

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

JAN 10 1993

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 Ludlow Village Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Center, Chestnut, State and Winsor sts, Park Pl & Ter. N/A not for publication
and Red Bridge Road, Wilbraham

city or town Ludlow and Wilbraham N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Hampden code 013 zip code 01056 & 01095

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 12/30/92
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

Beverly J. Savage 2/22/93

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7. DESCRIPTION

The town of Ludlow is located in the northeastern part of Hampden County, Massachusetts, adjacent to the northeast corner of the city of Springfield. On its other borders, it is bounded by Chicopee on the west, Granby and Belchertown on the north, Palmer on the east, and Wilbraham on the south. The town's southern boundary is formed entirely by the Chicopee River, which forms a major drainage basin for the region, and which reaches the Connecticut River approximately eight miles downstream. Geologically, Ludlow is on the western edge of the central Massachusetts upland; and between the Red Bridge dam on the border with Wilbraham and Ludlow village, the river descends one hundred and fifty feet. Throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, the waterpower afforded by the Chicopee River was a major cause for the growth of the town into a manufacturing community. Thus, for most of its history, the town's center, Ludlow Village, has been at the "Chicopee Falls."

Downtown Ludlow, or Ludlow Village, is located in the southwestern section of the town of Ludlow, on the north bank of the Chicopee River. The southern boundary of the district, East Street, and the western boundary, Center Street, converge at the southwestern corner of the district to lead southerly over the bridge to Indian Orchard, a section of Springfield. The northern boundary, Winsor Street, consists of mill-built homes and institutional buildings. There are no buildings fronting on the eastern boundary, Sewall Street. Four short streets are fully contained within the district: Chestnut Street, mainly institutional; Memorial Drive, between the hospital and Memorial Field; and Park Place and Park Terrace, mainly residential. Chestnut Place now serves only as an entrance to the hospital. Adjoining the institutional and residential section of the district on the southeast, fronting on State Street and bounded on the south by the Chicopee River, is the 153-acre Ludlow Manufacturing Company mill complex. Entrances to the mill yard are located on State Street at either end of the parcel.

Although discontinuous with the district, the Red Bridge hydroelectric station located four miles upriver is also being nominated as part of the district for its strong association with the Ludlow Manufacturing Company.

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The district covers approximately 190 acres, of which 80 percent is taken up by the manufacturing complex. Outside of the mill complex, the district contains 32 buildings and two park areas. The mill complex consists of nine major early 20th-century mill structures and 46 single-story predominantly brick storehouses, many of which have been connected since the structures were built in the early years of this century.

Institutional buildings within the district include a library, a hospital, and a recreational center, all of which are still used to serve their original purpose. Three buildings originally designed as schools are now used as a senior center and residence, School Department offices, and a language institute. The one religious building was designed as and is used as a church. Three commercial structures are included: a bank built as such, a relatively small business and residence building originally designed for stores and a dormitory, and a block-long business and residence building designed for this purpose. With the exception of the white clapboard church, all are of brick and built in the single decade 1901-1911. As a result, they present a uniformity of design and relationship less common in a village center developed over a longer period by different owners. Boston landscape architect Ernest W. Bowditch, a trustee of the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, is thought to have been influential in the layout of the streets and plantings.

The twenty single residences, now privately owned, were originally built as company-owned homes for management level personnel. Almost all were built in the two decades 1905-1925, and most are variations on Queen Anne and Colonial Revival themes. Particularly noteworthy is the group of four residences at the upper end of Park Place, all built in 1906 and the first new houses to be constructed here. The two outermost houses (39 Park Place and 38 Winsor Street) are mirror images of one another, with prominent corner turrets.

The visual impression of the district is of well-spaced, predominantly red brick buildings set among a great many old trees, with the mill clock tower characterizing it as mill-era New England (Photo #1). There is a slight upgrade from East Street to the north, so that the old high school building overlooks Memorial

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Park, but the grade flattens out by Sewall Street to the east. Remarkably little has changed in the district over the years; photographs from early in the century are completely recognizable. No new buildings have been inserted in the original open spaces. Other than extensive additions to the hospital, the only modern construction, the bank building, is on ample grounds, built in a Colonial Revival style that does not conflict with the general ambience.

The ex-school buildings are set well back from Chestnut Street, with the space between landscaped. The area between the buildings and Winsor Street is a paved parking space. The south facade of the old high school, designed as the front, faces Memorial Park. The library is set back about 38 ft. from Center Street; its grounds include a large park area to the south of the building which has many old trees and has been well preserved. The bank and church are set back 35-40 ft. from Center Street sidewalk, with lawn and plantings. There is parking to the south and rear of the bank. The residences are all on relatively small plots, set back 30-35 ft. from the roads, but are sufficiently well spaced, with ample plantings, to not appear crowded. Those which abut the library park area are oriented to face that prospect.

The two commercial buildings on Chestnut and East Streets front on a 30-ft. wide sidewalk, as does the Stevens Memorial Building between them. These buildings are separated by 10-ft. wide access lanes. The hospital faces Memorial Field, with parking space, lawn and Memorial Drive between, giving an impression of spaciousness. There is considerable open space to the rear of those buildings, opening on Sewall Street, which is used for the hospital emergency entrance and parking. East Street is 53 ft. wide in front of the business block and 46 ft. wide by the park. Center, Winsor, and Chestnut Streets are all close to 35 ft. in width, while Sewall Street is 44 ft. These streets are all curbed, with sidewalks. Memorial Drive is 30 ft. wide with curbing; the two residential roads average 15 ft. wide with no walks.

The two formal park areas each contain approximately two acres. Memorial Field, so-called today (Map #25), had been reserved by the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, apparently for recreational

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purposes to serve the schools and the Stevens Memorial building. In 1919 a memorial was privately erected there commemorating the dead of World War I. The property was deeded to the Town in 1924 as "Memorial Park", with the stipulation that it should be used only as a public park, playground, or for recreational purposes. In the 1940s a World War I cannon and an honor roll were installed. These were subsequently moved, as noted below. An open area, the field has long contained a well-used ball park. In recent years a popular children's playground was constructed in the southeast corner, professionally designed but erected by the townspeople, including tables and benches.

The area to the south of the old high school (Map #46), now known as Memorial Park, was once called the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates Park, ca. 1912, and later the East Street Park. The property was deeded to the Town in 1953 for park use. In 1965 the World War I memorial was moved there from the field, and new monuments were erected honoring those who fought in later wars. These face East Street, where the Memorial Day parade reviewing stands are placed. An octagonal wooden gazebo was erected by the townspeople in 1985 and is used for weekly performances during the summer. The park contains many stately old trees, landscaped walks, flower beds, and benches.

The architectural character of the district is predominantly turn-of-the-century red brick institutional with varying degrees of adornment after the Romanesque and/or Renaissance Revival styles. The individual buildings vary from the distinctive Hubbard Memorial Library through others with ornamented facades to the more recently enlarged utilitarian hospital. The brickwork itself varies from common running bond (eg., the Gowen and Trombly building) to rather elaborate courses with black headers and recessed cream panels (eg., the Ludlow High School facade). Decoration of these buildings is characteristically of limestone (lintels and cornices) with some granite foundation work; the library is trimmed in brownstone. Although modern siding materials have been used extensively on the wood-frame residences and the Union Church, a number of residences (e.g., 38 Winsor Street) retain their original clapboarding and shingle siding. The buildings are all two or three stories in height.

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With the exception of the bank and church, the buildings, both institutional and residential, were built by the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates or on land donated by them. These were mainly designed and constructed by employees of the company's engineering department; both town and company records have been lost. That the buildings were structurally well designed is obvious by their continuous and current use. The functional character of the institutional buildings was quite generously relieved by architectural detail to make them visually attractive. Residences in the district were for the use of management-level employees or company officers; they are good-sized, vary considerably, and have differing attractive architectural features such as decorated cornices, oculus windows, porches, etc.

In the past the district was owned entirely by the Ludlow Manufacturing Company. The buildings were either company-constructed, or heavily financed and/or influenced by them. The only buildings which have been privately constructed in more recent times are the Ludlow Savings Bank and the present hospital. The bank was instigated by company officials and was first housed in company quarters. The hospital was also a company project and heavily subsidized by them. The present, more modern building is at the original location.

The non-industrial buildings within the district are all in current use and have been suitably maintained. Several of them, the hospital, library and high school most extensively, have undergone additions and/or alteration, which are described elsewhere. The original architectural and functional characters have been maintained.

In contrast to the level of maintenance found in the residential and institutional section of the district, the mill buildings of the former Ludlow Manufacturing Company complex have seen numerous changes as a variety of new tenants have leased space in the buildings and outfitted them for their own purposes. The warehouses in particular have seen numerous alterations: vertically ribbed aluminum industrial siding now sheathes the two story warehouses, while many of the single-story warehouses have been connected, and two window and door openings cut in their hitherto nearly blank

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facades. The Red Bridge Generating Station is little altered from its original appearance.

Paved parking areas are to be found near several buildings, as has been previously noted, without undue intrusion. The only demolitions within the district since company days have been: (1) the house at the corner of East Street and Park Place, Assessor's map #36, which the Town purchased in 1990 to provide parking space for the newly enlarged library, and (2) the original hospital building, which was replaced by a more modern structure.

No changes have been made which would further disturb any possible archaeological features of the area.

The oldest building in the district is the Union Church of Christ (Map #8, MHC #17 Photo #4). Built in 1845, the Union Church was of a simple Greek Revival style, in white clapboard, with a rectangular flat topped bell tower. It was transformed into a much more ornate structure in 1905 when the bell tower, or steeple, was extended almost its own height again by adding an octagonal domed cupola and copper weathervane. A porch with Ionic columns supporting its roof was added to the front, sheltering the double doors with a fan light above and stained glass windows to each side. The original three large second story windows were replaced by a stained glass Palladian window. These revisions were designed by William Ralph Emerson of Boston, architect for the library. A good sized parish hall, added in 1961, extends to the south from the rear of the building and is in keeping with the general appearance.

The Hubbard Memorial Library (Map 83-35, MHC #15 Photo #2), as built in 1888, was a relatively small two-story brick and brownstone structure, but with a facade made unique by the Romanesque copper-domed turret and unusual window treatments, which were a hallmark of the Boston architect, William Ralph Emerson. A recessed doorway, with a deep eyelid window above the entrance, leads into the turret which encloses a cast-iron spiral stairway lit by an arched stained glass windows halfway up. An inset circle of windows about the top of the turret is deeply framed in a scalloped rings of sandstone. The conical slate roof is topped with

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a copper cap. To the right of the turret is a full building height bay with large windows framed in sandstone to light the rooms. Between the two sets of windows are three wide bronze-green sheet iron panels with a worked design that has been likened to interlocking knots and loops of rope, referring to the jute trade. The gable ends of the original building appear more window than wall, with a row of four windows on each floor, those on the second story being larger and topped by fan windows set into the eaves, all stone trimmed. Elaborate eaveswork and carved stone trim help set off this jewel of a building.

The 1990 addition, tripling the usage area, is appended to the least ornate, northern side with a new modern style entrance on a driveway to the east. Designed by Galliher and Baier of Simsbury, Conn., the brickwork is a perfect match, and while the window treatment is not as elaborate, the style blends admirably with that of the original.

Another architect employing the Romanesque idiom was Eugene T. Harrington, who designed both the Grammar School (The S. Adelaide Cole Building) and The Primary School (Children's Language Institute) (Map 27B, MHC #13 and #27A, MHC #14; Photo #5 and 6). These buildings were constructed from the same designs in 1900-1901 and 1906 respectively, as elementary schools. They are eight-room, red-brick, two-and-a-half story structures with full basements and hip roofs, positioned back to back. Georgian Revival in general appearance, they each have a deep Romanesque entryway in the center of the facade. There are side doors protected by simple pitched porticos on either end. The large windows have flat brick arched lintels and limestone sills. The brick is further relieved by limestone cornices and water tables. A three-window dormer is set into the roof over each main entrance, and elongated red brick interior chimneys are prominent.

Overlooking Memorial Park on the east is The Stevens Memorial Building (Map #49, MHC #9 Photo #10). A Romanesque Revival facade with large arcaded entries at either end and seven upper story arched windows above a rusticated lower story make this building quite outstanding. Built of red brick, with a prominent granite foundation, a heavy limestone beltcourse above the second-story

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windows sets off the tall arched windows above. These are recessed beneath layered brick arch trim. All the windows have heavy limestone sills. A limestone plaque under the center window is inscribed "John Edward Stevens Memorial" with his dates: 1846-1905. The building is hip-roofed, with an elongated chimney at either end, and a heavily corbelled cornice. The architectural firm responsible was the Boston concern of Wales & Holt.

The Memorial Park is dominated on the north side by the original section of The Ludlow High School (the Senior Center) (Map #27, MHC #11, Photo #7), the first town-built high school, constructed in 1910. It is a two-story, full basement, hip-roofed brick structure, but larger and with considerably more elaborate ornamentation than the elementary schools. Like the Stevens Memorial, the Renaissance Revival facade employs a rusticated lower story below a series of round-arched second-floor windows. The brickwork of the facade, facing Memorial Park, includes black headers and recessed cream panels. The limestone cornice consists of modillions, dentils, and egg and dart molding. Heavy use of limestone for window sills, belt course between stories, lintels on first floor windows, and water table give the facade an ornate appearance. The central monumental door opening with a balustrade supported by consoles is unchanged, although the door itself has been lowered to allow direct access to the ground floor. The architect for the High School was George P.B. Alderman of Holyoke.

The building was expanded in 1926 to the designs of Springfield architect Morris W. Maloney. The two two-story, full basement additions, stretching behind this section along Chestnut Street, added an auditorium and additional classroom space. Although this addition is of more ordinary brick work, it, too, has limestone cornices, sills and water table. The second addition has classical details such as limestone medallions and an arched entryway, now closed but still ornamental, making it noticeably a separate section. A new entrance facing Chestnut Street has been added to accommodate the senior housing section, approached by a circular drive. Interior alterations have been made to facilitate Senior Center activities and housing needs without changing-the overall appearance of the building. An earlier company-built school on this site was constructed in 1882, and its brownstone date plaque

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("Built 1882 by the Ludlow Mfg. Co.") is mounted on the lawn near the drive. Above it is the large bell probably cast for an even earlier school. The inscription identifies it as having been cast in 1855 by the famous West Troy, NY, bell foundry run by the Meneely brothers.

Across Chestnut Street from the Ludlow High School and adjacent to the Stevens Memorial is the Gowen and Trombly Building (Map #51, MHC #10 Photo #9). The building is the width of two double store fronts with individual access. A recessed central entrance topped by a flat limestone lintel with pronounced keystone leads to an entry hall and the apartments on the upper floors. There is also a side entrance from a small hallway annex on the south side, leading to private apartments. The red-brick building has a granite foundation and a limestone belt course above the third-floor windows, with limestone sills on the second and third floors. A fourth floor is not evident from the front of the building. There is a small metal balcony over the main entrance, under the three center windows on the second floor. An overhanging modillioned cornice adds further trim.

The most elaborate of the commercial buildings in the district is The Old Post Office Building (Map #47, MHC #8 Photo #11). This block-long Renaissance Revival style building is a three-storied flat-roofed red brick structure with ten store fronts facing East Street with apartments above. The projecting mid-section of the facade contains the main apartment entrance flanked by two store fronts with a recessed double entry between. This section has hip-roofed towers topped by a finial at either end and a limestone balustrade between. The latter is interrupted by a limestone scrolled plaque with the inscription "L.M.Co.". There is a heavy modillioned cornice all around, and a continuous limestone belt course which runs the full length of the building above the third floor windows, serving as lintels for them, and topped by arches on the tower facades. The protruding main entrance has a segmental arched cornice with metal orbs on pedestals at the corners. An entrance to stores on each wing mirrors this, but less protruding and with flat cornices.

Three institutional buildings are considered noncontributing for

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architectural purposes. Both the Ludlow Savings Bank (1945, Map #5) and the Ludlow Hospital (1962-1974, Map #53-55) are now housed in modern structures, although both institutions were founded by the Ludlow Manufacturing Company. The 1892 Masonic Lodge (Map #20) is also closely tied to the development of the community. However, modern siding materials completely conceal all architectural ornament, and is therefore also considered noncontributing.

Ludlow Manufacturing Company Mill Complex (Maps 13C and 14C, Lot #130, MHC #7 Photo #12; Ludlow Realty Mill Yard plat). The surviving buildings of the Ludlow Manufacturing Company all date from the opening years of the 20th century. The majority were designed by the company itself and show a uniformity of design despite dates ranging from 1901 to 1913. Designs are conservative for the period, employing the by-then traditional slow-burning mill construction and brick bearing walls, rather than steel or reinforced concrete. Recessed window bays and segmental-arched brick window openings characterize most of the nine major 1-, 2-, and 3-story red-brick mill buildings. The oldest of the major buildings is Mill #8, the Clock Tower Building. It is also the most conspicuous of the surviving mill buildings, with its highly visible six-story clock tower at the northwest corner. The main building is a three-story red brick structure, with a low gable roof. Approximately 365 ft. long by 100 ft. deep, annexes add 100 ft. or more to its length along State Street. The 24-foot square clock tower protrudes from the corner of the building. The main mill entrance, located on the west face of the tower, is a Romanesque-style recessed arched entry flanked by heavy buttresses.

The second and third stories of the tower have three windows to a side that correspond to those in the main building; a protruding cornice separates these from the tower proper. There is an enclosed fourth level with smaller six-over-six windows, three to a side. A belvedere bell chamber with square openings is on the fifth level and the large-dialed clock faces are set into the sixth level. The tower is topped by a pyramidal hipped roof with segmented flared eaves, crowned by a finial. There are copper square-plan urns with pedestals topping each brick corner pilaster.

Mill #11 and its adjoining eight-story warehouse building north of

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Mill #11 are also architecturally distinguished. Built in 1912-1913 to the designs of the Boston mill engineering firm of Charles T. Main, the long building facades of Mill #11 are punctuated by flat-roofed stair towers. Mill #11 is today partially obscured by the multiple-story warehouse constructed between it and the street the following year. The smaller windows are in groups of four or five interspersed with cargo doors.

Other extant buildings include a locomotive house, a two-story brick carpenter's shop, two two-story warehouse buildings now sheathed in ribbed aluminum, and a large complex of 46 single-story storehouses. Probably constructed in the first decade of the 20th century, the majority are identical in size, 40 feet by 156 feet in plan and arranged in two parallel rows of unequal length. The entire group of storehouses extends nearly half a mile to the east. Reportly, the warehouse system was the largest of any textile mill in the U.S., served by over seven miles of switching tracks (NCAB 1941, "Hubbard"). Each warehouse was provided with car loading docks at both ends of the building. Constructed without window openings, most have since had window openings and additional doorways cut into the long facades. Many have also been joined together. The interiors were originally divided into two storage spaces with brick partitions. Those to the east are evidently later in date, and four of the easternmost storehouses are double-width structures with brick firewalls dividing the space longitudinally as well as laterally. A reinforced-concrete storehouse on the same plan is also located at the east end.

The powerhouse of the Red Bridge Generating Station (Map #30, 41A, 42; MHC #906) rises two stories to a nearly flat roof. First-story openings include a large round-arched freight door and segmental-arched windows with granite sills. Rectangular second-story windows feature granite sills and lintels. Rising from the southeast (downstream) side of the building is a three-story tower with a Romanesque-inspired corbel table marking the attic story. The tower was apparently used to shelter transmission equipment. Inside the powerhouse are two turbine-generator sets, installed in 1926 and 1934, in addition to the original units, which were retired in 1938.

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The powerhouse is supplied with water from the Chicopee River through a short masonry-walled canal, whose flow is checked by ten headgates set in a concrete bulkhead. The gear-mechanism gate lifters are sheltered by a frame-construction gatehouse with vertical board siding and a near-flat roof.

Although the powerhouse, gatehouse, and canal are located in the town of Wilbraham, the 827-foot long dam for the complex is shared between Wilbraham and Ludlow. 51 feet high, it includes a 300-foot long masonry spillway with a curving downstream face.

Residences

The twenty detached private residences within the district (Map #'s 12-19, 28-32, 37-44) are predominantly of frame construction, designed and built between 1906 and 1939 as comfortable homes for company management-level employees. Their style varies, with modified Queen Anne, Dutch Colonial Revival and Colonial Revival influences evident. As representative of the group, six are described in detail.

Three of the houses are oriented to face the park area south of the library site, presenting plain rear or side aspects to the street. Adjacent to the library, at 20 Park Terrace (Map #39, MHC #73 Photo #13) is a Queen Anne-style shingle residence, with gabled roofs. Two of these have a round oculus with a six-cornered star-shaped inset. The park-side dormer has an elaborate double window with latticed upper sashes, topped by a fan-shaped section. The other windows have Queen Anne-style upper sashes over two-pane lower ones. A two-story bay and enclosed porch face the park. There is a smaller latticed window on the west, with a porticoed doorway and enclosed stoop beneath. The dark color of the wood shingles is relieved by white trim, particularly the deep, stepped cornice over the second story, and white ground-floor wall on the park side.

On the corner, at 25 Park Place, (Map #38, MHC #74 Photo #14), is a smaller, Dutch Colonial Revival style house of gray shingles which also backs to the street. The "rear", along Park Terrace, has three shed dormers in the gambrel roof, and a porticoed stoop, similar to that at 20 Park Terrace, on the north-east corner. These entries

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are unusual in shape and the manner in which the side blends into the railing. The west side has a bay window at the first-floor level. The southern facade has a full-width roofed porch facing the park with an oval oculus in the gable above.

The white and pale green clapboard house at 13 Park Place (Map #37, Photo # 15) is also quite small, with its saltbox-style rear roof to the street. However, the facade facing the park has a enclosed sunroom wrapped around the southwest corner, and a four-casement latticed window facing south. A large dormer extends the second floor to the west.

Larger than those above, the Victorian white shingled residence at 39 Park Place (Map #42, Photo #16) is about five feet above street level and rather impressive with its conical-roofed tower on the southeast corner. The latter is of board and batten finish with two windows on the main floors; it is topped with an orbbed finial. The hip roof has a large dormer in front. There is a bay window facing south and a small Palladian window on the north side. A two-story ell has been added to the back, or west, end of the main house. It seems likely that the present covered entry with roofed porch above may also have been added at a later date.

The most elaborate of the Queen Anne-style homes is at 38 Winsor Street (Map #28, MHC #16 Photo #17). A square-plan hip-roofed white clapboard house, it has a protruding ornately shingled round turret at the north-east corner, with a conical roof and a finial-the mirror image to that at 39 Park Place. The houses along Park Place (including 38 Winsor) were all built in 1906 when the street was laid out and the company was just beginning the residential development of the district. The front dormer is the same on this house, but the second story doorway and open porch at center front were infilled about 1985. (Older pictures show it set into the porch roof.) There is the same Palladian window on the right and a bay window on the left to the rear of the turret. The big difference is the ornate wraparound open porch on this house, which circles the turret. The porch roof is supported by box posts with curved brackets. The house roof, porch and dormer all have modillioned cornices.

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The tan shingled house at 26 Winsor Street (Map #29, MHC #157, Photo #18) is very similar to the Dutch Colonial Revival at 25 Park Place, but with the facade facing the street, and with the front gable and dormer reversed. The porch here is wrapped around the side of the house and is semi-enclosed, with wide arched openings in the shingled wall. The arched doorway has a small pediment. The windows are six-over-two, with a rather elaborate ten-pointed star in the oval oculus at the top of the front gable.

Most of the houses on the north side of Winsor Street were constructed by the company at the time of the first World War, or after. Both 7 and 19 Winsor Street were originally stuccoed, although the stucco has been removed from the latter residence. This group of seven houses is primarily made up of Colonial Revival clapboard structures. However, the most recent houses in the district (35 and 43 Winsor Street) were both modest brick structures constructed on adjoining lots in 1939.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded in the district or in the general area (within one mile), it is possible that sites are present. The physical characteristics of the district, well-drained soils on relatively flat terrace locations adjacent to the Chicopee River and one of its major fall lines indicate favorable locational criteria for prehistoric settlement and subsistence activities. It is unknown, at present, to what extent extensive industrial and urban development in the area has affected potential prehistoric survivals; however, these impacts have probably been extensive in most areas. Impacts may be minimal in the park areas within the district including Memorial Park, Memorial Field and the Hubbard Memorial Library. Significant prehistoric sites have survived similar impacts in similar areas (ex. Amoskeag Mills, Merrimack River, New Hampshire) indicating a moderate potential may exist for significant prehistoric survivals.

Late 19th and early 20th century industrial and urban development has impacted earlier historical archaeological remains in the district to an unknown degree; however, potential still remains for significant historic archaeological survivals. Water power related remains including mill races, canals, trail races etc. may be

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present dating to the 1788 mill dam or later. Engineering and construction features may also survive with the still extant Red Bridge Generating Station and its related canal and headgates. Structural remains of mill buildings are possible after 1796 when a shop for manufacturing scythes was built in the area. The scythe shop began a series of continually expanding mills enlarged to the Jenksville Mills then the Springfield Manufacturing Company and finally the Ludlow Manufacturing Company. Earlier mill remains may be located closer to the river and more difficult to identify because of later buildings. One earlier mill has been identified within the district in the vicinity where Mill #8 now stands. The Springfield Manufacturing Company forged gun barrels at that location from 1840-1846. Earliest structures in the district are reported in the Center Street locale when the Union Church of Christ (1845) is located. Other structural remains within the district may include those of the "Old Tavern House" and a tenement building at this Center and East Street locale, a wooden store building also known as the Beckwith Building which predates 1868 and was razed in 1905. Small early 20th century tenement buildings in the Winsor Street, Park Place and Park Terrace locale and an 1882 and possibly earlier school at the site of Ludlow High School. Most of these structures would require systematic archaeological testing to document their locations and integrity. Later structures may also be of limited research value. In addition to structural remains occupational type features (trash pits, privies, wells) may survive associated with structures still extant and those which no longer survive. Industrial related trash and fill may also survive associated with mills and demolition/filling activities.

(end)

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)

Architecture _____

Community Planning & Development _____

Industry _____

Period of Significance

1845-1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Emerson, William Ralph _____

Wales, Geo. Canning & Henry C. Holt _____

Bowditch, Ernest W.; Alderman, George P.B.; Maloney, Morris William; Harrington, Eugene T. _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Ludlow Village Historic District
Name of Property

Hampden County, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 190 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | |
|------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1 | 18 | 707740 | 4670260 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 2 | 18 | 707730 | 4670120 |

| | | | |
|------|---------|----------|---------|
| 3 | 18 | 708060 | 4670000 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 4 | 18 | 708040 | 4669880 |

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

Virginia Stowe, Ludlow Historical Commission, with Peter Stott, editor; and
name/title Betsy Friedberg, MHC, National Register Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date October 1992

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 various

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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Ludlow (Hampden County)
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 1**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Ludlow Village Historic District possesses integrity of design, location, setting, materials, feeling, association, and workmanship. Built entirely within two decades, the new center gave the company an opportunity to develop a planned social and institutional focus for the new mill complex then being constructed a block distant. The district is an unusually intact example of the paternalistic policies of ca. 1900 New England mill owners. Additions and alterations have been completely in keeping, with minimal intrusion. While expansion of the town as a whole has necessitated new civic and educational buildings in other locations, the distinctive characteristics and role of the district have not changed. While the impact of the district proper has been on a local level, the influence of the parent Ludlow Manufacturing Company extended to the national level. Jute was imported from India, directly through the company's own offices there after 1911. Later the company maintained mills in India where jute products were manufactured, and in 1928 mills were located in Georgia. At one time the United States Post Office was the largest single user of jute twine made by the Ludlow Mills. The Red Bridge Generating Station is individually eligible for the National Register, and is included in the district as a discontinuous element because of its important association with the development of the mills and the district. The Ludlow Village Historic District is of local and state significance and meets criteria A and C and criteria consideration A of the National Register of Historic Places.

Ludlow history begins with the settlement of Springfield in 1636 when William Pynchon and six companions set up a fur trading post on a grant of land along both shores of the Connecticut River. Pynchon purchased from the Indians an area of some twenty-five square miles. Ludlow lies in what was the northeasterly section of seventeenth-century Springfield, called the East Outward Commons. Much of this outlying territory had lain idle, used for hunting, wood and herbage. To avoid reversion of the unclaimed land to the crown a town meeting of 1685 voted to reserve certain acres to civic use, then share out lots from the remainder of the Commons among the Springfield citizens. Old deeds refer to these lots. The Ludlow area, variously called Mineachogue, Outward Commons, the Cow Pasture, and Stony Hill, was not settled until the mid-eighteenth

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century. About 1751, Aaron Colton and Joseph Miller settled along the Chicopee River considerably east of the subject district. Others from Springfield, West Springfield, Brookfield, Wilbraham, and Ellington, Glastonbury, and Hartford, Connecticut settled other parts of Stony Hill. By 1773 there were two or three hundred inhabitants. A charter as a district was secured on February 28, 1774, in the name of Ludlow.

In the 1912 History of Ludlow, the Falls of Wallamamumps, in the Chicopee River just below the present site of the Ludlow-Indian Orchard bridge, are described as a place where "the water passes through a narrow rocky channel with a descent of 42 feet in a distance of 100 rods, generating about 1,500 horse power." This water power led to industries being developed there from late in the eighteenth century, culminating with the Ludlow Manufacturing Company in 1868. During the following years many immigrant workers were employed, resulting in a change in population density in Ludlow from the outlying farming centers to a concentrated area around the mills at Ludlow Village. As the company expanded it improved its facilities for employees, particularly in the 1895-1910 period. These catered to the full range of community needs: housing, religion, education, recreation, health care, banking, stores. The buildings involved were mainly within the district under study, although there was extensive worker housing to the north and east of this area. Ludlow townspeople in general have benefitted from the company's paternalistic interest from the beginning. Over the years the various properties were transferred to the Town of Ludlow or private ownership, retaining their original function and character.

The first Ludlow settlers were farmers who were attracted to land well to the north of the Chicopee River. However, a bridge to ease entrance into the Ludlow area from the south, eliminating the hazardous Wallamanumps Falls crossing was an early consideration. There were four bridges from ca. 1780 until 1822 when a covered wooden structure called Put's Bridge was built by subscription and town funds. This lasted until 1896, when the Ludlow Manufacturing Company helped Ludlow and Springfield finance a new iron bridge. This was subsequently replaced in 1931 with the present steel and cement structure.

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Even with a bridge there was little early settlement nearby. Reference is made to "Dea. Timothy Keye's milldam" there in 1788. In 1796 Abner Putnam and family from Sutton, MA, settled near the falls and built a shop for the manufacture of scythes, the first to use the water power on an industrial basis. This property was transferred to Benjamin Jencks (Jenks), from Rhode Island, in 1812, who established weaving mills there, with consequent housing for employees. The enterprise was successful; the Jenksville Mills, which gave their name to the subject district, were enlarged and in 1821 were chartered as the Springfield Manufacturing Company. Expansion of mill buildings and land acquisition continued, with an influx of labor from Rhode Island. The mills wove cotton fabric (using half a million pounds of cotton in 1341). From 1840-1846 the company forged gun barrels for the U.S. Government in a new building approximately where the cited Mill #8 now stands. Poor management is said to have brought about the company's failure in 1848. At this time there were tenement houses, a store, post-office, one-room schoolhouse and a church in the immediate area. The property went into receivership and was leased by George H. Deane, who introduced the manufacture of jute products. Deane purchased the holdings in 1856 and formed the Ludlow Mills Company to specialize in seamless bags, but was unable to keep it going during the Civil War years.

Charles T. Hubbard (1817-1881), as agent for Deane's creditors, bought the property in 1868 (then about 700 acres, with mills and assorted buildings). With his sons, and Cranmore N. Wallace and John Edward Stevens (1846-1905), Hubbard organized the Ludlow Manufacturing Company. From the start, the company appears to have intended a model company town. Within a decade, the company had constructed new streets, new cottages, and a six-room schoolhouse. Thirty units erected in 1878 were numbered among the best houses constructed in the 19th century for factory labor. In his 1883 Report on the Factory System of the United States, Carroll D. Wright illustrated five Ludlow house types (Garner, 39-42, 98-101). They were described as "housekeepers'" houses, so well arranged were the rooms for efficient and ordered upkeep. By 1900, the company had constructed 350 houses for 1200 men and women, as well as a library, dining rooms, hotel. In 1900 and again in 1910, the

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company won international awards for the quality of its workers housing.

In the meantime, the opening of the Springfield & Athol Railroad in 1873, with a depot at Sewall and Winsor Streets, greatly facilitated mill freight handling; a spur line was built to the mill yard. In 1878 the Boston Flax Mills of East Braintree, MA, which Hubbard had started in 1848, merged with the Ludlow mills, with a new mill building to accommodate the Braintree machinery. Starting in 1887 there was a continuing expansion of mill buildings at what was now called Ludlow Village.

Waterpower, however, was limited, and in the late 1890s the company began making plans for an entirely new mill complex above the falls that could be supplied by electricity. Mill #8 and the Red Bridge generating station were both built in 1901. The hydroelectric capacity of the Red Bridge Power Station erected by the company made possible both the construction of the new mill complex and a rationale for the new village around the park. Landscape Architect Ernest W. Bowditch (1850-1918), then a trustee of the company, may have been associated with laying out the streets of the district.

By 1902 the company's activities were so complex that it was reorganized as the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, with the Ludlow Manufacturing Company as a subsidiary. Under the division of responsibilities it was the Associates who owned the various employee-oriented properties within the subject district. At about this time the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates owned more than three-quarters of the real and personal property assessed by the town, and paid nearly seventy-five percent of the taxes collected. The following years would see them become one of the largest jute manufacturers in the world. By 1905 increasing freight transportation led to the company's purchasing property on the south side of the Chicopee River and building their own bridge to gain access to the Boston and Albany Railroad. Local transportation for mill hands was improved when the Springfield Street Railway extended their lines across the river in 1911.

As expansion continued under the Associates, so did the continuing need for labor. Immigrants had already arrived in waves of ethnic

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backgrounds: French Canadians and Scottish between 1868 and 1870; more French and Irish through 1890. Poles started coming ca. 1893; by 1909 there were about 2,200 Poles in a mill work force of some 3,000 employees. (In 1910 the Ludlow town population was 4,948.) Italians came to the mills from 1905 to 1917 in fewer numbers, but adding to the ethnic mix. Portuguese immigration started around 1910 and has continued; the 1970 census showed nearly sixteen percent of Ludlow to be of Portuguese descent.

In 1911 the Associates opened an office and jute baling operation in Calcutta, India, to eliminate the uncertainties of buying through middlemen. After World War I, in 1921, a jute mill was built at Chengail, near Calcutta, to manufacture high quality bagging to be shipped to American customers. Later, the company operated several mills in the southern states to manufacture cotton bagging. Operations in Ludlow peaked in the mid-1920s with the mills producing jute yarns, twine, cotton bagging and jute webbing, using a work force of over 4,000, out of a 1925 population of 8,802.

At its peak in the 1920s, the Ludlow plant had 1400 acres of land, 28 acres of mill and warehouse floors, and three dams with a total height of 92 feet producing 10,000 horsepower. Its warehouse system was reportedly the largest of any textile mill in the U.S., having over seven miles of switching tracks and four locomotives in constant use (NCAB 1941, "Hubbard").

A variety of coinciding factors led to the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates' Ludlow operations undergoing a rather rapid decline in the 1930s. Technological changes made jute obsolete as a fiber in this country; production was concentrated in India. Labor unrest in textile mills across the country was reflected in Ludlow with work stoppages in 1931 and 1934, as well as later, in 1947 and 1951. The stock market crash and depression years forced consolidation, with demolition of mill buildings for tax relief purposes, as well as the sale of employee housing, remaining civic buildings, and lands. Diversification was introduced, but could not replace the once thriving jute business. In 1961 the remaining Ludlow mill property was sold to the Ludlow Industrial Realties Corp., a New York based firm, and "the era of jute came to an end in Ludlow." The several

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mill buildings extant, #8 included, and warehouses are now rented to light industries or used for storage purposes. The branch railroad line with its bridge across the Chicopee River was maintained and used on an irregular basis until 1985. Due to upkeep cost for the track, hauling is done entirely by truck today.

The Town of Ludlow and its citizens were directly affected by the mill difficulties, in taxes and employment opportunities, but were able to recuperate with the introduction of new small industries and the development of attractive housing for commuters. The opening of the Massachusetts Turnpike in 1957 with its exit on Center Street gave Ludlow a new and valuable accessibility. The subject district has been maintained by the Town and private owners with regard to its status as a downtown center of activity.

The oldest structures in the village are located along Center Street. The church building of the Union Church of Christ (Map #8, MHC #17 Photo #4) was erected in 1845 by the Springfield Manufacturing Company, then the sole industry in Ludlow. The building was used at first by both a Congregational and a Methodist Society and had a mixed history of use until 1867 when an interdenominational group formed the Union Church of Christ. Since 1886 the Church has been under Congregational ministry, and is still active today.

The building was acquired by the Ludlow Manufacturing Company in 1868 as part of the mill property purchase of the former Springfield company holdings. The company provided the church building rent-free, with heat, light and a yearly contribution to the new Society. By 1900 mill ownership of the church building had become a sore point with the Congregational Society. The company offered to remodel and renovate the church at its own expense if the Society would underwrite the cost of new pews and other furnishings. This proposal was accepted along with a rental agreement whereby the Society would lease the building from the company for a period of ten years. In 1904-1905 extensive remodeling took place including the extension of the bell tower and addition of the portico, which were designed by William Ralph Emerson, architect for the Hubbard Memorial Library. In 1916, a Union Church Parish Society was incorporated to purchase and

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maintain the property. In 1936 the Church itself was incorporated; the Society became defunct. Repairs to the building foundations were made in the 1950s, and a parish wing was added to the south side of the church in 1961. Various refurbishings have led to the removal or covering of some decorative details on the exterior, but the Union Church remains an active participant in Town affairs.

Other company buildings were erected across the street in the latter part of the century, and early maps show that prior to 1906, there were a number of tenements in the area between Center and Chestnut streets. These had been cleared away by the first years of the 20th century.

The most visible memorial to the founder of the company is the Hubbard Memorial Library (Map # 33-35, MHC #15, Photo #2). In 1881 Charles T. Hubbard, founder and general manager of the Ludlow Manufacturing Company, organized a small library of some 400 volumes and half a dozen periodicals, with reading and social rooms, located in the "Old Tavern House" at Center and East Streets across from the bridge. This was later moved, probably to the old Ludlow Manufacturing Company offices just across Center Street. On Mr. Hubbard's death, in 1887, his family proposed donating a library in his memory, to be maintained at the expense of the town. William Ralph Emerson, of Boston, was to be the architect for the building, which would be erected on the Old Tavern House site. Following the town's acceptance in 1888, the building was constructed, and ceremonially presented in 1890, along with a gift of some 2,500 volumes from the Ludlow Manufacturing Company, who had also donated the land. A three-member board of trustees was established to oversee library operation, establish policy, and approve expenditures. The library has responded to community needs through the years, selecting foreign-language books for the several ethnic groups in town and introducing a children's library in the 1920s, right up to circulating art prints and video-cassettes today.

Some interior alterations had taken place over the years to make room for more book storage and improve lighting, but regardless of increasing need for space it was not until 1986 that a Library

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Study Committee made recommendations which were acted upon. An addition to the north wall of the building, completed in October 1990, tripled the floor space, projecting foreseeable needs. Designed by Galliher and Baier of Simsbury, Connecticut, the new building is practically indistinguishable, exhibiting the same exterior character and style, while the original southern facade, facing the bridge, remains unchanged. As part of this project the interior of the original building was fully renovated, with reading and meeting rooms once more serving their intended purposes.

Facing the library across Center Street is the Ludlow Savings Bank (Map #5, Photo #3). Although the present building was only erected in 1948, the original bank was chartered on February 2, 1888. Five of the seven original incorporators were members of the management group of the Ludlow Manufacturing Company, including Charles W. Hubbard, treasurer, and John E. Stevens, manufacturing agent. The company provided quarters in its office building on North (Center) Street: the first day of business was August 1, 1888. In 1892 the company remodeled the Beckwith Building on East Street and the bank moved into the east end with the Post Office, as George A. Birnie was both postmaster and executive officer of the bank. When the Associates' new business block was built on this site in 1901, the bank was installed in the east, or Sewall Street, corner. It had prospered to the extent that the Associates now withdrew their subsidy of free shelter, heat and light. The bank moved to the present Gowen and Trombly building on Chestnut Street in 1922 where it remained for twenty-six years.

In 1948 the bank opened its present red brick main office at 33 Center Street, built on land purchased from the Ludlow Corporation, thereby remaining part of the Village in locale, and maintaining the ambience of the district. A major addition in complimentary style was made to the main building in 1978. There are now nine branches in Ludlow and neighboring communities.

The Grammar School (The S. Adelaide Cole Building) (Map #27B, MHC #13, Photo #5) was built in 1902 on company land on Chestnut Street just to the north of the Union, or Company, School. It was an eight-room grammar school designed to relieve overcrowding in the older grade 1-12 facility, built in 1884, resulting from continued

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heavy immigration of mill employees. This was the first school building built by the town of Ludlow with town funds, other than various rural one-room schools, and was also the first time that the town treasurer was authorized to borrow money for school construction. It was named for S. Adelaide Cole, a very popular teacher and principal in the elementary grades. When the third out-lying elementary school was opened in 1967 the Cole Building was phased out for classes. Various town and/or school related offices have since been housed there. In 1974 the entire administrative offices of the School Department moved to the Cole Building, where they are today. A portion of the building is rented to the Children's Community Center which conducts nursery school activities.

The Grammar School building on Chestnut Street was promptly overcrowded, and in 1906 a second, almost identical, eight-room Primary School (Children's Language Institute) (Map # 27A, MHC #14, Photo #6) was built by the town on company-donated land facing Park Place, behind the grammar school. This was used for grades 1-3, and became known as the Primary Building. Like the Cole Building, it was phased out as a public school in 1974. Since then the building has been rented from the town by the private, non-profit Children's Language Institute, Inc.

The Ludlow High School, or "Old High School" (Senior Center, Map #27, MHC #11, Photo #7) as it is still referred to by some, was built in 1910 with town funds on property donated by the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates. The architect was George P. Alderman and Company of Holyoke, MA, who designed the facade of the original building to overlook Memorial Park, making an attractive feature of the Village. With this building the high school curriculum was upgraded, with a science laboratory, commercial typewriting rooms, manual training and domestic science areas.

Prior to 1910 high school students attended the Union School, which faced Chestnut Street between the Cole Building and the new high school site. This had been built by the Ludlow Manufacturing Company in 1883, rented to the town and further subsidized by help with teachers' salaries; the property was deeded to the town in 1910. All grades had been accommodated in this building until the

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Grammar and Primary schools were built in 1901 and 1906. After 1910 the Union School was used as what we would call a "middle school." The pressures of increased enrollment were magnified when the state condemned the Union School in 1925 for safety reasons, and it was razed by the town.

A substantial addition to the rear of the new High School, including an auditorium, was designed by Morris W. Maloney, of Springfield, MA, and opened in the fall of 1926. In 1930 a further addition was made to the north end of this wing, In 1954 modernization of the cafeteria greatly improved that facility. Continued increase in enrollment (fourfold between 1950-1972) led to the construction of a new high school out of this district in 1962. The subject building was then used as a Junior High School until a new one was constructed elsewhere in 1974. The building was then converted to sixth grade use, since mandatory kindergarten rulings overcrowded the elementary schools.

In 1980 declining school population resulted in this building's being closed for school department purposes. Later in the year the building was turned over to the Ludlow Housing Authority, under the auspices of the state Executive Office of Communities and Development which acts as a funding agency. A grant of \$1,950,000 was made to the Ludlow Housing Authority to develop housing for the elderly and a multi-purpose senior center. The portions of the building not being used for senior housing were turned back to the Town of Ludlow under a long-term contract, with the Ludlow Council on Aging administrating the Senior Center. The first tenants moved into the 32-unit housing area shortly after the dedication ceremonies held in June 1983. The Ludlow Senior Center opened with a wide range of activities, including a cafeteria. In 1984 the Exit Seven Players leased the auditorium facilities from the town and opened as The Chestnut Street Theatre.

The early history of the Gowen and Trombly Building (Map #51, MHC #10, Photo #9) is inextricably combined with that of the Ludlow Hospital. Built from 1907-1910 (the hospital was built in 1907-1908), it faces on Chestnut Street, but contains a wing that extended back to abut on the original hospital proper, with communicating doors, and still abuts the new Sackett Wing. The

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Ludlow Manufacturing Associates constructed the building to house single female mill workers under chaperonage by company employed supervisors, although there were two bow-windowed store areas in front with separate entrances, as well as the main central entrance, and a private side entrance to the second floor, so it must have been multi-purpose in intent from the start. The rooming accommodations were given over to new male immigrant employees a few years later. (When they were well enough established to send for their families they would be housed in company "tenements", until such time as they might be eligible for single houses.) During these years this portion of the building was officially named the Waldorf Lodging House, with a dining room in the northwest front corner; a 1921 license in that name is framed in the hallway today. However, the overall building was generally referred to as "the Hospital Block" to distinguish it from the "Business Block" on East Street. The upper floors of the front building contained apartments used by the company for transient officials. The first Ludlow telephone switchboard for general service was located in a small room on the south side of the building from the beginning until the telephone company built its own facility on Winsor Street in 1940.

At some point in the early 1920s, the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates apparently deeded the building to the Ludlow Hospital Society, which used an upper story of the back wing for its maternity ward for several years, and at one time had nurses' accommodations there. The Ludlow Savings Bank moved into the northern section of the front portion in 1922, where it remained until 1948. They built a small vault room at the wing junction; the original iron vault door is still there. The bank superintended the building for the Ludlow Hospital for some years.

Meanwhile, in 1924, the Charles W. Gowen Insurance Agency opened business in the southwest front section of the building, where there had previously been a well-known women's hat shop. Gowen was a trustee of the Hospital Society, and was also involved in the management of the building.

When the bank relocated in its own new building on Center Street in 1948, the Ludlow Town Offices moved into that space, to remain

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until the new Town Hall was built in 1974. Charles W. Gowen went into partnership with Alvin P. Trombly in 1948 to form the Gowen and Trombly Insurance Agency. Trombly purchased the entire building, including the back wing, from the Ludlow Hospital Society in the early 1950s; it is owned today by his daughter, Sue Trombly Goldsmith. When the Town Offices' portion was vacated the agency took it over and is there today; the other side has occasionally been rented as professional or small business offices. The upper floors and rear wing have continued to be used as apartments. The exterior of the building has been maintained without change.

Ludlow Hospital (Map #53-55, Photo #8). As a major phase of their comprehensive plan for the community's welfare the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates instigated a meeting of town citizens early in 1908 for the purpose of organizing a society to accept and operate a hospital which had been built by the company the previous year. The Associates offered to give the Society the use of the furnished and equipped 29-bed hospital rent free, with light and heat, and to match any money received through contributions or membership fees. This offer was accepted, a Society organized, and the hospital opened in July 1908, supervised by Dr. James W. Hannum. Membership in the hospital society the first years corresponded to group health insurance coverage for both employees and townspeople. By 1914 the hospital was financially secure enough to forego the Associates' cash subsidy and became chartered under State Law as the Ludlow Hospital Society. The Associates continued to otherwise heavily support the hospital until the depression years, although free heat was supplied until 1947. The hospital was perceived as desirable by the town and surrounding communities and money was raised by various means to support it. Full severance from the Ludlow Company was made in 1957 when any remaining controls and/or obligations were turned over to the Hospital Trustees. A reversion clause that the property should return to the company if no longer used as a hospital was also terminated.

By the 1950s it was apparent that the facilities were obsolete. After some years of discussion and money-raising a modern fully-equipped 75-bed hospital was built abutting the old building toward Sewall Street, opened in 1962. The old building was then used only for kitchens and offices. A further building addition

(continued)

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow (Hampden County)
Massachusetts

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which provided thirty more beds, a modern kitchen and new administrative offices was completed in 1968.

The original main hospital building, between the first addition and the present Gowen and Trombly building, was vacated by the above. It was demolished in 1974 and replaced by the Richard J. Sackett Memorial Wing containing specialty treatment units, laboratories, and admissions offices. A good portion of the Sackett wing is now used by The Rehabilitation Hospital of Western New England, which opened with a 50-bed inpatient and also outpatient facilities early in 1990.

The Stevens Memorial Building (Map #49, MHC #9, Photo #10), the "Rec," was built in 1906 by the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates as an employee recreational and educational center. It was named in honor of John Edward Stevens, who had died the year before, for his long service to the company. As designed and operated by the Association, the facilities available included a gymnasium, swimming pool, bowling alley and game rooms, as well as rooms equipped for classes in sewing, cooking and child care to educate immigrant women to the ways of their new homeland. When it was sold to the Town in 1949, for \$32,000, the selectmen considered it for use as a Town Hall. Instead, an organization known as the Ludlow Community Center, Inc., was chartered to administer the building as an educational and recreational facility. It has been a member of the Greater Springfield United Fund since 1950. Increased membership led to remodeling to allow better use of the space and install modern fixtures in the mid-1950s. In 1963 the name was changed to the Ludlow Boys' Club and Girls' Club, Inc., reflecting its actual use. This is an active, well-used community facility to this day. In addition, the Ludlow Cooperative Nursery School and Kindergarten was given room there from 1951 to 1974, when public school kindergartens were started, and the Head Start program has used space there since 1973.

Old Post Office Building (Map #47, Photo #11). The block on the north side of East Street between Chestnut and Sewall Streets was business oriented, including a post office, from the Jenksville days. When the Ludlow Manufacturing Company took over in 1868, the wooden store building on this site became known as the Beckwith

(continued)

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Ludlow (Hampden County)
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 14

Building after one of its officers. In 1905 the company razed the old structure and erected a three-story, block-long brick building with the post office as the Chestnut Street end and the Ludlow Savings Bank on the Sewall Street corner. There was space for thirteen stores; the two upper floors contained apartments. For a few years, ca. 1913-1918, Fire Chief Edward Stone and some of his firemen lived here with their families. Alarm bells were installed and a direct telephone line maintained from the switchboard at the present Gowen and Trombly Building to Chief Stone's apartment. The new Knox fire truck was garaged in the area between this building and the hospital. The bank moved to the Gowen and Trombly Building in 1922, and the Post Office moved into government-built quarters outside this district in 1963. Today the privately owned building is fully occupied by stores and small businesses, with the apartments above in use. It has been officially named "Parkside East" by the present owners.

Ludlow Manufacturing Mill Complex (Sect. of Map #130, MHC #7, Photo #12) The mill complex in this nomination is only the 20th-century component of the Ludlow Manufacturing Company mills, which in the 19th century were located downstream of the Chicopee Falls dam to take advantage of the available waterpower. (No above ground structures remain from this period of the company's history.) With the replacement of waterpower by steam and electricity, the company erected a new mill complex upstream of the dam, along State Street, beginning in 1901.

The oldest and most prominent of the new buildings in the complex is Mill #8. The mill opened on February 16, 1901 with a company-sponsored dinner and gala ball with 3,400 employees, townspeople, and invited guests attending. The 24-foot square, six-story clock tower attached to the northwest corner of the building has been a Ludlow landmark ever since. The machines housed in this mill were for the spinning and twisting processes; i.e., converting jute rove, or thread, into yarn, twisting two or more strands into a plied yarn, then winding on bobbins for use as twine or for weaving. The original machines have been removed elsewhere or have been scrapped, although there are some twisting machines from the 1960s still in use.

(continued)

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 15Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow (Hampden County)
Massachusetts

Jute operations at the Ludlow mills peaked during the late 1920s. Dispersal of the many properties was started during the depression, when the company name was changed to the Ludlow Manufacturing and Sales Corporation. Further reorganization was made in the mid-1940s, resulting in the formation of the Ludlow Corporation, which continued disposal of the Ludlow properties. The corporation's emphasis was on more profitable operations at other locations. All remaining Ludlow buildings and real estate were sold in 1961 to the New York-based Ludlow Industrial Realities Company, the present owners, who maintain an office in the mill complex, now called the Ludlow Industrial Center. Ludlow Textiles Co., Inc., a division of the Ludlow Corporation, leased back space in Mill #8 to continue its operations. When the entire Ludlow Corporation was taken over by TYCO in 1981 the former's officers were made redundant. Two of these, Robert Welsh and Martin Lower, purchased the Ludlow Textile Co. operation from TYCO in 1983 and presently make industrial threads from synthetic fibers, leasing the space in Mill #8 from Ludlow Realities. So there is still a thread of continuity between the past and the present.

The construction of the Red Bridge Power Station (Map #'s 30, 41A, 42; MHC #906) in 1901 was a direct response to the expanding power needs of the Ludlow Manufacturing Company. Anticipating this need, the firm purchased the site in 1891. With a new charter, the company was also enabled to sell electricity directly to local households.

Residences (Map #'s 12-19, 28-32, 37-44, Photo #'s 13 - 18)
In the last quarter of the 19th century, Ludlow developed as a model company town, and the company won wide praise both in the U.S. and abroad for the housing that the firm constructed for its employees. Much of this employee housing stock survives through-out town, although none is today located within the district. Rather, the area in the vicinity of the Memorial Park were built to house company executives and/or management-level employees. Since old company records have been dispersed, and there is no public record of these individual properties prior to their transfer to private ownership in the 1930s and 1940s, it is difficult to assign construction dates or occupants to many of them. Although an 1894 map of the area indicates houses on Winsor Street, Park Place, and

(continued)

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Continuation Sheet**

Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow (Hampden County)
Massachusetts

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Park Terrace, the sequence of Sanborn fire insurance maps beginning in 1906 indicates that these structures were older tenements that were razed, as new houses were constructed, and Park Place and Park Terrace laid out.

The earliest residences constructed in the district seem to coincide with the laying out of Park Place about 1906. The insurance survey prepared in August 1906 identifies 39, 45 and 51 Park Place and 38 Winsor Street as "being built." By 1911, most of the other houses along Park Terrace and Park Place had been constructed. Houses along Winsor Street, generally Colonial Revival structures, are somewhat later in date, with north side structures being erected later than those on the south side (see District Data Sheet for estimated dates).

Architects

The majority of the buildings in this district were built directly by the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, presumably designed and constructed by their own engineering department. The library, however, was undertaken privately in the late 1880s by the family of Charles Townsend Hubbard, founder of the company, in whose memory it was named, although the company donated the land. The architect, William Ralph Emerson (1833-1917) of Boston, worked primarily in the field of domestic architecture and is well known for his shingle style houses, open interiors, and site accommodations, as well as attention to window locations, evident in the library design. However, one short list of his works includes a Bar Harbor church and the Boston Art Club, both in the early 1880s, so he evidently did extend his interest beyond residences. He was a founding-member of the Boston Society of Architects in 1870. At various times he worked with partners, but practiced alone from 1874-1909. He was also engaged to design the alterations to the Union Church of Christ, in 1904.

The Boston firm of Wales and Holt was responsible for the design of the Stevens Memorial Building. George Canning Wales (1868-1940) was a partner with Henry C. Holt for over a decade from 1893. After studying at MIT, he joined with Henry C. Holt in 1893, remaining with Holt for over a decade. In later life, he gave up the drafting board in favor of painting and sketching. Little is known of Wales'

(continued)

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Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow (Hampden County)
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work, but it appears to have been of a national character. The Avery Index to periodicals includes designs by Wales for a library in Burlington, VT (1902) and a house in Cleveland, OH (1901).

George Perkins Bissell Alderman (1865-1944) of Holyoke, MA, was the architect for the high school built in 1910, now the Senior Center. He was a prominent Victorian-style architect in the area for a half a century, working primarily in the field of civic and commercial buildings. Among those he designed were the Holyoke High School, the Mater Dolorosa Church in Holyoke, Steiger's main building in that city, and the South Hadley Town Hall. His work was carried on by his son, Bissell Alderman, whose company, Alderman and MacNeish of West Springfield, is still prominent in the area as architects and engineers.

The 1926 addition to the high school was designed by Morris William Maloney (1895-1963), a Springfield architect well known throughout western Massachusetts for his schools and municipal buildings, and also for his participation in civic affairs. He was a member of the State Board of Registration.

Landscape architect Ernest W. Bowditch (1850-1918) was born in Brookline, MA, and studied mining engineering at MIT. Not until the 1870s, when he worked under the noted landscape gardener Robert Morris Copeland, did Bowditch turn to landscape architecture. With the establishment of his own office, he became well known for the layout of private estates throughout the northeast, as well as for park systems in Cleveland, Boston, Lowell, Waban, and Chestnut Hill. McChesney credits Bowditch with supervising "all of the landscape work at the mills and throughout the village" (McChesney 1978, 225).

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Ludlow are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Sites in this area can provide valuable insights into settlement and subsistence models for major tributary streams of the Connecticut River drainage and the relationships between main settlement cores along the Connecticut River and more secondary areas like the

(continued)

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Chicopee drainage. Regionally important native sites may be located in the district area because of its close proximity to major falls in the Chicopee River and its importance to local subsistence.

Historic remains described above have the potential for providing detailed information on the origins of industry and water power in the Ludlow Village area. Few, if any, examples of early industrial development in this area survive indicating the importance of any surviving remains. Archaeological survivals including occupational related features related to residential remains in the area, particularly tenement remains, have the potential for possibly detailed information on Ludlow's working class and how it changed through time. These remains can be of particular importance to students of ethnicity since changes in the working class community often involved changes in the ethnic population of the village.

(end)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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(continued)

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow (Hampden County)
Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 2

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Oral

Acknowledgement is made to members of the institutions described and to townspeople from old families who have been most generous with their information and reminiscences.

(end)

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Continuation Sheet**

Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow (Hampden County)
Massachusetts

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References (cont.):

| | <u>Zone</u> | <u>Easting</u> | <u>Northing</u> |
|------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| E. | 18 | 709130 | 4669660 |
| F. | 18 | 709140 | 4669980 |
| G. | 18 | 708080 | 4670000 |
| H. | 18 | 708140 | 4670270 |
| I. | 18 | 708020 | 4670280 |
| J. | 18 | 708010 | 4670320 |
| Red Bridge | | | |
| K. | 18 | 713750 | 4672640 |
| L. | 18 | 713940 | 4672100 |
| M. | 18 | 714080 | 4672460 |
| N. | 18 | 713940 | 4672750 |

(end)

Boundary Description:

See attached assessor's map for legal boundaries which were selected to encompass the core of Ludlow Village. Specifically, the boundaries are Winsor, Sewall, East and Center Streets. The only buildings included which lie outside this perimeter are the two on the west side of Center Street and eight buildings on the north side of Winsor Street. In addition, the district includes Parcel

(continued)

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Continuation Sheet**

Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow (Hampden County)
Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 2

130, encompassing the former Ludlow Manufacturing Mill Complex. Lot 130 lies between the Chicopee River and State Street, eastward from its intersection with Sewell Street.

The above area is made up of the following lots, as numbered on the Assessor's maps 13C and 14B: #'s 5, 7, 8, 12-20, 25-27, 27A, 27B, 28-44, 46-55, 55A and 130.

The third parcel, including the Red Bridge Power Station, lies partly in the town of Wilbraham (see Wilbraham Block plan No. 118) and partly in Ludlow (Assessor's Map 42, Lots 30A and 41A).

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries given enclose the main civic buildings originally constructed by the Ludlow Manufacturing Company for their employees, and in some cases the townspeople's use. Other buildings within the district are of a similar public character; most of them are built on land donated by the company. The church was built earlier by the Springfield Manufacturing Company.

Residences within the area were built by the Ludlow Manufacturing Company for management-level employees. The two parks within the area are on land set aside for the purpose by the company. The mill complex is added for two reasons: the Ludlow landmark clock tower is on the north-western corner of the building overlooking the site bounded above, and the mill complex represents the company which paternalistically built or sponsored all the others. Although it is some four miles distant from the main mill complex, the Red Bridge Power station was integral to the development of the mills along State Street.

(end)

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

Ludlow Village Historic District, Ludlow, Massachusetts

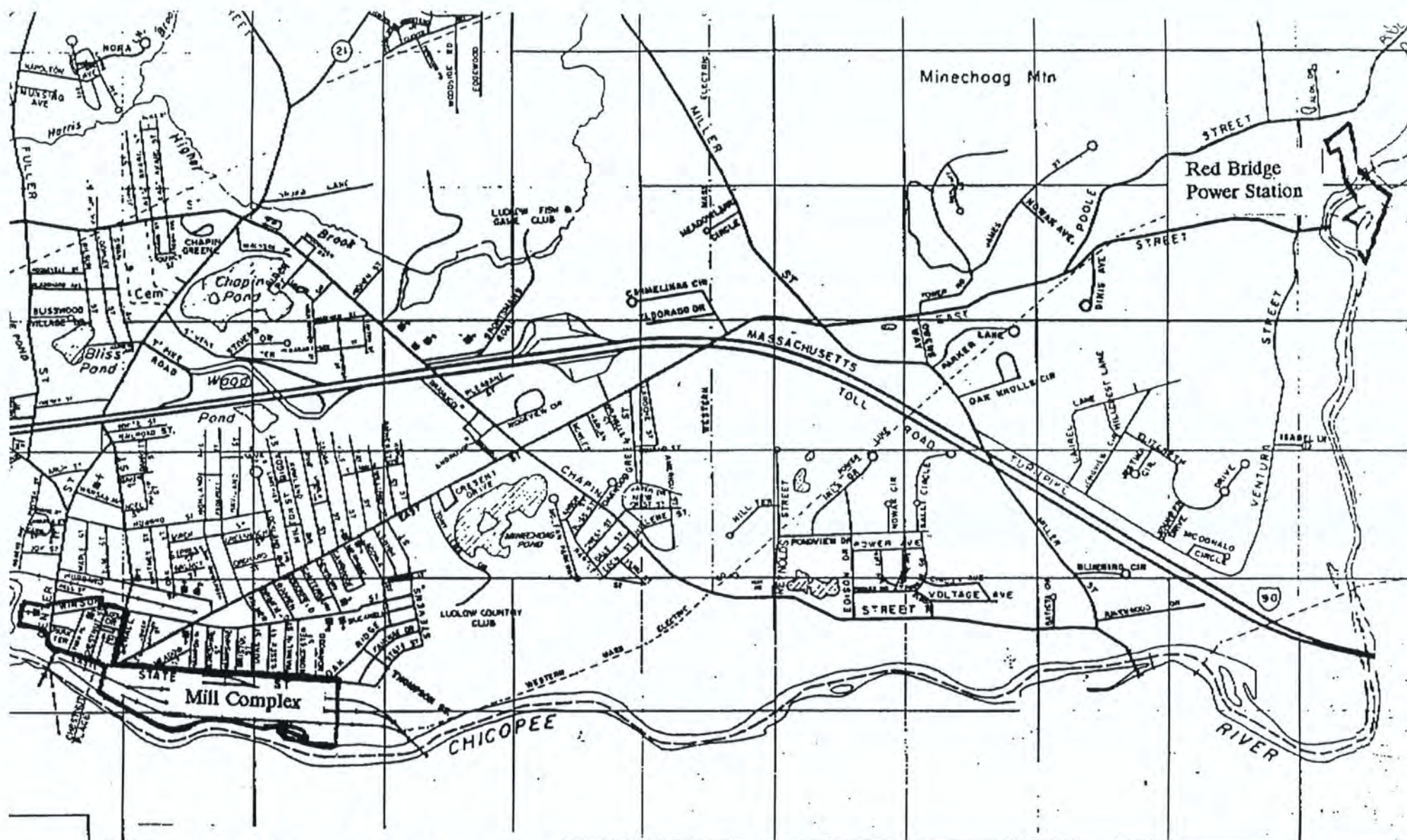
| Street Address | Map # | MHC # | Historic Name | Const. Date | Style | Resource Type | Status |
|--------------------|--------|-------|--|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| 24 Center St. | 33-36 | 15 | Hubbard Memorial Library | 1888; 1990 | Romanesque | B | C |
| 33 Center St. | 5 | | Ludlow Savings Bank | 1948 | Colonial Revival | B | NC |
| 44 Center St. | 32 | | Residence | 1919-1931 | Colonial Revival | B | C |
| 53 Center St. | 8 | 17 | Union Church of Christ | 1845, 1904, 1961 | Greek Revival | B | C |
| 14 Chestnut Place | 53-55 | | Ludlow Hospital | 1962-1974 | Utilitarian | B | NC |
| 12 Chestnut St. | 49 | 9 | Stevens Memorial Building ("The Rec") | 1906 | Second Renaissance Revival | B | C |
| 30-34 Chestnut St. | 51 | 10 | Gowen & Trombly Building | 1907-10 | Victorian Commercial | B | C |
| 37-39 Chestnut St. | 27 | 11 | Ludlow High School (Senior Center) | 1910; 1926; 1930 | Second Renaissance Revival | B | C |
| 63 Chestnut St. | 26/27B | 13 | Grammar School (S. Adelaide Cole Building) | 1901-02 | Romanesque | B | C |
| East St. | 46 | | Memorial Park | est. c.1910 | | Site | C |
| 61-85 East St. | 47 | 8 | Old Post Office Building (Parkside East) | 1901 | Second Renaissance Revival | B | C |
| 13 Park Place | 37 | | Residence | c.1906 | Queen Anne | B | C |
| 25 Park Place | 38 | 74 | Residence | c.1906 | Dutch Colonial Revival | B | C |
| 39 Park Place | 42 | | Residence | 1906 | Queen Anne | B | C |
| 45 Park Place | 43 | | Residence | 1906 | Colonial Revival | B | C |
| 51 Park Place | 44 | | Residence | 1906 | Dutch Colonial Revival | B | C |
| 13 Park Terrace | 40 | | Residence garage & apartment | 1906-1911 modern | Dutch Colonial Revival | B B | C NC |
| 20 Park Terrace | 39 | 73 | Residence | pre-1911 | Queen Anne | B | C |
| 21 Park Terrace | 41 | 75 | Residence | 1919-1931 | Colonial Revival | B | C |
| State St. | (130) | 7 | Ludlow Mfg. Associates: Mill #8 | 1901; 1906 | Romanesque Industrial | B | C |
| State St. | | | Mill #9 | 1905 | Load-bearing brick industrial | B | C |
| State St. | | | Mill #10 | 1907-08 | " " | B | C |
| State St. | | | Mill #11 | 1912 | " " | B | C |
| State St. | | | Mill #11 Warehouse | 1914 | " " | B | C |
| State St. | | | Locomotive House | early 20th c. | " " | B | C |
| State St. | | | Warehouse (#286-291) | early 20th c. | " " | B | C |
| State St. | | | Warehouse (#292-296) | early 20th c. | " " | B | C |
| State St. | | | Carpenter Shop | early 20th c. | " " | B | C |

| Street Address | Map # | MHC # | Historic Name | Const. Date | Style | Resource Type | Status |
|---|----------------|----------------|---|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| State St. | (130) | | 46 one-story storehouses | early 20th c. | " " | 46 B's | C |
| State St. | | | Freezer | modern | No style | B | NC |
| 7 Winsor St. | 12 | | Residence garage | 1917 | Dutch Colonial Revival | B B | C C |
| Winsor St. | 13 | | Right of Way | | | | |
| 10 Winsor St. | 31 | | Residence | 1919-1931 | Colonial Revival | B | C |
| 18 Winsor St. | 30 | | Residence | 1906-1911 | Colonial Revival | B | C |
| 19 Winsor St. | 14 | | Residence | 1914 | Four-square | B | C |
| 26 Winsor St. | 29 | 157 | Residence | 1911-1919 | Dutch Colonial Revival | B | C |
| 27 Winsor St. | 15 | | Residence | 1920 | Dutch Colonial Revival | B | C |
| 35 Winsor St. | 16 | | Residence garage | 1939 | No style | B B | C C |
| 38 Winsor St. | 28 | 16 | Residence | 1906 | Queen Anne | B | C |
| 43 Winsor St. | 17 | | Residence | 1939 | Colonial Revival | B | C |
| 47 Winsor St. | 18 | | Residence | 1920 | Colonial Revival | B | C |
| 53 Winsor St. | 19 | 158 | Residence garage | c.1920 modern | Colonial Revival | B B | C NC |
| 54 Winsor St. | 27A | 14 | Primary School (Children's Language Inst.) | 1906 | Romanesque | B | C |
| 59 Winsor St. | 20 | | Masonic Lodge | 1892 | No style - altered | B | NC |
| Winsor St. | 25 | | Memorial Field | est. c.1906 | | Site | C |
| (Town of Wilbraham) Red Bridge Road | 30, 41A, 42 | (Wilb.) 906 | Red Bridge Power Station gatehouse dam power canal | 1901 | Romanesque industrial | Str. Str. Str. Str. | C C C C |

Total Resources: 91 Contributing; 6 Noncontributing

85 Contributing Buildings
2 Contributing Sites
4 Contributing Structures

6 Noncontributing Buildings



Ludlow Village Historic District

WILBRAHAM

W. ELEC. CO.

F G H I J K L M N O P

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Ludlow Village Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampden

DATE RECEIVED: 1/08/93 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/19/93
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/04/93 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/22/93
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 93000009

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C
REVIEWER Savage
DISCIPLINE Arch/General History
DATE 2/22/93

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y see attached SLR Y

CLASSIFICATION

___ count ___ resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___ historic ___ current

DESCRIPTION

___ architectural classification
___ materials
___ descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___ sketch maps ___ USGS maps ___ photographs ___ presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



RB-5

RED BRIDGE POWER STATION
LUDLOW VILLAGE LD
WILBRAHAM (HAMPTON COUNTY)

PHOTO: JULY 1989
MATTHEW ROTH
HIST. RESOURCE CONS.

PHOTO # 1 OF 2



RB-1

RED BRIDGE POWER STATION
LUDLOW VILLAGE HD

WILBRILLAM (HAMPDEN COUNTY)

PHOTO: JULY 1989
MATTHEW ROTH
HIST. RESOURCE CONS.

PHOTO # 2 OF 2



1.
LUDLOW VILLAGE LD
LUDLOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY)
MA
PHOTO #1 OF 18

Facing east along East St.:
Memorial Park, Stevens Memorial Bldg.,
Old Post Office Bldg., Mill #8
Map #'s 46, 49, 47, 130

Lynch/Hiersche, 3/1991
Negative to Ludlow Hist. Comm.



LUDLOW VILLAGE HD
LUDLOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY)
MA
PHOTO # 2 OF 18

Hubbard Memorial Library
24 Center St.
Map #'s 33-35

Lynch/Hiersche, 3/1991
Negative for Ludlow Hist. Comm.



NO
PARKING
FIRE
LANE

HUBBARD MEMORIAL
LIBRARY

East ... Bank

LUDLOW VILLAGE HD
LUDLOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY)
MA
PHOTO # 3 OF 18

3.

Ludlow Savings Bank
33 Center St.
Map # 5

Lynch/Hiersche, 3/1991
Negative 90 Ludlow Hist. Comm.



LUDLOW VILLAGE HD
LUDLOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY)
MA
PHOTO # 4 OF 18

Union Church of Christ
53 Center Street
Map # 8

Lynch/Hiersche, 3/1991
Negative % Ludlow Hist. Comm.



LUDLOW VILLAGE LID
LUDLOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY)
MA
PHOTO # 5 OF 18

5.

S. Adelaide Cole Building
63 Chestnut Street
map #'s 26, 27B

Lynch/Hiersche, 3/1991
Negative for Ludlow Hist. Comm.



LUDLOW VILLAGE HD
LUDLOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY)
MA
PHOTO # 6 OF 18

Primary Building
54 Winsor St.
Map # 27 A

Lynch / Hiersche, 3/1991
Negative for Ludlow Hist. Comm.



LUDLOW VILLAGE HD
LUDLOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY)
MA
PHOTO # 7 OF 18

7.

Senior Center
37 Chestnut Street
Map # 27

Lynch/Hiersche, 3/1991
Negative to Ludlow Hist. Comm.



LUDLOW HOSPITAL

LUDLOW
HOSPITAL

LUDLOW VILLAGE HD
LUDLOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY)
MA
PHOTO # 8 OF 18

Ludlow Hospital
14 Chestnut Place
map #'s 53-55

Lynch/Hiersche, 3/1991
negative to Ludlow Hist. Comm.



INSURANCE-REAL ESTATE

INCOME TAXES
PREPARED

FAX

GOWEN & TRON
LIFE & GRUITY INSURANCE

ONE

LUDLOW VILLAGE HD
LUDLOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY)
MA
PHOTO # 9 OF 18

9.

Gowen + Trombly Building
34 Chestnut Street
Map # 51

Lynch/Hiersche, 3/1991
Negative for Ludlow Hist. Comm.



LUDLOW BOYS & GIRLS CLUB

LUDLOW VILLAGE HD
LUDLOW (HAMPSHIRE COUNTY)
MA
PHOTO # 10 OF 18

10.

Stevens Memorial Bldg.
13 Chestnut Street
Map # 49

Lynch/Hiersche, 3/1991
Negative of Ludlow Hist. Comm.



LUDLOW VILLAGE HD
LUDLOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY)
MA
PHOTO # 11 OF 18

11.

Old Post Office Building
61-85 East Street
Map # 47

Lynch/Hiersche, 3/1991
Negative to Ludlow Hist. Comm.



LUDLOW INDUSTRIAL CENTER

Manufacturing & Warehouse Space
WE WILL BUILD TO SUIT 583-8303

MORRIS

LUDLOW VILLAGE HD
LUDLOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY)
MA
PHOTO # 12 OF 18

mill # 8
State Street
Part of Map # 130

Lynch/Hiersche, 3/1991
Negative to Ludlow Hist. Comm.



LUDLOW VILLAGE HD
LUDLOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY)
MA
PHOTO # 13 OF 18

13.

Residence
20 Park Terrace
Map # 39

Lynch/Hiersche, 3/1991
Negative to Ludlow Hist. Comm.



LUDLOW VILLAGE 4D
LUDLOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY)
MA
PHOTO # 14 OF 18

Residence
25 Park Place
Map # 38

Lynch/Hiersche, 3/1991
Negative 9, Ludlow Hist. Comm.



LUDDLON VILLAGE HD
LUDDLON (CHAMPDEN COUNTY)
MA
PHOTO # 15 OF 18

15.

Residence

13 Park Place

Map # 37

Lynch / Hiesche, 3/1991

Negative to Ludlow Hist. Comm.



LUDLOW VILLAGE HD
LUDLOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY)
MA
PHOTO # 16 OF 18

16.

Residence

39 Park Place

Map # 42

Lynch/Hiersche, 3/1991

Negative for Ludlow Hist. Comm.



LUDLOW VILLAGE LD
LUDLOW (HAMPSHIRE COUNTY)
MA
PHOTO # 17 OF 18

Residence
38 Winsor Street
map # 28

Lynch/Hiersche, 3/1991
negative to Ludlow Hist. Comm.

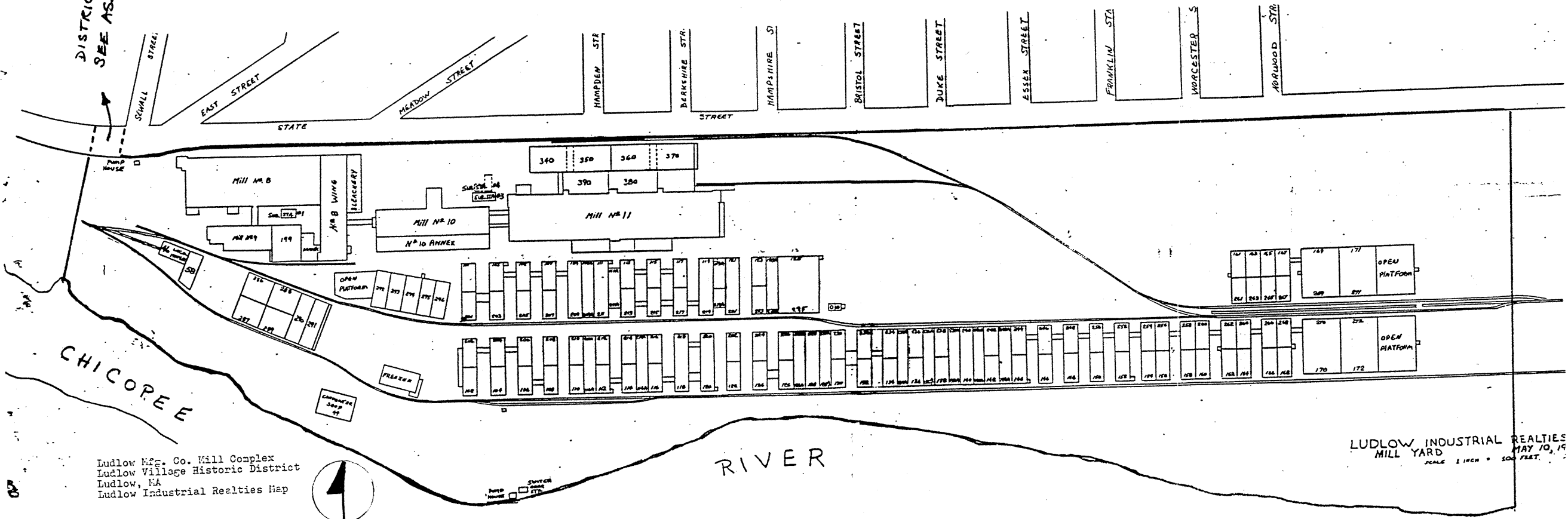


LUDLOW VILLAGE LD
LUDLOW (HAMPUEN COUNTY)
MA
PHOTO # 18 OF 18

Residence
26 Winsor Street
Map # 29

Lynch/Hiersche, 3/1991
Negative to Ludlow Hist. Comm.

DISTRICT EXTENSION
SEE ASSESSOR'S MAP



Ludlow Mfg. Co. Mill Complex
Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, MA
Ludlow Industrial Realities Map



LUDLOW INDUSTRIAL REALITIES
MILL YARD
MAY 10, 19
SCALE 1 INCH = 500 FEET

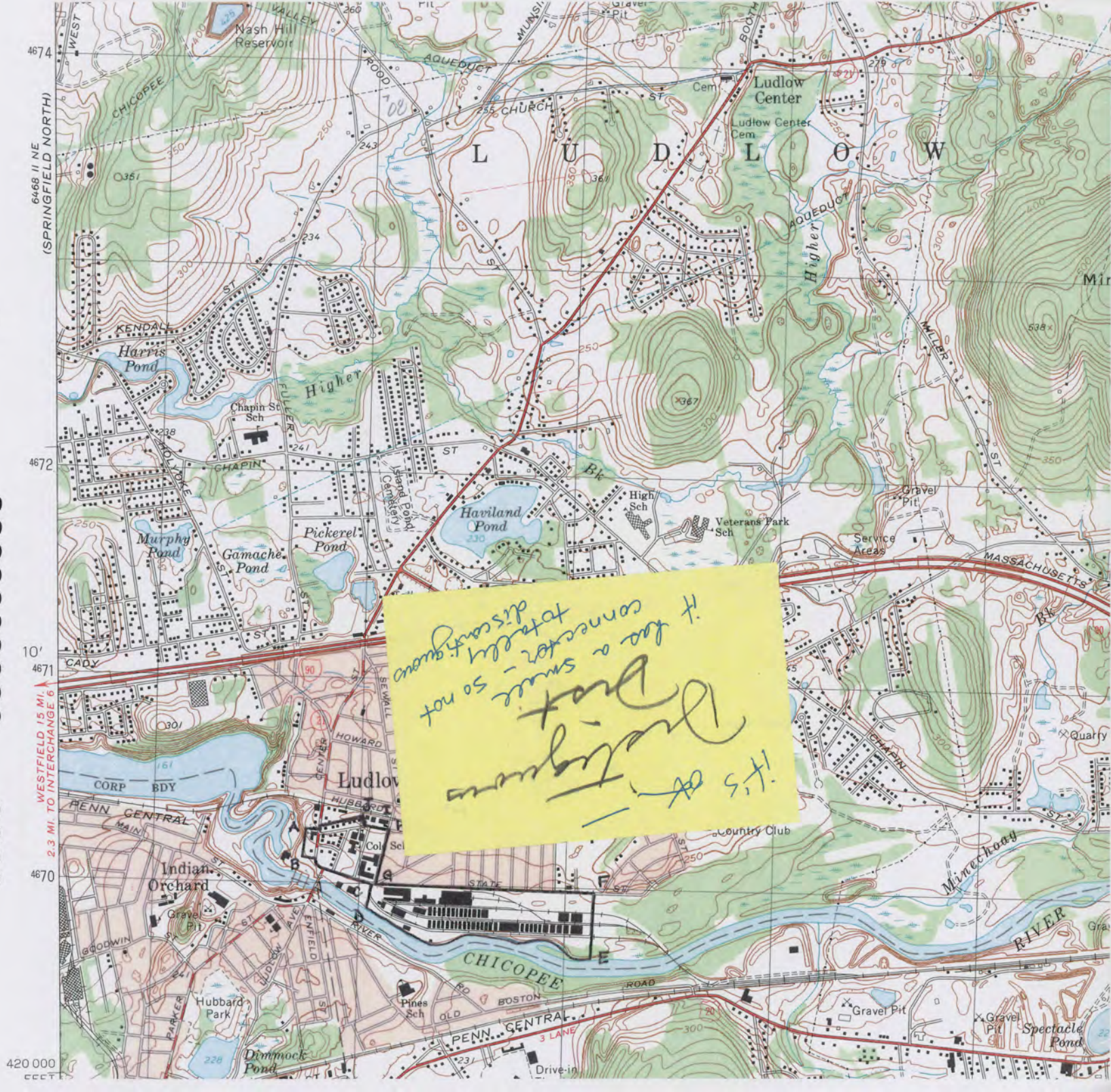
Ludlow Village Historic District
 Ludlow, Hampden County, MA
 USGS 7.5-min. quadrangle:
 LUDLOW, MA (1969)
 Scale: 1: 25,000

UTM References

| | | | |
|----|----|--------|---------|
| A. | 18 | 707740 | 4670260 |
| B. | 18 | 707730 | 4670120 |
| C. | 18 | 708060 | 4670000 |
| D. | 18 | 708040 | 4669880 |
| E. | 18 | 709130 | 4669660 |
| F. | 18 | 709140 | 4669980 |
| G. | 18 | 708080 | 4670000 |
| H. | 18 | 708140 | 4670270 |
| I. | 18 | 708020 | 4670280 |
| J. | 18 | 708010 | 4670320 |

Red Bridge

| | | | |
|----|----|--------|---------|
| K. | 18 | 713750 | 4672640 |
| L. | 18 | 713940 | 4672100 |
| M. | 18 | 714080 | 4672460 |
| N. | 18 | 713940 | 4672750 |



*It has a connector to the other discontiguous lots
 Discontiguous
 A.S.H.*



Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Hampden County, MA
USGS 7.5-min. quadrangle:
LUDLOW, MA (1969)
Scale: 1: 25,000

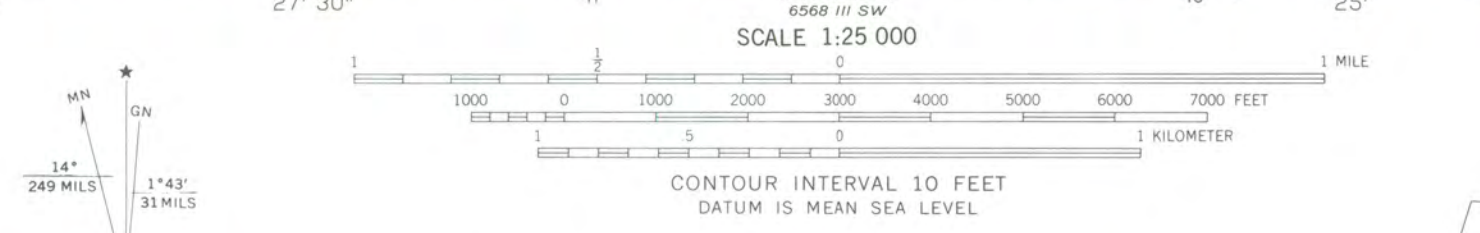
UTM References

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| C. | 18 | 708060 | 4670000 |
| D. | 18 | 708040 | 4669880 |
| E. | 18 | 709130 | 4669660 |
| F. | 18 | 709140 | 4669980 |
| G. | 18 | 708080 | 4670000 |
| H. | 18 | 708140 | 4670270 |
| I. | 18 | 708020 | 4670280 |
| J. | 18 | 708010 | 4670320 |

Red Bridge

| | | | |
|----|----|--------|---------|
| K. | 18 | 713750 | 4672640 |
| L. | 18 | 713940 | 4672100 |
| M. | 18 | 714080 | 4672460 |
| N. | 18 | 713940 | 4672750 |

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1938. Revised from aerial
photographs taken 1967. Field checked 1969
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
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Map photoinspected 1975
No major culture or drainage changes observed



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

| | | |
|--|--|-------------|
| Primary highway, all weather, hard surface | Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface | |
| Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface | Unimproved road, fair or dry weather | |
| Interstate Route | U. S. Route | State Route |

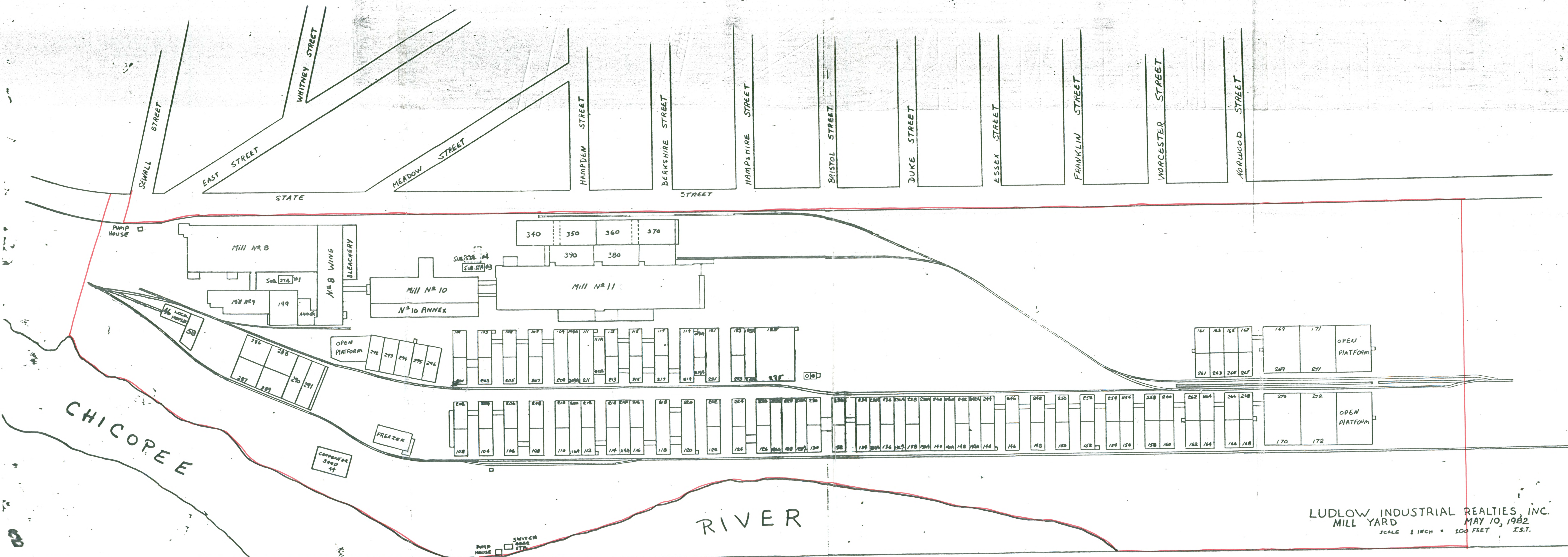
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



LUDLOW, MASS.
N4207.5-W7222.5/7.5
PHOTOINSPECTED 1975
1969

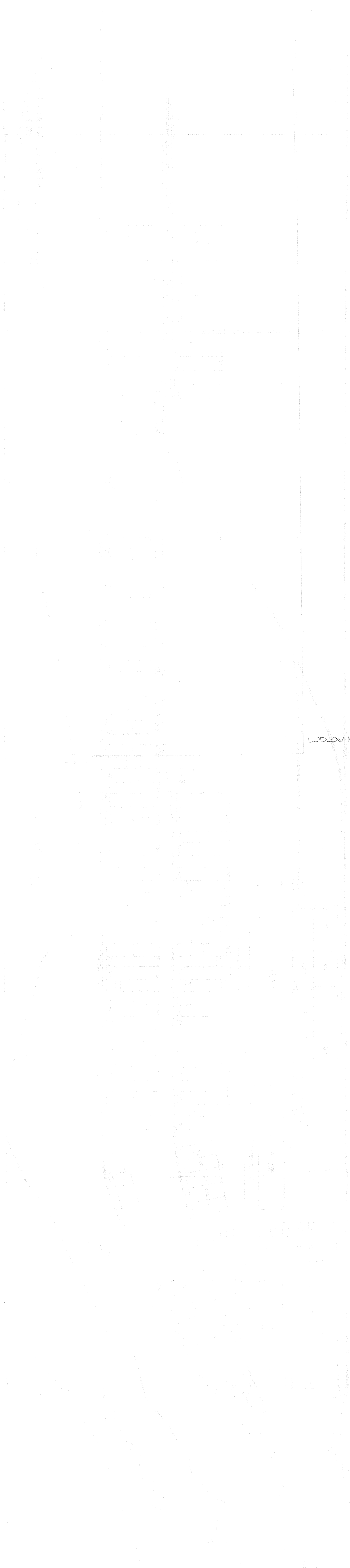
AMS 6568 III NW-SERIES V814

X40083



LUDLOW INDUSTRIAL REALTIES, INC.
 MILL YARD
 MAY 10, 1982
 SCALE 1 INCH = 100 FEET I.S.T.

LUDLOW VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 LUDLOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY)
 MASSACHUSETTS
 LUDLOW MANUFACTURING COMPANY MILL COMPLEX
 SITE MAP



100000 21871

100000 21871

100000 21871

100000 21871

100000 21871

LUDLOW MANUFACTURING COMPANY MILL COMPLEX — SITE MAP
HAMDEN Co. n.H.

100000 21871

100000 21871

100000 21871

100000 21871

100000 21871

100000 21871

100000 21871

100000 21871



SEE MAP 12D

SEE MAP 13C

130

KEY

- MAP NUMBER
- STREET NUMBER
- PHOTO NUMBER

LUDLOW VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

LUDLOW VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 LUDLOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY)
 MASSACHUSETTS

MAP #1 OF 4

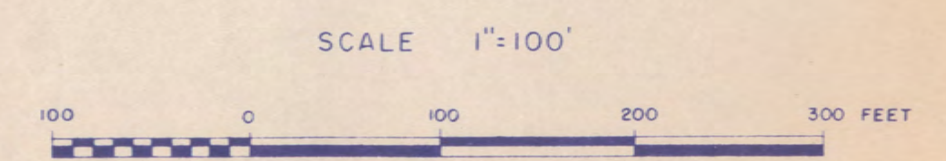
ORIGINAL ISSUE: 1968

REVISIONS BY TOWN

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 12A | 12D | 15A |
| | 13C | 14B |

- 5-1983
- 2-1984
- 10-1984
- 2-1986
- 6-1987
- 10-1988
- 3-1989
- 2-1990
- 1-1991

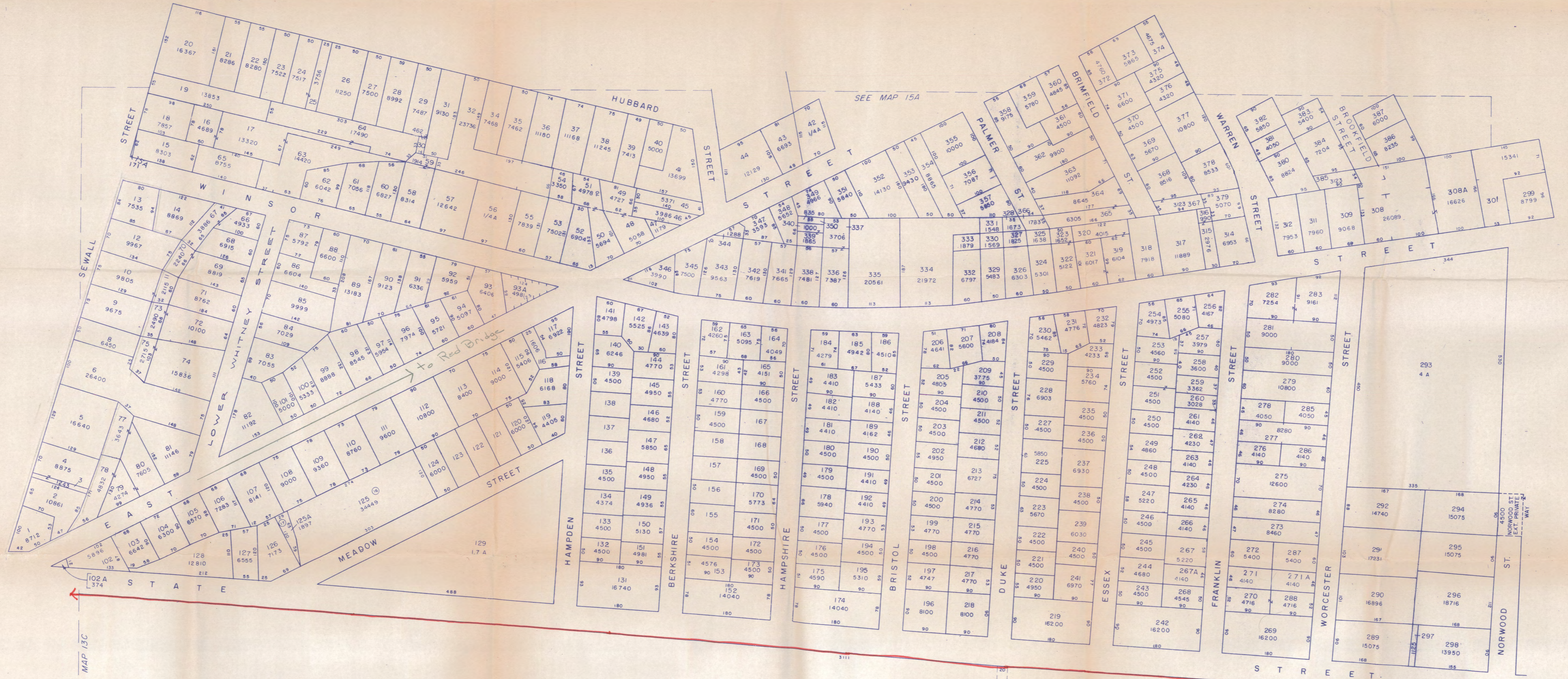
PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
 THE LUDLOW BOARD OF ASSESSORS
 AVIS AIRMAP INC.
 BROOKLINE MASS.
 E. HARTFORD CONN.





MAP #1 OF 4

Ludlow Village Historic District
Assessors Map (2)



Mill Complex, see Plat

130

W.M.E.C.

W.M.E.C.

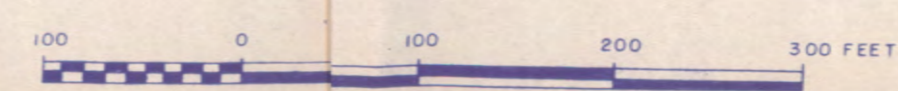
SEE MAP 13C

SEE MAP 14C

LUDLOW VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
LUDLOW (HAMPTEN COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS

MAP#2 OF 4

SCALE 1"=100'

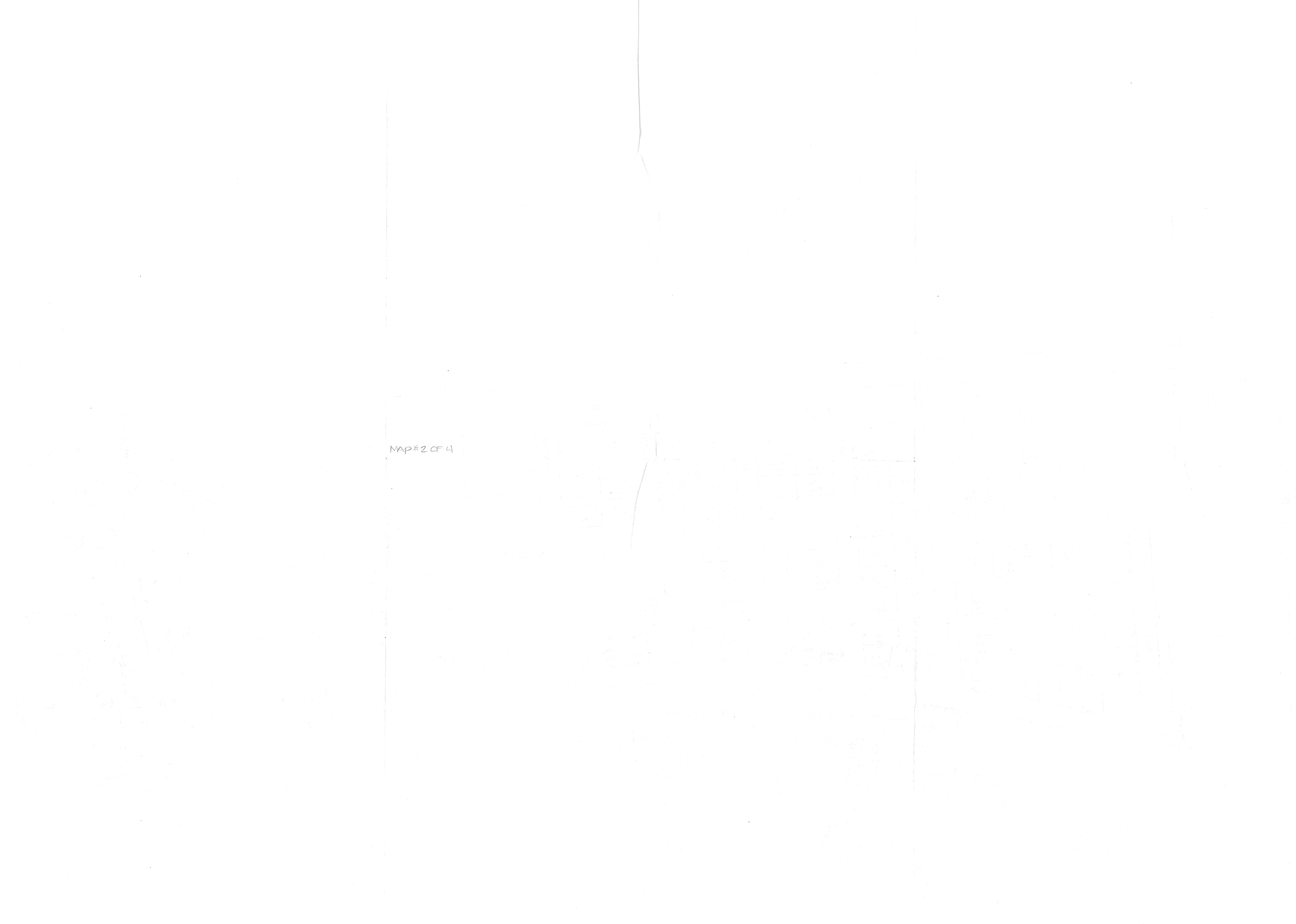


ORIGINAL ISSUE: 1968

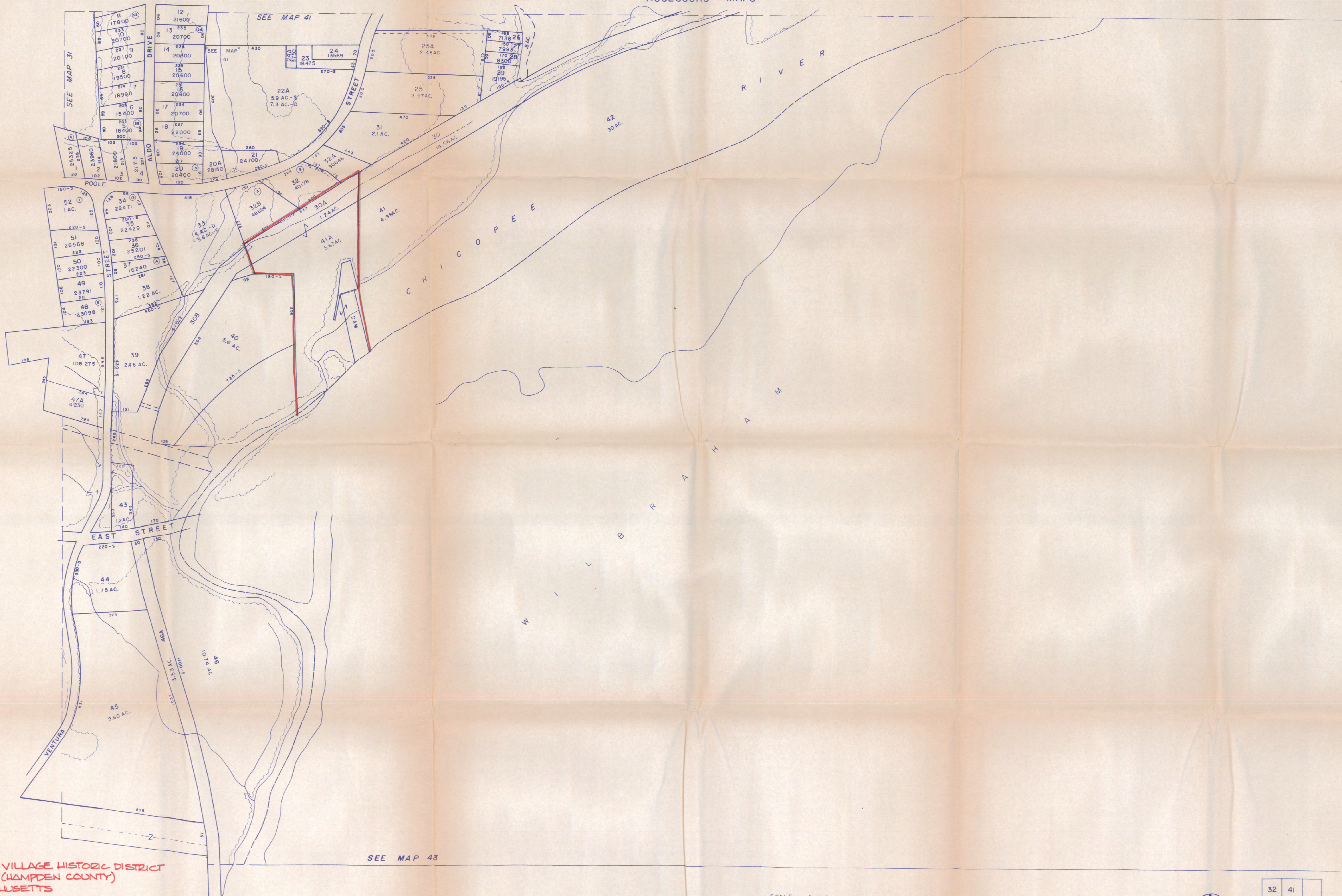
REVISIONS BY TOWN

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| 12D | 15A | 15D | 5-1985 |
| | | | 2-1984 |
| | | | 10-1984 |
| | | | 2-1986 |
| | | | 6-1987 |
| | | | 10-1988 |
| | | | 3-1989 |
| | | | 1-1991 |

MAP # 2 OF 4



TOWN OF LUDLOW, MASSACHUSETTS
ASSESSORS MAPS



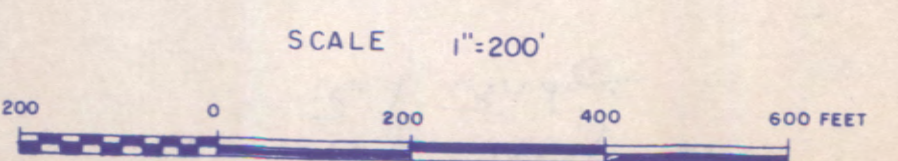
LUDLOW VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
LUDLOW (HAMPTEN COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS
RED BRIDGE POWER STATION
MAP #3 OF 4

SEE MAP 43

ORIGINAL ISSUE: 1968

REVISION BY TOWN

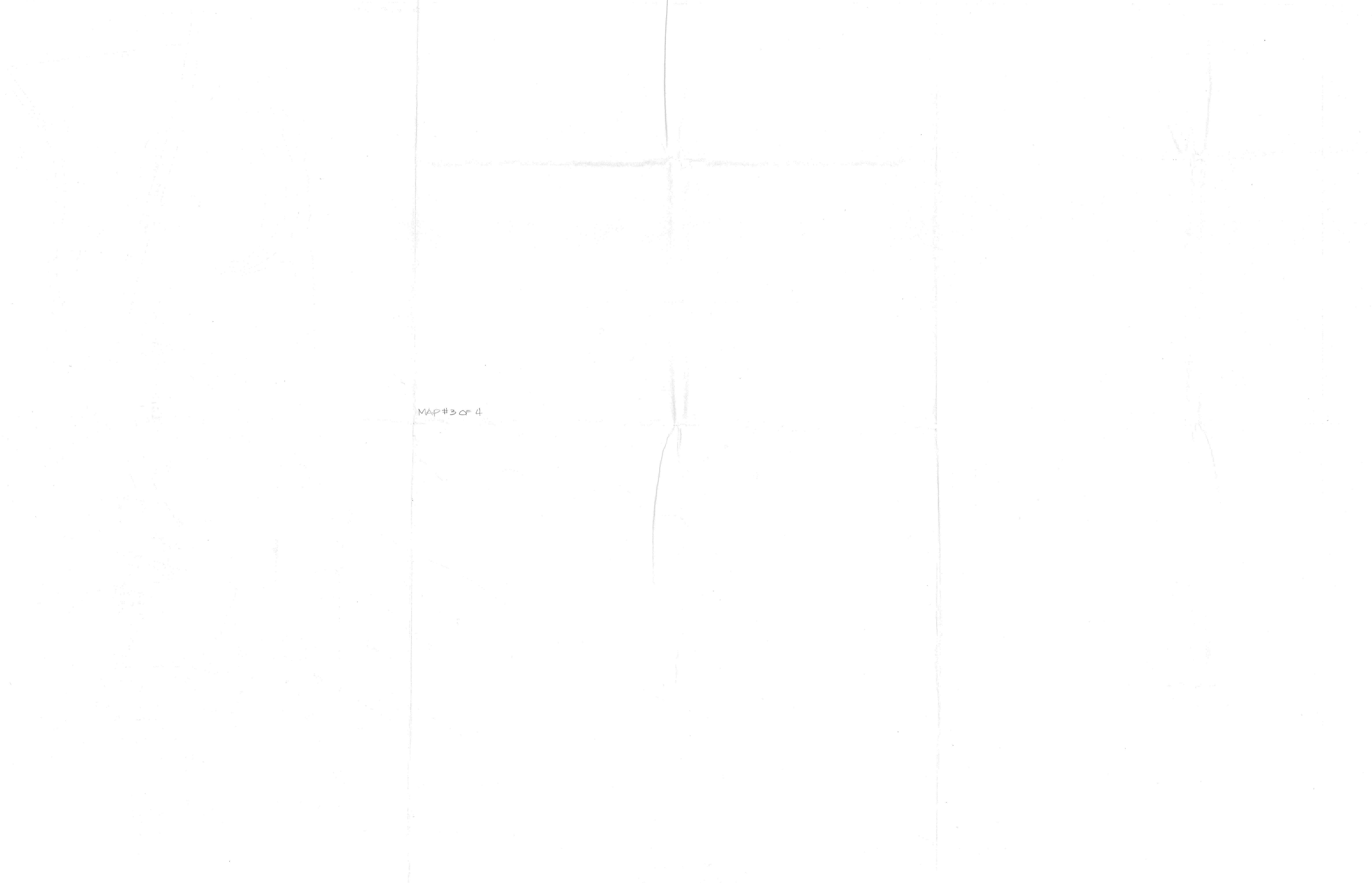
| |
|-----------|
| 6 - 1983 |
| 2 - 1984 |
| 11 - 1984 |
| 3 - 1986 |
| 6 - 1987 |
| 10 - 1988 |
| 3 - 1989 |
| 2 - 1990 |
| 1 - 1991 |

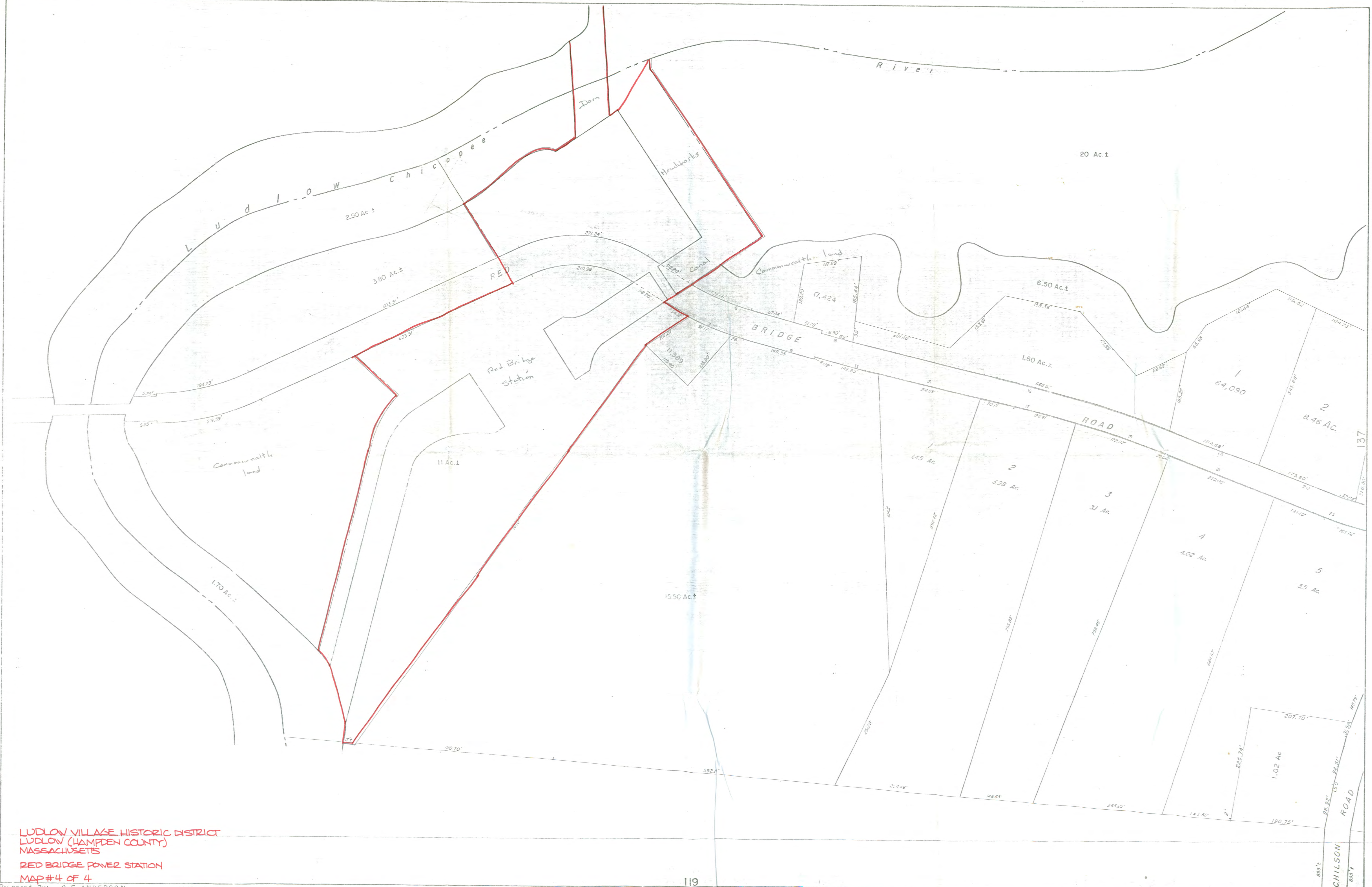


| | |
|----|----|
| 32 | 41 |
| 31 | 42 |
| 30 | 43 |

Ludlow Assessors'
Map 42
Red Bridge

MAP #3 of 4





LUDLOW VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 LUDLOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY)
 MASSACHUSETTS
 RED BRIDGE POWER STATION
 MAP # 4 OF 4

Prepared By: C. E. ANDERSON
 ASSOCIATES
 Springfield - Mass.

This Plan compiled from
 Available record Information.

Wilbraham Assessors'
Block Plan 118
Red Bridge

MAP# 4 OF 4



RECEIVED
3810-100
RECEIVED

December 28, 1992

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination form:

Ludlow Village Historic District, Ludlow and Wilbraham, (Hampden County),
Massachusetts, 01056 and 01095.

Located within the district boundaries is the Ludlow United States Post Office
(see enclosed notification letter).

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. One letter of support was received
from the Ludlow School Committee (see enclosed).

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Virginia Stowe, Ludlow Historical Commission
Muriel Lynch, Chairperson, Ludlow Historical Commission
Peter Stott, Preservation Consultant
Judy Kelly, Librarian, Hubbard Memorial Library
Mitchell W. Swinton, Chairperson, Ludlow Board of Selectmen
Terry L. Nelson, Chairperson, Wilbraham Board of Selectmen

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET
FAX MESSAGE

FAX # (617) 727-5128

DATE: 12 AUG 93 TIME SENT: 3:52 PM

TO: Fax # - (202) 343-1836
BETH SAVAGE
NPS / NR PROGRAM

FROM: DOUG KELLEHER

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street, Room 310
Boston, MA 02116
Tel: (617) 727-8470

MESSAGE: _____

B-
HERE IS THE NOTIFICATION
LTR FOR THE F.P.O. OF THE
POST OFFICE RE: LUDLOW VILL.
H.O. PLEASE ✓ THE "PUBLIC-FED."
BOX ON THE COVER SHEET PER
OUR DISCUSSION EARLIER TODAY.

Total of 2 pages including the cover sheet.

TALK TO YOU
ON WED. @ 3:PM

D

August 3, 1992

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



Dear Mr. Cole:

We are pleased to inform you that the Ludlow Post Office is included in the Ludlow Village Historic District, Ludlow, 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 9, 1992 at The Yankee Pedlar, Holyoke, Massachusetts at 1:00 p.m. The Commission meeting is a public meeting and all interested parties are encouraged to attend.

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

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director, State Historic Preservation Officer
 80 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116 (617) 727-8470

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTY REPORT
 REFERENCE No.: 93000009 Control No.: 920128/gm1

PROPERTY NAME: Ludlow Village Historic District

OTHER NAME/ NOT APPLICABLE
 SITE No. :

MULTIPLE NAME: NOT APPLICABLE

ADDRESS/ Roughly bounded by Winsor, Sewall and State Sts. and the Chi
 BOUNDARY : copee R. and crossing the Chicopee R. above Red Bridge Rd.

CITY: Ludlow

COUNTY: Hampden STATE: MASSACHUSETTS

Restricted Location Information: Owner: PRIVATE Resource Type: DISTRICT
 LOCAL

Contributing Noncontributing

| | | |
|------------|----|---|
| Buildings | 85 | 6 |
| Sites | 2 | 0 |
| Structures | 4 | 0 |
| Objects | 0 | 0 |

Nomination/Determination Type: SINGLE RESOURCE

Nominator: STATE GOVERNMENT Nominator Name:
 NOT APPLICABLE

Federal Agency: NOT APPLICABLE

NPS Park Name: NOT APPLICABLE

Certification: DATE RECEIVED/PENDING NOMINATION Date: 01/08/93

Other Certification: NOT APPLICABLE

Historic Functions: DOMESTIC
 COMMERCE/TRADE
 EDUCATION
 INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

Historic Subfunctions: SINGLE DWELLING
 SPECIALTY STORE
 SCHOOL
 LIBRARY
 MANUFACTURING FACILITY
 ENERGY FACILITY

Current Functions: DOMESTIC
 COMMERCE/TRADE
 EDUCATION
 INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

Current Subfunctions: SINGLE DWELLING
 SPECIALTY STORE
 SCHOOL
 LIBRARY
 MANUFACTURING FACILITY
 ENERGY FACILITY

Level of STATE Applicable Criteria: EVENT
 Significance: LOCAL ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING

Significant Person's Name: NOT APPLICABLE

Criteria Considerations: NOT APPLICABLE

Area of Significance: ARCHITECTURE
 COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
 INDUSTRY

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Periods of: | 1825-1849 | 1850-1874 | Circa: Specific Sig. Years: |
| Significance: | 1875-1899 | 1900-1924 | |
| | 1925-1949 | 1925-1949 | NOT APPLICABLE |

Architect/Builder/Engineer/ Designer: Cultural Affiliation:
 NOT APPLICABLE

Multiple

Other Documentation:

NOT APPLICABLE

HABS No. N/A HAER No. N/A

Architectural Styles: QUEEN ANNE
 ROMANESQUE
 COLONIAL REVIVAL

Describe Other Style: NOT APPLICABLE

Foundation Materials: BRICK
 Wall Materials: BRICK WEATHERBOARD
 Roof Materials: ASPHALT
 Other Materials: GRANITE SANDSTONE

Acreage: 190.0

| UTM | Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|--------------|------|---------------|-----------|------|---------------|-----------|
| Coordinates: | 18/ | 7 07 740/ | 46 70 260 | 18/ | 7 08 060/ | 46 70 000 |
| | | 18/ 7 07 730/ | 46 70 120 | | 18/ 7 08 040/ | 46 69 880 |
| | | 18/ 7 09 130/ | 46 69 660 | | 18/ 7 09 140/ | 46 69 980 |
| | | 18/ 7 08 080/ | 46 70 000 | | 18/ 7 08 140/ | 46 70 270 |
| | | 18/ 7 08 020/ | 46 70 280 | | 18/ 7 08 010/ | 46 70 320 |
| | | 18/ 7 13 750/ | 46 72 640 | | 18/ 7 13 940/ | 46 72 100 |
| | | 18/ 7 14 080/ | 46 72 460 | | 18/ 7 13 940/ | 46 72 750 |