

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name ELM STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number ELM, SUNSET, AND SCOTLAND STS., LITTLE NEPONSET RD. not for publication

city or town HATFIELD vicinity _____

state MASSACHUSETTS code MA county HAMPSHIRE code 015 zip code 01038

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Judith B. McDonough
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

11/2/2000
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ 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]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action _____

Edson H. Beall

12/7/00

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
176	55	building
91		sites
		structures
		objects
267	55	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling/multiple dwelling

Domestic/secondary structure

Commerce/department store/warehouse/restaurant

Agriculture/processing/storage/agricultural field

Agriculture/outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single/multiple dwelling/secondary structure

Commerce/warehouse/restaurant

Agriculture/processing/storage/agricultural fields

Agriculture/ outbuildings

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No style

Colonial/Georgian

Early Republic/Federal

Mid 19th Century/Greek Revival

Late 19th – Early 20th Century/bungalow

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone/granite: brick

walls wood: concrete: synthetics

roof asphalt: tin

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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Continuation Sheet

Elm Street Historic District
Hatfield (Hampshire Co.), MA

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7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Elm Street Historic District is a section of land in Hatfield that lies between the Mill River on the north and the Connecticut River on the south. The district is divided in an east west direction by Hatfield's main street known in this section as Elm Street. Several field roads and a few subdivision roads run south from Elm Street into the fields and former fields. The district's west boundary coincides with the intersection of Dwight and Elm Streets and the east boundary abuts the existing Main Street Historic District. The south part of the district is primarily open fields that extend to the river and are in active agricultural use. Buildings line the higher land along the tree-shaded Elm Street.

The Elm Street district is distinguished as a residential and agricultural district. Buildings range in date from the mid-18th century to the present and a substantial number of outbuildings and barns have been preserved. The changing nature of the street from a location of Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival houses to that of the more modest tenements and homes of early 20th century immigrant farming families remains in evidence today.

Georgian Period 1750-1776

The Elm Street district has three well-preserved houses which date from the Georgian period. The Elisha Hubbard Tavern, 4 Elm Street, (MHC # 232, ca. 1768) (Photograph No. 1) is prominently situated on the crest of what was historically known as "the hill". The Hubbard Tavern is a two-and-a-half-story, end-gable house with a center chimney. Five bays wide and two bays deep, the house sits on low, fieldstone foundations. The center door surround is topped by a deep, open-cornice pediment which dates ca. 1800. According to Hubbard family accounts the building was remodeled in 1800 which may account for the replaced original chimney and the 6/6 sash. Renovation work currently underway is replacing the stock window lintels, which may well have been alterations from the originals, with period-appropriate, pedimented lintels. The house is clapboard sided.

Further west on Elm Street is the Colonel Oliver Partridge-Samuel Partridge, Esq. House, 15 Elm Street, ca. 1740, (MHC# 236) (Photograph No. 2). Also known as the "Missionary House", this is a two-story, L-plan clapboard house with an asphalt shingle covered end-gable roof which becomes a hip roof at its intersection with the ell's gable roof. This an elevation which is not uncommon for Georgian houses, and often was used for inns and taverns of the period although the form, in this case, is function of several building periods rather than a commercial use of the building. Typical of the Georgian style are the crown molding window lintels and the double leaf entry door. The Connecticut River-style door surround appears to be a later addition.

26 Elm Street Deacon Jonathan Porter House, ca. 1740-50 (MHC# 243) (Photograph No. 5) is a two-and-a-half story Georgian house with a center chimney on its end-gable roof. The five-bay clapboard facade has the fine proportions of a Georgian house, with relatively small windows in an ample facade. As discussed above, the Porter house originally had a Connecticut River Valley door surround which was removed and sold. It is pictured in one of the Howes brothers photographs as a flat surround with a stepped or fluted keystone. A replacement for the original is in its place, has a similar keystone and maintains the single leaf door. Attached to the house on the north west is an ell of one-and-a-half stories.

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Federal Period (1776-1820)

The Federal Period spanned the development of two main architectural styles on Elm Street. Although we do not have a complete picture of what was constructed over these decades, those buildings that remain do not depart significantly from their counterparts along the rest of Hatfield's main street in the historic districts of Hatfield Center, Upper Main Street and Bradstreet. They were two-and-a-half stories in height, had end-gable and hipped roofs; clung, in the case of the end-gable roof, to the center chimney rather than the double interior chimneys favored elsewhere during the Federal period; were wood frame rather than masonry in construction; and were oriented to the street. The housewrights active in Hatfield were up-to-date on the exterior manifestations of the Adams style during the Federal period. That is, they moved from the baroque forms of the Georgian style door surrounds which were in high relief from the plane of the facade to the more delicate, finely scaled, and attenuated forms of the Adamesque Federal style. This sensibility can still be seen in the hipped roof Solomon Graves House at 45 Elm Street ca. 1795 (MHC# 254) (Photograph No. 8). First floor windows have crown molding lintels whose frieze has a strygil pattern repeated on both main and secondary door surrounds. The secondary door on the west facade has fluted pilasters and wreath-carved capitals. A row of mutules at the cornice line adds to the classical references of the ornament. The main entry surround has an arched fan light (although its leaded glass has been removed) and narrow pilasters.

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The Levi Graves House, 19 Elm Street, ca. 1780 (MHC# 239) has had additions made to all facades visible from the street so that it appears to be a Colonial Revival house, but an early photograph from the 1890s shows that it was a two-and-a-half story, four-square house with a hipped roof, and two interior chimneys. Some time in the 1850s the house was given an Italianate retrimming when the surrounding porch was added along with brackets at the eaves, a bay on the east, a west wing and connected barn. Not long after, the Graves also built tobacco shops and a tobacco barn behind the house. These were lost to fire in the 1940s. The house was again retrimmed, probably in the 1890s in the Colonial Revival style with a Colonial Revival style porch added to the north facade, a two-story ell on the east and a porte-cochere on the west. The latter changes were probably made when Alfred and Anna Graves moved here from their house at 18 Elm Street. Now aluminum sided, the house is in poor condition.

Timothy Graves House, 38 Elm Street, ca. 1790-1800 (MHC# 250) was one of three houses on Elm Street built by the sons of Captain Perez Graves. The two-story, four-square, vinyl-sided house has a gable-on-hip roof and two interior chimneys. Five bays wide and three deep, the substantial house has a shed roof ell on the north or rear facade. The principal door surround has been altered by the addition of a portico roof ca. 1900.

The Deacon Edward Church House, 7 Elm Street, 1777 (MHC# 234), is a very steeply pitched hip-roof, Federal-style house, five bays wide, with a recently erected portico enclosing from view its door surround. The surround was described, however, during a 1989 inventory as being a 20th century alteration. A one-and-a-half story south ell was added in the early 1900s with a side porch.

The Solomon Graves House at 45 Elm Street, ca. 1800, (MHC# 254) (Photograph No. 8) has two fine, Federal-style door

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surrounds, as does its contemporary at 38 Elm Street, although the loss of glazing in the fanlight of the main entry here is considerable. The secondary entry on the west facade, as is customary, is narrower, but its fine trabeated surround with slender pilasters is clearly Adamesque in intention. The clapboard sided house is two stories in height beneath a hipped roof of asphalt shingles. It is five bays wide and an ample five bays in depth.

Greek Revival Period (1820-1850)

Buildings in the Greek Revival style began to appear in the late 1820s in the district. One-and-a-half to two-and-a-half stories in height, they used both end-gable and front-gable roofs and before central heating was introduced, they continued to favor the central chimney. In the case of the Ashley Graves House at 44 Elm Street, ca. 1820 (MHC# 253) what appears to be a conservative stylistic solution, maintaining a center entrance on its five-bay facade but shifting its gable end to the street to select the Greek Revival preference for a pedimented facade, was, in fact, both an architectural solution and the initial step in a progressive agricultural practice. Farmers during this period were centralizing their operations making use of a sideyard for wagons and activities which could quickly enter the barns which lined the yard and the work rooms in the house. In the case of the Ashley Graves House, the main central entry facing the side yard would have continued its function primarily as a social entry, while a secondary entrance in the kitchen ell would have been for work use directly reached from the farmyard. The later Charles Rowe House 65 Elm Street, ca. 1850, (MHC# 265) follow this same arrangement.

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The Greek Revival style dominated this period lasting well into the 1850s, but we will see that the Gothic Revival style made an appearance as well. Of the buildings constructed during the period, several of the houses were moved to new locations on the street, and all have been altered, however, it is possible to state that there were two distinctly different approaches to residential construction at this time. There are those buildings which were built as stylistically articulated houses (and the smaller ones invariably have end gable roofs) and there were those which were speculatively built, were utilitarian in their design, evincing little to no stylistic detail - front-gable roof houses, by and large. Examples of the former one-and-a-half story houses are the Lorenzo P. Dole House at 50 Elm Street, ca. 1850, (MHC# 252) and the Charles Kingsley House at 41 Elm Street, 1857, (MHC# 252). Using the same house form but with less stylistic detail are the Charles Rowe House at 71 Elm Street, ca. 1850, (MHC# 259), and the George and John Fitch House at 27 Elm Street, 1843, (MHC# 244). Two houses in this category which have been so drastically altered that they no longer evidence their stylistic origins are the house at 30 Elm Street, ca. 1840, (MHC# 246) and the Elijah Sampson House at 51 Elm Street, ca. 1850, (MHC# 257). Early photographs show both houses to have been stylistically well articulated as Gothic Revival in the case of 30 Elm Street and as Greek Revival in the case of 51 Elm Street.

Larger in scale than the residences above, the Roswell Hubbard House, 24 Elm Street, ca. 1840, (MHC# 254) is a two-and-a-half story Greek Revival house with an end-gable roof and a center chimney. Its large proportions and broad paneled pilaster cornerboards suggest a date later in the Greek Revival period than the Samuel Graves house at 36 Elm Street of c. 1830. There is a two-story, shed-roof ell on the north. The center entry of the house has a Colonial Revival portico on columns which was added ca. 1900.

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The Samuel Graves-Patrick Whalen House, 36 Elm Street, ca. 1830 (MHC# 249) (Photograph No. 6) was built by Samuel Graves probably before the birth of his son Charles Lemuel Graves in 1847. This is a front-gabled, two-story house whose eaves return fully to create a pediment. A full-width porch encircles much of the main block of the house, its scroll work piers and frieze suggest it may have been added in the 1850s making the house transitional to the Italianate style. Comparison with a Howes Brothers photograph of the house ca. 1909 shows that there were three bays on the second story of the main facade rather than just the current two. The wide entablature at the cornice line is Greek Revival while the sequence of ells and extensions to the north reflect the farming practices of mid-19th century which called for specialized work spaces. This is a well-preserved house which was stylistically modest at the time it was built.

The Ashley Graves House, 44 Elm Street, ca. 1840, (MHC# 253) is one of a number of Greek Revival houses on Elm Street oriented not to the street, but to its sideyard. Two-and-a-half stories in height the house has an end-gable roof which has full eaves returns to form a shallow pediment. The main block of the house is five bays wide and two bays deep and there is a single story shed roof porch on the first floor of the west facade which has been partially enclosed by a single bay. A two-story ell extends for four bays on the north facade of the house.

The Lorenzo P. Dole House, 50 Elm Street, ca. 1850 (MHC# 256) is similarly oriented to its sideyard rather than to the street. It is a one-and-a-half story house with an end-gable roof and a central chimney. The central door surround on the west facade is trabeated with a full entablature and broad pilasters framing full length sidelights. Five bays wide, the house has a single-story, screened porch on the south or street facade and a one-story ell and attached two-bay garage on the north facade. Dole was listed on the census of 1855 as a carpenter, so he may have actually built this house himself.

The John T. Fitch House, 27 Elm Street, 1843, (MHC# 244) is known in town for its unusually early plank or pre-balloon frame form of construction. In this construction, rather than using posts and beams to construct the framework, standard dimension lumber joined by nails were attached to sills and plates, saving lumber and time. Fitch was active as a farmer, entrepreneur and builder so it is probable that he was responsible for adopting the plank construction technique. Plank or balloon framing didn't become popular until after 1850 having spread from the Middle West to the East, so this is a particularly early example. The house in early photographs shows a standing-seam tin roof with two interior chimneys. The original door surround with finely carved corner blocks remains, a Greek Revival feature. Sash was 2/2 in the ca. 1900 depiction and the livestock barn on the south side of the house was in place. The house is now vinyl-sided.

The Charles E. Kingsley House, 41 Elm Street, 1857, (MHC# 252) was built similarly to the Lorenzo P. Dole House at 50 Elm Street and the Ashley Graves House at 44 Elm Street with its gable end to the street and its entry on the west facade. Here too the shingled house is one-and-a-half stories in height and there is a single, end chimney. The door surround is a simple plane frame as are the window surrounds. A wide frieze is a Greek Revival feature. A pedimented portico with lattice-work gable was added perhaps in the 1930s. A Howes Brothers photograph of ca. 1900 shows that the house at that time, had a center chimney and 6/6 sash. Rather than the existing 1930s portico, the main entry was a trabeated Greek Revival door surround with wide pilasters, well-defined cornerboards and frieze at the entablature level. There were two barns to the south of the house. Attached now to the house is a single-story ell which formerly was a garage at 38 Elm Street moved and attached to the main block of the house to create a two-family unit.

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The Elijah N. Sampson House 51 Elm Street, ca. 1850 (MHC# 257) has been so seriously altered that its Greek Revival origins are no longer visible. The one-and-a-half story, end-gable house was moved to its current location from the corner of the lot of the Graves-Lowell House at 18 Elm Street probably ca. 1930. The original door surround with full length sidelights has been replaced, as have the two flanking windows at each side of the central door. The latter were removed and replaced with single, prefabricated, bay-window units from the 1960s. According to the census of 1855 Elijah Sampson was a carpenter and a trader so may have constructed the house himself.

The Charles Rowe House, 71 Elm Street, ca. 1840, (MHC# 269) follows the same plan and elevation as the Whalen House at 65 Elm Street which is approximately ten years later, although proportions are somewhat larger and details are more rudimentary. For instance the eaves are boxed and make returns, but there is no molding and the boxing is thin. The entry surround is now obscured by a hip roof enclosed porch, but an early photograph shows that it was actually a tall, late Federal-style door surround and that the house had a wide frieze. There were two interior roof ridge chimneys with artful brickwork. The combination of *retardataire* door surround, trim and simple plan and elevation make this a good example of mid-century vernacular architecture as a response to a rural community's need for economical housing.

Examples of the utilitarian, speculatively-built or tenement houses are the three Fitch Brothers Houses at 68, 70 and 72 Elm Street, ca. 1850 (MHC#s 267, 268, 270) (Photograph No. 12) nearly identical houses which are among the first side-hall plan houses built on Elm Street. They follow the front-gable, three-bay facades of the Greek Revival form, but have slight proportions, no ornament, and were built with no boxed eaves or eaves returns. Trim is flat stock around windows and doors, and the houses sit on low brick foundations. There is one interior stove chimney and ells were added to the rear of the houses as the functions of the occupants required. Sash was originally 6/6 but has been altered in all three. Constructed to house laborers rather than for use as farmhouses, their entries were on the street with little or no provision for a side yard. The least altered of the three is 72 Elm Street. Three bays wide and three bays deep, the simply constructed house has no eaves returns, flat stock window and door trim and a single interior chimney. There is a single story ell on the north and a garage and large tobacco barn adjacent. The house at 70 Elm Street has had a glassed-in porch added across its entry facade, and asphalt shingle siding was recently removed and clapboards restored. There is a single-story kitchen ell on the north and a small studio ca. 1990 as outbuilding. At 68 Elm Street, the house has recently had porch glass removed leaving the utilitarian house closer to its origins.

BARNs AND OUTBUILDINGS

While there may be livestock and hay barns dating from the Greek Revival period in the district, it is difficult to date them without structural analysis. The livestock barn at The Deacon Edward Church House, 7 Elm Street, 1777 (MHC# 234) is perhaps an example, dating ca. 1850. It is a New England style, side-hill barn with its entry on the gable end, above which is a long, multi-light transom. The vertically-sided barn has a slate roof above boxed eaves, wide frieze and moderately-sized corner posts.

The front-gabled barn at 27 Elm Street dating ca. 1840 has vertical siding and a multi-light transom over its main doors. The slate-roofed, New England style barn has a single-story side ell.

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The New England style livestock barn at 65 Elm Street ca. 1860 has a transom light over its hinged, double doors. A side-aisle barn, it is vertically sided.

One of the barns at a Fitch Brothers House, 27 Elm Street ca. 1850 (MHC# 244) was built near the time of the construction of the house in 1843 as New England style barn.

Gothic Revival (1830-1850)

The Gothic Revival style was better represented on Elm Street in the 1850s than one would surmise today. It was a style that was suited to the small cottage form of house favored by small-scale farmers with most ornament confined to the barge boards at the eaves and scroll work on the porch railings and supports. The result was a building whose cost was modest but which was both picturesque and up-to-date stylistically. Long-term upkeep was a drawback to the style, however, as repair and replacement of the ornamental woodwork was often deferred and the decoration eventually lost. Today, the few surviving examples of the style are fairly well shorn of their distinctive gothic woodwork.

The John T. Fitch House, 30 Elm Street, ca. 1855 (MHC# 246) exemplifies the process of alteration sustained by so many of the houses of Elm Street, and by Gothic Revival houses in particular. Now a-stylistic, the one-and-a-half story house has a shallow-pitched, end-gable roof and is three bays wide and two deep for a very simple elevation. At the time the Howes Brothers first photographed the house ca. 1900, however, it was a lively Gothic Revival with a pair of entry doors for a six bay facade, preceded by a porch. The cornice of the porch was ornamented by jigsaw cut scallops and openwork. Sash was 6/6 and the roof was standing seam metal.

Italianate and High Victorian Gothic (1840-1880)

Unlike the Main Street and Upper Main Street historic districts in Hatfield, the Elm Street district is not notable for its well-preserved Italianate style houses. Rather, this period is characterized by several modest examples of the Italianate and an outstanding example of the High Victorian Gothic.

Three large, frame farm houses were constructed during this period. The Silas White-L. S. Dyer House, 28 Elm Street, 1861, (MHC# 245) was built on the site of the White Tavern, a Georgian house which was moved to the rear of the lot. The tavern was moved and the Dyer house constructed by John T. Fitch who was extremely active building on Elm Street in the middle decades of the 19th century. As was the case with several other houses, the orientation of the house was to its side yard rather than the street. Two-and-a-half stories in height, the house has an end-gable roof whose eaves return to form a street-side pediment. The principal elevation is five bays wide, the center bay on both east and west facades projects to form symmetrical gabled pavilions, an Italianate elevation which aimed ultimately to suggest the villas of Palladio from the 16th century. A first floor bay, central portico and a single-story ell on the north facade are later additions. As originally constructed, Howes Brothers photographs show the house had an Italianate style verandah on three sides. In the early 1900s alterations to the house were made in the Colonial Revival style. A wrap-around porch, now gone, once made this one of the more elegant houses on Elm Street. It is artificially sided.

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The Francis Dunihin House at 62 Elm Street, ca. 1860. (MHC# 263) is also a two-and-a-half-story house, now with a front-gable roof and full-width porch. Paired brackets at the eaves, arched gable windows, and the elaborately ornamented, open-work porch piers make this an early example on Elm Street of the Italianate style. Dunihin was a carpenter and may have built the house himself. It is now asphalt shingle sided.

The Austin Ables House, 52 Elm Street, ca. 1830 and 1854. (MHC# 258) has had a checkered construction history. The west ell began as a small shoemaker's shop operated by Henry Childs located on Prospect Street. About 1850-54 it was moved to its present site by Austin Abels to serve as his house. He and his wife Aleatha Jones lived in the small converted shop while they built the two-and-a-half story section of the house on its east side. The ell is a single story and its fenestration has been altered. It has a two-bay facade on the south composed of paired, 6/6 sash windows. The west facade has a side door with a pair of 1/1 windows adjacent to it. The main block of the house, is a very simple, vinyl-sided Italianate, two-and-a-half stories in height, five bays wide, and two deep. The house has an end-gable, slate-covered roof and two interior chimneys whose ornamental brickwork indicate its Italianate aspirations. Now altered, the full-width porch supports are Colonial Revival Doric columns, and the balustrade is a later addition. There is a one-story ell on the north which is two bays deep. The Thomas and Bridget Whalen House, 65 Elm Street, ca. 1862. (MHC# 265) was built by the Whalens shortly after Thomas's purchase of the land in 1862. It follows the pattern established on Elm Street during the Greek Revival period in which the house is oriented to its side yard, gable end to the street. The Whalen House is more elaborate with boxed eaves with returns, a full width entry porch which has been partially enclosed and 6/6 sash. There is a one-story kitchen ell on the south followed by a hipped roof garage. In 1905 a Howes Brothers photograph shows a barn in place of the garage and fruit trees around the yard.

The Alfred Howard Graves House, 18 Elm Street, 1868 (MHC# 240) (Photograph No. 4) is High Victorian Gothic in style, and the only developed example of the style in Hatfield. The first masonry house on Elm Street, it is a brick building, two-and-a-half stories in height with a steeply pitched, floral-patterned, slate roof. The house has an L-shaped plan with a three-and-a-half story tower topped by mansard roof at the junction of the L. Ornament is elaborate from scroll-cut barge boards with king-post trusses to picturesque porch balustrades and openwork brackets. Windows are paired lancet-arched sash beneath a stone, drip-mold lintel. A livestock barn on the north west side of the house is contemporary with the house and is also High Victorian Gothic in design. This may well have been an architect-designed farm, and if so, would have been the first in the district, although the name of a designer has not been suggested.

Queen Anne and Colonial Revival (1880-1910)

The Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles were the most common architectural styles of this period and they appear, with one or two exceptions, in very modest form along Elm Street. Their simple vernacular appearance is explained, at least in part, by the fact that from 1870 new development on the street was almost exclusively that of small-scale farmers, farm laborers, factory workers, drivers, and small business owners.

With the Queen Anne style the L-shaped plan began to appear in greater numbers. In general, this plan called for a front-gabled section of the house, one-and-a-half stories to two stories in height, to which was attached at a right angle, an end-

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gable wing of one-and-a-half stories. This is a modification of the side-hall plan Greek Revival, which allowed more interesting interior space, often provided for a porch which was a recreational space, and in some cases provided an informal entry through the wing. Good examples of this new form are the Mulany-Malinowski house at 56 Elm Street ca. 1900 (MHC# 260), the two-and-a-half story version at 132 Elm Street, ca. 1890-1900, (MHC# 288) (Photograph No. 10), and the Pitchko House at 69 Elm Street, ca. 1900, (MHC# 266). Although it follows the new L-shaped plan, the Queen Anne house at 57 Elm Street, ca. 1910, (MHC# 261) is unique in the district because it is constructed in the pressed concrete blocks which brought masonry houses into reach of the less affluent. Cast stone lintels are above 2/2 sash. The steeply pitched roof, through-cornice bay roof and stained glass stair window offer more ornament than most of its contemporaries.

The Colonial Revival style on Elm Street is signaled by use of the hipped roof. The best example of the style is the vinyl-sided Benjamin Maltby Warner House, 23 Elm Street, 1898, (MHC# 241)) which includes a wrap-around porch on fluted posts, a porte-cochere extending from the west facade supported by Doric columns. First floor window lintels were molded but are now cut off by the siding. The house has a pyramidal hipped roof whose eaves have a wide overhang signaling the late date of the house, and a center hipped roof dormer containing diamond pane sash. Ella Fitch, whose father was the farmer-builder George Fitch, married Benjamin Warner and they built this house on the site of a house owned and occupied by both Fitch brothers. The main block of the house is relatively simple. It is two-and-a-half stories in height with a hipped roof. What is interesting about the house is that it is only two bays wide, the first floor having a large entrance and a single window. Sash is 1/1 and the scale of the windows is large so that the house was relatively well-lit on the interior despite the few bays. A two-story bay is attached to the south west corner of the main block.

Much more austere in design is the Karakula House at 82 Elm Street, ca. 1904 (MHC# 275) with a truncated hip roof and porch on Doric columns. The artificial shingle-sided house has minimal door and window surrounds, and is two stories in height with no added dormers. The Bascom House at 1 Elm Street, ca. 1910, (MHC# 233) constructed as a two-family house, although it has the appearance of a single-family residence, expands the main two-and-a-half story block of the house under a hip roof to include a two-story bay on the east. A wrap-around porch supported by Doric columns gives the house its strongest stylistic determination. A two-story bay also embellishes the well-preserved Colonial Revival John Skarzynski House at 48 Elm Street, ca. 1910, (MHC# 255) which has a full-width porch across its street facade. The hipped roof could be interrupted by jerkin head dormers as is the case with the one-and-a-half story Kielbowicz House, 85 Elm Street, ca. 1900 (MHC# 277). Or the whole could be further simplified to be used for a business and residence combination as at the Boyle General Store, 86 Elm Street, ca. 1910, (MHC# 232).

The Mullany-Malinowski House, 56 Elm Street, ca. 1900, (MHC#260) is a late Queen Anne style cottage which is two stories in height with a one-story wing to form an L-plan. A screened porch on Queen Anne turned posts fills the angle of the two sections of the house. The two story section has a front-gabled roof and is two bays wide. The main entry is placed in the single story section. This is a common, simple plan repeated on nearly every town in western Massachusetts. Its popularity is explained by the fact it offered a simple economical plan, a light interior, a porch for summer enjoyment and could be ornamented as much or as little as the budget allowed.

The house at 132 Elm, ca. 1890-1910, (MHC# 288) is a two-and-a-half story, Queen Anne style building in good condition. Only two bays wide under a front-gabled roof, the house has a wrap-around porch on Queen Anne style turned supports.

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While window and door surrounds are stock trim, there is a one-and-a-half-story wing on the east which adds complexity to the plan and elevation which was favored by the Queen Anne style.

A slight variation on this plan is found in the Pitchko House at 69 Elm Street, ca. 1880, (MHC# 266) Queen Anne. One-and-a-half stories in height, the house is front-gabled and sits on high brick foundations. With its main entry on a now glassed-in porch, door surround details are not visible, however, the slate roof tops a wide frieze and broad corner boards. The house has a single-story ell on the south with a Queen Anne style porch with turned supports.

The John and Agnes Kosior House, 84 Elm Street, ca. 1906, (MHC# 276) a good 45 years after the Fitch brothers were building their utilitarian speculation houses, repeats their basic design with few changes. The house is a Queen Anne cottage being one-and-a-half stories and three bays wide under a front-gabled metal roof. Eaves make returns and there is a one-story bay on the west and a transverse gable ell on the east to add variety to the elevation house suggesting its builders were thinking in a late Queen Anne manner. An added porch hides the entry surround and there is little other ornament to the house.

The John Skarzynski House, 48 Elm Street, ca. 1918, (MHC# 255) is one of the most typical designs of the Colonial Revival style found throughout New England. It is two-and-a-half stories in height with a hipped roof on which is a central hipped dormer. Set on high brick foundations the house is clapboard sided on the first floor and shingled on the second. The siding change added to the visual interest of the building while keeping its lines clean and modern. The house had a widely overhanging roof line which is repeated on the full width porch across the first floor of the house's street facade. There is a bay on the southwest corner of the house and a through-cornice brick chimney on the east, both of which contribute to the spare but varied exterior.

The John and Margaret Karakula House at 82 Elm Street, ca. 1903, (MHC# 275) is a standard Colonial Revival, hipped-roof house. Almost a-stylistic due to its simplicity, it has, however a full width porch on Doric columns which suggests its origins. Originally built as a single family, the asphalt shingle sided house is now being used as a three-family house.

The Mike Boyle Store at 86 Elm Street, ca. 1900, (MHC# 278) was constructed as a store on the first floor and residence on the second. A simplified version of the Colonial Revival house at 48 Elm Street, it is two-and-a-half stories in height, sits on concrete foundations, and has a central dormer on its hipped roof. Similarly sided in two-tones of asphalt shingles below and tarpaper shingles above, the building as a store is more utilitarian and boxy in plan and elevation. The street facade is three bays wide with paired 1/1 sash flanking the simply enframed central door surround. There is a shed roof portico over the door.

The J. Watoszn House at 90 Elm Street, ca. 1905, (MHC# 280) is good example of the a-stylistic construction of the early 1900s favored for tenements and small-scale farmhouses. The two-and-a-half story house is two bays wide and has a single-story porch on its street facade which has been enclosed. Vinyl sided, the house sits on brick foundations and has 1/1 replacement windows.

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BARNs AND WAREHOUSES

The Whalen-Bayuk-Meyers and Mendelson Tobacco shop at 67 Elm Street, 1920s (no MHC#) is a three-and-a-half story building with a front-gable roof. The main block of the building is clapboard sided, and it has a single story brick stripping shed across the street facade. There are wings on each side connected on the east to a brick factory, and containing a loading dock on the west. After Meyers and Mendelson took over the Bayuk tobacco company before World War II, they made the large brick addition to the original tobacco building. There is a detached, multi-vehicle, pressed-concrete-block garage on the west.

As farmers converted acreage to tobacco use, additional tobacco barns were constructed, some in the nearby meadows and others near their farm center. An example of the latter are the tobacco barns at 103 Elm Street, ca. 1930 (no MHC#). Constructed on a 15-foot module, called a bent, which was the distance between the concrete or stone footings. These barns range generally between eight and ten bents in length. They have vertical siding that is hinged on one side and provided with hooks and eyes on the other, to allow ventilation after harvest. When they have not been replaced with asphalt shingles, roofs are tin or slate. Entries are at each of the ends of the barn to allow vehicles to drive through and they are set close to the field access roads.

Bungalow Style (1910-1940)

At the turn of the century and for the next five decades, there was a proliferation of historical revival styles applied to buildings across the country. Colonial Revival continued, Tudor Revival, Renaissance Revival, Federal Revival, Craftsman, and Neo-colonial among them. A new house form, the bungalow, was also introduced and it became one of the most popular house forms of all time for its economy and livability. The bungalow, said to have come from India, was in its pure form, a single story, end-gable house whose roof extends on the main facade to create a deep, open porch. The roof eaves extended on exposed rafters and purlins to provide additional shade for the house. In the United States the bungalow was given dormers and bays to add space; the porch was enclosed to add space and to weatherize the house; and different ornament was applied to it to suggest everything from a Swiss Chalet or Japanese teahouse to an adobe house of the southwest. In Hatfield on Elm Street the bungalow was a perfect solution to the need for relatively small scale, economical housing which could accommodate new appliances for modern living. One of the least altered examples of the style is the house at 88 Elm Street, ca. 1925, (MHC# 279). The house is one-and-a-half stories in height, has an end-gable roof which extends on the main facade to form a glass-enclosed porch. The house sits on pressed concrete foundations, and is three bays wide and three bays deep for a nearly square plan. The addition of a shed roof bay on the west with exposed purlins gives the house a Craftsman style as does the use of mixed exterior materials with shingles on the first floor and clapboards on the second. There is a gabled dormer centered on the roof.

Two very similar bungalow houses which exhibit the most common alterations are found at 91 and 93 Elm Street, ca. 1930, (MHC#s 281, 282). Set on brick foundations both have had their bungalow porches enclosed with sash which may have given the owners more mosquito and frost-free space, but altered the original intention of the bungalow which was to provide a cool transitional room between the indoors and outdoors in a warm climate. At 91 Elm Street the aluminum-

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sided bungalow has four-part windows flanking the center door and its porch is glazed with 3/1 sash which is repeated on its center dormer. Each house expanded and brought light into its second floor with a large front-gabled dormer.

The Stenglein House at 11 Elm Street, 1929, (MHC# 235) offers a slight variation on the bungalow with a hipped roof rather than the end-gable. A hipped roof bungalow often made the assumption that the shallow porch would be enclosed and provided the optimal amount of space for the front rooms. One-and-a-half stories in height, the house has a centered, hipped-roof dormer. Technically no longer a bungalow, it nevertheless developed from the form.

The same form was used at 34 Elm Street, ca. 1920 (MHC# 248). Here the hipped roof has dormers on three facades to provide even more space on the second floor. The center of a pickle factory, the yard was filled with vats and tubs, had fertilizer and vegetable storage barns from the 1920s-the early 1980s. The property sustained three fires over the five decades that pickles were produced here.

Typical of the residential buildings constructed on Elm Street during this period are the Sophie Gnatek House, 40 Elm Street, ca. 1920, (MHC# 251); the Pete Novak House, 81 Elm Street, ca. 1920, (MHC# 274) and the house at 55 Elm Street, ca. 1920 (MHC# 259). Each of the houses is a-stylistic. While the forms are the usual one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half stories, front-gabled and have enclosed porches, they are almost completely without stylistic definition. Stock window and door surrounds, little to no trim and often artificially sided, these houses are representative of the houses constructed and occupied by immigrants to the town from central and eastern Europe. As farmhouses, their purpose was to be economical, practical, to fit within the community's standards for appearance and setback, but they were a complement to the function of the farm rather than its centerpiece.

Neo-colonial (1920-1945)

RESIDENCE

The Neo-colonial style had very little impact on Elm Street, but one example is particularly well-designed. The Gordon Woodward House, 8 Elm Street, ca. 1930 (MHC# 237) has a high gambrel roof with dormers in both pitches which creates a two-and-a-half story house. A column supported porch on the street facade carries the Neo-colonial theme which is repeated on the hipped-roof garage.

BARNs AND OUTBUILDINGS 1920-1950

Tobacco barns in the district continued to be added and it is probably from this era that the largest number date. The six on the field access road south of Elm Street are exemplary with their regular eight to ten bent construction, hinged vertical siding and roofs which vary from slate to asphalt or tin. The entries are located, new England barn-style, in the gable ends. (Photograph No. 7)

The General Cigar Tobacco Company warehouse and shop at 129 Elm Street ca. 1930 (no MHC#) (Photograph No. 9) follows the large scale of the Meyers and Mendelson Tobacco Shop 67 Elm Street, but there have been fewer additions

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made to it. The building, set close to the street, is a tall, two-and-a-half stories in height under a front-gable, gambrel roof. High brick foundations have windows to light the basement-level tobacco cellars where higher humidity kept the leaves soft for easy stripping. A single-story, brick stripping shed extends across the street facade. The building is eight bays long interrupted at the end by a transverse gable. A single-story wing on the west is for entry.

Market gardening gave rise to the Rosoff pickle factory at 34 Elm Street ca. 1915 (MHC# 248). The multiple-bay, single-story building has a tin roof and novelty siding and appears to follow the tobacco barn bent module of 15' per bent set on stone footings.

At 12 Elm Street, (no MHC#) is the largest cluster of varied outbuildings in the district, being the location of a lumber company established in 1935-1936. An existing Stick Style carriage house, visible from the street ca. 1860 (no MHC#) was converted to business use, an open-sided equipment shed, ca. 1935 (no MHC#); tobacco barn ca. 1935 (no MHC#), a front-gabled storage barn ca. 1935 (no MHC#); a novelty- and vertically-sided barn attached to an office, ca. 1935 (no MHC#), a board and batten sided barn, ca. 1935 (no MHC#) are utilitarian and contribute to the character of the district.

Archaeological Description

The Elm Street Historic District is located in an area where five prehistoric archaeological sites have been documented and where a high potential exists for additional sites to be found. Twelve prehistoric sites have been recorded in the general area (within one mile) of the district. Documented sites are located on the floodplains and adjacent terraces of the Mill and Connecticut Rivers. Most sites lack interpretative information beyond locational characteristics. Information from two sites indicate at least one site is a small campsite and occupational periods extend from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland Periods. During the Contact Period, the Hatfield locale was inhabited by the Capawonks, a subgroup of the Norwottucks. A rumored Native American settlement from this period is reported between Elm Street and the Connecticut River. Elm Street is also reported as a Native American transportation corridor including a trail located parallel with the Connecticut River. In 1657, colonial settlers purchased 157 acres of the Capawonk Meadows in what is now Hatfield and the Elm Street District from Native Americans.

The physical characteristics of the district are favorable for many types of prehistoric sites. The Elm Street Historic District is located in the southeastern portion of town including upland plain and floodplain within its boundaries. Most areas of the district are level to moderately sloped, well drained and lie within 1000 feet of the Mill River, Connecticut River or their floodplains. Given the high range of ecological diversity within close proximity (rugged uplands to the west to lowland bogs and river channels within the district and to the south), this portion of Hatfield would have been extremely attractive to Native people for both settlement and resource gathering activities. While comprehensive archaeological surveys are lacking for the Hatfield area, surveys in the town of Hadley on the eastern side of the Connecticut River, opposite Hatfield, can be used as a basis for projecting site densities in the Hatfield locale. In that study, Dincauze (1978) identified 73 sites in that town with the highest site densities in the vicinity of the Connecticut River tributaries. I Hatfield this pattern may be repeated in the Elm Street Historic District area where the Mill River and the Connecticut River converge. Recent collections research in the general area (Johnson 1985) has added considerable cultural and temporal specificity to known sites in the Hatfield and Hadley locale. Collections research indicates that type artifacts diagnostic of the Late Archaic and

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Woodland, especially Late Woodland Periods are the most frequently represented on sites in the town. Sites belonging to the Middle Archaic Period have also been recorded. Given known archaeological information and locational characteristics for the area, the presence of prehistoric sites is documented in the district and a high potential exists for additional sites to be found.

There is also a high potential for locating significant historic archaeological remains within the district. The Elm Street corridor was originally laid out as common land and settled later than the Main Street area. The original settler of the district area was Edward Church who in 1677 settled the site of 7 Elm Street now occupied by the Deacon Edward Church House (ca. 1770). Lots along both sides of Elm Street were laid out in 1683. Structural remains of homesteads, outbuildings and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may survive from 17th century settlement that occurred in the district but is not extant today. Structural evidence might also survive at 4 Elm Street from the Hubbard Inn and Store (1678) and the John Graves Malt House (1693) located on Elm Street west of its junction with Prospect Street. Most early settlement during the 17th and 18th centuries should be concentrated in the eastern portion of the district. While some 18th century residences are extant in the district, several more should survive as archaeological resources. The 1794 map of the area shows 15 houses, not all necessarily dated to pre-1700, on the east end of the Hill and three others further west. Documented 18th century sites in the district include the Church House, originally located on the south side of Elm Street just west of the Mill River Bridge, the Ebenezer Fitch residence at the site of 23 Elm Street and the Elihu White house and tavern moved to the rear of the lot at 28 Elm Street. Archaeological evidence of 18th century industrial sites, including survivals from a 1735 linseed oil mill on the Running Gutter, may also exist in the district, however, agriculture remained the town's main economic activity throughout the period. During the first quarter of the 19th century most settlement was still concentrated at the eastern end of Elm Street but quickly spread to the western portions of the district. Structural remains from farmsteads including residences and outbuildings should exist throughout most of the district. In the early 19th century (1800-1810), Daniel Well's History of Hatfield discusses 19 houses on Elm Street of which 7 remain today. Potential sites of 19th century residences in the district include a house no longer extant at 23 Elm Street and the Marshall Hubbard House at 12 Elm Street, a large farmhouse lost to fire. Archaeological evidence of residential housing not directly associated with farms (tenement or boarding houses) and industrial/manufacturing structures (blacksmith, broom, hat, shoe and tobacco processing shops) should also be present. Structural remains of small residential cottages, common in the 19th century, may also exist. Archaeological evidence of the Hill Primary School originally located on Elm Street may also survive in the district. Archaeological survivals of 19th century outbuildings in the district may include livestock, hay and carriage barns, manufacturing shops and structures related to tobacco cultivation and processing. Archaeological evidence of occupational related features should also survive, especially with farms and farm related residences. Housing built for laborers often included little or no provisions for a yard indicating a reduced potential for domestic/subsistence activities outside the home. Archaeological survivals from 20th century residential, industrial, manufacturing, transportation and agricultural related activities should also exist in the district. Several late 19th /early 20th century businesses no longer extant were located on Elm Street. The Kielbowicz Scrap Paper Company operated from a shop or warehouse (now gone) behind a house at 85 Elm Street (ca. 1900). An early 20th century ice company operated at the Roswell Hubbard House (ca. 1820) at 24 Elm Street. Archaeological evidence from a trolley service that ran on Elm Street from 1900 to 1924 may also survive. Agricultural related outbuildings, especially tobacco related structures should continue as a common resource type throughout the period.

(end)

Elm Street HD

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Hampshire, MA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1740-1950

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

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8. Statement of Significance

The Elm Street Historic District in Hatfield Massachusetts is historically significant as the Capawonk Meadows, land bought from the Capawonk tribe of native Americans and laid out by the Proprietors in 1665 as common land and settled from 1677. The alluvial soil on this north bank of the Connecticut River has been steadily and continuously farmed since 1665. From its settlement and early development in the 1670s and 1680s as a linear street village by English settlers, Elm Street district has been home to and farmed by successive groups of immigrants who progressed through the remarkably successful periods of cattle fattening, raising of broom corn, tobacco, and market garden vegetables. Emancipated slaves lived on Elm Street at the end of the 18th century, followed by large numbers of Irish and Canadians in the 1860s, and the largest groups of all from the 1890s, the Polish and Germans. With the exception of African-Americans, descendants and representatives of all the immigrant groups continue to populate the district today.

The district is architecturally significant for the mix of high style and vernacular housing together with outbuildings and warehouses that characterize an agricultural town in which large and small scale farmers and laborers live side-by-side at the margins of an extensive field system. Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival style houses, bungalows and small tenement houses without stylistic definition are represented in the district. They are post and beam, plank and balloon frame in construction. The Elm Street Historic District is of local significance and has integrity of setting, location, materials, feeling and association.

Contact Period (1500-1630)

Native American Settlement Pattern

Native Americans during the Contact Period lived in five primary regional cores along the Connecticut River, one of which, the most active and populated, included Hatfield. The Hatfield regional core extended from the Holyoke Range north to Mount Toby and Sugarloaf Mountain and was occupied by a group known as the Norwottucks. According to the Massachusetts Historical Commission's Historic and Archaeological Resources of the Connecticut Valley of 1984, Norwottucks were a semi-permanent group meaning that their movements were seasonal and within a relatively narrow radius. The Norwottucks moved inland from the river in the spring and summer to cultivate fields of squash and corn, gather berries, herbs, plants and nuts, then returned to the river during the winter months where they primarily lived on the stored foods, supplemented by fish and game. In order to make these moves relatively easily, the Norwottucks are thought to have lived in light-weight, portable structures made of a pole framework in round or rectangular shape covered with mats or bark. Once set up, the houses had a central fire pit dug on the interior for cooking and warmth.

No native sites have been identified from this period in the district, but it is believed that a subgroup of the Norwottucks, the Capawonks lived on the fertile alluvial land between Elm Street and the Connecticut River. Although the title of this period suggests that there was substantial contact between the native Americans and Europeans in the Connecticut River valley, it is misleading. Contact was minimal and indirect at best, and it was not until the subsequent period that sustained contact - principally through trading fur, meat and agricultural produce - took place. That the Connecticut Valley groups

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were aware of the English presence in the Bay Colony is certain, and that it was even welcomed among some groups is suggested by the fact that in 1631 representatives of at least one of the core groups from the Connecticut River valley visited Boston and Plymouth to describe the valley's resources and to entice settlers who would, they believed, provide protection against the Pequots, from further south in the Connecticut River valley, with whom they had been at war.

Transportation Routes

If economic and social contact during this period was not as influential for the valley's eventual development as it was in the eastern part of the colony, the impact made by the Norwottucks on the development in the region of transportation routes was important. In addition to their moves inland along established paths for the summer months, the native core groups established and traveled along a north-south trail which ran parallel to the Connecticut River as they traded among themselves, hunted and fished. Elm Street was a portion of this early native American corridor which ran from Northampton, along what is now Elm Street, and turned north along Prospect Street at the fording point across the Mill River to the Great Pond, and continued from Straits Road to Deerfield. These well-chosen routes were to be adopted, maintained and improved by the English settlers during the Colonial Period.

Plantation Period (1620-1675)

Settlement Patterns

The English arrived in the region in 1636 when they settled Springfield; then from the 1650s as the next generation needed additional land to live and farm on, they began moving north in the valley. About 1656 Springfield residents settled Northampton and the following year the Northampton Planters, as they were known, extended their settlement north and east by buying 157 acres of the Capawonk Meadows in what is now Hatfield, from native Americans for fifty shillings. The Capawonk Meadows are the lands lying between the northeast corner of Northampton and the Mill River, which was known as Capawonk Brook at the time and contains the Elm Street district. The meadows along the Capawonk Brook and the Connecticut River were aptly named and valuable to settlers for their grassy fertility and for the fact that they had been cleared of trees already by the Capawonks.

It is interesting to note that, by and large, settlers moving north in the valley were extending the river valley community, rather than introducing new families from outside the region, and this made for strong links among the founding families in neighboring communities. Within a few years, in 1659, the first settlers from Hartford and Wethersfield, Connecticut arrived in Hadley to take up allotments in the New Plantations, and the following year a few landed on the west side of the Connecticut River in what was to become Hatfield. The Hadley Proprietors laid out lots to expand into the Hatfield area in 1661 along both sides of what was to become Main Street. Then in 1663 the Proprietors bought the Capawonk Meadows from the Northampton Planters and established the meadows as common land for their expanded settlement. But those settlers on the north and west banks of the Connecticut River were clearly at a disadvantage to the ones on the south side, as they had to cross the river to attend the meeting house, often in dangerous weather. At first they began to hold meetings on the Hatfield side which established a governing framework. Then they petitioned to become a separate

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parish, and in 1670 Hatfield, including the Capawonk Meadows, was granted that status. From the Plantation Period, shared family ties, land and farming conditions kept the two communities close for generations, however.

The Connecticut River flows south between Hatfield and Hadley, with Hatfield on the west bank and Hadley on the east, until the river makes an abrupt turn to the west. Hatfield's main street (today divided into three sections: Main, Maple, and Elm Streets) was laid out as a single road between 1660 and 1665 to run parallel to the river, following its westward turn. The Hadley Proprietors carefully took into consideration the soil and topography of the area when they laid out the extension of their settlement. They placed the homelots along each side of Main Street where the land was most level and fertile, and designated the more hilly, varied soil of the land west of the Capawonk Brook as common land for meadow use. Consequently, the area on both sides of Elm Street, designated as common land, was not settled as early as that along Main Street. The Capawonk Meadows included the alluvial plain along the river, but most of the acreage was upland plains mixed with wetlands, and according to Daniel Wells' *History of Hatfield* had no more than 275 workable acres. With the exception of the land just north and south of Elm Street, which was alluvial floodplain, this was a discontinuous landscape. Upland plains were not as valuable as flood plains because they required considerably more work leveling, draining and keeping them cleared of stones to become fruitful agricultural land.

Since the 17th century, so much of the upland plain has been leveled and drained that we do not experience its topography as did the first settlers, but the area of this district was known into the 19th century as "the Hill", and Elm Street was "the Hill Road" beginning at the corner of Elm and Prospect Streets. (Photograph No. 1)

Colonial Period (1675-1775)

Town History and Development

Elm Street did not remain strictly undivided common land much beyond the Plantation Period. The first settler would appear to have been here in 1677, Edward Church (site of 7 Elm Street, Deacon Edward Church House, ca. 1770, MHC# 234) followed by Samuel Foote who bought a parcel of common meadow land in 1682. As new settlers arrived, the need to add homelots to the town grew, and on April 3, 1683, residents voted to lay out two rows of lots at each side of the road to Northampton. With this vote, settlement of the Hill along what was to become Elm Street was begun in an organized fashion. In the plan specified by the town, the road width was fixed at 8 rods, and the lots were each 16 rods wide. This plan continued the linear street settlement pattern established for both Hadley and Hatfield, one which was consistently followed in the region.

Although lots were taken up randomly, the layout began on the west side of the brook beginning with the burial ground, followed by John Hubbard's lot (4 Elm Street). Hubbard's lot was granted in 1683, his house (site of 4 Elm Street, Hubbard Tavern) (Photograph No. 1) is thought to have been the second erected on the hill. Fourteen lots were taken up between 1683 and 1700, and they were generally clustered near the east end of the street. Only three of them were re-granted when their owners did not build, but those three were taken by second owners within one to five years. Samuel

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Footnote who did not occupy the parcel he bought in 1682, took a second one in 1698 further west, and he was followed on his first choice lot by Samuel Partridge who came to Hatfield from Hadley in 1687. Neither house remains, but Samuel's grandson Oliver built on the same lot the Oliver Partridge House, 15 Elm Street, ca. 1740, (MHC# 236). (Photograph No. 2)

Construction of these first houses on the Hill Road at a small distance from the center was, however, made precarious because it took place after the onset of King Philip's War in 1675, and homes outside the immediate Main Street core were more difficult to defend. It would appear that the settlers of Hatfield and the native Americans who traded with them had had fairly amicable relations up to that point. There is mention of some conflict over the Capawonks' hunting in the common woodland, and over the Proprietors' fencing in of Indian Hollow where previously the Capawonks' animals had grazed. As is to be expected, the situation was undoubtedly more complex than historical summaries are likely to portray; some of the Capawonks warned Hatfield residents of approaching trouble, others joined King Philip's forces, but once fighting began, all of them broke up their settlements and either left the area altogether or formed new small and scattered encampments.

The first attack on the town occurred in May, 1676. As the Proprietors were beginning spring work, Indians drove cattle and horses from their upper meadow area. A militia of English from Springfield, Hadley, and Hatfield was quickly formed and counter attacked an encampment at Turner's Falls where people on both sides were killed, but a grossly disproportionate number of men, women and children among the native Americans. English officials debated the need to evacuate Hatfield after this attack, but residents determined to stay. Five months later a second attack by native Americans killed a large number of Hatfield's cattle, and shaken residents determined to protect themselves by building palisades around their Main Street houses. In the following September of 1677 was a third attack, the most devastating, as native Americans from Canada attacked and burned houses on the north end of Main Street, as yet outside the palisades. They killed twelve people, kidnapped seventeen, and wounded four. While a rescue party was eventually successful in tracking its kidnapped family members down and bringing them back, the three attacks left twenty-seven Hatfield people dead, a third of the town's buildings destroyed, and it interrupted several seasons of farming. Native Americans never regained their numbers and were, in effect, driven from the region. For the next eleven years, there was little to no fighting in the region, and as confidence was slowly regained by the English, settlement continued, but at a slower rate.

Fighting with the native Americans in the region began again, however, in 1688. It did not come to Hatfield, but, chastened by earlier losses, the town extended its palisades north on Main Street to include several new houses which had been built there. Rather than trying to protect the less defensible area of the Hill, they fortified three houses to which families could retreat in case of attack. In 1725 a treaty was signed between the native Americans and the Colony, putting a definitive end to the warfare.

The first land transaction on the Hill after the treaty was signed was in 1736. According to deed research conducted by Amelia F. Miller for her book Connecticut River Valley Doorways, Ebenezer Coles bought a five-acre lot on the north side of Elm Street in 1736 and about 1762 deeded a portion of the land to his son-in-law Elihu White. Elihu White built a house that is recorded in an early photograph, an elaborate Georgian house with a Connecticut River Valley door surround whose

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carving is attributed to the Hatfield joiner Samuel Partridge who lived on the west side of Main Street in Hatfield. The building served as a tavern for many years, run first by Elihu who was a licensed inn holder in 1786, followed by Ebenezer White, his son. This house was later moved to the rear of its lot to become a tobacco warehouse (there is no overt evidence that it is part of the warehouse currently at this address) and a new house built in its place about 1861, Lewis Dyer House, 28 Elm Street, ca. 1861, MHC# 245. The door surround was eventually installed in the 1930s in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

Town Government

Town records during this period lay out the work of the town government: regulating agricultural matters, maintaining roads and bridges, providing for schooling, attending to charity and religion. The work of the town in all these fields was accomplished by both voluntary, appointed office and by paid work. Men were chosen to oversee agricultural matters in their areas of town so that in 1740 Elisha Hubbard, 4 Elm Street, ca. 1768, (MHC# 232) (Photograph No. 1) and Hopewell Hastings were chosen as field drivers for the south fields; Timothy Cole and Simeon White chosen fence viewers for the south fields; John Fitch (Elm Street, house now gone) and Thomas Crafts were howards for the south fields.

Volunteer committees were formed to sell land for the town as in 1742 when Nathaniel Coleman, Israel Williams, John Dickinson, John Hubbard and Seth Dwight were appointed as a committee to sell land to the highest bidder.

Appointed offices such as these were voluntary, but much of the rest of the work of the town was paid for. Gates and fences were built and repaired in the common fields, woods burned off for fields; bulls and boars were kept for general public use. Occasionally there were special circumstances, as in 1743 when residents were paid to gather "smut corn" in the north and south fields to stop its spread. Many took part in building and maintaining the eight bridges in town and for repairing the highway. Townspeople contributed to highway work by their physical labor, and by using their teams, providing planks, and carting slabs. Their work and equipment use were recorded and once the work was done, they were paid.

Charity was accomplished through paid work, as townspeople took turns caring for widows and single women. John Hubbard, 4 Elm Street, ca. 1768, (MHC# 232) for instance, was paid for providing tow-cloth for Abigail Morton. The selectmen were responsible for church affairs as well as town affairs and in the year 1743, they arranged to publish and distribute a sermon given at the funeral of Rev. Williams. Of necessity, most men held one office or another each year and rotated among them.

Town records also document the ownership and use of slaves to accomplish town work in Hatfield. According to the Hampshire Gazette, ten African-Americans were listed as personal property in the 1772 assessor's list. The town paid owners for their slaves' ringing the church bell or keeping the school house clean. The presence of African Americans in Hatfield begins at this early period and is documented through subsequent periods. Many of those listed in 1772 were listed in later assessors's lists as owning property and being taxed for polls, consequently freed.

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While Hatfield was concerned with these more immediate matters, others were involved in ascertaining and recording town boundaries so that land sales could be legally accomplished. Oliver Partridge, 15 Elm Street, ca. 1740, (MHC# 236) (Photograph No. 2) was one of the best known of these trained surveyors. Partridge graduated from Yale in 1730 and in 1732 was at work surveying the boundaries between Hadley and Berkshire County. Ebenezer Fitch, another Elm Street surveyor and resident (site of 23 Elm Street, MHC# 241) between 1765 and 1825 surveyed twenty towns in the Connecticut River Valley to establish boundaries. The first plan of Hatfield was drawn in 1794 using Fitch's survey figures.

Commerce and Industry

As a result of the Indian wars and declining trade in agricultural products, the 1680s was a period of economic depression along the entire east coast and certainly Hatfield's growth was affected. Regionally, it took a decade to overcome, but there was activity in Hatfield from the 1670s which belies the regional decline. Several new businesses grew up. Certainly, establishment of the Hubbard Inn and store by Elisha Hubbard by 1678 at 4 Elm Street (MHC# 232) (Photograph No. 1) was an indication of a greater number of travelers through town. Hatfield was on the stage route up the Connecticut Valley and taverns were to prosper until the railroad was constructed. Samuel Partridge, son of Oliver Partridge, who lived in a portion of the house which is now 15 Elm Street, was a Yale-educated lawyer who may have practiced law in town before moving to Stockbridge. By the 1690s trade in agricultural products with Springfield and Boston was brisk enough to stabilize Hatfield's economy and to foster other new businesses. John Graves ca. 1693 established a malt house on Elm Street west of its junction with Prospect Street; John Fitch, father of Ebenezer the surveyor, both of whom lived on Elm Street, began a linseed oil mill ca. 1735 on the Running Gutter, which is thought to have been perhaps the first erected in Massachusetts.

Some of Hatfield's citizens were so successful at earning money the town taxed them on their ability alone. In 1772 Lucy Hubbard was levied a "faculty tax" for her intelligent business sense running the Hubbard Tavern. Others who were similarly taxed were Lt. Samuel Partridge, Isaac Graves, and Oliver Partridge.

Agriculture

Commerce and industry did appear during the period, however, the main economic activity of the town continued to be its agriculture. The agricultural practices of the few Elm Street farmers during this period would not have departed from those of the town as a whole, and Hatfield farmers in general followed a mixed agriculture, grew for their families, with any surplus used for a modest amount of trade with New York, Boston and the West Indies. For those farmers with adequate acreage, the most profitable activity was the stall-feeding or fattening of cattle which began in the valley in the 1730s. Both Oliver Partridge and John Hubbard as farmers with ample acreage may have engaged in cattle fattening. This was an agricultural practice which helped the towns' farmers move from mixed agriculture of the 17th and early 18th century to the market-based practices of the mid-19th century. Hatfield's farmers followed the cattle-fattening routine which was in October and November, to buy surplus cattle from upland farmers to the west, pen them up in barns from November through the winter, feed them regularly and increasingly. Then when summer came, the cattle were driven back to the

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hilltowns to pasture, while Hatfield's farmers raised surplus grain and fodder during the summer months on the land which was freed up from pasture. This routine was followed until the cattle were at their optimum weights in the spring, when they were driven to the Brighton market and sold for cash. To encourage farmers, Hatfield exempted fat cattle from taxation. One of the important by-products of the practice of cattle fattening was manure which, when spread on the fields, boosted crop production.

Architecture

Hatfield is significant for some of the finest Georgian Period architectural carving in New England: the Connecticut River Valley doorway. The town is important both for the number of documented doorways and for the presence of one of the joiners responsible for doorways in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, Lieutenant Samuel Partridge. Eleven Connecticut River Valley doorways have been documented for Hatfield. Three were on Elm Street, the others on Main Street and near the old burying ground. Four of the doorways are associated with Samuel Partridge who ran a tavern, had a license to sell liquor as early as 1678, and later built a distillery, added a tannery and a general store to his properties on the west side of Main Street (now gone) in addition to working as a joiner.

The existence of these doorways tells us a great deal about the social as well as architectural history of the town. Their presence, exclusively on large-scale houses, is an indication of the wealth of their individual owners, their social prestige among the elite families of the Connecticut River valley, and the regained vitality of Hatfield's agricultural economy, following the Indian wars. According to Kevin M. Sweeney in his article "From Wilderness to Arcadian Vale: Material Life in the Connecticut River Valley, 1635-1760" the large houses on which these doorways were carved were constructed by the gentry who dominated Hampshire and Hartford county life and by prosperous farmers and artisans who emulated the gentry.

Of the three houses on Elm Street with the richly carved doorways, the earliest was probably that belonging to Richard Church. According to Amelia F. Miller, the Church house was located on the south side of the street, just west of the Mill River bridge, and was taken down in the 1950s, its doorway taken to Historic Deerfield. The second house with a Connecticut River Valley doorway is at 26 Elm Street, the Jonathan Porter House, which is dated by Amelia F. Miller ca. 1737, (Photograph No. 5) although she dates the door surround later. This example was removed after 1983, but a reproduction is in place. The third documented example was the Elihu White house ca. 1762 on Elm Street (now gone). All three of these owners, Church, Porter and White, would be part of the group identified by Sweeney as prosperous farmers and artisans - in White's case a prosperous commercial businessman/tavern keeper - who emulated the gentry.

Federal Period (1775-1830)

Town History

Hatfield initially was a town of Tory sympathizers due in part to their respect for the monarchy, in part to the influence of Col. Israel Williams a wealthy trader/military leader, known by the less awed among his fellow citizens as "ye Monarch of Hampshire", and in 1768 the town voted its loyalty to the King. Both Israel Williams and Oliver Partridge (at 15 Elm Street)

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were members of two of the seven families which dominated politics, society and the economy in the section of the Connecticut River valley comprised of Hampshire, Hampden and - extending into Connecticut - Hartford counties. They were counted among the Tory Loyalists and were known as "River Gods" for the extent of their influence and wealth. An article in the Hampshire Gazette of 1888 recounted that when Williams and his family came into church for Sunday service, "every person in the house arose and continued standing until they reached and took their seats, and the same thing had to be repeated when the Rev. Dr. Lyman and family came in. After the conclusion of the services and the benediction was pronounced, the people continued standing until Dr. Lyman, Col. Williams and their families passed out."

Williams seems to have weathered the Revolution, despite his political convictions and personal conduct, did not leave town or return to England as did many other sympathizers in the Colony, as he appears on the census of 1790.

While Partridge was briefly a Loyalist, he changed his position before the war began and was a delegate to the Stamp Act Congress of 1765. During the war, his technical skills were put to use rebuilding forts for the colonists which included Fort Massachusetts in Adams, and after, underlining the extent of the power of these members of the gentry, Partridge was active at many government levels as Joint Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Hampshire County, high sheriff of Hampshire County and representative to the General Court. In Hatfield he was a selectman, town treasurer, and for an unparalleled fifty-three years he was town clerk.

Hatfield's residents, as was the case in much of the Colony, may initially have had Tory leanings, but public support for the crown shifted over the next few years. The source of their allegiance change may be traced in large part to the eloquent preaching of Rev. Joseph Lyman in what might be seen as a rehearsal for the Revolution and what was certainly a powerful confrontation with the opinions of Colonel Israel Williams. In response to Rev. Lyman's compelling sermons, the town sent approximately one hundred and twenty-four men to the war, and others were attended as they passed through or were put up for a period of time at the Hubbard Inn. General Washington, in fact, stationed a commissary officer, Ephroditus Champion in town at the Hubbard Inn on Elm Street for much of the war; as Hatfield was a large supplier of beef to the troops, Champion may have overseen this part of the war effort. He later married Lucy and John Hubbard's daughter. Several of General Rochambeau's officers were also put up at the Hubbard Inn for the winter. It was said that they had cut their names into window panes in the house, which hints that it may have been a long, dull winter for them.

Elm Street residents who were prominent in the war included the brothers Silas and Perez Graves. Silas served in three companies during the war and Captain Perez was well-known as a brave soldier.

The war effort set back Hatfield's farmers a good deal. After the Revolution, the newly formed government did not pay its debts promptly to the farmers who had provided so much food, so these farmers were unable to pay their heavy taxes. Currency was in short supply and the Constitution was not yet in place delineating state and federal powers. As their land was being taken for payment of debts, many farmers in the region feared that there would be no strong central government, that much of what they had fought for would be lost, and they began to resist. Between 1782 and 1787 a series of conventions attended by fifty towns were held in Hatfield to list grievances in the region. The protests grew into Shays' Rebellion. Although the Rebellion turned violent which forced many of its supporting towns including Hatfield, to

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withdraw, it did have an important effect on the framers of the Constitution who were careful to provide for a strong federal government. Once again Rev. Lyman was embroiled in town politics. He excommunicated parishioners who continued to support the rebellion and would only readmit them to the church if they submitted apologies and letters acknowledging wrong-doing.

The War of 1812 had a limited effect on Hatfield's farmers, but Deacon Jonathan Porter 26 Elm Street, ca. 1760, (MHC# 243) (Photograph No. 5) served with those who were sent to Boston.

Patterns of Development and Architecture

The town's population was growing slowly. In 1776 there were 582 people in town. In 1790 the number had risen to 703 and by 1800 there were 809 people. From the fifteen settlers recorded in 1700 and clustered at the east end of the Hill, occupied lots on Elm Street during the Federal Period spread almost imperceptibly westward. The map of 1794 shows that there were still fifteen houses on the east end of the Hill and three others further west. Four of the houses built during the Federal period remain today. Typically, the Deacon Edward Church House, 7 Elm Street, ca. 1776 (MHC# 234) was constructed on the site bought by his forebear, Edward Church, in 1677. Three of the eight sons of Perez Graves: Levi, Solomon and Timothy built houses on Elm Street during this period. The Solomon Graves House, 45 Elm Street, was built ca. 1795 (MHC# 254) (Photograph No. 8) possibly on land settled by John Graves in 1683. The Timothy Graves House, ca. 1780 (MHC# 250) was built at 38 Elm Street; and Levi Graves built his house at 19 Elm Street, ca. 1780 (MHC# 239). So while the total number of houses varied little, the fifteen present in 1794 did not necessarily date prior to 1700. Of the three houses in the western edge of the area, one mentioned by Samuel Partridge was that of Michael Kelly, one of the town's first immigrants from Ireland, who built close to the Northampton line, but stayed only a few years before moving to New York. Kelly had married the daughter of Henry Wilkie, one of General Burgoyne's hired Hessian soldiers who elected to remain in Hatfield at the end of the Revolutionary War and lived on Elm Street near the border with Northampton. Henry was a maltster who set many farmers's barley to brewing for beer.

The rate of building on Elm Street was sustained between 1800 and 1830, still concentrated more at the eastern end of the street. From those decades of the Federal Period are the Marshall Hubbard House at 24 Elm Street, ca. 1830, (MHC# 242); the Samuel Graves House, 36 Elm Street, ca. 1830 (MHC# 249) (Photograph No. 6); the Ashley Graves House, 44 Elm Street, ca. 1820, (MHC# 253).

In Daniel Wells History of Hatfield, Samuel Partridge looked back on the town as it was when he was a young man in 1800-1810, and described the houses and their occupants along Elm Street. Of the nineteen homes he discussed, approximately seven remain today. Several observations emerge from his description. The first is that Elm Street was racially mixed with five black people: Pedro Fenimore, Thomas and Sarah Banks, Jason and his wife Orin whose last name was not given. The census of 1790 lists fourteen black people living in Hatfield. By the census of 1830 the only one remaining on Elm Street was Pedro Fenimore and none of their houses remains, but racial designations on subsequent censuses include African Americans for many decades.

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Neither Partridge nor the census of 1830 specifies each head of household's employment, but Partridge's observations point to a singular involvement with agriculture. Several residents, John Hubbard and Elihu White were inn/tavern keepers who farmed as well. In the case of John Hubbard of the Hubbard tavern, he and his brother Roswell built a saw and shingle mill on the site of John Fitch's linseed oil factory on Running Gutter Brook. Thomas Banks was a servant. Farmers and farm laborers most certainly made up the rest of the residents' occupations.

Agriculture

Agriculture diversified significantly during the Federal period in Hatfield and on the farms of Elm Street. Cattle and sheep fattening were continued through the period and the town specialized in growing its first cash crop, broom corn, first grown in town by Simeon Smith ca. 1816. Broom making quickly followed. The farmers on Elm Street may have added broom corn to their crops during the period, but it isn't until the census of 1850 that broom makers and broom tyers as separate occupations appear. No broom makers can be directly linked to the Elm Street farms, however, broom tyers, who were a more itinerant group, come and go as boarders between the 1850 and 1855 censuses in several Elm Street households.

Hatfield farmers traded in surplus agricultural products with the West Indies. They sent grain and household goods in flat boats along the Connecticut River where they were shipped out from Connecticut ports. But this market faltered in the 1820s for the entire river valley. In response, farmers turned to markets closer to home, the growing industrial towns of Chicopee, Springfield, and Holyoke to which they sold dairy and vegetables, adding market garden produce to their overall crops, a farming practice which has continued to the present.

Early Industrial Period (1830-1870)

Town History and Development

Irish immigration began in Hatfield in earnest by the 1840s, as many of the laborers who were brought to the area to work on the Connecticut River Railroad between Northampton and Greenfield 1845-48 stayed on. Once the railroad was completed, they turned to agriculture, and many of the arrivals eventually settled on Elm Street, building small cottages mainly on the central section of the street. First, however, they boarded with Elm Street farmers such as Henry Porter at the Deacon Jonathan Porter House, 26 Elm Street, ca. 1760 (MHC# 243) (Photograph No. 5) who employed Irish farm hands, or Roswell Hubbard at the Marshall Hubbard House, 24 Elm Street, ca. 1830 (MHC# 232) who employed James Nolan as a laborer. By the 1860s several were buying land and building their own farms on Elm Street. The Francis Dunihi House, 62 Elm Street ca. 1860 (MHC# 263) was one such house. The Thomas and Bridget Whalen House at 65 Elm Street, ca. 1862 (MHC# 265) was built by the Whalens, farmers and six of their seven children were born in the house. Whalen descendants continued to occupy the house until 1983.

Not all the houses built on Elm Street during this period were Irish immigrant-built. The Fitch Brothers, John T. and George C. Fitch, great-grandsons of John Fitch who built the first linseed oil mill in 1735 (1737), were responsible for

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constructing the largest number of houses on Elm Street. Farmers, investors and cattle raisers, they also built houses speculatively and converted single family houses into tenements for farm workers. They built three nearly identical houses at 68, 70 and 72 Elm Street, ca. 1850 (MHC# 267, 268 and 270) (Photograph No. 12). Patrick Mullaney, for instance, a recent 26 year old immigrant from Ireland was in the house at 68 Elm Street by 1860. The same house was owned by Joseph Rabboin, a Canadian, after 1900. The Fitch brothers also built and at one point George C. Fitch lived in the house at 27 Elm Street, 1843, (MHC# 244) on the lot of Ebenezer Fitch's 1810 house. The house at 30 Elm Street, ca. 1840 (MHC # 246) has been altered beyond recognition but was constructed as a two-family, presumably as a tenant house. Continuing west, Charles E. Kingsley, a farmer, built the C. Kingsley House, 41 Elm Street, ca. 1857 (MHC# 252). Lorenzo P. Dole who built his house at 50 Elm Street, ca. 1850, (MHC# 256) was listed on the census of 1850 as a farmer and in 1855 as a carpenter, so may have built this house himself. The Silas White-Lewis Dyer House at 28 Elm Street, 1861, (MHC # 245) was built on the site of the Elihu White House, a stately Georgian house of 1762 which was moved back on the lot and converted to tobacco storage use, once again by the Fitch brothers. A blacksmith Charles Rowe built the house at 71 Elm Street, ca. 1850, (MHC # 269). After he moved away the house was used as a tenement by Henry S. Porter who lived at 24 Elm Street.

One of the advantages of constructing small cottages was that they were rather easily moved and moving houses around on Elm Street was not unusual. The Austin Abels House, 52 Elm Street, ca. 1865 (MHC # 258) evolved over time from a small shoemaker's shop moved to the site, to its current configuration with an added two story section. The Elijah N. Sampson House, 51 Elm Street, ca. 1850, (MHC # 257) was moved to its current lot from 18 Elm Street. Sampson was a carpenter and trader according to censuses of 1855 and 1860.

About the same time that the Irish were arriving in Hatfield and on Elm Street, French Canadians were beginning to settle too. They emigrated from Canada to Massachusetts to work as farm laborers but they were also in demand for their skills in manufacturing brooms. As was the practice, they first boarded with local families and at rooming houses, and later settled their own farms. Clarissa Hubbard, for instance, in 1855 at the Hubbard tavern 4 Elm Street, (MHC# 232) had Alan Belanq a 19 year old Canadian to help her with the farm. Levi Graves 19 Elm Street (MHC# 239) had Lewis Goodchild from Canada helping him on the farm and living as a boarder.

African Americans continued to live on Elm Street as well. Jack Wheeler who was born in New York, lived with Roswell Hubbard at 24 Elm Street (MHC# 242). Wheeler was seventy-five years old in 1855 when he was listed as part of the household. Hosiah Wheeler was also listed in 1855 as an African American farmer. Ten years later, the family of Hosea and Tibby Wheeler are listed as living at the west end of Elm Street with their six children. On the map of 1873 T. Wheeler was listed as living in a house which was located about the same position as the Charles Rowe House, 71 Elm Street, ca. 1850, (MHC# 269). The census records an interesting fact of their household which is its early mixed-race composition. The Wheelers boarded four people: two Irish immigrants, Johanna Slattery who worked as a domestic and Martin Franny who worked as a laborer; Gidian Dickinson, a broom tyer; and Fanny Graves, a schoolteacher.

Building a house for marrying children whether they paid rent or owned the new house outright was a generous act and took place more than once on Elm Street. The best documented case was that of the Alfred H. Graves House, 18 Elm

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Street, 1868, (MHC# 240) (Photograph No. 4) which was built by his father Deacon Jonathan S. Graves who lived at 19 Elm Street, ca. 1800, (MHC# 239) as a wedding gift. Alfred was married to Anna Hunt Breed of New York and it has been said that her prospective father-in-law built the house in a sumptuous fashion because it was a familiar style to her from New York. Alfred was a farmer and horse breeder. He and Anna later moved to his father's house at 19 Elm Street.

During the Civil War, Reuben Wells reported, selectmen also were the town's recruiting officers. Among them was John T. Fitch, who was a selectman 1862-1868 and lived for a time on the site of 23 Elm Street in a house now gone. Wells also described the Hill school house raising a flag at the time of the shelling of Ft. Sumpter. In 1862 Marshall N. Hubbard, 24 Elm Street, ca. 1820, (MHC# 242) put up bounty money of one hundred dollars to meet the town quota. One hundred and forty men served for Hatfield during the war and of them one hundred were from the town. Twenty-one were killed. When the surviving soldiers returned, Hatfield held a welcome home dinner in October of 1865. Mrs. E. N. Sampson 51 Elm Street, ca. 1850, (MHC # 257) was noted for having provided food for four tables at the dinner, and it would appear from the welcome home speeches that the women of the town had, in general, been particularly supportive of the soldiers during the war. One woman from Elm Street was supportive in another way. Fanny Graves 45 Elm Street, ca. 1800, (MHC# 239) (Photograph No. 8) spent about ten years during and after the Civil War in Georgia and one of the Carolinas teaching African-American students. This was not a unique endeavor. Young women from Massachusetts were known to follow this path as it was seen as a domestic education mission and was one of the few sanctioned activities for the adventurous and independent.

Architecture

The character of Elm Street's architecture changed along with its increased building activity during the Early Industrial Period. In contrast to the steadier, more constant and prosperous houses on Main Street, Elm Street was a more volatile neighborhood and contained a greater diversity of building types with tenements or tenant houses built together with smaller farm houses, and at least one double house. Buildings were moved to new sites, others were adapted to houses from outbuildings. A few larger farmhouses date from this period as well, one of which was the Marshall Hubbard house, barns and carriage house on the location of 12 Elm Street (no MHC#) prior to the map of 1860 being drawn. The house and barns were later lost to fire, but the carriage house, a Stick Style building remains. The majority of new construction was directed, however, towards housing for the newly arrived Irish and French Canadian immigrants, and to farm laborers coming from elsewhere in New England. For all the new and altered buildings, the most popular house form was the one-and-a-half story, gable roofed cottage as amply represented by the buildings at 27, 30, 41, 50, 51, 65, 68, 70, 71, and 72 Elm Street, (MHC#s 244,246,252, 256, 257, 265,267,268,269 and 270).

Industry

In 1837 the Statistics of Industry in Massachusetts reported that there were only five industries in the town, the most profitable being broom manufacture which employed twenty people and made \$28,600 worth of brooms. Thaddeus Graves at the Solomon Graves House, 45 Elm Street, ca. 1795 (MHC# 254) (Photograph No. 8) was one of the district's broom manufacturers, and would have had a small shop for this work. Broom tyers from Canada, Massachusetts and Ireland lived and boarded throughout town and several are listed as living on Elm Street with farming families. The next

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largest industry was a carriage factory which manufactured carriages worth \$5,000 and employed eight. One man from Elm Street is listed on the census as a wheelwright and may have been associated with the carriage factory, and that was John Wilkie, whose grandfather was the Hessian soldier Henry Wilkie who remained in Hatfield after the Revolutionary War.

Farmers often had second trades to generate cash. The making of boots and shoes was one of those activities which earned town-wide \$3,504 in 1837. Women and children found they could supplement family income by working at home making palm leaf hats. They bought the materials from the manufacturer and wove the hats in their spare time. In 1837 ten thousand palm leaf hats were made at home in Hatfield worth \$1,666. The fourth industry listed in the Statistics for Hatfield was wool production. Four hundred merino sheep produced \$1,000 worth of wool in that year.

Agriculture

The Early Industrial Period in Hatfield was more highly significant for agriculture than for industry. The farm economy moved resolutely towards a dependence on commercial cash crops supplemented by market garden vegetable production and to a lesser extent hay production and dairy. Elm Street farmers did not have the large acreage available to farmers in Hatfield Center, Upper Main and Bradstreet, acreage which could support broom corn and broom manufacturing businesses, nor did most farmers on Elm Street have the acreage for large tobacco crops. They settled instead for putting a smaller amount of land into tobacco, one to ten acres, required a few tobacco warehouses, but no sorting shops during this period. Exceptions to this observation were the Graves family. Levi Graves, Jr. at the Samuel Partridge House, 15 Elm Street, ca. 1740 (MHC# 236) (Photograph No. 2) was one of the district's largest tobacco growers and became one of the town's wealthier farmers. Next door in the Levi Graves House, 19 Elm Street, ca. 1800 (MHC # 239) his brother Deacon Jonathan Graves had 25-30 acres in tobacco, enough to support a tobacco shop and barns behind the house.

Henry S. Porter at the Deacon Jonathan Porter House, 26 Elm Street, ca. 1760, (MHC# 243) (Photograph No. 5), had 20-25 acres; and Henry S. Hubbard, the Hubbard Tavern, 4 Elm Street, ca. 1750 (MHC# 232) (Photograph No. 1) had 30 acres.

The Fitch brothers epitomize the history of tobacco cultivation in Hatfield. Born in town, George Fitch went to Worcester to run a livery business but was not successful. He returned to Hatfield, his brother John paid off his debts and with the approximately \$300 in cash they had left, they began raising tobacco, just an acre each, from about 1850. John suffered what the Hampshire Gazette of 1872 characterized as "paralytic shock" from his waist down, so was unable to work in the fields, but he acted as the administrator, and George as the farmer. They gradually increased acreage for tobacco using Smith Charities loans, at a time when the wealthier townsfolk recommended investing in bank stock rather than in agriculture. They speculated on neighbors's crops too, and by 1870 were raising sixty acres of tobacco, among the most of any farmers in the Valley. According to the Gazette article, early on they noticed that profits earned during the summer months were used up over the winter, so they began cutting timber during the winter. When the sawyer to whom they took the lumber refused to give them a discount for volume, they built their own mill and added a second mill a few years later. The Fitch brothers earned a great deal of money in tobacco, moved to Northampton, and constructed the Fitch Block, an hotel, in downtown Northampton for \$100,000. Ever alert to economies, they used manure from their stables in Northampton and Hatfield to fertilize their fields.

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Broadleaf tobacco had become a cash crop in the 1840s and farmers sold their harvest to a single firm Sexton and Phelps that shipped the crops by river to Hartford for sale. Crop success varied widely during this period. One Hatfield farmer, George Barnes, recalled in the Gazette of 1908 driving turkeys through tobacco fields in the 1840s to eat worms that were plaguing the crop. Wind, drought, too much rain affected crops off and on during the 1860s, but these years were offset by good growing years and an increase in prices during the Civil War due to tariffs.

Throughout the region farmers were looking for other cash crops that could be grown on relatively small acreage to buffer the bad tobacco crop years. In the 1830s they thought they had found the answer in raising silk worms. Thaddeus Graves at the Solomon Graves House, 45 Elm Street, ca. 1780 (MHC #254) (Photograph No. 8) is one of the best-remembered of these adventurous farmers as he planted several hundred mulberry trees and raised silkworms for about five years. By 1840, however, most farmers had given up this difficult activity.

The long-established practice of cattle-fattening continued and evolved. Rather than the grain mixture called provender which was raised to feed cattle during the Federal Period however, farmers now raised corn on meadow land and in the fall bought as many pairs of oxen as they could accommodate and feed, the average number being twelve to forty head. The atlas of 1860 does indicate that the same three men who went on to establish the Porter Gun Shop, Henry S. Porter at the Deacon Jonathan Porter House, 26 Elm Street, ca. 1760, (MHC# 243) (Photograph No. 5), John and George Fitch 27 Elm Street, 1843, (MHC# 244), and the site of 23 Elm Street (house now gone), were also involved in cattle fattening at a relatively large scale. The Fitch brothers kept one hundred head of oxen usually, and Henry S. Porter kept about fifty.

Late Industrial Period (1870-1915)

Town History and Development

The appearance of Elm Street went from that of a rural road to a well-developed town street during the Late Industrial Period. As additional houses, tobacco barns and shops filled in, a trolley line was laid down its center, and a row of giant elm trees, including two planted in front of the Hubbard Tavern at 4 Elm Street, ca. 1750 (MHC# 232) by John Hubbard, matured to shade the street and cause its name to be changed from the Hill Road to Elm Street. Field roads from Elm Street through the meadows to the river on the south east side of the district were laid out. The district was fortunately documented by photographers, the Howes Brothers, who came at least twice between 1890 and 1909 to record the appearance of the town and its people.

In 1900 the trolley came down Elm Street and went up Main Street connecting Northampton to Bradstreet, and in 1903 it was extended to Greenfield. The street was still unpaved, however, for a few more years. The arrival of the trolley made Elm Street more attractive to people when they were deciding where to buy land and build houses. As much of the western end of Elm Street was as yet undeveloped, it was there that many families, among them a high percentage of immigrants, found lots and constructed relatively simple houses, filling in the streetscape. Tobacco barns in clusters as well as individual barns were built in the adjacent fields and behind houses, and the street took on the mixed agricultural/residential appearance it has today.

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By 1900 the directories and censuses begin to show that the ethnic mix on Elm Street was becoming richer during this period. German and Polish immigrants were boarding on Elm Street by the 1890s, and many, when the opportunity came, settled permanently, either renting or buying houses. For instance, John G. Stenglein in 1909 was boarding on Elm while he worked at the Porter McLeod machine shop. Then in the 1920s he built the house at 11 Elm Street, ca. 1920, (MHC# 235). Mrs. Stenglein was a teacher and their daughter continues to teach in the Hatfield school system. Anthony and Frank Wesolowski were employed at Benjamin Warner's farm, 23 Elm Street, ca. 1898 (MHC# 241). Costan Kielbowicz started in Hatfield working for Thaddeus Graves and boarded on Elm Street. John Vochula had established a farm at 80 Elm Street, ca. 1903 (MHC# 273) and his sons John, boarding at home, and Stephen, with his own house on Elm Street, were farm laborers. John and Agnes Kosior settled to farm at 84 Elm Street, ca. 1906 (MHC# 276). Jurko Wosloscyn farmed at 90 Elm Street, ca. 1905 (MHC# 280). Valentin Porada bought the Lorenzo P. Dole House and farm at 50 Elm Street, ca. 1850 (MHC# 256). John Gendron who lived possibly at 56 Elm Street, ca. 1900 (MHC# 260) was a laborer. As a measure of their success Calvin Coolidge called for a Polish Day celebration in 1919 to celebrate their accomplishments and patriotism during the war.

Canadians continued to settle on Elm Street after 1900. Two of the more prominent names were Henry and Mac LaMontagne who anglicized their name to LaMountain about the same period. Mac LaMountain moved the Elijah Sampson house at 51 Elm Street, ca. 1850 (MHC# 257) from the property at 18 Elm Street, possibly around 1900. Henry LaMountain was living here about 1909. Both were farmers on Elm Street at the time the 1901 and 1909 directories were published. Homer Rabboin came from Canada boarded with Alfred Graves Family at 19 Elm Street, ca. 1800 (MHC# 239). Nelson Allair was living in the Francis Dunihin House at 62 Elm Street, ca. 1860, (MHC# 263) and farming.

Members of the African American family the Wheelers were still listed in the directories of 1900 through 1909 as living on Elm Street; sons Benjamin, Eugene and Jared were laborers.

Not everyone moved to the district to farm or work in a machine shop. Isaac Lowell, for instance, bought the Graves House, 18 Elm Street, 1868, (MHC # 240), in the 1890s. Lowell was a retired manufacturer who had been involved in West Springfield politics.

Elm Street residents continued to be active in Hatfield's town government. Charles L. Warner in the Timothy Graves House, 38 Elm Street, ca. 1798 (MHC# 250) was the water commissioner. Patrick J. Whalen in the Samuel Graves House at 36 Elm Street, ca. 1850, (MHC# 249) was tree warden, and Thaddeus Graves, Jr. 45 Elm Street, ca. 1798, (MHC# 254) was on the school committee. Mary E. Breor was the teacher at the Hill Primary school (now gone).

Industry and Commerce

One of the town's longest lasting industries began after the Civil War in 1874 when three Elm Street residents, Henry S. Porter 26 Elm Street ca. 1760, MHC# 243, John and George Fitch 27 Elm Street, 1843, (MHC# 244) and 38 Elm Street, ca. 1798, (MHC# 250) organized the Crescent Pistol Company in a former sawmill on Prospect Street just north of the district on the Mill River. Henry S. Porter was a church deacon and a hooksmith, and although he and the Fitches did not

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hold on to the business, selling it within a few years, the company persisted for decades and the Porter family continued to own the property. It became the Prescott Pistol Shop and then the Charles Shattuck Gun Shop in 1881 and continued in business well into the 20th century. The company prospered and for decades to come residents of Elm Street were included among its thirty employees as gun borers, machinists and tool makers producing 4,500 guns a year.

Jonathan E. Porter, whose family had long been Elm Street residents and owned the mill property, operated a lathe manufacturing business in the top floor of the Shattuck building on Prospect Street from 1881 to 1886. Then he built his own machine shop on the south side of the river. The Porter Company became Porter-McLeod when Hugh McLeod who had been Superintendent of the machine shop bought into the business in 1890 with the backing of Holyoke investors for \$10,000. The company began in the 20th century to manufacture automotive spark plugs. Porter and McLeod employed a large number of men as did Shattuck; many were Elm Street residents who worked for the company as machinists.

Several businesses started along Elm Street during this period. The Kielbowicz Scrap Paper Company ca. 1910 was operated from a shop or warehouse (now gone) behind the house at 85 Elm Street, ca. 1900 (MHC # 277). Mike Boyle opened a general store at 86 Elm Street, ca. 1910 (MHC # 232), and a pickle factory-fertilizer storage company was operated from the large warehouse at 34 Elm Street, ca. 1915 (MHC# 248). The pickle factory continued into the early 1980s and in its latter years was known as the Rosoff Pickle Company. Big business came to Hatfield at the turn of the century in the form of commercial tobacco companies. They built warehouses from which they bought, sorted, crated and shipped tobacco grown by the town's farmers. As business prospered, the companies added sweat rooms and sorting rooms to the basic warehouses. The district has two of these warehouses and processing shops the General Cigar-American Tobacco Company at 129 Elm Street, ca. 1910 (no MHC#) (Photograph No. 9) and the Bayuk Tobacco-eyers and Mendelson Tobacco Company, Little Neponset Road, ca. 1910 (no MHC#). The American Agricultural Chemical Company built a fertilizer warehouse at 61 Elm Street, ca. 1920 (no MHC#). The company changed hands when Alex Celatka of Main Street bought it, and operated it into the 1970s.

Agriculture

In 1875 tobacco was the most valuable crop grown in Hatfield with a value of \$155,248, but farmers also continued to raise cattle for beef and dairy, pigs and chickens, began to grow onions and continued with broom corn. Elm Street had its share of tobacco growers according to the atlas of 1873. As if to make clear the distinction between commercial tobacco cultivation and traditional farming practices, the atlas and census records list each occupation separately. Thus Jonathan S. Graves who with his wife and children lived with his parents Levi and Mary at 15 Elm Street, ca. 1740 (MHC# 236) was listed as both tobacco grower and farmer. Thaddeus Graves at 45 Elm Street, ca. 1795 (MHC# 254) (Photograph No. 8), in a nod of recognition for his unquestionable industry, was listed as a tobacco grower, farmer and lawyer. He was also to become vice president of the United States Tobacco Growers Association. Marshall N. Hubbard who lived first at 12 Elm Street (now gone) and later at 24 Elm Street, ca. 1820 (MHC# 242), and Henry S. Hubbard, 4 Elm Street, ca. 1750 (MHC# 232) were both also listed as farmers and tobacco growers. The largest tobacco growers on Elm street with 20-30 acres in cultivation were Alfred H. Graves, 18 Elm Street, 1868 (MHC# 240) (Photograph No. 4), Benjamin Warner who built the house at 23 Elm Street in 1898 (MHC# 241), the Whalen brothers, Patrick Whalen lived at 36 Elm Street, ca. 1830 (MHC# 249) (Photograph No. 6) and Thaddeus Graves, 45 Elm Street, ca. 1798 (MHC# 254).

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About 1885 Sumatra tobacco was introduced in the Connecticut River Valley. It did not grow as well in Hatfield as elsewhere in the valley and threatened to out-produce Hatfield's broadleaf production. In response, Hatfield's farmers introduced Havana seed along with their broadleaf tobacco during the early 1890s. In 1900 a fourth type of tobacco, Cuban tobacco for wrappers, was introduced successfully and a new technique of picking leaves in stages from the bottom of the stalk upwards was introduced. By the end of the period the town had 200 farms that were devoted primarily to raising tobacco and onions. Of the two hundred, 189 grew 2,132,128 lbs. of tobacco in 1905 making Hatfield the state's largest single producer. For comparison purposes, Hadley was second with 1,793,666 lbs and 190 farmers. One hundred and three of Hatfield's two hundred farmers grew onions and in 1905 they produced 235,107 bushels. Livestock farming had dwindled to a single dairy herd, no sheep herds, one egg and poultry farm.

Facilitating this intensive agriculture, mechanization of farm operations began in earnest in the 1910s for Hatfield's farmers and many became involved in different aspects of the commercial tobacco companies's business. Charles L. Warner, son of Benjamin M. Warner and Ella Fitch who built the house at 23 Elm Street, 1898 (MHC# 241), is exemplary. Charles followed Benjamin's model as a farmer, tobacco grower and packer, lived at 23 Elm Street and owned the Timothy Graves House, 38 Elm Street, ca. 1780 (MHC# 250) ca. 1909 as a tenement building for his farm workers --Benjamin M. Warner owned and had used the Fitch Brothers House, 27 Elm Street, 1843 (MHC# 244) as a tenement for his workers. Charles was in business with Charles E. Warner who lived at 32 Elm Street (now gone). In 1897 a new technique for competing with the Sumatra growers was proposed and Charles L. Warner was in the forefront experimenting with the technique which involved spraying acid on his crop's leaves with a special machine making them look like Sumatra leaves. The Sutter Brothers tobacco company of Chicago picked six growers in Hatfield and Northampton for the experiment. The company agreed to buy all of their crops, insuring the farmers against all conditions except hail. Warner's responsibility was to raise the tobacco treated with the acid and see that it was properly harvested. The experiment was partially successful but does not seem to have had a long-term impact on tobacco cultivation. What the anecdote reveals, however, is that Elm Street's farmers were progressive and willing to take risks for improved, mechanized farming.

Many became involved with the commercial companies in other roles. Patrick Whalen, for example, who lived in the Samuel Graves House, 36 Elm Street, ca. 1830 (MHC# 249) (Photograph No. 6), listed in the 1909 directory as a farmer, raised tobacco and was a tobacco buyer for General Cigar Company. Patrick's brother Richard was associated with the Hipple Tobacco Company of Philadelphia. He leased land to grow tobacco as far away as Florence, Massachusetts on the site of Look Park.

Raising cattle and sheep fell off after the 1880s, but dairy herds made a come-back until the 1880s, and a creamery was established in 1878 to process and sell local milk products. Jonathan D. Porter who owned the Charles Rowe House at 71 Elm Street, ca. 1850, (MHC# 269) was the Hatfield Creamery president. In 1881 the Creamery promoted its success in saving farmers labor, increasing their butter production by 10% and making the butter uniform in quality. The company produced 500 pounds of butter each day, and dairy farmers were able to feed the left-over skimmed milk to their cattle and pigs. As the profits to be made in tobacco and onions outstripped those of dairy, livestock was sold off, the familiar side aisle barns were converted to tobacco and onion storage barns. Farmers signed contracts to grow tobacco for the large commercial companies; new tobacco barns began to be constructed in large numbers. The Richard Whalen family, for instance, at Thomas Whalen House, 65 Elm Street, ca. 1860 (MHC# 265) converted their livestock barn to use curing

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tobacco and for warehouse activities. They built a new barn further back behind their tobacco shop at 67 Main Street as most of the new barns during this period were placed at field perimeters for convenience at harvest and drying time. Field access roads were more heavily used and new ones developed to get to the barns mainly between Elm Street and the Connecticut River.

Architecture

In residential architecture this period is distinguished for the number of new houses constructed, perhaps the largest of any period to date. The vast majority of buildings reflected their farmer-owners' relatively modest means, practical aspirations and the simplicity of contemporary design. Typical of these farms are the two at 112 Elm Street ca. 1910, (no MHC#) a Colonial Revival, and the Queen Anne House and attached barn at 114 Elm Street, ca. 1900, (no MHC#).

Tobacco barns and vegetable storage barns were constructed in fair numbers during this period of agricultural expansion and concentration. Among them was Benjamin Warner's tobacco barn at 23 Elm Street (now gone) photographed by the Howes brothers with its sign "B. M. Warner Leaf Tobacco 1905". While many of these barns were subsequently lost during the 1930s to hurricanes and flooding, salvageable timbers no doubt were reused in their reconstruction, particularly in tobacco barns. Farmers who had given up livestock and turned to tobacco and onions often converted their livestock barns to tobacco or onion storage barns.

Early Modern Period (1915-1940)

Town History and Development

A series of natural disasters, coupled with World War I and the Great Depression mark this period of history in Hatfield although the resiliency of its residents and the strength of its agricultural economy eventually prevailed. In September of 1917 town residents turned out to send off their first soldiers. Throughout the war, Hatfield's people sent food, clothing and letters of support to their young soldiers and selectmen made a point of accompanying recruits to their first training camp assignment.

Among the positive developments of the era, automobiles became attainable by the middle class and people took to the roads in large numbers. Their impact was primarily felt in North Hatfield which responded with gas stations and roadside commercial buildings. The corridor of Elm, Maple and Main Street largely avoided the roadside culture and one of the few visible effects of the influence of the automobile was the dismantling of the underutilized trolley service in 1924. Even with car traffic replacing trolley cars, the removal of the noise and activity generated by the trolley might have brought back a large measure of rural solitude to Elm Street had building activity not picked up. Bungalows, garages, tobacco barns, warehouses, a store, few businesses, and a cafe appeared.

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Gordon Woodward and his parents built the house at 8 Elm Street about 1925 (MHC# 237). Woodward lived here and ran an insurance business from the house. He was town moderator for many years. A few houses away, in the 1930s Smith ran an ice company at the Roswell Hubbard House, 24 Elm Street, ca. 1820 (MHC# 242) cutting ice from the pond out behind the house. Joseph Pelc was a grocer beyond the district boundaries, but he also built and operated Pelc's Cafe at 121 Elm Street ca. 1925, (MHC# 284). Here was a small bandstand where he could play his trumpet. At the end of the period and through the 1940s the Alfred H. Graves House, 18 Elm Street, 1868, (MHC# 240) (Photograph No. 4) was owned by Henry Kugler, a prominent onion grower, and turned into a club called The Hatfield Club. It was a spot for evening entertainment, dining and dancing. North of the house a large barn built in the early 1950s held up to fifteen hundred people for weddings, banquets, dances, and even political rallies, and here is where Julie Nixon and David Eisenhower spoke for Richard Nixon's presidential campaign.

Several businesses were agriculture-related. The Pelc, Kochan, Moskowicz Company, tobacco growers and packers, were listed on Elm Street in the 1930 directory. John Pelc, John W. Kochan, and George Moskowicz were its principals. Pelc, who was listed as a farmer in the directory of 1909 and his wife Nellie lived at 128 Elm Street, ca. 1920 (MHC# 287). Joseph V. Porada, Sr. after working for Richard Whalen at the Whalen Tobacco Shop 67 Main Street became regional manager for Meyer Mendelson tobacco company and lived at the Silas B. White/Lewis S. Dyer House, 28 Elm Street, ca. 1861 (MHC# 245). He used the property for farming potatoes and onions and operated a tobacco warehouse from a large barn behind the house for Meyer Mendelson. From the warehouse he sold fertilizer and onions and nailed together and stored tobacco cases. Porada was the first person of Polish ancestry to become a Hatfield selectman and served many years in that position. His daughter rose through the judicial system successively becoming a District Court, a Superior Court, and then an Appellate Court judge.

After the influenza epidemic of 1918, the first disaster was in 1927 when flooding caused \$200,000 of damage to crops and buildings including barns in the lowlands along the Connecticut River on the south side of Elm Street. Following on the heels of the flood, the Depression struck the town forcefully. Falling prices for tobacco and onions weakened the economy for farmers; many could not pay their taxes and were forced to put their land in the Soil Bank, some for as little as 25 cents an acre. Others such as Richard Whalen were put out of business.

In March of 1936 a second flood left silt deposits in fields on the flood plain which the *Daily Hampshire Gazette* reported would make them "useless for further farming as several feet of good topsoil has been removed." In the Capawonk Meadow, five tobacco barns were swept away and a gully 150 feet deep was created when the dike constructed by the Works Progress Administration in 1935 washed out in the center of town. Seventy-five Civilian Conservation Corps workers came to town to fill the gully and remove the silt which, in fact, did no permanent damage. Meanwhile, the Red Cross took care of 113 evacuees in the Oliver Partridge House at 15 Elm Street where Chief of Police Arthur Breor lived and oversaw the relief work.

Two years later the hurricane of 1938 brought flooding again and forced families to flee to higher land. Many came to friends and families on Elm Street and to Hill School above the flood line until they could return to their houses. While the residences on Elm Street avoided much of the flooding, the fields along the Connecticut River in the district didn't.

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Altogether eighty-nine tobacco barns in town, worth \$143,000, crops and tobacco worth \$124,000 were lost. The total loss attributable to the hurricane in Hatfield was \$547,860 which was considerable for a population of 3,000 already weakened by the Depression.

Agriculture

Agriculture continued to dominate the Elm Street economy during the Early Modern Period. Directories confirm that tobacco was the primary crop; acreage devoted to tobacco was modest but intensively cultivated. Sharecropping or "raising to halves" was common in Hatfield for the larger landowners who provided land, seeds and fertilizer in exchange for labor, but its extent on Elm Street may have been minor as land was divided into smaller parcels and individually owned. In some cases, families such as Richard, Patrick and Dennis Whalen worked together and individually on their Elm Street farmland. The Whalens raised tobacco, potatoes, and squash among other crops. Onion cultivation continued strongly into the 1930s to 1940s when competition from the west and labor shortage made it too expensive.

The Amherst, Hadley, Hatfield Directory of 1930, vol. XXIV lists both occupation and addresses of Hatfield's residents and makes clear the extent of tobacco farming in the Elm Street District. Richard Whalen farmer and tobacco grower had ten acres in broad leaf Havana seed tobacco at the Ashley Graves House, 44 Elm Street, ca. 1820, (MHC# 253) in the 1930s. He built the Whalen-Bayuk-Meyers and Mendelson Tobacco Shop, 67 Elm Street in the 1920s (no MHC#) and was affiliated with the Hipple Brothers Tobacco Company of Philadelphia. The shop and warehouse employed about seventy five men and women during the winter months, many of whom lived on Elm Street. Whalen was also known for his hubbard squash. Thaddeus Graves, Jr. was raising 20 acres of tobacco beside his other crops at the Solomon Graves House, 45 Elm Street, ca. 1795, (MHC# 254) (Photograph No. *). Antonia Porada, widow of Valentin, and her son Joseph at the Lorenzo Dole House, 50 Elm Street, ca. 1850, (MHC# 256) had four acres in tobacco. David Mullany at the Roswell Hubbard House, 24 Elm Street, ca. 1820, (MHC# 242) had eight of his acres in tobacco. His household included his wife Margaret Mullany, a teacher, their son David a student, who later went on to invent the whiffle ball, and Patrick a farmhand. Henry LaMountain lived in the Elijah N. Sampson House, 51 Elm Street, ca. 1850, (MHC# 257). He had three acres in tobacco. Other Elm Street tobacco farmers were David Fitzgerald and his wife May who raised 3 and 1/2 acres. Patrick, Thomas, Jr. and Richard F. Fitzgerald who had, among them, 32 acres in cultivation.

The majority of the district's residents farmed or worked on other people's farms as laborers raising market garden produce, onions and potatoes; a few worked elsewhere. Frederic Wentzel at Deacon Jonathan Porter House at 26 Elm Street ca. 1760 (MHC# 243) (Photograph No. 5) farmed but Leonard Wentzel who lived there drove teams and later trucks with lumber from Chester, Vermont for the Donnis Lumber Company at 12 Elm Street. John Raffa lived as a farmhand with Nellie Raffa at Timothy Graves House, 36 Elm Street, ca. 1800, (MHC# 250). She was the widow of Michael Raffa and their son Peter was a farmhand. Angeline LaMountain, widow of Mac, lived at the Austin Abels House, 52 Elm Street, ca. 1865, (MHC# 258), along with Herman who was a painter, Leon a farmer, Mac, Jr. a farmhand, Maria a student and Valerie a teacher. John Krowczyk, William Kubaczyk and John Kunia were farm hands living in a tenement house, probably at 41 Elm Street, the C. Kingsley House, 1857, (MHC# 252) which had been converted to a tenement earlier. Martin Pitchko at 69 Elm Street, ca. 1900, (MHC# 265) was a farmhand.

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The loose light soil of the Capawonk Meadows was ideal for tobacco and market garden crops (Photograph No. 3). Three tobacco barns at 103 Elm Street (no MHC#) one on the Brook Hollow Road in the meadows all probably date from this period. Numerous single tobacco barns went up near the houses in the district, examples being the Pete Novak House and barn at 81 Elm Street, ca. 1910 (MHC# 274) and the tobacco barn at the Fitch Brothers House, 72 Elm Street, (MHC# 270) dating about 1927 (Photograph No. 12). The majority of the district's tobacco barns date between 1938 and 1940 when those destroyed by the hurricane were rebuilt or newly constructed.

The presence of two tobacco warehouses on Elm Street is a demonstration of the street's importance as an agricultural/commercial thoroughfare. The Whalen-Bayuk-Meyers and Mendelson tobacco shop at 67 Elm Street, ca. 1920 (no MHC#) was active sorting, packing and shipping tobacco. The General Cigar Tobacco Company warehouse at 129 Elm Street, ca. 1910 (no MHC#) (Photograph No. 9) nearby also was built specifically to process, pack and ship tobacco. The tobacco companies also bought extant properties from which to run their businesses on Elm Street. The Meyer-Mendelson Tobacco Company bought, for example the Elijah Sampson House house and barns at 51 Elm Street, ca. 1850 (MHC# 257) from Henry LaMountain, according to Thomas Ryan, and used them for tobacco shop activities.

The Donnis Lumber Company at 12 Elm Street (no MHC#) was established ca. 1935-1936 and became one of the most successful agriculture-related enterprises on the street during this period. Alexander Donnis, an immigrant from Poland and his wife were the parents of thirteen children. Donnis began lumbering ca. 1900 soon after his arrival in Hatfield and built up a sawmill business in West Hatfield with the Strong Brothers sawing cordwood and roofing shingles, building onion crates and framing tobacco bed sashes. At 12 Elm Street the company added a hardware store, continued logging, supplied replacement hardwood railroad ties for the Boston & Maine Railroad, and after the hurricane of 1938 were responsible for the quick reconstruction of many of Hatfield's tobacco barns.

Numerous storage barns went up in the district. A good example is that at 119 Elm Street (no MHC#) on which can still be read the sign, "Onions". A vegetable storage barn was constructed ca. 1930 at 119 Elm Street (no MHC#); another is to be seen at 132 Elm Street as well (Photograph No. 10). An onion/vegetable storage barns at 1 Sunset Avenue and a fertilizer warehouse built by the American Agricultural Chemical Company at 61 Elm Street (no MHC#s) also may date from this period.

Post-1940 to present

Town History and Development

During World War II Hatfield contributed in many ways to the war effort, one of which was at the Donnis Lumber Company at 12 Elm Street where the family-run business built boxes for ammunition shipment and two of the sons served in the military. The company employed over 20 people at their Elm Street location, six of whom were street residents. The company closed in 1965.

By 1940 much of the frontage on Elm Street was occupied, so new construction took the form of scattered infill. However,

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the need for housing for returning World War II veterans and their families shows up strikingly with the laying out of Sunset Avenue across a field bordering the south side of Elm Street and its development with six identical houses constructed with lumber from the Donnis Lumber Company, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Sunset Avenue, ca. 1940 (no MHC#s). Three other houses 6, 22 and 23 Sunset Avenue, ca. 1940, ca. 1950 and ca. 1960 followed over the next decade (no MHC#s). The only other completely new road is Scotland Road laid out in 1995 with six similar contemporary colonial houses, once again on a former field on the south side of the street. Brook Hollow Road, a field access road, was so-named and one house constructed on it in the 1980s. At 1 Sunset Avenue, ca. 1930, 61 Elm Street, 127 Elm Street, (no MHC#s) and 43 Elm Street, ca. 1950 (no MHC#) former onion storage barns were converted to residences and commercial use. With agricultural land maintaining its value in the Capawonk Meadows, there has been no other residential incursion.

The district has sustained and in some cases expanded its agricultural base during the recent past. The largest percentage of building post-1940 has been of outbuildings: garages, warehouses, contemporary stables, shops, sheds and, the a large number of the district's tobacco barns, as this continues to be a vital agricultural/residential area. Capawonk Meadows is devoted to market gardening rather than primarily to tobacco, as was the case in the past. (Photograph No. 3) Corn, potatoes, rhubarb, cucumbers and squash are grown, among other crops. Roadside vegetable and flower stands appear seasonally; tractors and trucks filled with potatoes traffic the street.

Preservation efforts for the district are part of the town-wide preservation planning strategy which is to place the major districts on the National Register. Elm Street is the fifth such district. The town through its historical commission has seen to the restoration and preservation of a tobacco barn as a future museum in the Main Street Historic District in response to the loss of many barns over the past few decades. The historic value of the remaining existing barns is not lost on Hatfield's farmers, and many have been adapted for storage or are being maintained until such time as they are once again needed. Increasing demand for cigar wrappers in recent years has revitalized tobacco cultivation and may provide that financial incentive.

As is the case in most all of the communities of the region, vinyl siding and vinyl replacement windows are a serious and escalating problem. New construction, perhaps six buildings in all, since the late 1980s often has respected neither alignment with existing buildings on the street, nor their orientation, scale or materials which has resulted in some discontinuity. In general, building condition in the district is fair.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement in Hatfield are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Several prehistoric sites have been recorded in Hatfield, however, the lack of systematic site examinations and comprehensive town wide archaeological surveys has resulted in little detailed information for the area. Because the town has remained primarily a farming community and resisted intensive development, it is highly likely that significant prehistoric archaeological sites survive. Regional information indicates that surviving sites may date from the Paleoindian (10,000-

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12,000 B.P.) Period to Native Contact with Europeans in the 17th century. Sites dating from the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland Periods have been documented in the town. These sites may provide a basis for reconstructing both environmental change within the mid-Connecticut River Valley and the process of cultural adjustment as Native people adopted their settlement and subsistence strategies in response to that change. Archaeological data and secondary sources indicate that Native American resources exist in the district area and that much of the area was cleared by Native Americans for farming. Archaeological survivals in the district locale can help to clarify the importance of this area relative to other Native settlements elsewhere along the Connecticut River.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, economic and cultural changes that occurred in a town which was able to remain a small agricultural village, resist intensive development and preserve much of the linear arrangement of the town as laid out by the original English settlers in 1661 and 1683. While several buildings from Hatfield's 18th and 19th century settlement remain extant, the majority of resources from the town's 17th and 18th century development are archaeological. Hatfield like its parent settlement of Hadley on the west bank of the Connecticut River is significant for retaining much of its 17th century linear town plan. While much of that plan survives in the existing system of streets and lot lines, archaeological survey and testing would verify and refine our knowledge significantly by documenting the location and plan of 17th century buildings as well as the configuration of structures and buildings within the lot. While some disturbance of the district's 17th and 18th century components has undoubtedly occurred as a result of later 18th, 19th, and 20th century development, the potential for significant survivals is high. By documenting the original plan of the town and the transition of the district from common land to settled land, archaeological investigation would provide an appropriate introductory framework for interpreting the better documented buildings and sites which date from the 18th and 19th centuries.

Archaeological resources also have a high potential for helping to document the pattern of community development and economic change in the district and town. While most of the buildings from the 17th and 18th century period likely exist as archaeological resources, archaeological investigation would assist in documenting the ongoing physical evolution of farm complexes, especially in response to changing agricultural practices, products and labor. Few of the small manufacturing or commercial facilities that characterized this period have survived above ground; these could be documented archaeologically. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells), are also likely to occur around standing buildings and on archaeological sites. Careful sampling and the analysis of the contents from these features can assist in detailing the changing economic conditions, shifts in ethnicity and other significant aspects of Hatfield's 19th century development.

The analysis of the contents of occupational related features can provide detailed information on the inhabitants of specific residents and, when sampled as a unit on specific ethnic groups and areas of town and the district. During the 19th and 20th centuries, Irish, French Canadian, German and Polish immigrants moved to Hatfield, frequently settling in particular areas of town including the district. Analysis of occupational related features associated with ethnic enclaves, households and boarding houses can help document how these groups adapted to life in the district and how they differed or compared to more traditional inhabitants of English descent. The analysis of occupational related features can also help document industrial growth or manufacturing. Broom, boot and shoe manufacture, which developed in the late 18th century and peaked in the early 19th century, tobacco processing and palm leaf hats all probably developed as cottage

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industries. The analysis of occupational related features at residences and farmsteads where these activities took place can provide details relating to their production technologies and the materials used in their manufacture. This analysis can also provide details on the relationship of specific ethnic groups and sexes to trades like broom manufacture and the production of palm leaf hats and the role those trades played in the acculturation process of certain ethnic groups. The French Canadians were the social group chiefly employed in broom manufacture while women and children were chiefly involved in the manufacture of palm leaf hats.

Historic archaeological resources may also contribute to a greater understanding of the growth and evolution of African American culture in the district. This information can document the conditions of slavery in the district, town and region, how the lives of former slaves changed after emancipation and possibly why some former slaves chose to remain in Hatfield.

(end)

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Elm Street Historic District
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(end)

Elm Street HD
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 561 acres

UTM References **See continuation sheet.**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 18 696620 4693380
Zone Easting Northing

3. 18 697200 4691460
Zone Easting Northing

2. 18 697280 4692780
Zone Easting Northing

4. 18 695280 4691500
Zone Easting Northing

x See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bonnie Parsons, Preservation Consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date November 2000

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Geographical Data

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
Point E	18	695200	4692750
F	18	695400	4692875
G	18	696500	4693050

Verbal Boundary Description

Please see the attached assessor's maps numbers 223, 222, and 226. The district lies between two rivers, the Connecticut River on the south and the Mill River on the north, both of which flow in an east-west direction at this point. The district is divided in half by Elm Street which runs parallel to the two rivers. The district is bounded on the west by the lot lines of fields which extend on each side of Elm Street to the rivers and on the east both by field lot lines and by the Mill River which curves southward to empty into the Connecticut River.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries of this district were drawn to include the fields and farms which historically have lain between the Connecticut and Mill Rivers along Elm Street containing a concentration of properties dating from the 18th century through the 1940s. The eastern boundary was chosen to abut the existing Main Street Historic District. The Elm Street district is treated as a separate district as it developed secondarily to the Main Street district, and the course of its development varied as land was divided to provide homes to immigrant farming families whereas the Main Street district remained largely undivided. The western boundary was drawn to exclude properties developed in the 1960s and later as residential rather than farming properties. The northern boundary follows the south shore of the Mill River which acts with few exceptions as the rear lot line of the properties on the north side of Elm Street. The southern boundary was drawn along the Connecticut River in order to include the agricultural land known as the south Meadows that has historically been associated with the farms on the south side of Elm Street and maintains lot lines that were developed from the 18th century, land that has been productively farmed through the full range of crops and practices experienced in the Connecticut River valley from the mid-17th century to the present.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Bonnie Parsons Date: 1999
Negatives at Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

1. 4 Elm Street, Hubbard Tavern (MHC #232), view NE
2. 15 Elm Street, Oliver Partridge House (MHC #236), view SW
3. Meadow with tobacco barns and Connecticut River, view S
4. 18 Elm Street, Alfred Graves House (MHC #240), view N
5. 26 Elm Street, Jonathan Porter House (MHC #243), view N
6. 36 Elm Street, Samuel Graves House (MHC #249), view N
7. Elm Street and field access road, tobacco barns, view S
8. 45 Elm Street, Solomon Graves House (MHC #254), view SE
9. 129 Elm Street, barn, view S
10. 132 Elm Street (MHC #288), view N
11. 128 Elm Street, John & Nellie Pelc House (MHC #286), view N
12. 72-68 Elm Street (MHC #270, 268, 267), view NE

(end)

**ELM STREET HD – DISTRICT DATA SHEET
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE), MA**

MAP#	MHC#	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
BROOK HOLLOW ROAD						
223-3		Brook Hollow Road	house	c. 1977	contemporary	NC
223-5			tobacco barn	c. 1910	utilitarian	C
223-7			tobacco barn	c. 1950	utilitarian	C
223-19			cultivated field			C
223-21			cultified field			C
223-18			cultified field			C
223-17			cultified field			C
223-16			cultified field			C
223-15			cultified field			C
223-14			cultified field			C
223-13			cultified field			C
223-12			cultified field			C
223-11			cultified field			C
223-10			cultified field			C
223-9			cultified field			C
223-8			cultified field			C
223-6			cultified field			C
223-4			cultified field			C
ELM STREET						
223-72	289	133 Elm Street	house	c. 1890	Queen Anne	C
			tobacco barn	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
223-91	288	132 Elm Street	house	c.1890-1910	Queen Anne	C
			converted vegetable. storage barn	c. 1890	utilitarian	C
		131 Elm Street	house	c. 1890	Queen Anne cottage	C
223-71		129 Elm Street	en. Cigar Tob. Co. warehouse	c. 1910	utilitarian	C
			barn	c. 1910	utilitarian	C
223-92	286	128 Elm Street	John & Nellie Pelc House	c. 1920	Queen Anne	C
		127 Elm Street	converted onion barn	c. 1930	utilitarian	C
			garage	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
223-93		126 Elm Street	house	c. 1850	Greek Revival	C
			garage/studio	c. 1990	utilitarian	NC

**ELM STREET HD – DISTRICT DATA SHEET
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE), MA**

MAP#	MHC#	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
223-94		124 Elm Street	house	c. 1870	Italianate	C
			onion barn/garage	1930s	utilitarian	C
			garage	c. 1970	utilitarian	NC
223-69		Elm Street	open space			C
223-67		123 Elm Street	house	c. 1900-10	Queen Anne	C
223-95	285	122 Elm Street	house	c. 1850	mid-19 th c. cottage	C
			carriage house	c. 1870	utilitarian	C
			garage	c. 1950	utilitarian	C
223-66	284	121 Elm Street	Pelc's Café	c. 1925	no style	C
			garage	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
			onion barn	c. 1920	utilitarian	C
223-65		119 Elm Street	house	c. 1980	Neo-Colonial	NC
			tobacco barn	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
			vegetable barn	c. 1930	utilitarian	C
223-108		118 Elm Street	house	c. 1900	no style	C
			garage	c. 1930	utilitarian	C
223-97		114 Elm Street	house	c. 1900	Queen Anne	C
			garage	c. 1920	utilitarian	C
223-98		112 Elm Street	house	c. 1910	Colonial Revival	C
			garage	c. 1920	Colonial Revival	C
223-100		106 Elm Street	house	c. 1890	Queen Anne	C
223-62		Elm Street	cultivated field			C
			tool shed	c. 1960	utilitarian	NC
			tobacco barn	c. 1920	utilitarian	C
223-99		Elm Street	cultified field			C
223-61		103 Elm Street	house	c. 1953	ranch	NC
			garage	c. 1970	utilitarian	NC
			tobacco barn	c. 1930	utilitarian	C
			garage	c. 1930	Craftsman	C
			tobacco barn	c. 1930	utilitarian	C
223-64		Elm Street	tobacco barn	c. 1930	utilitarian	C
223-63		Elm Street	cultified field			C

**ELM STREET HD – DISTRICT DATA SHEET
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE), MA**

MAP# MHC#	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
226-104	Elm Street	tobacco barn	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
		tobacco barn	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
		garage	c. 1970	utilitarian	NC
		warehouse	c. 1960	utilitarian	NC
		tobacco barn	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
		tobacco barn	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
223-60	99 Elm Street	garage	c. 1950	utilitarian	NC
		house	c. 1970	ranch	NC
		garage	c. 1970	utilitarian	NC
		tobacco barn	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
		tobacco barn	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
		house	c. 1962	ranch	NC
223-62	97 Elm Street	house	c. 1962	ranch	NC
223-102	96 Elm Street	house	c. 1920	Colonial Revival	C
		garage	c. 1960	utilitarian	NC
		stable	c. 1960	utilitarian	NC
		stable	c. 1960	utilitarian	NC
		shed	c. 1960	utilitarian	NC
		house	c. 1968	ranch	NC
223-104	94 Elm Street	garage	c. 1975	utilitarian	NC
		house	c. 1930	Bungalow	C
223-58	93 Elm Street	tobacco barn	c. 1945	utilitarian	C
		garage	c. 1880	Colonial Revival	C
		house	c. 1908	Queen Anne	C
223-105	92 Elm Street	garage	c. 1930	utilitarian	C
		house	c. 1930	Bungalow	C
		garage	c. 1950	utilitarian	NC
223-57	91 Elm Street	house	c. 1950	utilitarian	NC
		garage	c. 1910	no style	C
		garage	1993	utilitarian	NC
		shed	1922	utilitarian	C
223-106 280	90 Elm Street	Jurko Wosloscyn House	c. 1910	no style	C
		garage	1993	utilitarian	NC
		shed	1922	utilitarian	C
223-56	89 Elm Street	house	c. 1900	Colonial Revival	C
		garage	c. 1930	utilitarian	NC
		house	c. 1922	bungalow	C
223-107	88 Elm Street	garage	c. 1930	utilitarian	C
		house	c. 1930	utilitarian	C

**ELM STREET HD – DISTRICT DATA SHEET
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE), MA**

MAP# MHC#	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
223-55	87 Elm Street	shed	c. 1930	utilitarian	C
		3-family house	c. 1919	no style	C
		garage	c. 1950	utilitarian	NC
223-108 232	86 Elm Street	Boyle General Store	c. 1900	Colonial Revival	C
223-49 277	85 Elm Street	Kielbowicz House	c. 1924	no style	C
		shop	c. 1924	utilitarian	C
		garage	c. 1950	utilitarian	NC
223-109 276	84 Elm Street	John & Agnes Kosior House	c. 1906	no style	C
223-110	82 Elm Street	Karakula House	c. 1904	Colonial Revival	C
		garage	c. 1969	utilitarian	NC
		shop	c. 1972	utilitarian	NC
		shed	c. 1920	utilitarian	C
223-48 274	81 Elm Street	Pete Novak House	c. 1910	no style	C
		tobacco barn	c. 1920	utilitarian	C
		barn	c. 1930	utilitarian	C
		lean-to	c. 1950	utilitarian	NC
223-111 273	80 Elm Street	John Vochula House	c. 1903	Queen Anne	C
		garage	c. 1930	utilitarian	C
223-44	79 Elm Street	house	c. 1910	Queen Anne	C
		garage	c. 1982	utilitarian	NC
		garage	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
		shop	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
223-112	78 Elm Street	house	c. 1959	Ranch	NC
223-43	77 Elm Street	conv. shop/house	c. 1946	utilitarian	C
223-113	76 Elm Street	house	c. 1970	Cape	NC
223-42	75 Elm Street	house	c. 1910	Queen Anne	C
		barn	c. 1920	utilitarian	C
223-41	73 Elm Street	house	c. 1976	Neo-Colonial	NC
223-115 270	72 Elm Street	Fitch Brothers House	c. 1850	no style	C
		garage	c. 1930	utilitarian	C
		tobacco barn	c. 1927	utilitarian	C
223-40	71 Elm Street	Charles Rowe House	c. 1840	no style	C
		garage	c. 1920	utilitarian	C

**ELM STREET HD – DISTRICT DATA SHEET
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE), MA**

MAP#	MHC#	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
			tobacco barn	c. 1920	utilitarian	C
223-116	268	70 Elm Street	Fitch Brothers House	c. 1850	Queen Anne	C
			studio	c. 1990	contemporary	NC
223-36	266	69 Elm Street	Pysko House	c. 1900	Queen Anne	C
			garage/shop	c. 1920	utilitarian	C
223-117	267	68 Elm Street	Fitch Brothers House	c. 1850	no style	C
			livestock barn	c. 1900	utilitarian	C
			tobacco barn	c. 1920	utilitarian	C
223-118		66 Elm Street	house	c. 1950	cape	NC
			garage	c. 1962	utilitarian	NC
223-35	265	65 Elm Street	Thomas Whalen House	c. 1860	no style	C
			livestock barn	c. 1900	utilitarian	C
			tobacco barn	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
			garage	c. 1920	utilitarian	C
223-35		67 Elm Street	Bayuk-Meyers & Mendelson	c. 1930	utilitarian	C
223-119		64 Elm Street	house	c. 1945	Neo-Colonial	C
			garage	c. 1945	utilitarian	C
223-103		Elm Street	cultivated field			C
223-123	263	62 Elm Street	Francis Dunihin House	c. 1860	Italianate	C
			barn	c. 1880	utilitarian	C
			garage	c. 1920		C
223-34		61 Elm Street	conv. onion barn/office	c. 1920	utilitarian	C
223-33		59 Elm Street	house	c. 1960	Cape	NC
			garage	c. 1960	utilitarian	NC
223-124		58 Elm Street	house	c. 1890	Colonial Revival	C
			garage	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
			shed	c. 1930	utilitarian	C
223-32	261	57 Elm Street	house	c. 1890	Queen Anne	C
			garage/studio	c. 1976	utilitarian	NC
223-125	260	56 Elm Street	house	c. 1919	Queen Anne	C
223-31		55 Elm Street	house	c. 1920	no style	C
			garage	c. 1940	utilitarian	C

**ELM STREET HD – DISTRICT DATA SHEET
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE), MA**

MAP# MHC#	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
223-126 258	52 Elm Street	Austin Abells House	c. 1865	Italianate	C
		garage	c. 1980	utilitarian	NC
223-30 257	51 Elm Street	Elijah Sampson House	c. 1850	no style	C
223-128 256	50 Elm Street	Lorenzo Dale House	c. 1850	Greek Revival	C
		livestock barn	c. 1900	utilitarian	C
223-129 255	48 Elm Street	John Sgerzynski House	c. 1910	Colonial Revival	C
		tobacco barn	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
223-29 254	45 Elm Street	Solomon Graves House	c. 1795	Federal	C
		garage	c. 1930	utilitarian	C
223-131 253	44 Elm Street	Ashley Graves House	c. 1820	Federal	C
		tobacco barn	c. 1900	utilitarian	C
		onion barn	c. 1910	utilitarian	C
223-127	Elm Street	cultivated field			C
223-130	Elm Street	cultivated field			C
223-28	43 Elm Street	converted barn/house	c. 1930/50	utilitarian	NC
223-121	Elm Street	cultivated field			C
223-122	Elm Street	tobacco barn	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
223-120	Elm Street	tobacco barn	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
223-27 252	41 Elm Street	Charles Kingsley House	1857	Greek Revival	C
223-132	40 Elm Street	house	c. 1900	Queen Anne	C
		garage/studio	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
223-133 250	38 Elm Street	Timothy Graves House	c. 1780	Federal	C
		onion conv./business	c. 1920	utilitarian	C
223-134 249	36 Elm Street	Samuel Graves House	c. 1830	Greek Revival	C
		livestock barn	c. 1960	utilitarian	NC
		tobacco barn	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
223-137 248	34 Elm Street	pickle factory	c. 1915	bungalow	C
		pickle shop	c. 1915	utilitarian	C
		conv. barn/house	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
223-138 246	30 Elm Street	house	c. 1840	no style	C
223-139 245	28 Elm Street	Silas White House	1861	Italianate	C
		onion & tobacco storehouse	c. 1920	utilitarian	C

**ELM STREET HD – DISTRICT DATA SHEET
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE), MA**

MAP# MHC#	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
223-25 244	27 Elm Street	Fitch Brothers House	1843	Greek Revival	C
		livestock barn	c. 1850	utilitarian	C
223-26	Elm Street	tobacco barn	c. 1900	utilitarian	C
		tobacco barn	c. 1900	utilitarian	C
223-140	Elm Street	cultivated field			C
223-143	Elm Street	cultivated field			C
223-141 243	26 Elm Street	Jonathan Porter House	c. 1760	Georgian	C
		barn	c. 1850	utilitarian	C
223-24	25 Elm Street	house	c. 1910	Bungalow	C
		shed	c. 1980	utilitarian	NC
223-142 242	24 Elm Street	Marshall Hubbard House	c. 1830	Greek Revival	C
		barn	c. 1850	utilitarian	C
		garage	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
223-23 241	23 Elm Street	Benjamin Warner House	1898	Colonial Revival	C
		garage	c. 1950	utilitarian	NC
223-22	21 Elm Street	house	c. 1952	no style	NC
223-21 239	19 Elm Street	Levi Graves House	c. 1780	Federal	C
223-20	Elm Street	open space			C
223-144 240	18 Elm Street	Alfred H. Graves House	1868	High Vict. Gothic	C
		livestock barn	c. 1900	utilitarian	C
223-2 236	15 Elm Street	Oliver Partridge House	c. 1740	Georgian	C
223-145	14 Elm Street	house	c. 1960	English Cottage	NC
223-146	12 Elm Street	conv. carriage/business	c. 1870	utilitarian	C
		storage building	c. 1900	utilitarian	C
		equipment shed	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
		carriage shed	c. 1890	utilitarian	C
		shed	c. 1930	utilitarian	C
		house	c. 1970	no style	NC
		horse barn	c. 1950	no style	NC
		tobacco barn	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
		barn	c. 1940	utilitarian	C

**ELM STREET HD – DISTRICT DATA SHEET
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE), MA**

MAP# MHC#	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
223-1 235	11 Elm Street	John Stenglein House	1929	bungalow	C
		garage	c. 1930	utilitarian	C
		shed	c. 1971	utilitarian	NC
223-147 237	8 Elm Street	Gordon Woodward House	c. 1925	Craftsman bung.	C
		garage	c. 1925	Craftsman	C
222-88	7 Elm Street	Edward Church House	c. 1777	Federal	C
		livestock barn	c. 1850	utilitarian	C
		garage	c. 1920	utilitarian	C
222-89 232	4 Elm Street	Hubbard Tavern	c. 1750	Georgian	C
		barn	c. 1970	utilitarian	NC
222-88.1	3 Elm Street	multi-family house	1998	no style	NC
222-87 233	1 Elm Street	Bascom House	c. 1910	Colonial Revival	C
		livestock barn	c. 1910	utilitarian	C

SUNSET AVENUE

223-54	1 Sunset Avenue	conv. onion/business	c. 1930	utilitarian	C
223-53	6 Sunset Avenue	house	c. 1940	ranch	C
226-102	10 Sunset Avenue	house	c. 1940	cape	C
226-101	12 Sunset Avenue	house	c. 1940	cape	C
		garage	c. 1940	utilitarian	C
226-99	14 Sunset Avenue	house	c. 1940	cape	C
226-98	16 Sunset Avenue	house	c. 1940	cape	C
226-97	18 Sunset Avenue	house	c. 1940	cape	C
226-95	20 Sunset Avenue	house	c. 1980	contemporary	NC
226-93	22 Sunset Avenue	house	c. 1950	cape	NC
226-92	23 Sunset Avenue	house	c. 1960	cape	NC

**ELM STREET HD – DISTRICT DATA SHEET
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE), MA**

MAP# MHC#	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
SCOTLAND ROAD					
226-26	17 Scotland Road	house	1995	Neo-Colonial	NC
226-27	21 Scotland Road	house	1994	Neo-Colonial	NC
223-47	11 Scotland Road	house	1994	Neo-Colonial	NC
223-46	9 Scotland Road	house	1993	Neo-Colonial	NC
223-45	7 Scotland Road	house	1992	Neo-Colonial	NC
223-45	5 Scotland Road	house	1998	Neo-Colonial	NC
223-38	Scotland Road	tobacco barn	c. 1920	utilitarian	C
223-48	Scotland Road	cultivated field			C
226-28	Scotland Road	cultivated field			C
226-28A	Scotland Road	cultivated field			C
LITTLE NEPONSET ROAD					
226-69	Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-65	Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-70	Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-64	Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-71	Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-63	Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-72	Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-62	Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-73	Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-61	Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-74	Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-60	Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-75	Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-59	Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-76	Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-58	Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-77	Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C

**ELM STREET HD – DISTRICT DATA SHEET
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE), MA**

MAP#	MHC#	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
226-57		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-78		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-56		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-79		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-55		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-80		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-54		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-81		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-53		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-82		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-52		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-83		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-51		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-50		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-49		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-84		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-48		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-85		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-47		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-86		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-46		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-87		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-45		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-88		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-44		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-89		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-43		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-90		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-42		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-91		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-41		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-30.1		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-30.2		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C

**ELM STREET HD – DISTRICT DATA SHEET
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE), MA**

MAP#	MHC#	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
226-35		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-36		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-38		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-39		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-40		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-30.3		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-30.4		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-30.5		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-25		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-32		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-33		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C
226-34		Little Neponset Road	cultivated field			C

	Buildings	Sites/Landscapes	
Contributing	176	91	267
Non-Contributing	55		55

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Elm Street Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 11/07/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/21/00
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/07/00 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/22/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00001481

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 12/7/00 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in the
National Register**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



Elm Street Boston District 4 Elm Street
Hatfield,
Hampshire, MA
Bonnie Parsons
January, 1999
PVPC
View northeast
Photo no. 1



15 Elm Street
Elm Street Historic District
Hatfield
Hampshire, MA
Bonnie Parsons
1-99
PVPC
View South West
Photo #2



Capawank Meadows with tobacco barns & Connecticut River
Halfway Elm Street Historic District

Halfway,

Hampshire, MA

Bonnie Parsons

1-99

PVPC

View South

Photo #3



18 Elm Street
Elm Street Historic District
Hatfield
Hampshire, MA
Bonnie Parsons
1-99
PVPC
View north
Photo No. 4



26 Elm Street
Elm Street Historic District
Hatfield

Hampshire, MA
Bonnie Parsons

1-99

PVPC

View north

Photo No. 5



36 Elm Street
Elm Street Historic District
Hatfield
Hampshire, MA
Bonnie Parsons
1-99

View North

Photo No. 6



Elm Street and Field Access Road

Elm Street Historic District

Hatfield

Hampshire, MA

Bonnie Perms

1-99

PVPC

View South

Photo No. 7,



45 Elm Street
Elm Street Historic District
Hatfield
Hampshire, MA
Bonnie Parsons
1-99
PVPC
View South east
Photo No 3



129 Elm Street
Elm Street Historic District
Halffield
Hampshire, MA
Barnie Parsons
1-99
PVPC
View south
Photo No. 9



132 Elm Street
Elm Street Historic District
Hatfield
Hampshire, MA
Bonnie Parsons
1-99
PUPC
View north
Photo No. 10



128 Elm Street
Elm Street Historic District
Hatfield
Hampshire, MA
Bonnie Parsons
1-99
PVPC
View north
Photo. no. 11



12, 70 and 68 Elm Street
Elm Street Historic District
Helfield
Hampshire, MA
Bonnie Parsons

1-99

GVPC

View north east

Photo. No. 12

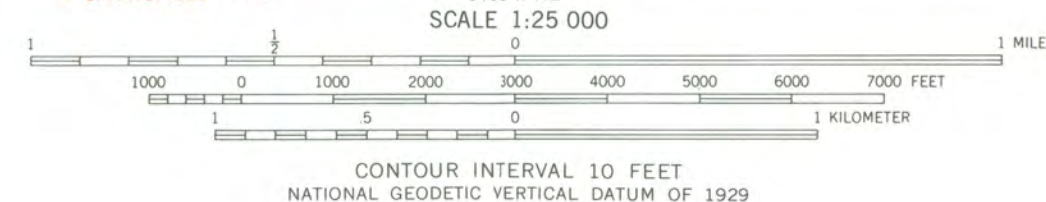
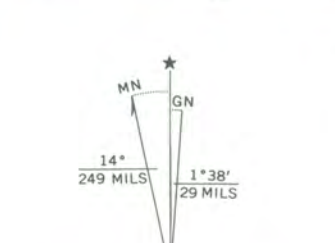


CONVERSION SCALES	
Feet	Meters
0	0
1000	300
2000	600
3000	900
4000	1200
5000	1500
6000	1800
7000	2100
8000	2400
9000	2700
10000	3000
11000	3300
12000	3600
13000	3900
14000	4200
15000	4500

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

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1935. Revised 1964
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 18
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map

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



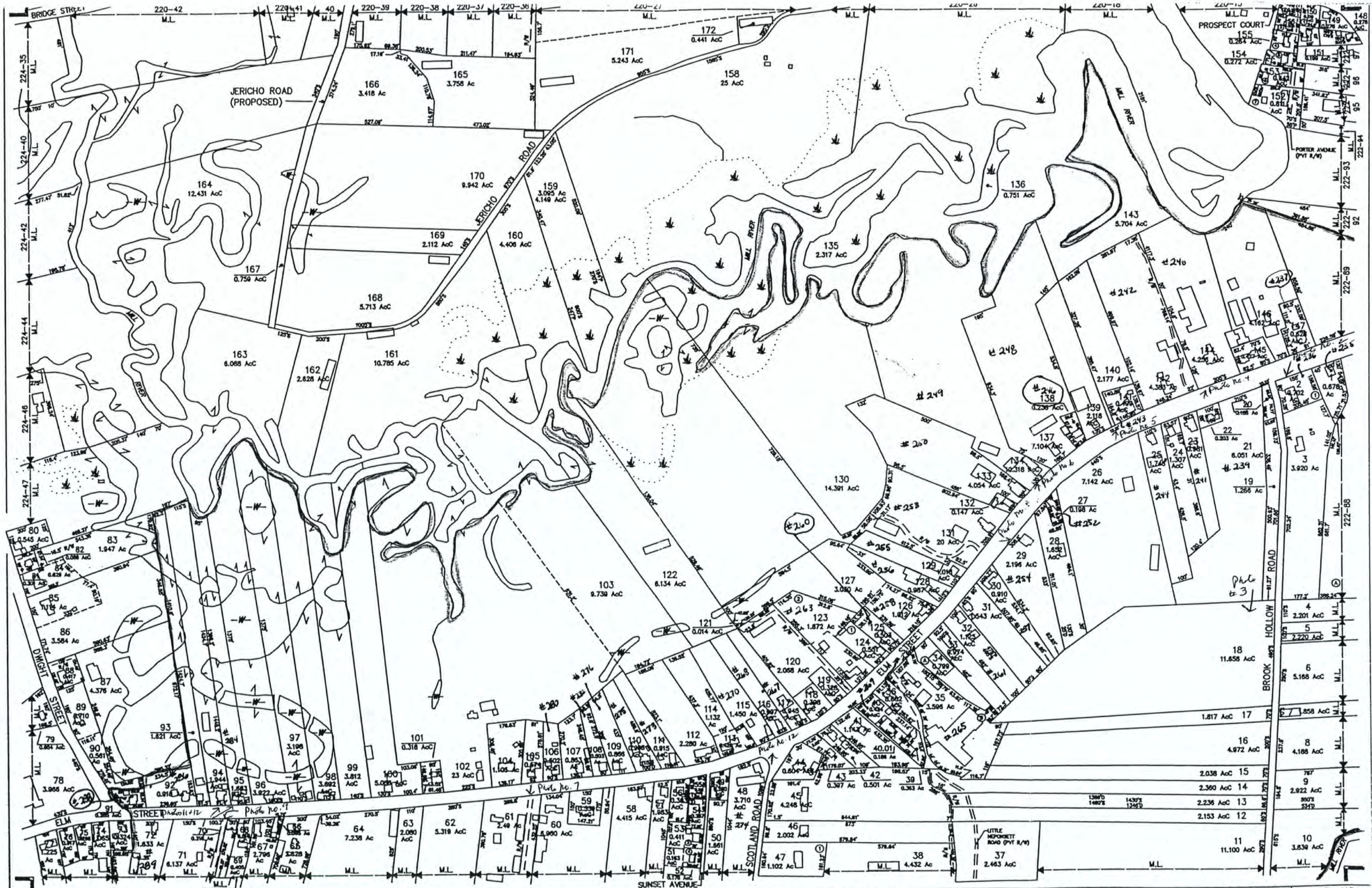
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



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

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





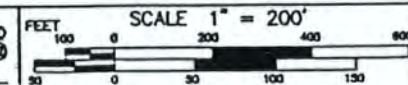
THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. IT IS NOT VALID
FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.

THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE

PRODUCED IN 1996 BY
CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOC. INC.

AREA SURVEYED	Ac
AREA CALCULATED	AcC
RECORD DIMENSION	FOOT

EXEMPT PROPERTY.
SUBDIVISION LOT NO.
BUILDING.



PROPERTY MAPS

HATFIELD

INDEX DIAGRAM

219	220	221
224		222

ON
↑
X

MAP NO.

223

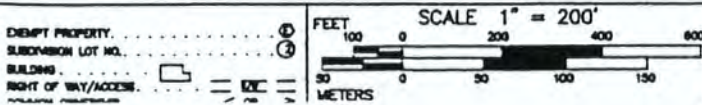


Photo No. 1

THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.
THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM.

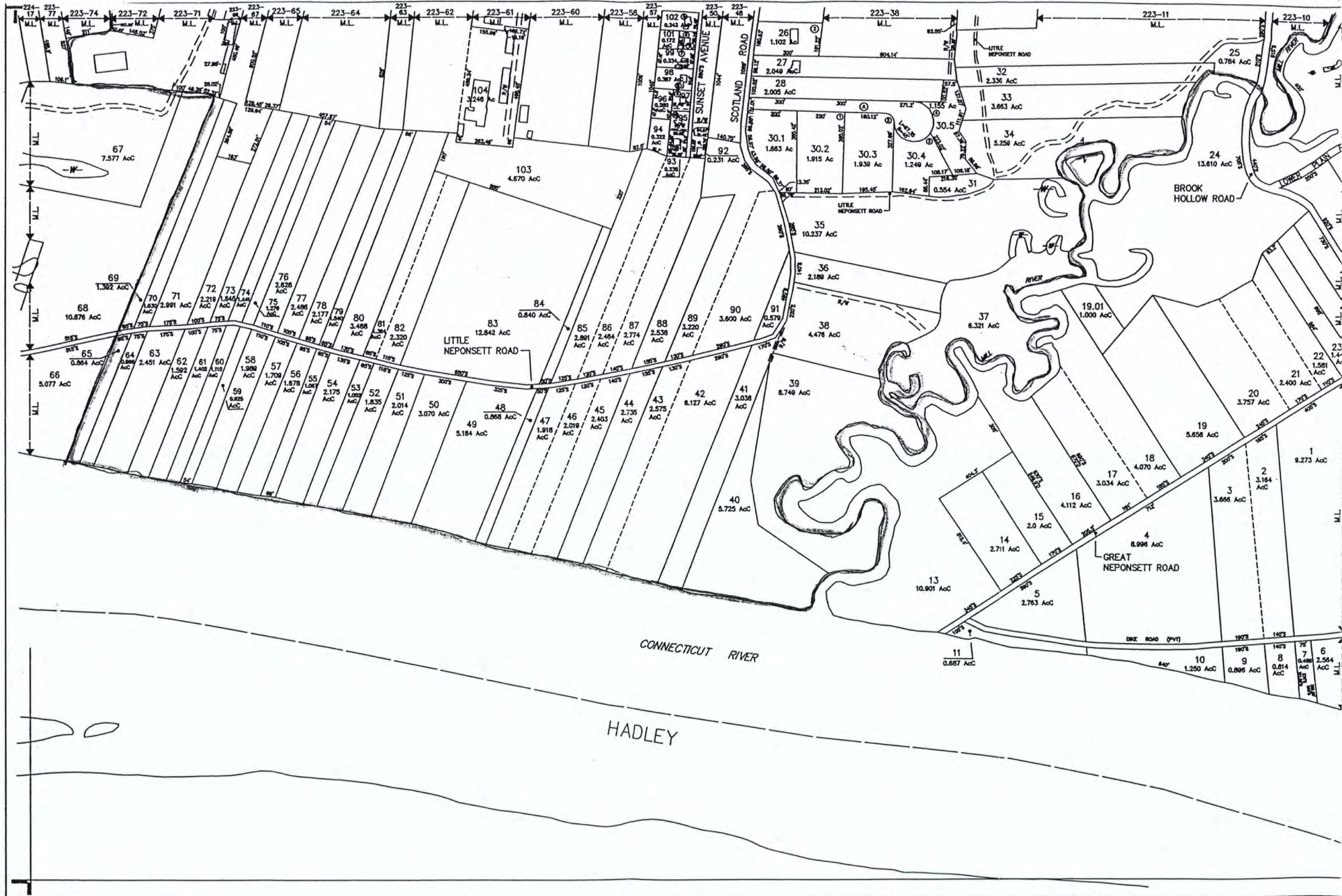
PRODUCED IN 1996 BY
CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOC. INC.
PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANTS

LEGEND
AREA SURVEYED Ac
AREA CALCULATED Ac
RECORD DIMENSION 100'
SCALED DIMENSION 100'
DEEMPT PROPERTY
SUBDIVISION LOT NO.
RIGHT OF WAY/ACCESS



PROPERTY MAPS
HATFIELD

INDEX DIAGRAM
220 221
223
MAP
222



THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.

PRODUCED IN 1996 BY
CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATES, INC.

AREA SURVEYED Ac
AREA CALCULATED Ac

LEGEND

DEEPT PROPERTY
SUBDIVISION LOT NO.

FEET 0 100 200 300 400 500
SCALE 1" = 200'

PROPERTY MAPS

INDEX DIAGRAM
1

MAP 22

BF
PB
RECEIVED

William W. Gonski, Jr. AUG 15 2000

Alice C. Gonski

78 Ridgewood Terrace

Northampton, MA 01060

MASS. HIST. COMM

Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

RE: Elm Street Historic District
Hatfield, Massachusetts
Map 233 Plot 9 - Brook Hollow Road

Dear Ms McDonough:

Enclosed please find Certificate in the above
re-matter to the proposed Elm Street Historic
District, Hatfield, Massachusetts and consideration
by the Massachusetts Historical Commission for
nomination to the National Register of Historic
Places.

Very truly yours,

Dated: 8/14/00

William W. Gonski

Dated: 8/14/00

Alice C. Gonski

cc: Town of Hatfield - Selectmen

CERTIFICATE

We, William W. Gonski, Jr., and Alice C. Gonski
say that:

1. We are the title owners of the real estate situated on Brook Hollow Road, Hatfield, Massachusetts more fully described in the Town of Hatfield Assessors Map 223, Lot 9.
2. We strongly object to the forming of the proposed Elm Street Historic District, Hatfield, Massachusetts which would include the above described real estate and the consideration of said Elm Street Historic District by the Massachusetts Historical Commission for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
3. We believe all of the land abutting the said Brook Hollow Road is farm land including the above described real estate of three acres more or less and the only buildings thereon are tobacco barns.
4. The Town of Hatfield Zoning By-Laws govern the use of farm land and being farm land, we see no historical value of the said real estate.
5. We also object and are not interested that the above described real estate now or in the future be included in the Elm Street Historic District nor be considered by the Massachusetts Historical Commission for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Executed this day of 14TH August 2000.

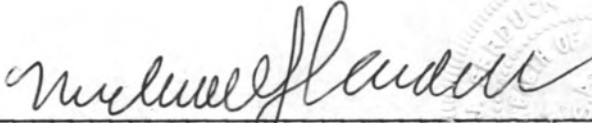
William W. Gonski, Jr.
Alice C. Gonski

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Hampshire, ss.

August 14th, 2000

Then personally appeared the above named William W. Gonski, Jr., and Alice C. Gonski and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be their free act and deed, before me,



Notary Public

My Commission Expires 08/09/02

RECEIVED

SEP 07 2000

MASS. HIST. COMM

Gordon E. Clark
36 Conz St.
Northampton, MA 01060

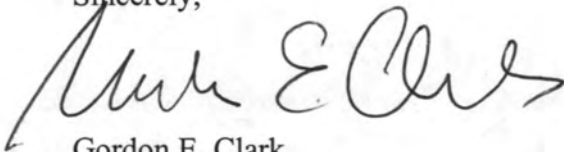
September 6, 2000

Phil Bergen
Mass. Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, MA 02125-3314

Dear Mr. Bergen;

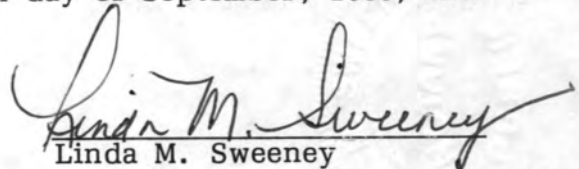
I respectfully request that my industrially-zoned property located at 133 Elm Street, Hatfield, MA not be included in the proposed Elm Street Historic District.

Sincerely,



Gordon E. Clark

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixth day of September, 2000, the
above Gordon E. Clark.


Linda M. Sweeney

LINDA M. SWEENEY
NOTARY PUBLIC
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
MARCH 10, 2006



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

November 2, 2000

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Elm Street Historic District, Hatfield (Hampshire Co.), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the properties included in the district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Two letters of objection have been received.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Mary Lou Cutter, Chair, Hatfield Historical Commission
Bonnie Parsons, PVPC, Preservation Consultant
E. Larry Grossman, Chair, Hatfield Board of Selectmen
A. Cory Bardwell, Hatfield Planning Board