and burned homes and took away prisoners. They camped for a while in Albany, then went to Canada. Two Hatfield men, Benjamin Waite and Stephen Jennings, whose wives and children were among the captives, followed them to Canada and were able to ransom their release in May of the following year. They were met in upstate New York by a party of men from Hatfield who helped the survivors get home. Two Hatfield children born during captivity were Canada Waite and Captivity Jennings.

For the next eleven years there were no attacks on Hatfield; the town grew and diversified. In 1668, before King Phillip's war, there had been between twenty-five to twenty-eight families; in 1670 thirty. Eight years later forty-eight families were taxed and in 1682 the number had risen to fifty-seven families. Settlement began down Mill Lane which is now School Street and Maple Street which was known as the road to Northampton. The town was led by five selectmen and reflecting its growth, a person was appointed as herdsman and one as shepherd.

During this period rye was introduced as a crop, while winter and summer wheat, peas and corn continued to be grown. Cattle herds increased; sheep and pigs were introduced.

Some of the rye went to Samuel Partridge who was licensed to sell liquor in 1678 and later established a distillery in town. He and his family had moved to Hatfield from Hadley, and Partridge was to become one of the influential men known as "river gods" over the next six decades. He had a reputation in the port of Boston as a powerful entrepreneur and as an important force in Valley politics. Locally, Partridge held town offices and kept town records from 1688. His descendants continued in importance in the town for several generations.

Schools were held most of the time after 1678 and the town built a school house in 1681 south of the meetinghouse on Main Street. The town paid 1/3 of the cost and families paid the balance of the cost of their schooling, and supplied wood for heating the school house and a number did, which was unusual for the time. The first teacher in Hatfield was Dr. Thomas Hastings who doubled as physician and teacher,

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and was succeeded by his son who took over shortly after 1700.

In 1688 fighting with the Native Americans in the region began again in a series of encounters which were known collectively as King William's War from 1688 to 1698 and as Queen Anne's War from 1703 to 1713. While none of the fighting took place in Hatfield, Benjamin Waite was killed in defense of Deerfield in the massacre of 1704.

Hatfield had proportionally lost the largest number of people and property in Hampshire County during King Phillip's war and renewal of fighting in the region led the town to protect itself further by extending the palisade in 1690 to include new buildings which had been built. It was extended north approximately to 103 Main Street (beyond the district).

In an effort to avoid hostilities, Hampshire County prohibited trade with the Indians, forbade selling them alcohol, and townsmen who had given Nipmucs guns to defend themselves, tried to retrieve them. Skirmishes with the Indians continued until 1725 when a treaty was signed in Boston. One Hatfield man (Waite) was killed and approximately five more buildings lost, but this phase of the war was less costly to the town and, in fact, the provisioning of troops and their horses was an economic boost as the expenses were balanced off against taxes.

Paper currency was introduced in 1695 but the town allowed its taxes to be paid by its cash poor citizens in grain, and each year the town meeting established values on rye, wheat and corn for this purpose.

The meetinghouse was outgrown by 1699 and the second meetinghouse was in place on the same site in 1701. Its dimensions are recorded as being forty-five feet square, and there were gable dormers on each side of the roof, galleries on three sides, and benches on the floor. Structural members from the first meetinghouse were reused in the second.

By 1750 Hatfield had become a more prosperous place. The colony was improving roads to Boston along the old Bay Paths and farmers were getting good prices for their livestock, produce, wool and flax in Springfield and Boston. Samuel Partridge added a tannery and a general store to his activities; a linseed oil mill was established by John Fitch in 1737, a blacksmith shop was built by Joseph Smith, and a cider mill was in operation by 1736.

Reflecting the growth and increasing prosperity of the town, a third meetinghouse was constructed in 1750, its dimensions being 56' x 45'. It had a tower as well as a spire, galleries and square backed pews. Once again red oak beams from the second meetinghouse were used in construction of the third. It was located just south of the second

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meetinghouse in the middle of Main Street, and heat was eventually introduced to the disapproval of some in the town.

Hatfield was the home to several families which were to be benefactors to the Valley. One of these was the Williams family which arrived in Hatfield in 1686. Rev. William Williams was pastor for fifty-five years and became an influential figure beyond the parish. His son Captain Ephraim Williams was a sailor, traveller and finally military leader, dying in 1755 in a battle with the Mohawks defending Fort Massachusetts. His will contained a bequest for the purchase of land for what was to become Williams College. This is the first of a number of educational institutions to be established by Hatfield residents.

There was also slavery in Hatfield. Massachusetts banned slavery in 1781, but Lieutenant Billings who owned slaves had already freed his and had given them some land to farm. Descendants of these slaves were documented in the decennial censuses and were still living in town as late as 1910 in several small cabins on Maple Street west of Mill Brook.

Hatfield came to the eve of the Revolution as a Loyalist town voting its support of the crown in 1768. Over the next few years however, under the guidance of Rev. Joseph Lyman, sentiment changed among most of the townspeople. Opposition was not weak. Col. Israel Williams known as "ye Monarch of Hampshire" and "Lord of the Valley" was a firm Tory and gained his influence in large part by his military leadership during the French and Indian Wars as commander of all the western troops. He and his son were known to be supporting the British and even passing information to Governor Gage and quietly enlisting soldiers once the war began. After ignoring warnings from the town in the form of a "smoking", they were placed under arrest in 1777, but forgiven three years later and their rights restored.

**FEDERAL PERIOD (1775-1830)**

Approximately 124 men from Hatfield served in the war. Once again Hatfield loyally provided food for troops, and now was particularly important for its beef. A commissary officer was stationed by General Washington in Hatfield for much of the war, and officers were housed at the Hubbard Inn. One soldier Henry Wilkie, a Hessian who had served under Burgoyne, was brought to Hatfield as a prisoner of war and later settled as its first non-Anglo resident.

The end of the war was a period of economic hardship as the region was being heavily taxed to support the new government, yet was struggling to regain its local economic balance as well. With no Constitution in place, and currency in very short supply, farmers rose in protest when the courts began to take away their land for debts. Hatfield was the

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location for a series of conventions between 1782 and 1787 in what became known as "Shays' Rebellion". The list of grievances which representatives of fifty towns produced at one Hatfield meeting in 1786 was an influence for change in post-war government, making clear the need for a strong central government. The violence associated with the protests when groups attempted to shut down the courts got out of hand however, and Hatfield's support was reversed in 1787 after a meeting at the house of Samuel Dickinson.

After these years of intense participation in the Revolution and its aftermath, the people of Hatfield turned back to their work with certain diligence. Rev. Lyman turned his attention to education, among other things, advocating equal schooling for girls. A new brick schoolhouse was built on Main Street in 1783; "dame schools" had been operating in private schools for many years, but the town schools were formally opened for girls beginning in 1796.

The population rose from 582 in 1776, to 703 in 1790, and 809 in 1800; and between 1790 and 1800 twenty-three new houses were put up.

Fattening cattle became one of the town's principal economic activities, but raising pigs and sheep which were fattened on the locally grown corn was also important. One of the farmers who was most successful fattening cattle was Oliver Smith. Next in the line of Hatfield's philanthropists, Smith was a surveyor, land speculator, sheriff, town treasurer and clerk for fifty-three years. He invested his profits on Wall Street and at his death in 1845 left an estate of \$370,000, stipulating that \$200,000, called the Smith Charities, be allowed to double and then be used to buy land for a school which became the Smith Agricultural School in Northampton. Another part of the money was to send blacks to Liberia for resettlement and the largest amount was to be used to support widows and children.

So intent were the people of Hatfield in their work that they went from active revolutionaries and Shays-ites to this description in 1797 by Timothy Dwight in his Travels in New England and New York,

"The inhabitants have been for a long period conspicuous for uniformity of character. They have less intercourse with their neighbors than those of most other places.

An air of silence and retirement appears everywhere. Except travellers, few persons are seen abroad, besides those who are employed about their daily business. This seclusion renders them less agreeable to strangers: but certainly contributes to their prosperity. Accordingly few framing towns are equally distinguished either for their prosperity or their thrift....The People of Hatfield are good farmers. Their

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fields are cultivated and their cattle fattened in a superior manner." (quoted in Wells, p.202-203.)

Cultivation of broom corn began in nearby Hadley in the 1790s. It was taken up by Hatfield farmer Simeon Smith in 1815 and quickly became a major crop with workshops constructed on farmsteads to produce brooms over the winter months. Up to a thousand acres were devoted to broom corn at its height of production between 1826 and the 1860s.

In 1829 the town and the parish were separated and in the following year the first town hall was built adjacent to today's Congregational Church.

At the close of the Federal Period Hatfield had recovered from its war debts. Town center was still removed from the main transportation routes, but it had diversified its economy to include broom corn production and had improved education, had a library, post office, town hall and several stores. Although the parish and town were separated, the moral influence Rev. Lyman exerted was town wide, and parish members' philanthropy was to continue.

**EARLY INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (1830-1870)**

Enthusiasm for the future which characterizes the early industrial period in Hatfield shows up at first in a search for more profitable farm products. Sometimes the enthusiasm is described as "crazes" and, indeed, a number of early ventures were wildly popular and then dropped. Producing teasels in the 1830s was one of these. Teasels were burr like plants harvested and used as hooks for finishing wool cloth. Raising silkworms was the next venture and mulberry trees appeared around Hatfield but were given up by the 1840s. Broom corn continued however, and production of brooms was responsible for a large change in the town as French Canadians arrived in town as broom tyers from 1848 on. In 1837 broom corn production earned \$28,600 and in 1845 the brooms and brushes produced were alone worth \$40,950.

Railroads opened up new markets to Hatfield, but their expansion west brought new states and territories into competition with Hatfield too. Broom corn production began declining due to western competition, and by the Civil War it was essentially over.

Tobacco growing on a commercial scale was introduced in Whately in 1843, and in 1856 James Morton (72 Main St. MHC #112) and William H. Dickinson began growing it on a commercial basis in Hatfield. Farmers made a quick switch from broom corn to tobacco and by 1865 Hatfield was the largest producer in the valley. Typical of the farmers is Erastus Cowles who made the switch and was taxed in 1861 for 7,000 pounds of tobacco and 5,000 pounds of broomcorn. Another large producer was Elijah Hubbard with 13,000 pounds in 1861 (40 School St.,

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MHC #123, ca. 1840) (Photo #6). Workshops and tobacco barns were built at 30 Main St. (ca. 1850) and 57 Main St. (ca. 1870).

Irish and German settlement began around 1845. Irish laborers had been brought to the area to work on construction of the Connecticut River Railroad which was built between Northampton and Greenfield 1845-1848. Once their work on the railroad had been completed, a number of the Irish remained in Hatfield, turning to agriculture. Fewer in number, the German immigrants also worked on farms as laborers.

Hatfield accommodated the new residents as boarders at first, and it was not until the turn-of-the-century that they bought and built their own homes. There was at least one multifamily house in the district for farm workers at 2 Maple Street (MHC #165, ca. 1870).

There were a number of building changes in the district during the early industrial period. In 1849 the third meetinghouse was removed from the center of Main Street, and a new one erected at the side of the street (41 Main St., MHC #141, 1849) (Photo #3). The third meetinghouse was moved to the property of Elijah Bardwell (44 Main St., MHC #140) where it stood in use as barn until it was blown down in a storm in 1981. Three years after the fourth meetinghouse was constructed, a new parsonage was added (45 Main St., MHC #137, 1852).

Immigrants brought with them religions new to Hatfield. In the 1840s the Methodists held their services in the town hall, but did not organize a church. The Catholics went to church in Northampton.

A new town hall replacing the 1830 building was built beside the meetinghouse in 1852. It was a Greek Revival structure and stood until a fire in 1929. At the same time the old meetinghouse was taken down from the street, the 1800 brick school south of it was also removed, and three new wood frame structures were built in central neighborhoods to replace it.

Hatfield was strongly Abolitionist in the Civil War. Statistics vary among historians, but approximately one hundred and forty-six men went from the town and twenty-four were killed. As his predecessor Rev. Lyman was influential during the Revolutionary War, Rev. John Greene pastor from 1857 was responsible, in large part, for the town's response to the moral issues raised by the War. Support was so strong for abolition of slavery that volunteers made up the quotas until 1862 when a draft seemed necessary. A contemporary account of the town meeting called to meet the quota described the fervor with which the town voted to provide \$100 per volunteer and how sixteen men volunteered.

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Support also took the form of giving shelter to runaway slaves. Local accounts state that a station on the underground railway was in Hatfield at the home of Charles Morris Billings (29 Main St., MHC #146, 1831) (Photo #3).

Enthusiasm for the future that led to new agricultural ventures, to a new town hall and several schools, also swept the community in its interest in the Lyceum system. The Lyceum was essentially an adult education program whereby outside speakers and local townspeople prepared topics for discussion and debate. Lyceums were held in each school district periodically between 1830 and 1860. Singing schools also sprang up and were popular in Hatfield. They may have been give a boost when Jenny Lind came to Hatfield on her honeymoon and sang for residents in 1852.

**LATE INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (1870-1915)**

Hatfield's economy was dominated by tobacco growing throughout the late industrial period. Production during the early industrial period concentrated on filler tobacco and the inner leaf around it, which is called the binder. During this later period farmers shifted to growing the outer leaf which is the wrapper. Larger workshops were built (11 Main St., ca. 1850-1870) and large numbers of tobacco barns were constructed (Lots 130, 131, 128, 157, 155 along South Street extension, ca. 1900). Tobacco was grown in six segments with six weeks devoted to raising seedlings from seeds in flats, six weeks in the field, and heat cured for six weeks in the tobacco barns. From the barns it was taken to storage and by December 1st winter processing began in the shops. There workers in humid rooms sorted, graded and packed the leaves in bales or wooden cases which weighed about 340 pounds for the higher grades and about 280 pounds for the shorter leaves. Webster & Webster, a local company, produced the cases in which the tobacco was then shipped from the West Hatfield railroad station. By 1905 it was estimated that 1400 acres in Hatfield were devoted to tobacco and five hundred more in 1910.

One of the first tobacco companies in town was the Meyer and Mendelson Company which was doing business by the 1890s. Other large companies were to join them: Bayuk Cigar Company, Philly's Cigar Company, Imperial, General, and Consolidated. Each company contracted with individual farmers whose tobacco barns were numbered and labelled with the company name. (Tobacco sheds on lots 123, 57, 128 Valley and South Sts., ca. 1900)

Onion cultivation was the second most important activity for farmers during the late industrial period. Eleven hundred acres was farmed for onions in 1905. None of the outbuildings associated with onion production is found within the District.

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Livestock raising declined after 1880 as more and more land was devoted to tobacco and onions. Horse breeding became important between 1860 and 1910 as Willim Dickinson and Alfred Graves began breeding fine driving horses.

Without the large Polish immigration which began in the 1890s, local farmers would not have been able to expand as they did. Immigrants from Poland and Czechoslovakia began arriving in significant numbers around 1900. Their arrival coincided with the flourishing of tobacco farming and their farming experience contributed to the industry greatly. The numbers of Polish soon surpassed other immigrants. In 1900 there were 600 Poles, and 500 French Canadians, Irish and Germans together. Bohemian, Slovak, and Lithuanian families began arriving as well, and Hatfield had the highest immigrant population in Hampshire county in 1915. Some families were housed in existing homes converted to rental housing (12 Maple St., MHC #170, ca. 1890). Examples of the houses they built are found in the District (71 Main St., MHC #114, ca. 1920) and most are located in the South Street area (24 South St., MHC #161, ca. 1908).

When a sufficient number was present, Catholics shifted from St. Mary's church in Northampton to meeting in the Smith Academy Hall in 1879. By 1892 they were able to build their own church and a rectory soon after (15 and 11 School St., MHC #s 126, 127, 1892 and 1907) (Photo #5). The Lutherans formed their religious congregation in 1907, renting the West Hatfield Chapel in West Hatfield for their services. They later bought the chapel and a splinter group of Lutherans constructed St. John's Lutheran Church in 1923 (53 Main St., MHC #134).

Adult immigrants met at the School Street school for night classes in English and culture, and here in the Depression the distribution of milk to first and second graders was begun in 1932 earning the school its local name, "Milkman School". Together with the nearby Smith Academy, the schools were at the center of both social and intellectual activity in the district. By 1914 Center School was also opened to educate the growing number of young people in town (58 Main St., MHC #131, 1914).

Following the lead of Ephraim Williams and Oliver Smith, Hatfield residents continued to give bequests for education, religious and social institutions. Their guidance of Congregational Church ministers was key in the choices made by both Sophia Smith and Caleb Cooley Dickinson. Sophia Smith inherited money from her brother Austin Smith and Dr. John M. Greene pastor of the church between 1857 and 1868 was instrumental in her decision to use part of her fortune to establish Smith College in Northampton, Smith Academy in Hatfield (see Map #22, Smith Academy Memorial Park) and to make gifts to the Hatfield library and Andover Theological Seminary. Smith first lived at 22 Main Street

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(MHC #151, ca. 1820) and later was to build the "new Sophia Smith House" at 26 Main Street (MHC #149, 1867) (Photo #2).

Caleb Cooley Dickinson a successful farmer at his death in 1882 left his fortune to establish the Cooley Dickinson Hospital in Northampton.

Samuel Huntington Dickinson (54 Main St., MHC #135, ca. 1792) was a farmer who invested in Wall Street and left a large fortune to the American Bible Society, to a missionary society and before his death \$14,000 for Dickinson Memorial Hall which is at 39 Main Street (MHC #143, 1894). Now the town library and museum, Memorial Hall for many years held the town offices as well as the library (Photo #3). Four cannons on display in front of Memorial Hall are four of the seven remaining in the United States from the two hundred produced during the Civil War.

Town amenities began appearing during the Late Industrial Period. Setting the stage was the Village Improvement Society which began in 1885 planting trees, removing fences and paving streets. Street lighting began in 1890, and in 1899 the first electric railway was opened to connect Amherst, Hadley, Northampton and Hatfield. The trolley system in 1901 carried mail eighty-six miles a day as the first long distance trolley mail service in Western New England. Service was extended to Greenfield along Maple and Main Streets in 1903 (Photos #2 & #4). Public sewers were installed the following year and a dike was built from Main Street to the river on a lot given by S. H. Dickinson to control spring flooding. In 1906 telephone service came to Hatfield. The central office was in the home of Emma Webber which was at 41 Main Street but the house was later moved to 62 Main Street. Family members served as operators.

EARLY MODERN PERIOD (1915-1940)

During the First World War one hundred and four Hatfield men and one woman served. The war coincided with Hatfield's peak years growing tobacco and onions. In 1910 it was estimated that over 1,500 acres were devoted to tobacco and 500-600 carloads of onions were shipped annually. With so many residents away in the military, Hatfield called on the women of Smith College to help in the tobacco harvest.

After World War I tractors were introduced and production was further improved, but gradually competition from the western states, a scarcity of labor, and high wages led to a decline in onion production. Sharecropping was fairly common in town and laborers were sometimes paid in land which was increasingly divided along Maple and Valley and South Streets (24 South St. MHC #161, ca. 1908) (14 South, ca. 1920) (26 South St., ca. 1919).

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Large tobacco companies came to Hatfield to exploit the tobacco industry. Their presence and domination led a number of farmers to shift to potato growing, and gradually as tobacco production began to wax and wane more acreage was devoted to vegetable cultivation. Tobacco continued to be the most important crop, however, and busses of workers were daily shuttled between nearby cities and Hatfield to the fields and shops. There were interruptions in 1927 and 1936 when devastation floods buried fields in silt, and once again in 1938 when a hurricane levelled tobacco sheds and flooded fields.

Flooding of the low land in the district was addressed during the Depression when WPA workers from Hatfield built the dike which borders the river and controls the backwater each spring. Without it, the Connecticut River would be inclined to pass through Town Hall and move down Main Street.

Trolleys were abandoned in 1924 to be replaced in the 1930s with busses for public transportation and by cars which used the improved Routes 5 and 10 west of the town center. Decline in population shows up after 1925 and there was little residential construction in the town center. A new Town Hall and town garages (59 Main St., MHC #130, 1930) were the major change in the district at this point.

**RECENT HISTORY (SINCE 1940)**

At the outset of World War II shade tobacco cultivation was introduced in Hatfield to duplicate the constant heat conditions of tobacco grown in Sumatra. Fields were draped under translucent material which was supported on low frameworks. Better suited to medium, light soil conditions shade tobacco brought more acreage under cultivation in Hatfield. The two varieties together occupied up to 3,000 acres.

Tobacco continued to be a major crop through the 1950s, then began to decline. During the 1960s there was a resurgence when Castro took over Cuba and trade with that country in cigar wrappers ceased. Eighty-five percent of the cigar industry's outside wrappers had come from Havana and the large companies in Hatfield such as Bayuk Cigar stepped in to fill the gap with candela, a green leaf tobacco. Candela had to be cured in complete darkness for three days, and kept in the dark while it was being stored and handled as well. Tobacco sheds were altered by covering them in tar paper to keep all light from the leaves (57 Main St.). Today there is one tobacco company in Hatfield which stores and processes it only. Several individual farmers continue to grow tobacco outdoors.

The current agricultural focus in the town is on dairy products and continued commercial production of potatoes, corn, and truck crops, especially cucumbers and strawberries. Of the district's total 465 acres, 285 acres (or 61%), remain in agricultural use, reflecting the

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strong role agriculture continues to play within the district.

Finally, in describing the historical significance of the town it is important to note that of the six original families who settled in 1661, there are descendants of four of them, the Belding/Belden family, the Billings, Dickinson and Smith families still living in Hatfield today.

**Archaeological Significance**

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement in Hatfield are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Several prehistoric sites have been recorded in Hatfield, however, the lack of systematic site examinations and comprehensive town with surveys has resulted in little detailed information for the area. Because the town has remained primarily a farming community and resisted intensive development it is highly likely that significant prehistoric archaeological sites survive. Regional information indicates that surviving sites may date from the Palioindian (10,000-12,000 B.D.) Period to Native contact with Europeans in the 17th century. Sites dating from the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland Periods have been physically documented in the town. These sites may provide a basis for reconstructing both environmental change within the mid-Connecticut River Valley and the process of cultural adjustment as native people adopted their settlement and subsistence strategies in response to that change. Archaeological data and secondary sources indicate that Native American resources exist in the district areas of Indian Hollow, Great Ponsett or the South Meadow and that these areas were previously cleared by Native Americans for farming. Archaeological survivals in these areas can help to clarify the importance of this area relative to other Native Settlements and or areas elsewhere along the Connecticut River.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to provide detailed information on settlement, economic and cultural changes which occurred in a town which was able to remain a small agricultural village, resist intensive development and preserve the physical linear arrangement of the town as laid out by the original English settlers in 1661. While several buildings from Hatfield's 18th and 19th settlement remain extant, the majority of resources from the town's 17th and 18th century development are archaeological. Hatfield like its parent settlement of Hadley on the west bank of the Connecticut River is significant for retaining much of its 17th century linear town plan. While much of that plan survives in the existing system of streets and lot lines, archaeological survey and testing would verify and refine our knowledge significantly by documenting the location and plan of 17th century buildings as well as the configuration of structures and buildings within the lot. While some disturbance of the 17th and 18th-century components has

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undoubtedly occurred as a result of later 18th, 19th, and 20th-century development, the potential for significant survivals is extremely high. By documenting the original plan of the town and the initial phases of its evolution, archaeological investigation would provide an appropriate introductory framework for interpreting the better documented buildings and sites which date from the 18th century.

Archaeological remains also have a high potential for helping to document the pattern of community development and economic change. While a great percentage of buildings from this period remains in the ground. Archaeological investigation would assist in documenting the ongoing physical evolution of farm complexes (especially in response to changing agricultural practices and products). Few of the small manufacturing or commercial facilities which characterized this period have survived above ground; these could be documented archaeologically. Occupation related features (trash pits, privies, wells), are also likely around many of the standing buildings. Careful sampling and analysis of these features can assist in detailing changing economic conditions, shifts in ethnicity, and other significant aspects of Hatfield's 19th-century development.

Occupational related features can provide detailed information on the inhabitants of specific residences and, when sampled as a group, on specific areas of town. During the 19th and 20th centuries Irish, French-Canadian and Polish immigrants moved to Hatfield frequently settling in particular areas of town. For example, late 19th to 20th century Polish immigrants established many farms along South Street. Analysis of occupational related features in these ethnic enclaves of town can help document how these groups adapted to the area and how they differed or compared to more traditional inhabitants of English decent. Occupational related features can also help document industrial growth or manufacturing. Broom manufacture, which developed in the late 18th century and peaked in the early 19th century and later tobacco processing in the mid 19th century both probably developed as a Cottage industries.

Occupational related features at residences and farmsteads where these activities took place can provide details relating to the technology of broom manufacture tobacco processing materials used in those trades. This analysis can also provide details on the relationship of specific ethnic groups to trades like broom manufacture and, the role that trade played in the acculturation process of certain ethnic groups. The French-Canadians were the social group chiefly employed in broom manufacture in the Hatfield Center locale.

Historic archaeological remains in Hatfield can also contribute to a better understanding of the lives of slaves in New England towns including how the lives of former slaves changed after emancipation and possibly why they chose to remain in Hatfield.

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- 1854 William Barker, Map of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, Philadelphia, 1854.
- 1873 F.W. Beers, County Atlas of Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, 1873.

ORAL HISTORIES

- Mr. Cory Bardwell
- Mr. Richard Belden
- Mr. Joseph V. Porada

(end)

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Massachusetts****10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**UTM References (cont.)

5.	18	696180	4691340
6.	18	697060	4692400
7.	18	697010	4693160

Verbal Boundary Description

The Hatfield Center Historic District is bounded on the east and south by the shore of the Connecticut River. It is bounded on the west by the Mill River with one exception. At the south side of Maple Street, the boundary turns west to enclose the First Burying Ground (Map 12-97, MHC #800) excluding the triangular piece of land in the intersection of Prospect and Elm Streets. The boundary then continues to follow the east side of the Mill River to the south west corner of lot 16 on map 12 where it follows the western lot line north to School Street. The boundary then crosses School Street and follows the western lot line of lot 55, and the rear lot lines of the properties on the north side of School Street and the west side of Main Street to the southern side of Day Street. The boundary then follows the south side of Day Street and crosses Main Street in an easterly direction to the starting point on the Connecticut River. (See attached maps)

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Hatfield Center Historic District were drawn to include the original allotments of 1661 along Main Street, the land subsequently allotted in the 17th century along Maple Street including the first burial ground laid out in 1669. The Connecticut River forms the traditional and actual village boundaries on the east and south and the Mill River encloses the highest concentration of buildings associated with the village in the 17th and 18th centuries, as well as common land set out in the original allotment which went on to have importance to the town as agricultural land well into the 20th century. The northern boundary was set at Day Street to include the largest concentration of the village buildings from the 18th and first half of the 19th centuries. It includes the area on Main Street which is traditionally associated with the town center.

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9-229		Day Avenue	house (moved)	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B	C
9-100	111	73 Main	Catholic Rectory	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	B	C
9-99	114	71 Main	Day Tenement	ca. 1915	Colonial Revival	B	C
9-99		71 Main	garage	ca. 1950		B	NC
9-205	112	72 Main	Ebenezer Norton	ca. 1780	Federal	B	C
9-205		72 Main	livestock barn	19th c.		B	C
9-98	115	69 Main	C. Dickinson	ca. 1770	Federal	B	C
9-98		69 Main	barn	ca. 1900		B	C
9-205	113	68 Main	house	ca. 1890	Colonial Revival	B	C
9-205		68 Main	garage	ca. 1920		B	C
9-205		68 Main	tobacco barn	19th c.		B	C
12-198		66 Main	house	ca. 1950	Ranch	B	NC
9-97	116	65 Main	John F. O'Dea	1904	Colonial Revival	B	C
9-97		65 Main	garage	ca. 1900		B	C
12-197	117	64 Main	William P. Allis	ca. 1820	Federal/Greek Revival	B	C
12-197		62 Main	First Nat. Store(moved)	ca. 1880	Queen Anne	B	NC
12-197		62 Main	multifamily house	ca. 1970	utilitarian	B	NC
12-197		62 Main	converted barn	ca. 1900		B	C
12-197		62 Main	house (moved)	ca. 1915	Craftsman	B	C
12-197		62 Main	converted auction barn	ca. 1970		B	NC
12-197		62 Main	garage	ca. 1980		B	NC
12-197		62 Main	garage	ca. 1980		B	NC
12-197		62 Main	garage	ca. 1970		B	NC
12-197		60 Main	Dairy Mart & shops	ca. 1970	Wrightian	B	NC
9-96		2 School	apartments	1970		B	NC
9-96		2 School	community house	1970	Neo-Colonial	B	NC
12-22		lot 22	Smith Academy Mem. Park	1982		Si	C
12-23	130	59 Main	Town Hall	ca. 1930	Colonial Revival	B	C
12-189	131	58 Main	Center School	1914	Jacobean Revival	B	C
9-24		59 Main	town garage	ca. 1930		B	C
12-27		57 Main	Day tobacco barn	ca. 1870		B	C
12-27		57 Main	Day tobacco barn	ca. 1870		B	C
12-187	133	56 Main	John T. Burke	1909	Queen Anne	B	C
12-187		56 Main	garage	ca. 1920		B	C
12-186	135	54 Main	Dr. Addison Peck	ca. 1792	Greek Revival	B	C
12-186		54 Main	blacksmith shop	ca. 1900	Moderne	B	C
12-131	134	53 Main	St. John's Lutheran Ch.	1907	Colonial Revival	B	C
12-29	136	49 Main	Moses C. Porter	ca. 1770	Federal/GR	B	C

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12-29		49 Main	wagon shop	ca. 1840		B	C
12-29		49 Main	tobacco barn	19th c.		B	C
12-29		49 Main	horse barn	ca. 1840		B	C
12-29		49 Main	wagon shop/tobacco	19th c.		B	C
12-185	139	48 Main	Perez Morton	1807	Federal	B	C
12-185		48 Main	garage/shop	ca. 1940		B	C
12-30	137	45 Main	Parsonage	1852	Greek Revival	B	C
12-220	140	44 Main	Bardwell Homestead	1785	Federal	B	C
12-220		44 Main	barn	19th c.		B	C
12-220		44 Main	barn	19th c.		B	C
12-31	138	43 Main	Smith Academy	1830	Greek Revival	B	C
12-32& 207	141	41 Main	First Congregational Ch.	1849	Greek Revival	B	C
12-33	804	41 Main	Burial Ground	1846		Si	C
12-183	142	40 Main	Parsonage	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B	C
12-36	143	39 Main	Dickinson Memorial Lib.	1894	Renaissance Rev.	B	C
12-35		33 Main	Breor Elementary School	1960	Contemporary	B	NC
12-35		33 Main	tobacco barn	ca. 1900		B	C
12-208		lot 208	Lyons pavilion	ca. 1970	utilitarian	St	NC
12-182	144	36 Main	Mrs. Joseph Smith	ca. 1879	Second Empire	B	C
12-37	145	31 Main	F.D. Billings	1760	Georgian	B	C
12-37		31 Main	garage	ca. 1920		B	C
12-181	147	30 Main	house	ca. 1806	altered to Ital.	B	C
12-181		30 Main	tobacco barn	19th c.		B	C
12-181		30 Main	tobacco shop	ca. 1900		B	C
12-181		30 Main	tobacco shop	ca. 1850		B	C
12-181		30 Main	tobacco barn/garage	19th c.		B	C
12-38	146	29 Main	Charles Morris Bill	1831	Greek Revival	B	C
12-38		29 Main	shed	20th c.		B	C
12-38		29 Main	garage	20th c.		B	C
12-180	149	26 Main	New Sophia Smith	1867	Second Empire	B	C
12-39	148	25 Main	Deacon Partridge	1800	Federal	B	C
12-39		25 Main	tobacco barn	19th c.		B	C
12-39		25 Main	tobacco barn	19th c.		B	C
12-39		25 Main	storage shed	19th c.		B	C
12-179	151	22 Main	Austin Smith	ca. 1820	Federal	B	C
12-179		22 Main	carriage house	19th c.		B	C
12-40		lot 40	Thomas Graves marker	20th c.	granite stone	Ob	C
12-40	150	21 Main	John A. Billings	1856	Italianate	B	C

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12-40		21 Main	tobacco barn	19th c.		B	C
12-178	152	18 Main	J.D. Billings	1783	Federal	B	C
12-178		18 Main	tobacco barn	19th c.		B	C
12-41		17 Main	house	ca. 1960	Ranch	B	NC
12-42	153	15 Main	David Billings	1772	Georgian	B	C
12-42		15 Main	equipment barn	20th c.		B	C
12-177		14 Main	house	ca. 1915	Craftsman	B	C
12-177		14 Main	garage	ca. 1920		B	C
12-176	154	12 Main	Lyman Moore	ca. 1780	Georgian	B	C
12-196		11 Main	tob. shop conv. to resid.	ca. 1850		B	C
12-43	155	9 Main	Raymond Billings	1787	Federal/G.R.	B	C
12-43		9 Main	tobacco barn	19th c.		B	C
12-43		9 Main	barn	19th c.		B	C
12-174	156	6 Main	Charles J. Abbott	1900	Colonial Revival	B	C
12-174		6 Main	tobacco barn	19th c.		B	C
12-174		6 Main	garage	ca. 1970		B	NC
12-173		4 Main	Billings House	ca. 1820	Federal/G.R.	B	C
12-44	157	3 Main	Pete's Store	ca. 1890	Victorian Gothic	B	C
12-173		2 Main	house	ca. 1940	Cape	B	NC
12-45	158	1 Main	Lyman Pease House	ca. 1830	Federal	B	C
12-171		lot 171	tobacco barn	ca. 1900		B	C
12-142& 3	132	1 Bridge Ln.	Capt. Thaddeus Graves	ca. 1790	Federal	B	C
12-142& 3		1 Bridge Ln.	garage	ca. 1920		B	C
12-170	159	1 South	Morton	ca. 1762	Georgian	B	C
12-170		1 South	garage	20th c.		B	C
12-144		6 South	house	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B	C
12-169		lot 169	tobacco barn	ca. 1900		B	C
12-145		8 South	house	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B	C
12-145		8 South	garage	20th c.		B	C
12-161		5 South	house	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B	C
12-161		5 South	barn	20th c.		B	C
12-161		5 South	equipment barn	20th c.		B	C
12-161		5 South	garage	20th c.		B	C
12-146		10 South	house	ca. 1980	Cape	B	NC
12-147		14 South	house	ca. 1920	Cape	B	C
12-147		14 South	barn	20th c.		B	NC
12-162		13 South	house	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B	C

**Hatfield Center Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County), Massachusetts  
District Data Sheet**

<u>Map#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Status</u>
12-162		13 South	garage	20th c.		B	NC
12-164		11 South	house	ca. 1900		B	C
12-164		11 South	livestock barn	ca. 1900		B	C
12-155		16 South	house	ca. 1910	Bungalow	B	C
12-155		16 South	garage	ca. 1930		B	C
12-156		20 South	house	ca. 1980	Split level	B	NC
12-157		22 South	house	ca. 1910	Queen Anne	B	C
12-157		22 South	garage	20th c.		B	NC
12-157		22 South	shed	20th c.		B	NC
12-159	161	24 South	Pewatka	ca. 1908	Queen Anne	B	C
12-160		26 South	house	ca. 1919	Queen/Anne	B	C
12-160		26 South	garage	ca. 1970		B	NC
14-53	160	28 South	house	ca. 1920	Bungalow	B	C
14-53		28 South	garage	ca. 1920		B	C
14-53		28 South	shed	20th c.		B	NC
14-132		27 South	house	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B	C
14-132		27 South	tobacco barn	19th c.		B	C
14-131		lot 131	tobacco barn	19th c.		B	C
14-155		lot 155	tobacco barn	19th c.		B	C
14-130		lot 130	tobacco barn	19th c.		B	C
14-128		lot 128	tobacco barn	19th c.		B	C
14-57		lot 57	tobacco barn	19th c.		B	C
14-104		lot 104	trailer			B	NC
14-123		lot 123	tobacco barn	19th c.		B	C
14-154		lot 154	house	ca. 1970	Ranch	B	NC
14-154		lot 154	barn/shed	ca. 1970		B	NC
14-104		lot 104	trailer			B	NC
12-214		21 Maple	house	ca. 1980	Neo-Colonial	B	NC
12-97	800	lot 97	First Burying Ground	est. 1669		Si	C
12-222		lot 222	pumping station	ca. 1960	utilitarian	B	NC
12-210	175	26 Maple	house	ca. 1930	Colonial Revival	B	C
12-210		26 Maple	garage	ca. 1970		B	NC
12-51		lot 51	vacant				
12-52	173	22 Maple	Moses Warner	ca. 1855	Greek Revival	B	C
12-134	174	19 Maple	G.W. Hubbard	ca. 1830	Greek Revival	B	C
12-134		19 Maple	livestock barn	ca. 1900		B	C
12-134		19 Maple	shop	20th c.		B	C
12-134		19 Maple	shed	20th c.		B	NC
12-134		19 Maple	shed	20th c.		B	NC

**Hatfield Center Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County), Massachusetts  
District Data Sheet**

<b>Map#</b>	<b>MHC#</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Historic Name</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Style</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Status</b>
12-134		19 Maple	shed	20th c.		B	NC
12-135	172	17 Maple	J.W. Warner	ca. 1790	Federal	B	C
12-50	171	16 Maple	house	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B	C
12-50		16 Maple	barn/garage	20th c.		B	C
12-136		11 Maple	mechanic's garage	ca. 1960		B	NC
12-49	170	12 Maple	house	ca. 1896	Queen Anne	B	C
12-48	169	8 Maple	Alpheus Cowles	ca. 1841	Greek Revival	B	C
12-48		8 Maple	barn	19th c.		B	C
12-48		8 Maple	garage	20th c.		B	NC
12-137		7 Maple	house	ca. 1960		B	NC
12-47		6 Maple	house	ca. 1970	Ranch	B	NC
12-138	168	5 Maple	house	1893	Queen Anne	B	C
12-138		5 Maple	tobacco barn	19th c.		B	C
12-46	167	4 Maple	Mrs.M. Billings	ca. 1810	Federal/G.R.	B	C
12-46		4 Maple	shed	20th c.		B	NC
12-46		4 Maple	summer house	ca. 1980		B	NC
12-139	166	3 Maple	Cowles	ca. 1830	Greek Revival	B	C
12-139		3 Maple	barn	19th c.		B	C
12-139		3 Maple	garage	ca. 1920		B	C
12-45	165	2 Maple	mechanic's garage	ca. 1900		B	C
12-45		2 Maple	multifamily	ca. 1870		B	C
12-140	164	1 Maple	house	ca. 1890	Queen Anne	B	C
12-141		1 Valley	house	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	B	C
12-149		5 Valley	house	ca. 1930		B	NC
12-149		5 Valley	shed	ca. 1980		B	NC
12-150		9 Valley	house	ca. 1980	Neo-Colonial	B	NC
12-150		9 Valley	garage	ca. 1930		B	C
12-133	163	10 Valley	S.F. Billings	ca. 1795	Federal	B	C
12-133		10 Valley	livestock barn	19th c.		B	C
12-133		10 Valley	barn	19th c.		B	C
12-133		10 Valley	tobacco shop	19th c.		B	C
12-151		11 Valley	house	ca. 1950	Cape	B	NC
12-153	162	15 Valley	Erastus Cowles	ca. 1820	Federal	B	C
12-153		15 Valley	grage	ca. 1910		B	C
12-153		lot 153	tobaco barn	ca. 1900		B	C
12-153		lot 153	corn crib	ca. 1960		St	NC
12-158		lot 158	tobacco barn	ca. 1900		B	C
14-51		lot 51	tobacco barn	ca. 1900		B	C
14-49		lot 49	tobacco barn	ca. 1900		B	C

**Hatfield Center Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County), Massachusetts  
District Data Sheet**

<u>Map#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Status</u>
14-48		lot 48	tobacco barn	ca. 1900		B	C
12-21	45	3 School	School St. School	1871	High Vict.Gothic	B	C
9-95	118	8 School	Harry E. Graves	ca. 1880	Colonial Revival	B	C
9-95		8 School	converted garage	ca. 1920		B	C
9-94		10 School	house	ca. 1890	Colonial Revival	B	C
9-94		10 School	carriage house	ca. 1900		B	C
12-20		5 School	business	ca. 1980	Ranch	B	NC
12-20		7 School	post office	ca. 1960	Colonial Revival	B	NC
9-93		12 School	house	ca. 1890	Colonial Revival	B	C
9-93		12 School	carriage house	ca. 1890		B	C
12-19	127	11 School	St. Joseph's Rectory	1907	Colonial Revival	B	C
12-19	126	15 School	St. Joseph's Church	1892	Gothic Revival	B	C
9-90		22 School	house	ca. 1960	Ranch	B	NC
12-18	125	21 School	Alonzo Lewis	ca. 1870	Second Empire	B	C
12-18		21 School	garage	20th c.		B	C
9-88	121	26 School	Jonathon E. Porter	1907	Colonial Revival	B	C
9-88		26 School	horse barn	ca. 1980		B	NC
9-88		26 School	garage	20th c.		B	NC
12-17	124	25 School	Mrs. M.A. Dickinson	ca. 1830	Greek Revival	B	C
12-17		25 School	garage	20th c.		B	NC
9-87	122	30 School	C. K. Morton House	ca. 1740	Federal	B	C
9-87		30 School	barn	19th c.		B	C
12-16		31 School	Phoenix Farm	ca. 1880	Queen Anne	B	C
12-16		31 School	tobacco shop	ca. 1900		B	C
12-16		31 School	garage	ca. 1920		B	C
12-16		31 School	tobacco barn	ca. 1900		B	C
12-16		31 School	hay barn	ca. 1900		B	C
9-84		34 School	Smith Academy	ca. 1980	Contemporary	B	NC
9-56		38 School	house	ca. 1940	Cape	B	NC
9-55	123	40 School	Elisha Hubbard	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	B	C
9-56		40 School	barn	19th c.		B	C

Hatfield Center Historic District  
 Hatfield (Hampshire County), Massachusetts  
 District Data Sheet

Map#	MHC#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
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<u>MAP #9</u>			agricultural fields* (285 acres, 61% of total)			Si	C
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Lot: 92

Map #12

Lots: 190, 127, 184, 215, 209,  
 172, 196, 175, 217, 167,  
 166, 165, 148, 161, 27

Map #13

Lots: 176, 204

Map #14

Lots: 133, 54, 56, 129, 127,  
 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63,  
 64, 65, 147, 66, 67, 68,  
 69, 127, 126, 122, 125,  
 124, 163, 103, 102, 100,  
 159, 99, 166, 98, 143, 152,  
 97, 151, 150, 95, 94, 93,  
 92, 142, 149, 91, 162, 90,  
 87, 88, 89, 144, 86, 85, 84,  
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 139, 158, 138, 137, 136,  
 157, 135, 134, 156, 120,  
 119, 118, 161, 117, 116,  
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 155, 111, 110, 109, 153,  
 108, 107, 106, 105, 101,  
 78, 77, 141, 76, 75, 74,  
 73, 72, 71, 70, 49, 48,  
 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42,  
 41, 40, 39, 36, 35, 34,  
 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28,  
 146, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23,  
 22, 21, 20, 19, 16, 37,  
 6, 50, 51

Hatfield Center Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County), Massachusetts  
District Data Sheet

DISTRICT TOTALS:	169 Contributing;	53 Noncontributing
	164 Contributing Building	51 Noncontributing Buildings
	4 Contributing Sites	2 Noncontributing Structures
	1 Contributing Objects	

\*NOTE: All agricultural fields throughout the district, totaling 285 acres (61% of the district), have been counted as one contributing site.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hatfield Center Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

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

REFERENCE NUMBER: 94000737

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 7/27/94 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Historically & architecturally significant Connecticut River Valley agricultural village with associated fields reflecting 300 years of continuous usage.*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A & C  
REVIEWER Patrick Andrus  
DISCIPLINE Historian  
DATE 7/27/94

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N  
~~337~~

CLASSIFICATION

count  resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic  current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification  
 materials  
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage  verbal boundary description  
 UTMs  boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps  USGS maps  photographs  presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

\_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



1 South Street  
Hatfield Center Historic District  
Hatfield, MA  
Greg Farmer

01/19/90  
Pioneer Valley Planning Commission  
View South  
Photo No. 1 of 12



L to R: 36, 30, 26 + 22 Main Street  
Hatfield Center Historic District.

Hatfield, MA

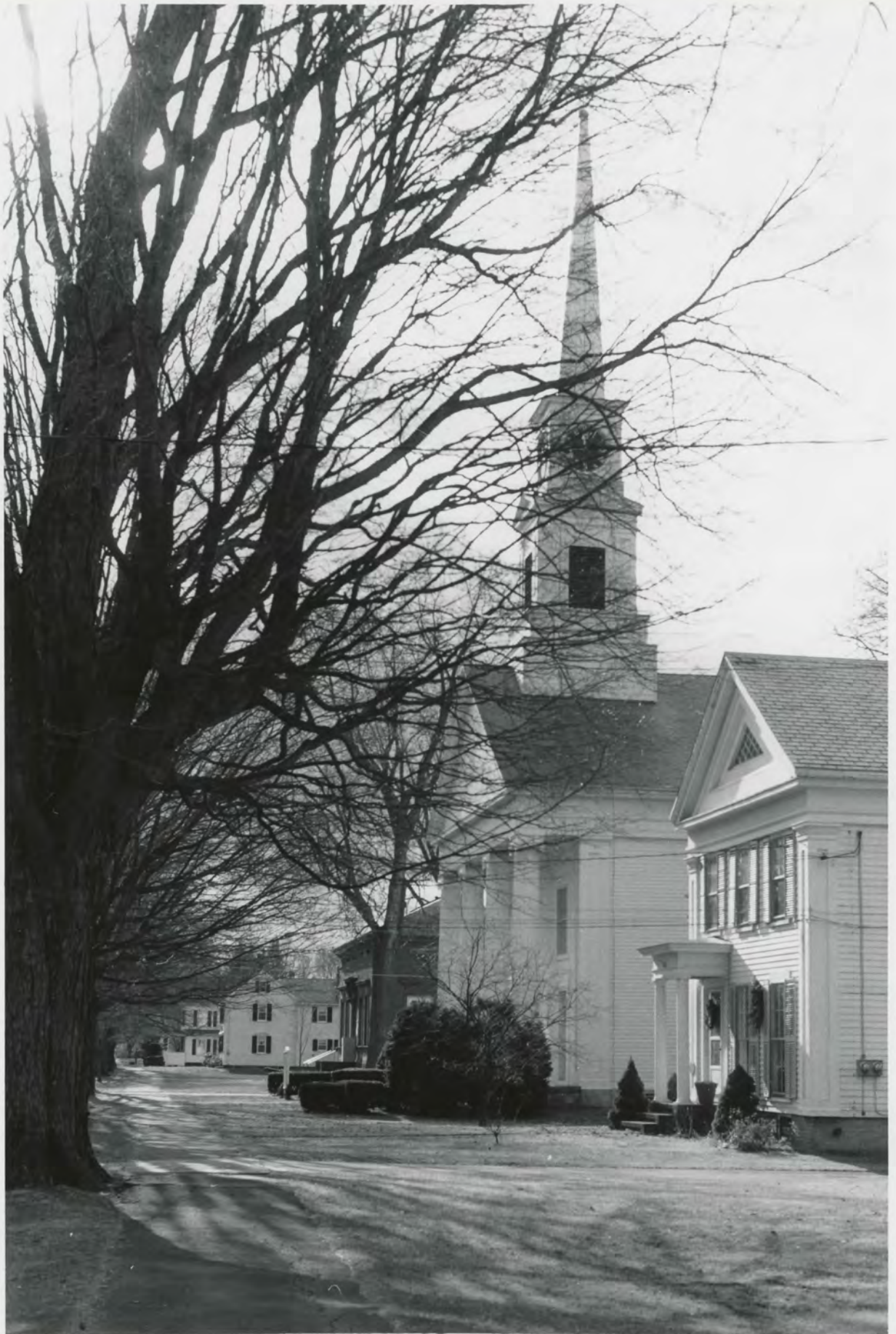
G. Farmer

12/19/99

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View North

Photo No. 2 of 12



L-R: 29, 31, 41 & 43 Main Street  
Hatfield Center Historic District  
Hatfield, MA.

G. Farmer

Apr 12, 1989

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View South

Photo No. 3 of 12



View West on Maple Street ± 3m left ± 4 m right

Hatfield Center Historic District

Hatfield, MA

G. Farmer

04/21/90

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View West

Photo No. 4 of 12



View east on School Street # 30 on left # 15 on right

Harfield Center Historic District

Harfield, MA

G. Farmer

12/90<sup>1999</sup>

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

U-cw East

Photo No. 5 of 12



40 School Street  
Hatfield Center Historic District  
Hatfield, MA  
G. Farmer

12/90  
Pioneer Valley Planning Commission  
View North West  
Photo No. 6 of 12



Valley Welcome Tobacco Sheds

Hatfield Center Historic District

Hatfield, MA

B. Marker

3/92

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View south

Photo No. 7 of 12



School Street School, 8 School Street, Hatfield Center Historic District

Hampshire County, MA

Bonnie Parsons Maxer

July, 1992

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

view south west

Photo No. 8 of 12



Dickinson Memorial Hall 39 Main Street Hatfield Center Historic District

Hampshire County, MA

Bonnie Parsons Marker

July, 1992

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View south west

Photo No. 9 of 12



Halffield Memorial Town Hall 59 Main Street Halffield Center Historic District.  
Hampshire Co., MA

Bonnie Parsons Marker

July, 1992

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View South West

Photo No. 10 of 12



Mrs. Billings House, 4 Maple Street, Hatfield Center Historic District

Hampshire Co, MA

Bonnie Parsons Marner

July, 1992

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

view north west.

Photo No. 11 of 12



Elisha Hubbard House 40 School Street, Halford Center H.D.

Hampshire Co., MA

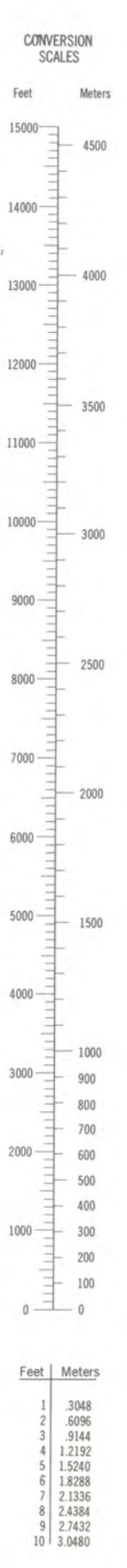
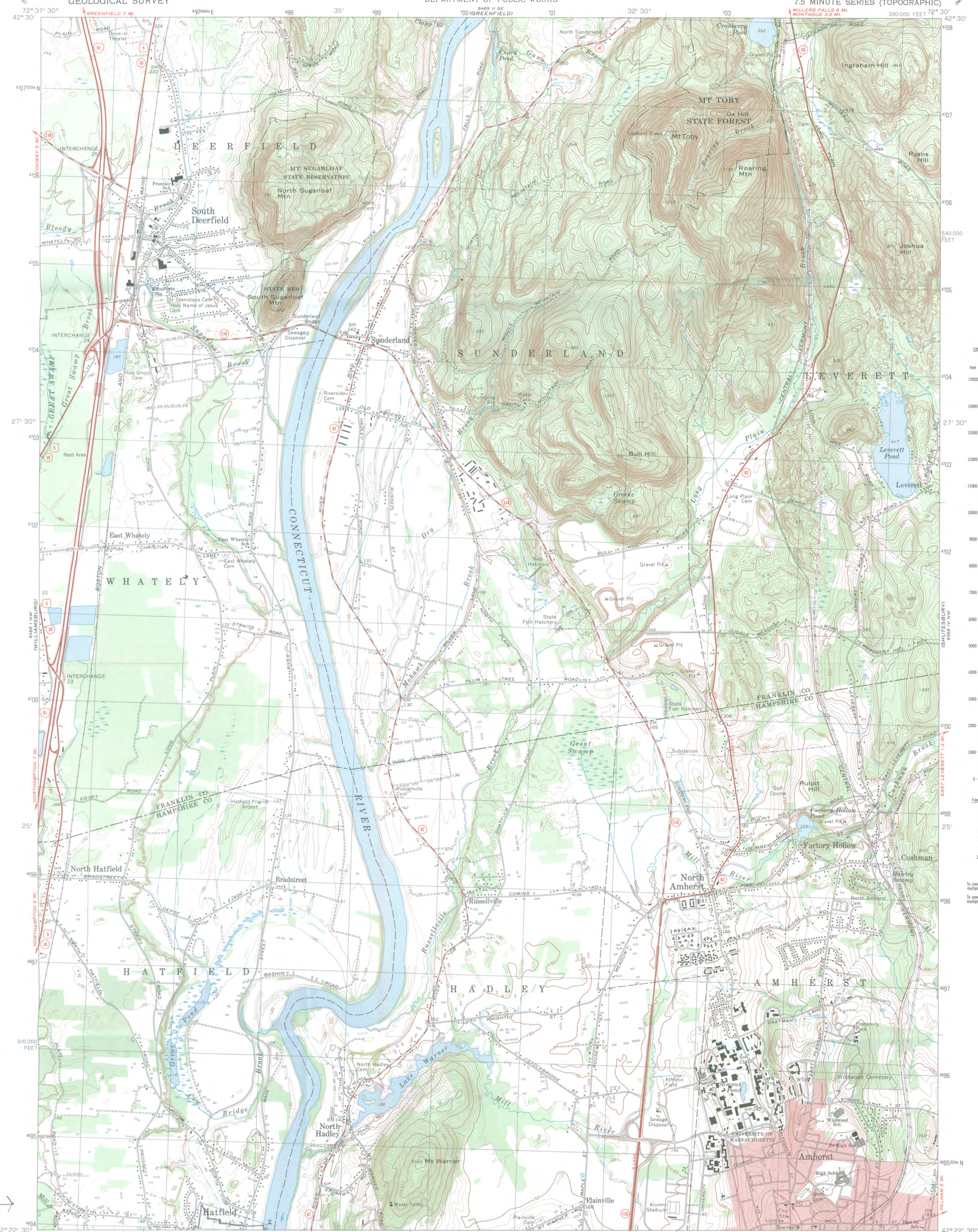
Bonnie Parsons Marver

July, 1992

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

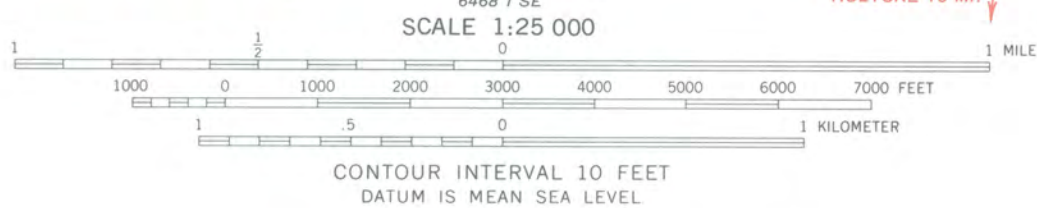
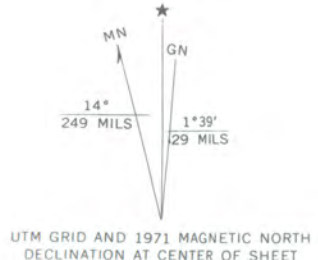
View North

Photo No. 12 of 12



HATFIELD CENTERED HIST. DIST.  
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE COUNTY)  
MASSACHUSETTS  
MAP # 1 of 2

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey  
Topography by planetable surveys 1935. Revised from aerial  
photographs taken 1970. Field checked 1971.  
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 area in which only landmark buildings are shown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Primary highway, hard surface  
Secondary highway, hard surface  
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface  
Unimproved road  
Interstate Route  
U. S. Route  
State Route



MT. TOBY, MASS.  
N4222.5—W7230/7.5

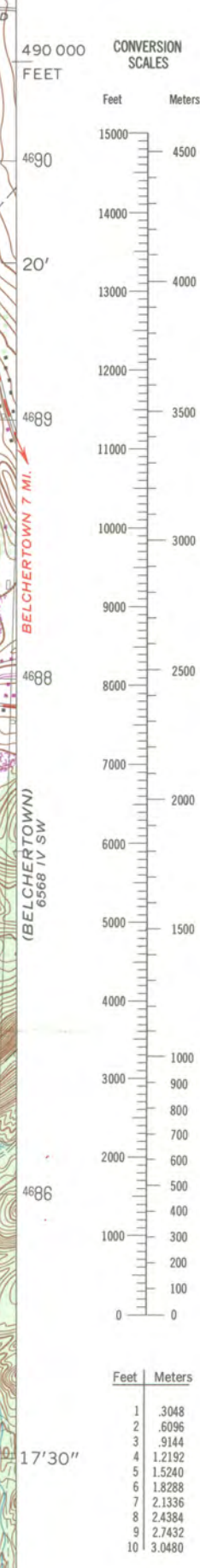
1971

AMS 6468 1 N—SERIES V814

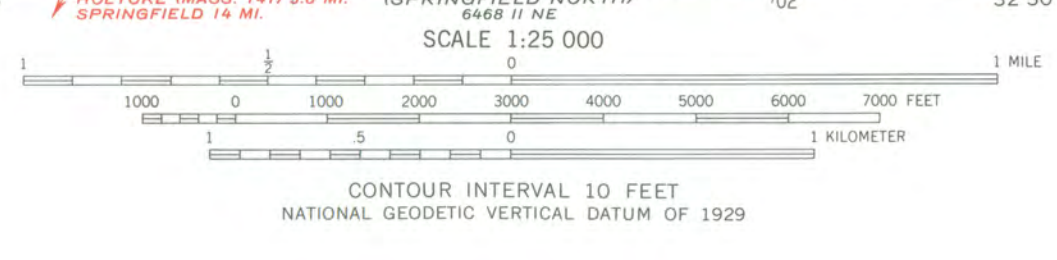
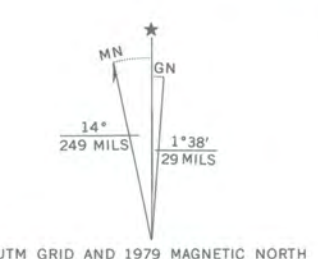
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



HATFIELD CENTER HIST. DIST.  
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE COUNTY)  
MASSACHUSETTS  
MAP # 2 of 2



Maped, 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 from aerial photographs  
taken 1976 and other source data. This information  
not field checked. Map edited 1979  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,  
move the projection lines 5 meters south and  
38 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

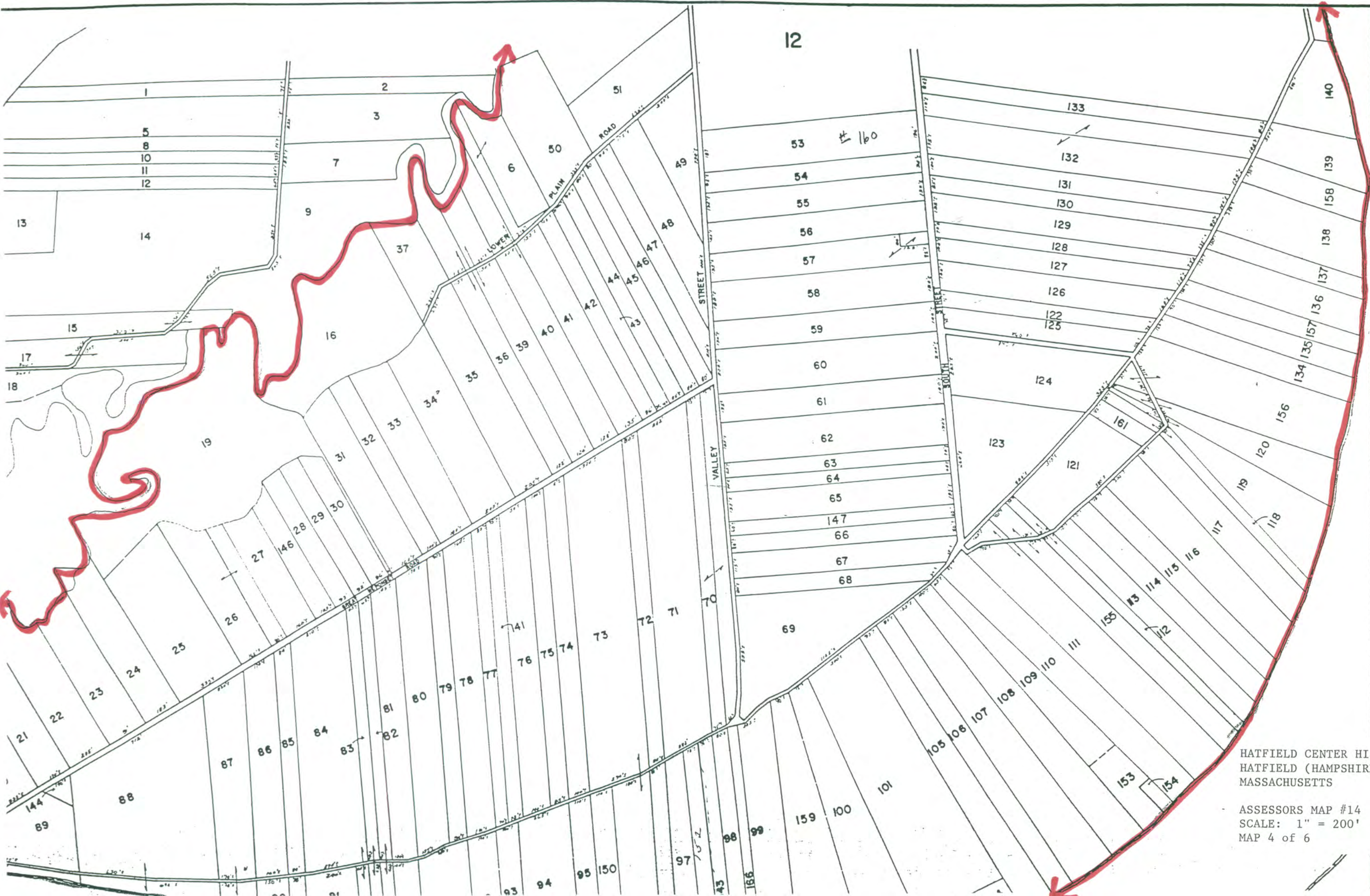


THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



MT. HOLYOKE, MASS.  
42072-C5-TF-025  
1964  
PHOTOREVISED 1979  
DMA 6468 I SE-SERIES V814





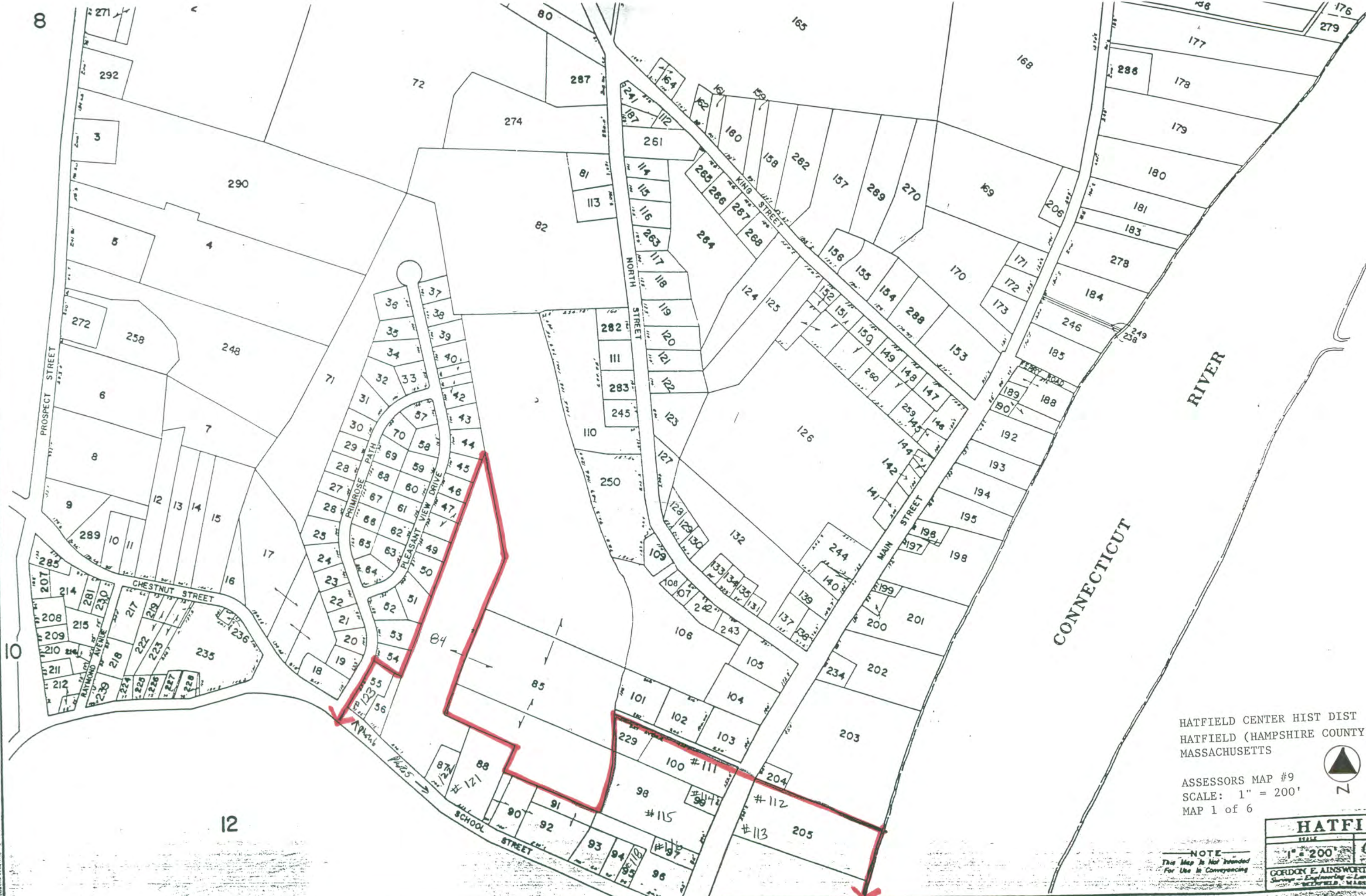
HATFIELD CENTER HIST DIST  
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE COUNTY  
MASSACHUSETTS

ASSESSORS MAP #14  
SCALE: 1" = 200'  
MAP 4 of 6



14





8

10

12

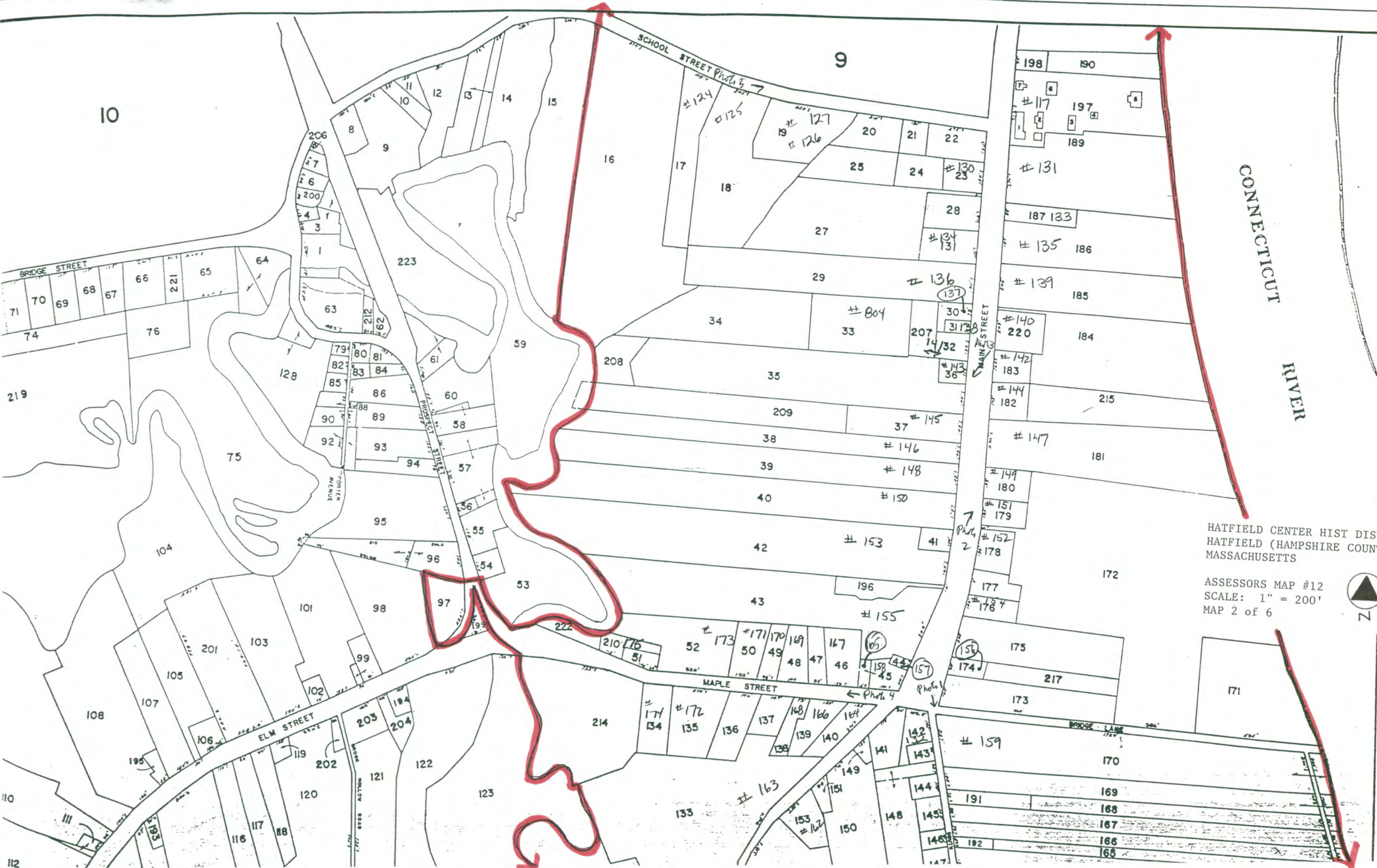
HATFIELD CENTER HIST DIST  
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE COUNTY)  
MASSACHUSETTS

ASSESSORS MAP #9  
SCALE: 1" = 200'  
MAP 1 of 6



NOTE  
This Map is Not Intended  
For Use in Conveyancing

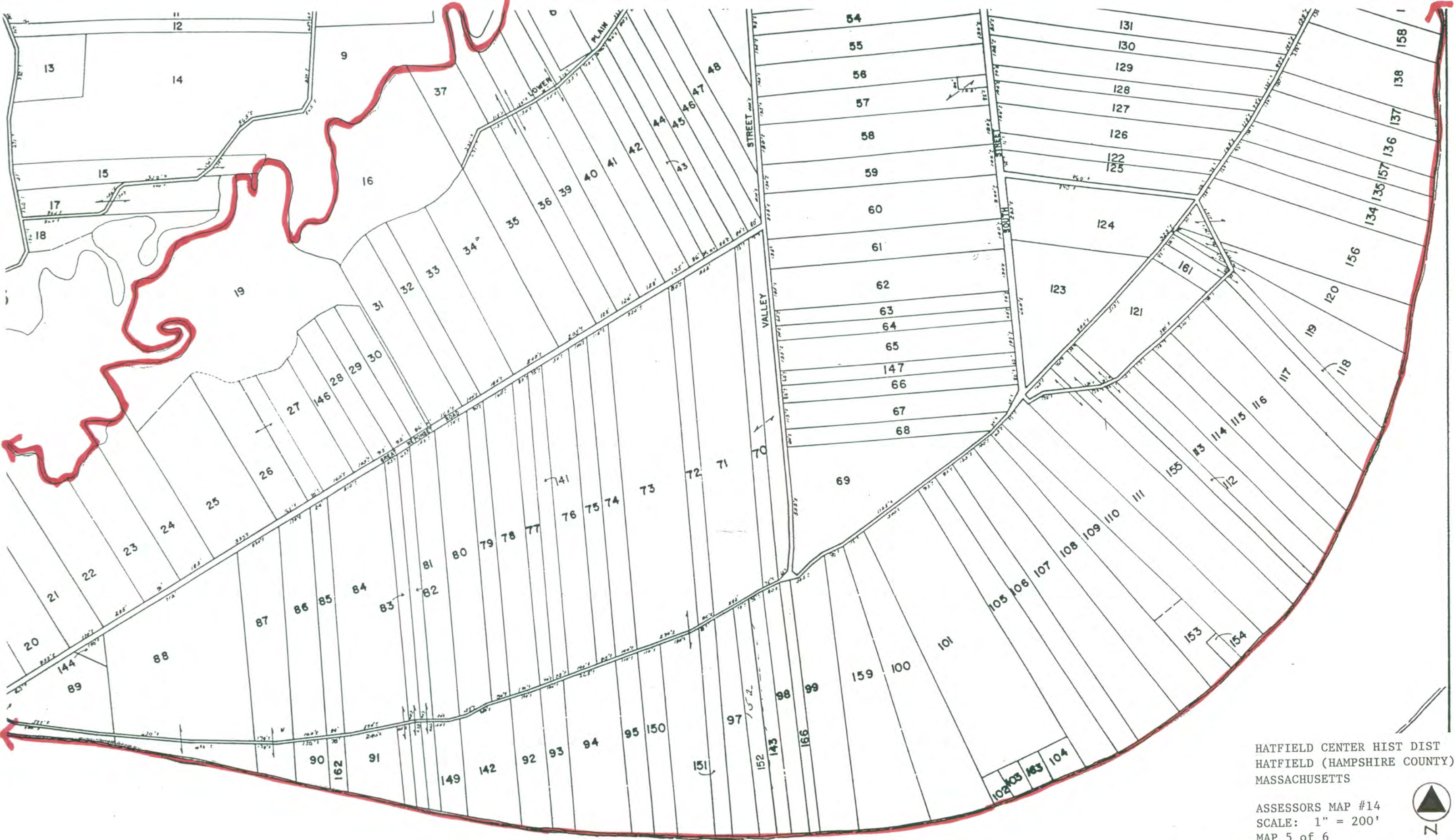
<b>HATFIELD</b>	
SCALE	
1" = 200'	9
CORDON E. AINSWORTH Surveyor - Engineering - Land	
HATFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS	



HATFIELD CENTER HIST DIST  
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE COUNTY)  
MASSACHUSETTS

ASSESSORS MAP #12  
SCALE: 1" = 200'  
MAP 2 of 6





CONNECTICUT RIVER

HATFIELD CENTER HIST DIST  
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE COUNTY)  
MASSACHUSETTS

ASSESSORS MAP #14  
SCALE: 1" = 200'  
MAP 5 of 6



NOTE  
This Map is Not Intended  
For Use in Conveyancing

<b>HATFIELD</b>	
SCALE	SHEET NO.
1" = 200'	14
GORDON E. AINSWORTH & ASSOCIATES Surveyors - Engineers - Landscape Architects HATFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS	



INTERSTATE ROUTE 91

HATFIELD CENTER HIST DIST  
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE COUNTY  
MASSACHUSETTS

ASSESSORS MAP #13  
SCALE: 1" = 200'  
MAP 6 of 6



Map 13

CONNECTICUT

195  
DCI

5  
DCI

189  
CISZEWSKI  
Adolph  
40 Alex

175  
BERKSHIRE  
CAS

122  
Cemetery  
ST. VALENTINE

121  
TOM.

120  
SKIBSKI  
CABILLANE





July 15, 1993

Mr. James T. Cole  
Director, Office of Real Estate  
U. S. Postal Service  
475 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W.  
Washington, DC 20260

RECEIVED 413

JUN 21 1994

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Dear Mr. Cole:

We are pleased to inform you that the Hatfield Post Office is included in the Hatfield Center Historic District, Hatfield, Massachusetts which will be considered by the Massachusetts Historical Commission for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places is the Federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage.

Listing of this district provides recognition of the community's historic importance and assures protective review of Federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic district. If the district is listed in the National Register, certain Federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions may apply.

Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the properties by the Federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of owners. The Federal government will not attach restrictive covenants to the properties or seek to acquire them. If a property is listed in the National Register, the owner may do anything with it that he/she wishes, unless state or federal funds, permits, or licensing are used, or unless some other regional and/or local ordinance or policy is in effect.

In Massachusetts, properties nominated to the National Register are automatically listed on the State Register of Historic Places. There are no limitations, public visitation requirements, or restrictive covenants for private properties included in the State Register. State Register properties owned by municipalities and nonprofit organizations may compete for state restoration grants.

You are invited to attend the meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Commission, at which the nomination will be considered. The Commission will meet on Wednesday, September 8, 1993 at the White Church Community Center, Deerfield, Massachusetts at 1:00 p.m. The Commission meeting is a public meeting and all interested parties are encouraged to attend.

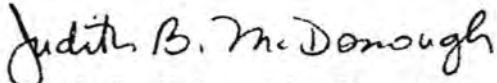
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
80 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116 (617) 727-8470

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

A draft copy of the Hatfield Center Historic District National Register nomination is available at the Hatfield Public Library, Hatfield, Massachusetts. Enclosed please find a notice that explains, in greater detail, the results of listing in the National Register and that describes the rights and procedures by which an owner may comment on or object to listing in the National Register.

If you have special needs and would like to attend the meeting, please contact the Commission, and staff will make any arrangements that are necessary. Should you have any questions about this nomination before the Massachusetts Historical Commission meeting, please contact me at this office.

Sincerely,



Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure



UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE  
475 L'ENFANT PLAZA SW  
WASHINGTON DC 20260

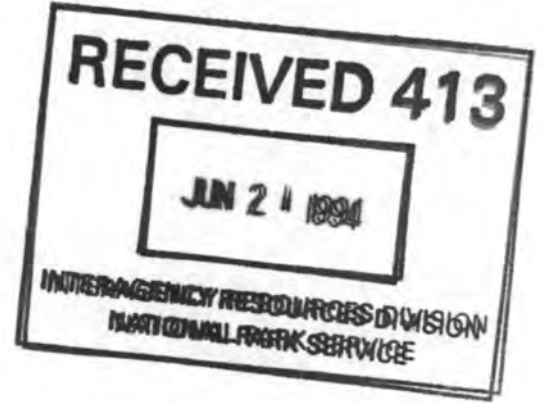
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AUG 16 1993

MASS. HIST. COMM.

August 12, 1993

Ms. Judith McDonough, Executive Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
80 Boylston Street, Suite 310  
Boston, MA 02116-4802



Dear Ms. McDonough:

This is in response to your recent letter concerning the proposed nomination of the Hatfield Post Office as part of the Hatfield Center Historic District.

As Federal Preservation Officer for the U.S. Postal Service, I concur with this action. Kindly notify me when this nomination is accepted so our files can be properly adjusted.

Call me at (202) 268/3107 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

John S. Sorenson, FPO  
Customer Service Facilities



June 10, 1994

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



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Hatfield Center Historic District, Hatfield (Hampshire County),  
Massachusetts, 01038.

Located within the district is an active United States Postal  
facility. The Federal Preservation Officer for the U.S. Postal  
Service has been notified (see enclosed letters).

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

Sincerely,

*Betsy Friedberg*

Betsy Friedberg  
National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

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