

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

SEP 12 1988

NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Main Street Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 201-204 Main Street, Bank Row & Chapman Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Greenfield

N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts

code 025

county Franklin

code 011

zip code 02116

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>37</u>	<u>11</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> 2</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> 2</u>	<u> 1</u>	objects
<u>41</u>	<u>12</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3*

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Valerie A. Tolmage
Signature of certifying official
Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission

Sept. 7, 1988
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau State Historic Preservation Officer

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

Shelley Byers

Entered in the
National Register

11/13/88

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Garden Theatre, U.S. Post Office
Leavitt-Hovey House

6. Function or Use Main Street Historic District, Greenfield, Massachusetts

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

- Commerce/trade
- Government
- Religion
- Domestic
- Recreation and Culture

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

- Commerce/trade
- Government
- Religion
- Domestic
- Recreation and Culture

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

- Early Republic: Federal
- Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival
- Late Victorian: Victorian, Queen Anne, Renaissance Revival
- Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival
- Modern Movement: Modern, Art Deco; Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements: Commercial Style; Other

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

- foundation concrete, stone or brick masonry
- walls brick, stone, wood
- roof flat: tar and gravel, tin
- other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Main Street Historic District includes a major portion of downtown Greenfield. Located at the crossroads of the original east-west and north-south transportation routes for the area--Route 2A and Routes 5 and 10--it contains the Town Common and the majority of Greenfield's 18th century commercial and institutional structures. The southern edge of the district is defined by the Boston and Maine railroad; the eastern boundary is drawn at the beginning of residential structures, and at the western edge, more modern commercial structures have developed.

This 17-acre district contains 53 properties, structures, or monuments; eleven are noncontributing, mainly due to subsequent renovations. One structure includes an original church, which has been incorporated into a modern, noncontributing building. Of the 53 properties, 41 are now commercial structures, most of which contain a mixed use of retail at the street level with offices and/or apartments at the upper floors. The commercial category includes two movie theaters and one vacant bank building. The commercial growth of downtown is demonstrated by the fact that originally 32 of these buildings were used for business purposes. There are currently six public institutions, such as Town Hall and the Library, and two churches. Two hotels are now a department store and a lodging house. Originally the district contained three single-family residences; these have now been converted to offices, a library, and a funeral home. The district also includes a railroad bridge structure, and three public monuments.

Greenfield's Main Street defines this district: once the primary east-west transportation route, Route 2 has now been re-routed to the north and west of downtown. At its intersection with Federal Street (Routes 5 & 10, North-South, now bypassed by Interstate 91) is found the Town Common, a major

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Main Street Historic District
Greenfield, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 1

greenspace at the center of the district. Lining Main Street are densely packed two-, three- and four-story buildings. Seven side streets converge at Main Street, all as secondary feeders to the primary commercial spine. Most buildings are sited without setbacks, so the streets maintain a hard edge except where there is a courtyard, parking lot, or an original residence. Little has changed in the physical appearance of downtown Greenfield since the late 19th century, except for the intrusions of modern banks and other commercial renovations.

The architectural character of the Main Street district reflects Greenfield's evolution as a town and county center from 1800 to 1930. Its continual growth and the variety of functions taking place downtown has led to the appearance of a wide range of architectural styles: Federal, Greek Revival, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival are predominant. The scale for most commercial structures is modest; three-to-four story structures are found toward the center of the district, with two or three stories the norm at the edges. Banks, churches, and public institutions, which are prominently situated at the four corners at the Town Common, are designed in the grandest scale. Brick masonry is very consistently used in the commercial structures in the district, and many contain fine Victorian detailing. The two churches are made of red sandstone, the banks are granite, and the three original residences are wood frame.

Greenfield, like Northampton to the south and Brattleboro to the north, is a county seat, and serves as the commercial, political, and social center for a rural population of approximately 65,000 people. The dense, urban character of the downtown is surprising for Greenfield's modest population of 18,000. The district's location at the crossroads of two major transportation routes explains its early development, and once established in the mid 18th century, it continued to thrive, pushing residences and farms out beyond the district and creating an unusually high concentration of public and commercial buildings. More modern commercial developments beyond the district do not reflect the same level of architectural consistency and significance found at this section of Main Street.

In general, the majority of buildings are in good condition, although some are fully or partially vacant, and a number need improvements. In the last six years, at least four commercial buildings have been restored through private efforts. Several of the more important building facades, however, are layered with unsympathetic modern materials, and some have experienced constant minor, incompatible renovations. The most blatant intrusions to the district as well as to the town are the banks located near the Common. The Pioneer National Bank (Bank of New England), and the Greenfield Savings & Loan in particular,

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMain Street Historic District
Greenfield, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 2

have significantly altered the image of downtown by replacing a major symbol of Greenfield's commercial and social prosperity, the Mansion House, which was destroyed in a fire in 1959. The other intrusions are fairly nondescript, generally reflecting the passage of time in downtown Greenfield.

The Garden Theater (#27), Post Office (#33), and Leavitt-Hovey House, (#36, Greenfield Public Library) are currently listed on the National Register, and are fully described in those applications.

The oldest surviving structure in the district is a wood-frame house dating from 1797, the Coleman-Hollister House, 36 Bank Row (Map #17). This residence is one of two confirmed Asher Benjamin designs in Greenfield, both in the district. Although many of its architectural features have been obscured by aluminum siding, several fine details of this early Greek period residence survive: a Palladian window over the entrance portico with Ionic columns, handsome cornice detailing, and carved wooden swag ornaments between the first and second floor at each of the five bays. The main doorway has a fanlight, sidelights, and fluted pilasters. Long, two-story pilasters define the bays of the facade, separating a pair of 6/6 windows on the first and second floors. A pentagonal bay/solarium is built on the north side, and an ell on the west has an entry portico with Doric columns.

The First Franklin County Courthouse, 15 Bank Row (1813, Map #24), is the oldest municipal building surviving in the district. A graceful Greek Revival brick structure, the courthouse is attributed to Elijah Hayden and Thomas Pratt, presumably under the influence of Asher Benjamin. Its three floors are capped with a classic pedimented gable end, in the center of which is a triangular carved wooden fan. A simple bell tower (added in the 1970s) adorns the roof. Each of five double-hung, original windows on the third floor has an arched wooden fan over it. Second-floor windows have granite lintels, as well as sidelighted, transom-lighted doorways. (A street-level shop under the porch leading to the second floor entrances was added when Bank Row was regraded in 1892.)

The oldest brick commercial building in the district, the only one remaining from the Federal period, is the Allen Block, 351 Main Street, 1-5 Bank Row (1827, Map #26). It is not surprising that its prominent position at the intersection of Main and Federal street was assumed early in Greenfield's development for commercial purposes. Originally built as a 2 1/2 story structure with a pitched roof, a third story was added in the 1890s with the modest wooden modillioned cornice; the change in brick color can still be seen today. The second- and third-floor windows retain original 6/6 sash with segmental arches and sandstone sills. The street-level features--slightly

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMain Street Historic District
Greenfield, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 3

protruding display windows and simple glazing at the north side--appear to be later 19th century.

The 1840s were a period of tremendous growth in the Franklin County area, and a number of Greek Revival structures date from this decade. The Unitarian Church Hall, 397 Main Street (1837, Map #30), a wooden Greek Revival structure, was moved back from the corner of Hope and Main Streets to this rear location in 1894 to make room for the present stone church. A pedimented gable roof and wide corner pilasters are classic Greek Revival features; the recessed entrance on the right side of the facade has original trim and two sidelights. A modern brick building has been built around the original wooden hall after the rear of the building burned. The earliest surviving wooden building is the Wiley-Cohn Block, 269 Main Street (ca. 1845, Map #10) a three-story, five-bay building with modest Greek Revival styling. The projecting cornice with dentils, and pilasters defining both sides of the front facade are the early features that remain. Five simple windows illuminate the third floor, original windows have been replaced by modern casements, and the storefront has been inconsistently renovated in a Colonial Revival manner.

By the 1840s, county government had grown to such an extent that it needed new quarters. The current Town Hall Court Square (1848; 1873; 1954; Map #14), was then constructed; originally it was wood frame with Greek Revival styling. Later, in 1873, it was updated and redesigned in a high Victorian Gothic Revival style, and sheathed in brick masonry. In 1954, its current stripped-down, Colonial Revival appearance was "created," leaving the structure with no particular distinction. Commercial growth continued to take place in the district, and in 1854, growth extended down Main Street as far as Chapman Street, as evidenced by the construction of the Taylor Block, 232-240 Main Street (1854; 1883, Map #46). It is surmised that the original structure was completely redone in 1883, when Eugene C. Gardner, a prominent Western Massachusetts architect, designed its current appearance. The three-story, masonry block is capped by a Greek Revival-style wooden cornice, under which is set a name block with raised lettering. Second- and third-story windows have segmental arches with granite keystones and sills. At street level, three storefronts with recessed entrances and modern display windows and doors are outlined with a granite veneer. A fourth floor, added in 1987 somewhat inconspicuously, slants back behind the 1883 cornice. All original 2/2 double-hung sash have been replaced with modern single-light, double-hung units, which at the third floor are smaller than the original masonry opening.

During the Civil War, downtown development stopped. Growth, however, was renewed with increased vigor in the 1870s, while other sections of the country

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMain Street Historic District
Greenfield, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 4

experienced economic depression. This single decade contributed perhaps the most to the architectural significance and appearance of the Main Street district today. Gothic Revival architecture became popular, and a number of religious and municipal structures were designed in this style. The Second Congregational Church, Court Square (1870, Map #15), was designed by Richards & Park, architects from Boston. Built of local red sandstone from the Henry Wells Clapp quarry (formerly located on Rocky Mountain), its facades reflect the extenuated verticality typified by this style. The architects also designed three other structures in town, including the renovation of Second Franklin County Courthouse (Town Hall) next door, in its Gothic Revival stage. Another important reason for the intensity of development in the district in the mid-1870s is the occurrence of a large fire in 1873, which levelled two blocks of Main Street. Increased growth in the machine tool industries fostered an optimistic attitude toward downtown development and reconstruction. The Bird-Hovey Block, Hollister Block, and Pond's Block were rebuilt between School and Davis Streets on Main Street. The Bird-Hovey Block, 310 Main Street (1812; 1874, Map #41), was completely redesigned at this time by Wm. F. Pratt, Northampton. A three-story, seven-bay brick building, it boasts an elaborate cornice and three tall chimney masses on the side. Third-floor windows, double-hung with original sash, have semi-circular arches with similarly projected brickwork trim. Although the storefront was renovated in 1982, its scale and configuration are sympathetic with the original Queen Anne features above. Next door to the Bird-Hovey Block is the Hollister Block, 298-302 Main Street (1874, Map #42), which has without question Main Street's most ornate facade. A handsome wood cornice with dentils and modillion blocks is set apart from upper-story windows by a pronounced brick course. Corner blocks at each end of the cornice are set above the granite quoins that define the sides of the three-story structure. Attic windows--round and set in an ornamental row of brick--are linked by a granite course and have granite keystones. A saw/tooth brick course separates the round windows from the third-floor double-hung units articulated by granite lintels and sills. Second-floor windows have granite keystones and corner blocks in segmental brick arches, also with granite sills. The two storefronts are modern. The largest of these commercial buildings is Pond's Block, 276-294 Main Street (ca. 1874, Map #43). The features of this four-story, nine-bay building are finely detailed. A decorative wood cornice with heavy ornamental corner blocks was added above it. A dentilled brick course runs between the cornice and the fourth-floor windows, which have elliptical brick arches with tapered ends, and granite sills. Another dentilled brick course separates the third and fourth floors. Third-floor windows, double hung with original sash, have granite sills, segmental arches and keystones. A large, modern bay window has been added at the east side of the second floor. The three storefronts at street level are also modern but

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMain Street Historic District
Greenfield, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 5

consistent in scale. A west wing, built in entirely different brick, was added in the 1930s.

One of the better Queen Anne commercial structures in the district, the Botsford Block, 231 Main Street (1873, Map #9), is hidden by metal sheathing applied in the 1960s. Although an original triangular parapet with an inset clock was removed and two side chimneys shortened for this modernization, it has been reported that much of the original facade is intact underneath. Certainly the exposed chimneys on the east and west elevations indicate an ornate, High Victorian design. It is interesting that the Botsford Block, with its advanced Victorian styling, predates the Arms Block, 285-291 Main Street (1876, Map #12), a commercial structure with a more modest appearance. The four-story Arms Block is located at the focal point of the Main Street district. The original "George A. Arms Block" sign painted on the brick between the second and third floors remains on both the north and east elevations. An elaborate corbelled cornice outlines a slightly pitched metal roof, with two chimneys rising above it. Segmental brick arches and granite sills define the window openings on the street facades, and original 2/2 sash remain at the vacant third and fourth floor levels. Original granite detailing around entrances is obscured by modern barnboard siding on the Main Street side, but the Court Square street-level treatment is virtually original.

The final commercial structure that dates from the 1870s is American House (Wilson's Department Store), 242-258 Main Street (1876, Map #45). The stately facade of the American House Hotel has been totally covered over by vented metal sheathing, installed in 1965. Removal of the modern exterior would probably reveal a well-preserved commercial facade with a corbelled brick cornice, double-hung windows with granite sills and segmental arches, and possibly a handsome storefront, although it is likely that the original storefront sections have been destroyed.

The intense building period of the 1870s slacked off in the 1880s in downtown Greenfield, and only two buildings date from the rest of the 19th century, both located at the eastern end of the district. All Soul's Unitarian Universalist Church, 399 Main Street (1894, Map #31), was designed by J. Williams Beal. This English Revival church was built out of local red sandstone, with Longmeadow brownstone trim. The building's mass is composed of a three-story crenellated square tower at the eastern corner, beyond the bay and tower to the sidewalk and the steep north gable end, featuring a stained glass rosette window reputedly fabricated by Phipps, Slocomb & Co. of Boston. The interior contains oak and cypress woodwork and exposed, carved roof trusses. Immediately adjacent to the west is the Masonic Block, 375 Main Street (1896, Map #29). This Italian Renaissance-style Masonic building is

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMain Street Historic District
Greenfield, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 6

attributed to W. S. Howes, an architect from Holyoke, and is one of the finest structures in the Main Street District. The only commercial building with a red sandstone facade, it has a central projecting bay containing the Masonic emblem, pilasters, a second-floor bay window, and above it, a datestone with 1896 inscribed in Roman numerals. Under this projecting central section on the ground floor is a recessed entrance with marble columns on either side. Recently a new aluminum entrance vestibule has been added, but it is recessed enough so as not to detract from the original design. Later multipaned display windows flank the entrance. Second-floor windows are capped with stone pediments, and the third-floor stained glass, on the front and eastern sides, is in very good shape, of fine design. A simple cornice with arched corbelling frames the magnificent facade. Interior oak woodwork, most notably a monumental stair leading to second-floor offices, remains and has been recently restored.

During the first three decades of the twentieth century, several buildings were constructed as in fill in the downtown district. The original architectural style of the Pond-Coughlin Block, 219 Main Street (1902, Map #4), a small commercial structure, can be seen at the roof edge detailing. Its wood cornice with modillion blocks, dentils, and rugged corner brackets hint at an earlier stylistic integrity. Across the street, a very fine commercial structure was built in 1904, the Kennedy/Maniatty Block, 204 Main Street (Map #52). This three-story building was originally sided with metal, but in the 1920s was covered with stucco. Unusual Corinthian detailing at the windows remain, setting it apart from other commercial buildings. An overhanging wooden cornice with classic detailing, dentils, and modillion blocks appears supported by repetitive three-story pilasters. Ground-level renovations are recent and unsympathetic. At the prominent northwest corner of Main and Federal Streets, the Franklin Savings Bank, 332 Main Street (Map #41) was constructed in 1911. The most notable example of the Classical Revival style in the district, this elegant granite bank refers to more urban, prosperous stylistic roots. A heavy dentilled cornice outlines the compact, two-story structure; massive two-story arched windows--one at the south facade and three at the east elevation--create a monumental scale for the building. The main entrance is flanked by heavy Ionic columns, topped by a pediment. A granite garland surrounds the main entrance, with an arched window above it. Rondelles or medallions are set in granite on either side of the arched bays to complete the metropolitan, Classical styling of the structure. Also from this period and styling is the Sheldon Block, 277 Main Street (1912, Map #11), designed by architect M. R. Drew. This four-story, five-bay structure is set apart from other downtown structures by its Corinthian detailing, including pilasters between each bay and a cornice that rests atop classic entablatures. The sandstone pilasters provide contrast to the building's

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMain Street Historic District
Greenfield, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 7

yellow brick. Sandstone has also been used in keystones over the double-hung, original windows on the fourth floor, and in sills and lintels on second- and third-floor windows. Fourth-floor windows have stained glass elliptical insets under segmental brick arches. The recessed entrance at street level is flanked by marble Ionic columns.

Entertainment, in the form of vaudeville and cinema, became a thriving commercial activity during the 1910s and 1920s, and structures for this purpose were added at that time to the downtown district. The Garden Theatre (Map #27), already on the National Register, is the most important of the two buildings constructed at this time. Off of Main Street, in the northwest corner of the district, is the Victoria Theater, 25 Chapman Street (1913, Map #48). This building is two separate buildings joined at the rear by the theater. Each front facade has a central recessed entry leading to the upper-level apartments and two storefronts located at street level. The theater's main entry, including showcases and marquis, occupies the ground-level north storefront, and is the dominant feature of this block. An alley to the auditorium separates the structures; cornices and window treatment differentiate the two. Though the north building is slightly more prominent, both are three stories, capped at the top with simple Queen Anne brick detailing at the cornices, and with two rows of double-hung windows.

Finally, the last distinctive structure built in the district is an unusually good example of Art Deco styling. The First National Bank & Trust of Greenfield, 7-11 Bank Row (1929, Map #25), was designed by Frederic C. Hiron. The gray granite facade is organized into three massive bays, with the center entrance recessed and framed with glossy green marble, and infill with glass and decorative ironwork. Two stylized eagles of, carved stone stand guard at the upper edges of the central bay. The cast-iron clock is placed at the center of a decorative, stepped parapet. The interior includes handsome green marble and brass ornamentation. Also of note from the 1930s is the Franklin County Courthouse, 425 Main Street (1931-2, Map #32). Architect of record is Frank W. S. King, of Springfield. A typical municipal building of the era, the structure has a formula Greek temple entrance, with two-story Corinthian columns, pilasters behind them at the face of the building, and other Classical Revival details throughout. A broken pedimented, columned entrance faces Hope Street, and the edge of the parapet is decorated with medallions.

Modern intrusions to the Main Street Historic District account for approximately one sixth of the structures. Banks are the most prominent noncontributing buildings, making up half of the ten intrusions. The police station and a modern newspaper building are also quite inconsistent. In the

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Main Street Historic District
Greenfield, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 8

early 1960s, an old wooden Town Hall was demolished to make way for a small plaza in front of the then-renovated police station. Building demolition also left a vacant lot on Bank Row. At least one structure in the district--the Pillar Building (#47)--had its second and third floors removed when the local economy was weak in the early 1950s. That alteration, as well as a modern facade treatment, has rendered the original 1845 building unrecognizable and noncontributing. Yet given the slow rate of change in the downtown district, the number of intrusions are limited and indicate the continual, evolutionary nature of architectural development in this rural county seat.

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Main Street Historic District
Greenfield, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 9

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded in the district, it is possible that sites are present. At least twelve sites have been recorded in the general area (within one mile). This factor, and locational characteristics of the district, high ground near the Green River, indicates favorable conditions and a reasonable basis to expect prehistoric sites. In general, however, the potential for either prehistoric or historic sites seems low as a result of extensive urban development over nearly the entire district in the area during the 19th and 20th centuries. Colonial period or earlier historic remains may have been present in the area but were likely destroyed during later multistory construction in the area.

8. Statement of Significance Main Street Historic District, Greenfield, Massachusetts

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance
1797-1929

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Asher Benjamin

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

The Main Street Historic District, Greenfield, reflects the community's sustained growth as a county seat and commercial crossroads, from the beginning of the nineteenth century (1800) to the close of the late industrial period (1930). It includes numerous significant commercial, municipal, and church buildings from each period. A majority of the district's 53 buildings were constructed between 1845 and 1915, during Greenfield's most productive time of development. Many of these structures are fine examples of commercial Queen Anne styles, while a number of other architectural styles--Federal, Greek Revival, Classical Revival, and Art Deco--are also found. The district also includes six modern intrusions as well as four buildings that have been radically altered or covered. At least two of the buildings in the district were designed by a nationally renowned architect. Thus the Main Street Historic District meets criteria A and C of the National Register, on the local level.

Greenfield was originally included in the 8,000-acre Deerfield grant in 1673. In 1753, the main part of the town was established as its own district, not including the Cheapside district along the Deerfield River. Incorporated as the Town of Greenfield in 1775, its eastern district was later established as the Town of Gill in 1793, following the Fall River boundary. Cheapside was finally annexed to Greenfield in 1896, with the Deerfield River as its southern boundary.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References Main Street Historic District, Greenfield, Massachusetts

Greenfield Gazette, Centennial Edition, Greenfield, 1892.

Jenkins, Paul, The Conservative Rebel, Greenfield, 1982.

Kellogg, Lucy., History of Greenfield, Greenfield, 1931.

Massachusetts Historical Commission, History and Archaeological Resources of the Connecticut Valley, Boston, 1984.

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 17.5 acres

UTM References

A
 Zone Easting Northing

C

B
 Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See assessor's map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The district includes the greatest density of commercial, institutional, and religious buildings. At the western end, the boundaries were drawn to exclude increasingly frequent 20th century altered earlier commercial structures. The eastern boundary marks the end of commercial development and the beginning of a residential neighborhood. Railroad tracks bound the district to the south.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Margo Jones & Stephanie Willis w/ Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHC
 organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date May 1988
 street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470
 city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02116

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Main Street Historic District
Greenfield, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 1

The earliest settled district in Greenfield was Cheapside, with white settlers recorded there in 1686. This settlement prompted improvement of the local trail system, and at this time Court Square was established as an axis, with Main Street plotted in 1749. At this time, the civic center of the town was located at Trap Plain Common, where a meetinghouse was built at the corner of Silver and Bernardston Road in 1760. By 1776, the settlement included 735 individuals, many of whom were former Deerfield residents. At this time, seven mills were in operation in Greenfield, and a clothier's shop, tailor, blacksmith, and general store were doing business on Main Street. Thus the beginning of the Main Street district as the primary town center was started in the Colonial period; however, due to later commercial development, none of the thirty houses/structures indicated on a 1774 map survives.

During the Federal period, local transportation routes to the Main Street axis were significantly improved, with the opening of Federal Street to Trap Plain Common (1787) and the construction of the Cheapside bridge over the Deerfield River (1798). East-west routes also improved; the Fifth Massachusetts Turnpike on Highland Avenue and the East Greenfield bridge over the Connecticut River to Montague were constructed at this time. Expansion of the local street grid from the Main Street axis included Church and High Streets, which replaced the Mohawk Trail in the area. By 1790, Greenfield's population reached 1,498, exceeding Deerfield as the largest of the river towns in the yet-to-be-established Franklin County. Changes in the town's borders affected its population, but by the end of the Federal period, in 1830, the town numbered 1,540.

In 1813, a regional civic center was established at Court Square, with the construction of the First Franklin County Courthouse (Map #26), in 1813 and the Second Congregational Church (Map #17), in 1816. The Courthouse, in addition to operating as the County's first court of law, served as premier meeting-place for town leaders and industrialists. Greenfield's Town Meeting met in this building during the early 1800s, as well as several of the town's new religious congregations. Later, it maintained its importance as a central institution housing the town's second printed newspaper, a post office, and a bank. Equally significant to the Common's establishment as the town center was the Second Congregational Church, built by a faction split off from the First Congregational Church. Greenfield's first church was built in 1760, based near the junction of Silver and Federal Streets (the Trap Plain area), and also close to the location of the first town meeting hall. By 1819, enough prominent citizens felt the church should be relocated at the Main Street axis to file for a second parish. The original structure, designed and built by architect Issac Damon, no longer stands; it was replaced in 1868 by

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Main Street Historic District
Greenfield, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 2

the Gothic Revival structure that still houses the Second Congregational Church.

In the mid 1800s, commercial focus expanded along Main Street from Bank Row, with a secondary axis stretching north on Federal Street. The town's economic base prospered, and a new elite class of lawyers, judges, and county officials came to the newly designated shiretown of Franklin County. River commerce thrived, and tradeposts, stores, and warehouses sprung up quickly along the river at the Cheapside district. Although a limited number of industrial enterprises emerged at this time, they were an important new development in the region's economy. The largest manufacturing operation was Nathaniel Russell's satinet mill, established in 1825 on the Fall River, which by the 1830s was the largest satinet producer in the three-county Connecticut Valley.

Over two dozen structures of the Federal Period survive in Greenfield, and two Asher Benjamin residences are included in this number, located in the Main Street district. The Leavitt-Hovey House (Map #38), 1797, now on the National Register, is the more elaborate of the two, and already recognized for its distinction. The Coleman-Hollister House (Map #19), 1797, currently a funeral home, is also a fine example of Benjamin's early design talents. William Coleman is referred to as Greenfield's first lawyer, who later became a law partner with Aaron Burr. Coleman invested widely in real estate, enabling him to procure the architectural services of the young Asher Benjamin. Coleman eventually lost ownership of the house when his speculations failed, and since then, the building has functioned in various capacities including its use as a girls' school. Toward the mid 1850s, other religious sects were established in Greenfield. In 1837, the Unitarian Society built their wooden church hall (Map #32), which survives in a nearby location.

One Federal commercial building survives--the Allen Block (Map #28), 1827, at the corner of Main and Federal Street (Bank Row). Originally constructed to store goods brought into the Cheapside docks by river boats, the Allen Block generally served growing consumer needs in the region. Charlotte Willard started three stores there, the earliest in 1827. The structure was initially a two-story Georgian building, but after being sold in the 1860s, a third floor was added. Numerous signs painted on the building reflect the constant growth in commercial life for the region as well as the development of Greenfield's downtown.

The Early Industrial Period was a time of significant growth in Greenfield; by 1870, the population stood at 3,589, many of whom were foreign-born. In 1831, civic focus had shifted from Trap Plain to Court Square and the commercial Main Street district with the construction of the original woodframe courthouse supposedly designed by Isaac Damon. With the arrival in 1846 of

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMain Street Historic District
Greenfield, MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 3

the Connecticut River Railroad, Cheapside lost its prominence and commercial prosperity as river traffic became less important. The railroad, passing through the center of town just to the south of Main Street, promoted further commercial growth at the center of town and spurred industrial development throughout. A successful cutlery operation became the largest industry in Greenfield, laying the groundwork for the toolmaking and tap-and-die industries of succeeding periods. A healthy cassimere-producing plant operated at the Fall River, and three baby carriage factories and small wooden tool producers developed during this period; and although they are not located near Main Street, their success brought growth to this commercial, service district.

Several institutional buildings of the period survive in the district, including the Victorian Gothic Second Congregational Church (Map #15, 1868), and the Second Franklin County Courthouse/Town Hall (Map #16, 1848, 1873). Captain Isaac Damon (1781-1862), an important local architect and bridge-builder from Northampton, designed and built the original Greek Revival wooden structure. Reportedly, Damon styled the building with a simple a cupola on top. However, in response to the state's new fire and safety standards for courthouses, the courthouse (which has served as Town Hall since the 1930s), experienced a total transformation in 1873: it was enlarged, sheathed in brick, and completely restyled with Gothic Revival features. There is no evidence of the original structure.

A fire in 1873 destroyed two commercial buildings in the town center; however, the Wiley-Cohn Block (Map #12, 1858), the oldest wooden structure on Main Street, remains. This block actually seems to be two smaller buildings joined by a common facade. The earliest record of ownership shows Robert Russell, uncle of Charles Russell of Wiley and Russell (pioneer of the local tap-and-die industry), purchasing the land in 1858 for the construction of a commercial building. The building was first used as a store/home and a as tinsmith's shop. A dry-goods merchant, Charles Cohn, who rented space from Russell, purchased the block in 1889, and the building has remained in the family ever since.

The Late Industrial Period (1870-1915) was the period of Greenfield's strongest growth and prosperity. Tap-and-die manufacture developed strongly, ultimately bringing the town a worldwide reputation for excellence in this industry. Although a number of industries moved to Turners Falls in the 1870s and 1880s, Greenfield steadily outpaced its neighbor in economic growth, primarily due to its position as the northern railroad hub of the Connecticut Valley. A number of new industries developed at this time, including Cutler, Lyons & Field, a boot and shoe manufacturer, Emil Weissbrod, a pocketbook

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Main Street Historic District
Greenfield, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 4

maker; F. A. Rugg, a rake producer; and A. F. Towle & Sons, silversmiths. Many of these industries are still in operation in Greenfield today.

The bulk of the commercial buildings in the Main Street district date from the Late Industrial Period, and several blocks are well-preserved Victorian Italianate. Typical to the commercial buildings occupied during this period, Pond's Block, (#45), ca. 1874, housed several businesses, among them a drygoods store, a drugstore, a clothing and hat boutique, and a photography shop on the street level floor, with offices and apartments on the upper floors. This block, built shortly after the July 4, 1873 fire, represents a local group effort headed by two locally prominent builders, Jesse Coombs and Franklin A. Pond. The George Arms Block (Map #14, ca. 1876), played a very major role in Greenfield's commercial growth as it replaced a magnificent Greek Revival general store located at the intersection of the town's busiest thoroughfares. George Arms, a fuel wholesaler dealing in anthracite, bituminous and clear coal, constructed this four-story brick building. Several other businesses operated out of this block.

The Masonic Block (Map #31, 1896) housed two stores on the ground level and was the first home of Greenfield's Masonic Association, the oldest fraternal organization in Franklin County. The building that now houses Greenfield's largest department store was originally one of the town's largest hotels--the American House (Map #47, 1876, 1903). Sarah Simons and her husband built the front brick section after an earlier wooden one was demolished. One hundred guest rooms filled the upper floors while the street level was leased to merchants. The Boston Store, a drygoods shop became the first in a line of clothiers to occupy the space. John Wilson, a Scottish immigrant, took over and expanded into the second floor, adding a grand double stair and a grocery department as well as offering customers free delivery by a team of horses kept in a livery behind the store. In 1902, fire ravaged the wooden sections of the hotel. A new brick section consisting of 73 rooms replaced them, reopening shortly thereafter as the Devens Hotel. In 1929, Stanley Reid of North Adams and George Willis of Pittsfield bought Wilson out and eventually purchased the hotel, then called Hotel Greenfield, and expanded the store to fill the entire building. The store, called "Wilson," remains one of Greenfield's largest and most successful retailers to this day.

As Greenfield increasingly became a regional center, complete with growing businesses and services, downtown structures became more specialized. The Sheldon Block (Map #11, 1912) was designed and constructed to become the first professional downtown office building. Manvis R. Drew, a local architect, was the designer. The estate of George Arms financed the building's construction. A charming institutional structure from the Late Industrial

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMain Street Historic District
Greenfield, MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 5

period survives, the All Souls Unitarian Universalist Church (Map #31, 1894). This late Victorian structure, built by local craftsmen with local stone, replaced their former meeting hall, which was moved back on the lot (see Map #30). This building created a home for two other important town organizations, the Women's Club and the Boy's Club. Mary P. Wells Smith, author of the "Boy Captive" series of children's books, initiated annual meetings of local churchwomen, which led to the women's organization. The Boy's Club eventually led to the founding of the local YMCA. The church building clearly played an important role for the district's social community. Two other buildings of note from the 1910s and 1920s are already listed in the National Register: the U.S. Post Office (1916), which was built to meet Greenfield's growing needs while also indicating the federal government's expanded presence, and the Garden Theater (Map #27, 1927). Although Greenfield's industries boomed during the First World War, the postwar depression took its toll, and the population started to decline in the early 1920s. Later population gains in the 1930s and 1940s made up for the decline after World War I, but the overall growth since then has been modest. Tool industries, reaching a peak in the Second War, have declined, being replaced largely by service industries.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Main Street Historic District
Greenfield, Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 1

UTM References

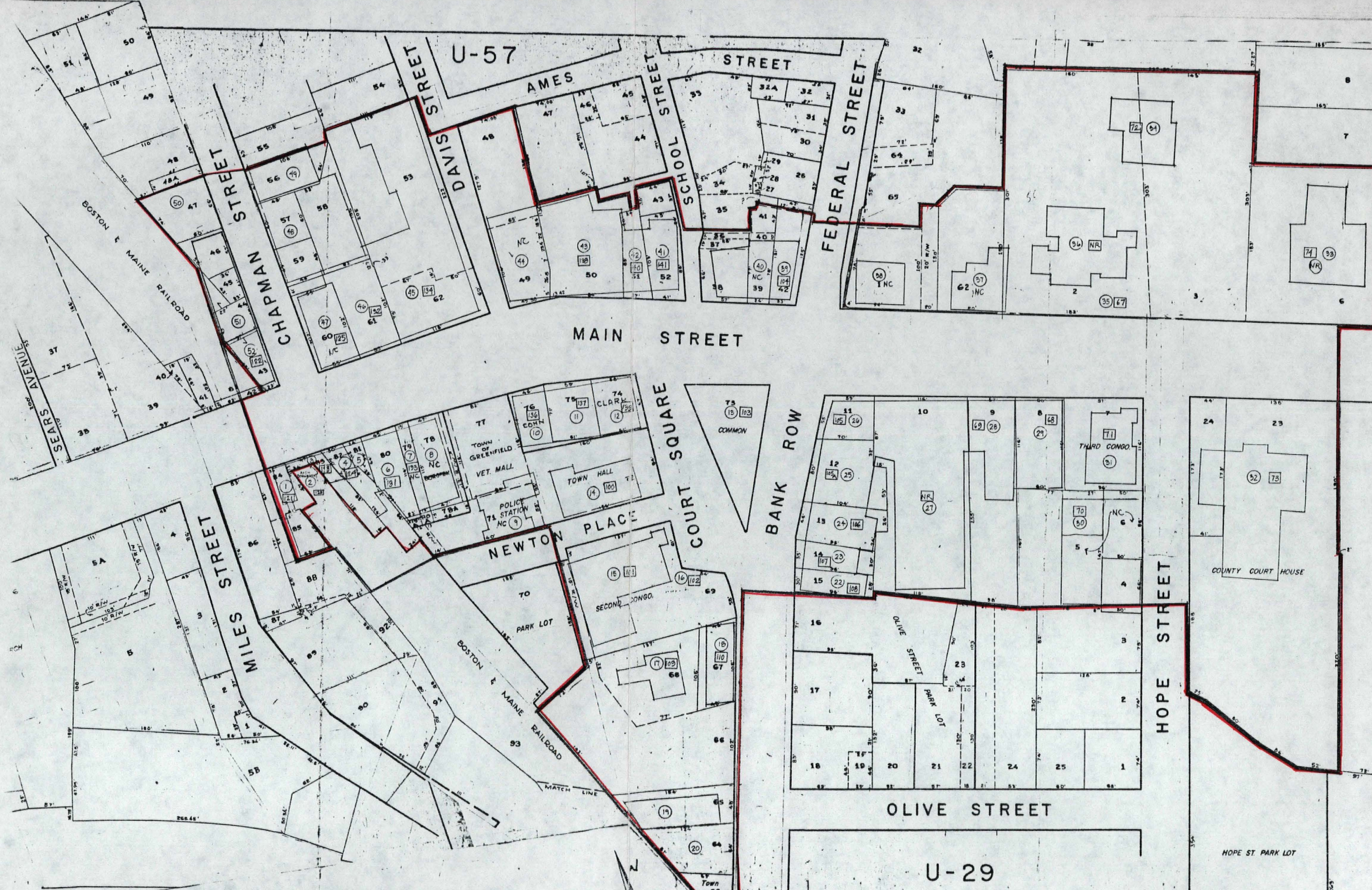
	Zone	Easting	Northing
A.	18	697090	4717630
B.	18	697050	4717510
C.	18	696860	4717540
D.	18	696800	4717330
E.	18	696740	4717570
F.	18	696650	4717560
G.	18	696620	4717750
H.	18	696680	4717760
I.	18	696690	4717660
J.	18	696890	4717670

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Greenfield District Data Sheet

MAP #	INV. #	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STYLE	RESOURCE TYPE	STATUS
1	121	Blake Block	201 Main Street	1909	Colonial Revival	B	C
1a	-	Avenue Lighting	10 Fiske Avenue	1920	--	B	C
2	128	Main Street Arch	Main Street	1848	--	St	C
3	123	Ragovin Block	205-09 Main Street	1924	--	B	NC
4	124	Pond-Coughlin Block	217-19 Main Street	1902	Greek Revival	B	C
5	-	National Shoe Service	221-23 Main Street	1915	--	B	NC
6	131	Botsford Block	229-31 Main Street	1873	Queen Anne, covered	B	C
7	133	Sullivan Building	233 Main Street	1873	Altered, Mid-20th century modern	B	NC
8	-	Borofsky Block	239 Main Street	1947	--	B	NC
9	-	Police Station	253 Main Street	1936-1937	--	B	NC
10	136	Wiley-Cohn Block	265-69 Main Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival	B	C
11	137	Sheldon Block	277 Main Street	1912	Classical Revival	B	C
12	139	George A. Arms Block	285-291 Main Street	1876	early Queen Anne	B	C
13	103	Civil War Monument	Court Square	1869-1870	--	O	C
14	100	2nd Franklin County Courthouse Town Hall	Court Square	1848; 1873	Revival	B	C
15	101	2nd Congregational Church	Court Square	1868-1870	Gothic Revival	B	C
16	102	Langstroth Memorial	Off Newton Place	1948	--	O	NC
17	109	Coleman House	36 Bank Row	1797	Federalist	B	C
18	110	Chevalier Block	38-46 Bank Row	1916	Commercial	B	C
19	-	Ambercromie Building	56 Bank Row	1910	--	B	C
20	-	King's Appliance	60 Banks Row	--	vernacular	B	NC
21	112	Bank Row Underpass	Bank Row	1846	Colonial Revival	St	C
22	108	Siano Block	25-27 Bank Row	1921	Colonial Revival	B	C
23	107	Frank A. Pond Block	19-21 Bank Row	1874	Victorian	B	C
24	106	First Franklin County Courthouse	15-17 Bank Row	1813	Federal	B	C
25	105A	1st National Bank & Trust of Greenfield	7-11 Bank Row	1929	Art Deco	B	C
26	105	Allen Block	351 Main St., 1-5 Bank Row	1827	Federal	B	C
27	NR	Garden Theater	361 Main Street	1927	Classical Revival	B	C
28	69	Lyons-Nims Buildings	377-379 Main Street	L-1871; N-1908	Victorian Commercial	B	C
29	68	Masonic Block	393 Main Street	1896	Renaissance Revival	B	C

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Greenfield District Data Sheet

MAP #	INV. #	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STYLE	RESOURCE TYPE	STATUS
30	70	Unitarian Church Hall	397 Main Street	1837	Greek Revival	B	C
31	71	All Souls Unitarian Church	399 Main Street	1894	English Gothic Revival	B	C
32	73	Franklin County Courthouse	425 Main Street	1931-1932	Classical Revival	B	C
33	NR	U.S. Post Office	442 Main Street	1916	Classical Revival	B	C
34	72	2nd Greenfield Fire Station	412 Main Street	1936-1937	Colonial Revival	B	C
35	67	Spanish War Memorial	Main Street	1928	--	O	C
36	NR	Leavitt-Hovey House	402 Main Street	1797	Federal	B	C
37	-	Greenfield Savings & Loan	400 Main Street	1963	modern	B	NC
38	-	Bank of New England	1 Federal Street	1970	--	B	NC
39	104	Franklin Savings Bank	332 Main Street	1911	Greek Revival	B	C
40	-	Shawmut Bank	324 Main Street	1972	modern	B	NC
41	141	Bird-Hovey Block	310 Main Street	1812; 1874	Queen Anne	B	C
42	140	Hollister Block	298-302 Main Street	1874	Queen Anne	B	C
43	138	Pond's Block	276-294 Main Street	ca. 1874	Queen Anne	B	C
44	-	Heritage NIS Bank	270 Main Street	1976	--	B	NC
45	134	American House	242-258 Main Street	1876; 1903	Queen Anne	B	C
46	132	Union/Taylor Block	232-240 Main Street	1854	Queen Anne	B	C
47	125	Pillar Building	226-228 Main Street	1845; 1930	modern renovation	B	NC
48	-	Victoria Theater	13-25 Chapman Street	1913	Queen Anne, simple	B	C
49	-	Deland Building	27-31 Chapman Street	1911	--	B	C
50	-	Rist Building	26 Chapman Street	ca. 1920	--	B	C
51	-	Outlet Store (present)	14-18 Chapman Street	1890	--	B	C
52	122	Maniatty Block	204-06 Main Street	1904	Classical Revival	B	C



MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

GREENFIELD, MA
DECEMBER 1966 1"=50'

KEY:
 [Square with dot] - MHC INVENTORY #
 [Circle with dot] - MAP #
 [Square with 'NC'] - NON-CONTRIBUTING

U-29

PROPERTY MAP
GREENFIELD, MASS.
 JAN 1, 1980
 SCALE 1"=50'

U



1. West Side of Court Square - R-L

George Arms Building (#12)
285-91 Main Street, Greenfield

Town Hall (#14)
Court Square, Greenfield

Second Congregational Church (#15)
Court Square, Greenfield

Photo: Stephanie Willis, Margo Jones Arch.
Location of Negs - Town Hall Planning Dept.

1. West Side of Court Square - R-L

George Arms Building (#12)
285-91 Main Street, Greenfield

Town Hall (#14)
Court Square, Greenfield

Second Congregational Church (#15)
Court Square, Greenfield

Photo: Stephanie Willis, Margo Jones Arch.
Location of Negs - Town Hall Planning Dept.



E.A. HALL and CO. *Printers*

J.H. PIERSON *Insurance*

STOP

2. East Side and Bank Row

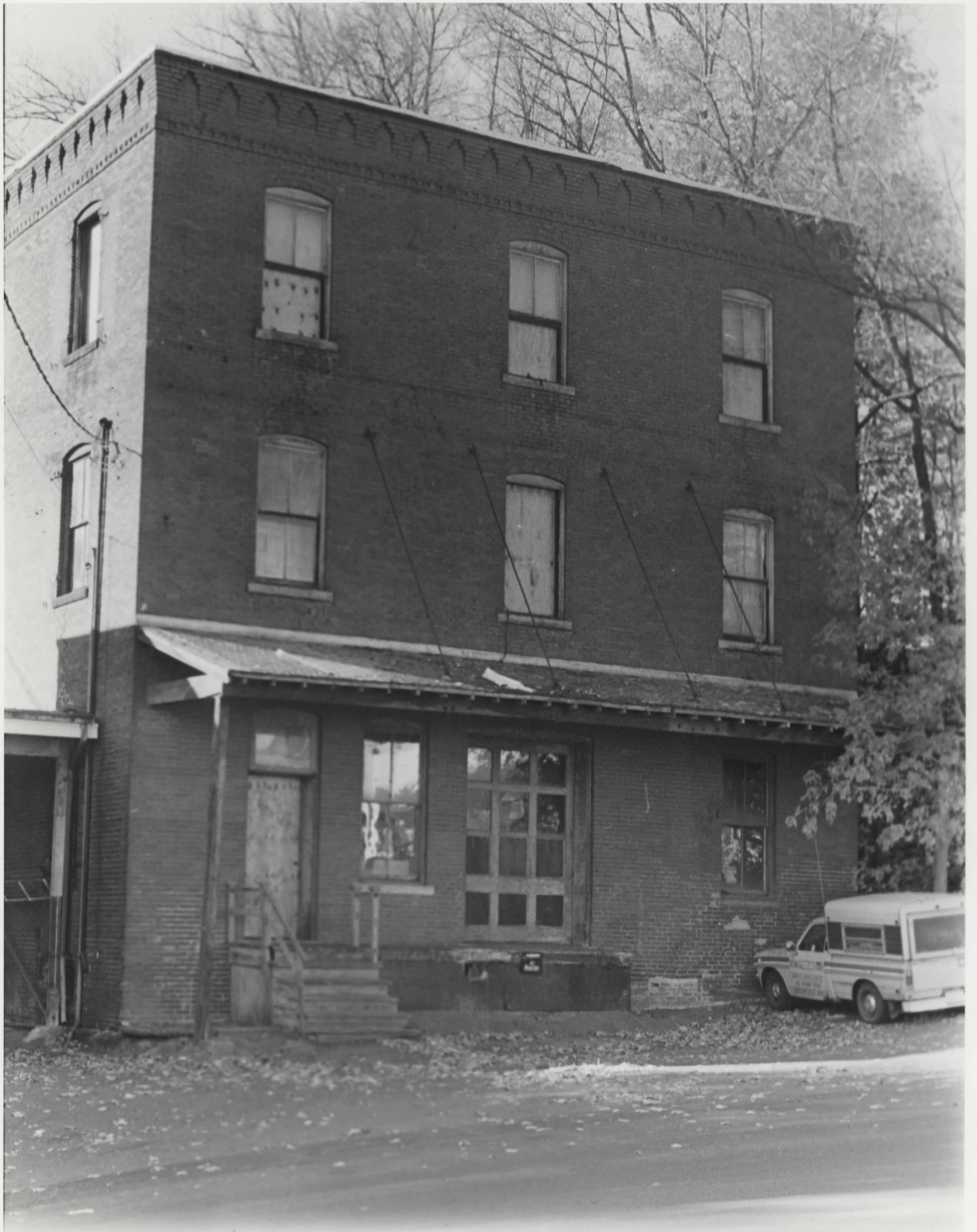
First Franklin County Courthouse (#24)
15 Bank Row, Greenfield

Photo: Stephanie Willis, Margo Jones Arch.
Location of Negs - Town Hall Planning Dept.

2. East Side and Bank Row

First Franklin County Courthouse (#24)
15 Bank Row, Greenfield

Photo Stephanie Willis, Margo Jones Arch.
Location of Negs - Town Hall Planning Dept.



3. West side of Bank Row

Abecrombie Building (#56)
Bank Row, Greenfield

Photo: Guy Helander, Greenfield Plan. Dept
Location of Negs - Town Hall Planning Dept

West Side of Bank Row

Abecrombie Building (#56)
Bank Row, Greenfield

Photo: Guy Helander, Greenfield Plan. Dept.
Location of Negs. - Town Hall Planning Dept.



Ruggeri & Ruggeri
LAWYERS

EAST
-2A-
ATHOL

WEST
-2A-
SHELburne

Hair by
Studio I

WINGS BANK
EAST
2A

WAY
SCHOOL

4. Intersection Bank Row and Main

Allen Block (#26)
351 Main Street, Greenfield
1-5 Bank Row, Greenfield

Photo: Guy Helander, Greenfield Plan. Dept.
Location of Negs - Town Hall Planning Dept.

4. Intersection Bank Row and Main

Allen Block (#26)
351 Main Street, Greenfield
1-5 Bank Row, Greenfield

Photo: Guy Helander, Greenfield Plan. Dept.
Location of Negs - Town Hall Planning Dept.



5. South Side of Main - R-L

Garden Theater (#27)
Main Street, Greenfield

Lyons-Nims Buildings (#28)
377 Main Street, Greenfield

Masonic Block (#29)
375 Main Street, Greenfield

Photo: Stephanie Willis, Margo Jones Arch.
Location of Negs - Town Hall Planning Dept

5. South Side of Main - R-L

Garden Theater (#27)
Main Street, Greenfield

Lyons-Nims Buildings (#28)
377 Main Street, Greenfield

Masonic Block (#29)
375 Main Street, Greenfield

Photo: Stephanie Willis, Margo Jones Arch.
Location of Negs - Town Hall Planning Dept.



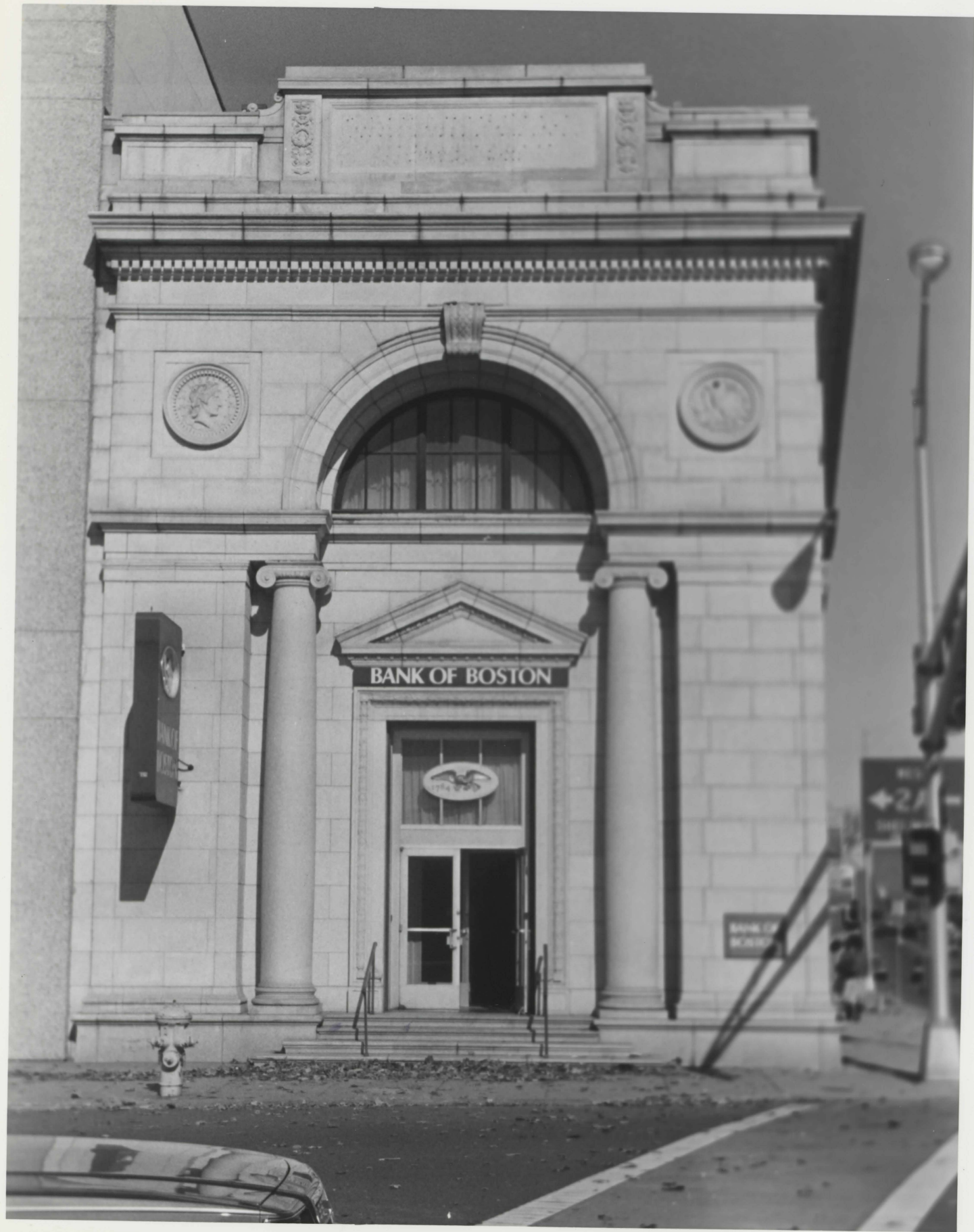
ALL SOULS CHURCH
100 S. PINE STREET
ANN ARBOR, MI 48106
TEL. 764-1111

6. All Soul's Unitarian Church (#31)
399 Main Street, Greenfield

Photo: Guy Helander, Greenfield Plan. Dept
Location of Negs - Town Hall Planning Dept

6. All Soul's Unitarian Church (#31)
399 Main Street, Greenfield

Photo: Guy Helander, Greenfield Plan. Dept.
Location of Negs - town Hall Planning Dept.



BANK OF BOSTON



BANK OF BOSTON

7. Intersection of Main and Federal

Franklin Savings Bank (#39)
332 Main Street, Greenfield

Photo: Guy Helander, Greenfield Plan. Dept.
Location of Negs - Town Hall Planning Dept.

7. Intersection of Main and Federal

Franklin Savings Bank (#39)
332 Main Street, Greenfield

Photo: Guy Helander, Greenfield Plan. Dept.
Location of Negs. - Town Hall Planning Dept.



BARTLETT'S FINE CLOTHING

FORBES CAMERA SHOP

ALIBER'S BRIDALS

278

BARTLETT'S

ALIBER'S

8. North Side of Main

Pond's Block (#43)
276-294 Main Street, Greenfield

Photo: Guy Helander, Greenfield Plan. Dept.
Location of Negs - Town Hall Planning Dept.

8. North Side of Main

Pond's Block (#43)
276-294 Main Street, Greenfield

Photo: Guy Helander, Greenfield Plan. Dept.
Location of Negs. - Town Hall Planning Dept.



MANIATTY

CORNER
CUPBOARD

MAIN STREET
BARBER SHOP

ICE CREAM
SHOP

Ice Cream
Breakfast

9. North Side of Main - district's edge

Maniatty Block (#52)
204 Main Street, Greenfield

Photo: Guy Helander, Greenfield Plan. Dep
Location of Neqs - Town Hall Planning Dep

9. North Side of Main - district's Edge
Maniatty Block (#52)
204 Main Street, Greenfield

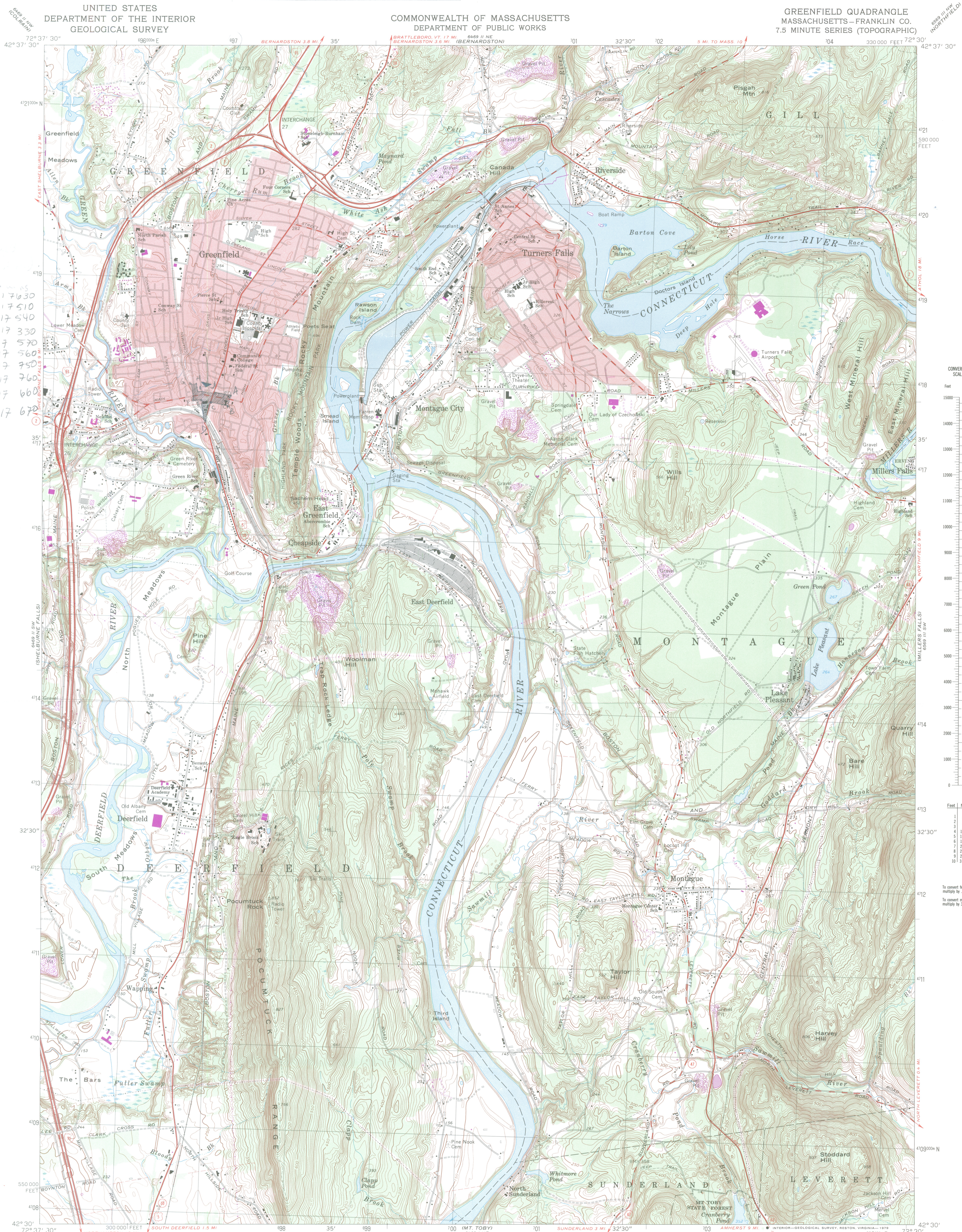
Photo: Guy Helander, Greenfield Planning Dept.
Location of Neqs. - Town Hall Planning Dept.

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

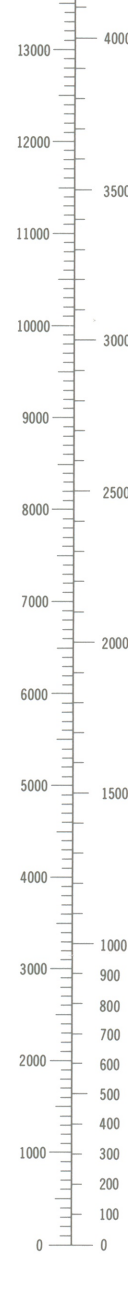
GREENFIELD QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS—FRANKLIN CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



UTM 3

A.18	697 090	471 7630
B.18	697 050	471 7510
C.18	696 860	471 7540
D.18	696 800	471 7330
E.18	696 740	471 7570
F.18	696 650	471 7560
G.18	696 620	471 7350
H.18	696 680	471 7600
I.18	696 690	471 7600
J.18	696 890	471 7670

CONVERSION
SCALES

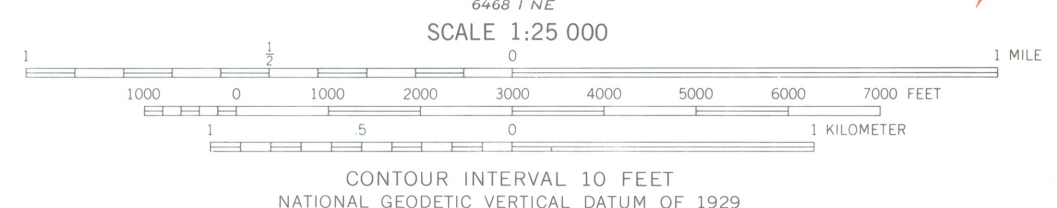


Feet Meters
1 3048
2 6096
3 9144
4 12192
5 15240
6 18288
7 21336
8 24384
9 27432
10 30480

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

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable survey 1936. Revised from aerial
photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1968
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 18

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines which
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is uncheckered
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



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

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

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with the State of
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1975 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

GREENFIELD, MASS.
N4230—W7230/7.5
1968
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6469 II SE—SERIES V814

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Main Street Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Franklin

DATE RECEIVED: 2/01/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/20/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 88001908

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER A. Beall

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 3-20-13

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

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



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

January 10, 2013

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Mr. Loether:

Re: Technical Amendments for National-Register listed properties in Greenfield (Franklin County) MA

As we digitize our inventory of historic resources, we are discovering discrepancies in property addresses due to renumbering, changing the address to a side street that abuts the parcel, or assigning a precise addresses where none had existed. We are, therefore, writing to request technical corrections in the National Register records for the following:

Franklin County Fairgrounds (NRIND 6/15/2011)—correct address is 85 Wisdom Way (formerly 89)

Garden Theater Block (NRIND 9/1/1983; NRDIS 10/13/1988)—correct address is 361 Main Street (formerly 353-367)

Newton Street School (NRIND 10/27/1988)—correct address is 99 Mohawk Trail (formerly Shelburne Road)

Main Street Historic District (10/13/1988)—the correct address for Avenue Lighting is 2 Fiske Avenue (formerly 10). A corrected copy of the relevant page of the district data sheet is enclosed for your file.

88001908

Please let me know if you need additional information to correct your records.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

XC: Greenfield Historical Commission

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Greenfield District Data Sheet

MAP #	INV. #	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STYLE	RESOURCE TYPE	STATUS
1	121	Blake Block	201 Main Street	1909	Colonial Revival	B	C
1a	267	Avenue Lighting	10 Fiske Avenue	1920	--	B	C
2	128	Main Street Arch	Main Street	1848	--	St	C
3	123	Ragovin Block	205-09 Main Street	1924	--	B	NC
4	124	Pond-Coughlin Block	217-19 Main Street	1902	Greek Revival	B	C
5	-	National Shoe Service	221-23 Main Street	1915	--	B	NC
6	131	Botsford Block	229-31 Main Street	1873	Queen Anne, covered	B	C
7	133	Sullivan Building	233 Main Street	1873	Altered, Mid-20th century modern	B	NC
8	-	Borofsky Block	239 Main Street	1947	modern	B	NC
9	-	Police Station	253 Main Street	1936-1937	--	B	NC
10	136	Wiley-Cohn Block	265-69 Main Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival	B	C
11	137	Sheldon Block	277 Main Street	1912	Classical Revival	B	C
12	139	George A. Arms Block	285-291 Main Street	1876	early Queen Anne	B	C
13	103	Civil War Monument	Court Square	1869-1870	--	O	C
14	100	2nd Franklin County Courthouse Town Hall	Court Square	1848; 1873	Revival	B	C
15	101	2nd Congregational Church	Court Square	1868-1870	Gothic Revival	B	C
16	102	Langstroth Memorial	Off Newton Place	1948	--	O	NC
17	109	Coleman House	36 Bank Row	1797	Federalist	B	C
18	110	Chevalier Block	38-46 Bank Row	1916	Commercial	B	C
19	-	Ambercromie Building	56 Bank Row	1910	--	B	C
20	-	King's Appliance	60 Banks Row	--	vernacular	B	NC
21	112	Bank Row Underpass	Bank Row	1846	Colonial Revival	St	C
22	108	Siano Block	25-27 Bank Row	1921	Colonial Revival	B	C
23	107	Frank A. Pond Block	19-21 Bank Row	1874	Victorian	B	C
24	106	First Franklin County Courthouse	15-17 Bank Row	1813	Federal	B	C
25	105A	1st National Bank & Trust of Greenfield	7-11 Bank Row	1929	Art Deco	B	C
26	105	Allen Block	351 Main St., 1-5 Bank Row	1827	Federal	B	C
27	NR	Garden Theater	361 Main Street	1927	Classical Revival	B	C
28	69	Lyons-Nims Buildings	377-379 Main Street	L-1871; N-1908	Victorian Commercial	B	C
29	68	Masonic Block	393 Main Street	1896	Renaissance Revival	B	C

National Register of Historic Places

Archivist note to the record

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Main Street Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Franklin

DATE RECEIVED: 9/12/88 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/27/88
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/13/88 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/27/88
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 88001908

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10/13/88 DATE Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Phone _____

Signed _____

Date _____



September 7, 1988

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

RECEIVED
SEP 12 1988
NATIONAL
REGISTER

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the nomination forms for the following properties:

Greenfield, East Main/High Street Historic District

Greenfield, Main Street Historic District

Greenfield, Newton Street School

Lowell, Lowell City Hall Historic District (Boundary Extension)
(Ayer-McCartin Block, 165 Market Street)

Ludlow, Ludlow Center Historic District

We would like to request an expedited review for Ludlow.

They have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. No comments have been received to date.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

BF/bq

Enclosure

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

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