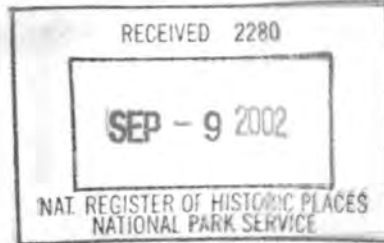


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1188



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Mill-Prospect Street Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Prospect, Chestnut, Bridge, School Streets, Raymond Avenue, Prospect Court not for publication

city or town Hatfield vicinity _____

state Massachusetts code MA county Hampshire code 015 zip code 01038

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Brona Simon Sept. 5, 2002
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
Massachusetts Historical Commission, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

for
Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

Edson H. Beall 10/22/02

Mill-Prospect Street Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire, Massachusetts
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

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

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>164</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>building</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>sites</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>structures</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>objects</u>
<u>169</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>Total</u>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

4 (48-50 Prospect Street, 1982)

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure
- Commerce/Trade: department store
- Social: meeting hall
- Agriculture: processing, storage, field, outbuilding, animal facility
- Industry: waterworks, manufacturing, processing
- Transportation: road-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling
- Social: meeting hall
- Agriculture: processing, storage, field, outbuilding, animal facility
- Industry: waterworks, communications facility
- Transportation: road-related
- Commerce/Trade: warehouse, domestic storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Mid-19th c.: Greek Revival
- Late Victorian: Italianate, Queen Anne
- 19th-20th c. Revivals: Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation stone, brick
- walls clapboard, vinyl, brick
- roof asphalt, slate
- other _____

Narrative Description

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Mill-Prospect Street Historic District
Hatfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 1

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Mill-Prospect Street district in Hatfield, MA, is located on the western edge of the Connecticut River floodplain where the land begins to rise towards the uplands of the west. The Mill River passes through the district in a west to east direction where it cascades over a dam at a natural falls dropping 16 feet before turning south to the Connecticut River. A large red rock vein runs in a north-south direction through the district assuring a stable dam foundation at the falls and a high water table for agricultural land along Prospects Street. The Mill River has created a deep valley at the falls that is crossed by two bridges, one of which is closed to traffic. The district is bisected by Prospect Street running in a north-south direction; and by School, Bridge and Chestnut Streets that run generally in an east-west direction. Raymond Avenue is a block-long street that runs parallel to Prospect Street between School and Chestnut Streets.

The district is a mix of residential, industrial and agricultural buildings in residential and commercial use. There are also several structures and agricultural landscapes. Their descriptions follow in chronological order beginning with the earliest buildings in the district from the Greek Revival stylistic period.

Residential Buildings

Greek Revival Style, 1820-1850

The Moore-Porter-Kiley House, 11 Prospect Court, pre-1860 (MHC# 224) (Photograph No. 1) is a Greek Revival style house that was altered to the Colonial Revival style at the turn of the century. Originally the house consisted solely of its main block, but probably at the time of its updating to the Colonial Revival style, identical wings of 1½ stories, a Palladian composition, were added each side of the main block of 2½ stories. With these additions the house went from a single to a two-family house. All sections of the building have slate-covered, side gable roofs. The main block is five bays wide and each wing is also five bays wide. A pedimented porch crosses the façade of the main block; ¾ length columns on brick plinths support it. Although it is now glassed in, the porch's original details have not been lost as the tympanum of the pediment is ornamented with an elaborate Colonial Revival style floral motif and curved modillion blocks found at the eaves of the main block are repeated on the porch eaves. Alterations have changed the wings slightly. The east wing has an open porch on Doric columns for three bays of its five; the west wing has its three-bay porch enclosed with glass. Sash varies in configuration from 6/1 to 3/3. There is an added one-story rear ell on the southeast corner of the house.

Object

The Borden Baseline, 1830 (MHC# 903) is a ¾" copper bolt marked with a cross on its head and set in a boulder that is 24" by 38" and buried a few inches below the surface of the ground. The baseline is in the rear yard on the north side of the house at 30 Bridge Street. The bolt marks one point of a triangle between Hatfield and an unconfirmed second point in South Deerfield or Sunderland and a third point at the top of Mt. Toby from which a trigonometric web of triangles was measured to map Massachusetts and eventually New England and the United States. The Baseline has been recognized as a National Civil Engineers' Monument.

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Mill-Prospect Street Historic District
Hatfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 2

Italianate Style 1850-1870

The first style represented by several examples in the district is the Italianate style, although there are relatively few of them. Examples range from the stylistically distinct to the simplest vernacular version.

The Field-Hubbard-Bokina House, 3 Prospect Street, 1861 (MHC#231) (Photograph No. 2) is the best-preserved and most distinct Italianate house in the district. It is a 2½ story building with a gable and wing plan. A wraparound porch unites both the gable and wing sections of the house on the east and continues onto the north façade. Italianate style posts with ornate brackets support the porch. Other features of the style are the broad eaves overhang intended to suggest an Italian villa, and the oculus window in the building's gable end. Windows are 6/1 and 3/1 knee-high windows are found in the second story of the wing. A paneled bay on the north adds visual interest to that elevation. Outbuildings consist of a New England style barn, a carriage house and a shed.

Stylistically distinct as well is the Maria and Lucius Curtis House, 24 Prospect Street, ca. 1850 (MHC#180) which is a 2½ story Italianate house with a front gable roof. A porch that is supported by shallowly paneled posts precedes full-length windows on the three-bay street façade. The side hall door surround has full-length sidelights and the building's cornerboards are widely framed. Thinly boxed but wide eaves are characteristic of the style. A 1½ story rear ell has a side porch. Sash is 6/6 but in the process of being replaced by 1/1.

The Seth Kingsley House, 2 Prospect Street, ca. 1875 (MHC#176) is a vernacular Italianate style house set close to the road on a lot that slopes steeply away to the east. It is 1½ stories at the street and its brick basement level is exposed on the east. It has a side gable roof. The house is an asymmetrical five bays wide with nearly floor-length windows on the first floor and knee-high windows on the second. Now aluminum sided, the house has a wraparound porch on posts across its main façade and no trim of significance.

The Anthony Allair, Jr. House, 10 Bridge Street, ca. 1870 (MHC#300) is an east-facing house with a side gable roof over a raised cape form. The house is five bays wide and two bays deep. Its clapboard exterior is in the process of being vinyl sided. The house has a one-story ell perpendicular to the main block on the east for an L-shaped plan. A porch on thin, turned replacement posts runs full-width across the façade of the main block.

Commercial Buildings

At 81 School Street, the John Wilkie Shop, ca. 1860 (MHC#186) (Photograph No. 3) is a raised cape form, commercial (perhaps also residential) building that has been converted to exclusively residential use. Utilitarian at the time of its construction it does not fall into a stylistic category but is an important reminder of the appearance of mid-19th century commercial buildings that were often residential in both scale and elevation. It is 1½ stories high, and as a raised cape is similar to the Anthony Allair, Jr. house at 10 Bridge Street. It is only three bays wide, however, rather than five, and is three bays deep. It has a center entry with paired 2/2 windows at each side. A through-cornice dormer is centered on the west-facing roof. On the north façade is a shed roof porch, one bay in width, that has posts resting on a high shingled apron. The building has a center chimney.

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Mill-Prospect Street Historic District
Hatfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 3

Queen Anne Style 1870-1910

The Queen Anne style in the Mill-Prospect Street district is modest. Many buildings have been altered or sided thereby losing Queen Anne features; others were simple at the time of their construction. Most of them are farmsteads and have farm outbuildings as part of their property.

Representing the most common house form in this section of Hatfield is the McHugh-Boyle House, 114 Prospect Street, ca. 1873. It is 1½ stories in height beneath a front-gabled roof and has a rear, one-story ell. The main block of the house is three bays wide and three bays deep and the ell is two bays deep for a rectangular plan. As is the case with many of the buildings in the district, the house has a slate roof, is vinyl-sided and has replacement 1/1 windows. A barn to the rear appears to have been a tobacco barn converted to livestock use with the addition of a side-aisle, a common practice in Hatfield. It has a portion of its side aisle devoted to open-sided equipment shed. The slate-roofed barn has a secondary shed attached to its rear façade as well.

The Anthony Allair House at 34 Chestnut Street, ca. 1870 (MHC#330) may be one of the earlier houses in the district. It is a brick, front gabled house one-and-a-half stories in height. There is a one-story, clapboard ell on the rear and a one story synthetic wood ell on the west façade with an exterior chimney. A glassed in porch precedes the three-bay façade. The main block of the house is two bays deep. Window lintels and sills are stone. The house has a steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof that is characteristic of its Queen Anne style.

A house that was expanded in a manner similarly to the Moore-Porter-Kiley House, 11 Prospect Court, pre-1860, is the H. S. Porter-Porter Machine Shop House at 14-14A Porter Avenue, ca. 1870. It began as a double house, the main two-story block divided into two units. Around 1915, symmetrical, 1½ story wings were added at each side to create a four-family house. Today the main block is five bays wide and each of the wings appears to be three bays wide, although glass porches added across the entire façade make it difficult to identify first floor articulation. Vinyl and textured siding cover the exterior and obscure any remaining stylistic details; replacement windows alter its appearance. A carriage shed and a garage complete the buildings on the lot.

Dating after 1873 is the Porter Machine Shop House at 6 Porter Avenue (Photograph No. 4), a Queen Anne style cottage with a gable-and-wing plan. The front-gable section is 1½ stories in height; the wing is one story. The three-bay gabled façade has a full-width porch on posts with lively scrolled brackets at its eaves. This porch was added after the house was constructed. The sidehall entry has a broad surround and full-length sidelights. Typical of this area in Hatfield, the house has a slate roof and thin, boxed eaves. Sash is 6/1.

The Peter Balise House, 78 Chestnut Street, ca. 1880 (MHC#337) is an excellent example of a Queen Anne farmstead. The main block of the house is a 1½ story, side gable cottage on brick foundations. It is entered through a porch on its south or street façade. The porch abuts a two-bay addition to the south façade. Extending to the east from the house is a 1½ story kitchen ell, a 1½ story shop and a two bay garage to which is also attached a side aisle livestock barn. The roofs of the house and kitchen ell are in the process of being re-laid with slate. A six-bent tobacco barn is found west of the house.

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Mill-Prospect Street Historic District
Hatfield (Hampshire), MA

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At 63 Chestnut Street is the J. Kiley House that dates ca. 1890 (MHC#327) (Photograph No. 5) and has no definable style but is a form that is very common in Hatfield and is often associated with tenant or tenement housing. It is a 1½ story, front gabled house that is three bays wide and two bays deep. There is a one-story ell attached to its rear and a glassed-in porch on its street façade. Unusual is the fact that a tobacco barn is attached to the house as well on the south. A side porch on turned posts is found on the east façade, an amenity not found at many of the other examples of the form.

A second example of this form is found next door at the Antoine Wickles House, 70 Chestnut Street, ca. 1890 (MHC#334) once again a 1½ story house with a front gable roof, glassed-in porch on the street façade and rear, one-story kitchen ell. The house is three bays wide and two bays deep. There is a tobacco barn in a field behind the house.

Closely similar houses are found at the Porter Machine Shop Houses, 4 Porter Avenue (Photograph No. 6) and 5 Porter Avenue, ca. 1900. Each is a front gabled building 2½ stories in height. There are transverse gable bays on the houses' north façades. Each has a three-bay main façade, is two bays deep and has a shed roof, glass-enclosed porch. The house at 4 Porter Avenue is sided with asphalt shingles; the house at 5 Porter Avenue is vinyl-sided. Each of the two houses has a pair of windows in its front gable end at the attic level. At number 5 a single story wing attaches to the south façade, followed by an attached garage for a C-shaped plan. The houses have thin, boxed eaves characteristic of utilitarian, turn-of-the century architecture in this region.

A two-family house is found at the Porter Machine Shop House at 10 Porter Avenue, ca. 1900. This 2½ story house of no definable style is divided vertically; its four bay façade divided by adjacent, center entries under a side gable roof. A small shed roof portico on posts shelters the two entries. There are two interior chimneys. Sash is replacement 1/1. There is a three-bay garage and a small storage shed at the rear of the house.

Modest but retaining some of its Queen Anne features is the Agnes and William Murphy House, 27 Prospect Street, ca. 1900 (MHC#225). This is a front gable house, 2½ stories high, two bays wide, two bays deep. It has a multi-paned Queen Anne style window in its gable end and a wraparound porch across its street façade. There is a transverse gable bay on the south for plan variety. Eaves are thinly boxed and broad indicating a late date. A garage is separate at the rear.

Queen Anne in style is the Lydia and Herbert Smith House found at 6 Prospect Street, ca. 1900 (MHC#177). This is a 2½ story, front gabled house that has a patterned slate roof and a full-width porch on turned posts that give the house its stylistic designation. The roof is very steeply pitched; there is a transverse bay on the north and a kitchen ell of two stories on the east. The house is vinyl sided and a separate garage is novelty sided.

The house at 5 Raymond Avenue, ca. 1900 (MHC#205) is exemplary of a Queen Anne cottage that evolved over time with small additions but has retained much of its early simplicity. Set sideways on its lot to face south, the house has a front gable roof. The main block of the house is two bays wide and three bays deep, but a shed roof addition on the west adds a third bay to the south façade. A shed roof porch on the south has turned posts and an east façade porch has posts supporting its shed roof.

Larger in scale is the Queen Anne house at 9 Raymond Avenue, ca. 1890-1900 (MHC#206) that is a 2½ story, gable-and-wing plan house set on high brick foundations. In the angle of its gable and wing is a glassed-in porch that serves as entry to the house. Each of its facades is two bays wide and there is an oriel on the west of rear foundation that extends from the second floor level, a Queen Anne device that added complexity to the interior volume of the building.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Mill-Prospect Street Historic District
Hatfield (Hampshire), MA

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The Martin Wilkes House, 80 Prospect Street, ca. 1890 (MHC#286) is a good example of the vernacular Queen Anne farmhouse. It is a south-facing corner house, 1½ stories in height under a side-gable, slate roof. It is three bays wide and two bays deep and has a hipped roof entry porch on its south elevation. 1/1 windows have replaced the original sash, but the porch is supported on well-formed, Queen Anne turned posts. Brick foundations are parged. A garage is in deteriorated condition.

Transitional between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles is the large Nolan-Fitzgerald farmhouse at 69 Chestnut Street, ca. 1910 (MHC#326) (Photograph No. 7). It is 2½ stories high and has a front-gable roof. North facing, the house has a shallow transverse bay on the east. A curved, Queen Anne style, wrap-around porch is the building's chief ornament. Even its railing follows a gentle curve between its turned posts with their scroll cut brackets. The vinyl sided house is only two bays wide, typical of many Colonial Revival style buildings whose proportions have increased. One of the two bays is a large, fixed-light window with a transom. In the gable field of the street façade is a band of three, fixed-light windows, that may have been intended to suggest a Palladian window, a favorite motif of the Colonial Revival style. South of the house is a fine New England style livestock barn, ca. 1870-80. Double doors on tracks are located beneath a 16-light transom and the east side of the slate roof extends to encompass a one-story wing on the east with a second set of sliding track doors. An unusual feature is the presence of three windows of 6/6 sash in staggered arrangement in the gable field of the barn. Other farm outbuildings include a vertically sided, two-bay garage, two tobacco barns, a second, gambrel-roofed hay/livestock barn. The house at 71 Chestnut Street that shares the property with the main farmhouse and barns appears to be a tenant house for the farmstead.

The house at 79 School Street, ca. 1905 (MHC#187) is a two-family building that is stylistically very modest. It follows a gable-and-wing plan with a 2½ story, front gable section attached to a two-story wing on its south façade. Now vinyl sided the house has a two-story porch on its west, or street, façade with a pair of entry doors in the southernmost of its three bays. The porch has wrought iron posts and rails. A secondary entry is located in wing at the angle made with the main block. Windows are all vinyl 1/1 replacements.

The Anthony Penkoski House, 15 Prospect Street, ca. 1905 (MHC#229) is a simple 2½ story house that has a front gable roof. It is one bay wide on the first floor and two bays deep. There is a one-story rear ell with an enclosed shed roof portico on the west. The asphalt shingle sided building has an enclosed porch across its street façade. 2/2 windows are being replaced by 6/6 vinyl replacements with applied muntins, and a stock bay window has been inserted on its south façade.

Four similarly scaled, modest houses are located side-by-side at 70, 68, 66, and 64 Prospect Street, ca. 1900-20. They are two to 2 ½ stories in height and all are front-gabled. The two-story Patrick and Mary Brennan House (possibly), 70 Prospect Street, 1904 (MHC#218) is three bays wide and two bays deep – one of the bays is blind. A porch on four turned posts is full width across the west or street façade and there are two, single story rear ells followed by a barn at the rear. Sash is a combination of replacement 1/1 and original 2/2.

The Stanley Ziezulewski House at 64 Prospect Street, ca. 1910 (MHC#221) is two stories. It is a gable-and-wing plan house with a narrow, one bay gable section articulated by a replacement curved bay window and a two-bay wide wing that is two bays deep. The house is vinyl sided and has a slate roof. There is a side porch entry but no stylistic features of note. Originally the wing had a two-post porch across it and its rear roof was truncated. A tobacco barn and garage make up the outbuildings.

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Mill-Prospect Street Historic District
Hatfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 6

The Toczko-Jielenski House at 66 Prospect Street, 1905 (MHC#220) is vinyl-covered, 2½ stories in height and has a front gabled roof covered in slate. Its west and south facades are treated as entry facades with equal prominence. On the west is a three bay façade with a sidehall entry and on the south is a five bay façade with a center entry sheltered by a full-width, shed-roof porch on posts. Outbuildings are a garage and shed.

At 68 Prospect Street the John Pelis House 1913 (MHC#219) is two stories in height and is gable and wing in plan. The gable section is two bays wide and the main entry to the house is in its wing. Vinyl sided, the house has a 1½ story rear ell and a separate garage.

At 6 A & B Bridge Street, ca. 1910 (MHC#299) is a relatively unaltered, two-family, Queen Anne style house with a side gable roof. It is 2½ stories in height, and six bays wide. Entries to the two halves of the house are in its outermost bays behind a full-width porch on turned posts with scrollwork brackets. The building is asphalt shingle sided and sash is 6/6.

The Polish Club, 77 School Street, ca. 1915 (MHC#187) (Photograph No. 8) is set on a V-shaped lot that slopes down precipitously to the east and south. It is two stories high on the School Street west façade and three-stories on the east where the brick basement is exposed. The vinyl sided building is Queen Anne in style under a shallow hipped roof with full width porches across both east and west facades. Due to its site, the porch on the east is three stories high; the west porch is two stories in height. Porch supports on the east at all three levels are turned; turned and replacement square posts are found on the west façade. It is ten bays long and four bays wide. All the sashes have been replaced with the exception of some basement-level windows.

The Godak House, 32 Prospect Street, ca. 1910 (MHC#182) is Queen Anne in style. It is 2 ½ stories high, three bays wide by three bays deep, and has a front gable roof. A wraparound porch on posts with brackets ornaments the street façade. The porch is stacked and has a one-bay wide section on the second floor. Trim around the house is exceptionally well crafted with crown moldings at the eaves. There is a transverse gable bay on the north façade that has a paneled base below a triple window composition. There is a garage/studio on the north side of the house.

Queen Anne in style is the two-story brick Rogaleski House at 1 Prospect Court, ca. 1910. This tidy house has a pyramidal hipped roof and is only two bays wide and two bays deep for a nearly square plan. On the east is a one-story wing also under a hipped roof. The house has a stacked, two-story porch on turned Queen Anne style posts that are ornamented with scroll-cut brackets. The porch has a section on the second floor that is one bay wide and uses the same turned posts for support. There is a wood frame carriage house at the rear of the property.

The Ricka and John Wenzel House, 113 Prospect Street, ca. 1910 is a late Queen Anne style house that follows a very conservative house pattern. It is a narrow, two-bay, vinyl-sided house 2½ stories high resting on pressed concrete block foundations. It is gable and wing in plan with a single-story ell at the rear. Remaining from its Queen Anne origins is a multiple pane window in its gable end. Windows have been replaced elsewhere in the house with 1/1 sash.

Commercial Buildings

The Shattuck Gun and Machine Shop, 87 School Street, 1881 (MHC#14) is an end-gable building on the north side of the Mill River. Built on the riverbank, it is 2 ½ stories in height on the north and west facades and 3 ½ stories on the east and south. The clapboard-sided building rests on stone foundations that are exposed for an additional story on the south and east and is rectangular in plan being seventeen bays wide and six bays deep. A wood cupola with a flared, hipped roof

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Mill-Prospect Street Historic District
Hatfield (Hampshire), MA

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rests on the center of the slate roof ridge. The main street entry to the building is on the west façade through a single-story, shed-roof ell on the west façade. A secondary entry is located above the riverbank and is reached by a deck on posts. Sash in the building is 6/6.

The Porter-McLeod Machine Shop, 10 Prospect Court, 1886 is a 1½ story brick building under a slate-covered gable roof. Set below an embankment on a corner site, the building's south façade is now obscured by a flat-roofed, single story addition of 16 bays of self-storage units sided in textured synthetic material. The west end of the building has double loading doors on a sliding track. The north façade has an exterior chimney and several shallow additions, but no fenestration. Five skylights are on the south side of the roof.

The Gas House, 12 Prospect Street, ca. 1895 (MHC#179) was moved from Main Street to its current location after 1909. On a sloping lot, it is one-and-a-half stories in height above exposed brick foundations of one story on the east. The building is two bays wide and two bays deep with two segmentally arched windows on the south. There is a cupola centered on the front gabled roof. There are shed roof, through-cornice dormers on the south and north facades, but there are no windows on the north façade at the first floor. There is a shed roof, one-story clapboard entry at the rear of the south facade.

Structures

The Prospect Street Bridge, 1891 (MHC#902), is an iron Warren pony truss bridge, 19'-10" wide and 92'-6" long. Now closed to traffic, it spans the Mill River between the Shattuck Gun and Machine Shop and the Porter- McLeod Shop, the original route across the river for Prospect Street.

The Mill River dam, 1905 is a concrete dam that rises sixteen feet above the water level. It is approximately fifty feet wide and is located in the Mill River on the south side of the Shattuck Gun and Machine Shop at 87 School Street. It is underlain by a red rock vein that acts as a strong foundation.

The Hatfield Reservoir, 1895 is a small, man-made reservoir surrounded by trees to the east of 94 Prospect Street and its tobacco fields.

Colonial Revival Style 1880-1945

At 105 Prospect Street, ca. 1900 (MHC#213) the clapboard-sided house has a Colonial Revival-style porch that distinguishes it from its simpler neighbors. It is a front-gabled building 1½ stories in height with a rear kitchen ell one story high. The house is entered through a porch that rests on three, widely spaced, Doric columns. The house is three bays wide and three bays deep followed by the four bay ell. A shed located behind the house may have served as a chicken coop.

Close in appearance to the house at 105 Prospect Street, is that of 99 Prospect Street, ca. 1910 (MHC#215) a 1½ story, aluminum-sided house with a front gable roof. Modest in size, it is three bays wide and three bays deep and has a rear, one story ell for a rectangular plan. The entry porch here is also Colonial Revival in style resting on three, widely-spaced Doric columns. Two sheds at the rear and a single-bay garage that dates approximately 1930 complete the property.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Mill-Prospect Street Historic District
Hatfield (Hampshire), MA

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At 9 Prospect Street, the Mullins-Kosloski House is the district's only brick Colonial Revival House, ca. 1910 (MHC#230). It has a front-gambrel roof 2 ½ stories high. The building is only two bays by three bays but its enlarged proportions give it an ample size. There is a two-story stacked porch on the east street façade resting on half-length, paired colonettes above a porch apron wall. There is a two-story bay on the south and two shed roof dormers on the house's slate roof. A rear corner porch also rests on half-length colonettes. On the east façade the first floor door is set beside a large-scale window of single glazing with a transom above. On the second floor a center door leading onto a porch is flanked by two windows. At the third floor is a Palladian window composition, characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. On the back of the house is a porte-cochere that, although barely visible from the street, is a fine stylistic feature of the house.

The Alexander and Josephine Donnis House, 131 Prospect Street, 1913 (MHC#212) is a 2½ story, front-gabled house that has transverse gables at each side and a single story ell at the rear for a t-shaped plan. The main block of the building is three bays wide and three bays deep and is entered through a glass-enclosed porch. On the rear ell south façade is a secondary enclosed porch. The building's roof is slate, and siding materials are mixed. While the house is primarily clapboard covered, shingles were used on the entry porch and brick veneer on the lower half of the rear ell south façade. Attached to the house at its southwest corner is a side-aisle livestock barn, ca. 1913 followed by former tobacco barn converted to storage use. Both are vertically sided. A ca. 1920 garage completes the outbuildings.

The Annie and Michael Boyle House, 5 Bridge Street, ca. 1925 (MHC#297) is a Colonial Revival style building 1½ stories high beneath a gambrel roof. It is only three bays wide and two bays deep. There is a full shed roof dormer across its street façade. The center entrance has a segmentally arched and trellis-sided portico flanked by paired 1/1 windows. Enclosed porches are on both the east and west facades. There is a garage at the rear of the house.

The Elizabeth and Joseph Schepp House, 64 Chestnut Street, ca. 1920 (MHC#333) is a house whose style is often referred to as a Colonial Revival or foursquare. It has a pyramidal hipped roof over two stories for a square plan that is emphasized with a chimney located at its very peak. This popular style house was built in large numbers because it offered a light, relatively open interior and its simple, unornamented exterior was economical to build. Aesthetically it marks a turn to more simplified forms from the ornate Queen Anne and revival styles. A mere three posts support the porch. An exterior chimney has been added to the west façade and there is a secondary porch on the east façade. The house has a garage.

The James Mullins House, 50 Chestnut Street, 1932 (MHC# 331) is a high style example of the Colonial Revival. This is a 2½ story house with a hipped roof whose eaves are broad, also a foursquare in plan and elevation. It is three bays wide and three bays deep and its exterior is brick on the first story and shingles on the second story. On the street, or south, façade the second story is occupied by a shallow, projecting three-sided bay above a pedimented porch on Doric columns. There is a one-story wing on the east. Sash is a vertical 3/1. A one-story ell on the north connects to a large, side-aisle livestock barn that is board and batten sided.

While the Colonial Revival style was without question the most commonly chosen of the revival styles, a few others were selected by builders in the 1920s. One of these was the English Cottage style that is represented by the Schepp-Wirgelewicz House, 66 Chestnut Street, ca. 1920 a front-gabled house, 1½ stories in height. Derived from the English Cottage style is the asymmetrical extension of the gable roof on one side to incorporate an additional bay. Window arrangement is also asymmetrical as it accommodates the irregular façade space. That is, on the first floor

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the street façade is composed of a pair of 2/1 sash, a side door and a single 2/1 sash in the extension. On the second floor, a pair of 2/1 sash is centered not below the gable peak, but above the side entry.

Commercial Buildings

Boyle and McGlynn Insurance Office 1 Bridge Street, ca. 1910 (MHC#298) is a Colonial Revival building, now in residential use, one story in height beneath a hipped roof. It is five bays wide and 2 bays deep for a long rectangular plan. The shingle sided building has a pedimented portico whose gable field is also shingled, and it rests on Doric columns.

The Ryan Building, 4 Prospect Court, ca. 1915 (Photograph No. 9) is a two-story, brick building with cast stone trim. It is Classical Revival in style. The building is set on a north sloping bank of the river so its basement is exposed on both north and west façades. It has a shallow gabled roof that is expressed in a pedimented south or street façade. At each side of the pediment is a cast stone cartouche and in its center is a cast stone rondel with a raised letter "R". The first floor has been considerably altered by the addition of wood siding but retains two recessed entries, one for the apartments on the second floor and one for the commercial space on the first floor. The second floor consists of four windows under a single cast stone lintel.

The Breor-Hatfield Tobacco Shop, 17-19 Prospect Street, ca. 1930 (MHC#228) (Photograph No. 10), still in commercial use, is a large south-facing building with a side gable roof. Set back from the road, the shop is four bays deep and six bays long and rests on a raised brick basement. A secondary entry on the east façade has a hood on brackets. The south façade has a shed roof sheltered loading bay and a main entry reached by stairs that are also under a shed roof. On the east façade is an added, enclosed and canted bay. Sash is 1/1. There are two ventilation stacks and one chimney on the roof. Its present use is as a printing shop and residence for its owner, Christopher Smith.

The Boyle-General Cigar tobacco warehouse at 7 Bridge Street, ca. 1925 is a two-story building beneath a very shallowly pitched shed roof. The building is sided with a brick-patterned tar paper siding and rests on a high brick basement. Almost square in plan, the building's bays are articulated at the exposed basement level where there are 13 bays exposed on the west façade. On the north or street façade there is at ground level a windowless, brick cellar extension that rises approximately three feet above the ground as a stripping shed. On the east façade is a front gabled entrance wing raised on posts and reached by stairs to the first floor. A second entry on the basement level on this façade is located at the corner formed by the main block of the building and the gabled entrance. There are randomly placed windows on all four façades. An equipment shed is located on the southeast side of the warehouse.

Paul Balise Automotive Shop, 2 Prospect Court, a one-story brick garage, ca. 1925 (Photograph No. 9) is attached to 4 Prospect Court. It has a south-facing, front gable roof that extends on the west to a flat roof. The gabled portion of the building contains a large metal frame sash window flanked by a slightly projected bay containing a garage door opening. Under the flat roof are two additional garage bays with roll-up, glass and wood doors. The building has brick buttresses on its east façade.

The Bernstein blacksmith shop-Klocko Market, 72 School Street ca. 1930 (MHC#204) is an altered, vinyl-sided, south-facing building that has a front gabled, 1½ story main block raised in 1997 on its north façade to be 2½ stories in height. A 1½ story garage is attached on the east façade and it has a large shed roof dormer across its roof to create a second story apartment. Entry to the center entry market is through a pedimented portico on vinyl-covered columns with wrought iron rails. Showcase windows flank the entry.

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The mixed-use Minnie and Gabriel Toczko breakfast nook, ice cream parlor and apartment at 71 School Street, ca. 1930 is a one-story, utilitarian frame building seven bays long and one bay deep under a shallow shed roof. It is divided into three units with three separate entries. The first unit of two bays on the west is novelty sided, the next two units of two and three bays are vinyl sided. All sash is vinyl replacement 1/1.

Structure

The General Cigar water tower, 7 Bridge Street, ca. 1925 is located on the east side of the General Cigar tobacco warehouse. The metal tower is approximately one hundred feet in height, and a round barrel containing the water is supported on four braced and splayed posts.

Craftsman Style and the Bungalow 1910-1940

At 78 School Street, the house, ca. 1925 (MHC#222) is a Colonial Revival style bungalow. It is 1½ stories high under a side gable roof that extends to form a deep porch on columns across its east façade. Three bays wide and two bays deep the house has a rear, one story ell. It has clapboards on the first floor and shingles above. A hipped roof dormer on the east is Colonial Revival in style. The main façade is composed of a center entry with a triple composition window at one side and a 9-light fixed stair window on the other side. The house has a garage on the west.

A variation on the bungalow elevation is the house at 101 Prospect Street, ca. 1930 (MHC#214) that is 1½ stories in height, but has a hipped roof. Vinyl sided, the house is three bays wide and three bays deep and rests on brick and concrete foundations. A broad, hipped-roof dormer is centered on the street side of the roof. Similar to its neighbors, the house has a one-story rear kitchen ell and here the replacement windows have 6/6 sash with applied muntins. A concrete stoop with wrought iron railings is a feature found here and at other Prospect Street houses of the same approximate age. There is a detached garage at the rear of the house that appears to date ca. 1930 as well.

Typical of the bungalow farmhouse is the Marshall Pease House, 84 Prospect Street, ca. 1920 (MHC#210). This is a 1½ story, side-gable roofed house that has had the two most common alterations made to it: its porch has been enclosed and glassed-in, and its exterior sided in vinyl. Enclosing a bungalow's porch adapted the house to northern climate by lowering heating bills while offering the potential of an expanded floor space. Siding the house is a popular approach in rural communities to maintenance and is seen by some as a mark of prosperity, although each alteration reduces the stylistic integrity of the original building. Two barns complete the farmstead, a ca. 1930, side-aisle livestock barn and a more recent ca. 1980 barn.

Barns

A relatively unaltered onion barn, M. W. Boyle Onion Warehouse, 95 Prospect Street, ca. 1910 is in fairly poor condition, but represents its building type well. It is a front gabled building with a wide entry on its street façade, and it is six bays long. It rests on concrete block foundations, has horizontal siding and a slate roof. Characteristic of vegetable storage barns, it has a row of six small, unglazed openings on each lateral side for air circulation. The openings have interior panels that may be opened for air.

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To the rear of the Boyle Onion Warehouse, 95 Prospect Street is a tobacco shed, 97 Prospect Street, ca. 1915 that has been re-sided, had its roof extended at one side and re-roofed in metal for commercial use.

Five tobacco barns, post-1930 are located on the east side of Prospect Street, south of 114 Prospect Street, and north of 96 Prospect Street, on a cultivated agricultural field. Three of the barns are located around the perimeter of the field; two are end-to-end on its interior. A field access road connects the five. They vary in numbers of bents, or 15-foot modules of construction, hence in length, but all have the typical hinged vertical siding and slate roofs.

Commercial Buildings

Lizek's Market, 11 Raymond Avenue, ca. 1929 has been converted to a residence but its commercial origins are clearly evident. It is a tall, 1½ stories under a broad, front gable roof, the proportions of a market rather than a residence. Despite the building's height, there are no windows at the second floor level. Three bays across the front and three bays deep, the vinyl sided building has a shallow hipped roof porch across its east façade. The porch rests on half-length posts on a high apron. A shed roof addition on the north adds to the rectangular plan. There is a secondary commercial building at the rear.

Landscape

Wilkie's Grove on Prospect Street is a wooded lot that has served as a park for the town. The lot is approximately one acre in size and may be entered from Prospect Street past a strip of fir trees. A formerly cleared area at the center of the lot is now overgrown, but the grove contains the foundations of at least one dwelling, perhaps two near the center.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites have been recorded in the district, sites may be found. Nineteen sites have been recorded in the general area (within one mile) including one site, the LaVertue Site (19-HS-112), recorded as a result of evidence recovered immediately south of Elm Street outside of the district. The boundaries of the LaVertue site are unknown. Systematic testing may indicate the site extends north of Elm Street into the southern district locale. Artifacts with questionable provenance were observed in collections reported from the site by professional survey archaeologists in 1977, however, the archaeologists verified the site location through the observation of a significant amount of burnt rock and quartz debitage in gardens south of Elm Street at the LaVertue residence. Documented sites in the district area are generally located on the floodplains and adjacent terraces of the Mill and Connecticut Rivers. Most sites lack interpretative information beyond locational characteristics. Information from two sites indicate at least one is a small campsite and occupational periods extend from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland Periods. During the Contact Period, the Hatfield locale was inhabited by the Capawonks, a subgroup of the Norwottucks. A rumored Native American settlement from this period is reported between Elm Street and the Connecticut River south of the district. Secondary histories identify the area south and east of the district as the site of Native Americans agricultural fields prior to Colonial settlement.

Elm Street is also reported as a Native American transportation corridor including a trail located parallel with the Connecticut River. An important ford for that trail existed in the area of the Mill-Prospect Street District falls. The Mill River Falls was also an important Native American fishery site. The physical characteristics of the district are favorable for many types of prehistoric sites. The Mill-Prospect Street Historic District is located in the southeastern portion of town including upland plain and floodplain within its boundaries. Most of the southeastern portion of the district includes well drained,

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level to moderately sloped riverine floodplain terrace landforms within 1000 feet of the Mill River. Given the high range of ecological diversity in close proximity to the district (rugged uplands to the west to lowland bogs and river channels to the south and east), this portion of Hatfield would have been extremely attractive to Native people for both settlement and resource gathering activities. While comprehensive archaeological surveys are lacking for the Hatfield area, surveys in the town of Hadley on the eastern side of the Connecticut River, opposite Hatfield, can be used as a basis for projecting site densities in the Hatfield locale. In that study, Dincauze (1978) identified 73 sites in that town with the highest site densities in the vicinity of the Connecticut River tributaries. In Hatfield, this pattern may be repeated in the Mill-Prospect Street Historic District area where the Mill River meanders before meeting the Connecticut River less than one mile to the south. Recent collections research in the general area (Johnson 1985) has added considerable cultural and temporal specificity to known sites in the Hatfield and Hadley locale. Collections research indicates that diagnostic type artifacts of the Late Archaic and Woodland, especially Late Woodland Periods are the most frequently represented at sites in the town. Sites belonging to the Middle Archaic Period have also been recorded. Known and potential ancient Native American sites summarized in four other National Register Historic Districts in Hatfield support the potential for ancient sites in the Mill-Prospect Street Historic District summarized above. Given known archaeological information and locational characteristics for the area, a high potential exists for locating ancient Native American sites in the district.

There is also a high potential for locating historic archaeological resources in the district. The district area was included in a land purchase made by Northampton Planters from the Capawonks. Colonial settlers from Connecticut began to settle the town shortly thereafter. Hatfield was settled by 1661, however, early homesteads were located to the east along the Main Street corridor and along Elm Street. Throughout the 17th and most of the 18th century, the Meekins Mills in the vicinity of the falls on the Mill River was the only Colonial settlement in the district. Structural evidence may exist from the Thomas Meekins gristmill (1661) built on the north side of the Mill River in the vicinity of the falls. Similar evidence might also survive from a sawmill (1669) also built by Meekins on the north side of the river near the earlier gristmill. While no one at first resided at the mills or nearby, occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) associated with the mill operations may exist near the mills. Archaeological evidence of fortifications built during King Philip's War may also survive in the district. Meekins Mills was the only commercial operation among three garrisons fortified outside the palisades in the Main Street Hatfield settlement. Historic archaeological potential increases in the district for the latter 18th and early 19th century as Prospect Street was improved from a Native trail, residential settlement began and industrial activity intensified. Structural evidence may exist from three residences reported on Prospect Street between Elm Street on the south and Chestnut Street to the north. Structural evidence might also survive from two houses reported on what would become the south side of Bridge Street west of Prospect Street. At least one farm, not extant, is also reported in Wilkie family records on Chestnut Street at the site of the William Boyle Farm on 45 Chestnut Street. Structural survivals of barns and outbuildings and evidence of occupational related features may exist at archaeological sites of residences and farms. Structural evidence and archaeological features may survive related to the expansion of Meekins Mills by 1794 to process linseed oil and wool. During the latter 19th and early 20th centuries, residential, agricultural and industrial development continued in the district with corresponding increased archaeological potential and surviving extant resources. Potential residential sites for the period may include the home of Moses and Rachael Kingsley (1840s) at 2 Prospect Street, the homestead site of Henry and Sybil Wilkie (1855) on Prospect Street at Wilkies Grove and the Stephen Curtis home next to 24 Prospect Street. An earlier house, probably dating to the 19th century, was destroyed by fire in 1924 at the site of the Michael and Annie Boyle House (1925) at 5 Bridge Street. Archaeological evidence may also survive from four mid-19th century farms originally located along Prospect Street. The Billings Farm (1860) was originally located at the site of 9 Prospect Street and three other farms also located on Prospect Street north of the Mill River. Structural evidence and archaeological features may survive related to the sites of several industries, no longer extant, that developed in the district during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Meekins Mills were demolished in ca. 1850 by Harvey

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Moore who built a gristmill on the south side of the river and sawmill on the north side. By ca. 1860, the sawmill was altered to manufacture ivory buttons. George and John Fitch later purchased the Moore gristmill and converted it to a sawmill. The mill was later again operated as a gristmill as late as 1915. In 1917, the old Moore gristmill-Fitch sawmill was replaced by a steam turbine house. Archaeological evidence from blacksmith shops may survive in the district. Moses Kingsley operated a blacksmith shop (1840s) near his home at 2 Prospect Street. Blacksmith shops were also present at the triangle of land bounded by School Street and Bridge Street near Moore's Mills (1860s) and a shop operated by John Wilkie (ca. 1860) across the street from the triangle at 81 School Street. Archaeological evidence from a carpenter's shop may survive on the site of 72 School Street now operated as Klocko's store (ca. 1930). Portions of the carpenter's shop may have also been incorporated into the store's design. Cottage industries that focused on broom making and later tobacco sorting were also important in the district during the 19th century and possibly earlier. Broom making and tobacco sorting was conducted in residences and farms indicating the potential for locating evidence related to these activities in the contents of occupational related features and the structural remains of outbuildings. Broom making was conducted in the mid-19th century at the Curtiss Farm at 24 Prospect Street where immigrant Irish and Canadian broom tiers were also boarded. Tobacco shops and in some instances tobacco barns were also reported in the 19th and early 20th century at 11 Prospect Court, 85 Prospect Street, 96 Prospect Street, 45 Chestnut Street and 50 Chestnut Street. Structural evidence from larger scale industrial enterprises may also survive. Archaeological evidence may exist from the Crescent Pistol Company, developed in ca. 1870 by the Fitch Brothers across the river from their sawmill in the old Moore sawmill/button factory. Potential archaeological resources may also survive from a second firearms company that developed at the site of the Moore Mill. The Prescott Firearms Company started at the Moore Mill site on the north side of the Mill River. In 1881, the old Moore Mill burned, after which the mill was rebuilt at a larger scale as the Shattuck Gun and Machine Shop at 81 School Street. That company manufactured firearms then switched production to other machine products in the early 20th century. In 1921, the Shattuck Gun Shop building was converted to a gristmill that operated until 1965. Archaeological resources related to water-power and supply should also exist in the district. Structural evidence including stratigraphic features may survive from the first dam (1875) built in the district at the site of the Kingsley blacksmith and machine shop. Archaeological evidence of mill canals may also exist although none have yet to be identified. Stratigraphic evidence of construction features for the drinking water reservoir built in 1895 east of 94 Prospect Street should exist as well as examples of wooden water pipes used to deliver the water from the reservoir to homes.

(end)

Mill-Prospect Street Historic District

Name of Property

Hampshire, Massachusetts

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Architecture

Industry

Art

Period of Significance

Ca. 1659-1952

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Elbridge Kingsley, Simeon Borden

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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Statement of Significance

The Mill-Prospect Street historic district is significant for its long history as an industrial and agricultural district. Beginning as a native American fishing site, the district's falls on the Mill River were the site of Hadley Plantation's first mill, and continued to be used for industrial waterpower for over three hundred years from 1659 until the 1970s. One of the industries, the manufacture of firearms, introduced several innovations in pistol design, and the second industry, the manufacture of lathes, was important to the state's industrial base, becoming part of the nation's defense industry during World War II and participating in development of the first atomic bomb.

The district is significant as the site of the Borden Baseline marker that was one of three points used to survey and map the state between 1830 and 1844 using trigonometry. The method was so accurate that it was later used to map the New England states and the entire United States.

Both industry and farms in the district played an important role integrating mid-19th through early 20th century immigrants into the Hatfield economy. Irish, Canadian, central and eastern European families established farms and worked in mills together with descendents of families that settled the town. Immigrant owned and established farmsteads have made up an identifiable portion of the district's farms since the early 1900s. Agriculture in the district followed the pattern of Hatfield at large producing record amounts of tobacco and onions in the 20th century, and many of the buildings that are associated with these crops remain in use in the district today.

The district has significance as the childhood and summer home of American artist Elbridge Kingsley, a Romantic landscape painter and engraver active in the 19th century. The district has integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association, and it has local significance.

Contact Period 1500-1620

Native American Settlement Pattern

The native Americans who occupied the area that includes the Mill-Prospect Street District are thought to have been one of five Connecticut River core groups, one that occupied the territory from the Holyoke Range north to Mount Toby and Sugarloaf Mountain. The core group was the Norwottucks, a loose confederation of people among whom were included a smaller group known as the Capawonks. According to the Massachusetts Historical Commission's Historic and Archaeological Resources of the Connecticut Valley of 1984, the Norwottucks and Capawonks moved seasonally in a rather limited area. In the spring and summer they moved inland for hunting and planting of squash and corn. They gathered berries, herbs, plants and nuts, then when winter came moved to the Connecticut River where they lived on their stored foods, supplemented with hunting and fishing.

Transportation Routes

As a result of their semi-permanent pattern of movements, they cleared land in many areas, and established paths and corridors of travel. Among the north-south routes used by the Norwottucks was a pathway from Deerfield south into Hatfield. It skirted west of Great Pond to a fording spot across the Mill River in the area of the Mill-Prospect Street

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Mill-Prospect Street Historic District
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District falls. The path continued south from the Mill River then at Elm Street turned west. This north-south corridor was in existence as early as the late 16th or early 17th century, and a portion of it was to become Prospect Street. Following the general pattern described above, native Americans would have used the area traversed by Prospect Street for camps at the Mill River where fishing was an important part of their activities, and where the falls would have been an active fishing location for shad and salmon during their spring runs.

Plantation Period 1620-1675

Settlement Pattern

Under the governance of William Pynchon beginning in 1636, the English settled Agawam Plantation on the Connecticut River Valley at what was to become Springfield and Agawam. The settlement was begun as a trading post, then due to the fertility of the area it developed into an agricultural community. As the settlement population increased, residents and recent arrivals explored the river valley north of Springfield often traveling to trade with the native Americans but also to find additional land suitable for farming. From about 1656 settlement took hold to the north when the Northampton Planters established Northampton Plantation. They added to it the following year with 157 acres of the meadows lying to the northeast that they bought from the Capawonks for fifty shillings. The Capawonk Meadows in what is now Hatfield is the land lying between the northeast corner of Northampton and the Mill River and include Hatfield's Elm Street Historic District and the Mill-Prospect Street Historic District.

The move north made first by the Northampton Planters from Springfield was followed in three years by the first settlers who came from further south in the valley. English settlers from Hartford and Wethersfield, Connecticut arrived in Hadley in 1659 to buy into the territory that was known as the New Plantations. The following year, urged on by the promise of the fertile and previously cleared land of the river plain, a few of the New Plantation settlers in 1661 pressed on to the west side of the Connecticut River in what was to become Hatfield. Among them was Thomas Meekins who in 1661 built the first gristmill in New Plantation on the north side of the Mill River, known then as the Capawonk River, at the falls and near the site of the Capawonk fording and fishing spot. The settlers voted to give Meekins the mill site and twenty acres of land adjoining it, and according to an article in the Hampshire Gazette, they further voted all to have their grain ground at his mill.

The demand for additional homelots led the New Plantation Proprietors of Hadley to lay out lots on the west side of the Connecticut River in a linear street village plan. To provide adequate common land for these allotments they bought the Capawonk Meadows from the Northampton Planters in 1663. The west side's orderly allotments along Main Street were promptly sold and taken up, and the only building outside that linear plan was Thomas Meekins's mill. Settlers reached the mill by the native American pathway that was to become Prospect Street. Meekins didn't live at his mill site, as many other millers were to do, but had his homelot of eight acres on the west side of Main Street. In 1669 he added a sawmill adjacent to the gristmill on the north side of the Mill River from which he served the New Plantation residents on both east and west sides of the Connecticut River. His mills continued to serve long after Hadley and Hatfield were separately established.

Hatfield separated from Hadley in 1670; its citizens cleared, fenced and farmed their common lands and traded with the Norwottucks for furs, meat and agricultural produce. Relations between the two groups were not adversarial until at the outset of the following period King Philip's War spread to western Massachusetts.

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Colonial Period 1675-1775

Settlement Pattern

When King Philip's War broke out in 1675 the only known building in the Mill-Prospect Street District continued to be that of Meekins's mills on the Mill River. Although they were a small settlement, Hatfield's residents decided that with the support of militias from Springfield they need not flee, but could dig in and protect themselves behind palisades. They could not realistically extend palisades around all the houses of the settlement, however, so they built them around a concentration of houses at the south end of Main Street that included Thomas Meekins's house. To protect the families outside the palisades they fortified or garrisoned two houses to which these other families could flee if necessary. The third garrison they put up was at the only commercial operation they all depended upon, Meekins's mills. In 1675 the town voted not only to build a garrison around the mills but also to post volunteers to guard the site. Fortunately for the settlers the mills were spared during this long conflict, but Thomas Meekins is said to have been killed by native Americans during the war.

Federal Period 1775-1830

Community Development

No buildings in the district remain from this period, but the map of 1794 indicates that Prospect Street had been improved and continued to cross the Mill River at the site of the native American ford and falls whose height was noted during that survey at ten feet. By now there were three houses on Prospect Street between Elm Street on the south and Chestnut Street on the north. Two additional houses appear on what would be the south side of Bridge Street west of Prospect Street, on what was at that time a town road or field access road from School Street into relatively level, open meadow land. The east-west road to Williamsburg, a county road, was in place as today's School and Chestnut Streets. There were no houses on this road west of Prospect Street to Horse Mountain in 1794. Although the map of 1830 does not indicate houses, Wilkie family records indicate that there was at least one farm on Chestnut Street at the site of the William Boyle farm, 45 Chestnut Street, owned at the time by John Trask who appears on the census of 1830 as a cordwainer.

Agriculture and Mill Activities

Traversed by the Mill River, the fertile meadow between Elm and Chestnut Streets was suitable for mowing and tillage, so was the first area along Prospect Street to be settled. North of Chestnut Street however, the 1794 map shows that Prospect Street entered pine plains, land that was rocky upland with acid, loose soil that would have to be cleared, leveled and prepared for agricultural use. Such labor-intensive effort was not to happen until a subsequent period when the pressure for additional farmland would make the effort worthwhile. At this point the area was unimproved, and if at all in use it was possibly for sheep and cattle foraging.

The map of 1794 also shows that the mills had expanded from solely processing grain and lumber to two new activities: extracting oil and processing wool. Linseed oil had been extracted from flaxseed in Hatfield since 1735 when Hatfield resident John Fitch ran a linseed mill further up the Mill River at the border with Whately. By 1794 the Fitch mill had been replaced by a distillery and the Meekins's mills may have taken on the processing of linseed oil. Wool processing was added to the mills's functions as Hatfield's prospering farmers after the Revolutionary War increased the number of sheep

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they kept and required a fulling mill to shrink and thicken their freshly woven wool. Clearly the mills were Hatfield's agriculture-support center during this period when farming was becoming increasingly productive.

Early Industrial Period 1830-1870

Mapping of Massachusetts

Hatfield at the beginning of the Early Industrial Period played an important role in state history. In 1830 Massachusetts Governor John Davis appointed a surveyor from Rhode Island, Col. James Stevens, to begin mapping the state, assisted by surveyor Simeon Borden. Stevens and Borden were to establish a baseline, or a mapping benchmark, from which to measure and record the state and its major landmarks. They began their work in the Connecticut River Valley where level land surface would facilitate setting up the baseline. Stevens succeeded in getting the project launched, and Borden laid out the baseline between Hatfield at 30 Bridge Road (MHC#903) and South Deerfield in 1831. Stevens then resigned from his appointed position in 1834 and Simeon Borden (1798-1856) was promoted to complete the work. From the baseline he added a third point on Mt. Toby, and from this marked triangle, projected a network of triangles across the state using as a unit of measurement a pair of 50' length rods made of brass and steel. From his measurements Borden completed a set of maps of the state in 1844. In 1887 the accomplishment was summarized in *Railroad and Engineering Journal*, "It is believed that in no country was the first trigonometric geodetic work so successfully performed as was this, America's first contribution." The Hatfield and South Deerfield points of the baseline were lost to public record over time until in 1973 the marker in Hatfield was re-discovered by Arvo Solander of South Hadley and USGS cartographer Richard Hanson of New York, and the significance of the marker/object was brought once again to public attention. The Borden Baseline has been made a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark.

Community Development

The Mill-Prospect Street District in the Early Industrial Period began to expand gradually. By 1830 a new town road, now called Bridge Street, was in place leading from the mills west across Horse Mountain to Williamsburg. More industry was added with a blacksmith shop, a wheel shop, and a button factory that was later supplanted by a pistol factory. Commerce arrived in the form of a general store that was built to serve the new farms and larger number of residents. The first few decades of the era saw many residents leave Hatfield to go west, but their numbers after 1850 were more than offset by Irish and French Canadian immigration to town. Many of these new residents had come to work on construction of the railroad from Northampton to Greenfield through Hatfield and stayed, once construction had been completed in 1846.

Industry and Commerce

Moses and Rachel Kingsley of Hatfield were among the large number of people from the Connecticut River Valley who migrated west in the second third of the 19th century. Most went in search of better and more plentiful farmland, as tillable and pastureland was divided among succeeding generations and could no longer easily support an increasing population for raising sheep and cattle. Moving west seems also to have taken on the allure of adventure for young people. We do not know the reasons for which the Kingsleys left with their first child, Elbridge, for Carthage, Ohio in 1842; but Moses was 27 years of age and Rachel only 15, and they stayed only six months. When they returned to Hatfield they settled in a house on the site of 2 Prospect Street on the Mill River and Moses set up a blacksmith shop (now gone) to supplement his farming. He was later to serve in the Civil War as a member of Co. K. 52nd Regiment, M.V.M.

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Shortly after Kingsley established his blacksmith shop, Harvey Moore, a west Whately resident, ca. 1850, bought the old Meekins's mills and tore them down. He replaced them with a gristmill on the south side of the river and a sawmill on the north side. It was probably close to this time that he built the Moore-Porter-Kiley House, 11 Prospect Court, ca. 1850 (Hat.224) (Photograph No. 1) to be near his business, a practice common at the time. Within ten years, according to the atlas of 1860, Levi Moore had taken over the saw and gristmills from Harvey Moore. During Levi Moore's ownership, or shortly afterwards, the sawmill on the north side was altered to produce vegetable ivory buttons.

The section of Prospect Street near Moore's mills also attracted a second blacksmith's shop. It was located in the triangle of land that is now bounded by School Street and Bridge Street. On the atlas of 1860 the blacksmith shop is not identified by owner, but further north on the street is a house owned by Chapman, and David Chapman appears in the censuses of 1830 and again in 1855 listed as a blacksmith. By 1873 a blacksmith shop is located across the street from the triangle at 81 School Street, ca. 1860 (Hat. 186) (Photograph No. 3) and was owned by John Wilkie. Wilkie was a descendent of Henry Wilkie the Hessian soldier who settled in Hatfield after the Revolutionary War, and son of farmers Henry and Sybil. In 1855 John had been listed in the Massachusetts census as a wheelwright but living with his parents. Although there are several Wilkie-owned buildings shown on the map of 1860, the most probable homestead of Henry and Sybil in 1855 is the Wilkie house (now gone) on Prospect Street at Wilkie's grove. The Wilkie, Frary and Chapman households are listed in the same sequence in the 1855 Massachusetts census as they appear on the atlas of 1860.

A carpenter's shop had been established in the district by 1860 on the site of 72 School Street, now the Klocko Store, ca. 1930 (Hat.204). A portion of the shop may be incorporated in the store.

Outside the Mill-Prospect Street district, farming dominated. From mid-century the Fitch brothers, George and John, Elm Street farmers, were setting out to grow tobacco. In the early to mid-1860s they also took up lumbering to maintain cash flow that was traditionally slow for farmers during the winter months. The usual practice among farmers was to do cottage industry work during the winter such as broom making or tobacco sorting, repair their equipment, and live carefully, if not frugally, on their summer earnings and the income they could garner from the cottage industry. The Fitches's lumbering solution to increase their income during the winter months was not unique to them, but it was probably conducted at a larger scale than that of most other farmers. In what was to become characteristic of their entrepreneurial zeal, when they did not get a discount for volume from a local sawyer (perhaps Levi Moore), they bought their own sawmill. When it proved successful, they added a second mill within a few years. The Moore gristmill on the south side of the river, which they converted or added to as a sawmill between 1860 and 1873, was one of these two mills. Between their two mills, the Fitches could not only saw their lumber for sale, but they could also produce the packing boxes they would have needed for their tobacco and, more important, the lumber for the many speculation and rental houses they were to build in Hatfield for newly-arriving immigrant laborers and for small farmers.

Not contented with agriculture, light industry and construction, the Fitch brothers also went on to build a general store at 28 Prospect Street, ca. 1860 (Hat. 181) (Photograph No. 11) – by 1873 it became the home of E. Curtis [probably Edward Curtis who appears on the 1870 census with his wife Eleanor as broom manufacturers with an output of 30,000 brooms a year] and by 1909 was rented to tenants. The brothers then set up the Crescent Pistol Company across the river from their sawmill, in Moore's sawmill/button factory, with a Hatfield partner Jonathan Porter.

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Agriculture

As was noted above, immigrants mainly from Ireland and Canada began to arrive in town after the first decade of the period. Agriculture was the biggest draw to immigrants, and census records trace for many a progression from farm laborers to farm owners over the next several decades. Agriculture itself changed significantly as an increasing labor market coincided with the development of the region's first major cash crops, broom corn and tobacco. With the introduction of cash crops at this scale, farming completed a shift begun in the Federal period from a mixed agriculture in which farmers were highly interdependent for services and products, to one in which a farmer was able to purchase services with accumulated capital from his cash crops. Mixed agriculture as a basis for farming remained paramount however, and the raising of broom corn and tobacco was always supplementary. Besides cash crops, farmers were expanding their mix of livestock herds and increased their sheep herds that included the popular merino sheep. Increasingly, land that had needed a larger investment of time and labor to become fruitful, such as the pine plains north of Chestnut Street, was now becoming attractive, particularly to Irish and Canadian immigrants, and by 1860 two new farms appear at the edges of this land. One of those farms appears to be the McHugh-Boyle House, 114 Prospect Street, ca. 1860.

A benefit broom corn and tobacco brought farmers was their potential for winter work as broom making, tobacco sorting, and packing could be done in the slower months. Two farmers in the district who sought to sustain their earnings during winter months with industry were Lucius Curtis and wife Maria Frary Curtis at 24 Prospect Street, ca. 1850 (MHC#180). The Curtises ran a broom-making business from their home during the 1850s and would have employed as broom tiers Irish and Canadian immigrants who were particularly skilled at this work and were settling in Hatfield at the time. The Massachusetts State Census for 1855 indicates that the Curtises had two boarders living with them, but other farmers boarded as many as ten men from Ireland, Canada and occasionally from Germany who were listed as "broom tyers" or "brush tyers", some of whom would have worked for the Curtises.

The Massachusetts State census clearly shows that while Lucius Curtis may have listed his occupation as broom maker, and his neighbor (house now gone) Stephen Curtis as machinist, they, together with their wives Maria and Mary, were also farmers, as were the vast majority of residents of the Mill-Prospect Street District. This pattern included Henry and Sybil Wilkie, and their sons Charles and John with their mixed occupation household; Moses Kingsley and his wife Rachel who combined farming with black smithing. And the number of farms increased. A new farm appeared by 1860 on Prospect Street owned by Mrs. Billings on the site of 9 Prospect Street (now gone). Three others appeared (now gone) on Prospect Street north of the river. In 1861, the Field-Hubbard-Bokina House, 3 Prospect Street, (MHC#231) (Photograph No. 2) was constructed by Lemuel Field, farmer who moved to Hatfield from Whately.

What is interesting is that with new gains in capital from tobacco and broom corn, farmers could finance large projects. Field financed purchase and construction of his new farm with loans from two Hatfield sources: the Fitch Brothers and the Smith Charities. The Fitch brothers were the town's by-now-familiar entrepreneurs, and the Smith Charities were endowed by Oliver Smith as a charitable Hatfield institution that made loans and granted scholarships to Hatfield residents. Only four families have owned the Field-Hubbard-Bokina farm in its long history, and this historical narrative will follow it as a representative example of Mill-Prospect Street District's agricultural history.

Architecture

There are few houses remaining from this period in the district, however, it is possible to state that they do not depart from the patterns found throughout Hatfield at the time, being substantial in construction and stylistically up-to-date, if not high

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style in design. The Moore-Porter-Kiley House, 11 Prospect Court, pre-1860 (MHC#224) (Photograph No. 1) is the only Greek Revival style building in the district, and the intentions of its builder to reflect prosperity in the large and well-designed house may derive from its association with the nearby Moore mills. Facing north across the Mill River towards the newly reconstructed mills, the house was part of an ensemble that was meant to appear economically confident.

A similar confidence is found at the Field-Hubbard-Bokina House, 3 Prospect Street, 1861 (MHC#231) (Photograph No. 2). Here the Italianate style was in full bloom and is still visible to us today due to the careful maintenance the property has received. Set on a rise that gives them prominence on the street, the house and its outbuildings exemplify the district's agricultural strength. The Lucius and Maria Curtis House, 24 Prospect Street, ca. 1850, (MHC#180) shares Italianate style and level of workmanship with the Bokina House. Built at a time when Prospect Street was perceptibly growing and filling in, the Curtis house is set close to the street, as were its contemporaries, consciously to take part in a more urban-like setting. Close to the street as well, but more modest in scale and design are the Seth Kingsley House, 2 Prospect Street, pre-1860 (MHC#176), the Anthony Allair, Jr. House, 10 Bridge Street, ca. 1870 (MHC#300) and the John Wilkie Shop, 81 School Street, ca. 1860 (MHC#186) (Photograph No. 3). All three are 1½ story, vernacular houses that were certainly more detailed at the time of construction, but had more limited budgets and pragmatic objectives.

LATE INDUSTRIAL PERIOD 1870-1915

Community Development

During the Late Industrial Period, industry in the Mill-Prospect Street district flourished, new housing was constructed for industry workers and for central and eastern European immigrants who were arriving in large numbers to work on farms and in the district's manufacturing businesses. By the end of the period, many of those who had boarded in local farmhouses or boarding houses had moved to rentals or in some cases, to farms of their own. Many of them settled on Prospect Street as land on Prospect north of Chestnut Street was sold and improved for farming, although it remained a dirt road to 1913. Raymond Avenue was laid out by 1873, although there were no houses yet built on it.

Despite the growth of manufacturing and availability of labor, residents of Mill-Prospect Street district often continued to maintain their mixed agriculture and business activities. Those who concentrated on farming did so with a similar approach, balancing their fields between raising a few cash crops with hay and corn for their livestock. Growth and the desire for higher quality public utilities in the rest of Hatfield had an effect on the Mill-Prospect Street district when a drinking water reservoir, 1895 was constructed to the rear or east of 94 Prospect Street. Wooden water pipes, now replaced by iron, carried water underground from the reservoir down hill to houses on Main Street.

Industry and Commerce

Representative of the growth of light industry that characterizes the district at this period is the blacksmith business that had been operated by Moses Kingsley. Around 1875 Rachel and Moses Kingsley's son Seth who was now 20 began to take over the business and further to develop the site. The low head on the Mill River at their property was just right for a machine mill and it was about 1875 that a dam first appears on an atlas at this site. Seth Kingsley developed the blacksmith trade into a machine shop, complete with lathes, where he used waterpower from the Mill River to build and repair agricultural equipment. Typical of commercial/industrial entrepreneurs of the time, Kingsley further diversified his business and added a cider mill and livery barn to the property and became Hatfield's sheriff. As part of the business

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expansion perhaps, the family moved their house to the foot of the hill and made it into an addition to the blacksmith shop; Seth Kingsley then built a new house on the site of the earlier house at 2 Prospect Street, ca. 1875, (MHC#176).

Another small business that appeared in the district in the 1870s was a livery stable (now gone) owned by B. Shumway just west of the Moore-Porter-Kiley House at 11 Prospect Court.

Anthony Allair, Junior and his wife Adel, who came from Switzerland, lived at 10 Bridge Street, ca. 1870, (MHC#300) with four children. They owned a brick yard in the Mill-Prospect Street district on land north of the Shattuck Gun Shop and east of Wilkie's blacksmith shop at 81 School Street. Allair's bricks would have been used for many of the new house foundations that were prevalent in Hatfield from the 1870s.

While Seth Kingsley's machine shop was small scale and agriculture based, the pistol manufacturing business developed to become a full-scale industry. The Fitch brothers left the business early on, but in 1873-74 Jonathan Porter was carrying on with new partners Edward Prescott and Henry S. Porter, a Hatfield farmer who lived on Elm Street. Reflecting perhaps the largest investor in the reshaped company, it was renamed the Prescott Firearms Company, and the three partners bought the old Moore sawmill property on the north side of the river for their business. The specific arrangements of the partnership are not clear, but Henry S. Porter who lived on Elm Street is identified as the owner of the residences associated with the mill. He bought the Moore-Porter-Kiley House, 11 Prospect Court, pre-1860, (MHC#224) (Photograph No. 1) and also owned the triangle of land formed at the intersection of Bridge, School and Prospect Streets formerly occupied by a blacksmith shop. By 1873 the Company had laid out Porter Avenue and built on it the first of the workers's houses, the Henry S. Porter-Porter Machine Shop House at 14-14A Porter Avenue, ca. 1870. Dating not long after 1873 is the Porter Machine Shop House at 6 Porter Avenue, after 1873 (Photograph No. 4).

The apparent success of the pistol business made it attractive to other manufacturers and in February of 1877 Andrew Hyde and Maj. Charles Spencer Shattuck bought it and moved their Springfield pistol manufacturing business to Hatfield to go into partnership with Mrs. Mary D. Porter. Mary Porter left the business the following year. As the business grew additional housing was constructed on Porter Avenue.

The business ownership changed for the fifth time in 1880 when Charles Shattuck bought out Andrew Hyde and ran it alone, making revolvers at first but adding single-barreled, breech-loading shotguns soon after. The Shattuck firearms business rented its space from Jonathan E. Porter but when the old Moore mill of ca. 1850 burned on January 29th in 1881, Shattuck bought the property and half the water rights from Jonathan and immediately rebuilt at a larger scale with space to rent, the Shattuck Gun and Machine Shop, 87 School Street, 1881 (MHC#14). His brother Deforest E. Shattuck became the factory foreman. The company was very successful. Andrew Fyrberg, a noted arms designer, assigned one of his patents to Maj. Shattuck, which was a factor in Shattuck Gun Company's success. Then from 1897 to 1902 an employee, Oscar F. Mossberg, also a firearms designer, designed the "Unique" a trigger-less pistol that fired when it was squeezed. Mossberg sold his patent rights in 1909 to Shattuck who manufactured the Unique until 1915. In addition to the Unique, Shattuck produced revolvers; four-barreled palm pistols; single-barrel, hammer-less shotguns of tip-up pattern; and single barrel, tip-up style shotguns. Between 1909 and 1915 the firearms business declined; shotguns were discontinued in 1909, and only a small number of Unique pistols was produced. Instead, the company shifted to their machine shop capabilities, manufacturing automatic screw machine products, principally spark plugs, under the name Bay State Screw Company. In 1915, the company was called the Hampshire Manufacturing Company. Their business was still to manufacture spark plugs, however, all manufacturing was discontinued within a year, and the company closed.

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After the fire of 1881, one of Shattuck's first tenants in the new building was Jonathan E. Porter who rented space in the upstairs of the new building where he set up a machine shop for manufacturing lathes in 1882. Within four years Porter's business grew to the point that he needed his own space, so with a new partner Lewis Warner of Northampton, he built the Porter-McLeod Machine Shop, 10 Prospect Court, 1886 (Hat.224) on the south side of the river on the site of Fitches former lumber mill. From 1886 to 1892 he and Warner were in business together, then Warner left and Hugh McLeod joined Porter making engine lathes under the name of Porter-McLeod Machine Company. The connection between the two business partners was strengthened when Helen Porter, daughter of Jonathan, married Hugh McLeod. McLeod was born in Canada of Scotch descent and his arrival in Hatfield coincided with important changes in its population that contributed to growth of the business.

It was during the Late Industrial Period that the character of Prospect Street changed from a sparsely populated farming area with two mills served by a limited number of town to a highly active and more concentrated manufacturing and farming area. Fueling the change was the arrival of large numbers of central and eastern European immigrants to Hatfield. While many worked as farm laborers to get started, others found skilled work at Porter-McLeod Machine Shop and the Shattuck Gun Shop. Under McLeod's particularly accomplished manufacturing skills and with a larger labor force available, Porter-McLeod became an important factor in Hatfield's economy.

Circa 1900-1910 Hugh McLeod expanded the business adding tooling machines to produce more lathes. To increase power generation in 1917 a second garage-type building was added to house an in-stream turbine. The new turbine house replaced the Moore gristmill-Fitch sawmill building that had been on the site and was being operated by H. D. Smith as a gristmill as late as 1915.

Travel along Prospect Street across the Mill River was improved by a new bridge in 1891, the Mill River bridge, (Hat.902). It replaced a wooden bridge of unknown construction date that had been supported by wooden rails resting on a stone foundation in the center of the river.

Agriculture

The Massachusetts Census of 1875 provides a glimpse into Hatfield's, and by extension the Mill-Prospect Street district's, agriculture at the beginning of this period. Through its list of agricultural products and their value, the census shows the town to have had a considerable strength in dairy and livestock products, with beef (valued at \$10,266), chickens (\$351), eggs (\$2,824), milk (\$33,375), pork (\$13,473), and mutton (\$7,300) sold in large quantities. Broom corn that had declined considerably (\$1,248) and Indian corn (\$18,390) continued to be sold but all these products are dwarfed by tobacco sales with a value of \$155,248. While Hadley mystifyingly lists market garden crops such as mangoes or minor products like leeches, teasels, pelts and hops, Hatfield's market garden crops were somewhat more modest but strong. They included apples, asparagus, onions, beets cabbage, carrots, Irish potatoes and more, indicating the care that farmers were taking to maintain a healthy cross-section of products to protect themselves against lean years and to extend their profitability. They maintained a balance between market garden crops and cash crops through the period, but 1910 heavily weighted the balance towards tobacco and onions.

Among the district farmers who grew tobacco in the district were Jack and Elizabeth Kiley who lived in the Moore-Porter-Kiley House, 11 Prospect Court, pre-1860, (MHC#224) (Photograph No. 1) and had a tobacco shop adjacent to the house (now gone). The Wilkies at 45 Chestnut Street, ca. 1900 (MHC#329) were farming and raising tobacco at sufficient scale to require five tobacco barns. Charles and Julia Hubbard farmed and raised tobacco at the Field-Hubbard-Bokina House,

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3 Prospect Street, 1861 (MHC#231) (Photograph No. 2) and a tobacco barn remains on the property today. Typical of farm owners of the time, the Hubbards employed a Polish immigrant Rosie Waskiewicz to help with the housework, and she lived on the farm. Julia, a widow after 1907, kept the farm until she sold it in 1916 to Edward Breor. A few new farms began to appear on Prospect Street and Chestnut Street at the beginning of the period. One of the first of these was the McHugh-Boyle House, 114 Prospect Street, ca. 1873. Following the McHugh-Boyles were the farms at 78 Chestnut Street, ca. 1880 (MHC#337), 64 Chestnut Street, ca. 1890 (MHC#333), the Martin Wilkes House, 80 Prospect Street, ca. 1890 (MHC#286) and the farm at 70 Chestnut Street, ca. 1890 (MHC#334).

After 1900 the pace of new farm establishment picked up as new farms on Prospect Street north of Chestnut Street in the former pine plains were cleared and large properties on Chestnut Street were divided for new, smaller farmsteads. Most of the new farms grew principally tobacco and onions but they also raised livestock and garden crops. These farms were by and large built 1900-1930 by Polish and Irish immigrants many of whom had worked on the larger farms as laborers. Representative of these farms on Prospect Street are those at 99 Prospect Street, ca. 1910; 101 Prospect Street, ca. 1930; 103 Prospect Street, 1922; 105 Prospect Street, ca. 1900; and 107 Prospect Street, ca. 1920. Alexander and Josephine Donnis, Donnis-Cutter House, 131 Prospect Street, 1913 (MHC#212) were part of this movement and the Michael W. Boyle Onion Warehouse, 95 Prospect Street, ca. 1910 represents the booming cultivation of onions that was taking place.

Architecture

The new farmsteads mainly took two forms. They were 2 ½ story, front-gabled houses that were often gable-and-wing in plan like the Stanley Ziezulewski House, 64 Prospect Street, ca. 1910 (MHC#221); the Ricka and John Wenzel House, 113 Prospect Street, ca. 1910; the John Pelis house at 68 Prospect Street, ca. 1900 (MHC#219); and the Agnes and William Murphy House, 27 Prospect Street, ca. 1900 (MHC#225). They were also 1½ story, front-gabled houses that could have rear ells or side wings. At 105 Prospect Street, ca. 1900 (MHC#213) and the house at 99 Prospect Street, ca. 1910 (MHC#215) are good examples of this popular form. What further characterizes the architecture of the farmsteads is its lack of stylistic detail and simplified construction. In an effort to be economical eaves are thin, there are no returns, the scale of the houses is diminished, and there is relatively little ornament. What they did have in plentiful number was tobacco barns and the five barns north of the Boyle Farm at 114 Prospect Street are representative of their presence in the district in the first half of the 20th century.

In at least one case the farmhouse was removed and replaced by a more up-to-date version. This is the James Mullins House, 50 Chestnut Street, ca. 1932 (MHC#331). James Mullins moved an existing house off the site of 50 Chestnut Street and replaced it in 1932 with this house.

The number of industrial workers and farm laborers who worked in the Mill-Prospect Street district was sufficient to warrant additional workers's housing. The Fitch Brothers had begun building small rental houses on Elm Street for laborers and immigrant farmers in the 1860s and they continued to do so in the Mill-Prospect Street area. They owned a considerable amount of land at the eastern end of Chestnut Street and here they built what seems to be their characteristic house type: 1½ story, front-gabled houses that are generally three bays wide and two to three bays deep. Two houses that fit that description are found at 63 Chestnut Street, ca. 1890 (MHC#327) and 70 Chestnut Street, ca. 1890 (MHC#334) Seth Kingsley joined the housing trend early building a house for his machine shop employees at 10 Prospect Street, ca. 1880 (MHC#178). A two-family house at 6-6A Bridge Street, ca. 1910 (MHC#299) was also constructed. One of the largest building efforts was made by the owners of the Porter-McLeod Company who added three more houses to Porter Avenue for their workers, workers' families, and numerous boarders: 4, (Photograph No. 6) 5 and 10 Porter Avenue, ca. 1900.

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But the need for housing by 1900 went beyond what the Porter-McLeod Company housing accommodated, so Alexander Bokina who later owned the Field-Hubbard-Bokina Farm, 3 Prospect Street, 1861 (MHC#231) built the Polish Club at 79 School Street, ca. 1915 (MHC#187) (Photograph No. 8) a tenement for immigrants, many but not all of whom worked in the nearby mills and large farms. They came to Hatfield mostly as singles and lived with friends, relatives or with unrelated families "on board". The Polish Club acted as an apartment block and social center. It offered eight family units and on the first floor was a meeting room with a bar where monthly meetings were held by 150 members of St. Michael's Society and Polish National Alliance. The organization functioned as a Polish social group but also provided support for people in the community who got sick or had other difficulties. The Polish club is still in operation today as St. Casimir's Society & PNE and now there are five rental apartments for families. John Bitner, farmer and house carpenter of Hatfield was the actual contractor who built the Polish Club. He was active in Hatfield in the first decades of the 20th century constructing bungalows on Elm and Chestnut Streets as well.

Two new, brick single-family houses were built in the district after 1900. The James Mullins House, 9 Prospect Street, ca. 1901 (MHC#230) and the Rogaleski House, 1 Prospect Court, ca. 1910. James Mullins was listed in the 1910 census as a farmer.

Re-used buildings also came into service in the district as housing. When Hatfield's 1895 gas house, 12 Prospect Street (MHC#179) became surplus, the thrifty Hatfield Gas Company moved it in 1909 from Hatfield Center to Prospect Street and converted it to a residence. The gas house had been built to provide lighting initially for the Congregational Church on Main Street, and then it was enlarged to serve homes and shops and to illuminate streetlights.

To capitalize on the new residential area, two stores were built in the district. The larger was a general store built as a house on the site of 2 Prospect Court, ca. 1880, according to local historian Luther Wells. Ryan family genealogy indicates that the frame store was purchased by Irish immigrant farmers Matthew J. Ryan and Thomas W. Ryan in the 1880s. The frame store burned down ca. 1915 and was rebuilt in brick, Ryans's Store, 2 Prospect Court, ca. 1915 (Hat.183) (Photograph No. 9).

The second store, a combination residential and commercial brick building 41 Prospect Street, ca. 1890 was constructed on what is now School Street. It was originally one story in height and was divided into a dwelling and grocery story.

Seth Kingsley was also responsible for building the Lydia and Herbert Smith House, 6 Prospect Street, ca. 1900 (MHC#177) for his daughter Lydia, her husband and their four children. The Smiths were milk dealers and owned an agricultural supplies business that may have been in a general store noted as being at 2 Prospect Street. They advertised in the directory of 1918 that they sold farm tools, ice, coal, fertilizer, animal food, and seeds, and ran a grist mill, presumably Seth Kingsley's operation, whose buildings are now gone at the dam on Prospect Street. The Smiths were also farmers with six acres of tobacco.

Art

While Seth Kingsley was learning the blacksmith trade, his older brother Elbridge Kingsley, (1842-1918) was going to Hopkins Academy in Hadley. When he was sixteen he left school to work at the Hampshire Gazette in Northampton. In Elbridge, the talent was artistic rather than mechanical and his parents arranged for him to get some instruction from an itinerant artist passing through the Connecticut River Valley. When there was no one available to teach him, Elbridge went to Amherst College where he sketched from plaster models of classical sculpture at the college. Finally, he was able

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to go to Cooper Union in New York where he studied the history of art and took technical courses. At Cooper Union he learned engraving and developed his abilities as a landscape artist beginning with wood carved reproductions of the French Barbizon School of landscape artists.

Kingsley moved back to the region in 1871 and he worked with two partners establishing a printing and engraving business in Northampton. When he had an opportunity to work exclusively at his art, Kingsley returned to New York where he had an appreciative public and was published in national magazines such as Harper's. But during the summers he and his wife returned to the Connecticut River Valley, and he (or Seth) built a horse-drawn studio on wheels that the couple took into the fields and woods in gypsy fashion. They sought out picturesque landscapes throughout Hampshire County, but many of Elbridge's engravings and wood block prints made during these summers can be identified from Hatfield, Hadley and Northampton. Recognition for his work went beyond local and national acclaim and Kingsley won a gold medal at the 1889 Paris Exposition. The Hatfield Historical Museum has original prints from his plates.

Early Modern Period 1915-1940

Community Development

The early modern period in the Mill-Prospect Street District saw drastic changes in its mills and on its farms. The population grew, and land on Chestnut Street was divided for new homes; lots along Prospect Street were divided and developed; even short Raymond Avenue got several new houses. The uses of the mills shifted to adapt to a changing economy; a store burned down; several tobacco shops, many tobacco barns, and a garage repair shop were built. Two floods and a hurricane disrupted the town; a Depression put some out of business and affected all. Despite their difficulties, the district's residents also entertained themselves. During the 1930s and 1940s a wooden dance floor was put down and people came to Wilkie's Grove, on Prospect Street for community polka dances and picnics. The wooden dance floor is still in Henry Bokina's barn, 3 Prospect Street.

Thomas and Matthew Ryan's store, built during this period as a general store, sold food, clothing, and hardware. On the first floor was the store; the basement was used for storage and the second floor was furnished as an apartment. Ryans's store made deliveries by horse drawn wagon, then advanced to a Model T truck. Employees in the 1920s were mainly family members: cousin Jim Lyons who ran the delivery service and was principal assistant, cousin Joe Ryan and cousin Joe Smith, sons Tom and Robert Ryan. Neighborhood children came to the store for candy during the day and it was a meeting place for neighborhood men most nights. The first floor was outfitted with brass spittoons to accommodate a popular tobacco habit. During the Depression the store was put out of business when customers could not afford to pay their bills, and chain store competition was too great. Thomas Ryan went to work for the Whalen Tobacco Shop on Elm Street and William H. Burke of Main Street converted the store to a bar.

Agriculture

In 1924 the Alexander and Valerie Bokina bought the Field-Hubbard-Bokina farm, 3 Prospect Street, 1861 (MHC# 231) (Photograph No. 2) from Edward Breor. Alexander and Valerie Bokina are representative of the district's immigrants. Born in 1888 in Poland, Alexander emigrated to stay with a relative, Mike Bokina, in Northampton when he was eighteen in 1906. One of his first jobs was with Patrick Boyle at Boyle's tobacco sorting shop on Maple Street in Hatfield (now gone). Not long after getting the job, he moved to Hatfield and boarded with Joseph and Stella Goclowski working as a farm

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laborer and going two years to night school in town, at the end of which he was able to speak English quite well. Valerie Bokina came from Poland at the age of 17 and following an equally strong immigrant pattern of self-support: she worked at housekeeping for several Hatfield farm families. The two were married in 1912. Alexander was known as a rugged, hard-working man and through the couple's joint efforts they were able to buy some land from Patrick Boyle a few years after their marriage to begin farming for themselves.

During the eight years Breor had owned the farm he had added the corn crib, the stable/pig pen and perhaps the tobacco barn. Alexander Bokina in 1928 added an onion storage barn. To regulate the temperature, keeping the crop cool in the warm months, he insulated it with sawdust and wood shavings then stored 50 lb. bags of onions on triple tiers of shelves. A wood stove in the building kept the onions from freezing in the winter, as Bokina kept them until Spring in an effort to sell them when the market price was higher. This was a concept that had been begun in Sunderland but was not highly successful for onion farmers. Bokina never made money on his stored onion crop and each Spring ended up dumping them on his fields. He also grew tobacco to stabilize his income, hanging it in the same barn to cure. In the 1930s he got \$3.75 per 1000 lbs. of onions and labor was \$1-\$2/day. Tobacco at its best was 6 cents/lb.

The Bokinas had four children Carl, Ted, Henry and Helen. Carl was killed when his plane crashed in England during World War II; Helen was a Smith College graduate and a WAVE during the war. After the war she worked in business outside Hatfield; Henry, now in his eighties, was in the Army and continues to work the farm.

For a few years after Edward Breor sold the farm, he was an agent for the Rossin & Sons, leaf packer company. Then he built the Breor-Hatfield Tobacco Company Shop at 17-19 Prospect Street, ca. 1930 (MHC# 228) (Photograph No. 10). Breor employed up to 100 people during the winter sweating, stripping, sorting, and packing the crop. During the Depression tobacco shops like the Breor-Hatfield Tobacco Company were some of the only places people could find work. They came not only from Hatfield, but from surrounding towns as well to earn \$2.50/day.

The Mill-Prospect Street district had numerous other tobacco shops during the 1920s, 30s and early 40s. Michael and Annie Boyle had two operations. The first, a relatively small shop, was at 96 Prospect Street in a tobacco barn and sorting shed (now gone) behind the house at this location. The second Boyle shop was on Bridge Street. At this time all the land off Prospect and Bridge Streets was in tobacco, and Michael Boyle and his wife Annie who lived on Bridge Street had a tobacco warehouse and sweating shop and two tobacco barns there. After a 1924 a fire destroyed their home and business, the Boyles rebuilt on the same site, Annie and Michael Boyle House, 5 Bridge Street, 1925, (MHC#297); a new tobacco warehouse and sweating shop (with a sweating capacity of 2,000 cases) and a new water tower, 7 Bridge Street, 1925. Daniel Sheehan, in 1920 a single parent of five children, had a tobacco shop, at 85 Prospect Street, ca. 1920 (shop now gone); as did William Boyle, at 45 Chestnut Street, ca. 1900; James Mullins at 50 Chestnut Street, 1932 (MHC#331) (shop now gone); and James Nolan, 69 Chestnut Street, ca. 1910 (Photograph No.7). John (Jack) and Elizabeth Kiley, Moore-Porter-Kiley House, 11 Prospect Court, ca. 1850 (MHC#234) (Photograph No. 1) continued to grow 18 acres of tobacco and act as tobacco dealers with a large warehouse and shorting shop behind the house, but now the tobacco was collected for A. Cohn & Company, one of the larger tobacco companies that came into Hatfield and changed the distribution system. Rather than working for themselves and being at the mercy of the market for prices, many farmers worked for the large companies at contracted prices. All were tobacco growers as well as packers. Tobacco growers on Chestnut Street included at 64 Chestnut Street, Elizabeth and Joseph Schepp, ca. 1900 (Hat.333) here two tobacco barns were necessary to accommodate the crop. The Antoine Wickles House has one tobacco barn remaining at 70 Chestnut Street, 1908, the house at 71 Chestnut Street with three barns and the Peter Balise House, ca. 1880, (MHC#337) at 78 Chestnut Street with one barn, all demonstrate the importance of the crop to Chestnut Street farmers.

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Michael Boyle was also treasurer of the Hatfield Onion Storage Company whose offices (now gone) were located outside the district on Bridge Street in West Hatfield. One of his onion warehouses is still located at 95 Prospect Street, ca. 1920.

Dairy and livestock farms in Hatfield were numerous in Hatfield through the period, and representing their strength is the conversion of a business in the district from manufacturing to agriculture. In 1921 Dan Riley, a Whately resident, bought the Shattuck Gun shop building and converted it to a water-powered gristmill. He had to reconfigure the line shafting, belting and machinery on the first and second floors of the mill and did the conversion work on a part-time basis. So the first grain wasn't ground until 1932, but once begun, Riley operated the gristmill from 1932 to 1965. The mill's water operated a corn sheller, a corn cracker, a cob grinder, an attrition grinder made up of a series of revolving knives rather than the traditional grinding stones, a grater and a conveyor that moved the product to sacks for bagging.

The process converted hard grain - corn, oats and wheat - into feed for dairy cows, milk stock, poultry and horses. At first people brought in their own grain to be ground for livestock and poultry, but then it was more profitable for them to raise onions, asparagus, potatoes and tobacco on their land, so Riley began importing grain from the mid-western states. Riley innovated several devices for the mill. He set up a vacuum tube to suction grain bags clean, and a magnet that collected bits of metal that often got into the grain before milling. Riley always closed the mill on St. Patrick's Day and one or more days each spring when runoffs backed up the river. Employees were Ralph T. Pickett, Marshall Pease who lived at 84 Prospect Street, ca. 1920 (MHC# 210) and William J. Betsold. According to the *Daily Hampshire Gazette*, Wednesday, March 23, 1955, Riley's mill had been the only water-powered mill in Hampshire County from 1932.

The district's other mill set a precedent as well: from 1928-1944 Helen McLeod, mother of four, ran the Porter-McLeod business as president and owner. In 1931 she introduced the first automatic machine for polishing knife blades, which eliminated slow hand polishing. Helen also expanded the company's capacity in the mid-1930s by purchasing a machine company whose cold sawing machines were redesigned and used by Porter-McLeod into the 1950s.

The 1918 *Hampshire County Suburban Directory* has listings for Hatfield that give us a glimpse into the mill district and its residents in the first quarter of the 20th century. On Porter Avenue were mainly workers in the machine shops who were renting. Among them were Benjamin Graves and his wife Louisa. They owned a house on Porter Avenue and he worked at Porter-McLeod, as did Fred Graves who boarded. Porter-McLeod shop superintendent Frank Hieden and Elizabeth Hieden lived on Porter Avenue in company housing as did Julia Kociela, Frank Zazenski, and Henry Wajdela, all Porter employees. Those who lived in the housing but worked elsewhere were Matilda and Charles Winter, a painter, and Alexander Walpuk who boarded on Porter Avenue and worked as a farmhand. The significance of Hatfield's skilled immigrants to its mills is suggested in just this one year's listing.

Many immigrants continued to make a transition by living in boarding houses. One of those boarding houses was Hendrica and Raymond Rogaleski House, 1 Prospect Court, ca. 1910. In 1920 the Rogaleskis had a household of four children between the ages of 2 and 7, and six boarders from Poland.

Prospect Street's residents sorted out as merchants, farmers, and laborers at the two mills or at the tobacco shops. Anthony Penkoski, 15 Prospect Street, ca. 1905 (MHC#229) was working as a laborer in 1918. William Ziuelewicz and his wife Zuzanda were farming. Gabriel and Minnie Toczko, immigrants from Poland, were running a grocery store at 71 School Street, ca. 1918 (MHC#204) and they lived at Toczko-Jielenski House, 66 Prospect Street, 1905 (MHC# 219) with six children and five boarders. Gabriel had been working as a laborer in an auto shop as early as 1910. Frank Sweatland and his wife Molly lived on Prospect and he was superintendent at J. W. Kiley's Prospect Street tobacco shop, 11 Prospect Court, (shop now gone).

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One of the new Prospect Street farms was that of Alexander and Josephine Donnis, 131 Prospect Street, 1913 (MHC#212) Donnis, who was 42 in 1920, listed himself in the directory of that year as a farm owner and with his 29 year old wife a parent of ten [of his eventual twelve] children by two wives. He was a Polish immigrant who began lumbering ca. 1900 shortly after his arrival in Hatfield. In West Hatfield he and the Strong brothers had a sawmill where they produced cordwood, roofing shingles, onion crates and tobacco bed sashes. Then in 1913 he built the house at 131 Prospect Street where he farmed a few acres of onions and tobacco and had a lumber company on that site. Beside the house that was one of the first in the area to have indoor plumbing, Donnis built a hay barn/stable where he kept the family milk cow and horses that did his lumbering in the woods. When horses were no longer in use, the barn was used for lumber storage. He also built two tobacco sheds on the property. Donnis's lumber company moved to Elm Street in 1935 where the family-run business during World War II built boxes for ammunition shipment. After the war the company was responsible for building some much-needed housing in the Elm Street Historic District.

On Bridge Street Michael and Annie Boyle were farming, as was noted above, but also he and Charles E. Lovett, who lived on Prospect Street, had an insurance firm known as Boyle & Lovett in the building at 1 Bridge Street, 1915-18 (MHC#298). They advertised as specializing in general insurance. The business later changed to Boyle & McGlynn Insurance. Patrick McGlynn is listed in the 1910 census, with his wife Rose, as a 37-year-old wagon driver.

Lizek's Market, 11 Raymond Avenue, ca. 1900 was originally a tobacco barn that was converted about 1915 to a meat market, although it later became a confectionery store, and finally residence. In the directory of 1920, Clare Lizek, a 47-year-old widow lives with seven (7) daughters and three (3) sons, the latter all farm laborers.

On Prospect Street, Seth Kingsley retired about 1924 but the machine shop continued operating as he had trained Pius (Pi) Levitte in the business which Levitte bought and ran for a while, then moved to Upper Main Street. An inventor and master craftsman, Levitte is remembered today as a person who could build anything, including his famous steam-driven cucumber picker. He constructed onion cultivators, fertilizers, sorters, smoothers, onion hoes, shove hoes, small conveyors for onions, onion and potato graders and he built his own steam boat that he used to travel up and down the Connecticut River. After retirement Kingsley lived until 1932 and was known for sitting on his porch whittling and wearing corduroy pants summer and winter alike.

Paul Balise whose father Peter had emigrated from Canada to farm in Hatfield built the Balise Garage at 2 Prospect Court, ca. 1925. In addition to being a repair shop, the garage was a Chevrolet salesroom and it was here that the police stored their Model T Ford and the Fire department their truck. Paul Balise sold the garage in the early 1940s to Henry Labbee and moved the dealership to Springfield where it became a large business.

The natural disasters that plagued Hatfield during this period certainly had an effect on the district, but as it is higher ground, the flooding did not cause the damage that it did closer to the Connecticut River. In fact, after floods of 1938 Hatfield's Post Office was kept on the porch of the Anthony Allair House, 34 Chestnut Street, ca. 1870 (MHC#330).

Post 1940-present

To bring the history of the Field-Hubbard-Bokina farm to the present, the Patrick Boyle Tobacco shop on Maple Street closed in 1940 and from 1946-1950 it was used as a warehouse and it is here where Henry Bokina worked between 8th and 12th grades on the "bull gang" storing tobacco. As a member of the bull gang, he helped to lift 350 lb. cases into a sweat room whose temperature was kept at 150 degrees. In the years to come he worked alongside his father on the

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farm, then took it over completely. In 1959 he and Aurela Bokina were married in Bayside, New York. He grew tobacco in the 1950s, added cucumbers to his crops in 1961, and has been growing them ever since. In 2000, he had a fall crop of spinach but in other years he also grew carrots, butternut squash, blue Hubbard squash, and Indian corn. For forty years his cucumbers went to the Rosoff Brothers pickle factory on Elm Street where they were put in some of the 35 vats, graded and sent in barrels to a factory in Boston. The Rosoff Company was sold and now his cucumbers go to Cains in South Deerfield. These days they are picked by machine, but until 1997 when Henry was more active in the farm, he hired 8-10 young people from the 4th of July to Labor Day and they handpicked the cucumbers on twelve acres. Although it is not as efficient, Henry now pays friends to plant and harvest by machines for him; they have trucks and haul the produce as well. His daughter Ellen Bokina Paszek a chiropractor with a practice in Northampton lives next door in the Mullins-Koslofski House, 9 Prospect Street, ca. 1910 (MHC#230).

John McLeod, following his mother, became president of Porter-McLeod in 1944 and remained until his retirement. During World War II Porter-McLeod metal sawing machines were used in defense plants in the U.S. and England. But polishing machines were not essential, so that part of the business went back to manufacturing engine lathes. The lathes were used in construction of the first atom bomb, and during the war the plant worked 23 hours a day, six days a week. To meet demand a branch was added in Northampton. After the war hydraulic polishing machines and cutlery grinders were produced and continued to the 1970s. Porter-McLeod machines used throughout the world and France was a particularly important customer for lathes. But the business went bad about 1960, folded up, was sold, and the company moved out in 1970s. The building is now in use as a self-storage facility.

Riley's gristmill closed in 1965 and the mill building became a publishing company that published a regional newspaper, the *Valley Advocate*. It was placed on the National Register as the Old Mill Site Historic District in 1982.

In the 1970s a new bridge was constructed over the Mill River east of the original bridge. The portion of Prospect Street no longer used became Prospect Court south of the old bridge and School Street north of the old Bridge.

Preservation

The Hatfield Historical Commission is an active preservation advocate for the town and this is the sixth historic district to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. To preserve an important part of the town's history, the Commission has rehabilitated a tobacco barn in the town center to serve as an agricultural museum. At the same time the Commission supports the Historical Society in preserving a collection of historical artifacts and documents including Elbridge Kingsley prints in Hatfield's Memorial Hall on Main Street.

Of strong preservation concern in the Mill-Prospect Street district is the Prospect Street bridge that is now closed to traffic and is not being maintained. This is an important bridge that deserves preservation.

Of equally strong concern is the conservation of agricultural land in the district. Farmland has been divided for new housing on all the district's main streets and while farmland is visible and in use, suburbanization of the district is a clear threat.

Of concern as well is the impact on the district's building stock of the use of vinyl siding. The change in character that the siding brings about lessens public appreciation of the age of the properties. Along with siding, alterations and additions often do not take this significance into account.

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Finally, the district has a fairly large number of agricultural outbuildings from tobacco barns to onion storage barns, livestock barns and tobacco shops. They constitute an important part of the district's architecture and need to be preserved through continued profitable use.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Hatfield are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Several ancient sites have been recorded in Hatfield, however, the lack of systematic site examinations and comprehensive town wide archaeological surveys has resulted in little detailed information for the area. Because the town has remained primarily a farming community and resisted intensive development, it is highly likely that significant Native American archaeological sites survive. Regional information indicates that surviving sites may date from the Paleoindian (10,000-12,000 B.P.) Period to Native contact with Europeans in the 17th century. Sites dating from the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland Periods have been documented in the town. These sites may provide a basis for reconstructing both environmental change within the mid-Connecticut River Valley and the process of cultural adaptation as Native people adjusted their settlement and subsistence strategies in response to that change. Archaeological data and secondary sources indicate that Native American resources exist in the district area and portions of the area were cleared by Native Americans for farming. Archaeological evidence may also survive related to Native American fishery activities at the Mill River falls located in the district. Information recovered from sites in the vicinity of the falls may contribute important information on fishery technologies and the seasonality of sites in that area. Archaeological survivals in the district locale may help to clarify the importance of sites in the district area relative to other Native settlements elsewhere along the Mill and Connecticut Rivers.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, cultural and economic characteristics that typified a settlement that maintained its industrial and agricultural focus from the 17th through 20th centuries. While several examples of the district's 19th and 20th century settlement survive, no buildings, sites or structures from earlier periods are known to exist. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate examples of grist and saw mills known to be present in the vicinity of the Mill River falls as early as 1661. Historical and archaeological research in the vicinity of Meekins Mills on the north side of the Mill River may contribute important technological information relating to the early construction and operation of saw and gristmills. The same research may also locate evidence of fortifications made by the Hatfield settlement to protect the mills during King Philips War in 1675. The mills survived that conflict. Meekins Mills were the first mills constructed in the region and important to the early settlements. Historic and archaeological resources may continue to contribute important information relating to Hatfield and the Mill-Prospect Street District's industrial resources throughout later 18th, 19th and 20th century periods. Mill buildings on the north and south sides of the Mill River at the falls continued to be adapted to changing functions or demolished/destroyed then rebuilt as new mills. Archaeological resources may contribute important information indicating the extent technologies and architectural features of earlier mills were reused in later structures and similar or different industries. For example, the Meekins Mills were reported to be demolished in ca. 1850 by Harvey Moore who built saw and gristmills on the northern and southern sides of the river. Archaeological research may help identify exactly what survived from Meekins Mills at that time and the extent that the mills changed from their initial construction in 1661. Similar research might also identify the changes that were made to the Moore grist mill during its conversion to a saw mill by George and John Fitch then back again to a grist mill in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. On the north side of the river, the Moore sawmill that later manufactured ivory buttons, was also the site of the Prescott Firearms Company until the mill burned in 1881 then was rebuilt as the Shattuck Gun and Machine Shop. The above information demonstrates the types of questions historical and archaeological research may address in an area with over

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300 years of documented industrial activity. A complex sequence of industrial land use exists on the northern and southern sides of the Mill River at the falls. That land use can only be deciphered with intensive documentary and archaeological research. Industrial sites in the district may contribute important information that indicates the extent blacksmith and carpenter shops functioned as a support industry for other industrial and agricultural enterprises in the district. Historical and archaeological resources may also contribute important technological information relating to the various types of industries present in the district. Gristmills were operating in the district from 1661 to 1965 indicating the importance of that industry to local agriculture and the potential to document the evolution of gristmill technology over 4 centuries. Similar technological information might also be obtained from historical and archaeological resources related to sawmill and firearms industries. Structural evidence from residential buildings, outbuildings and detailed analysis of the contents of occupational related features may contribute important information relating to the types of cottage industries present in the district and their importance seasonally and over time. Archaeological resources may contribute important architectural information relating to the design of residential structures and outbuildings used in the manufacture of brooms and processing of tobacco products. Similar architectural information might also be found that indicates the living conditions of boarders who resided on farms and in local residences while working in tobacco and broom shops or other agricultural/industrial trades. Historical and archaeological information may be important to help identify the ways that industry and agriculture played a role integrating Irish, Canadian and eastern European families into the social, cultural and economic aspects of Hatfield life. Historical and archaeological resources may also contribute important information relating to residential sites in the district, especially patterns of settlement and architecture. Historic and archaeological resources may indicate exactly when and where non-industrial settlement occurred in the district and whether farmsteads preceded residential sites or both took place simultaneously possibly due to the labor needs of local industry and agriculture. Archaeological sites related to water power and supply may contribute important information that documents how mills in the area harnessed water power prior to construction of the first dam in 1875 and the evolution of public water supply systems in the late 19th century.

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Prospect Street-Mill Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire, Massachusetts
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 256.9 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1.18 Zone	695680 Easting	4695000 Northing	3.18 Zone	697300 Easting	4693000 Northing
2.18 Zone	697290 Easting	4695000 Northing	4.18 Zone	695810 Easting	4692980 Northing

— See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bonnie Parsons, Principal Planner, PVPC with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date September, 2002

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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Verbal Boundary Description

Please see attached Assessor's Maps

Boundary Justification

Boundaries of the Mill-Prospect Street Historic District were drawn to include the concentration of industrial, agricultural and residential properties and a site that date between 1659 and 1970 and that historically have been considered to make up Hatfield's industrial and agricultural area. Boundaries were drawn to follow the rear property lines of houses and fields that line Prospect, School, and Chestnut Streets, Prospect Court, and Porter Avenue. On the south the boundary was set to meet the boundaries of the Elm Street Historic District and on the east they follow the east bank of the Mill River to be contiguous with the Hatfield Center Historic District boundaries. On the north the boundaries were drawn to include a concentration of farm properties and to exclude buildings constructed after the period of significance of the district. On the west the boundaries were drawn to include the agricultural land that is part of the Chestnut Street farms and to include the old Prospect Street Bridge and dam across the Mill River and to exclude recent development.

(end)

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, PVPC

Date: August, 2000

Negatives: with photographer

1. Moore-Porter-Kiley House, 11 Prospect Court
2. Field-Hubbard-Bokina House, 3 Prospect Street
3. John Wilkie Shop, 81 School Street
4. 6 Porter Avenue, Porter Machine Shop House
5. J. Kiley House, 63 Chestnut Street
6. Porter Machine Shop House, 46 Porter Avenue
7. Nolan-Fitzgerald Farm, 69 Chestnut Street
8. Polish Club, 77 School Street
9. Ryan Building, 4, 2 Prospect Court
10. Breor-Hatfield Tobacco Shop, 17-19 Prospect Street
11. Fitch Bros. General Store, 28 Prospect Street

**DISTRICT DATA SHEET
MILL-PROSPECT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE), MA**

Map#	MHC#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Resource/Status
Bridge Street						
220-14	Hat.298	1 Bridge Street	Boyle&McGinn Insurance	1915-1918	Colonial Revival	B/C
220-107		2 Bridge Street	house	ca. 1925	no style	B/C
220-14	Hat.297	5 Bridge Street	Annie and Michael Boyle House	ca. 1925	Colonial Revival	B/C
			garage	ca. 1925	utilitarian	B/C
220-106	Hat.299	6A & B Bridge Street	house	ca. 1910	Queen Anne	B/C
			garage	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B/C
220-15		7 Bridge Street	Boyle General Cigar tobacco whse.	ca. 1925	utilitarian	B/C
			water tower	ca. 1925	utilitarian	St/C
			side aisle barn	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B/C
220-105	Hat.300	10 Bridge Street	Anthony Allaire, Jr. House	ca. 1870	Italianate	B/C
220-104		18 Bridge Street	house	ca. 1890	Queen Anne	B/C
			barn	ca. 1890	utilitarian	B/C
220-103		22 Bridge Street	house	ca. 1975	raised ranch	B/NC
			tobacco barn	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B/C
			tobacco barn	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B/C
220-102		24 Bridge Street	house	ca. 1970	cape	B/NC
220-101		26 Bridge Street	house	ca. 1975	ranch	B/NC
220-100		30 Bridge Street	house	ca. 1980	ranch	B/NC
	Hat.903		Borden Baseline	1831	no style	O/C
Chestnut Street						
220-207		21 Chestnut Street	house	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B/C
			shed	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B/C
220-208		23 Chestnut Street	house	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B/C
			barn	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B/C
220-209		27 Chestnut Street	house	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B/C
			garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B/C
220-179	Hat.330	34 Chestnut Street	Allair-O'Neill House	ca. 1870	Queen Anne	B/C
20-115		35 A & B Chestnut Street	house	1984	raised ranch	B/NC
220-178		36 Chestnut Street	house	ca. 1945	raised cape	B/C
			garage	ca. 1945	utilitarian	B/C
220-116		37 Chestnut Street	house	1985	Colonial Revival	B/NC
220-117		39 Chestnut Street	house	1983	Colonial Revival	B/NC
220-176		44 Chestnut Street	house	1970	Colonial Revival	B/NC

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
MILL-PROSPECT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE), MA

Map#	MHC#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Resource/Status
220-118	Hat.329	45 Chestnut Street	Wilkie-Boyle House	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	B/C
			livestock/tobacco barn	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B/C
			tobacco barn	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B/C
			tobacco barn	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B/C
220-175	Hat.331	50 Chestnut Street	James Mullin House	1932	Colonial Revival	B/C
			livestock barn	ca. 1890	utilitarian	B/C
220-175		55 Chestnut Street	house	1973	ranch	B/NC
220-174	Hat.332	56 Chestnut Street	Fonsick House	ca. 1890	Queen Anne	B/C
220-120	Hat.328	57 Chestnut Street	barn	1905	utilitarian	B/C
			chicken coop		utilitarian	B/C
			tobacco barn	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B/C
			Powers House	1910	no style	B/C
			garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B/C
220-173		62 Chestnut Street	house	ca. 1880	no style	B/C
220-121	Hat.327	63 Chestnut Street	J. Kiley House	ca. 1890	no style	B/C
220-172	Hat.333	64 Chestnut Street	tobacco barn	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B/C
			Elizabeth & Joseph Schepp House	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	B/C
			garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B/C
			tobacco barn	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B/C
220-171		66 Chestnut Street	tobacco barn	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B/C
			Schepp-Wirgelewicz House	ca. 1920	English Cottage	B/C
			garage	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B/C
220-122	Hat.326	69 Chestnut Street	Mary & James Nolan House	ca. 1910	Queen Anne/Col.Rev.	B/C
220-170	Hat.334	70 Chestnut Street	attached livestock barn	ca. 1910	utilitarian	B/C
			Antoine Wickles House	1908	no style	B/C
220-123		71 Chestnut Street	tobacco barn	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B/C
			garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B/C
			Tenant House	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
			livestock barn	1900	utilitarian	B/C
			barn	ca. 1870	New England	B/C
			barn/garage	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B/C
220-169	Hat.335	72 Chestnut Street	tobacco barn	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B/C
			tobacco barn	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B/C
			house	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B/C
			garage	ca. 1950	utilitarian	B/C
220-168	Hat.336	74 Chestnut Street	house	ca. 1930	Bungalow	B/C
			garage	ca. 1960	utilitarian	B/NC

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
MILL-PROSPECT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE), MA

Map#	MHC#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Resource/Status
220-124		77 Chestnut Street	house			B/C
220-167	Hat.337	78 Chestnut Street	Peter Balise House	ca. 1880	Queen Anne	B/C
			tobacco barn	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B/C
			livestock barn	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B/C
Gore Avenue						
220-58		Gore Avenue	tobacco barn and agricultural field	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B/C
Porter Avenue						
223-156		4 Porter Avenue	Porter Machine Shop House	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
223-151		3 Porter Avenue	Porter Machine Shop House	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
223-155		6 Porter Avenue	Porter Machine Shop House	after 1873	Queen Anne	B/C
223-154		8 Porter Avenue	Porter Machine Shop House	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
			garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B/C
223-152		14-14A Porter Avenue	Porter Machine Shop House	ca. 1886	no style	B/C
			garage	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B/C
			carriage shed	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B/C
Prospect Court						
223-149		1 Prospect Court	Rogaleski House	ca. 1910	Queen Anne	B/C
			carriage house	ca. 1910	Queen Anne	B/C
220-3	Hat.183	2 Prospect Court	Balise Garage	ca. 1925	utilitarian	B/C
220-4		4 Prospect Court	Ryan Building	ca. 1920	Classical Revival	B/C
223-3	Hat.185	7 Prospect Court	house	ca. 1940		B/C
220-12		10 Prospect Court	Porter-McLeod Machine Shop	1886	utilitarian	NR
			garage		utilitarian	NR
220-13	Hat.224	11 Prospect Court	Moore-Porter-Kiley House	pre-1860	Colonial Revival	B/C
220	Hat.902	Prospect Court	Prospect Street Bridge	1891	Warren pony	NR
Prospect Street						
222-91		1 Prospect Street	American Legion Hall	1968	Colonial Revival	B/NC
222-105	Hat.176	2 Prospect Street	Seth Kingsley House	ca. 1860	no style	B/C

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
MILL-PROSPECT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE), MA

Map#	MHC#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Resource/Status
222-92	Hat.231	3 Prospect Street	Field-Hubbard-Bokina House	1861	Italianate	B/C
			barn	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B/C
			carriage house	ca. 1861	utilitarian	B/C
			corn crib	ca. 1910	utilitarian	B/C
222-104	Hat.177	6 Prospect Street	Lydia & Herbert Smith House	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B/C
			garage		utilitarian	B/NC
222-93	Hat 230	9 Prospect Street	Mullins-Kosloski House	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival	B/C
			barn	ca. 1901	utilitarian	B/C
222-103	Hat.178	10 Prospect Street	Kingsley-Hunt House	ca. 1890	Queen Anne	B/C
			carriage house	ca. 1890	Queen Anne	B/C
222-102	Hat.179	12 Prospect Street	Gas House	ca. 1901	Queen Anne	B/C
222-94	Hat.229	15 Prospect Street	Anthony Penkoski House	ca. 1905	no style	B/C
			garage	ca. 1950	utilitarian	B/C
222-95	Hat.228	17-19 Prospect Street	Breor-Hatfield Tobacco Shop	ca. 1910-20	utilitarian	B/C
222-101		20 Prospect Street	house	ca 1980	contemporary	B/NC
222-96	Hat.227	23 Prospect Street	house	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
			garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B/C
222-100	Hat.180	24 Prospect Street	Maria and Lucius Curtis House	ca. 1850	Italianate	B/C
222-97	Hat.226	25 Prospect Street	house	ca. 1915	no style	B/C
223-148	Hat.225	27 Prospect Street	Agnes and William Murphy House	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B/C
			garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B/C
222-99	Hat.181	28 Prospect Street	Fitch Brothers Store	ca. 1880	Queen Anne	B/C
			tobacco barn	ca. 1910	utilitarian	B/C
222-97		29 Prospect Street	Daniel Lynch House	ca. 1890	Queen Anne	B/C
			livestock barn	ca. 1890	utilitarian	B/C
222-98	Hat.182	32 Prospect Street	Godak House	ca. 1910	Queen Anne	B/C
			garage/studio	ca. 1929	utilitarian	B/C
220-5		41 Prospect Street	store/house	ca. 1880	no style	B/C
221-17		46 Prospect Street	AM PM Plumbing	ca. 1970	contemporary	B/NC
		Prospect Street	Prospect Street Bridge	ca. 1970	utilitarian	S/NC
		47 Prospect Street	house	ca. 1975	contemporary	B/NC
		48-50 Prospect Street	Old Mill Site			
220-111		55 Prospect Street	house	ca. 1990	Colonial Revival	B/NC
220-112		59 Prospect Street	house	ca. 1970	contemporary	B/NC
220-215	Hat.221	64 Prospect Street	Stanley Ziezulewski House	1907	Queen Anne	B/C
			tobacco barn	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B/C
			garage	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B/C

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
MILL-PROSPECT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE), MA

Map#	MHC#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Resource/Status
220-113		65 Prospect Street	Stanley Pitchko, Jr. House	ca. 1990	Colonial Revival	B/NC
220-214	Hat.220	66 Prospect Street	Toczko-Jieloenski House	1905	English Cottage	B/C
			garage	1905	utilitarian	B/C
			shed	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B/C
220-213	Hat.219	68 Prospect Street	John Pelis House	1913	Queen Anne	B/C
			garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B/C
220-212	Hat.218	70 Prospect Street	Patrick and Mary Brennan House	1904	Queen Anne	B/C
			barn	ca. 1910	utilitarian	B/C
220-211		Prospect Street	Pickunka Machine Shop	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B/C
220-114		71 Prospect Street	two-family house	ca. 1980	Colonial Revival	B/NC
	Hat.204	72 Prospect Street	Bernstein Blacksmith/Klocko Store	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B/C
220-211		74 Prospect Street	house	ca. 1940	cape	B/C
			garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B/C
220-199	Hat.286	80 Prospect Street	Martin Wilkes House	ca. 1890	no style	B/C
220-198	Hat.210	84 Prospect Street	Marshall Pease House	ca. 1920	Bungalow	B/C
			barn	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B/C
			barn	ca. 1980	utilitarian	B/NC
220-180	Hat.217	85 Prospect Street	Ellen & John Sheehan House	ca. 1920	no style	B/C
			barn	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B/C
220-181		89 Prospect Street	house converted from barn	1925/1966	utilitarian	B/C
220-197		94 Prospect Street	house	ca. 1980	ranch	B/NC
			Hatfield Reservoir	1885	N/A	St/C
220-196	Hat.211	96 Prospect Street	house	1929	no style	B/C
220-182		97 Prospect Street	Michael Boyle onion warehouse	1922	utilitarian	B/C
			tobacco barn	ca. 1915	utilitarian	B/C
220-194		98 Prospect Street	house	ca. 1950	Colonial Revival	B/C
			garage	ca. 1960	no style	B/NC
220-183	Hat.215	99 Prospect Street	house	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival	B/C
			garage	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B/C
			shed	ca. 1950	utilitarian	B/C
			shed	ca. 1950	utilitarian	B/C
220-184	Hat.214	101 Prospect Street	house	ca. 1930	Bungalow	B/C
			garage	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B/C
220-185		103 Prospect Street	house	1922	Queen Anne	B/C
220-186		103A Prospect Street	house	1970	no style	B/NC
220-187	Hat.213	105 Prospect Street	house	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	B/C
220-188		107 Prospect Street	house	ca. 1920	no style	B/C

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
MILL-PROSPECT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE), MA

Map#	MHC#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Resource/Status
220-191		110 Prospect Street	house	ca. 1965	ranch	B/NC
220-189		113 Prospect Street	John & Ricka Wenzel House	ca. 1915	Queen Anne	B/C
220-190		114 Prospect Street	McHugh-Boyle House	ca. 1873	Queen Anne	B/C
			tobacco barn	1915-1929	utilitarian	B/C
220-191		Prospect Street	tobacco barn	1915-1929	utilitarian	B/C
220-190		Prospect Street	tobacco barn	1915-1929	utilitarian	B/C
220-192		Prospect Street	tobacco barn	1915-1929	utilitarian	B/C
220-193		Prospect Street	tobacco barn	1915-1929	utilitarian	B/C
220-189		115 Prospect Street	house	1960	ranch	B/NC
215-84		116 Prospect Street	house	ca. 1975	split-level ranch	B/NC
215-83		118 Prospect Street	house	ca. 1980	Colonial Revival	B/NC
215-35		119 Prospect Street	house	ca. 1970	ranch	B/NC
215-37		121 Prospect Street	house	ca. 1980	Colonial Revival	B/NC
			garage	ca. 1980	utilitarian	B/NC
215-82		124 Prospect Street	house	ca. 1980	contemporary	B/NC
215-38		127 Prospect Street	house	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
			garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B/C
215-39		129 Prospect Street	house	ca. 1985	raised cape	B/NC
215-40	Hat.212	131 Prospect Street	Alexander & Josephine Donnis H.	1913	Colonial Revival	B/C
			livestock barn	ca. 1913	utilitarian	B/C
			tobacco barn	ca. 1913	utilitarian	B/C
			garage	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B/C
215-118		Prospect Street	Wikie's Grove	19 th c.	N/A	Si/C
Raymond Avenue						
220-205	Hat.205	5 Raymond Avenue	house	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B/C
			garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B/C
220-204		8 Raymond Avenue	house	1940	Colonial Revival	B/C
220-206	Hat.206	9 Raymond Avenue	house	1909	Queen Anne	B/C
			shed	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B/C
220-207		11 Raymond Avenue & rear Chestnut Street	Lizek's Market	ca. 1915	utilitarian	B/C

**DISTRICT DATA SHEET
MILL-PROSPECT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE), MA**

Map#	MHC#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Resource/Status
School Street						
220-2		71 School Street	Toczko Store	ca. 1918	utilitarian	B/C
220-216	Hat.204	72 School Street	Bernstein Blacksmith – Klocko Store	ca. 1910	utilitarian	B/C
220-110		74 School Street	house	1960	cape	B/NC
220-7	Hat.187	77 School Street	Polish Club	ca. 1920	Queen Anne	B/C
220-109	Hat.222	78 School Street	house	ca. 1920	Bungalow	B/C
220-8		79 School Street	William Szastowicki House	1905	no style	B/C
220-9	Hat.186	81 School Street	John Wilkie Shop	ca. 1860	raised cape	B/C
220-108	Hat.223	82 School Street	Eva & George Doppman House	ca. 1890	Queen Anne	B/C
			garage	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B/C
220-11	Hat.184	87 School Street	Shattuck Gun & Machine Shop	1881	utilitarian	NR
220		Mill River	Mill River Dam	1905	utilitarian	S/C

	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings	164	33
Sites	1	
Structures	3	1
Objects	1	
TOTAL	169	34

4 NR properties previously listed

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Mill--Prospect Street Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 9/09/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/04/02
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/20/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/24/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02001188

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10/22/02 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



Moore-Porter-Kiley House
Mill-Prospect Street Historic District
Hampshire, MA
Photograph #1



Field-Hubbard-Botkin House
Mill-Prospect Street Historic District
Hampshire, MA
Photograph #2



John Wilkie Shop
Mill-Prospect Street H. D.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph # 3



6 Porter Avenue
Mill-Prospect Street H.D.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph # 4



J. Kiley House
Mill-Prospect Street H.D.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph # 5



46 Porter Avenue
Mill-Prospect Street H.D.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph # 46



69 Chestnut Street
Mill-Prospect Street H.O.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph #7



Polish Club
Mill-Prospect street #D
Hampshire, MA
Photograph # 8



4 and 2 Prospect Court
Mill-Prospect Street H.D.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph #89

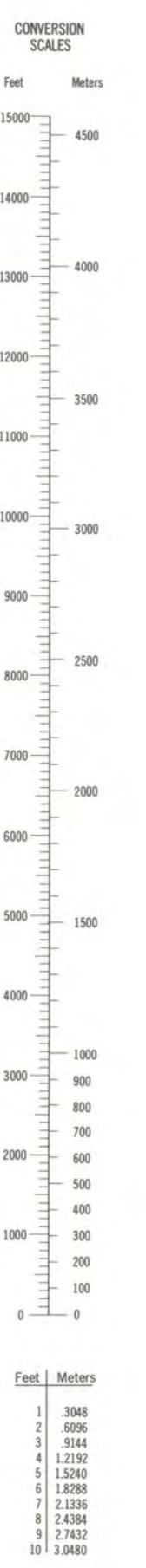


Breor-Hatfield Tobacco Shop
Mill- Prospect Street H.D.
Hampshire, MA
-Photograph #10



Fitch Brothers General Store
Mill - Prospect Street H.D.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph # 11

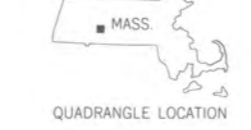
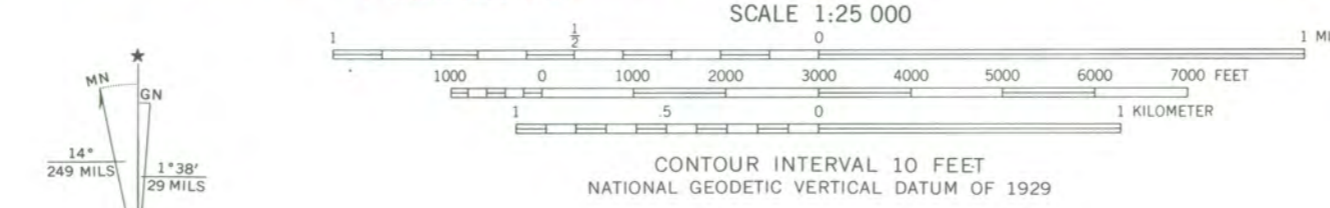
MILL PROSPECT 147° 22' 37" 30"
HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE)
MA



Feet	Meters
1	3048
2	6096
3	9144
4	12192
5	15240
6	18288
7	21286
8	24284
9	27282
10	30280

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

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1935. Revised 1964
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 18
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the
National or State reservations shown on this map
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1976 and other source data. This information
not field checked. Map edited 1979
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,
move the projection lines 5 meters south and
38 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

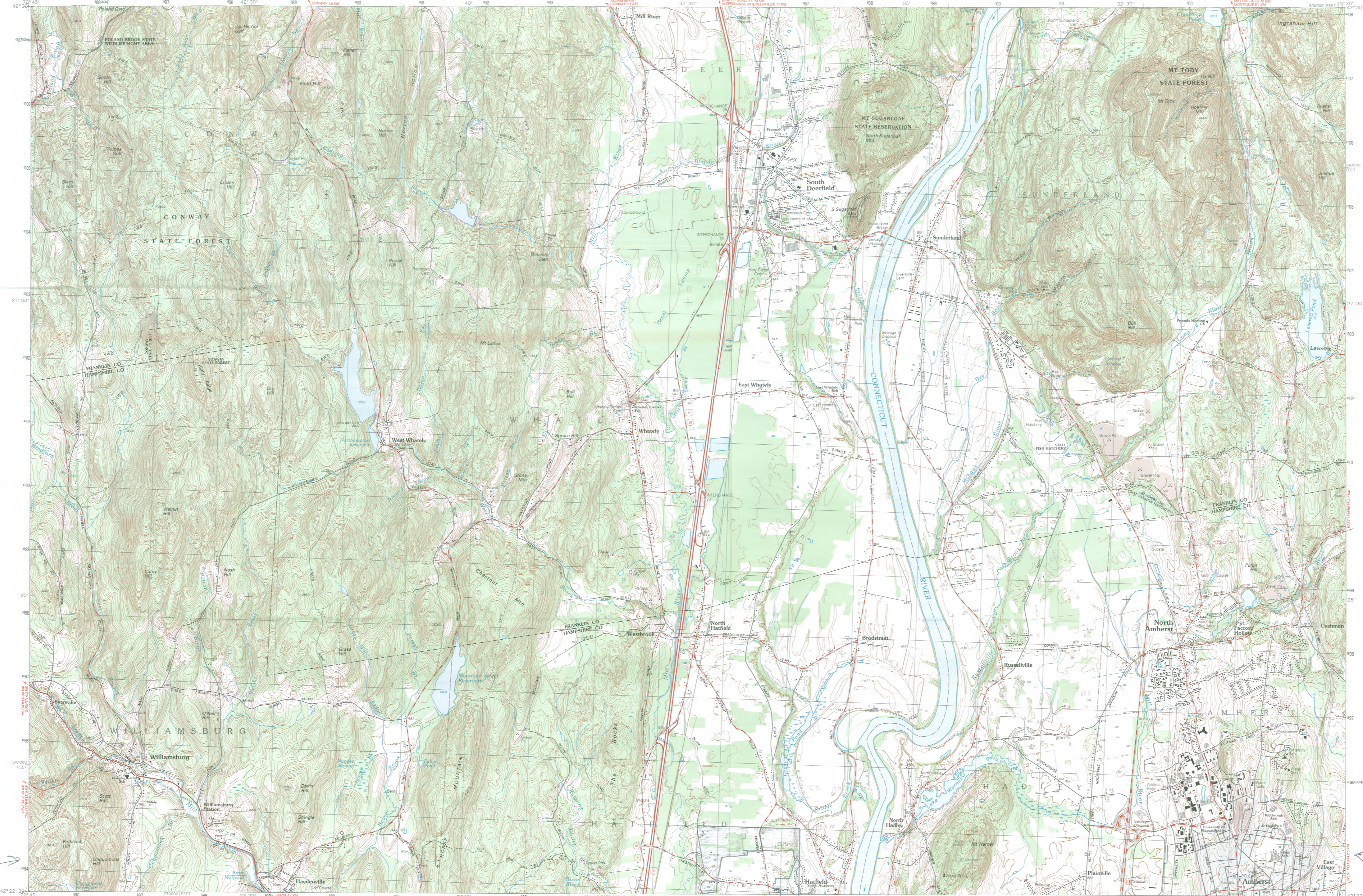


MT. HOLYOKE, MASS.
42072-C5-TF-025

1964
PHOTOREVISED 1979
DMA 6468 1 SE—SERIES V814

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





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

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 1990

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981. Field checked 1984. Map edited 1990. Supersedes Williamsburg 1964 and Mt. Toby 1971 1:25 000-scale maps.

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 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
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5276
10	32.8084

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

DECLINATION DIAGRAM

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

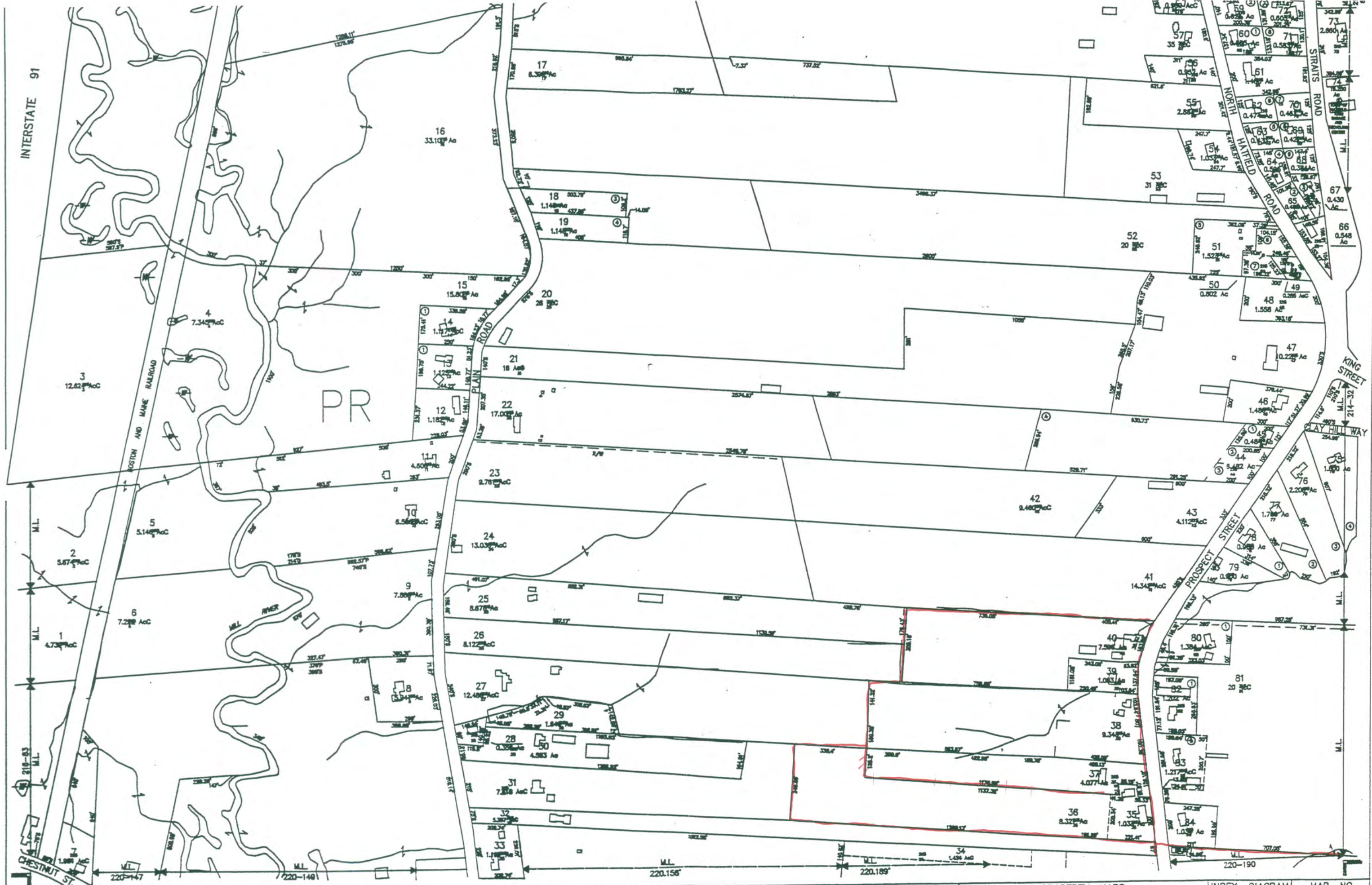
ADJOINING MAPS
1 Ashfield
2 Greenfield
3 Orange
4 Goshen
5 Shelburne
6 Chester
7 Easthampton
8 Waver Dam

ISBN 0-607-23485-5
 9 780607 234862

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	—●—●—●—
Secondary highway, hard surface	—●—●—●—
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	—●—●—●—
Unimproved road, trail	—●—●—●—
Route marker: Interstate; U.S.; State	—●—●—●—
Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge	—●—●—●—
Bridge: drawbridge	—●—●—●—
Footbridge; overpass; underpass; location approximate	—●—●—●—
Built-up areas: 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	—●—●—●—
Cemetery; grave	—●—●—●—
Geographic: picnic area; U.S. location monument	—●—●—●—
Windmill; water well; spring	—●—●—●—
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	—●—●—●—
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	—●—●—●—
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	—●—●—●—
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava; sand	—●—●—●—
Sounding; depth curve	—●—●—●—
Perennial 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	—●—●—●—
Snow; meadow	—●—●—●—
Orchard; vineyard	—●—●—●—

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



INTERSTATE 91

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

PR

STRAITS ROAD

KING STREET

PROSPECT STREET

SLAY HILL WAY

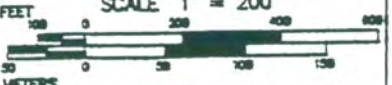
218-83 M.L. 220-147 M.L. 220-149 M.L. 220-155 M.L. 220-189 M.L. 220-190 M.L.

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

PRODUCED IN 1996 BY
CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOC. INC.
 PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANTS

AREA SHOWNED Ac
 AREA CALCULATED Ac
 RECORDS CHECKED MAP
 SCALES CHECKED MAP

LEGEND
 DUMPY PROPERTY
 SUBDIVISION LOT NO.
 RIGHT OF WAY/ACCES.
 OWNERS CONVEYANCE
 OTHER CONVEYANCE
 OTHER CONVEYANCE
 OTHER CONVEYANCE



PROPERTY MAPS
HATFIELD

INDEX DIAGRAM
 210 | 211 | 212
 213 | 214

MAP NO.
215

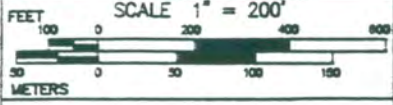


THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.
 THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM.
 PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: APRIL 4, 1998

PRODUCED IN 1996 BY
CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOC. INC.
 PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANTS
 MUNICIPAL MAPPING - GIS - PROPERTY APPRAISAL

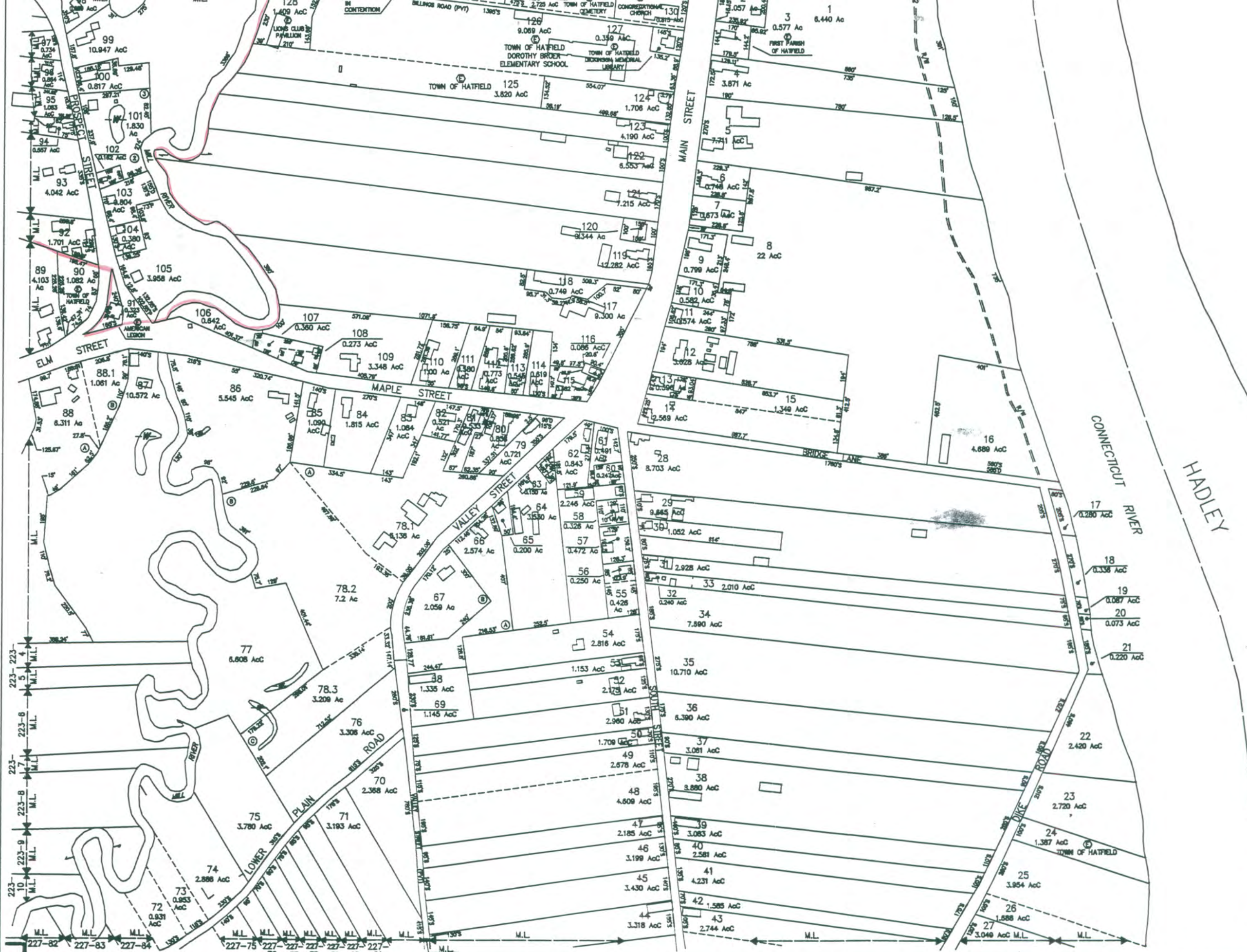
AREA SURVEYED Ac
 AREA CALCULATED AcC
 RECORD DIMENSION 100'
 MATCH LINE M.L.

LEGEND
 EMPTY PROPERTY
 SUBDIVISION LOT NO.
 BUILDING
 RIGHT OF WAY/ACCESS
 COMMON OWNERSHIP
 OR



PROPERTY MAPS
HATFIELD

INDEX DIAGRAM
 MAP NO. **220**



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

THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM.

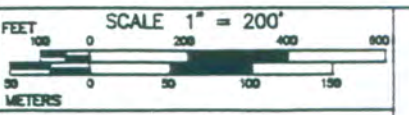
PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: APRIL 4, 1998

PRODUCED IN 1996 BY
CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOC. INC.
 PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANTS
 MUNICIPAL MAPPING - GIS - PROPERTY APPRAISAL

LEGEND

AREA SURVEYED Ac
 AREA CALCULATED Ac
 RECORD DIMENSION '0'
 SCALED DIMENSION '00'
 MATCH LINE M.L.

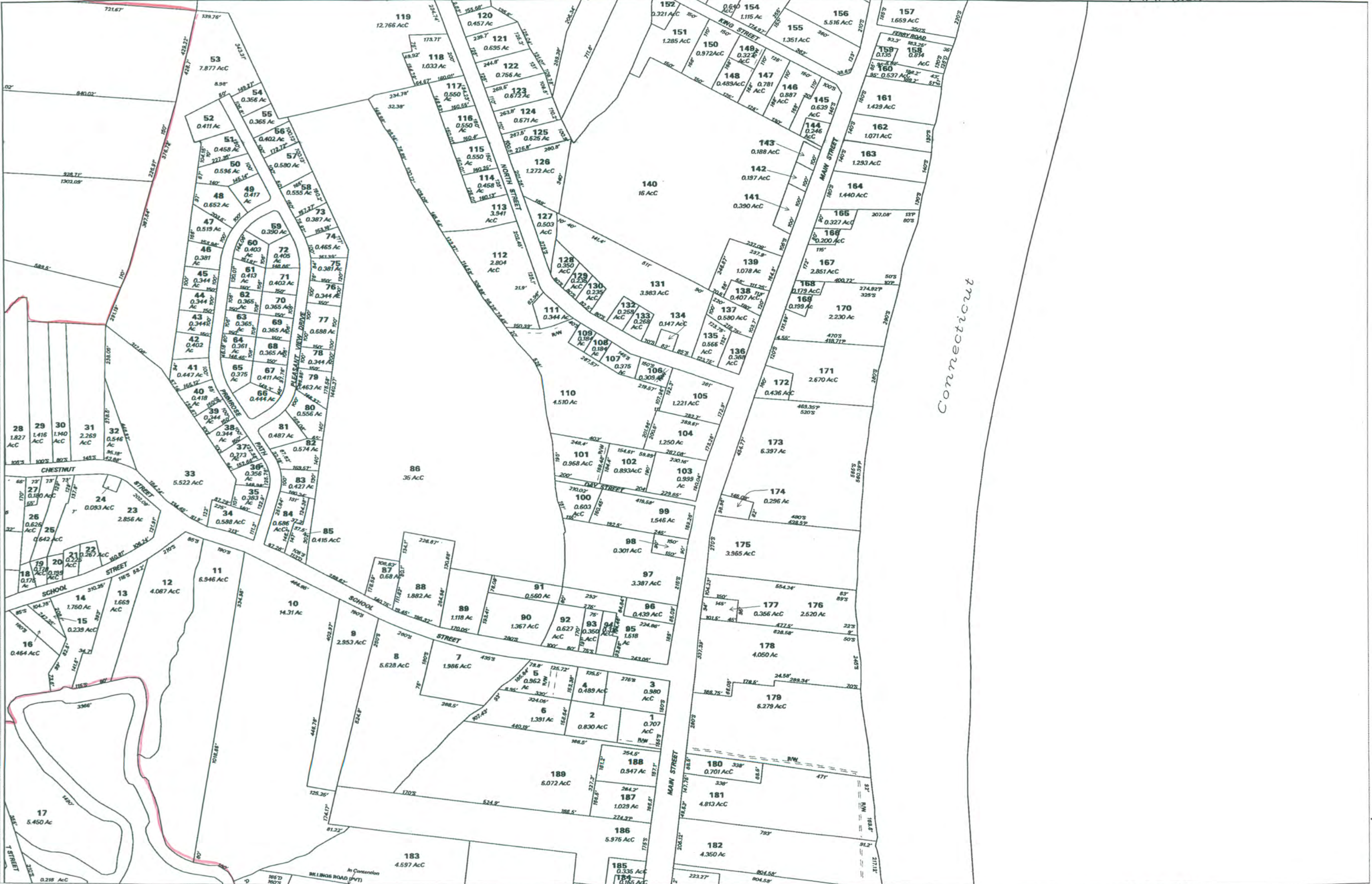
EMPTY PROPERTY (circle with dot)
 SUBDIVISION LOT NO. (circle with number)
 BUILDING (rectangle)
 RIGHT OF WAY/ACCESS (dashed line)
 COMMON OWNERSHIP (dotted line)



PROPERTY MAPS
HATFIELD

INDEX DIAGRAM

MAP NO.
222



connecticut

5.8

86450



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

September 5, 2002

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Mill-Prospect Streets HD, Hatfield (Hampshire), MA

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

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Bonnie Parsons, PVPC, Consultant
Mary Lou Cutter, Hatfield Historical Commission
A. Cory Bardwell, Chair, Hatfield Planning Board
Diana Higgins, Hatfield Board of Selectmen