

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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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 North Hadley Historic District

other names/site number North Hadley

2. Location

street & number Various addresses on French, Meadow, Mount Warner, River, and Stockwell Streets N/A not for publication

city or town Hadley N/A 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 11/29/93
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] _____
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Entered in the for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
 entered in the National Register National Register [Signature] 12/30/93
 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.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
142	53	buildings
3		sites
3		structures
1		objects
149	53	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: storage; agricultural field

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

INDUSTRIAL: manufacturing site; energy facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: storage; agricultural field

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

INDUSTRIAL: energy facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID 19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite, brick

walls clapboards, vinyl

roof metal, asphalt, 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1785 - 1942

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Cutter, Elam

Osborn, John

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

North Hadley Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 605 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

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

3

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

2

1	8
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6	9	9	9	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	6	9	6	5	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4

1	8
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6	9	9	8	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	6	9	5	7	6	0
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Margret Hepler, Gregory Farmer, Bonnie Parsons, Senior Planner
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.

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Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 1**7. DESCRIPTION**

The village of North Hadley has been sustained by farming and mill activities since the late 17th century, when members of the original Hadley settlement moved upriver along the Connecticut River to settle an area near the Mill River. Inhabitants were first of English descent, but the population became more diverse in the mid-19th century when French Canadians came to work in small water-powered industries, and in the 1890s when immigrant farmers from Poland bought agricultural parcels in the vicinity. Surrounded by some of the most fertile farmland in New England, the village is a cluster of farmsteads and civic, religious, and commercial buildings of differing architectural styles built mainly between 1785 and the early 20th century.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

North Hadley is situated in the northern part of Hadley, Massachusetts, a town that shares the rich alluvial flood plain of the Connecticut River Valley with Sunderland to the north, and Hatfield and Northampton to the west and south. Bounded on the west by the meandering Connecticut River, the town of Hadley is bordered by Amherst on the east, and on the south by the abrupt slopes of the Holyoke Range.

North Hadley village buildings are clustered on a terrace close to the Connecticut River between Mt. Warner, a hill rising 400' to its east, and a peninsula jutting northwest into the river. A spine of red sandstone runs beneath the western section of North Hadley and is visible as outcroppings on the riverbank which are known as the Red Rocks. Lake Warner, Hadley's only lake, lies at the foot of Mt. Warner and east of the village behind a dam in the Mill River (Photos #1 & 6). Southwest of town and below the dam, the river winds through a steep wooded gorge to its confluence with the Connecticut. Set between Mt. Warner and the Connecticut River and crossed by the Mill River, North Hadley has been able to profit both from rich bottomland farming and the river's waterpower.

Land in active agricultural use lies north and south of the village and along a margin of floodplain bordering the peninsula and the western side of the village. On smaller fields and in gardens near houses grow patches of strawberries, squash, pumpkins, cabbage and onions. Larger outlying fields are planted with corn and with leaf tobacco, shaded during the growing season by billowing tents of cheesecloth. East of the village on the slopes of Mt. Warner are hayfields and a large apple orchard. Deciduous trees line the banks of the Connecticut River north and east of town, and Mt. Warner's upper slopes are heavily wooded with mixed evergreens and hardwoods.

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STREETS

Seven roads are included in the proposed North Hadley district. River Drive (Route 47), the principal north-south corridor through Hadley connecting South Hadley with Sunderland, is North Hadley's main street (Photo #2). Unlike the straight, parallel, broad streets laid out in the center of Hadley, River Drive curves in response to the hilly terrain of North Hadley and is narrower with buildings close to the road. At the south end of the district near its intersection with Stockwell Road, River Drive follows the west edge of a terrace above a margin of riverside flood plain and is sparsely built; after it crosses the Mill River and follows the west bank, River Drive intersects Mt. Warner Road and is densely lined with village buildings for a half-mile before it emerges into open farmland with scattered houses and farmsteads on the north end of the district near Knightly Street. The segment of River Drive included in the district is 1.5 miles long. The presence of Lake Warner enhances views in many parts of the village.

By a small triangular piece of land at the busiest intersection in the village, Mt. Warner Road intersects River Drive and crosses the Mill River by a dam and surviving mill building, and then rises nearly 200' along broad open hayfields to round the southern end of Mt. Warner (Photos #1, 2, & 6). Farmsteads placed close to Mt. Warner Road are more widely spaced than village buildings and many have long views over Lake Warner and the Valley (Photo #5). Stockwell Road, a loop connecting River Drive and Mt. Warner Road has one contributing farm on its south end and is elsewhere built with post-1940 houses, so only a small section of the Road is included in the district. Along French Street, a short and narrow lane also connecting River Drive and Mt. Warner Road, workers' houses are compressed on a narrow strip of land between the road and the steep eastern bank of the Mill River.

The most important spur road in the village intersecting River Drive is Meadow Street, angling along the level terrace of the former School Meadows in a northwest direction, surrounded by tilled riverside land. Farmsteads at the ends of Meadow Street and intervening closely-spaced small houses are surrounded with fields and gardens.

Two unpaved lanes lead from River Drive westward toward the Connecticut River. Ferry Lane runs along the northern bank of the Mill River by the ruin of a small brick industrial building to a former landing where connections were made to Hatfield on the west bank. To the north the shorter spur of Hibbard Lane parallels Ferry Lane.

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BUILDINGS

Institutional Buildings

In the center of the village, the Congregational Church and North Hadley Hall are the local foci of religious and civic activity (Photo #4). On adjacent lots east of the intersection of River Drive and Meadow Street, the buildings sit on a rise above Lake Warner. Between the buildings on part of the North Hadley Hall lot is a baseball diamond.

The North Hadley Congregational Church (243 River Dr., MHC #202, ca. 1834) is associated with the former Congregational Parsonage (252 River Dr., MHC #207, 1835) and North Hadley Cemetery (River Dr., MHC #802, 1795), both nearby on the west side of River Drive. The Church was constructed by North Hadley builders Elam Cutter and John Osborn about 1834 in the Greek Revival style. The gable of the steepled wood frame church, sheathed with flushboarding, is oriented toward the street. Tall pilasters with molded capitals frame three bays, topped with a wide cordoned frieze and pediment. A molded frame including corner blocks carved with rosettes surrounds the central, double leaf, panelled doors; two full length windows flank the entry doors and three more are evenly spaced along the side facades. They are glazed with replacement, leaded glass windows which have transoms with fan designs spanning pairs of narrow double-hung windows. A 2/2 arched window in the front pediment is a later addition. The square first stage of the steeple has horizontal flushboarding and rectangular louvered vents on each face. Molded recessed panels trim the second octagonal stage, and the octagonal spire is shingled, topped with a knobbed finial and gold leaf weathervane. A four bay wing extends south and includes a second door; wing windows are 6/6, and a gable attic window has an arched top. The building has a granite foundation.

The Italianate North Hadley Hall (239 River Dr., MHC #200, 1864) is a frame, two-and-a-half story building with an elaborate two stage cupola, bracketed eaves, and bold door and window trim (Photo #4). The clapboard building has a granite foundation, metal roof, and interior brick chimneys. A seven-light transom tops the central double leaf front door, surrounded with an eared architrave frame, and topped with brackets supporting a molded flat portico. Flanking the door on the three bay front are 6/6 windows with bracketed sills and bracketed lintels. On the second floor center bay, above the door is an elongated Palladian window. Brackets support the window's arched cornice and sill. Flanking the decorative central window are segmentally arched second floor windows, also with bracketed sills and lintels. The eight bay north side and six bay south side have hooded lintels on the first floor and segmentally arched lintels on the second floor, as does a south three bay wing. The front flushboarded

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pediment of North Hadley Hall includes a double arched window in a single arched frame. Along the building's wide frieze are paired heavy brackets. The ornate cupola on the roof ridge above the pediment has a square clapboarded first stage, and second stage with paired arched panels, formerly belfry openings. A low-pitched cupola roof with gables centered on all sides is embellished with scrolled brackets and is crowned with a knobbed and turned finial. The south wing, added in 1871, has a more recent shallow, one story shed roof addition containing two overhead garage doors, and is occupied by a fire station. The door to the North Hadley library is located at the junction of the two sections of the building.

Commercial Buildings

Surviving pre-1940 commercial buildings in North Hadley have been converted to residential or other uses. Two former stores, a mill building, a mill house, and a tavern are still visible in the village. A soap factory was moved to become an outbuilding for the Scott House (6 1/2 Mt. Warner Rd., MHC #230, 1836). Most of the former commercial buildings are located near the intersection of Mt. Warner Road and River Drive, the heart of the earlier village's manufacturing and shop district. On Ferry Road is the ruin of a former brick manufacturing building (MHC #221, ca. 1850).

A section of Howe's Shop mill building (1 Mt. Warner Road, ca. 1875/1918) (Photo #1) remains next to the dam (MHC #910) below the Mount Warner Road bridge. By the dam, the metal-roofed mill building is a rectangular, one story wood frame structure placed parallel to the river; its roof flares over a five bay addition on the river side. Foundations of the building appear to date from the 19th century, but the upper story was altered in 1918-1919 when the dam was rebuilt. Doors are off-center on the seven bay southeast side and on the northeast side towards the road. The board-and-batten-sided building has decorative blinds and a small cupola, probably recent additions. Attached to the lower level of the mill building is a small covered shed that housed the millwheel. The building was last used as a shop ca. 1960 and was converted to a residence ca. 1965.

Hahn's Store (221 River Dr., MHC #188, 1876) occupies a corner lot on the east side of River Drive at the Mt. Warner Road intersection. Now a multiple-unit residence, the former store, tailor shop, and post office is a one-and-a-half story, frame building with clapboard siding and two front doors. When it was rebuilt after a fire in 1925, the building probably received its front shed dormer. One front door is centered between two pairs of long windows that appear to have been display windows for the store. A hip-roofed porch spans the front of the building.

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The Economy Store, or Economy Hall (235 River Dr., MHC #199, 1921) is located north of the Mt. Warner intersection on the east side of River Drive. The two-and-a-half story shingled building, has a jerkin head gable end oriented to the street. Two single story wings serving residential apartments are aluminum-sided and were probably added after the building's initial construction. The building once housed a grocery store, meat market, and second floor dance hall. Former commercial use is evident in the large single-pane windows flanking the central entry.

The Thaddeus Smith Tavern (226 River Dr., MHC #192, ca. 1807/1860), built during the Federal period, was modified with Greek Revival and Italianate (1860) additions and in the late 19th c. with Colonial Revival porches. The two-and-a-half story, frame building has a five bay facade and center hall plan which are Federal features, while pedimented gables, molded window lintels, and frieze (now under aluminum siding) are Greek Revival in style. Mid-19th century Italianate features include two, one-story polygonal bays with arched 1/1 windows added to the facade, and arched windows added in the gables. Late 19th century porches over the front door and across the south end have squared fluted posts and bowed railings.

Residential Buildings

By far the largest number of contributing buildings in the proposed district are houses, ranging in date from the 1780s to 1940 and in style from vernacular cottages without embellishments to high-style examples elaborated according to prevailing fashion. All houses in North Hadley are of frame construction. While brick houses occur frequently in other parts of Hadley, none is present in the North Hadley area.

Residential and agricultural buildings are distributed throughout the proposed district. Many houses are part of farmsteads, clearly set apart from neighbors in outlying areas by land in agricultural use. However, some houses in more sparsely-built areas outside of the village cluster are not associated with agricultural outbuildings, and many houses in the heart of the village have barns and sheds in rear yards adjoining agricultural fields. Nearly all houses in the district are located near the roads. The following descriptions of North Hadley houses are arranged chronologically, and where possible, according to architectural style.

The oldest houses in North Hadley date from the Federal period and are part of farmsteads located on outlying land near the boundaries of the proposed district. These houses are all gable roofed, frame buildings with windows placed close to the eaves; most have center chimneys.

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The George Hibbard House (17 Mt. Warner Rd., MHC #235, 1785) is a one-and-a-half story, Federal cottage with clapboards, central chimney, stone foundation, and a metal roof. Beneath a broad gable roof, the house has a five bay facade and three bay sides. An east wing is composed of two sections, one with vertical board siding and shed opening and another with clapboards and a second door.

The Stockbridge House (301 River Drive, MHC #219, 1787) is a two-and-a-half story house with a five bay facade and center chimney, located at the northern end of the district near the corner of River Drive and Knightly Street (Photos #8 & 9). Windows on the clapboarded house abut a dentilled cornice, and 2/3 length sidelights flank the door. North side windows are irregularly placed. Behind the house a one-story ell adjoins a long complex of sheds and barns. A gabled front porch with scrolled brackets and a rear screened porch are later additions. The roof is slate.

The Horatio Hurd House (8 Stockwell Rd., MHC #220, 1805) is a two story, five bay house. A chimney placed off-center on the ridge suggests the house has a center hall plan. Attached to the rear of the house is a two story ell with a secondary entrance under a shed roof addition. One room deep, the house has aluminum siding, which obscures any surviving period door surround details, and a metal roof. A later 19th century Queen Anne addition is a hip-roofed front porch with chamfered posts, scalloped brackets, and a cut-out railing. The house is part of a seven-acre farmstead, and dairy barns in active use lie south and east of the house. A tobacco barn that appears unused is located near River Drive.

In North Hadley the predominant architectural style is Greek Revival. Houses with Greek Revival features range from small vernacular examples with few elaborations to large, high style houses with two-story columns. Most North Hadley examples were built in the 1830s, though they began to appear in the 1820s, and two houses were built as late as the 1860s. Greek Revival houses outnumber other types in the clustered, more densely-built part of the village, particularly along River Drive. They are also numerous along Mt. Warner Road.

The first examples of the Greek Revival style appeared in the 1820s. Many of the early examples had five bay facades similar to their Federal predecessors, but are taller, with more space between window lintels and eaves. A transitional example with taller stance is the Elam Cutter House (260 River Drive, MHC #212, before 1829); a one-and-a-half story house with a traditional center chimney and plain door and window frames. Elam Cutter was a carpenter who built the Congregational Church and who probably built this house. The ell of the house is older than the main house and was probably moved to the

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site before 1839. The eaves of the Cutter house were bracketed in the mid-19th century. The clapboarded house has a metal roof.

The Chester Cook cottage (18 Meadow St., MHC #243, ca. 1800) is another early, one-and-a-half story, five bay, center entrance example. With more space between windows and eaves than is usual in earlier cottages, the Cook house makes a transition between Federal and Greek Revival proportions. A clear emblem of Greek Revival style, probably added after the house's construction in 1800, is a geometric fretted design on the central door surround. The house has an added, late 19th century porch with scrolled brackets and a two-car garage appended to a south wing.

The William Montague House (227 River Dr., MHC #193, 1825), once owned by North Hadley's blacksmith, is the only four bay, Greek Revival cottage in the village (Photo #2). The house has a central chimney, a wide frieze along the front eaves, and gable returns. Oriented with side gable to the street, the house faces the south sideyard; a grooved frame with corner blocks, also common in local Greek Revival houses, surrounds the door. Six-over-nine first floor windows are narrow and slightly elongated, unusual among contemporary North Hadley windows. A wing with new windows extends east of the house.

An early two story house with Greek Revival features is the David Jones House (233 River Dr., MHC #197, ca. 1820), which has a center hall plan and five bay facade facing the south sideyard. Though upper windows are located close to eaves without a frieze, the Jones House has some striking Greek Revival features. A flushboarded pediment facing the street contains an unusually large semicircular false fanlight, and a colossal order of pilasters supporting arches has been applied to the street facade. A wide molded frame surrounds the door. Added in the late 19th century, a Queen Anne style hip roofed porch with turned posts, spindle rail, and scalloped brackets spans the gable end and wraps around the front of the house.

In the village center associated with a large barn, the John Clark House (236 River Dr., ca. 1820) is a two story, five bay house with a Greek Revival style pedimented gable. A side interior chimney suggests the house may have a center hall plan. Upper windows are placed near the eaveline, and the street-facing gable has three bays. A two story wing and attached garage extend west, adjoined along the south side with a one story shed-roofed porch supported by Doric columns. A Colonial Revival screened porch with hip roof, front gable, and paired columns, added about 1900, covers the door and two flanking windows.

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An imposing two story Greek Revival house, the Rufus Scott House (208 River Drive, MHC #185, 1829) was built in the late 1820s on the north bank of the Mill River west of River Drive by the owner of a saw mill. The clapboarded house with center chimney and stone foundation is south facing; three bays deep, the house has a flushboarded east facade that includes a pedimented gable. Wide frieze boards border the cornice. The door surround has rosette corner blocks beneath a full entablature, and a narrow panelled front door is topped with an leaded transom. A one-and-a-half story wing extends west of the house, a greenhouse has been added to the east, and a one story polygonal bay is attached on the north side. A livestock barn in active use is located west of the house on a lower terrace.

A dozen Greek Revival houses built between 1834 and 1840 survive in the proposed district. These houses are more varied in design and often more elaborate than earlier examples. The Joseph Spear House (255 River Drive, MHC #208, ca. 1834) is an early, side hall plan cottage. Set on a knoll, it is one of the first examples in North Hadley of the Greek Revival style which presents its gable end to the street as its entrance facade, a characteristic which was to become commonplace throughout New England. A simple door surround with corner blocks, frieze boards along the eaves, and north cornice windows are Greek Revival features. An ell with a second door and garage extends the house to the east.

A two story version of the side hall plan is the Ebenezer Skerry House (230 River Drive, MHC #195, 1836). This house differs from most local Greek Revival houses in having a tight corner location for the front door, possibly to create as large a space as possible for the store and post office which were kept in the building. Corner blocks and a fretted frame surround the door, and the clapboarded house has wide frieze boards and a front flushboarded pediment. An ell lies to the west, with south side cornice windows and shed-roofed porch. The house has a stone foundation and metal roof. The Skerry House was home for three successive North Hadley general storekeepers.

Another Greek Revival house in the proposed district with a door placed similarly is a one-and-a-half story house located at 20 Mt. Warner Road (MHC #237, ca. 1850). With eaves making a full return to form a pediment, and corner pilasters supporting a broad frieze, this relatively simple house shows greater awareness by its builder of the current Greek Revival features than most of its predecessors discussed above.

Two high-style Greek Revival houses near the intersection of Mt. Warner Road and River Drive are dominated by projecting, pedimented full-height porches with two story columns. The Nathan Clark House (224 River Drive, MHC #190, 1836) is three bays wide and has three fluted Doric columns supporting a pediment in which is an eight-paned

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oculus (Photo #3). Well constructed, the building's porch floor and short square pedestals beneath the columns are stone. Panelled corner pilasters support a wide cordoned frieze. An slightly recessed front door is flanked by half-length sidelights and its surround is a molded frame with corner blocks which is a local practice. Four windows on the south side are paired, and an ell with two through-cornice dormers extends the house westward. A south semi-hexagonal columned porch has been enclosed; a north side porch is a later addition.

Also dominated by two story columns is another three bay, two story, side hall plan house, the Albert Jones House (2 Hibbard Lane, MHC #227, 1838). Owned by two broom makers, it was moved from its former location next to the Clark House (MHC #190) on River Drive in 1861. A local builder active at the time in North Hadley, John Osborn, may have been responsible for the two buildings. Differing from the Clark house, the Jones house has a fretted door surround, and has neither an oculus, sidelights, inset door, nor paired side windows. Similar, however, are its overall proportions, Doric columns, panelled pilasters, porch pediment, and cordoned frieze. The metal roofed house has a stone foundation and south-projecting ell with a second entrance.

Despite the appearance of these high style versions of the Greek Revival with their temple-like appearance, numerous one and two story Greek Revival houses continued to be built in North Hadley in the 1830s in traditional form with a centered door on a five bay facade. The Parsonage (252 River Dr., MHC #207, 1835), built on a hill near the Congregational Church and cemetery in 1835, sanctioned the continued use and respectability of the traditional form (Photo #5). Unlike neighboring houses built about the same time (the Erastus Smith House, 248 River Dr., MHC #204, 1836; and the Francis Smith House, 250 River Dr., MHC #205, 1835), the parsonage is oriented with its entry facade to the street. The two-and-a-half story clapboarded house with center hall plan and twin interior chimneys has Greek Revival pedimented gables with flushboarding, and a molded door surround with both corner and central blocks, encasing a panelled door with 2/3 sidelights. Corner panelled pilasters and a cordoned frieze are other Greek Revival features. In the south pediment is a mid-19th century Italianate arched window, and a one story porch of later date adjoins a two story ell with cornice windows.

Next door, the Francis Smith House (250 River Drive, MHC #205, ca. 1835) is also a two-and-a-half story, five bay, center hall house (Photo #5). Unique in North Hadley is the position of two chimneys just inside the front walls of the building. Rear chimneys are missing. A very conservative version of the style, there are only its broad proportions, frieze, and double row of transom lights to identify it as a Greek Revival. A one story wing extends west towards a large barn. Added in the late 19th century, a hip-roof porch

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trimmed with Queen Anne turned posts and scrolled brackets spans the front and wraps around the east side.

One door farther south, the Erastus Smith House (248 River Dr., MHC #204, 1836) also has two-and-a-half stories and a five bay facade, but a conservative center chimney plan, and small 6/6 windows (Photo #5). The metal-roofed, clapboard house has a decorative, rectangular, multiple-paned window in its flushboarded east pediment, framed with a wide molding and crowned with triple blocks. Other Greek Revival details are panelled corner pilasters and a cordoned frieze. A recent gabled enclosed portico covers the door. A wing with secondary entrance extends west.

Nearby on the south end of Meadow Street, the Charles Lamson House (2 Meadow St., MHC #238, 1835), built about the same time, is a less-elaborate two-and-a-half story, five bay house with a frieze, pedimented gables, and pilaster-framed door. Gables include 8/8 double-hung windows. The slate-roofed, clapboard house has a central chimney and southeast one-and-one-half story wing with second entrance, small square multipane windows abutting the eaves, and shed openings. The wing, in turn, is attached to a small barn with vertical board siding. A portico with squared posts has been added over the main door.

Two other two story houses are located on a rise above Lake Warner on Mt. Warner Road. The Scott farmhouse (6 1/2 Mt. Warner Rd., MHC #230, 1836), part of a large farmstead, has a center hall plan and two interior chimneys and little suggestion of Greek Revival style. The Scott house is one of the documented houses by local housewright John Osborn, one of the carpenters involved in building the Congregational Church. A batten door with a simple flat frame is centered on the five bay facade, and a frieze is moderate in width. The clapboard house has a metal roof. A one story wing with extended French style porch, and vertical sheathing, extends towards the southwest. A one story, shed-roofed, enclosed porch abuts the northeast side. The Scott house, one of few houses placed away from the road, overlooks low pastures beside Lake Warner. On the largest parcel of land in North Hadley, the house is surrounded by many agricultural outbuildings including numerous barns of assorted ages and styles and several tobacco-drying sheds. Behind the house and north along Lake Warner are extensive hayfields, an apple orchard, and woodlots on the west slope of Mt. Warner. The Scott Cottage (6 Mt. Warner Rd., MHC #229, 1840), part of the same farmstead, is located closer to the road near the junction of French St. facing southeast.

The Higgins House (5 Mt. Warner Rd., MHC #228, 1873) is the 1873 replacement of a Greek Revival house destroyed by lightning that year and appears to have been constructed in the style of the original house. It is another two-and-a-half story, center hall plan house

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with simple flat door surround and minimal ornamentation. The central three bays of the facade are covered with a gabled screen porch. The house has gable returns and molded lintels that extend laterally beyond the window frames. A wing extending southeast is attached to a two-car garage.

A less common type, a two-and-a-half story, three bay, Greek Revival house was built in 1840 in the village center. The Truman Meekins House (231 River Dr., MHC #196, 1840) was built by L. N. Granger to lease to his lumbermen and farm workers. The clapboard house, two bays deep, has corner pilasters with molded capitals and a wide cordoned frieze. In the late 19th century a hip-roofed front porch with chamfered posts, scalloped brackets, and a cut-out rail was added; an ell of recent date is attached on the rear; a north exterior chimney is also a recent addition.

Adjacent to the Meekins House (MHC #196) is one of two nearly-identical Greek Revival cottages built in North Hadley about 1840. The Cotton Marsh House (229 River Dr., MHC #194, 1842) is a one-and-a-half story, five bay house with a broad door surround encasing a central door and 3/4-length sidelights. Indicative of its later date, sidelights are divided into rectangular panes by horizontal and vertical muntins. Corner pilasters with molded capitals and a wide cordoned frieze frame the front. The clapboard house has a central chimney and metal roof. A gabled portico added in the 20th century is supported with square posts and has a square-cut rail. An ell extension may be part of an earlier house on the site dating from 1790.

The Oliver Marsh House (7 Mt. Warner Rd., MHC #231, 1839), is similar in many details to the Cotton Marsh House (MHC #194), but has granite instead of brick foundations. The door surround of the Oliver Marsh House is simpler than the Cotton Marsh House and lacks a molded door surround and sidelights, but has similar wide corner pilasters and cordoned frieze. The house has a slate roof. A southeast wing with an extended roof, French style porch similar to one on the nearby Scott House (6 1/2 Mt. Warner Rd., MHC #230, 1836) is attached to a shed with vertical board siding and two pairs of side-hinged doors. A hood with simple brackets is a recent addition above the central door of the house.

The James Smith House (18 Mt. Warner Rd., MHC #236, ca. 1842) resembles the Marsh Cottages (MHC #s 196, 194) in size and was built about the same time, but differs in presenting its gable end to the street, and being a side hall plan. The clapboard house has doors on both its street and south facades, a metal roof, and a granite foundation. Greek Revival features include panelled corner pilasters, gable returns, and wide frieze boards. The door surround on the street facade is composed of pilasters supporting an entablature with

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a slightly recessed door. An ell on the rear contains a second door and appended shed-roofed porch. A small side-gabled barn with central doors and vertical board siding is located in the south side yard.

Several small vernacular houses built in North Hadley in the 1840s and 1850s have a few Greek Revival characteristics, often overlaid with later additions. The Scott Cottage (6 Mt. Warner Rd., MHC #229, 1840), associated with the large cluster of agricultural buildings and the Scott House (6-1/2 Mt. Warner Rd., MHC #230, 1836), is a one-and-a-half story, building with few embellishments. Eaves on the symmetrical five bay front are spaced well above first story lintels in the Greek Revival manner. Two interior chimneys suggest the cottage has a center hall plan. The metal roof is pitched more steeply than is characteristic of Greek Revival buildings, and overhangs at the eaves which have no returns. A gabled hood on brackets over the door is a recent addition. This cottage was moved to its present location from the end of Meadow Street.

The James Emond House (251 River Dr., MHC #206, ca. 1835), is a simple five bay cottage facing south on River Drive with a gable towards the street. Greek Revival details are the relatively broad frieze and corner boards. Added to the south facade is an ornate Queen Anne porch with lacy brackets, chamfered posts, and a two-tier railing. A wing with second door and shed-roofed porch extends east, with north vertical board siding and cornice windows. A front picture window on the main house has been added since 1940. A barn is located east of the house near Lake Warner.

The Smith and Granger Mill House (209 River Dr., MHC #186, ca. 1850) is a one-and-a-half story, frame structure. The clapboard, metal-roofed building has a central door on a five bay front, a central chimney and a porch with late 19th century decoratively turned posts. A shed roof on the north gable end covers an added garage and there is a rear shed dormer. The house sits on a narrow strip between River Drive and the west bank of the Mill River.

The Capen House (211 River Dr., MHC #187, ca. 1850), another five bay cottage, has a metal roof, twin interior chimneys, and a front door flanked by full-length sidelights with replaced glazing. The door surround is the most ornamental feature, pilasters with molded capitals supporting an entablature with wide frieze. Post-1940 additions are a portico with latticed sides and an enclosed one story south side porch with louvered glass windows; both additions have scalloped wooden trim at the eaves.

The Breckenridge House (201 River Dr., MHC #182, ca. 1850) is a one-and-a-half story cottage that originally had a symmetrical three bay front. Greek Revival features are narrow corner pilasters with molded capitals and frieze boards. The clapboard house has a center

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chimney. Later additions include an east wing with three-car garage and a Queen Anne porch supported by paired, pierced posts and brackets, a hip-roofed 2/3 front porch partly enclosing a front semi-hexagonal bay, and a shed dormer of late 20th century date. A broommaking shop was located in the wing of this house.

While ells and wings of earlier North Hadley Greek Revival houses tend to have roof ridges parallel to the main house, two houses of later date with Greek Revival features are cross-gabled, incorporating the form of contemporary Italianate and Gothic buildings. A late cross-gabled cottage with Greek Revival features is a house built as rental property by L. N. Granger at 258 River Dr. (MHC #210, 1859). The one-and-a-half story house has a projecting three bay gabled front with sidehall plan; 3/4-length sidelights frame a recessed entry. A cross-gabled wing with second door extends south; a recent hipped roof supported by square posts projects from the building, covering both doors.

Located next to the Congregational Church, the Lauriston Ware House (245 River Dr., MHC #203, 1867) is a two story, cross-gabled house with Greek Revival features. Ware was a carpenter who probably built this house. With its pedimented gable oriented towards the street, this is a three bay, side hall plan house. The main door is Italianate with its pair of arched openings. On the second floor, one of three windows is blocked. Windows and doors are topped with prominent molded lintels. A second door in the south, one-and-a-half story, cross-gabled wing is inset on a small porch, approached through a glazed outer door with sidelights and transom of recent date.

The Levi Dickinson House (268 River Dr., MHC #214, 1870), located on the north side of the village, is a late transitional house with some Greek Revival features. The clapboard story-and-a-half house has a side hall plan, and window lintels and door surround are pedimented in Greek Revival manner. The metal roof of the house has a steeper pitch and wider eaves that is more characteristic of the Gothic Revival than the Greek Revival style. A full front porch with Queen Anne turned posts and scrolled brackets was added later. Beyond three irregularly spaced side windows, a one story ell extends toward the rear including a second door and shed-roofed porch with square posts. The ell is attached to a small barn with south-facing openings.

Much less common in North Hadley than Greek Revival style houses, several Gothic Revival houses built in the 1850s and 1860s are scattered in the village. A house with both Greek and Gothic Revival features is the Elizabeth Smith House (14 Meadow St., MHC #242, 1866). Gable end to the street, the house has a wide frieze and pediment in Greek Revival style, and a Gothic steep-pitched slate roof with wide eaves. Square-cut posts and railing trim a full front hip-roofed porch of later date. A one story slate-roofed ell extends west.

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The most elaborate Gothic Revival house in North Hadley is the Reuben Streeter House (257 River Dr., MHC #209, 1865). The one-and-a-half story cottage has a steeply pitched roof decorated with scalloped and pierced vergeboards; trefoils are cut in rounded pendants and in a small gable screen. A small, one story, polygonal bay with pointed windows is attached to the southwest side of the clapboard house. Bold molded cornices crown windows and the front door, extending laterally beyond the frames. The sidehall plan house has the three bay depth which is typical of these cottages. Behind the house is a one story ell attached to a larger shop building.

Another Gothic style residence with less surviving trim is the Francis Pelkey House (9 Mt. Warner Rd., MHC #232, ca. 1850). The story-and-a-half house has a steeply pitched roof with wide eaves and high-relief, molded window lintels. The side hall plan house is clapboarded and has a central chimney. A full front screened porch and a rear ell were later additions.

Italianate style buildings, like Gothic Revival examples, are few in number in North Hadley. Besides the elaborate North Hadley Hall already described, there is one Second Empire style house, similar to Italianate buildings with a mansard roof, and one Italianate farmhouse on the north periphery. The L. N. Granger House (240 River Dr., MHC #201, 1869), built by a lumberman, located on the corner of River Drive and Meadow Street, is in the Second Empire style. It has a mansard-roofed ell, and before a fire in 1955 also had a main mansard roof. The replacement roof is hipped, with a low pitch, and the bracketed cornice present on the surviving mansard roofed portion is missing. The two story house has clapboard siding and granite foundations. A double leaf door with arch-topped windows faces the street under a hip-roofed dentilled porch that spans 2/3 of the front. Panelled posts on panelled pedestals support the porch. Next to the porch is a two story transverse bay with a polygonal, one story, bracketed and dentilled bay. Similar polygonal bays project from other facades. First floor windows are crowned with horizontal moldings that extend beyond the frames; second floor windows abut the cornice. A shed-roofed porch with posts and dentilling like the front porch skirts the south side of the two story ell. Dormers in the ell's mansard roof have segmentally arched lintels.

The Horace Russell House (272 River Dr., MHC #215, 1869), part of a farmstead surrounded by agricultural land, is an Italianate cross-gabled two-and-a-half story house with prominent front gable. The house is clapboarded and has a slate roof. The three-bay front with side door has a pedimented gable enclosing a semi-circular arched window. Paired scrolled brackets embellish cornices and a north side one story polygonal bay. A full front porch with a low-pitched hipped roof wraps around the southeast corner of the house and is supported with square bracketed posts. The south cross-gabled bay is also

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pedimented and includes a round-headed attic window. An ell with cornice windows and a recessed door connects the house to a number of barns and outbuildings (Photo #7).

During the 1860s and 1870s a number of small vernacular cottages were built in North Hadley, especially concentrated in the mill district on French Street, on Meadow Street, and on the north side of the village on River Drive. Many of these are cottages without distinguishing stylistic ornamentation. Many have three bay fronts with centrally-placed doors and are one-and-a-half stories in height. The earliest of these is the Austin Granger House (259 River Dr., MHC #211, 1859). Facing south with a side gable to the street, the clapboarded cottage has a three bay facade and a metal roof. Attached on the rear is a small ell.

The George Hurd House (15 Mt. Warner Rd., MHC #234, ca. 1861) is a vernacular one story cottage, part of a farmstead on Mt. Warner Road. The five bay, one-and-a-half story cottage is only one room deep with tall proportions between windows and eaves. A simple half-round molding tops the central door frame. An ell extends from the rear of the metal-roofed and synthetically sided house.

On and near French Street are several vernacular cottages built by and for French Canadian workers involved in broommaking, tobacco-growing, and mill industries. The Louis Lancour House (203 River Dr., MHC #183, 1864) is a three bay house with central front door facing south and side gable to the street. The metal-roofed and synthetic sided house now has an enclosed porch of later date under a shed roof. The Abraham Janotte House (3 French St., MHC #223, 1865) is another three bay, simple workers' cottage, but its front door and flanking two windows are asymmetrically placed. The house has an added side entrance under a gabled, enclosed porch, a rear ell, and a new full front porch under a shed roof supported on turned posts and rail.

On the west side of French Street are three cottages built as rental units by Thaddeus Smith to house French Canadian broom workers (4 French St., MHC #224, 1865; 6 French St., MHC #225, 1865; and 8 French St., MHC #226, 1865). All the cottages are one-and-a-half story buildings placed very close to the street. Two of these have centrally placed doors in three bay fronts (MHC #s 225, 226) and one has a door by a corner (MHC #224) on a three bay front. Two have south side porches; a shed-roofed enclosed porch at 4 French Street (MHC #224) is appended to a gabled south wing, and the shed roof of an open porch at 6 French Street (MHC #225) is a pent roof extension of the roof of a rear ell.

South of French Street on River Drive, the Aaron Scott House (200 River Dr., MHC #181, 1862) is a five bay cottage with central door and sidelights. Its roof is steep-pitched with wide eaves. The clapboard

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house has an enclosed centrally-placed porch under a shed roof and an off-center interior chimney.

On Meadow Street are four vernacular houses built about 1870. The Salvo House (8 Meadow St., MHC #240, ca. 1870) is a one-and-a-half story house that faces a south side yard. Its steep roof pitch and wide eaves are Gothic Revival characteristics, and its corner door placement, sidelights, and gable returns are lingering Greek Revival features. A south, one story polygonal bay has been synthetically sided and has no surviving ornaments. The clapboarded and metal-roofed house has a one story west wing with second door. A gabled roof over the door supported by wrought iron posts and an exterior chimney are later additions. 5 Meadow Street (MHC #239, ca. 1870) is a more typical cottage of the period with one-and-a-half stories, a three bay front and centered door. The fairly steep slate roof has wide eaves. A one story wing extends east of the clapboard house, covered with horizontal flushboards; it includes a second entrance, a shed door, and a square window next to the cornice.

At the northern end of Meadow Street are three other houses built about 1870. At 27 1/2 Meadow St. (MHC #245, ca. 1871) is a three bay, one-and-a-half story cottage on an interior lot, an unusual placement in North Hadley. The clapboard cottage is three bays deep and a central door sheltered by a shed roof and braced posts, a later addition. The Joseph Parent House (27 Meadow St., MHC #244, ca. 1871) occupies the streetside lot in front of the cottage. Another three bay house with centered door, the Parent House has a steep-pitched roof with wide eaves. A 2/3 width shed-roofed front porch is supported with turned posts and edged with a square-cut rail. A wing with a cornice window includes a second door and enclosed porch.

Across the street, at 28 Meadow Street, is an unoccupied farmhouse and large barn from the same period (MHC #246, ca. 1870). Positioned gable end to the street, the one-and-a-half story clapboard house with wide eaves has doors both under a full front porch and in the middle of its south side. Except on the north side where there are evenly spaced two ranked windows on the main house and on an ell, fenestration is irregular. Second floor windows on the front are of different sizes: one is 4/4 and narrow, and one is 6/6. A lazy window is angled in a narrow space on the rear above the wing. One lower window beside the central door on the porch is blocked, and south side pairs of windows are spaced different distances from the door. Queen Anne style scrolled brackets ornament the front porch with shed roof. A large livestock-hay barn behind the house has a gable roof which slopes lower on the south side, and a pair of large front doors. On its north side are hinged vertical boards similar to those on a tobacco barn.

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In the 1910s and 1920s additional cottages which did not depart from the patterns established in earlier decades were built north of the village. The Bistrick House (261 River Dr., MHC #213, 1910) is a three bay cottage with centered door and clapboard siding. A shed-roofed front porch is supported with square posts and scrolled brackets and has a railing. The Michael Drozdal House (289 River Dr., MHC #218, ca. 1923) also has one-and-a-half stories, and a three bay facade, but its door is not centrally placed. A full hip-roofed porch is supported by wrought iron posts. An ell on the rear includes a second door.

Several houses with Craftsman features were built in North Hadley in the 1910s and 1920s. Next to the Drozdal House (MHC #218) is a bungalow, the Joseph Kwoka House (287 River Dr., MHC #217, 1914) with stout Doric columns supporting a deep front porch under a hipped roof. A front gable and side gables have wide overhanging eaves; a rear shed dormer and lower screened porch face Lake Warner. A central door is flanked with large 2/2 windows; a pair of windows are centered on the second floor in the front gable. The house's symmetry and columned front give it Colonial Revival character, while the broad dimension of the columns, inset deep porch, and broad roof overhangs are Craftsman features.

The Benjamin Denio House (204 River Dr., MHC #184, 1925) is a Craftsman style house on the south side of the village. It is one of the earliest pre-fabricated houses in North Hadley and its materials were brought to the site by horse and carriage. The one story shingled house has a gabled roof with ridgeline parallel to River Drive and entrances on the south. The roof on the street-facing elevation descends low and flares to cover two first floor corner rooms with clustered windows, one an enclosed entrance porch added in 1957, on either side of a central gable. The roof has expansive eaves. A second entrance is located in a pedimented bay on the west side of the south elevation near a garage. The north side includes two windows.

A Colonial Revival house on Meadow Street is the Grala House (12 Meadow St., MHC #241, ca. 1924), a one-and-a-half story, Dutch Colonial example with a kick eave. It faces south with an enclosed porch of later date across its facade. A one story wing and attached screened, shed-roofed porch extend west of the house.

Agricultural Buildings

North Hadley's numerous agricultural barns, processing sheds, and outbuildings, distributed throughout the proposed district, are an important architectural presence. These buildings are attached to farmhouses at the ends of ells or wings, or are included in these additions, or are freestanding. Like North Hadley's houses, these

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buildings are all of wood frame construction with wooden siding. A sampling of agricultural structures must include tobacco drying and processing barns, since tobacco has been an important cash crop in the village since the mid-19th century.

Elongated, flush vertical sided, drying barns with gable roofs appear throughout the village. Freshly-picked plants whose leaves were used primarily as cigar wrappers are hung in these barns, and ventilated by opening hinged vertical boards on all sides. Large doors to accommodate harvesting and transporting vehicles are located on the gable ends, usually in pairs on both ends. Examples of such later 19th and early 20th century tobacco barns are located near houses already described (MHC #s 220, 230, 214, 218, 219).

Shops built for sorting tobacco are part of the Horace Russell farmstead (272 River Dr., MHC #215), the Stockbridge farm (301 River Dr., MHC #219), and the Horatio Hurd farm complex (8 Stockwell Rd., MHC #220) (Photos #7,8 & 9). These buildings are gabled one and two story structures, with evenly-spaced windows and loading docks. The Horace Russell tobacco-sorting shop which was built in 1906 (MHC #215) is a two story, three by four bay structure with clapboard siding and a metal roof (Photo #7). Six-over-six double hung windows are located on the sides and flank a central door on a loading dock on the gabled end. A bracketed metal shed-roof covers the double leaf hinged door. A one story wing with nine windows and a double hinged door at ground level extends the shop in a westward direction. The Stockbridge tobacco shop built in 1921 (MHC #219) is a one-and-a-half story, gabled, clapboard structure with central brick chimney (Photo #8). Five double-hung windows illuminate the building's long sides, with an additional row of corresponding cellar windows. It has a sweat room and storage space on the ground floor, and a boiler room, sizing and sorting rooms upstairs. A strap-hinged batten door is asymmetrically placed on the south side, raised for loading, but a dock platform is now missing.

Livestock barns, however less common than tobacco barns, can be found throughout the district. The Albert Jones barn (2 Hibbard Lane, MHC #227, ca. 1875) exemplifies this type of structure. The Jones barn is a side-gabled, vertical flushboarded building built in two sections with hinged double doors, a fixed 6-paned window, an upper hayloft door, and one pedestrian door on its north side. A semi-circular arched window on the east elevation is centered in the barn's gable.

Hay barns are also common outbuildings, and may be small, for storing enough hay to feed one or two horses for a winter, or large, like the hay barn of the Horace Russell farmstead (272 River Dr., MHC #215, ca. 1875), an unusually elaborate building. The gabled barn has an Italianate cupola with paired round-headed windows, scrolled brackets, turned finial, and weathervane. Attached to other barns, the haybarn

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has a large double central door topped by a long transom window and a pointed lintel.

MONUMENTS

Two small monuments are located in the village near the intersection of Mt. Warner Road and River Drive. Both are plaques attached to fieldstones. One (MHC #911) is located on a small triangular section of land at the intersection and remembers Rudolph Hahn, the proprietor of Hahn's Store who helped beautify the triangle. The other (MHC #909), south of Hahn's Store (221 River Dr., MHC #188) on the east side of River Drive commemorates the first settlers of North Hadley.

NONCONTRIBUTING, ALTERED AND LOST BUILDINGS

During the past fifty years there has been residential building in the district on lots set off from agricultural land along the few main streets. By and large these houses are modest in scale and design being primarily ranch or cape style. Those built within the last five years are more consistent with the scale and quality of workmanship of the earlier contributing buildings than those which date from the 1950s through the 1970s which are generally of a lower quality. The latter are more often builders' houses which are repetitive in plan and elevation.

The most striking alteration to a historic building is the loss of the mansard roof at 240 River Drive, the L. N. Granger House (MHC #201, 1869). Capped off at the roof line, the building has an unfinished appearance which is out of character with the central part of the village. North Hadley is a conservative community, and this conservatism has had the effect of limiting alterations to buildings in the district. As is true in the rest of the Connecticut Valley, tobacco and livestock barns are being lost to deterioration as the cost of their upkeep and taxes outstrips their utility. The residential and commercial buildings are conversely well maintained and little altered.

There are no intrusions in the district either residential or commercial, and no building losses, other than the tobacco related outbuildings mentioned above, which detract significantly from the district.

Archaeological Description

The North Hadley Historic District is located in an area of documental Native American land use during the prehistoric period. Thirteen prehistoric sites are located within the district and 45 sites in the general area (within one mile). Nine sites are located along River Drive which runs through the district along a river terrace in close

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proximity to the Connecticut River. Four sites are located on the Connecticut River floodplain in the district. The physical characteristics of the district are favorable for prehistoric site locations. The North Hadley locale is located in the northern portion of the town of Hadley and is bounded primarily by the Connecticut River to the north and west, Mount Warner to the east and southeast and the Connecticut River floodplain/terrace areas to the south and northeast. Soils in the area 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 glacial sediments and the slopes of Mt. Warner by river meandering. Given the high range of ecological diversity within close proximity (mountainous uplands to lowland bogs), 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 the North Hadley Historic District area as in the mid-range frequency category for the town (Dincauze 1978: Figure 1). Site densities are listed as 6 to 10 sites per square mile nearer the Connecticut River falling off to 1 to 5 sites per square mile inland beyond the first major riverine terrace where the village is located. Recent collections research has added some cultural and temporal specificity to the sites recorded in the town (Johnson 1985), particularly sites along the Connecticut and Fort Rivers. Collections research indicates that Late Archaic (especially the Small Stemmed and Susquehanna Traditions) and Late Woodland materials are most frequently represented in these sites. Given the above informations and the size of the district (605 acres), the presence of prehistoric sites is both documented 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. Hadley was settled in 1659 by families from Hartford and Weatherfield, Connecticut. Settlement in the northern portion of town was made later possibly because the local Native American community, centered in the Mt. Warner area, was reported to have restricted the settler's attempts to expand the early community. Contact Period Native sites from this period may exist in the vicinity of the Connecticut and Mill River floodplains, both of which contain rich agricultural soil. By 1670 Hadley's residents had gained control of the North Hadley locale indicated by their gift of the land to the Hopkins Academy to raise money for a school and building. These lands included the fertile areas of the North Hadley Plain along the Connecticut River also known as School Meadows and the banks of the Mill River. During the 1670s Hadley farmers worked these areas which they leased from the Hopkins Academy. Archaeological survivals may exist from temporary camps or gathering places established by individual or groups of farmers who

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filled the area during this period. No 17th century farmsteads have been identified. In 1678 the potential for water power from the Mill River was recognized when Robert Boltwood purchased a mill site on the banks of the Mill River from the Hopkins Academy. Boltwood apparently built a mill which his son Samuel ran until the school repurchased it in 1686. In 1692 the millhouse was washed away by a flood but soon rebuilt. Structural remains may survive for the Boltwood mill and dam, possibly beneath lake Warner. In the early 19th century a new dam was built 30 rods south of the original mill site. It is unknown, at present, how the later dam effected the water level of Lake Warner or the earlier mill site. Archaeological survivals of later 17th century residences may survive possibly associated with the mill or early farmsteads. Archaeological survivals from farmsteads dating to the 18th and 19th centuries should represent the more common historic period remains in the North Hadley locale. These remains may cluster along the River Road corridor becoming more scattered in the outlying portions of the district. The oldest extant homes in the district date to the Federal Period and were part of farmsteads on outlying land near the boundaries of the proposed district. Historic archaeological sites from the same period may fill in this pattern occupying more centrally located areas in the district. As farming, industry and broom manufacture grew in the 19th and early 20th centuries, nonagricultural residences also grew. Archaeological survivals from these residences are likely, particularly in the Mt. Warner Road/River Drive locale. Structural survivals from agricultural related out buildings including tobacco drying and processing barns, animal barns, processing sheds and nonagricultural outbuildings such as horse barns and sheds also likely survive with archaeological sites and extant farms and residences. During the late 18th, and 19th and early 20th centuries several new mills and shops were established in North Hadley along the Mill River, particularly after the new dam was built in 1818. During the early 19th century Rufus Scott powered a sawmill at the new dam. Other industries in that area included Nathan Clark's wire and wool card manufacturing site, C.D. Dickenson's broom tool manufacturing business, a soap factory and a blacksmith shop. In 1919 the North Hadley dam was rebuilt by Arthur Howe who ran a knife shop there until 1965. Archaeological survivals including structural remains may exist for each of these industries and dams within the district though none have yet to be identified. The soap shop building was moved to become an outbuilding at the Scott House at 6 1/2 Mount Warner Road. One brick manufacturing structure (ca. 1850) has been identified on (#221) on Ferry Road, however, its function is not known. The location of a mid 19th century blacksmith shop is also reported just over the Mount Warner Road Bridge on the east bank of the Mill River. Archaeological survivals from 19th century broom manufacturing shops are also likely in North Hadley. Broom shops were established as freestanding shops or set-up in the barns, ells and attics of residences at farms where broomcorn was grown. Important broomshops, have been identified along

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River Road at the Francis Smith, Cotton Marsh, Breckenridge and Joseph Spear Houses and at the Oliver Marsh House on Mt. Warner Road. Other potential historic archaeological sites in North Hadley include the village school (ca. 1800 or earlier) near the banks of Lake Warner on River Drive and the Ferry Landing (1860-1915) at the end of Ferry Road just above the confluence of the Mill and Connecticut Rivers. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) also likely survive with agricultural, residential, industrial and commercial archaeological sites and structures still extant. Unmarked burials for which stones have been removed or which were never marked may be present at the North Hadley Cemetery on River Road. The cemetery dates from 1795 to the present.

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The North Hadley Historic District fulfills criteria A and C for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The district's history as an active farm and mill community during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries meets criterion A, and it meets criterion C for its numerous, and well-preserved, 18th, 19th, and 20th century farmhouses, workers' cottages, commercial and civic buildings. The period of significance of the North Hadley Historic District is 1785 to 1942.

THE SETTLEMENT PERIOD (Before 1675)

The town of Hadley, Massachusetts was settled in 1659 by a group of pioneering individuals from Connecticut. Strict Congregationalists, these settlers felt that their home parish had become permissive in its doctrine, and seeking to sustain their puritan beliefs, they traveled north, pursuing land to farm and lumber in a new community. They were given eight acre plots to work along the main street of Hadley (now West Street). For most of the 17th century, settlement in Hadley was primarily confined to this town center area. A large native American population, which is believed to have centered on Mt. Warner, inhibited the settlers' attempts to extend the boundaries of the new village beyond their original contact area.

COLONIAL PERIOD (1675-1775)

The beginning of the North Hadley settlement occurred in the late 17th century. The original settlers of Hadley had decided they needed a grammar school. As a means of raising money to establish a school and building, the town donated land in North Hadley to the school, which became the Hopkins Academy. This land included the fertile North Hadley plain along the Connecticut River, as well as the banks of the Mill River. Both the "School Meadows" and Mill River would prove to

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be sources of agricultural and commercial successes for generations of North Hadley residents to come. As early as 1670, farmers came up from Hadley to work the rich "School Meadows" land near Meadow Street, leasing acreage from the Academy.

The first individual to establish a trade in North Hadley was Robert Boltwood. In 1678, Boltwood purchased a mill site on the banks of the Mill River from the school. His son, Samuel, ran the mill until the school purchased the site back in 1686. A 1692 flood washed the millhouse downstream. Realizing the value of the Mill River water power, the Hadley people soon rebuilt the mill, and commenced a long and prosperous history of commercial mill operations in North Hadley (Photo #1).

FEDERAL PERIOD (1775-1830)

Farms continued to thrive on North Hadley's abundance of fertile land throughout the Federal Period. Accounts of Hadley history show that land in the School Meadows was leased from 1778 to 1784 at 34 pounds per year. Farmers paid their rent in wheat, rye, corn, and oats. The George Hibbard House at 17 Mt. Warner Road (MHC #235), sections of the Chester Cook House at 18 Meadow Street (MHC #243), and the William Montague House at 227 River Drive (MHC #193), are homes of these School Meadow farmers (Photo #2).

Several types of mills provided livelihood to North Hadley residents and needed services to the village and town during the Federal Period. In 1818, 30 rods south of the original mill's site, a new dam was built, anchored firmly in red rock below and on both sides. This foundation proved to be very stable, as the 1818 dam withstood constant use for over 100 years. In the early part of the 19th century, Rufus Scott (MHC #185 and #230) used the dam to power a saw mill. A grist mill and soap factory (moved to the current farmstead of MHC #230), were also operated from the dam (Photo #1).

During the Federal Period, the village's millers and large scale farmers built substantial Federal style houses. The 19 extant Federal structures in North Hadley share five-bay, center hall plan construction, with central chimneys and one-story rear ells. While many of these homes exhibit few details, the David Jones House at 233 River Drive (MHC #197), features a pilaster arcade and a molded fanlight. The Rufus Scott House at 208 River Drive (MHC #185), and the Erastus Smith House at 248 River Drive (MHC #204), display Greek Revival detailing with horizontal flush sheathing in their pedimented side gables (Photo #5).

The growth of farming and mill industries lead to an increasing population and the building of new homes during the Federal Period. North Hadley soon found itself in need of a village school. The first

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district school in North Hadley was established as early as (and perhaps before) 1800. Located near the banks of Lake Warner on River Drive, it served North Hadley students in the Federal Period, and operated until 1864.

EARLY INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (1830-1870)

Agriculture continued to be the principal economic activity in North Hadley during the Early Industrial Period. In 1865, the Academy sold its land in the meadow to individual farmers, and numerous houses sprang up along Meadow Street. Five Meadow Street, (MHC #239), the Salvo House at 8 Meadow (MHC #240), the Joseph Parent House at 27 Meadow (MHC #244), the houses at 27 1/2 and 18 Meadow (MHC #245 and #246), were all constructed around 1870, by and for farmers tilling School Meadows' soil.

In 1797, a Hadley farmer named Levi Dickinson began experiments with a new type of corn crop. The crop proved amenable to the North Hadley soil, and produced the raw materials needed to make brooms. By 1850, the North Hadley fields were filled with corn, and the raising of "broom corn" had become a large scale industry. Farmers built freestanding shops for manufacturing brooms, set up broom shops in their barns and in the ells and attics of their homes. The largest producers of corn were Thaddeus Smith (226 River Drive MHC #192), Charles Lamson (2 Meadow Street MHC #238), Erastus Smith (248 River Dr. MHC #204), and Francis Smith (250 River Dr., MHC #205) (Photo #5). The barns of the Francis Smith farmstead became broomshops, as did the outbuildings and ells of The Cotton Marsh House (229 River Dr., MHC #194), the Breckenridge House (201 River Dr., MHC #182), the Joseph Spear House (255 River Dr., MHC #208), and the Oliver Marsh House (7 Mt. Warner Rd., MHC #231). Rental houses in town housed temporary farm help, especially after broom corn and tobacco were established. Thaddeus Smith, (226 River Dr., MHC #192) was the largest producer of brooms. To house his laborers, Smith built three cottages on French Street (MHC #s 224, 225, and 226) as rental properties. Largely French-Canadian, these laborers also built their own homes, such as the Louis Lancour House (MHC #183), and the Abraham Janotte House (MHC #223).

To a lesser degree than farming, a number of industrial activities occupied the North Hadley community in the Early Industrial Period. Manufacturing industries along the Mill River included a grist mill, wire factory, soap factory, broom tool shop, and knife shop.

Nathan Clark (224 River Dr., MHC #190) operated a wire and wool card manufacturing shop at the mill site (MHC #910). L. N. Granger had propriety over the saw mill, as evidenced by the mill house at 209 River Drive (MHC #186) the Smith & Granger Mill House. And to augment the flourishing broom production industry, C. D. Dickinson ran a broom

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tool manufacturing business from the North Hadley dam. Dickinson produced "scrapers" (used to scrape the corn), "pounders" (used to separate corn from their stalks), as well as metal needles and sewing cuffs. The small broom tool shop on Ferry Road (MHC #221) is all that remains of Dickinson's elaborate manufacturing enterprise. Number 204 River Dr., the Benjamin Denio House (MHC #184), a pre-fab house, was put together and occupied by one of Dickinson's tool factory workers.

In addition to its mill industries, other enterprises grew in North Hadley during the Early Industrial Period. The village's sole inn, the Thaddeus Smith Tavern (226 River Dr., MHC #192), operated throughout the Early Industrial Period. The village blacksmith shop, according to 1860 maps, was located just over the Mount Warner Road Bridge, on the east bank of the Mill River. The birth of these commercial and industrial enterprises helped to shape North Hadley into a self-contained, self-supporting community.

Greek Revival homes were constructed in North Hadley in the Early Industrial Period (between 1834 and 1867), and fourteen of them are extant. These structures share side hall plan construction and feature pedimented gables. Many of them are one-and-a-half story cottages with corner pilasters, pedimented gables, and wide frieze boards under their eaves. The Albert Jones House (2 Hibbard Lane, MHC #227) and its twin, the Nathan Clark House (224 River Dr., MHC #190) feature higher style, two story, front porticos, supported by colossal Doric columns (Photo #3).

The Early Industrial Period marked the beginning of a long history of immigration to the North Hadley area. Around 1840, a group of Irish workers came to the area to labor in the corn and other fields. By 1860 a population of French-Canadians gathered in North Hadley to work in the broom cornfields and broom shops. The 1870 United State Census reveals that most of the North Hadley landowners were of English descent. Listed as "laborers", "broom-makers", and "farm hands" were many French-Canadians and Irish immigrants.

The growth of North Hadley's mill and farming activities during the Early Industrial Period brought about a rise in population, and the need for larger civic facilities. North Hadley's population of elementary school-aged children had grown to a level that required a district school. In 1864, the village erected a larger schoolhouse, now the North Hadley Hall with two classrooms below and a large community room on the second floor (239 River Dr., MHC #200) (Photo #4).

Attending church for the North Hadley residents was a hardship. They were required to travel the six mile distance to the Congregational Church in the center of Hadley. By the early 19th century, it became necessary for North Hadley to create its own parish. In 1834,

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residents pooled their skills and erected the Greek Revival style North Hadley Congregational Church (243 River Dr., MHC #202), at the geographic center of the village. The Congregational Parsonage (252 River Dr., MHC #207) was erected across the street from the church in 1835 (Photo #5). Resident ministers served the congregation until 1942.

Means of, and routes for transportation expanded in the village during the Early Industrial Period. The Albert Jones House (2 Hibbard Lane, MHC #227), was moved from River Drive in 1861 to Hibbard Lane which first appears on the map of 1860. French Street appears on Hampshire County maps after 1860. A ferry ran across the Connecticut River between North Hadley and Hatfield as early as 1860. Its original landing was located at the end of Ferry Road, just above the meeting of the Mill and Connecticut Rivers, and the Elizabeth Marsh House (225 River Dr., MHC #191) is believed to have been the boathouse at the ferry.

LATE INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (1870-1915)

By 1873, financial distress began to burden the North Hadley broom corn farmers. The production of the valuable broom corn had been introduced in the American west, and North Hadley farmers were unable to compete. Many of the French-Canadians left the village to seek work in the factories in cities to the south of Hadley, such as Holyoke. Within a couple of years, farmers were concentrating their efforts on growing another boom crop: tobacco.

Large scale tobacco farming was introduced in 1875, and farmers grew light leaf tobacco for wrappers. Within a few years, however, preference for light leaf wrappers was replaced by dark leaf, and the North Hadley farmers suffered. Dark leaf tobacco was reintroduced in 1890, and grows today in several of the village's fields. The largest tobacco farmers in North Hadley were located on its periphery. The Horatio Hurd House (8 Stockwell Rd., MHC #220), the Stockbridge-Hibbard House (301 River Dr., MHC #219), and the Horace Russell House (272 River Dr., MHC #215), all accompany substantial farmsteads with numerous outbuildings (Photos #7, 8, & 9). The Stockbridge House and Russell House both feature tobacco-sorting shops, and the multitude of tobacco barns scattered throughout the village demonstrate the extent of North Hadley's tobacco farming industry.

Scientific farming was undertaken by Levi Stockbridge (MHC #219) in the mid-19th century. Instrumental in establishing the Stockbridge School of Agriculture (the University of Massachusetts), local tradition states that Stockbridge performed experiments on crops in the fields near his house. The 1873 Hampshire County map lists Horace Russell (MHC #215) as a producer of tobacco seeds, and a dealer in

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"phosphatic blood guano", a fertilizer. John W. Clark (236 River Dr.) also participated in scientific farming.

Commercial establishments continued to prosper in North Hadley during the late industrial period. In 1876 L. N. Granger (240 River Dr., MHC #201) built Hahn's Store (221 River Dr., MHC #188). George Boice ran a cobbler shop in the upstairs. In 1900 the building was used by John Field to sell used furniture and machinery, in addition to groceries. North Hadley residents relied on some services provided by commercial establishments in the nearby village of North Amherst. However, the village continued to produce many of the goods needed by its people to survive during the Late Industrial Period including a soap manufactory in Ferry Lane during this period.

Immigration to the North Hadley area continued during the Late Industrial Period. This time, North Hadley welcomed an large influx of Poles. To supply the flourishing American industrial and agricultural businesses with workers, agents sought cheap farm laborers for areas such as North Hadley. These agents' pursuits at New York City's immigration docks contributed to the large population of Poles coming to North Hadley. Experienced farmers devoted to the soil, these Polish immigrants rented homes and worked North Hadley's tobacco and other fields, beginning in the 1880s. The Poles did not become landowners immediately. 1890 United States census figures show just a handful of Polish immigrants owning homes. As with the French-Canadian workers, a few rental houses in North Hadley housed Polish farming families. One example of these modest houses is the Scott cottage (6 Mount Warner Rd., MHC #229). However, their diligence in the fields yielded relatively quick rewards, and by 1910, the United States census figures show that about 30-40% of the North Hadley landowners were of Polish descent.

The immigration of Poles to North Hadley caused a gradual but significant change in the religious makeup of the village introducing Catholicism. Having no house of worship, these Catholics held services in the North Hadley Hall (239 River Dr., MHC #200), and by the 1920s, Holy Rosary Church in Hadley Center began providing the services of an itinerant priest, who performed mass at the Hall.

North Hadley's Late Industrial Period buildings exhibit Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Second Empire styling. The village's Gothic structures feature steeply-pitched roofs and open eaves. The Reuben Streeter House (257 River Dr., MHC #209) displays vergeboard gable trimming. Italianate detail, including bracketed, molded-arched window hoods, and an elaborate cupola adorns the North Hadley Hall. The L. N. Granger House (240 River Dr., MHC #201) is the only example of Second Empire architecture in North Hadley. While a 1955 fire destroyed its main block mansard roof, its wing block mansard roof, and multiple polygonal bays are among a few of its fine details.

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EARLY MODERN PERIOD (1915-1940)

Agriculture continued to be the principal way of life in North Hadley during the Early Modern Period. In contrast to their 18th and 19th century practice, however, the village farms began to concentrate their efforts on regional markets. Large scale farming and trucking in the American Midwest had begun to flourish, and the smaller, North Hadley farmers could not compete at the national level, so they continued to grow tobacco, onions, and other produce to sell in the smaller regions of New England.

With the introduction of the automobile travel in the village changed. Around 1915 the ferry service to Hatfield from North Hadley ended. In 1922 the main highway through North Hadley, River Drive, was paved, and sand for the northern end of the road bed was extracted from a pit behind the Levi Dickinson House (268 River Dr., MHC #214).

The village continued to provide services for its residents, regardless of improvements in transportation which enabled them to go further afield for their needs. Around 1919 C. D. Dickinson's grandson, Arthur Howe, rebuilt the North Hadley dam and began a knife manufacturing industry (Photo #1). Howe's business operated until 1965, and was the last to make use of the dam. In 1919 the LaSalle family invented their own brand of ice cream in the basement of Hahn's Store (221 River Dr., MHC #188) and ran a general store on the ground floor. Between 1922 and 1940 groceries and meat were sold at the Economy Store/Economy Hall (235 River Dr., MHC #199).

Few structures were erected in North Hadley during the Early Modern Period. Contributing to the district nomination are a 1914 Colonial Revival, the Joseph Kwoka House (287 River Dr., MHC #217) and a 1925 Bungalow, the Benjamin Denio House (204 River Dr., MHC #184). Both of these dwellings were prefabricated outside of the area, and shipped to North Hadley freight depot, via the railroad.

Education of young North Hadley children continued to take place in the Village Hall. This functioned as a three-room school until 1954, at which time elementary school students began traveling to Hadley Center. While high school students had always attended school at Hopkins Academy in Hadley Center, or in North Amherst, they had provided their own transportation. In 1929 motor-powered school buses were introduced to transport North Hadley's high school students.

NORTH HADLEY TODAY

Today, family farms remain on the periphery of North Hadley. While many owners occupy their houses, some properties are rented out to students attending nearby colleges. Like many 18th and 19th century New England villages situated near major interstate highways, North

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Hadley has become home to professionals who are employed in larger Connecticut Valley cities and towns such as Springfield, Holyoke, Northampton, and Greenfield.

The Polish community which established its roots in North Hadley at the end of the 19th century is thriving in the village today. A majority of the homeowners are of Polish descent. The pride of this community in caring for its physical environment is apparent in all corners of the North Hadley village: flower and vegetable gardens color the village's homelots, and tidy green lawns trim its carefully tended houses. This attention to the maintenance of property has meant that there are few alterations to buildings and very few lost buildings. Rather, buildings which have outlived their function in several cases have been moved and reused.

The focus of civic, religious, and eventually commercial activity shifted to the center of Hadley in the 20th century. The local North Hadley grocer's services have become less and less important as residents can drive to supermarkets in nearby towns. Despite this shift, reminders of North Hadley's self-contained past are still visible in the village. The North Hadley Cemetery (MHC #802) contains headstones dating back to the 18th century, and houses the graves of many of the village's prominent citizens, the cluster of commercial buildings continues to operate just south of the village's hall/library/firestation, and the First Settlers Monument (MHC #909) pays tribute to North Hadley's first mill operator, Robert Boltwood, and "to the Courage and Fortitude of the First Settlers."

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 town wide 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 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 Mt. Warner locale was a locus for Native American activities in the area. Native American horticultural sites may have also existed along the banks of the Mill River and fertile floodplain of the Connecticut River, particularly in the area where the Mill and Connecticut Rivers meet. Survivals of these contact and early

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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 potential to provide detailed information in the social, cultural and economic changes that characterized an active farm and mill community in the Western Massachusetts Connecticut Valley region during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Systematic archaeological survey and testing can document the location of 17th century industrial, residential and agricultural related sites which laid the basis for that development. No examples of North Hadley's 17th century settlement survive and little is known of what occurred in the area beyond a mill site location and leased agricultural fields. While some disturbance of the 17th and 18th century components has undoubtedly occurred as a result of late 18th, 19th, and 20th century development, the potential for significant survivals is extremely high. By documenting the original plan of the village and outlying area and the initial phases of its agricultural and industrial evolution, archaeological investigation would provide an appropriate introductory framework for interpreting the better documented buildings and sites which date from the late 18th through 20th centuries.

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 North Hadley's 19th-century development. Additional documentary research accompanied by archaeological survey, testing and careful analysis of sites and occupational related features can provide detailed information on the evolution and technology of broom manufacture which developed as a large scale industry by 1850. The study of broom manufacture in North Hadley can also provide insights on the social evolution of the village through as analysis of immigrant groups involved in that industry. Some homes including three cottages (#224, 225, 226) on French Street were built specifically to house laborers in this instance French Canadians, involved in broom manufacture. Irish workers were also an important labor source in the mid 19th century period. The analysis of sites where immigrant laborers lived and occupational related features at those sites can provide shed important information on how these groups adapted to the area and their relationship with the landowner class

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which, in 1870 was still mostly of English decent. By contrast, an influx of Polish families also occurred beginning in the 1880s. Most Poles also lived in rental housing with few owning land in the 1890s. By 1910, however, 30 to 40% of North Hadley landowners were of Polish decent. Further archaeological and historical research combined can contribute greatly on how these different ethnic groups adapted to life in the area.

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(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetNorth Hadley Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 10 Page 1**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**UTMs: (cont.)

5)	18	699900	4695700
6)	18	699800	4695360
7)	18	699400	4694660
8)	18	699220	4694640
9)	18	699260	4694840
10)	18	699160	4694850
11)	18	699160	4694700
12)	18	698880	4694400
13)	18	698750	4694420
14)	18	698700	4694580
15)	18	698500	4694580
16)	18	698740	4695700
17)	18	698360	4696500
18)	18	698900	4696560
19)	18	699200	4696720

Verbal Boundary Description

See attached Hadley assessors maps, 7A, 12A and 6B.

Boundary Justification

The North Hadley Historic District is bounded on the north and west by the Connecticut River. On the east the boundary follows the furthest extent that agricultural land is located on the slopes of Mt. Warner and by the eastern boundary of Lake Warner. The southern boundary was drawn to include property historically associated with North Hadley and to the exclude recent development and noncontributing properties.

(end)

**NORTH HADLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP/ PARCEL#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STATUS	STYLE	RESOURCE
6B/4		Vacant					
6B/5		House	188 River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	Contemporary	B
6B/6		Vacant					
6B/7		House	192 River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	Contemporary	B
6B/8		House	194 River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	Contemporary	B
6B/9		House	196 River Drive	ca. 1975	NC	Contemporary	B
6B/10		House	198 River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	Contemporary Ranch	B
6B/11	181	Aaron Scott House	200 River Drive	ca. 1862	C	Vernacular	B
6B/11	181	Barn/Garage	200 River Drive	ca. 1862	C	Utilitarian	B
6B/12	184	Benjamin Denio House	204 River Drive	1925	C	Bungalow	B
6B/12	184	Garage	204 River Drive	ca. 1960	NC	One Car	B
6B/13		Vacant					
6B/14	221	Brick Mill structure	Ferry Road	ca. 1850	C	Vernacular	B
6B/15		Vacant					
6B/16A		House	228 River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	Contemporary	B
6B/16C	192	Thaddeus Smith Tavern	226 River Drive	ca. 1807/1860	C	Federal with Late 19th C. Alterations	B
6B/16C	192	Shed	226 River Drive	ca. 1807	C	Utilitarian	B
6B/16C	192	Stone Gateposts	226 River Drive	ca. 1825	C	Fixed Field Stone	St
6B/17	185	Rufus Scott House	208 River Drive	ca. 1829	C	Federal with Greek Revival Details	B

**NORTH HADLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP/ PARCEL#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STATUS	STYLE	RESOURCE
6B/17	185	Barn	208 River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	Agricultural/Livestock	B
6B/18		Vacant					
6B/19	227	Albert Jones House	2 Hibbard Lane	ca. 1838	C	Greek Revival	B
6B/19	227	Barn	2 Hibbard Lane	ca. 1875	C	Agricultural	B
6B/20		House	Hibbard lane	ca. 1960	NC	Contemporary Ranch	B
6B/20		Garage/Shed	Hibbard Lane	ca. 1960	NC	Vernacular	B
6B/21	190	Nathan Clark House	224 River Drive	ca. 1836	C	Greek Revival	B
6B/21	190	Barn/Garage	224 River Drive	ca. 1836	C	Agricultural	B
6B/21	190	Hitching Posts	224 River Drive	ca. 1836	C	Granite	Ob
6B/22	195	Ebenezer Skerry House	230 River Drive	ca. 1836	C	Vernacular Greek Rev.	B
6B/22	195	Garage	230 River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	Two Car Garage	B
6B/23		House	232 River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	Contemporary	B
6B/24	198	Edward Smith House	234 River Drive	ca. 1820	C	Federal with 20th C. Alterations	B
6B/24	198	Barn	234 River Drive	ca. 1850	C	Hay	B
6B/24	198	Barn	234 River Drive	ca. 1850	C	Agricultural	B
6B/24		North Hadley Foreign Car	234 River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	Repair Garage	B
6B/25		John Clark House	236 River Drive	ca. 1820	C	Federal	B
6B/25		Barn	236 River Drive	ca. 1850	C	Agricultural	B

**NORTH HADLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP/ PARCEL#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STATUS	STYLE	RESOURCE
6B/25		Barn	236 River Drive	ca. 1850	C	Agricultural	B
6B/26	201	L.N. Granger House	240 River Drive	1869	C	Second Empire	B
6B/26A	238	Charles Lamson House	2 Meadow Street	1835	C	Federal	B
6B/27		House	246 River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	Contemporary Bungalow	B
6B/28	202	North Hadley Congre- gational Church	243 River Drive	ca. 1834	C	Greek Revival	B
6B/29		Baseball Field	241 River Drive	ca. 1920	C	Little League - Size	Si
6B/29	200	North Hadley Village Hall/Library/Fire Station	239 River Drive	1864	C	Italianate with 20th C. Alterations	B
6B/30	199	Economy Store/Economy Hall	235 River Drive	1921	C	Colonial Revival	B
6B/30	199	Garage	235 River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	2 Car	B
6B/31	197	David Jones House	233 River Drive	ca. 1820	C	Federal with Late 19th Alterations	B
6B/31	197	Barn	233 River Drive	ca. 1820	C	Utilitarian	B
6B/31	197	Shed	233 River Drive	ca. 1820	C	Utilitarian	B
6B/32	196	Truman Meekins Homestead	231 River Drive	ca. 1840	C	Greek Rev. with Late 19th C. Alterations	B
6B/32	196	Garage	231 River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	2 Car	B
6B/33	194	Cotton Marsh House	229 River Drive	ca. 1842	C	Greek Revival	B
6B/34	193	William Montague Hse	227 River Drive	ca. 1825	C	Vernacular with 20th C. Alterations	B

**NORTH HADLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP/ PARCEL#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STATUS	STYLE	RESOURCE
6B/35	191	Elizabeth Marsh House	225 River Drive	ca. 1852	C	Victorian Venacular	B
6B/35	191	Garage	225 River Drive	ca. 1960	NC	One Car Garage	B
6B/36	189	Richard Smith House	223 River Drive	ca. 1866	C	Greek Revival with 20th C. Alterations	B
6B/36	189	Garage	223 River Drive	ca. 1970	NC	Contemporary Garage	B
6B/37		Mill Building	Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1875	C	Commercial/Gothic	B
6B/38	188	Hahn's Store	221 River Drive	1876	C	Commercial Vernacular with 20th C. Alterations	B
6B/39		Vacant					
6B/40		Mill Building	Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1876	C	Commercial	B
6B/41		Vacant					
6B/42	226	Thaddeus Smith Rental Property	8 French Street	ca. 1865	C	Vernacular	B
6B/42	226	Barn	8 French Street	ca. 1865	C	Utilitarian	B
6B/42	226	Barn	8 French Street	ca. 1865	C	Utilitarian	B
6B/42	226	Shed	8 French Street	ca. 1865	C	Utilitarian	B
6B/42	226	Shed	8 French Street	ca. 1865	C	Utilitarian	B
6B/43	187	Capen House	211 River Drive	ca. 1850	C	Greek Revival Cottage	B
6B/43	187	Garage	211 River Drive	ca. 1850	C	Garage	B
6B/44	186	Smith & Granger Mill House	209 River Drive	ca. 1850	C	Vernacular with 20th C. Alterations	B
6B/45	222	Matuzko House	2 French Street	ca. 1934	C	Vernacular Cottage with 20th C. Alterations	B

**NORTH HADLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP/ PARCEL#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STATUS	STYLE	RESOURCE
6B/46	224	Thaddeus Smith Rental Property	4 French Street	ca. 1865	C	Vernacular Cottage	B
6B/47	225	Thaddeus Smith Rental Property	6 French Street	ca. 1865	C	Vernacular Cottage	B
6B/48	183	Louis Lancour House	203 River Drive	1864	C	Gothic Revival	B
6B/48	183	Shed	203 River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	Utilitaitian	B
6B/49	223	Abraham Janotte House	3 French Street	ca. 1865	C	Vernacular Cottage	B
6B/50		Agricultural Barn	5 French Street	ca. 1870	C	Agricultural	B
6B/50		Agrcultural Barn	5 French Street	ca. 1870	C	Agricultural	B
6B/51	231	Oliver Marsh House	7 Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1839	C	Vernacular Greek Rev	B
6B/52	232	Francis Pelkey House	9 Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1850	C	Vernacular Gothic Rev.	B
6B/53	233	John Dwyer House	11 Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1845	C	Federal with 20th C. Alterations	B
6B/53	233	Garage	11 Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1970	NC	One Car	B
6B/54		House	13 Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1970	NC	Contemporary	B
6B/55	234	George Hurd House	15 Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1861	C	Veracular	B
6B/55	234	Garage	15 Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1970	NC	One car	B
6B/56	235	George Hibbard House	17 Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1785	C	Federal Vernacular	B
6B/61	182	Breckenridge House	201 River Drive	ca. 1850	C	Greek Revival	B
6B/61	182	Barn	201 River Drive	ca. 1850	C	Agricultural	B
6B/61	182	Garage	201 River Drive	ca. 1960	NC	Utilitarion	B

**NORTH HADLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP/ PARCEL#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STATUS	STYLE	RESOURCE
6B/62		Vacant					
6B/63		House	Stockwell Road	ca. 1960	NC	Contemporary Cape	B
6B/63		Garage	Stockwell Road	ca. 1960	NC	2 Car	B
6B/64	220	Horatio Hurd House	8 Stockwell Road	1805	C	Federal with Late 19th B C. and 20th C. Alterations	
6B/64	220	Tobacco Barn	8 Stockwell Road	ca. 1875	C	Agricultural	B
6B/64	220	Barn	8 Stockwell Road	ca. 1875	C	Agricultural	B
6B/64	220	Barn	8 Stockwell Road	ca. 1875	C	Agricultural	B
6B/64	220	Shed	8 Stockwell Road	ca. 1875	C	Agricultural	B
6B/64	220	Barn	8 Stockwell Road	ca. 1875	C	Agricultural	B
6B/64	220	Garage	8 Stockwell Road	ca. 1875	C	Utilitarian	B
6B/64	220	Lean-to	8 Stockwell Road	ca. 1875	C	N/A	B
6B/64	220	Well Cover	8 Stockwell Road	ca. 1875	C	N/A	St
6B/64	220	Barn	8 Stockwell Road	ca. 1875	C	Agricultural	B
6B/64	220	Shed	8 Stockwell Road	ca. 1875	C	Agricultural	B
6B/73	237	House	20 Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1850	C	Vern. Greek Rev.	B
6B/74	236	James Smith House	18 Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1842	C	Vern. Greek Rev.	B
6B/74		Barn	18 Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1842	C	Utilitarian	B
6B/75		Unoccupied Cottage	Island in Lake Warner	ca. 1842	C	Utilitarian	B
6B/76A	229	Scott Cottage	6 Mount Warner Road	1840	C	Federal	B

**NORTH HADLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP/ PARCEL#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STATUS	STYLE	RESOURCE
6B/76	229	Garage	6 Mount Warner Road	ca. 1950	NC	1 Car	B
6B/76A	230	Scott House	6 1/2 Mount Warner Rd	1836	C	Federal	B
6B/76A	230	Shed	6 1/2 Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1875	C	Utilitarian	B
6B/76A	230	Barn	6 1/2 Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1875	C	Hay	B
6B/76A	230	Shed	6 1/2 Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1875	C	Utilitarian	B
6B/76A	230	Barn	6 1/2 Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1875	C	Livestock	B
6B/76A	230	Barn	6 1/2 Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1875	C	Tobacco	B
6B/76A	230	Tobacco Barn	6 1/2 Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1875	C	Tobacco	B
6B/76A	230	Tobacco Barn	6 1/2 Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1875	C	Tobacco	B
6B/76A	230	Silo	6 1/2 Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1875	C	N/A	B
6B/76A	230	Silo	6 1/2 Mount Warner Rd	ca. 1875	C	N/A	B
6B/76B		Agricultural Barn	Mount Warner Road	ca. 1870	C	Agricultural	B
6B/77	228	Higgins House	5 Mount Warner Road	ca. 1873	C	Vernacular Federal	B
6B/78		House	186 River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	Contemporary	B
7A/5		Barn	Meadow Street	ca. 1875	C	Agricultural	B
7A/7	246	House	28 Meadow Street	ca. 1870	C	Vernacular	B
7A/7	246	Barn	28 Meadow Street	ca. 1870	C	Agricultural	B
7A/8	243	Chester Cook House	18 Meadow Street	ca. 1800	C	Federal Cottage	B
7A/9		House	Meadow Street	ca. 1950	NC	Vernacular	B

**NORTH HADLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP/ PARCEL#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STATUS	STYLE	RESOURCE
7A/10	242	Elizabeth Smith Hse	14 Meadow Street	ca. 1866	C	Vernacular	B
7A/11	241	Grala House	12 Meadow Street	ca. 1924	C	Vernacular	B
7A/11	241	Garage	12 Meadow Street	ca. 1980	NC	Two Car	B
7A/12		House	10 Meadow Street	ca. 1950	NC	Contemporary Gambrel	B
7A/12		Shed	10 Meadow Street	ca. 1950	NC	Storage	B
7A/13	240	Salvo House	8 Meadow Street	ca. 1870	C	Vernacular	B
7A/13	240	Barn	8 Meadow Street	ca. 1870	C	Agricultural	B
7A/13	240	Shed	8 Meadow Street	ca. 1950	NC	Utilitarian	B
7A/14	204	Erastus Smith House	248 River Drive	ca. 1836	C	Federal with Greek Revival Detail	B
7A/14	204	Barn	248 River Drive	ca. 1850	C	Livestock	B
7A/14	204	Shed	248 River Drive	ca. 1850	C	Utilitarian	B
7A/14	204	Barn	248 River Drive	ca. 1850	C	Hay	B
7A/14	204	Garage	248 River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	Contemporary Garage	B
7A/14	239	Barn	248 River Drive	ca. 1870	C	Agricultural	B
7A/15	239	House	5 Meadow Street	ca. 1870	C	Vernacular	B
7A/15	239	Garage	5 Meadow Street	ca. 1940	C	One Car	B
7A/15	239	Shed	5 Meadow Street	ca. 1940	C	Utilitarian	B
7A/16	205	Francis Smith House	250 River Drive	ca. 1835	C	Federal with Late 19th C. Alterations	B

**NORTH HADLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP/ PARCEL#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STATUS	STYLE	RESOURCE
7A/16	205	Barn	250 River Drive	ca. 1835	C	Agricultural	B
7A/16	205	Barn	250 River Drive	ca. 1835	C	Agricultural	B
7A/17		House	9 Meadow Street	ca. 1950	NC	Contemp. Bungalow	B
7A/17		Shed	9 Meadow Street	ca. 1950	NC	Utilitarian	B
7A/18	207	Congregational Parsonage	252 River Drive	1835	C	Greek Revival	B
7A/19		House	256 River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	Contemporary Ranch	B
7A/19		Shed	256 River Drive	ca. 1960	NC	Utilitarian	B
7A/20	210	House	258 River Drive	ca. 1854	C	Vernacular	B
7A/21	802	North Hadley Cemetery	River Drive	1795-Present	C	N/A	Si
7A/23		House	21 Meadow Street	ca. 1950	NC	Contemporary Cape	B
7A/24		House	23 Meadow Street	ca. 1950	NC	Contemporary Ranch	B
7A/25		House	25 Meadow Street	ca. 1970	NC	Contemp. Colonial	B
7A/26	244	Joseph Parent House	27 Meadow Street	ca. 1871	C	Vernacular	B
7A/27		House	29 Meadow Street	ca. 1950	NC	Contemp. Bungalow	B
7A/28	245	House	27 1/2 Meadow St	ca. 1871	C	Vernacular	B
7A/29		House	29 Meadow Street	ca. 1950	NC	Contemporary Ranch	B
7A/32		Barn	Between Meadow St and River Drive	ca. 1875	C	Agricultural	B
7A/33	--	Barn	River Drive	ca. 1870	C	Tobacco	B
7A/34		Barn	270 River Drive	ca. 1870	C	Tobacco	B

**NORTH HADLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP/ PARCEL#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STATUS	STYLE	RESOURCE
7A/34A	212	Elam Cutter House	260 River Drive	ca. 1829	C	Federal Cottage	B
7A/34B		House	262 River Drive	ca. 1980	NC	Contemporary Cape	B
7A/34C		House	264 River Drive	ca. 1980	NC	Contemporary Ranch	B
7A/34D		House	266 River Drive	ca. 1988	NC	Swedish Prefab.	B
7A/35	214	Levi Dickenson Hse	268 River Drive	ca. 1870	C	Vern. Queen Anne	B
7A/36	215	Horace Russell Hse	272 River Drive	1869	C	Queen Anne	B
7A/36	215	Barn	272 River Drive	ca. 1875	C	Agricultural	B
7A/36	215	Tobacco Shop	272 River Drive	ca. 1906/1911	C	Agricultural	B
7A/36	215	Shed/garage	272 River Drive	ca. 1875	C	Utilitarian	B
7A/37		House	282 River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	Vernacular	B
7A/37		Barn	282 River Drive	ca. 1850	C	Agricultural	B
7A/37		House	286 River Drive	ca. 1987	NC	Contemporary Cape	B
7A/37B		House	290 River Drive	ca. 1930	NC	Vernacular Cottage with Major late 20th C. Alterations	B
7A/38		House	275 River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	Contemp. Bungalow	B
7A/38		Shed	275 River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	Utilitarian	B
7A/39	216	John Whalen House	285 River Drive	1875	C	Queen Anne Vern.	B
7A/39	216	Barn	285 River Drive	ca. 1875	C	Hay	B
7A/39	216	Garage	285 River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	2 Car	B
7A/40	211	Austin Granger House	259 River Drive	1859	C	Vernacular Cottage	B

NORTH HADLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP/ PARCEL#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STATUS	STYLE	RESOURCE
7A/40	211	Garage	259 River Drive	ca. 1960	NC	Contemporary Two Car	B
7A/40A	213	Bistrick House	261 River Drive	1910	C	Vernacular Cottage	B
7A/40B		Vacant					
7A/41	209	Reuben Streeter Hse.	257 River Drive	1865	C	Gothic Revival	B
7A/41	209	Barn	257 River Drive	ca. 1870	C	Utilitarian	B
7A/42	208	Joseph Spear House	255 River Drive	ca. 1834	C	Greek Revival	B
7A/42	208	Barn	255 River Drive	ca. 1834	C	Agricultural	B
7A/43	209	Vacant					
7A/43A	206	James Emond House	251 River Drive	ca. 1835	C	Federal with Queen Anne Additions	B
7A/43A	206	Barn	251 River Drive	ca. 1835	C	Agriculture	B
7A/43A	206	Shed	251 River Drive	ca. 1835	C	Utilitarian	B
7A/44		Vacant					
7A/45	203	Lauriston Ware Hse.	245 River Drive	1867	C	Greek Revival	B
7A/47		Vacant					
12A/12	219	Stockbridge House	301 River Drive	ca. 1787	C	Federal	B
12A/12	219	Shed	301 River Drive	ca. 1870	C	Utilitarian	B
12A/12	219	Tobacco Shop	301 River Drive	1921	C	Agricultural/ Commercial	B
12A/12	219	Tobacco Barn	301 River Drive	ca. 1870	C	Agricultural	B
12A/12	219	Tobacco Barn	301 River Drive	ca. 1870	C	Agricultural	B

NORTH HADLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP/ PARCEL#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STATUS	STYLE	RESOURCE
12A/12	219	Tobacco Barn	301 River Drive	ca. 1870	C	Agricultural	B
12A/12	219	Tobacco Barn	301 River Drive	ca. 1870	C	Agricultural	B
12A/12	219	Storage Bin	301 River Drive	ca. 1870	C	Agricultural	B
12A/12	219	Latrine	301 River Drive	ca. 1870	C	Utilitarian	B
12A/13	218	Michael Drozdal Hse.	289 River Drive	ca. 1923	C	Vernacular Cottage	B
12A/14	217	Joseph Kwoka House	287 River Drive	1914	C	Colonial Revival	B
12A/17		House	River Drive	ca. 1950	NC	Contemporary	B
12A/17		Agricultural Barn	River Drive	ca. 1870	C	Agricultural	B
12A/18		Agricultural Barn	River Drive	ca. 1870	C	Agricultural	B
12A/19		Agricultural Barn	River Drive	ca. 1870	C	Agricultural	B
		Lake Warner Dam	Lake Warner	ca. 1919	C	Industrial	St
6B/16, 16B, 7A/1, 2, 2B, 3, 4, 6, 22, 30, 31, 37A, 46		Agricultural Fields*			C		Si

TOTAL RESOURCES: 149 Contributing; 53 Noncontributing

142 Contributing Buildings	53 Noncontributing Buildings
3 Contributing Sites	
3 Contributing Structures	
1 Contributing Objects	

*Note, 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 NAME: North Hadley Historic District

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: 93001475

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: 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 _____



Dam and 1 Mt. Warner Road
North Hadley Historic District
Hadley, MA

Bonnie Maxer

December, 1991

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View Northeast

Photo No. 1 of 9



(F.) 223; (C.) 225; (L.) 227 River Drive
North Hadley Historic District
Hadley, MA
Bonnie Marxer
December, 1991
Pioneer Valley Planning Comm.
View north
Photo No. 2 of 9



224 River Drive -
North Hadley Historic District
Hadley, MA

Bonnie Maxer

December, 1991

Pioneer Valley Planning Comm.

View Northwest

Photo No. 3 of 9



239 River Drive
North Hadley Historical District
Hadley, MA

Bonnie Marxer

December, 1991

Pioneer Valley Planning Comm.

View south east

Photo No. 4 of 9



(1.) #248 (E.) #250 (F.) #252 River Drive
North Hadley Historic District
Hadley, MA
Bonnie Maxner
December, 1991
Pioneer Valley Planning Comm.
U.S. north west
Photo. No. 5 of 9



Lake Warner
North Hadley Historic District
Hadley, MA

Bonnie Marker

December, 1991

Pioneer Valley Planning Comm.

View North west

Photo No. 6 of 9



272 River Drive (l.) tobacco barn (r.) tobacco shop & warehouse
North Hadley Historical District
Hadley, MA

Bonnie Marker

December, 1991

Pioneer Valley Planning Comm.
View north

Photo. No. 7 of 9



301 River Drive (l.) tobacco shop (r.) tobacco barn

N. Hadley Historic District

Hadley, MA

Bonnie Marker

Plover Valley Planning Comm.

view north east

Photo No. 8 of 9



View north on River Road towards # 301, field
North Hadley Historic District
Hadley, MA

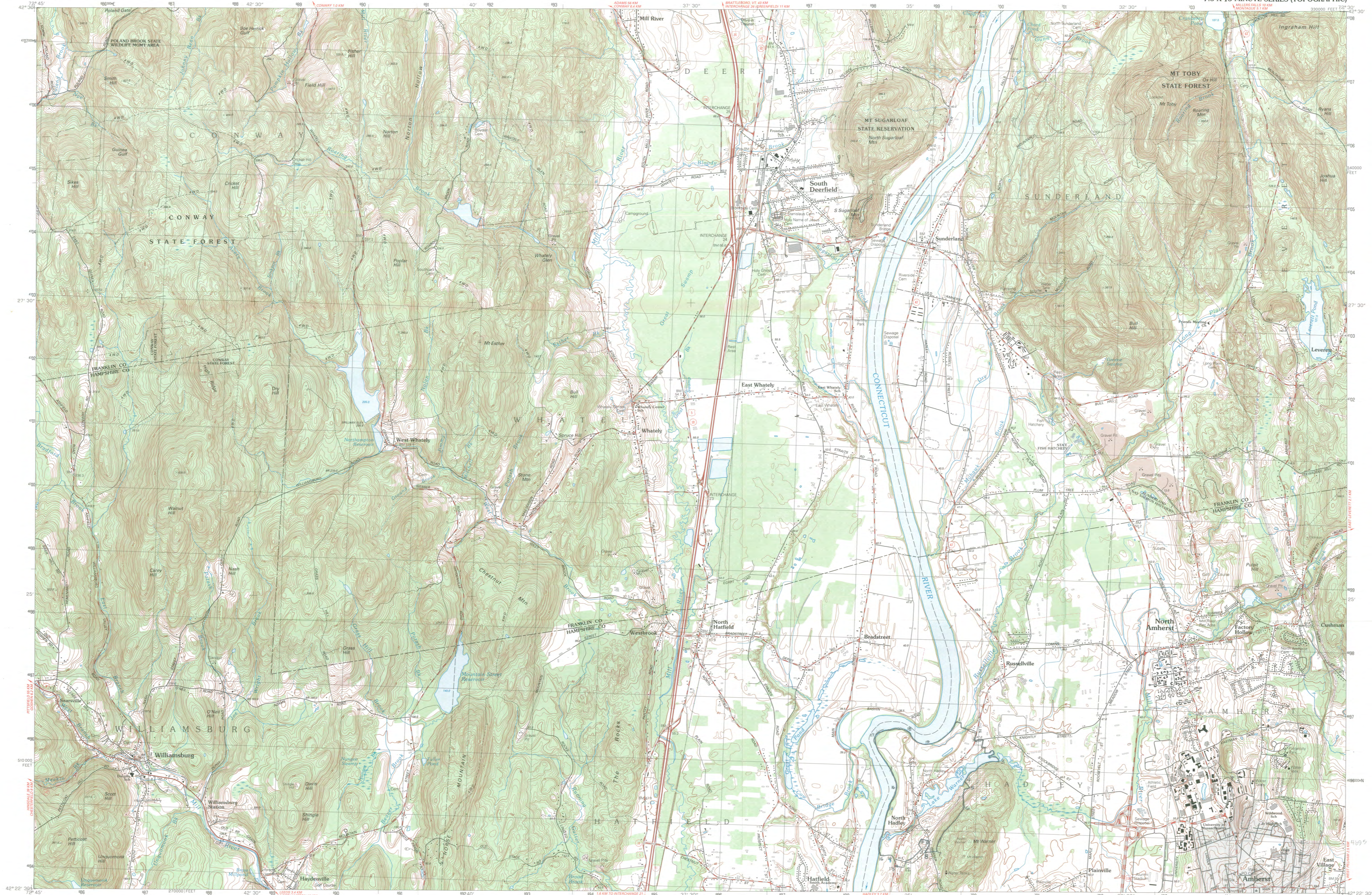
Bonnie Marxer

December, 1991

Pioneer Valley Planning Comm.

View north

Photo No. 9 of 9



Williamsburg MASSACHUSETTS
 1:25 000-scale metric topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
1990

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981. Field checked 1984. Map edited 1990
 1:25 000-scale metric map
 Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 18, Universal Transverse Mercator
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone, 1927 North American Datum
 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
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS	
Meters	Feet	MAGNETIC		1	2
1	3.2808	10°	11°	1	3
2	6.5617	20°	21°	2	4
3	9.8425	30°	31°	3	5
4	13.1234	40°	41°	4	6
5	16.4042	50°	51°	5	7
6	19.6850	60°	61°	6	8
7	22.9659	70°	71°	7	9
8	26.2467	80°	81°	8	10
9	29.5276	90°	91°		
10	32.8084				

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1990 magnetic declination (MG) at center of map
 Diagram is approximate

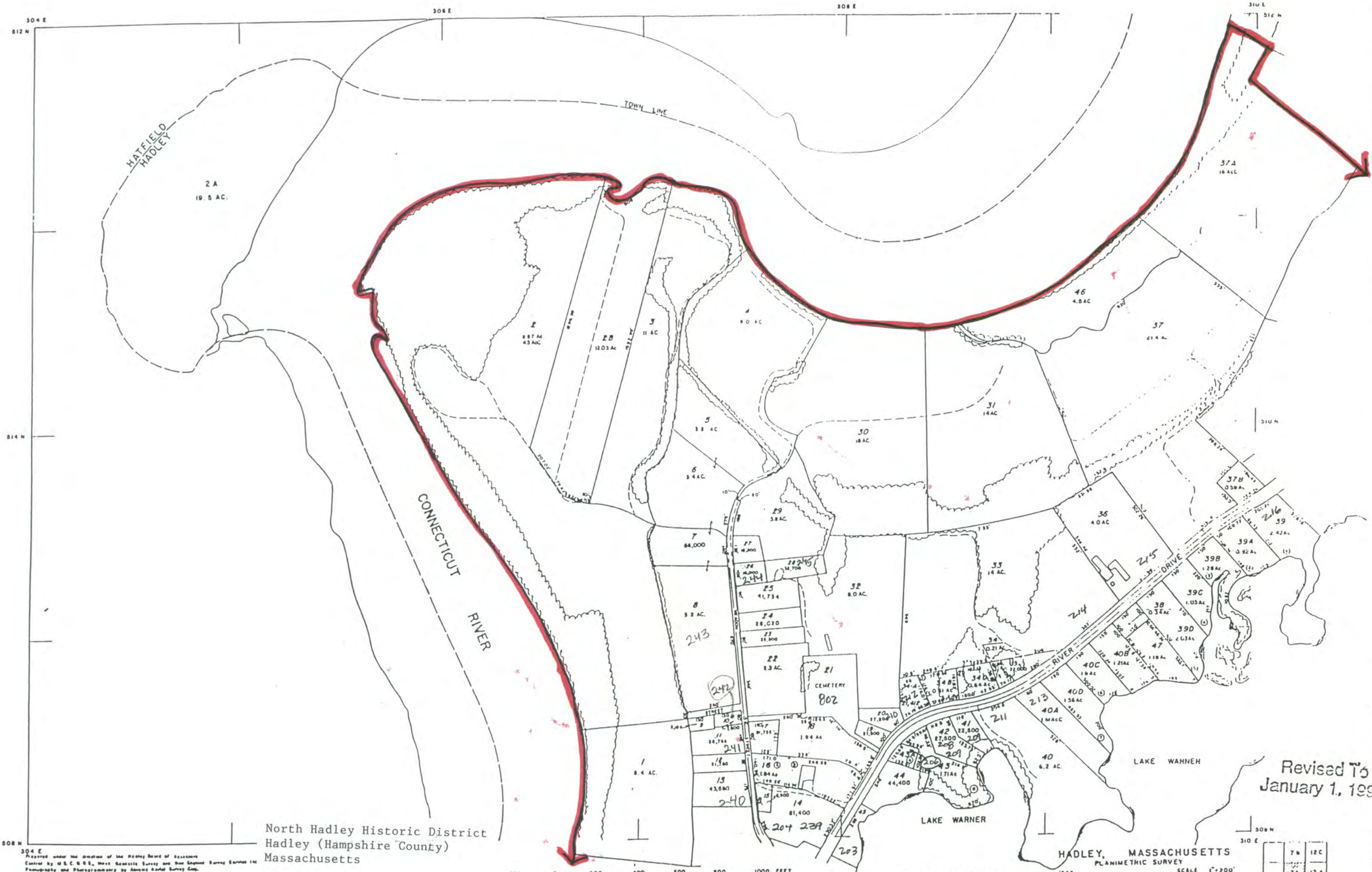
1 Ashfield
 2 Greenfield
 3 Orange
 4 Goshen
 5 Shelburne
 6 Chester
 7 Easthampton
 8 Wauseon Dam

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road, track
- Route marker: Interstate; U. S.; State
- Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge
- Bridge: drawbridge
- Footbridge; overpass; underpass; supplementary depression
- Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
- House; barn; church; school; large structure
- Boundary: National, with monument; State; County, parish; Civil township, precinct, district; Incorporated city, village, town; National or State reservation; small park; Land grant with monument; found section corner; U. S. public lands survey; range, township, section; Range, township, section line; location approximate; Fence or field line
- Power transmission line, located tower
- Dam; dam with lock
- Canalway; grave
- Canopyway; picnic area; U. S. location approximate
- Wellhead; water well; spring
- Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
- Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
- Contour: index; intermediate; supplementary depression
- Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand
- Sounding: depth curve
- Parallol lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
- Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
- Swamp; marsh
- Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation
- Woodland; scattered trees
- Scrub; mangrove
- Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request
 NORTH HADLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
 HADLEY (HAMPSHIRE COUNTY)
 MASSACHUSETTS
 UTM REFERENCE POINTS 1-10



North Hadley Historic District
 Hadley (Hampshire County)
 Massachusetts

Map #1 of 3

304 E
 Prepared under the direction of the Hadley Board of Assessors
 Control by U.S.C. & G.S., Mass. Geodetic Survey and New England Survey Service Inc.
 Photography and Photogrammetry by Adams Aerial Survey Corp.
 Property Lines by New England Survey Service Inc.

1000 FOOT GRID BASED
 ON MASSACHUSETTS COORDINATE SYSTEM, MAINLAND ZONE
 THE LAST THREE DIGITS OF THE GRID NUMBERS ARE OMITTED

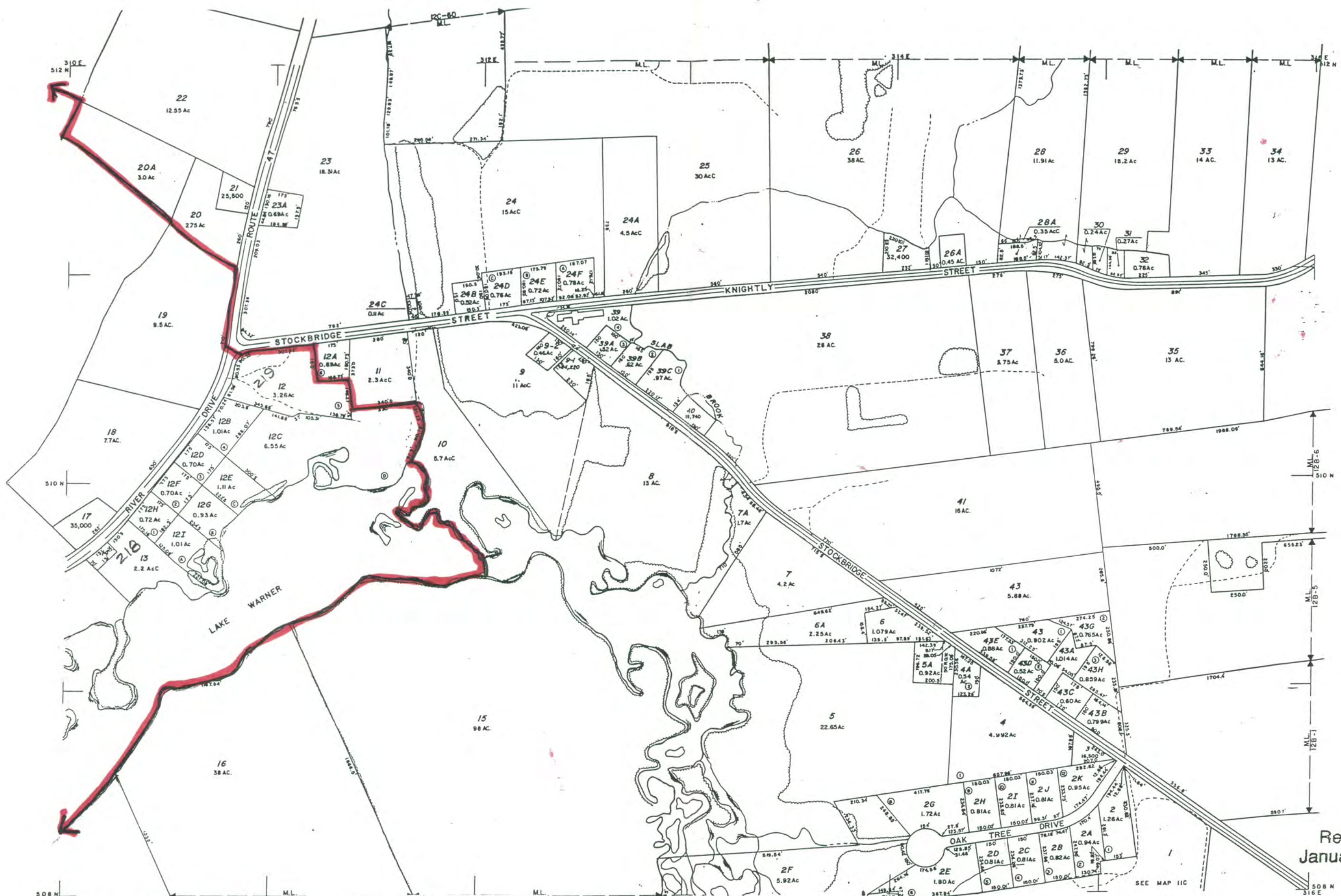
PLAN INFORMATION COMPILED FROM RECORD DATA,
 FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY
 REVISED & REPRINTED BY
 CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATES, INC.
 117 TITTON NH 03561

HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
 PLANIMETRIC SURVEY
 SCALE 1"=200'

NEW ENGLAND SURVEY SERVICE INC.
 CIVIL & CONSULTING ENGINEERS
 BOSTON, MASS.

Revised To
 January 1, 199

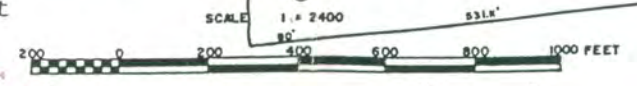
7b	12C
7A	12A
6b	11C



Revised To
January 1, 1992

North Hadley Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts

Map #2 of 3



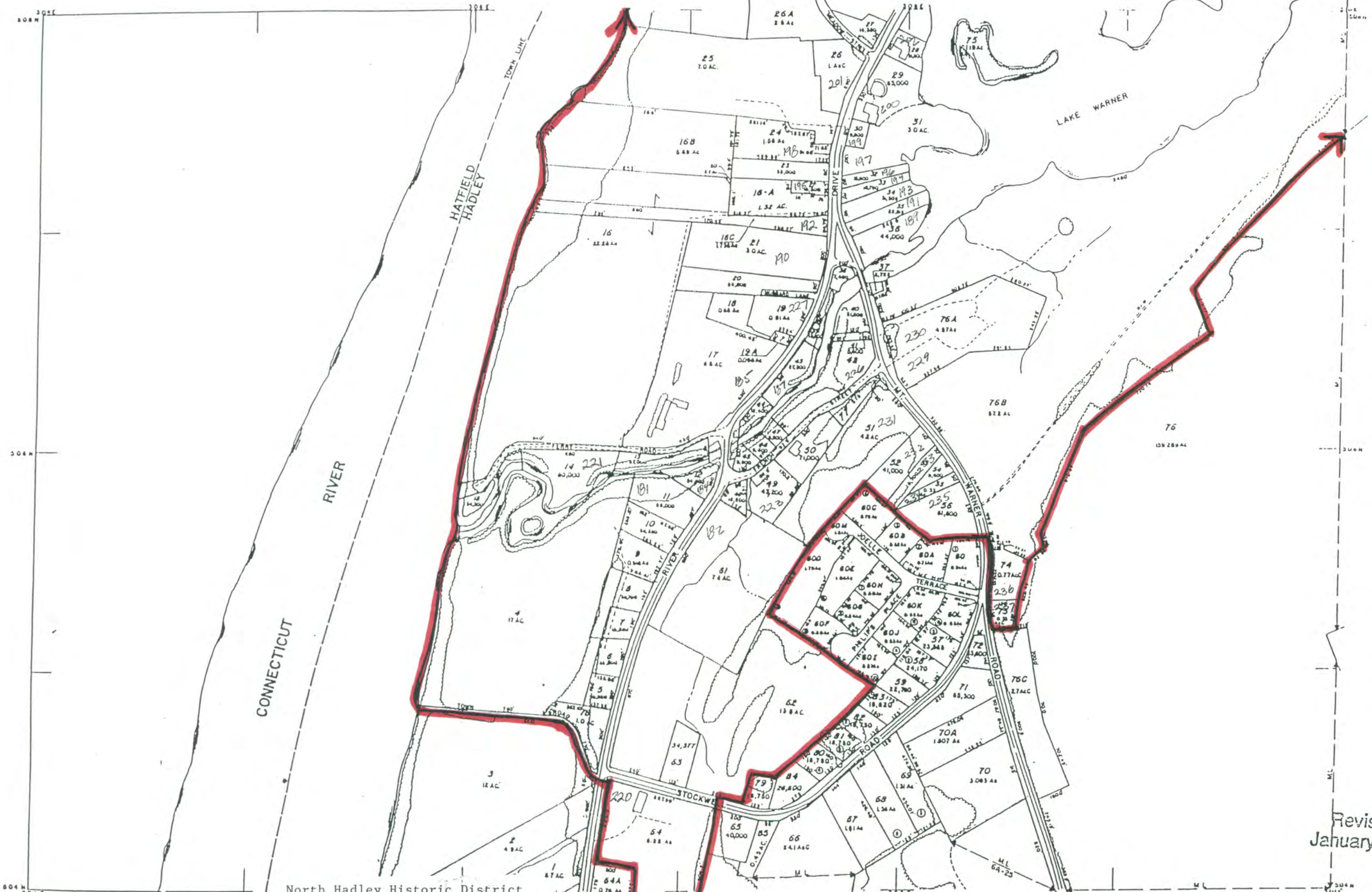
1000 FOOT GRID BASED
ON MASSACHUSETTS COORDINATE SYSTEM, MAINLAND ZONE
THE LAST THREE DIGITS OF THE GRID NUMBERS ARE OMITTED

PLAN INFORMATION COMPILED FROM RECORD DATA,
FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY.
REVISED & REPRINTED BY
CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATES, INC.
LITTLETON NH 03561

HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
PLANIMETRIC SURVEY
SCALE 1" = 200'
1965
NEW ENGLAND SURVEY SERVICE INC.
CIVIL & CONSULTING ENGINEERS
BOSTON, MASS.

7B	12C	12D
7A	12A	12B
6B	11C	

Prepared under the direction of the Hadley Board of Assessors
Control by U.S.C. & S.S., Mass. Geodetic Survey and New England Survey Services Inc.
Photography and Photogrammetry by Abrams Aerial Survey Corp
Property Lines by New England Survey Services Inc.



North Hadley Historic District
Hadley (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts

Revised To
January 1, 1991

Prepared under the direction of the Joint Board of Assessors
Control by M.C. S.E.S., Mass. Economic Survey and New England Survey Service Inc.
Photography and Photogrammetry by Aerial Survey Corp.
Property Lines by New England Survey Service Inc.

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 FEET

PLAN INFORMATION (COMPILED FROM RECORD DATA,
FOR AMENDMENT PURPOSES ONLY)
REVISED & REPRINTED BY

HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
PLANIMETRIC SURVEY
SCALE: 1" = 200'
NEW ENGLAND SURVEY SERVICE INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

7A	12A
12B	11C
8A	11A

RECEIVED

JUN 18 1993

MASS. HIST. COMM.

SM
BF
Thomas P. & Elizabeth A. Russell
76 Memorial Drive
Amherst, MA 01020
May 26, 1993

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116-4802

Att: Judith B. McDonough, Exec. Director

Dear Ms. McDonough:

Notice is hereby given that we, the sole property owners, object to our property located at 15 Mt. Warner Road, Hadley, MA 01035 being placed and listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

According to the town of Hadley Assessors' records said property is listed as follows:

15 Mt. Warner Road, Hadley Map 6B Block 56

Sincerely yours,

Thomas P. Russell

Thomas P. Russell

Elizabeth A. Russell

Elizabeth A. Russell

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of June, 1993.

Jeanne P. Devine
Notary Public

My commission expires: 8-5-1999

BF

RECEIVED

JUN 28 1993

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Joanna P. Devine
17 Mt. Warner Road
Hadley, MA 01035
June 25, 1993

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116-4802

Att: Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director

Dear Ms. friedberg:

This is to inform and notify you that I do not wish to have my property and structures listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the present time.

Said property is listed under my name as sole owner (Joanna L. Devine) and is located at 17 Mt. Warner Road, Hadley, MA

Map/Block Lot: 6B/56

Sincerely yours,

Joanna P. Devine
Joanna P. Devine

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25 day of June 1993.

Leresa L. Boston
Notary Public

My commission expires: My Commission Expires April 14, 2000



cc: Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director



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:

North Hadley 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 88 property owners, the MHC has received 2 letters of objection; these objections are enclosed with the nomination.

Sincerely,

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 Hadley

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116 (617) 727-8470
Office of the Secretary of State, Michael J. Connolly, *Secretary*