

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

DEC 03 1993

NATIONAL REGISTER

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 an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hockanum Rural Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Hockanum Road, from Hockanum Cemetery to the Northeast Corner of Skinner State Park not for publication

city or town Hadley vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Hampshire code 015 zip code 01035

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Judith B. McDonough 11/30/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough Date Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property entered in the National Register for Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action 12/30/93
 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:) _____

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURAL: agricultural field; agricultural outbuilding

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

EDUCATION: school

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURAL: agricultural field agricultural outbuilding

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

SOCIAL: meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID 19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite, brick

walls wood, brick vinyl, aluminum

roof metal, slate

other

Narrative Description

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

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

CONSERVATION

RECREATION

Period of Significance

1740 - 1942

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

French, John W.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 752 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

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

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

Greg Farmer, Margret Hepler and Bonnie Parsons, Senior Planner
name/title Pioneer Valley Planning Commission with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date November 1993
street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470
city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name Multiple
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 1**7. DESCRIPTION**Introduction

The Hockanum Rural Historic District of Hadley, Massachusetts, has existed as a farming neighborhood for centuries. For at least 250 years, its fields have been plowed and its pastures grazed. For nearly 200 years, the view from the top of Mt. Holyoke, rising steeply from Hockanum's fields and extending into South Hadley, has been famous; beginning in the early 19th century, Mt. Holyoke became a stop on the itinerary of tourists from Europe and from distant parts of the United States. The landscape view that they found remarkable--rugged, forest-covered hills juxtaposed with the meandering Connecticut River, geometric patchwork of unfenced croplands on the floodplain, and neatly tended farm and village buildings--still attracts visitors to the summit. Hockanum, at the base of Mt. Holyoke and scattered with 18th and 19th century farmsteads, is surrounded by land in agricultural use. It is circumscribed by a bend of the river, and contains in a small area the features historically celebrated in the expansive summit view (Photos # 1 & 2).

General Configuration

Located in the southwest corner of the town of Hadley, Hockanum extends between the Connecticut River on the west and south, the crest of the Holyoke Range on the east. The Holyoke Range is a rugged chain of traprock hills that cuts across the middle of the Connecticut River Valley. In Hockanum, its 900-foot ridge bends to the southwest and briefly parallels the river before it descends steeply along ledges known as Titan's Pier to the water's edge. Below the forest-covered ledges of the Holyoke Range in Hockanum, a crescent of flat, alluvial meadow borders the river, bounded north and east by rolling terrace and on the south by a sharp eastward bend of the river. A chain of small bogs divides floodplain from terrace.

Hockanum Road (Rt. 47) follows a gently curving path across open land in the proposed district, linking the center of Hadley 3.5 miles to the north with South Hadley Center, 2.5 miles to the south; the road descends from rolling terraceland north of the district to cross the floodplain, rises again onto the terrace in the southern part of the proposed district, and passes the southern boundary of the district, also the Hadley-South Hadley townline, on higher land near Titan's Pier. Mountain Road intersects Hockanum Road on the floodplain and runs southeast through open land before rising and turning sharply to the northeast through forest beyond the gates of Skinner State Park; the road curves slightly as it ascends to Halfway House, but winds in tight hairpin curves through traprock outcroppings as it reaches the summit of Mt. Holyoke. Skinner State Park extends into South Hadley

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 2

on the south side of its slopes, however, only the Hadley portion of the park is included in the district. Formerly, a ferry landing that brought tourists to Mt. Holyoke was located on the riverbank at the end of a western spur of Mountain Road, but the landing was burned and its remnants swept away by the river. The old track has been taken up and the roadway levelled in recent years. Dwight Avenue is an unpaved one-way road that runs from Hockanum Road at the South Hadley line northeast along the bottom of the steep slope of the range and joins Mountain Road at the park's gates; wooded and bordered with ledges on its southeast side, Dwight Avenue is clear of growth on its west side and high enough for views across open farmland to the river (Photo #3). Barstow Lane is a small loop road through open pastureland east of Hockanum Road, following the edge of the terrace along its southern reach and dropping to the floodplain near its northern junction with Hockanum Road. A private, well-worn farm lane leaves Hockanum Road north of Barstow Lane and angles southwest to the river, crossing the long unfenced parcels of Hockanum Flat at right angles.

Eighteenth and 19th century farmsteads in Hockanum are widely spaced, placed close to Hockanum Road on the west side, and set back against the rising hill on the east side so that fields extend in front of the farm buildings. A few tobacco storage barns are set in the fields. Two of the farmhouses were moved to Barstow Lane from positions along Hockanum Road where they were vulnerable to flooding. The placement of buildings as far from the river as practicable on their plots and a signpost flagged with placards showing the levels of 20th century floods demonstrate local respect for rising water (Photo #4). A cemetery is also located out of reach of floodwater on a hill west of Hockanum Road by the southern boundary. Most of the farmhouses included in the proposed district are associated with barns and outbuildings arranged to give their barnyards exposure to southern winter sunlight and protection from northwest winds. To the same end, all but three of the houses are south-facing. Several of the houses are connected to their barns.

Roadside sugar maples and scattered large trees grow near farmsteads, most situated on open land away from the wooded margin of the river and upland pastures. Small patches of low marshes filled with red maple, cottonwood, willow, and red osier follow an S-shaped course between the floodplain and higher terrace, roughly paralleling the river. A cluster of black willows is found on one of the higher marshes north of Barstow Lane. Below the cemetery, the lowland broadens and is filled with ponds in times of heavy rains. Tall cottonwood, red maple trees, northern pin oak, and sumac grow along the sandy driftwood-strewn bank of the Connecticut River. Copses of red maple and birch saplings grow on lower slopes bordering land now used as pasture and hayfields, evidence that the area cleared for agriculture has grown smaller in recent decades. Forests of sugar maple, grey, paper and European white birch, and eastern hemlock mixed

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 3

with scattered northern white pine, beech, oak, and mountain laurel cover the rocky slopes of Mt. Holyoke.

Buildings on Mt. Holyoke are located at the halfway point on the access road, where the road once ended and visitors began to climb on foot or rode on an inclined railway, and at the crest of the ridge, where land drops off steeply on the northwest and southeast making possible views of the valley unscrined by forest from Prospect or Summit House. These buildings, associated with tourism, rather than agriculture, were used in warm weather, and their northern exposure would have been welcome to overheated horses and hikers. A small clearing surrounds the halfway buildings, and a large grassy ridgetop area convoluted with rock outcroppings and small knolls and shaded by scattered oaks provides visitors with varied outlooks and picnic spots. An open wooden horse shed near Prospect House at the end of the road now keeps afternoon sun off parked cars.

Patterns of Circulation

Hockanum Road, the main thoroughfare through the Hockanum district, carries automobile traffic along the east bank of the Connecticut River from Hadley to South Hadley. Interstate 91 and Rt. 5 on the west bank, however, carry the bulk of north-south regional traffic along the river, and Hockanum Road remains a fairly quiet, rural road. Barstow Lane is used by its residents and by farm vehicles and milk tankers tending Longview Dairy Farm, the most active and largest farm in Hockanum (Photo #3). Private lanes used by farm vehicles extend into pasture on the upland and into tilled plots on the floodplain, as hay is cut on both open terraceland and on flat riverside land during the summer months. Dairy cattle graze in fenced pastures near Barstow Lane and pass along a narrow fenced compacted lane to a low wet pasture in a swell west of Hockanum Road below the cemetery.

Traffic in Hockanum is recreational as well as agricultural. The river is a corridor for pleasure boats in warm weather; a marina lies just north of the proposed district. Mt. Holyoke, within Skinner State Park, draws tourists and local visitors to Hockanum, especially during warmer months, and this traffic takes Mountain Road or Dwight Avenue to the park gates. Mountaintop visitors explore the views offered by decks on Summit House and the building itself, recently restored and now a visitors' center for the park. Long-distance hikers pass through Hockanum along the Metacomet and Monadnock Trail, a tri-state trail that locally follows the crest of the Holyoke Range.

Buildings and Structures

The older buildings in Hockanum are vernacular structures similar in construction and style to other rural buildings in the surrounding area, and were constructed of local lumber, brick, and stone. Built

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 4

incrementally to meet changing needs, most dwellings and agricultural outbuildings are composites of additions, especially house ells and wings. Sheds are often appended to barns, and both range from repaired and painted examples with contrasting color on door and window frames, to deteriorated, unpainted examples.

Hockanum's oldest surviving buildings, two farmhouses built in the 1740s, are two-story, frame houses with clapboard exteriors. Both dwellings have second-story gable wall overhangs and central brick chimneys. The John Lyman House (170 Hockanum Road, on Barstow Lane, MHC #393) was built in 1743 (Photo #3). A saltbox after an addition was made on the rear, the house has a five-bay front with garrison overhangs on front and side elevations; in the gables are additional attic overhangs. Half-length sidelights beside the central front door were probably added in the late 18th or early 19th century. Double-hung windows are 12/12; a multipane picture window was added to the southwest side. The Lyman House, originally sited on lower ground by Hockanum Road, was moved to the higher ground of Barstow Lane in 1916, and no longer has associated farm outbuildings.

The White Horse Tavern (179 Hockanum Road, MHC #394, 1747), on a knoll west of Hockanum Road, is a two-story, frame, Georgian structure with a center chimney. Classical ornaments that may date from the Federal period make up the door surround: a molded pediment frames a semicircular fanlight, now painted or blocked, supported by fluted pilasters with molded capitals on pedestals. Upper windows abut a narrow cornice. The three-bay facade has a crown lintel on the west window, but none over the altered window on the east. The house faces south; its east gable, with garrison overhang, fronts Hockanum Road. Two windows on the first floor of the east side are paired under a single molded crown. A gambrel-roofed, one-story ell was added to the north side, and appears to be early because its windows have the same deeply sculpted crown moldings as those on the main house. Two gable dormers on the ell face the road, as does a central door and two flanking windows, abutting deep horizontal eaves. Attached to the northwest corner of the main house and extending north as well as west is a two-story wing, nearly as large as the main house. The wing has a side gable roof and a south, hip-roofed porch with square posts and wooden rail. Beyond the wing, small attached sheds with vertical flushboarding and openings on the south and east sides extend the composite structure farther west and create a sheltered yard on the south side.

South and west of the house complex is a large barn with vertical board siding. The two-story structure has a gable roof, asymmetric door opening, a series of six-paned square windows along the second level, and attached sheds on several sides. The farm complex is sheltered from northwest winds by higher land of the knoll west of the buildings near a bend of the terrace embankment. The farm's placement

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 5

on the terrace has given it protection in times of flooding. The Stephen Johnson House (133 Hockanum Road, MHC #389, 1792) also has a center chimney and some Georgian features (Photo #5). Located near the north end of the district on the floodplain near the riverbank, the house has survived many floods. The five-bay facade of the two-story, frame house faces the road. T-shaped, the clapboard house has a west ell. Molded Georgian crowns top windows on both the main house and the ell. Second-story facade windows abut a narrow cornice. The narrow one-bay depth of the house is characteristic of the Federal style. A coffin door beside the corner of the south gable is a feature also found on the Kellogg House (193 Hockanum Road, MHC #395, ca. 1821). Fluted pilasters and entablature beneath a molded pediment frame the central door. 2/2 windows are 19th century replacements. Beyond the ell an attached one-story wooden shed, partially enclosed, extends the structure westward, creating a sheltered south side yard and increasing the number of sun-collecting south windows. Attached to the shed and forming a western wall for the farmyard is a large barn with vertical board siding, double central door, and gable roof with overhanging eaves (Photo #6). West of the barn is yet another attached barn. On its west are woods, part of the deciduous border allowed to grow along the riverbank to prevent erosion. The connected buildings all have metal roofs. Across Hockanum Road from the house is a tobacco barn with vertical hinged board sides.

Conservative in style for its 1825 date of construction is the Alfred Johnson House (130 Hockanum Rd., MHC #388), which is set far back on the east side of Hockanum Road and is protected from floods by its position at the edge of the rocky terrace. The two-story, frame house has a symmetrical five-bay facade and two-room depth with a secondary door on the north facade. It has a slate roof, clapboard siding, and a central chimney. The narrow, Federal door surround has a simple entablature and a rectangular transom. A foundation-level garage wing extends from the south elevation. The house has no surviving outbuildings.

Four farmhouses and one schoolhouse built in Hockanum between 1815 and 1850 are more current in style than the Alfred Johnson House and have Greek Revival details. The earliest of these, the two story, frame Septimus Barstow House (166 Hockanum Rd., on Barstow Lane, MHC #392, 1815), follows the form of many local Greek Revival houses (Photo #7). It has its pedimented gable end to the street, is three bays wide, and has a sidehall plan. During the Queen Anne period, a hexagonal window was centered in the gable, and a wraparound porch with scrolled bracket supports was added. Most windows on the clapboard house are 2/2. A two-story ell extends east. The house was moved to its present position on the terrace edge from lower ground after a flood in 1869.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 6

The Septimus Barstow House is the nucleus of the most active district farm, the Longview Dairy Farm, and has large associated outbuildings, silos, and adjacent fenced pastures. Southeast of the house is a vertical board-sided barn with an asymmetrical, flaring roof, and south side sliding doors (Photo #8). An open feeding barn with broad roof is located east of the house, screened from north winds by nearby woods; the steep slope of the hill below Dwight Avenue on the east reflects warm winter afternoon sun into the barn and into several other long barns oriented north-south along the hill. One of these is a two-story gambrel-roofed barn. Pastures are fenced east of the swell dividing the floodplain from the terrace, inside the loop of Barstow Lane, and south of the farm buildings.

The Clifton Johnson House (123 Hockanum Rd., MHC #387, ca. 1820), is a 1 1/2 story, frame Greek Revival house which follows the same side hall plan. The house is close to the riverbank on the north floodplain, and like its neighbor the Stephen Johnson House, has survived repeated flooding. Characteristic of Greek Revival-style houses at this time, it has a side gable plan, wide frieze boards, and door surround with 3/4-length sidelights framed by pilasters. Later 19th century additions are a hip-roofed, full front porch with chamfered posts that wraps around part of the north side, a roof with wide eaves, and a one-story polygonal bay on the south facade. The clapboard house has an interior chimney and stone foundations. Elongating the house to the west is a two-story ell with a one-story, enclosed south porch. A cantilevered trellis along much of the south side of the house provides a summer sunscreen for first-floor windows.

South of the house is a small clapboard barn with gable roof. A trellis circles the barn on the east and south sides. Closer to the river and forming a western wall for the farmyard is a large clapboard barn with a gable roof. The barn has a central east door, narrow eaves, and appended east and south side sheds.

The Kellogg House (193 Hockanum Rd., MHC #395, ca. 1821) is a two-story, frame house with Greek Revival details. The house sits close to the west side of Hockanum Road on the terrace below the higher ground of the cemetery and southern border of the district. The central door on the five-bay facade and the south-side coffin door both have Greek Revival surrounds of wide pilasters and entablatures. The clapboard house has two chimneys, one exterior on the south gable and one interior off-center on the roof ridge. First floor windows on the street facade are elongated; a picture window has been added to the south side. The Kellogg House has an east-west ell built in two parts: close to the main house is a two-story portion, and to the west is a one-story shed with south openings.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 7

A shingled barn with double hinged doors topped by a 12-pane transom is located southwest of the house. Stone posts flank the drive to the barn. A small, gabled building, now residential, is also in the south yard.

Both the Hockanum School (147 Hockanum Rd., MHC #390, 1840) and the J. C. Hammond House (corner of Hockanum Rd. and Mountain Rd., MHC #391, ca. 1850) are brick buildings with corbelled brick gable details (Photos #9 & 10). The school is a small, one-story building on the level floodplain west of Hockanum Road, near the intersection of Mountain Road. A double-leaf panelled door topped with a granite lintel and five-light transom is the only opening on the school's street facade, and is placed near the south corner. Two-over-two windows and one fixed, two-paned window on the side facades appear to be replacements. The school has a metal roof and rear exterior chimney. Also in variegated, newer brick but with matching gable corbelling is a privy on the south side.

The J. C. Hammond House (MHC #391), built in 1850 on a corner near the school, has both Greek Revival and Gothic Revival features. The brick, 1 1/2-story, gable house on the east side of Hockanum Road faces south, its rear elevation parallel to Mountain Road and placed close to its shoulder. Greek Revival details are the house's low-pitched roof, brick cornice and gable returns, and transom over the central door, while a central dormer with steeply pitched roof and three triangular window panes are Gothic Revival. Stone lintels, sills, and foundations were cut of red sandstone. The house has two end chimneys. A gabled porch over the central door is supported with square posts and scrolled brackets and has a wooden railing. A large sprouting stump in the front yard is the remains of a willow tree, a species that thrives on the damp footing of the floodplain.

A clapboard one-story wing joins the house to an east-side series of sheds and barns with vertical board siding and roof ridges parallel to Mountain Road. In the east gable of the largest barn in the series is a central strap-hinged door and an opening where there was formerly a long transom. Beyond the barn is a small freestanding shed on cement piers with vertical boards hinged for ventilation.

The Andrew Lawrence House (198 Hockanum Rd., MHC #396, 1860) is a 1 1/2-story, gabled, sidehall-plan house with Greek Revival and Italianate features. It is situated near the cemetery on the east side of Hockanum Road on high ground. The door surround with half-length sidelights and transom, gable end to the street orientation, and side-hall plan persist from the Greek Revival style, while scrolled pendant brackets along a wide frieze, both on the main house and on a south wing, and a bracketed cornice over the door are Italianate details. Recent additions to the clapboard house are a bowed front bay window and west-facing picture window.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)Section number 7 Page 8 Massachusetts

A T-shaped barn clad with vertical flushboarding has a broad southern exposure and central, diagonal-braced doors. The barn faces south and is situated uphill behind the house to the east. It has a small corner front door, first floor openings, and a series of small windows on the west side.

Three buildings that contribute to the proposed historic district are located within Skinner State Park on Mt. Holyoke. Two of these, the Halfway House (Mountain Rd., MHC #398, before 1852) and Halfway Station (Mountain Rd., MHC #397, 1854), are located at a point where visitors, before the road to the summit was finished, left their horses and carriages and took a trail or an inclined railway to the top. The path of the railway is still visible directly below Summit House, although there are no other remains.

The Halfway House (or John French House, MHC #398), is a two-story, cross-gabled, frame dwelling built before 1852. The T-shaped clapboard house was probably built in two stages because the two roof sections rise with different pitches. The portion with a north-south ridge has a steeper roof than the east-west part, which has an appended shed-roofed porch on the south. Square posts connected by a board railing support the porch roof. There are double-hung windows in the gables, and 6/6 windows predominate.

The Halfway Station (MHC #397) is a rectangular, two-story, gabled building, built in 1854. The metal-roofed structure has vertical board siding and regularly spaced 6/6 windows. It now has cement block foundations, and a double overhead garage door opens on the southwest side for park vehicles.

The third building on Mt. Holyoke is Prospect House (or Summit House, MHC #399, 1851) (Photo #11). Built as a hotel and restaurant, the three-story, frame building with surrounding wooden deck and slightly sloping shed roof is anchored to rock on the crest of the Holyoke Range and is sited for broad views of the Connecticut Valley. The large square building is reached by wooden stairs on southwest and northeast sides; the encircling deck, braced diagonally below and bordered by wooden railings, is sheltered on the northwest side by wooden awnings with scalloped sides. Large, flush wooden arches on the clapboard walls, filled with narrow vertical wooden boards, punctuate the northwest facade, and are adjacent to an off-center door. Windows on the building have Italianate shed roof lintels supported by curved brackets. Atop the northwest side of the building is a small platform for higher viewing reached by an internal stairway.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 9Agricultural Land

Hockanum farmers have located their farmsteads and been most active on the terrace and floodplain below the steeper slopes of the Holyoke Range. Woodlots on the slopes of the range have, however, provided them with lumber for construction, cordwood, bark for tanning, and maple sap for sugaring.

The floodplain along the Connecticut River south of Mountain Road is divided into long, narrow parcels, two to forty acres in size, oriented in a northwest-southeast direction. These parcels, designed for plowing with oxen difficult to turn at the row ends, contrast with wider, blocklike parcels on the terrace, land that is hillier, stonier, less fertile, and better suited for grazing than plowing. On the flat land near the southwest tip of Hockanum, bordered on the west and south by the river, parcels are still long, but wider, and are arrayed in a fan with north-south orientation. The parcel divisions are visible only on plowland where stubble or crops differentiate adjacent strips. On the alluvial flat land mowed for hay, parcel lines cannot be distinguished. Parcels are not separated by fences, a traditional omission on Connecticut River interval land where floods destroyed fences, and where common fields, divided into privately owned strips, were tended cooperatively since 17th century settlements were established. The only fences in Hockanum surround the cemetery and the upland pastures actively used by dairy cattle near Barstow Lane and the Longview Dairy Farm. Hayfields on upland lots as well as those on the floodplain are unfenced and create a parklike setting for farmsteads.

The View from Mt. Holyoke

The celebrated view from Mt. Holyoke on clear days encompasses the Berkshires and Mt. Graylock to the northwest, Hogback and Sugarloaf in Vermont, Mt. Toby to the north, Mt. Monadnock in New Hampshire and the Pelham hills to the northeast. Within the basin formed by dark wooded hills is a geometric pattern of cultivated land, orchards, and towns. Traversing the patchwork are Hadley's three, broad parallel streets, planted with several rows of deciduous trees, the spires and taller masonry buildings of Northampton, and the distant tall buildings of the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. The Connecticut River with wooded banks meanders through the farmland; its oxbow lake just west of Hockanum is transacted by Interstate 91, a winding 20th century addition to the view. South of the ridge spreads rolling land punctuated by clusters of buildings in South Hadley, Holyoke, and more distantly, by the high-rise downtowns of Springfield and Hartford. The Holyoke Range extends east to Mt. Norwottuck and west to Mt. Tom.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 10Archaeological Description

The Hockanum Rural Historic District is located in an area of documental Native American land use during the prehistoric period. Ten prehistoric sites are located within the district and another forty-five in the general area (within one mile). Nearly all sites within the district are located on terraces immediately above the Connecticut River floodplain. Only one site is recorded on the floodplain. The physical characteristics of the district are favorable for prehistoric site locations. The Hockanum locale is located in the southern portion of the town of Hadley and is bounded primarily by the Connecticut River to the north, west and south and the slopes of Mt. Holyoke to the northeast, east and southeast. The soils are deep, well drained, and of lacustrine and alluvial origin, the residue of glacial lake Hitchcock; the landforms within the district are predominantly floodplain, terraces with level to moderate slope recarved from the glacial sediments by river meandering and the summit and slopes of Mt. Holyoke. Given the high range of ecological diversity within close proximity (mountainous uplands to riverine floodplain wetlands), this portion of Hadley would have been extremely attractive to Native people for both settlement and resource gathering activities. Dincauze's detailed review of prehistoric archaeological resources for the town of Hadley identified 73 sites within the town as a whole but noted site densities for most of the Hockanum area were unknown (Dincauze 1978: Figure 1). In the northern portion of the district site densities are listed as 1-5 sites per square mile while within one mile of the northern district boundary site densities in the Fort River portion of Hadley have the highest known site density in the town. Recent collections research has added some cultural and temporal specificity to sites recorded in the town (Johnson 1985), particularly sites along the Connecticut and Fort Rivers. Collections research indicated that Late Archaic (especially the Small Stemmed and Susquehanna Traditions) and Late Woodland materials are most frequently represented on these sites. Given the above information, the presence of prehistoric sites is documented in the district and a high potential exists for additional sites to be found.

A high potential also exists for the recovery of significant historical archaeological remains within the district. Established in 1659, by families from Hartford and Wethersfield, Connecticut, much of the farmland in Hockanum was reserved as common fields with the main meetinghouse center settlement to the north. Farming was difficult in this area during the 17th century because of Native hostilities and the area's distance from palisaded residential areas in the town center. Some farming was probably done in this area during the period, however, it was not until after King Philip's War in 1675 that activities increased in Hockanum. Captain Lyman and his son are reported as the first settlers in Hockanum in 1744. Hockanum lands were deeded to Hadley proprietors by the Natives in 1662 but not

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 11

officially divided to Hadley residents until 1754.

Most 17th century archaeological survivals in Hockanum probably result from agricultural activities often carried on by large groups of men because of fear from Native Attack. Archaeological survivals representing areas where these groups ate or gathered for various reasons may survive. Landscape features including plow banks or other visible indicators of common field allotments may also survive as was indicated for similar agricultural fields in Hadley Center (Reinke and hood 1990:20). During the 18th and 19th centuries, Hockanum farmsteads were widely spaced or scattered, often placed along Hockanum Round on the west side; set back further on the east side.

Several historic archaeological sites from these farmsteads may survive including several that burned or were moved from the Connecticut River floodplain because of constant flooding. The oldest surviving building in the district is the John Lyman House (1743) at 170 Hockanum Road (Barstow Lane). This house was moved from an earlier site on lower ground near Hockanum Road in 1916. Structural remains of the house, outbuildings and related features should survive at the original house site. The White Horse Tavern (1747) now located at 179 Hockanum Road was also moved from its original site on a knoll west of Hockanum Road where it functional as a farm complex. In 1869 the Septimus Barstow House (1815) now located on 166 Hockanum Road (Barstow Lane) was moved to its present position on a terrace edge from a lower site on the floodplain. The Clifton Johnson House (ca. 1820) now located at 123 Hockanum Road was also moved from its original site on a plot north of Hockanum Cemetery. Each of the four farm buildings noted above were moved from their original sites because of flooding at those locations. Flooding may have impacted the original house sites or may have sealed the house sites in alluvial deposits. Structural survivals may exist from the Lyman Ferry (1794) originally located north of the road which led westward to the Hockanum Ferry. Zadock Lyman, whose house (the tavern) burned in 1862 was the tavern's first innkeeper until ca. 1820. In addition to structural remains of farmsteads and inns, survivals of related outbuildings also probably exist associated with structures no longer extant and those still standing. For example, the Alfred Johnson House (1825) originally had associated outbuildings through none survive at it's present 130 Hockanum Road location. Other structural remains may survive from two ferries which connected Hadley and Northampton by ca. 1755. At the Hockanum Ferry Landing survivals of piers or wharves may also survive where steamboats could land.

Commercial/industrial survivals in the district may include the remains of a sawmill reported at the bend of River at Hockanum and the remains of a special shop (ca. 1850) built to manufacture brooms at the Clifton Johnson House (1820) at 123 Hockanum Road. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive related

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 7, 8 Page 12, 1

to existing and no longer extant farmsteads, inns and agricultural activities. Unmarked graves, possibly containing the remains of paupers or unknown persons may be present within or around the periphery of Hockanum Cemetery (1767 to present) located on Hockanum Road. Archaeological survivals may also exist for components of the inclined railway to the top of Mt. Holyoke and Summit House located at the top of the mountain; two tourist attractions developed on Mt. Holyoke in the 19th century. Portions of the path for the inclined railway, which still exists as a landscape feature, is still visible to Summit House. Archaeological survivals may exist for portions of the Summit House destroyed by a gale and from support facilities which probably included stables or horse barns for the 1854 single wooden track tramway which was operated by horse driven pulley or from 1856 steam engine facilities which replaced horsepower.

(end)

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hockanum Rural Historic District of Hadley, Massachusetts, fulfills Criteria A and C on the National Register of Historic Places on the local level. Hockanum's rich alluvial soil sustained native agriculture before it was tilled by English farmers in colonial times. This agricultural tradition and Mt. Holyoke's prominence as a tourist stop for nearly 200 years allows Hockanum to meet Criterion A. Hockanum meets Criterion C through its existence as an intact linear farm village, bounded on the west by the Connecticut River and on the east by Mount Holyoke. Hockanum's period of significance is ca. 1740 to 1942.

Pre-Colonial Period (Before 1650)

Native people are believed to have settled seasonally in the Hockanum area before 1659. The area was inhabited by the Norwottucks, members of the larger Nipmuck group that dominated the Connecticut Valley. The Norwottucks hunted and gathered in the Hockanum forests and fields, and fished the Connecticut River. They also maintained small garden plots on the fertile Hockanum floodplain, growing corn, beans, squash, and herbs. No physical evidence of Hockanum's native population remains exposed today.

Colonial Period (1650-1775)

European settlers came to the town of Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1659 from Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, Connecticut. They ventured north seeking to sustain the strict Congregational doctrine from which their home parish had wavered. Referred to as the "Withdrawers," these families built their homes in what is now the center of Hadley.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Hockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 2

Abiding by a 1661 law, they fenced their homelots and built palisades around their village. They reserved the farmlands in Hockanum as common fields, to be shared by all citizens of the town. Deeded to the Hadley Proprietors in 1662 by the natives, Hockanum took its name from a similar river bend near the settlers' original home in Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Mount Holyoke on the east border of Hockanum was first explored in the early 1650s by a group of Springfield men, lead by Elizur Holyoke. Tradition holds that Holyoke set out to travel up the east bank of the Connecticut River, while his fellow explorer, Rowland Thomas, roamed up the west bank. When Holyoke reached Hockanum and the base of Mount Holyoke, he declared that the mountain would be named after himself. Shouting across the river, Thomas named the western peak "Mount Tom" in response.

During the early years of the Colonial period, relations between the settlers and the Native Americans were relatively cooperative in Hadley. Settlers and Native Americans traded implements and food with each other, and acquaintances were made between the two groups. However, farming the Hockanum meadowlands proved to be a precarious enterprise in the latter part of the 17th century. Native Americans grew hostile towards the European takeover of land and lingered in the hills beyond the meadows. Farmers often ventured onto the fields accompanied by soldiers who watched for threatening Native Americans. In one known incident in 1676, a Hadley farmer and two soldiers fell victims to an attack. After this experience, farmers are said to have worked the Hockanum fields in large groups.

As threats began to subside following King Phillip's War in 1675, the European settlers took greater control of Hockanum and other lands more distant from their central village. In 1725, the north slope of Mount Holyoke was voted by the town to be reserved for pasturing sheep. A 1737 vote required that a fence be built to corral the sheep, and individuals were named to maintain the fences. As increasing population in the town put pressure on outlying lands, Hockanum parcels were distributed in 1754 to 147 men residing in Hadley on the basis of their current land ownership.

Timber harvesting on the slopes of the Holyoke Range during the early years of the Hadley settlement proceeded rapidly and the town found it necessary in 1699 to limit the cutting of small trees. Until the 1760s, the most commonly cut trees were oaks; as oaks became scarce about that time, the signal pine replaced the oak as the most-cut tree.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 3

In 1742, Northampton resident Captain John Lyman lost two of his children in a fire that destroyed his home. Fleeing from the tragic site, he set out to re-establish himself across the Connecticut River to the east. In 1744, Captain Lyman and his son became the first settlers of Hockanum. In exchange for land in Hockanum, the Lymans constructed a new road through the meadow. In 1761, this thoroughfare became a county road, and today is known as Hockanum Road (Route 47), the main road connecting Hadley with South Hadley. Captain Lyman built his house (MHC #393) on the east side of this new highway (Photo #3). Lyman's son built and ran a tavern in his home (no longer standing) on the west side of the highway, and was Hockanum's innkeeper until his death in 1753.

Ebenezer Pomeroy, son-in-law of John Lyman, followed Lyman to Hockanum from Northampton in 1746 and built his house (MHC #394) in 1747. Pomeroy opened the White Horse Tavern in his house after 1754. In 1759, Pomeroy was fined ten shillings for "suffering young people from Northampton to sing, dance and revel in his house, to a late hour." Eight young men were also accused of drinking, tippling, fiddling, singing, dancing, and reveling "for three hours after nine o'clock" at Pomeroy's, but charges were dismissed.

Two ferry lines connecting Hadley and Northampton across the Connecticut River were installed by the County Court in 1755. In 1756, fares ranged from 1 to 4 pence, depending on the time of year, and whether an individual was traveling alone or with a horse. Fares were generally lower in the summer months.

In 1760 from Reverend Paul Coffin of Maine, we have one of the first tourist accounts of Mt. Holyoke. There was already a road that enabled him to ride his horse halfway to the top, and he commented glowingly, "The view here far exceeds all I ever had before. Hundreds of acres of Wheat, Rye, Peas, Flax, Oats, and Corn look like a beautiful Garden, variously yet elegantly laid out."¹

Federal Period (1775-1830)

Several farms appeared in Hockanum during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Two families, the Johnsons and the Barstows, settled in Hockanum during this period, and along with the earlier Lyman family, put down roots for descendants who remain in the village today.

During the Colonial and much of the Federal Period in the Connecticut River Valley, farm families raised crops for their own use primarily, and for trade with neighbors, intermittently sending surpluses to nearby larger towns. They were linked with their neighbors in a finely tuned network of traded labor, livestock, and produce. When wheat failed to develop as an export crop from the 1750s due to depleted land and diseased crops, farmers did not attempt to raise

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 4

other staple crops for export beyond the Valley. Their only exports were items such as barrels, rope, timber, and some surplus foods to the West Indies via Connecticut River boats to the ports of New Haven and Boston. In Hockanum, farmers were raising flax, corn, wheat, rye, and oats. In addition, they raised cattle in increasing numbers from the end of the 18th century on ward. Fattening cattle was a hedge against a poor crop year and also provided manure for fertilizer.

In about 1790, Stephen Johnson arrived in Hockanum from Connecticut to serve as a laborer on a local farm. He soon married his boss's daughter, and in 1792 built a house (MHC #389) (Photos #5). Here Johnson housed his elderly parents and fathered eleven children. Johnson's son Alfred built a house across the road (MHC #388) in 1825. Considered a spacious dwelling at the time it was built, the house contained a chimney and oven large enough to accommodate 30-40 pies baking simultaneously. In the 1820s, the Clifton Johnson House (MHC #387) was moved from a plot north of the Hockanum Cemetery and greatly enlarged. Each of these farmhouses and accompanying outbuildings occupies between two and eleven acres of alluvial land. Stephen and Alfred Johnson, as well as the several owners of the Clifton Johnson House, were all farmers, raising feed grains to nourish farm animals during the winter. Wheat was the primary crop through the end of the 18th century, but because farmers lacked a knowledge of crop rotation, by 1800 the soil was exhausted. Buckwheat and rye were introduced after 1800 to replace wheat. Rye was also sold to local distilleries. According to Christopher Clark, New England Farmer reported in 1826 that, "as much as 100,000 bushels were consumed by distilleries in Granby, South Hadley, Westfield, and other towns."²

Hockanum welcomed a cooper about 1805. Septimus Barstow built his home (MHC #392) and shop on the east side of Hockanum Road in 1815 (Photos #3, 7 & 8). In 1794, the locally famous Lyman Tavern was built just north of the road that led westward to the Hockanum Ferry. No longer standing today, the Lyman Tavern became the focus of much social activity in Hockanum throughout the Federal and Early Industrial Periods. Zadok Lyman, a descendent of John Lyman, one of the first Hockanum settlers, was the first keeper of the tavern; he lived there until 1820, when he enlarged the building and renamed it Hockanum's Tavern.

Mt. Holyoke's view was widely publicized by Timothy Dwight, a Yale cleric and educator who wrote about his extensive travels on horseback in the years between 1796 and 1815. His four-volume account, Travels in New England and New York, published in New Haven in 1821 and in London in 1823, included a long, enthusiastic description of the view from Mt. Holyoke. European and, increasingly, American travelers began to make Mt. Holyoke, along with Niagara Falls, a stop on their tours of the Northeast. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Thomas Cole, William

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 5

Henry Bartlett, and Victor de Grailly were inspired by the summit view.

The mountain was visited by enough people, even before the publication of Dwight's account, for the town of Hadley in 1821 to raise \$120 to build a mountain house with volunteer labor at the summit of Mount Holyoke. The 18'x 24'x 12' house was rented to a Hockanum native, Willis Pease, who served refreshments such as toddy and lemonade to weary hikers. When Pease lost the lease to the owner of the tavern at Hockanum, he built a second summit house on the site of the current structure (Summit House, MHC # 399) in 1822.

Between 1822 and 1828, two small structures stood atop Mount Holyoke. The road up the mountain began at the Hockanum Cemetery (MHC #807) and ascended in a straight line to the halfway point.

Early Industrial Period (1830-1870)

The shape of Hockanum changed dramatically in February of 1840 when Connecticut River water, dammed behind ice, rose and cut a new channel across the long neck of floodplain that had extended west of Hockanum (Photo #4). The former meander in the river, 1 1/2 long, became an oxbow lake on the west side, and Hockanum's access to its former fields now required a river crossing.

Around 1820, the population of the Connecticut River Valley had grown to such an extent that farm families were forced to make a major shift in their agricultural practices in order to pass on to their children enough land to sustain them. Practically, this meant more intensive use of the land and a shift from raising food enough for the family and enough to trade for needed goods to raising market garden crops for nearby Holyoke, Springfield, and Boston and to raising cash crops. The use of fertilizer and the practice of crop rotation coincided with the need for more intensive land use. Hockanum's rich soil along the river was ideal for this shift. Farmers began growing for the urban market during this period, and their first cash crop was broom corn.

The production of brooms made from local broom corn was a cottage industry important in Hadley from 1815 until about 1870, and Hockanum participated in the enterprise. Broom corn was the first staple crop for export that was successful in the Connecticut River Valley. Farmers were cultivating crops for family use primarily, but as need for land for the next generation grew, they had to look for strategies that would use the land more intensively and bring in more income. Broom corn was a multipurpose crop that fit in the strategy. It could be left to go to seed to feed cattle if necessary, and broom production during the winter months kept income steady. The Clifton Johnson House (MHC #387) first housed a broom shop in its kitchen. By the 1850s a special shop had been built to accommodate the industry.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 6

Brooms were shipped to markets outside New England.

Hockanum reached its peak population in the 1840s. The J. C. Hammond House (MHC #391) was built by a Hockanum farmer in 1850, and the Andrew Lawrence House (MHC #396) was built by a Hockanum farm laborer in 1860 (Photo #10). Brick used in the Hammond house and in the Hockanum School (MHC #390) was then available from the Hart's Brook area northeast of Hockanum (Photo #9). By 1840, Hockanum residents demanded that a school be built to accommodate its young students. In that year the town provided \$60 to buy a parcel of land for the school. The deed stated that the property was "to be improved by the Town as a location for a School house for the benefit of School district No. Seven, and never to be diverted from that use, without the concurrence of the Inhabitants of said District. The inhabitants of said Town or District are to build and maintain a fence around the same."

While the Hockanum soil may have been rich and free of stones, the farmers' lives were far from carefree. An 1841 excerpt from the diary of Hockanum resident and farmer Levi Bartlett suggests the challenges of the New England climate. Transcribed by author and Hockanum native Clifton Johnson, Bartlett's entries tell of a blustery, cold, snowy April, a great flood in early May, killing frosts in late May, terrible thunderstorms in June, "dry, dry, very dry" weather in July, and snow again in late November.

The village continued to be dominated by a handful of families during the antebellum years. Principal among these was the Lyman clan, who maintained ownership of the Lyman Tavern throughout the early industrial period. In 1842, Zadok Lyman built his own, separate home just north of the hotel, and his son, Frederick Lyman, took over at the Tavern. By 1849, Zadok Lyman had passed away and Frederick had moved into his father's house, leaving the tavern in the hands of Mosely Lyman. When the Zadok Lyman House burned in 1862, Mosely left Hockanum and left the Tavern to Norton Lyman. Long-time residents of Hockanum recall that "nearly all the older people of the village in the first half of the century were called uncles or aunts. This was probably due to the fact that the village was largely made up of Lymans who were all connected." Residents also recall addressing their neighbors by "Mr." or "Mrs." followed by their first name. This custom prevented confusion between the numerous "Mr. Lymans" and "Mr. Johnsons."

Throughout the Early Industrial Period, the Lyman Tavern thrived as the center of village social activity. Local tradition holds that the tavern sold "one cent lead pencils, pens, lemons, and oranges ... and there was striped candy in glass jars on the shelves behind the counter." Some of the village's families scorned the tavern's sale of liquor. The Lymans were accused locally of selling alcoholic

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 7

beverages to at least one man who would then become abusive towards his family. A few of the Hockanum residents expressed opposition to permitting the Lymans to be members of the church.

Around 1830, a fear of body-stealing swept Hockanum village. Tradition tells of incidents where recently buried corpses were unearthed in the night by doctors, searching for dissection subjects. Relatives of deceased individuals would arrange for watchers to stand in the cemetery for a few nights after a burial, to prevent the bodies from being stolen.

Visitors continued to come to Mt. Holyoke in great numbers. Northampton's hotels had an excellent reputation, and tourists took a ferry powered by two horses to Hockanum for a day's excursion. One visitor in 1833 described arriving at the foot of the mountain at the same time as seven other carriages, mostly filled with women. At the top he found a book where visitors recorded their impressions, described as "generally bombastic descriptions of the view, winding up with a moral lecture."³

The Mount Holyoke Female Seminary (Mount Holyoke College) began a tradition of "Mountain Day" in 1837. One day each autumn, the students would be freed of their academic responsibilities and allowed to venture to the summit of Mount Holyoke to enjoy its natural beauty. Writers, poets, and artists frequented the mountain, inspired by the panoramic vistas offered at the Summit House.

Development of the summit of Mount Holyoke as a commercial and recreational venture reached its peak during this period. By 1849, the two huts had been combined into one, and ownership of the land and building had passed through several hands. Late in 1849, John W. French and a partner bought the property. In 1851, French designed, pre-measured, and pre-cut a new mountain house. The materials were hauled to the summit, and the two-story house that stands today (Summit House, MHC #399) was erected. Under French's ownership between 1849 and 1871, the Summit House underwent many structural changes and expansions. In late 1851, two ells were added to the east elevation, one of which included a bowling alley. In 1853, French added lightning rods. Competition from neighboring mountain houses prompted French to construct a two-story addition to the south side of the house.

Along with the development of the summit came the construction of lower mountain buildings. After spending the long, cold winter of 1851 on the summit of the mountain, French moved his family to the Halfway House (MHC #398). In 1854, French devised a tramway to the summit from the Halfway Station (MHC #397), along a single, 600-foot wooden track, powered by a horse-driven pulley following the grade of the mountain. Accompanying the track was a walkway for pedestrians.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 8

By 1856, French had replaced horsepower with a steam engine, and in 1860, the single track was replaced by a double track system. Again, pressured by competition from other mountain houses, French extended the railway to the foot of the mountain in 1865. In 1866 and 1867 he expanded the double track, making a triple track system, and enclosed the railway with a roof and sidewalls.

The demand for larger and more efficient ferries to Hockanum increased with the popularity of Summit House. In 1865 French commissioned a square-ended sidewheeler steamboat to run from the Mount Tom depot in Northampton to the Hockanum Ferry landing.

Late Industrial Period (1870-1915)

Despite the flurry of activity on the summit of Mount Holyoke, Hockanum residents were busy with agricultural pursuits. By 1870, broom corn production had declined, and a new boom crop, light broad leaf tobacco, had been introduced. While the cultivation of tobacco may not have been as extensive in Hockanum as it was in other areas of Hadley, evidence of local involvement does exist. The broom shop at the Clifton Johnson House was converted to a tobacco sorting shop in 1870. Light leaf tobacco farming declined in Hadley within a few years of its introduction. Consumer preference shifted to dark leaf wrappers, and Hadley farmers suffered. While other areas of Hadley began growing dark leaf tobacco around 1890, Hockanum farmers turned to growing asparagus for a national market.

Up until the late 19th century, dairy farming had been on a small scale, with farmers consistently producing only enough dairy goods for a few other families besides their own. As means for transporting perishable goods improved, large-scale dairy farming became possible. In Hockanum, dairy farming became an important business. In 1871, John Hammond had come to live at the J. C. Hammond House (MHC #391) (Photo #10). He established a milk business, transporting his products to Northampton by ferry in the summer and by bridge in the winter. The Longview Dairy farm, situated on Barstow Lane, is an example of a large-scale dairy farm established at the turn of the century (Photo #3).

In the late 19th century, the Holyoke and McIndoes Lumber Company maintained a large saw mill at the bend in the Connecticut River at Hockanum. In 1872, the company constructed a large boom across the River to harbor logs as they floated downstream. On the mountain, the signal pine was nearly gone by 1900, and chestnut trees were cut for use as railroad ties. Late 19th century photographs of Mt. Holyoke show its lower slopes nearly denuded. By 1920, when coal was shipped by rail to the area for heating, reforestation was possible.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 9

The center of social activity remained at the Lyman Tavern during the Late Industrial Period, but declined towards the turn of the century. In 1884, the hotel passed from the Lyman family to a man named Holmes. A few years later, a Mr. Davis bought the establishment. Memoirs of Hockanum residents suggest that the tavern's final two owners operated less than respectable businesses. Another site of social activity was the "Wish-Ton-Wish" Club, a group that met at the present location of Mitch's Marina between 1890 and 1910 and included Calvin Coolidge among its members.

Prosperity continued at the Summit House until owner French's death in the 1890s. Although he had sold the property, railway, and steamer to John Dwight in 1871, French continued to manage and improve the site. In 1872 he built a single-track rail line from the Hockanum Ferry landing to the foot of the mountain. In 1878, French added an additional steam ferry to transport passengers from Mt. Tom Depot. In 1888, Dwight Avenue was built over several deep ravines.

Following French's death in 1891 and his wife's passing in 1899, the Summit House and railway were transferred to several owners and managed by numerous individuals. The coming of the automobile was an impetus to complete the road to the summit. In 1904 the Mt. Holyoke Company, then the owner of the summit, enlisted nearly 100 Italian laborers to build a new road, following a native trail that had been used by early settlers.

Early Modern Period (1915-1940)

Improved transportation in the Early Modern Period, particularly the rapid proliferation of the automobile, had an impact on life in Hockanum. In 1920, Hockanum's last ferry operator installed a gas pump in front of the ferry landing and offered fuel to travelers for 5 cents a gallon. By 1923, the ferry had ceased operation, as the automobile emerged as a more convenient means of reaching Mount Holyoke. Personal cars also allowed Americans more freedom to choose where they traveled. The Summit House lost business to other attractions that could be reached by automobile. The first automobile to be owned by a Hockanum native appeared shortly before 1926. By 1929, Hockanum Road had been hardened for automobile traffic.

Family farms continued to dominate lowland Hockanum during the Early Industrial Period. The practice of intensive market gardening allowed the family farm to persist where elsewhere in the country land was consolidated for large-scale staple crop production. Hockanum farmers continued to grow asparagus, and the Longview Dairy Farm produced milk to ship to regional markets.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 10

Many members of the handful of families which have been prominent in Hockanum throughout its history remained in the area during the Early Modern Period. The Barstow family continued its dairy industry at the southern end of the village. The Johnson family kept its farming business, but some of its members pursued other ventures. Clifton Johnson became a well-known author of books about rural life in the 19th century including Old Time Schools & Schoolbooks, The Farmer's Boy, What They Say in New England, Country Clouds and Sunshine, and The Country School. His wife, Anna Tweed McQueston Johnson, was a world traveler and lecturer. Clifton Johnson's son, Captain Irving Johnson, traveled the seas and waterways of the world on the schooner "Yankee," and wrote about his experiences.

The number of elementary school-aged children declined during the Early Modern Period, reducing the student body of the Hockanum School. Improved transportation allowed these few students to attend school in the center of Hadley. As a result, the Hockanum School closed in 1933. However, the Hockanum residents' long tradition of celebrating Christmas at the schoolhouse continued through the early Modern Period.

In 1916, Joseph A. Skinner, a Holyoke silk manufacturer, acquired the Summit House and adjacent property. Skinner refurbished the buildings, wired the facilities for electricity, purchased a new copper wire cable for the railway, and replaced thousands of blighted chestnut trees on the mountain with white pines. By 1927, Skinner had converted the railway to steam, remodelled the dining room, and relocated the auto road to the summit, eliminating some sharp curves. Between 1916 and 1929, the Summit House and railway experienced a brief renaissance.

Two significant events in the Early Modern Period led to the eventual decline of the Summit House. With the onset of the Depression in 1929, tourism slowed. Leisurely holidays became unaffordable for many. In 1938, the gales of a 120 mile-per-hour hurricane struck New England. Windows throughout the Summit House blew out, and the eastern addition nearly collapsed. All that was left intact on the summit was the original 1851, two-story structure, secured to the mountain by a single bolt. In 1939, Skinner gave the 375-acre tract of land and its buildings to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the single stipulation being that it be referred to in the future as Skinner State Park.

Hockanum, from 1940 to the Present

For forty years after Joseph Skinner left Summit House to the state of Massachusetts, the building and its grounds suffered from lack of adequate maintenance. The railway began to deteriorate, and in 1953, the state earmarked funds to remove the structure and enlarge space

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 11

for automobile parking at the summit. The road to the summit was paved by 1954. In 1966, the Hockanum ferry landing, a landmark of local history, burned.

In 1980 restoration began on the Summit House. Today, the structure has reassumed its appearance of 1851, and can be reached on a well-paved road winding to the summit. The mountain road, along with well-maintained hiking trails, encourages thousands to visit the Joseph A. Skinner State Park yearly.

The potential for revenue in developing Mount Holyoke was seen in the 1960s by the Federal government. The government proposed developing a major resort on the mountain that included a circular railroad at its base, recreational activities along its slopes and at its summit, and access to the area by an interstate highway. It also proposed running the current Interstate 91 through Hockanum, taking all the village lands by eminent domain. Angered by this effort, Hockanum residents banded together and in 1968 formed the "Homestead Preservation Committee." The Committee, with legal aid, appeared before Congress, voicing strong opposition to the development effort. The unaltered state of Hockanum today is testimony to the success of the Committee. Realizing the need to continue a watch over the Hockanum lands and adjacent mountains, the Committee moved to establish a permanent body. The "Friends of the Holyoke Range" became the new name for the original 1968 committee. A volunteer group of local citizens, the "Friends" devote their time to raising public awareness of the value of the Holyoke Range and seeking funds to preserve and protect its resources.

The work of the "Homestead Preservation Committee" is one of several local efforts that demonstrate the strong sense of community spirit that has prevailed in Hockanum since the time of its 1754 settlement. Another of these local efforts was the formation of the Hockanum Village Association. After the Hockanum School closed in 1933, the Hockanum residents felt it necessary to maintain the building as a community center. In 1952, the community formed the "Hockanum Village Association," a group still committed to maintaining the schoolhouse as a community meeting place.

Despite its history as a cohesive and somewhat independent village, Hockanum never developed its own church. Tradition states that the residents were active Congregationalists, but chose to attend church in the nearest town center, South Hadley, rather than establish their own parish. Hockanum residents tell of prayers held at the Hockanum School during the 19th century. These sessions may have been the closest Hockanum ever came to organizing its own parish.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Hockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 12

Continuity remains strong in Hockanum in terms of both populational land use. Many descendants of the original settlement families, Lymans, Barstows, Johnsons, and Pomeroy's, reside in Hockanum today. The White Horse Tavern (MHC #394), for example, has never, in its 250-year history, been sold. The Thayer family that owns the Tavern today descends directly from its original owner, Ebenezer Pomeroy. The Septimus Barstow House (MHC #392) is also still owned and occupied by relatives of the original Barstow family (Photo #7).

Longview Dairy Farm, continuing to operate at its original 19th century location, is the primary agricultural enterprise in Hockanum today. Family farms continue to occupy the remainder of Hockanum's farmland for the cultivation of vegetables, which are sent to a regional distribution center. Whereas elsewhere in Hadley, farmland has been sold for houselots in some areas, there has been no such development in Hockanum. Rather, there have been a few houses put up, mostly on the terraced woodlots below Mount Holyoke along Mountain Road, or occasionally set close to the roadway on Hockanum Road. The longstanding land-use patterns, established in the early 1800s, have not been interrupted: farmsteads set up along Hockanum Road, with pastures on the terraced east side and unfenced fields laid out on the floodplain, remain today. From the 17th century until the early 19th century, farmers travelled from Hadley center to their common fields in Hockanum. By the early 1800s, they began to build farms in Hockanum along Hockanum Road. For some of the farms on the east side, houses were built in the lee of the hillside and their fields extended around and in front of the farmsteads; however, farmsteads built on the west side of Hockanum Road had to be placed close to the road, as far as possible above the river. These farmers travelled, and continue to travel, to their fields on the Hockanum Flat using the few field roads, which are still present. The continuous use of these fields for crops or for pasture is reflected in their presence in the district data sheet as contributing sites. Vacant lots and former agricultural land that has reverted to woodland are not evaluated for contributing or noncontributing status, although these areas are included in the overall district acreage calculation.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement in Hadley are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Numerous prehistoric sites have been recorded in the town, however, the lack of systematic site examinations and comprehensive townwide surveys has resulted in little detailed information for the area. Because of the town's agricultural economy and the limited amount of development within the district, it is highly likely that significant prehistoric archaeological sites survive. Surviving sites are likely to date from at least the Paleoindian (10,000-12,000 B.P.) Period to Native contact with Europeans during the 17th century. These sites may provide a

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 13

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 the Hockanum locale was a major settlement locale of the Norwotucks (or Norwotucks). Survivals of these contact and early historic period Native settlements can help to clarify the importance of this area relative to other Native settlements and core areas elsewhere along the Connecticut River.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the settlement, economic and social changes which occurred within an intact linear farm village with a 200 year traditions as an agricultural village and tourist stop. While several buildings from Hockanum's 18th and 19th century settlement remain extant, the movement of several structures, including the oldest, from flooding areas and loss of others indicate many resources survive archaeologically. Additional documentary research accompanied by archaeological survey and testing can pinpoint the locations of early farmsteads on the floodplain and determine the effects of 19th and 20th century flooding on the integrity of these locations. It is possible these sites survive with integrity buried under alluvial deposits left by receding floodwaters. Similar documentary research and archaeological testing can also determine the extent to which the pattern or lay out of common fields, located on the alluvially floodplain area and tended cooperatively since the 17th century, have remained unchanged. A recent archaeological study in Hadley Center (Reinke and Hood 1990) has found that evidence of the Center's 17th, 18th and 19th century landscape survives. This study stressed the importance of overall landscape patterns in Hadley Center and their relationship to archaeological sites. The study noted that plow banks which are found along the edges of fields still under cultivation may reflect agricultural patterns of land use established during the 17th century. Similar landscape features relating to agricultural patterns of common field land use may also survive for the Hockanum area.

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

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 14

Occupational related features can provide delated information on the inhabitants of specific residences and, when sampled as a group, on specific areas of town. During the 19th and 20th centuries Irish, French-Canadian and Polish immigrants moved to Hadley, frequently settling in particular areas of town. Analysis of occupational related features in these ethnic enclaves or areas of town can help document how these groups adapted to the area and how they differed or compared to more traditional or old guard inhabitants. Occupational related features can also help document industrial growth or manufacturing. Broom and brush manufacture, which developed in the late 18th century and peaked in the early 19th century, probably developed as a Cottage industry. In few instances, for example at the Clifton Johnson House, brooms manufacture expanded beyond a cottage industry to the development of a separate shops. Occupational related features at residences where this activity took place can provide details relating to the technology of broom and brush manufacture and materials used in that trade. This analysis can also provide details on the relationship of specific ethnic groups to trades like broom and brush manufacture and, the role that trade played in the acculturation process of certain ethnic groups. The French-Canadians were the social group chiefly employed in broom manufacture in the Hadley locale.

Archaeological survivals related to Hockanum's inns, Summit House and inclined railway can contribute data on the early development of the tourist industry in Hadley and Massachusetts in general. Mount Holyoke attracted visitors or tourists in the late 18th/early 19th century. Local residents developed a tourist trade which still exists today on the mountain. Detailed analysis of occupational related type features and survivals of the structures noted above can document the development of that industry and how it changed or adapted through time.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Primary Sources

Maps and Atlases

- 1830 Map of Hadley, Arthur Hoyt.
1854 Map of Hampshire County, Wm. Barker, Philadelphia.
1860 The County of Hampshire, Massachusetts, Henry Walling, New York.
1873 County Atlas of Hampshire, Massachusetts, F.W. Beers, New York.
1886 Gazetteer of Hampshire County, Wm. Burton Gay.

Town Records

- Annual Reports, Town of Hadley, Massachusetts, 1893-present.
Assessor's Records, Town of Hadley, Massachusetts, 1810-present.
Hampshire County Registry of Deeds, Northampton, Massachusetts, 1812-present.
Hampden County Registry of Deeds, Springfield, Massachusetts, 1636-present.
Hampshire County Registry of Probate, Northampton, Massachusetts, 1636-present.
Vital Records of Hadley, Massachusetts 1668-1844, two vol., no author, no date, Local History Collection; Springfield City Library.
Federal Census, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, United States Census.
Hadley Town Records, 1615-1719, Forbes Library, microfilm, Northampton, Massachusetts.
Register of Births, Marriages, and Deaths 1660-1882, Hadley, Massachusetts, microfilm, Forbes Library, Northampton, Massachusetts.
Howes Brothers Photographs, c. 1880-1910, Hadley Historical Society prints.
Merwin's Connecticut River Business Directory for 1867/68, H. Merwin, Hartford.

Secondary Sources

- Bonney, Franklin, and Elbridge Kinglsey. Records of Cemeteries and Houses in Hadley, Massachusetts, Ms., Forbes Library, Northampton, Massachusetts.
- Dwyer, Margaret Clifford. Hopkins Academy 1664-1964, Hadley, Hopkins Trustees, 1964.
- Grafton Magazine of History and Genealogy: Special Old Hadley Number, August, 1909.
- Hadley Historical Society. Unpublished Mss. on Hadley history prepared for Hadley tercentenary, 1959.
- Huntington, Arria. Under a Colonial Rooftree, New York, 1891.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 2

- Huntington, James L. Forty Acres, New York, 1949.
- Johnson, Clifton. Historic Hampshire in the Connecticut Valley,
Springfield, 1932.
- Judd, Sylvester. History of Hadley, Northampton, 1863.
- _____. Manuscripts, unpublished, Forbes Library,
Northampton, Massachusetts.
- Mack, Horace. "Hadley", in Louis Everts, History of the Connecticut
Valley in Massachusetts, Philadelphia, 1879.
- Old Houses, Hadley Tercentenary Celebration, 1959.
- Sessions and Renoylds. "Hadley" in Wikander, et. al., The Hampshire
History, Northampton, 1964.
- Zimmerman, Sarah, et al. Historic and Archaeological Resources of the
Connecticut Valley, Boston, 1984.
- Dincauze, Dena F. Prehistoric Archaeological Resources in Hadley,
Massachusetts: A 1978 Assessment with Recommendations for
Protection. Department of Anthropology, University of
Massachusetts, Amherst, 1979.
- Johnson, Eric S. Prehistoric Collections in Massachusetts: The
Walter S. Rodman Collection. Connecticut River Valley.
Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston. 1985.
- Judd, Sylvester. History of Hadley. Springfield, MA: H.R. Hunting &
Co., 1905. (Reprint by New Hampshire Publishing Co.,
Somersworth, NH, 1976)
- Potter, D.M. Tercentenary Chronology, Hadley, Mass., 1959.
- Reinke, Rita, and Ed Hood. "Report on the Hadley Palisade Project."
Submitted to Hadley Historical Commission, Hadley, Mass., 1990.
- Walker, A.M. Historic Hadley. Grafton, NY 1906.

(end)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Hockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts**

Section number 9, 10 Page 3, 1

Notes

1. Rev. Paul Coffin, "Journal of a Tour from Wells to the Connecticut River, 1760," Collections of the Maine Historical Society 4. (Portland, 1856).
2. Christopher Clark, The Roots of Rural Capitalism: Western Massachusetts, 1780-1860. (Cornell University Press) 1990, p.83.
3. Edward Thomas Coke, A Subaltern's Furlough. (New York: J. and J. Harper, 1833) reprinted 1930.

(end)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTMS: (cont.)

| | | | |
|-----|----|---------|---------|
| 5) | 18 | 699260 | 4685940 |
| 6) | 18 | 699290 | 4685900 |
| 7) | 18 | 698740 | 4685700 |
| 8) | 18 | 6897660 | 4684320 |
| 9) | 18 | 697220 | 4684080 |
| 10) | 18 | 696800 | 4684180 |
| 11) | 18 | 696720 | 4684480 |
| 12) | 18 | 697840 | 4686200 |
| 13) | 18 | 698220 | 4686010 |
| 14) | 18 | 698340 | 4686100 |
| 15) | 18 | 698320 | 4686280 |
| 16) | 18 | 698400 | 4686330 |
| 17) | 18 | 698460 | 4686420 |
| 18) | 18 | 698520 | 4686480 |
| 19) | 18 | 698490 | 4686560 |
| 20) | 18 | 698780 | 4686700 |

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Hockanum Rural Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 2

Boundary Justification:

See attached Hadley assessors maps #2 and #3.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries for the Hockanum Rural Historic District were drawn to include the extensive agricultural fields and various farmsteads which together comprise the section of Hadley known as Hockanum. The northern boundary was drawn to exclude 20th century suburban residential development. The west and southern boundaries are set by the shore of the Connecticut River, and the eastern boundary is largely determined by the Skinner State Park.

Only the Hadley portion of Skinner State Park is included in the district. The portion of the park located in the town of south Hadley was excluded as it was a later state acquisition.

(end)

**HOCKANUM RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

| MAP# | MHC# | HISTORIC NAME | ADDRESS | DATE | STYLE | STATUS | RESOURCE |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--|-------------------|---------------|--|---------------|-----------------|
| 2/43 | | House | 188 Hockanum Road | ca. 1870/1960 | 19th c. Ver. with major 20th c. alterations | NC | B |
| 2/43-1 | | House | 45 Dwight Avenue | ca. 1970 | Contemporary | NC | B |
| 2/43-2 | | House | Dwight Avenue | ca. 1980 | Contemporary | NC | B |
| 2/31, 2/32, 2/45, 2/49, 2/46 | | Woodland* | Dwight Avenue | | | C | Si |
| 2/43-3 | | Vacant | Hockanum Road | | | | |
| 2/1 | | Vacant | Hockanum Road | | | | |
| 2/33 | | Barn | Hockanum Road | ca. 1870 | Agricultural | C | B |
| 2/35 | 391 | J.C. Hammond House and attached barns | Hockanum Road | ca. 1850 | Gothic Rev. | C | B |
| 3/1 | 387 | Clifton Johnson Hse. | 123 Hockanum Road | ca. 1820 | Greek Rev. | C | B |
| 3/1 | 387 | Barn | 123 Hockanum Road | ca. 1820 | Agricultural | C | B |
| 3/1 | 387 | Barn/Shed | 123 Hockanum Road | ca. 1820 | Agricultural | C | B |
| 2/29 | 388 | Alfred Johnson Hse. | 130 Hockanum Road | 1825 | Federal | C | B |
| 2/28 | 389 | Stephen Johnson Hse. | 133 Hockanum Road | 1792 | Federal | C | B |
| 2/26 | | House | 143 Hockanum Road | ca. 1960 | Ranch | NC | B |
| 2/25 | 390 | Hockanum School | 147 Hockanum Road | ca. 1840 | Greek Rev. | C | B |
| 2/25 | 390 | Shed/Outhouse | 147 Hockanum Road | ca. 1840 | Utilitarian | C | B |
| 2/40A | 393 | John Lyman House | 170 Hockanum Road | ca. 1743 | Georgian | C | B |
| 2/40A | 393 | Shed | 170 Hockanum Road | ca. 1900 | Utilitarian | C | B |
| 2/42 | | House | 176 Hockanum Road | ca. 1950 | Cape | NC | B |

**HOCKANUM RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

| MAP# | MHC# | HISTORIC NAME | ADDRESS | DATE | STYLE | STATUS | RESOURCE |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--|--------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 2/2 | 395 | Kellogg House | 193 Hockanum Road | 1821 | Federal | C | B |
| 2/2 | 395 | Barn | 193 Hockanum Road | ca. 1821 | Utilitarian | C | B |
| 2/2 | | Guest House | 193 Hockanum Road | ca. 1970 | Contemporary | NC | B |
| 2/1A | 807 | Hockanum Cemetery | Hockanum Road | 1767 | | C | Si |
| 2/44 | 396 | Andrew Lawrence House | 198 Hockanum Road | 1860 | Greek Revival | C | B |
| 2/48 | | House | 204 Hockanum Road | ca. 1950 | Utilitarian | NC | B |
| 3/41 | | Historic Floods & High Water Level Marker | Hockanum Road | | Painted Metal | C | Ob |
| 3/41A | | House | Hockanum Road | ca. 1950 | Contemporary Colonial Revival | NC | B |
| 3/41A | | Barn | Hockanum Road | ca. 1870 | Agricultural | C | B |
| 2/3,2/5,2/6, 2/7,2/41,2/30,2/24 | | Agricultural land** | | | | C | Si |
| 2/45A | | Joseph Skinner State Park est. 1940 (land located in Hadley only) | | | | C | Si |
| 2/45A | 397 | Halfway Station | Mountain Road | pre-1852 | Utilitarian | C | B |
| 2/45A | 398 | Halfway House (John french House) | Mountain Road | 1854 | Utilitarian | C | B |
| 2/45A | 399 | Summit (Prospect) House | Mountain Road | 1851 | Vernacular | C | B |
| 2/45A | | Metacomet and Monadnock Trail | Mt. Holyoke | ca. 1940s | | C | St |
| 2/36 | | House | 9 Old Mountain Rd. | ca. 1950 | Bungalow | NC | B |
| 2/36 | | Garage | 9 Old Mountain Rd. | ca. 1950 | Utilitarian | NC | B |

**HOCKANUM RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

| MAP# | MHC# | HISTORIC NAME | ADDRESS | DATE | STYLE | STATUS | RESOURCE |
|-------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 2/37 | | Vacant | Old Mountain Road | | | | |
| 2/4 | 394 | White Horse Tavern | 179 Hockanum Road | ca. 1747 | Georgian | C | B |
| 2/4 | 394 | Agricultural Barn | 179 Hockanum Road | ca. 1747 | Georgian | C | B |
| 2/27 | | Vacant | | | | | |
| 2/34 | | House | Old Mountain Road | ca. 1960 | Contemporary | NC | B |
| 2/34 | | Guest House | Old Mountain Road | ca. 1960 | Contemporary | NC | B |
| 2/38 | | Shed | Hockanum Road | ca. 1870 | Agricultural | C | B |
| 2/38B | | House | Hockanum Road | ca. 1950 | Contemporary | NC | B |
| 2/39 | | House | 164 Hockanum Road | ca. 1950 | Vernacular | NC | B |
| 2/40 | 392 | Septimus Barstow House | 166 Hockanum Road | ca. 1815 | Vernacular | C | B |
| 2/40A | 393 | John Lyman House | 170 Hockanum Road | ca. 1743 | Georgian | C | B |
| 2/40A | 393 | Shed | 170 Hockanum Road | ca. 1900 | Vernacular | C | B |
| 2/47 | | House | 202 Hockanum Road | ca. 1950 | Split Level | NC | B |
| 2/47 | | Garage | 202 Hockanum Road | ca. 1950 | Contemporary | NC | B |
| 2/48 | | House | 204 Hockanum Road | ca. 1950 | Ranch | NC | B |

TOTAL RESOURCES: 30 Contributing 17 Noncontributing

 24 Contributing Buildings 17 Noncontributing Buildings

 4 Contributing Sites

 1 Contributing Structures

 1 Contributing Objects

* All woodland parcels throughout the district have been counted as one contributing site.
** All agricultural fields throughout the district have been counted as one contributing site.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Hockanum Rural Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 12/03/93 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/14/93
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/30/93 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/17/94
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 93001474

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12/30/93 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

___UTMs

___boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___sketch maps

___USGS maps

___photographs

___presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____

Date _____



Fields & Holyoke Large
Hochmann Historic District
Hadley, MA

G. Farmer

Sept. 1989

Pioneer Valley Planning Comm.

View South west

Photo. No. 1 of 11



Connecticut River

Hockanum Historic District

Hodley, MA

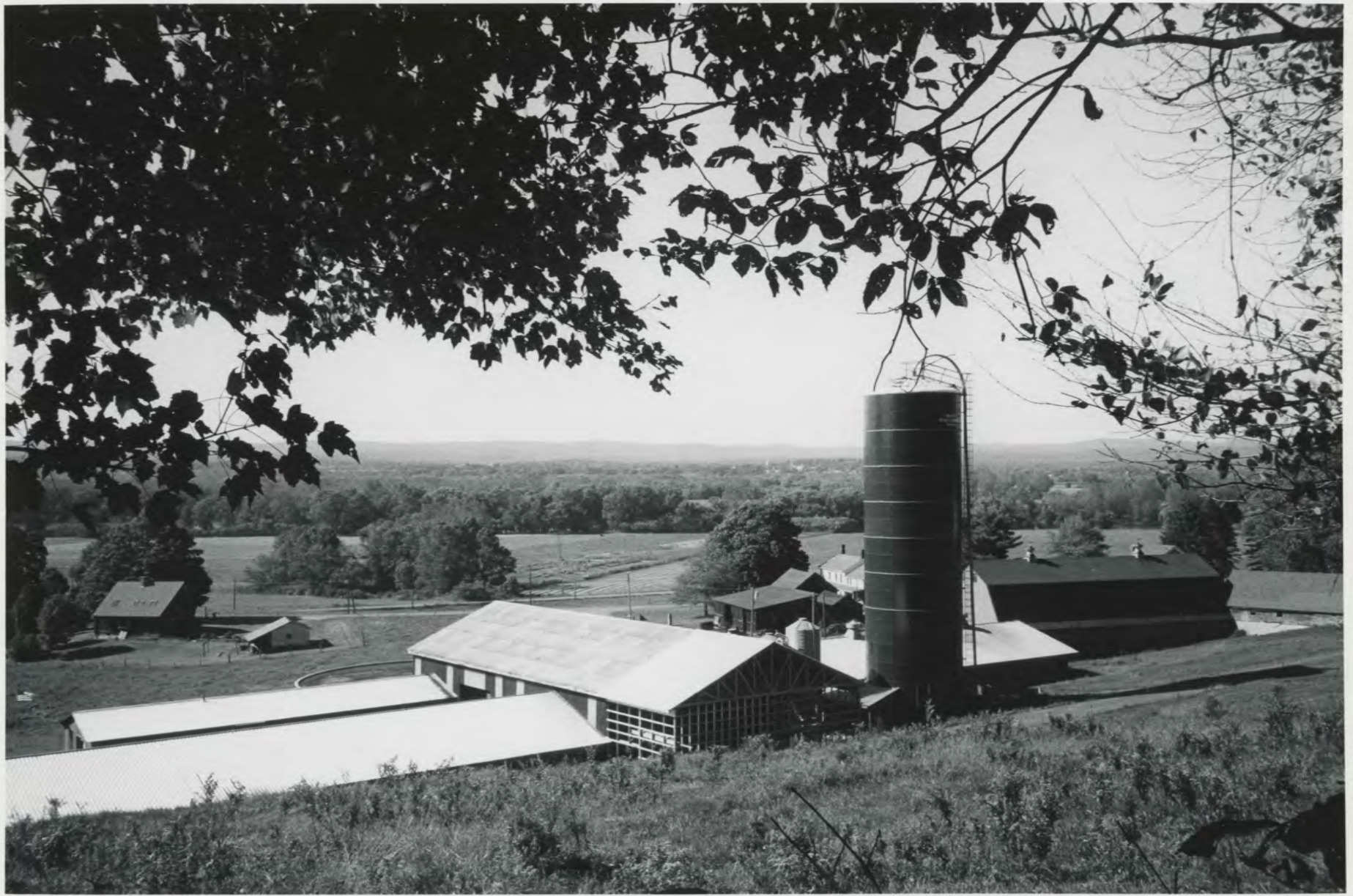
G. Farmer

Sept. 1989

Pioneer Valley Planning Comm.

U. of South West

Photo no. 2 of 11



Longview Farm 166 Hockanum Rd. from Dwight Rd., #170 on left.

Hockanum Historic District

Hadley, MA

C. Farmer

Sept. 1989

Pioneer Valley Planning Comm.

View west LONGVIEW DAIRY FARM

Photo no. 3 of 11



MARCH 19 1936
FLOOD LEVEL

NO CROSSING WITH
TRUCKS OR TRAILERS
THIS WILL BE DEEP
WATER LEVEL

SEPT 24 1938
HURRICANE
FLOOD LEVEL

NOV 8 1927
HIGH WATER
MARK

Flood Level Marker Hockanum Rd.
Hockanum Historic District

Hadley, MA

G. Farmer

Sept. 1989

Pioneer Valley Planning Comm.

View north

Photo No. 4 of 11



133 Hockanum Road
Hockanum Historic District
Hadley, MA

Greg Farmer

Sept., 1989

Pioneer Valley Planning Comm.

View north west

Photo. No. 5 of 11



133 Hockanum Rd. Linstock barn

Hockanum Historic District

Hadley, MA

G. Farmer

Sept, 1989

Pioneer Valley Planning Comm.

View west

Photo No. 6 of 11



166 Hockanum Rd.

Hockanum Historic District

Dudley, MA

G. Farmer

Sept. 1984

Pinner Valley Planning Comm.

View east

Photo No. 7 of 11



166 Hockanum Rd. on Barstow
Hockanum Historic District
Hadley, MA
G. Farmer
Sept. 1989
Pioneer Valley Planning Comm.
View east
Photo No. 8 of 11



HOCKANUM SCHOOL
1840
NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
1852

147 Hockanum Rd. School
Hockanum Historic District

Hadley, MA

C. Farmer

Sept. 1989

Pioneer Valley Planning Comm.

View west

Photo No. 9 of 11



Corner Hockanum & Mountain Roads
Hockanum Historic District
Hadley, MA
Greg Farmer
Sept. 1989
Pioneer Valley Planning Comm.
View North East
Photo No. 10 of 11



SUMMIT HOUSE
MOUNTAIN ROAD / SKINNER STATE PARK
HOCKANUM RURAL HIST. DIST.
HADLEY (CHAMPSHIRE COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS
BONNIE PARSONS
PIONEER VALLEY PLANN. COMM.
PHOTO # 11 of 11

14 N 1 N 2 2 47

Hockanum District

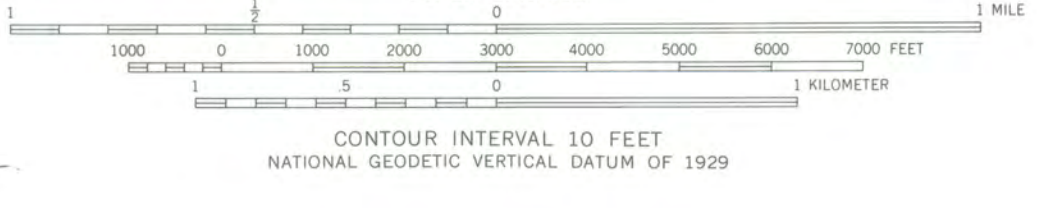
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

MT. HOLYOKE QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planimeter 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



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

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

1964
PHOTOREVISED 1979
DMA 6468 I SE—SERIES V814

HOCKANUM RURAL HIST. DIST.
HADLEY (HAMPSHIRE COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS
LTM REF. POINTS #1-20

Hockanum Rural Historic District
 Hadley (Hampshire County)
 Massachusetts

Map #1 of 2

Revised To
 January 1, 1991

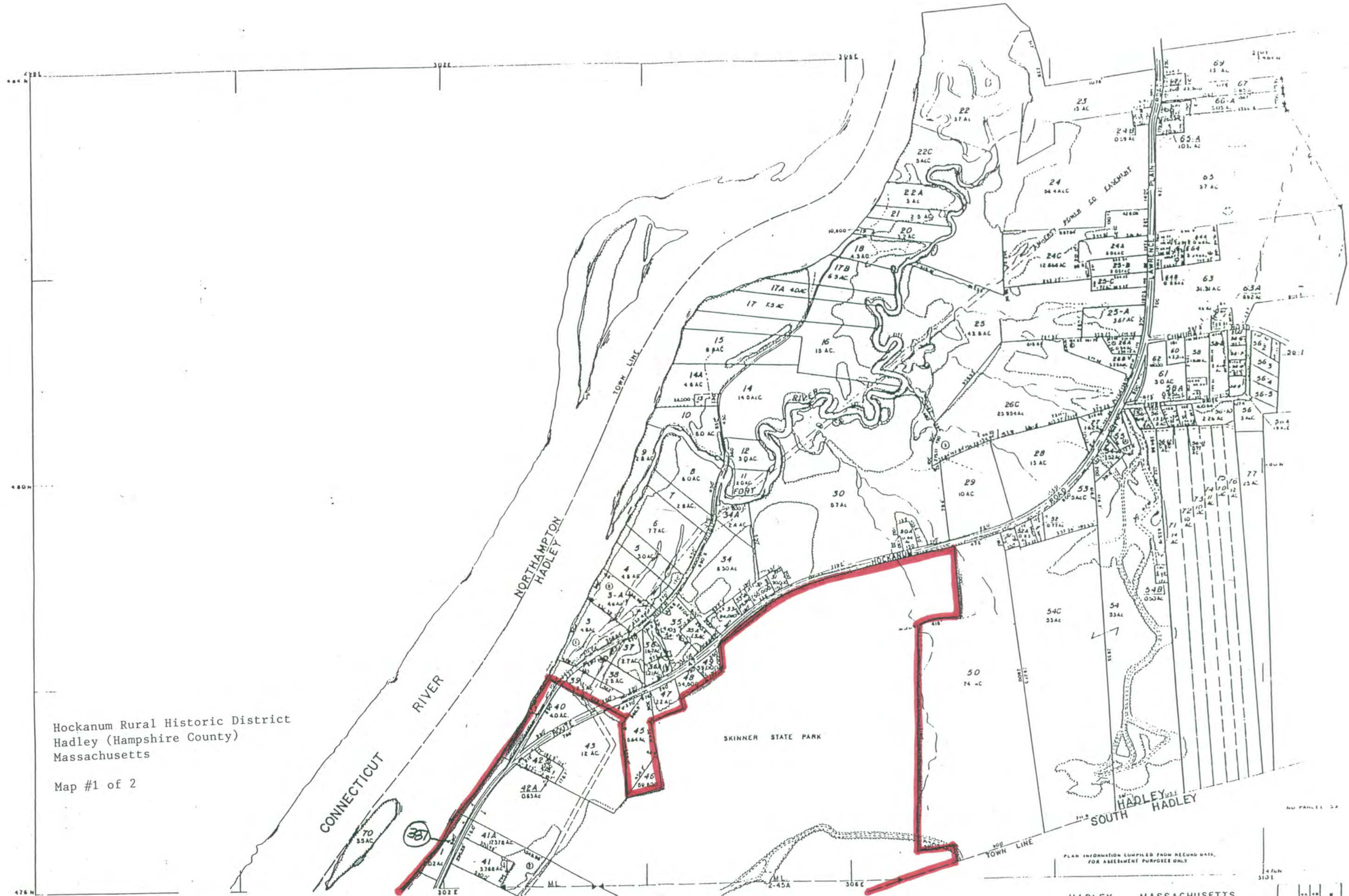
Prepared under the direction of the State Board of Assessors
 Control by U.S.C. & G.S., Mass. Statute Survey and Map Eng'd Survey Service Inc.
 Photography and Programmatic by Abrams Aerial Survey Corp.
 Property Lines by New England Survey Service Inc.



REVISED & REPRINTED BY
 CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATES, INC.
 LITTLETON NH 03561

HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
 PLANIMETRIC SURVEY
 1965 SCALE 1" = 400'
 NEW ENGLAND SURVEY SERVICE INC.

| | | | |
|---|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |





Hockanum Rural Historic District
 Hadley (Hampshire County)
 Massachusetts

Map #2 of 2

Revised To
 January 1, 1991

PLAN INFORMATION COMPILED FROM RECORD DATA.
 FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY.

Prepared under the direction of the State Board of Assessors
 Control by W.C. & S.S., State, Seaman Survey and New England Survey Service Inc.
 Photography and Photogrammetry by Adams Aerial Survey Corp
 Property Lines by New England Survey Service Inc.



REVISED & REPRINTED BY
 CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATES, INC.
 LITTLETON NH 03561

HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
 PLANIMETRIC SURVEY
 1968 SCALE - 1" = 400'
 NEW ENGLAND SURVEY SERVICE INC
 CIVIL & CONSULTING ENGINEERS
 BOSTON MASS



BF

RECEIVED

June 1, 1993

JUN 28 1993

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Warren H. Johnson
Pauline C. Johnson
46 Daniel Square
Belchertown, MA 01007

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

RECEIVED

DEC 03 1993

NATIONAL REGISTER

RE: Hockanum Historic District, Hadley Massachusetts

Dear Judith B. McDonough;

We, Warren H. Johnson and Pauline C. Johnson being joint owners of two

* Lot(s) (Map 2 Lots 10, 12) wish to inform you that we do not want our property included in the proposed Hockanum Rural Historic District, Hadley, Massachusetts.

According to the National Historic Preservation Act and 36CFR part 60, we fully expect our property to be deleted from the proposed Hockanum Rural Historic District, Hadley, Massachusetts.

We look forward to hearing from you concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

Warren H. Johnson
Pauline C. Johnson

*As shown on the Assessor's maps

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
WAMPshire, S.S. DATE 24 JUNE 1993
THEN PERSONALLY APPEARED THE ABOVE NAMED
WARREN H. JOHNSON
AND ACKNOWLEDGED THE FOREGOING INSTRUMENT
TO BE HIS/HER FREE ACT AND DEED BEFORE ME
GRETCHEN E. BOCK, NOTARY PUBLIC
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES NOVEMBER 27, 1995

Gretchen E. Bock

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
WAMPshire, S.S. DATE 24 JUNE 1993
THEN PERSONALLY APPEARED THE ABOVE NAMED
PAULINE C. JOHNSON
AND ACKNOWLEDGED THE FOREGOING INSTRUMENT
TO BE HIS/HER FREE ACT AND DEED BEFORE ME
GRETCHEN E. BOCK, NOTARY PUBLIC
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES NOVEMBER 27, 1995

Gretchen E. Bock

JM
BF

June 1, 1993

RECEIVED

JUN 25 1993

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

RE: Hockanum Historic District, Hadley Massachusetts

Dear Judith B. McDonough;

We, Susan M. Russell
Samuel J. Russell being joint owners of
Lot(s) 2-2 wish to inform you that we do not want our
property included in the proposed Hockanum Rural Historic District,
Hadley, Massachusetts.

According to the National Historic Preservation Act and 36CFR part
60, we fully expect our property to be deleted from the proposed
Hockanum Rural Historic District, Hadley, Massachusetts.

We look forward to hearing from you concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

Samuel J. Russell

Susan M. Russell

HAMPSHIRE, S.S.

JUNE 21, 1993

AND NOW PERSONALLY APPEARED SAMUEL J. RUSSELL AND
SUSAN M. RUSSELL AND PROFESSED THIS TO BE THEIR FREE
ACT AND DEED, BEFORE ME

John T. Woodward

JOHN T. WOODWARD, NOTARY PUBLIC

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
APRIL 6, 1995

JM
BF

June 1, 1993

RECEIVED

JUN 25 1993

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

RE: Hockanum Historic District, Hadley Massachusetts

Dear Judith B. McDonough;

I
We, Linda Parsons being ^{single} joint owners of
Lot(s) 2-26 wish to inform you that we do not want our
property included in the proposed Hockanum Rural Historic District,
Hadley, Massachusetts.

According to the National Historic Preservation Act and 36CFR part
60, we fully expect our property to be deleted from the proposed
Hockanum Rural Historic District, Hadley, Massachusetts.

We look forward to hearing from you concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

Linda Parsons

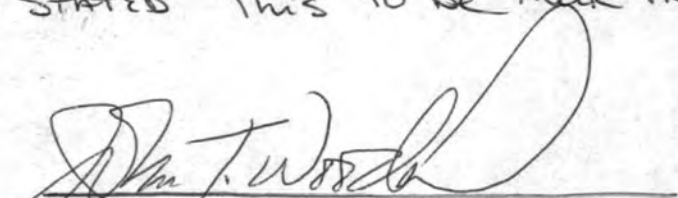
Hampshire, S.S.

June 21, 1993

And now APPEARED The ABOVE NAMED LINDA PARSONS AND

AND STATED This TO BE ^{her} Their Free Act and

Deed, Before me



John T. Woodward
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
APRIL 6, 1995

JM
BF

June 1, 1993

RECEIVED

JUN 25 1993

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

RE: Hockanum Historic District, Hadley Massachusetts

Dear Judith B. McDonough;

We, JAMES + LORI A. BARSTOW being joint owners of Lot(s) 2-38C wish to inform you that we do not want our property included in the proposed Hockanum Rural Historic District, Hadley, Massachusetts.

According to the National Historic Preservation Act and 36CFR part 60, we fully expect our property to be deleted from the proposed Hockanum Rural Historic District, Hadley, Massachusetts.

We look forward to hearing from you concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

James A. Barstow
HAMPSHIRE, S.S.

James S. Barstow
JUNE 21, 1993

AND NOW APPEARED THE ABOVE NAMED LORI A. BARSTOW AND JAMES S. BARSTOW AND STATED THIS TO BE THEIR FREE ACT AND DEED, BEFORE ME

John T. Woodward
JOHN T. WOODWARD, NOTARY PUBLIC
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
APRIL 6, 1995

JM
BF

June 1, 1993

RECEIVED

JUN 25 1993

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

RE: Hockanum Historic District, Hadley Massachusetts

Dear Judith B. McDonough;

We, ANN L. & Steven N. BARSTOW being joint owners of
Lot(s) 2-38A wish to inform you that we do not want our
property included in the proposed Hockanum Rural Historic District,
Hadley, Massachusetts.

According to the National Historic Preservation Act and 36CFR part
60, we fully expect our property to be deleted from the proposed
Hockanum Rural Historic District, Hadley, Massachusetts.

We look forward to hearing from you concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

Steven N. Barstow

Ann L. Barstow

HAMPSHIRE, s.s.

JUNE 21, 1993

AND NOW APPEARED THE ABOVE NAMED STEVEN N. BARSTOW AND
ANN L. BARSTOW AND STATED THIS TO BE THEIR FREE ACT
AND DEED, BEFORE ME

John T. Woodward
JOHN T. WOODWARD, NOTARY PUBLIC

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
APRIL 6, 1995

June 1, 1993

RECEIVED JM BF

JUN 25 1993

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

RE: Hockanum Historic District, Hadley Massachusetts

Dear Judith B. McDonough;

We, John R. Barstow & Esther M. Barstow being joint owners of Lot(s) 2 - 42 wish to inform you that we do not want our property included in the proposed Hockanum Rural Historic District, Hadley, Massachusetts.

According to the National Historic Preservation Act and 36CFR part 60, we fully expect our property to be deleted from the proposed Hockanum Rural Historic District, Hadley, Massachusetts.

We look forward to hearing from you concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

Esther M. Barstow

John R. Barstow

HAMPSHIRE, S.S.

JUNE 21, 1993

AND NOW APPEARED THE ABOVE NAMED JOHN R. BARSTOW AND ESTHER M. BARSTOW AND STATED THIS TO BE THEIR FREE ACT AND DEED, BEFORE ME,

John T. Woodward
JOHN T. WOODWARD

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
APRIL 6, 1995

JM
BF

June 1, 1993

RECEIVED

JUN 25 1993

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

RE: Hockanum Historic District, Hadley Massachusetts

Dear Judith B. McDonough;

Samuel J. Russell
We, Rebecca A. Bland being joint owners of
Lot(s) 2-23 wish to inform you that we do not want our
property included in the proposed Hockanum Rural Historic District,
Hadley, Massachusetts.

According to the National Historic Preservation Act and 36CFR part
60, we fully expect our property to be deleted from the proposed
Hockanum Rural Historic District, Hadley, Massachusetts.

We look forward to hearing from you concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

Samuel J. Russell

Rebecca A. Bland

HAMPSHIRE, S. S.

JUNE 21, 1993

AND NOW PERSONALLY APPEARED THE ABOVE NAMED SAMUEL J. RUSSELL
and REBECCA A. BLAND AND STATED THIS TO BE THEIR FREE ACT
AND DEED, BEFORE ME

John T. Woodward
JOHN T. WOODWARD NOTARY PUBLIC

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
APRIL 6, 1995

JM
BF

June 1, 1993

RECEIVED

JUN 25 1993

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

RE: Hockanum Historic District, Hadley Massachusetts

Dear Judith B. McDonough;

Marjorie S Barstow

We, *Nelson S. Barstow* being joint owners of
Lot(s) *lot 2-40* wish to inform you that we do not want our
property included in the proposed Hockanum Rural Historic District,
Hadley, Massachusetts.

According to the National Historic Preservation Act and 36CFR part
60, we fully expect our property to be deleted from the proposed
Hockanum Rural Historic District, Hadley, Massachusetts.

We look forward to hearing from you concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

Nelson S. Barstow

Marjorie S. Barstow

HAMPSHIRE, S.S.

JUNE 21, 1993

AND NOW APPEARED THE ABOVE NAMED *MARJORIE S. BARSTOW* AND
NELSON S. BARSTOW AND STATED THIS TO BE THEIR FREE ACT
AND DEED, BEFORE ME

John T. Woodward

JOHN T. WOODWARD, NOTARY PUBLIC

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
APRIL 6, 1995

JM
BF

RECEIVED

JUN 25 1993

MASS. HIST. COMM.

June 1, 1993

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

RE: Hockanum Historic District, Hadley Massachusetts

Dear Judith B. McDonough;

BARSTOW'S LONGVIEW FARM INC.

We, *By Steven M. Barstow President* being joint owners of Lot(s) *2-5, 2-5, 2-7, 8-16, 2-17, 2-24, 2-33, 2-38, 2-41, 2-13* wish to inform you that we do not want our property included in the proposed Hockanum Rural Historic District, Hadley, Massachusetts.

According to the National Historic Preservation Act and 36CFR part 60, we fully expect our property to be deleted from the proposed Hockanum Rural Historic District, Hadley, Massachusetts.

We look forward to hearing from you concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

Steven M. Barstow President

BARSTOW'S LONGVIEW FARM INC.
Hampshire, S.S.

June 21, 1993

AND NOW APPEARED THE ABOVE NAMED STEVEN M. BARSTOW
AND _____ *AND STATED THIS TO BE THEIR*
FREE ACT AND DEED, BEFORE ME

John T. Woodward

John T. Woodward, Notary Public

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
APRIL 6, 1995

June 1, 1993

RECEIVED

JUN 7 1993

MASS. HIST. COMM.

JM
BF

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

RE: Hockanum Historic District, Hadley Massachusetts

Dear Judith B. McDonough;

574225 14.R455-11

We, FLORENCE I R455-11 being joint owners of Lot(s) MAP-2-PA2+P23 wish to inform you that we do not want our property included in the proposed Hockanum Rural Historic District, Hadley, Massachusetts.

According to the National Historic Preservation Act and 36CFR part 60, we fully expect our property to be deleted from the proposed Hockanum Rural Historic District, Hadley, Massachusetts.

We look forward to hearing from you concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

Stuart M. Russell
Florence I. Russell

State of Massachusetts
County of Hampshire:
Date: 6/3/93
Personally appeared before me:
John Smith

John Smith
Notary
My Commission Expires March 18, 1994

JM
BF

RECEIVED

JUN 2 1993

MASS. HIST. COMM.

May 24, 1993

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

RE: Hockanum Rural Historic District, Hadley, Massachusetts

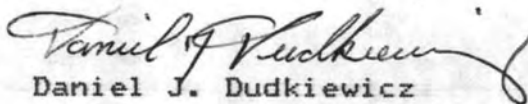
Dear Judith B. McDonough;

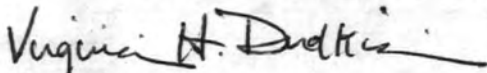
We, Daniel J. Dudkiewicz and Virginia H. Dudkiewicz, being sole owners of Lot 2-29 wish to inform you that we do not want our property included in the proposed Hockanum Rural Historic District, Hadley, Massachusetts.

According to the National Historic Preservation Act and 36CFR part 60, we fully expect our property to be deleted from the proposed Hockanum Rural Historic District, Hadley, Massachusetts.

We look forward to hearing from you concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

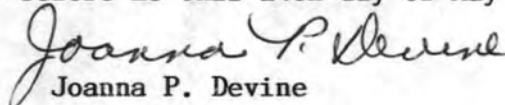

Daniel J. Dudkiewicz


Virginia H. Dudkiewicz

Virginia H. Dudkiewicz

130 Hockanum Road
Hadley, MA 01035

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of May 1993.


Joanna P. Devine

Notary Public

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
AUGUST 5, 1999.

LJM
BF

June 1, 1993

RECEIVED

JUN 2 1993

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

RE: Hockanum Historic District, Hadley Massachusetts

Dear Judith B. McDonough;

I, Elizabeth J. Harrop being sole owner of
Lot(s) 2-20, 2-27, 2-35, 2-36, 2-37 wish to inform you that I do not want my
property included in the proposed Hockanum Rural Historic District,
Hadley, Massachusetts.

According to the National Historic Preservation Act and 36CFR part
60, I fully expect my property to be deleted from the proposed
Hockanum Rural Historic District, Hadley, Massachusetts.

I look forward to hearing from you concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth J. Harrop

State of Massachusetts
County of Hampshire:

Date: 6-1-93

Personally appeared before me:

Elizabeth J. Harrop

[Signature]

My Commission Expires March 18, 1994

RECEIVED

MAY 24 1993

Massachusetts Historical Commission
c/o Judith B. McDonough, Exec. Dir.
80 Boylston St.
Boston, MA. 02116

Mitchell Drozdal
P.O. Box 211
Hadley, MA. 01035
May 20, 1993
MASS. HIST. COMM

Dear Ms. McDonough:

This letter is a follow-up to my letter dated May 14, 1993, in which I expressed disinterest in tying up my property with the proposed Hockanum Rural Historic district. I would like to reiterate (in notarized form) that disinterest in being included in the listing. For your information, I am the sole owner of the following parcels of land in the Hockanum area of Hadley which are under consideration:

lots 2-8 2-30
 2-15 2-31
 2-21 2-32
 2-28

I appreciate the opportunity to express my opinion on this issue.

Sincerely yours,

Mitchell Drozdal
Mitchell Drozdal

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of May 1993.

Joanna P. Devine
Joanna P. Devine

Notary Public

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
AUGUST 5, 1999.





November 30, 1993

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

RECEIVED

DEC 03 1993

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination form:

Hockanum Rural Historic District, Hadley (Hampshire County),
Massachusetts, 01035.

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Of a total of 34 property owners, the MHC has received 14 letters of objection; these objections are enclosed with the nomination.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: Alexander Kulas, Chairman, Hadley Historical Commission
Alan Jacque, Chairman, Hadley Board of Selectmen
Bonnie Parsons, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission
Marilyn Mish, Librarian, Goodwin Memorial Library