Holyoke Main Street Corridor Survey Final Report September 30, 2020

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This project was an intensive-level neighborhood survey of its Main Street Corridor. Running parallel to, and just below the Second Level Canal, Main Street spans neighborhoods called the Flats and South Holyoke (Figure 1). The area was a locus of development during the early periods of industrial development of the city, initially conceived of and planned as a textile manufacturing center by a group of Boston investors. The Main Street corridor's built environment, however, reflects the complexity of the city's industrial developments, where textile, wire, machinery, and most notably paper enterprises developed rapidly. After the city's main commercial and financial functions moved westward to High Street in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the Main Street corridor appears to have taken on the characteristics of a local retail and service node for the sprawling and dense neighborhood of mostly working-class housing that adjoined it to the east. Industries of a scale smaller than those located on the city's canal system were also located in the neighborhood, clustered on Race and Clemente (originally Park) streets. While the area was particularly hard hit during the decline of Holyoke's industry in the late twentieth century, the neighborhood is now the focus of revitalization efforts. The present survey was undertaken, in part, to support those efforts.

SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The neighborhoods covered by the Main Street Corridor Historic Resources Survey - the Flats and South Holyoke - were, at the early twentieth century peak of its population, one of the most densely populated places in the United States. Except for vacant parcels held by the Holyoke Water Power Company into the twentieth century, Main Street and the areas around it were lined in many blocks with continuous three-to-five story store buildings with flats, offices or production lofts above. Most of the adjoining blocks were a mix of large brick tenement blocks, likewise, forming continuous street walls, as well as small and medium-scale industrial establishments, and civic and religious structures. Historical atlases indicate the density of the built landscape of this

neighborhood, which was highly unusual, if not unique, for an American city of Holyoke's size. With the city's declining population and changing economy in the second half of the twentieth century this neighborhood suffered extensive losses of this urban fabric. Little new construction appears to have occurred after 1930, except as infill on the site of earlier buildings; most of this is low-rise and land-extensive in nature, discontinuous with the street wall with large parking pads. As a result, remaining resources are frequently found within a landscape that has changed radically from the time of their construction. Given this, a major objective of this survey was not only the thorough documentation of the surviving resources from the earlier period, but also gaining an understanding of them within their original urban context. As a large number of these surviving buildings are vacant or under-utilized, the threat of continued losses is high. Documenting the cultural, social, and architectural significance of these resources, and placing them within their larger contexts, was a key aspect of the survey project. Using a robust, methodologically sound documentation process, incorporating the latest scholarship in the analysis of the industrial, commercial, and working-class landscape, helped to clarify the major significance of Holyoke's built environment. The updated forms, along with accompanying National Register criteria statements for a substantial number of the surveyed resources provide ready resources for the City's economic development efforts, as the neighborhood is the target of an ambitious downtown revitalization program of which historic preservation is a key component. Finally, by providing more thorough and inclusive narratives, the updated survey forms help support the community's placemaking efforts.

ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING DOCUMENTATION

While multiple layers of survey and planning efforts have been undertaken in the Main Street Corridor, substantial gaps remained at the time this project commenced. Extensive documentation of historic resources was conducted in Holyoke between 1978 and 1984. This resulted in the documentation of 136 buildings, 3 areas, and 2 bridges in South Holyoke and the Flats (The area encompassed by the Main Street Corridor Survey considers both place designations used in MACRIS.) This documentation includes a large area form, The Flats (HLY.W). As a result, 51 of the 122 properties on the initial target list (41%) were previously listed in MACRIS. However, most were simply listed in the HLY.W data sheet only. A small number of resources in the area have been listed on the National Register in recent years, including the Friedrich Block (449-461

Main Street, HLY.335) and the Robert Clovis Block (338 Main Street, HLY.324), as well as the Holyoke Canal System (HLY.T).

With the exception of the two recent National Register listings on Main Street, the vast majority of this documentation was over 30, and in many cases 40, years in age. Many of these forms were brief, with limited documentation of historical narrative. Construction dates were often based on visual analysis, and building identifications drawn from names on maps. The analysis on these forms, to the extent that it existed at all, does not reflect current understandings of the significance of commercial and working-class architecture. As a result, many important resources were overlooked in previous surveys, and the full significance of those surveyed was not adequately understood or conveyed.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology of this survey was based on that set forth in the latest version of the Historic *Properties Survey Manual* of the Massachusetts Historical Commission, and related documents. All properties were documented by one or more site visits, producing field notes and multiple exterior photographs, in accordance with MHC's *Interim Guidelines for Inventory Form Photographs*.

Research focused on documenting a property's evolution and identify, where relevant, its builder, architect, subsequent owners, tenants in its earliest phase of occupation and thereafter. A large portion of the surveyed properties were required to submit plans to the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety prior to construction. Therefore, the collection of blueprints and related cards in the Massachusetts State Archives was a major source of information in this project. (An initial batch of these records were retrieved and copied in January 2020 as part of Phase III of this project. The remainder, however, could not be accessed due to archive closures in response to COVID-19. As they are clarifying, these records should be retrieved as soon as is practicable; the attached forms note where sets of plans have been located but not retrieved.) In addition, Holyoke Building Department records, recently digitized, provided a crucial source of information, particularly on buildings built after the 1920s, and for the documentation of more recent changes.

Title research, tracing the ownership of subject parcels back to the Holyoke Water Power Company was conducted for most properties in the survey. This process, a major portion of the methodology, was helpful in illuminating key aspects of a property's history. Historical atlases also provide a sense of the evolution of the area and individual properties within it. Holyoke is fortunate in being well covered by city directories, including street lists since at least 1915, a remarkably early date. These were selectively employed to identify both commercial and residential tenants. US census records were also employed to identify select tenants of residential buildings and to gain an understanding of occupation, ethnic makeup, and household structure of the residents of larger buildings. While key sources like the Holyoke Transcript-Telegram remain accessible only by unindexed microfilm in regional archives - and were therefore were used only in limited instances - digitized and searchable copies of the Springfield Republican - which provided thorough coverage of Holyoke, was used extensively. This resource was used to identify the obituaries of key figures encountered in the survey, as well, in many cases, as references to the construction of many buildings. Utilizing such newspaper research provided precise dates of construction in a number of instances; in some cases early renderings were also included as part of this reporting. This was supplemented by genealogical information about property owners gathered using Ancestry.com and other commercial genealogical databases. Biographies were also compiled for all architects identified in this process. Included in these biographies will be analysis of similar works documented in MACRIS. Because of pandemic-related restrictions, access to additional local research was limited. Further research on the survey area should utilize the Holyoke Water Power Company Collection at the Holyoke Room of the Holyoke Public Library, the vertical files and scrapbooks of that institution, as well as the Holyoke collections at the Wistariahurst Museum.

In addition to other required elements identified in the Survey Manual, each B form included:

- An architectural description describing exterior features, as well as its use, type and arrangement of space. These descriptions situated the subject building within its wider context.
- Photographic images, in most cases documenting the building from all angles accessible from the public way

- A narrative of the social history of the building including background of the owners, major tenants, architects, and builders, where identified.
- Footnotes or other reference to sources of key information not reflected in the general bibliography
- Reproductions of relevant historical images and maps, where clarifying.

All individual and area forms built upon the framework and themes identified in the *MHC* Reconnaissance Survey City Report for Holyoke and corresponding Reconnaissance Survey Regional report, as well as the existing National Register nominations, survey forms, and other existing documentation.

PRODUCTS, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, HOW THE SURVEY DIFFERED FROM EXPECTATIONS

The original scope of this project, which called for the survey of 123 properties, was revised in July 2020 to allow for the survey of an additional 36 buildings on South Summer, South Canal, and adjoining streets. In total, therefore, 159 buildings were surveyed. The survey resulted in the production of seven Area forms and 90 individual Building forms. This represents substantially all of the surviving historical resources in the survey area (see Figure 1). Those products are listed in Appendix I.

The parameters of the survey project were well established in the original RFP and Scope, as expanded. As a result, the nature of the finished survey did not differ substantially from expectations. However, the research conducted for this project deepened our understanding of the historical and architectural significance of South Holyoke. The surveyed area contains a wide variety of residential types constructed within a fairly short period of time. As a result, the area demonstrates a consistency and unity of architectural outlook while encompassing a wide diversity of individual solutions.

CHARACTER OF PROPERTIES RECORDED

Holyoke has long been recognized as having a high level of significance for its industrial history. Its status as the "first industrial planned community" in the United States has been central to that context. The area encompassed by the Main Street Corridor Survey was the very heart of that "planned" community at the first stages of its development; the survey considered some of the city's oldest extant buildings and most significant manifestations of its industrial development and concomitant commercial and residential landscapes. However, as detailed in the accompanying survey forms, the landscape of South Holyoke is significant not just, or not even primarily, as a reflection of a unified vision of a "planned industrial community."

The landscape of Holyoke's neighborhoods below the First Level Canal was shaped by the 1849 "New City" plan of the Boston-backed Hadley Falls Company, which laid out a vision of a city ideally planned for textile production, taking advantage of the abundant waterpower of the Connecticut River. The original plan had anticipated blocks of company-sponsored housing on specifically designated tenement lots appurtenant to mill sites. While for several reasons the city developed a diversity of industries beyond the control of Boston textile interests, the Holyoke Water Power Company, the Hadley Fall's Company's corporate successor, controlled many of the 1200 acres of the original plan well into the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Despite the city's rapid growth, highly inflated real estate prices, and crowded housing conditions, waterpower company backers were long reluctant to release sites for individual development, preferring the stability that large corporate interests brought. The company finally abandoned this policy in 1873, allowing the sale of lots to individuals. In the context of the rapid growth of papermaking in Holyoke in these years, the sale of these lots prompted a boom in tenement construction. This construction was most often carried out by immigrants, usually small business owners or members of the construction trade, a large portion of whom built on a small scale for their own use, the use of family members, and for rental income. These builders, some working on a small scale, other more ambitious, but all from a diversity of backgrounds, worked under the constrains imposed by the waterpower company to employ varying strategies to densely accommodate a rapidly growing population. Most were closely connected to the multiple ethnic communities within which they

¹ Green, Holyoke, 39-44

² Green, Holvoke, 172

worked, and their housing choices and commercial strategies represented this diversity. Far from representing the unified, top-down vision of a planned community, South Holyoke's built environment represents a multiplicity of need and aspiration.

NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATIONS

The majority of Holyoke's National Register listings are clustered in the more elite residential and commercial neighborhoods that developed west of the First Level Canal in the latter part of the nineteenth century. In South Holyoke, listings are scanty at best. This paucity includes some obvious omissions, but also reflects important gaps in research or analysis of contexts. Further, integrity issues have hampered past efforts, and continue to be a growing problem. Yet as this survey has documented, both Main Street and the blocks of housing that surround it are an important and unique landscape that warrants recognition.

There are, at present, two National Register districts in or near the survey area. The Holyoke Canal System (NR DIS 12/30/1980, HYL.Y) rings the area and recognizes the important engineering feat of the waterpower system. Just to the northeast of the survey area, the Hadley Falls Company Housing District (NR DIS 11/9/1972, HLY.S) is closely related to the theme of Holyoke as planned community, encompassing blocks of well-preserved, company-built housing that cohere aesthetically. Aside from these there are only two individual listings in the survey area, both more recent and the result of tax credit projects: the Robert Clovis Block (338 Main Street, HLY.335, NR INDV 12/5/2002) and the Friedrich Block (449-461 Main Street, HLY.334, NR INDV 12/5/2002). As noted in the nomination for the Fredrich Block, the 1991 Area Form prepared for "The Flats/South Holyoke" (HLY.W) was apparently produced in contemplation of a National Register district including the 200-300 blocks of Main Street and other adjoining properties. The nomination reports, however, "the recommendation was later withdrawn since so many of the buildings in this area north of Cabot Street have subsequently been abandoned, demolished, or damaged by fire."³

Indeed, integrity remains a major challenge, one only exacerbated by demolition that began as early as the 1940s and has continued largely unabated since the first MHC surveys of the area in

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³ Section 8, Continuation Sheet 5.

the late 1970s. One struggles to find cohesive streetscapes dating from South Holyoke's period of significance. Even the most intact blocks (those on the west side of Main Street between Spring and Sargent streets) are increasingly pock-marked with vacant lots, some resulting from the demolition of surveyed buildings occurring as recently as the last few years. Further, because of the historical development pattern of the area, in which the Holyoke Water Power Company withheld land from development, particularly on the east side of Main Street well into the midtwentieth century, a traditional "street wall" never developed. The low-density development on much of the east side of Main Street, some of which is a reflection of these historical patterns, and in other cases the result of demolition, represents a further challenge in considering boundaries for a potential National Register district for properties on Main Street. The path forward, suggested by the listing of the Friedrich and Clovis Block, is a more aggressive strategy of individual listings. The criteria applied to these buildings, and the contexts cited in their nomination, as well as those emerging from new research, mean the potential for a large number of additional individual listings here. Outside of Main Street proper, the potential for one National Register historic district is discussed below.

Individual Listings

Within the surveyed area there are a considerable number of buildings with obvious significance and integrity to warrant individual listing. Among these, the H.H. Richardson-designed depot is perhaps of greater than local significance: as documented in the attached survey form it played an important if under-recognized role in that architect's career. The Precious Blood Rectory, in addition to its architectural significance and associations with the French-Canadian community, also has important associations with the ecclesiastical figures who built it, in part to encourage church reform. Other examples in this category include the Holyoke Water Power Company Office, a unique type in an excellent state of preservation, and important for its association with the entity whose control defined the very shape of the area's landscape; the Turn Verein Hall, another unusual type, one of only a handful of such buildings nation-wide; and the Lemuel Sears Block, a well-preserved and highly developed commercial building by an important architect. These and a number of other such buildings fit within existing and well-understood contexts, these properties would be eligible for individual listing under criterion A, association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and criterion C,

embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value the local level. An unclear entrant in this category is the Holyoke House (345-363 Dwight Street, HLY. 61) a Greek Revival palace hotel that played an important role in the very first years of Holyoke's industrial development but whose integrity issues are challenging.

But beyond these, a number of masonry store-and-tenement blocks on Main Street should be considered for listing. While under more ideal circumstances these buildings would be included in a National Register district, like the Clovis and Friedrich blocks they retain sufficient integrity and are of sufficient importance to warrant individual listing. A full list of these buildings is appended to this report. All of these buildings have alterations to sash and storefronts, but such modifications are common on successfully listed commercial blocks. They retain sufficient integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, workmanship, and design. These would also be eligible under criterion A and most likely C as well. Additionally, the Merrick Thread Company complex retains a good deal of integrity and is an important early textile facility. It should be considered for listing as a small National Register district

South Holyoke Tenement Historic District

Finally, serious consideration should be given to the creation of a South Holyoke Tenement Historic District. Such a district would recognize the residential landscape east of Main Street, and the unusual housing types found there, particularly the large masonry blocks, built by French Canadian, German, and Irish immigrants, mostly in the 1880s and 1890s. One of the most distinctive features of Holyoke's landscapes, they are largely without parallel in similar communities in the northeast (or perhaps nation-wide) and should be recognized as such. Unlike working-class housing in many similar communities in the northeast, which was typically built of wood and often altered beyond recognition, the extant buildings here, being of masonry construction, retain a good deal of integrity. Like the commercial blocks, they usually only have alterations of sash and doors and rebuilt rear porches. As a result, most retain sufficient integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, workmanship, and design. Some, such as the Dufrense Tenement (568 South East Street, HLY.1490) may warrant individual listing for its associations with important persons as well as its architecture. However, while many of these blocks have

likewise suffered the piecemeal demolition seen on Main Street, a few intact streetscapes remain. Here, a National Register district is probably both feasible and desirable. This district would encompass blocks of South East, South Bridge, South Summer, and South Canal Streets, between Adams and Cabot streets. Two Area forms: South Bridge Street (HLY.AN) and South Summer Street (HLY.AO) were prepared to document the majority of the proposed district.

The proposed district would be eligible under criterion A, association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and criterion C, embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction, at the local level.

All National Register recommendations are represented by highlighted listings in Appendix 1.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

The current survey documented all, or substantially all, of the historic-period buildings in the Survey Area (see Figure 1). When practical, however, supplemental research should be conducted to take into account research resources, identified in the Methodology section of this report, that could not be accessed due to the present emergency. Further, substantial numbers of related resources remain to the north and east of the Survey Area in The Flats neighborhood. Likewise, the core of the city's industrial landscape, along the Canal System, should be thoroughly documented in future survey efforts. These projects are anticipated at the time of this writing.

COMPLETED SURVEY PRODUCTS WILL BE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC AT

Planning and Economic Development

City of Holyoke

20 Korean Veterans Plaza, Suite 406

Holyoke, MA 01040

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Maps

1849 Plan of the New City at Hadley Falls

1870 Beers, Ellis & Sole - Combined Map of Holyoke and Chicopee

1877 Bird's Eye View of Holyoke, J. Knauber & Co

1881 Bird's Eye View of Holyoke and Village of South Hadley Falls; J.J. Stoner

1884 Sanborn

1884 George H. Walker Atlas of Holyoke

1889 Sanborn

1895 Sanborn

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APPENDIX 1: SURVEY PRODUCTS

Recommendations for individual National Register listings are highlighted in yellow.

Recommendations for listing in the South Holyoke Tenement Historic District are highlighted in green.

<u>Areas</u>

American Tissue Mills (AI)

Photo		Street	Assessor's	Name Historic	Date	MHC
		Name	Number			Number
	2	Crescent Street	030-02-001	Wilson, and Sears Paper Company Building/ American Tissue Company	c.1894	HLY.1501
	10	Crescent Street	030-02-001		c.1889 - 1895	HLY.1502
	12	Crescent Street	030-02-001		c.1889 - 1895	HLY.1503
	30	Crescent Street	030-02-001	American Tissue Company Power House	1924	HLY.1504
	30	Crescent Street	030-02-001	American Tissue Company Garage	1924	HLY.1505

Dreikorn Bakery (AJ)

Photo	Street	Street Name	Assessor's	Name	Date	МНС
	Number		Number	Historic		Number
	290	Clemente Street	026-01-001	Dreikorn Bakery Loading Building	1957	HLY.1506
	300	Clemente Street	026-01-001	Dreikorn Bakery Loading Building	1956	HLY.1507
	306 314	Clemente Street	026-01-004	Dreikorn Bakery Storage Building	1924	HLY.1508
	318 320	Clemente Street	026-01-004	Richard H. Dietz Block	1890	HLY.1509
	322 324	Clemente Street	026-01-001	Hobert P. Street Block	c.1886 - 1889	HLY.1510
	31	Jackson Street	026-01-003	Dreikorn Bakery Annex	c.1966	HLY.1511
	611	South Bridge Street	026-01-001	Dreikorn Bakery Loading Building	1952	HLY.1512

617	South	026-01-004	Dreikorn	1926	HLY.1513
	Bridge Street		Bakery Bake		
			House		
EFFI DISA C					

Friedrich Area (AK)

Photo	Street			Name Historic	Date	MHC
	Number		Number			Number
	449	Main Street		Friedrich Block		HLY.335
	414 416	Race Street		Company Garage	c.1922	HLY.1514
	420 432	Race Street		Friedrich Factory Annex	1916	HLY.1515
	71	Sargeant Street		Patrick Manning Tenement	c.1867 - 1870	HLY.1516
	73	Sargeant Street		E.H. Friedrich Factory	1901	HLY.290

John J. Prew Clemente Street Subdivision (AL)

Photo		Street Name			MHC
	Number		Historic		Number
	48	Clemente Street		1877 - 1881	HLY.1517
	52	Clemente Street	Philius Larravie House	1889	HLY.1518
	54	Street	Godin House	1892	HLY.1519
	56	Clemente Street	Larivee House	1889	HLY.1520
	62	Clemente Street	Mary Chabot House	1889 - 1895	HLY.1521

Merrick Thread Company (AM)

Photo	Street Number	Street Name	Assessor's Number	Name Historic	Date	MHC Number
	321	Clemente Street	026-03-012	Merrick Thread Company Livery Stable	1895	HLY.1522
	45 47	Jackson Street	026-04-003	Merrick Thread Company Storage and Spool Shops	1879	HLY.1523
	532	Main Street	026-03-012	Merrick Thread Company New Mill	1884	HLY.52
	549	Main Street	026-04-002	Merrick Thread Company Mill Number One	1866	HLY.53

South Bridge Street (AN)

Photo				Name Historic		MHC
	Number	Name	Number			Number
	31				c.1881	HLY.1524
		Street		LeCours		
				Tenement		
Aller	510	South	031-01-014	A.Hormidas	c.1902 -	HLY.1525
TAL NO.		Bridge		Potvin Block	1903	
		Street				
	518 522	South	029-04-013	Blais Block	1910	HLY.1526
		Bridge				
		Street				

	South Bridge Street	029-07-003	Sainte Marie Block	1887	HLY.1527
	South Bridge Street	029-04-012	Ducharme Block	1892	HLY.1528
	South Bridge Street	029-07-004	Beauchemin (Joseph Beauchamp) Block	1887	HLY.1529
	South Bridge Street	029-04-011	Gideon Garceau Tenement	c.1884 - 1886	HLY.1530
	South Bridge Street	029-04-010	Gideon Garceau Tenement	c.1884 - 1886	HLY.1531
	South Bridge Street	029-07-005	Joseph Belanger Tenement	c.1885 - 1889	HLY.1532
	South Bridge Street	029-04-008	Gideon Garceau Tenement	c.1889 - 1895	HLY.1533
	South Bridge Street	029-07-007	Clara and Frank Menard House	c.1884	HLY.1534

5340	South Bridge	029-04-009	Turgeon Apartments	1892	HLY.1535
	Street		r parunents		

South Summer Street (AO)

Photo	Street Number	Street Name	Assessor's Number	Name Historic	Date	MHC Number
	5	Adams Street	029-03-008	LaFrance Apartments	1907	HLY.1536
	7	Adams Street	029-03-009	Olive Lescarbeaux Tenement	c.1886	HLY.1537
	529 538	Canal Street	029-02-001	Franklin Paper Company Tenement Row	c.1868 - 1870	HLY.1538
	12	Hamilton Street	029-02-011	GIlbert Potvin Tenement	1886	HLY.1539
	13 15	Hamilton Street	029-01-002	Igance Robert Tenement	c.1889	HLY.1540
	18 20	Hamilton Street	029-05-001	Ulric Perrault Block	c.1889 - 1891	HLY.1541

12 16	Sargeant Street	029-03-016	John J. Prew Tenement	c.1886	HLY.1542
23	Sargeant Street	029-05-008	William Brady Tenement	c.1889 - 1895	HLY.1543
27 35	Sargeant Street		Henry O. Beauchamp Block Annex	c.1911 - 1915	HLY.1544
559	South Canal Street	029-03-002A	Louis A. LaFrance Tenement	1901	HLY.1545
561	South Canal Street	029-03-002A	Louis A. LaFrance Tenement	1901	HLY.1546
563	South Canal Street	029-03-002A	Louis A. LaFrance Tenement	1901	HLY.1547
565	South Canal Street	029-03-002A	Louis A. LaFrance Tenement	1901	HLY.1548
567	South Canal Street	029-03-002 A	Louis A. LaFrance Tenement	1901	HLY.1549

	South Canal Street	029-03-002A	Louis A. LaFrance Tenement	1901	HLY.1550
	South Summer Street	029-01-004	Joseph Beaudoin and Alice Dugas Tenement	1888	HLY.1551
	South Summer Street	029-02-011	Gilbert Potvin Tenement	c.1885 - 1889	HLY.1552
	South Summer Street	029-02-010	Alexandre and Edmond Lapointe Tenement	c.1887 - 1889	HLY.1553
	South Summer Street	029-02-009	Gilbert Potvin Sr. and Gilbert Potvin Jr./ LaPoint and Fortier Tenement	1893	HLY.1554
	South Summer Street	029-02-008		c.1887 - 1889	HLY.1555
	South Summer Street	029-02-007	Gilbert Potvin Tenement	c.1887 - 1889	HLY.1556
	South Summer Street	029-05-005	Maxime Ruel/ Potvin and LaFrance Tenement	c.1893	HLY.1557

563	South Summer Street		Potvin and LaFrance Tenement		HLY.1558
570 572	South Summer Street	029-02-006	Gilbert Potvin Tenement	c.1885 - 1889	HLY.1559
576 578	South Summer Street		Menard Building	1905	HLY.1560
580	South Summer Street		Napoleon Rock and Philip Bourgeault Tenement	1893	HLY.1561
582	Summer Street		Tenement	1893	HLY.1562
584	South Summer Street	029-03-002 A	Potvin and LaFrance Tenement	c.1893 - 1895	HLY.1563

	South Summer Street	029-03-002 A	c.1895 - 1897	HLY.1564
	South Summer Street	029-03-002 A	c.1895 - 1897	HLY.1565

Individual Buildings

Photo	Street Number	_	Assessor's Number	Name Historic	Date	MHC Number
	52 56	Adams Street	026-03-002	Julia Sullivan Tenement	c.1864 - 1869	HLY.1454
	181	Appleton Street	030-06-011	American Braiding Company Building	1920	HLY.282
	2	Bowers Street	033-03-001	Boston and Maine Railroad Express Office	c.1895 - 1911	HLY.1455
	12	Bowers Street	033-03-002	Connecticut River Railroad Depot	1883 - 1885	HLY.41
	16	Cabot Street	029-01-007	James Kennedy Tenement	c.1884 - 1889	HLY.1456

56	Cabot Street	028-01-001	Precious Blood Rectory	1891	HLY.50
96	Cabot Street	028-06-020	Grace Church	1896	HLY.287
1	Street	033-03-006	Holyoke Water Power Company Office	1871	HLY.71
5	Street	033-03-007	Mount Tom Hose Company #1	1887	HLY.70
44 46	Clemente Street	030-03-001	Holyoke Warehouse Company Building	expanded 1918 - 1923	HLY.1457
82 82 1/2	Clemente Street	030-03-010	Ambrose Lanoue Tenement	1895	HLY.1458
115	Street	028-03-003	Graves and Kinney Foundry	c.1882 - 1884	HLY.1459
121	Clemente Street	028-03-004	Beliveau and Pepin Tenement	c.1882 - 1884	HLY.1460

		Clemente Street			c.1882 - 1884	HLY.1461
		Clemente Street			c.1883 - 1884	HLY.1463
29		Clemente Street		William Stevens Block	c.1889	HLY.1464
32		Dwight Street	033-06-003		1849 - 1850	HLY.61_
3,		Dwight Street		Chapin Block/Parsons Hall	1849	HLY.275
		Hamilton Street		Park Street School/ Precious Blood Convent	1868	HLY.1465
	1	Jackson Street	027-04-011		c.1884 - 1889	HLY.1466
		Lyman Street			c.1880 - 1881	HLY.1467

103	Lyman Street	037-05-007		c.1880 - 1881	HLY.1468
42	Main Street	033-04-009	J. Russell and Company Warehouse	1937	HLY.1469
44 48	Main Street	033-04-009	r	c.1911 - 1915	HLY.293
52 54	Main Street	033-04-008	Justin B Perkins Block	1883	HLY.294
62	Main Street	033-04-006	Prentiss Brothers/Rudolph Kuc Block	c.1870	HLY.1470
64 66	Main Street	033-04-005	Levi Perkins Block Annex	1871	HLY.295
77 79	Main Street	033-07-005	John R. Baker Block	1872	HLY.303
81 85	Main Street	033-07-006	9	1868 - 1869	HLY.1471

		Main Street			c.1879 - 1881	HLY.1472
	161 167	Main Street	030-06-007	John Delaney Block	1881	HLY.1473
	170 190		030-01-006	Connecticut River Railroad Freight House	c.1849	HLY.1474
	235 237	Main Street	030-07-006	1	c.1889 - 1890	HLY.309
COURT OF THE PARTY	241 247	Main Street		Austin Merrick House/ Cloutier Block/ Lepine Block	c.1865	HLY.310
	254	Main Street			c.1861 - 1869	HLY.1476
	268 272	Main Street	030-04-007	Valere Ducharme Block	c.1895 - 1897	HLY.313
THE RESIDENCE OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABL	273 275	Main Street		Patrick Flynn Block	1882	HLY.314

	Main Street		Julius Weiland Block	1878	HLY.315
	Street		Matilda Couture Block	1884	HLY.317
FIRSTA CAFE	Street		Block	1886	HLY.318
3	Main Street			1884	HLY.319
	Main Street		1	1881 - 1882	HLY.320
	Main Street		Frederick Beaudry/ Robert Spencer Saloon	1881	HLY.321
3	Main Street		Marcotte Apartments	1902	HLY.325
	Main Street	028-06-006	Dalton's Hall	c.1908	HLY.1477

385 387	Main Street	028-06-012	_	c.1882 - 1884	HLY.326
393 395	Main Street	028-06-015	Philip Fitzsimmons Block	c.1882	HLY.327
370 396	Main Street	028-03-009		c.c.1919 - 1955	HLY.1478
399	Main Street	028-06-015	Fred Bodrey Block	1883	HLY.328
398 400	Main Street	028-03-007	Theophile St.Martin Block	1888	HLY.329
401 403	Main Street	028-07-001	John Heinritz Block	c.1879	HLY.330
412	Main Street	033-04-009	Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church	1917	HLY.56
409 413	Main Street	028-07-003	Adario E. Crosby Block	1890	HLY.331

	Main Street	David C. Downing Block	1890	HLY.332
	Main Street	Michael C. King Block	1879	HLY.333
	Main Street	John J. Burke Block	1904	HLY.334
	Main Street	Ward 3 Engine House	1891	<u>HLY.55</u>
	Main Street	Seymour and John Gates Block	c.1872 - 1876	HLY.336
	Main Street	Holyoke Machine Company	1889 - 1894	HLY.1480
	Race Street	Lemuel Sears and Company Block	1890	HLY.276
	Race Street	Judd Paper Company Building	1921	HLY.277

	Race Street		Joseph F. Ranger/ Holyoke Automobile Dealers Association Building	c.1925	HLY.278
130	Race Street	030-06-016		1895	HLY.279
200 220	Race Street		Holyoke Supply Company Building	1915	HLY.284
266 268	Race Street		Nugent-Canning Duplex / Stonewall Athletic and Civic Association Clubhouse	1867	HLY.1481
298	Race Street		John Griffin House	c.1868	HLY.1482
306 312	Race Street		Charles Koegel and Son Shop	1904	HLY.286
	Street		Club		HLY.288
360	Race Street		_	c.1881 - 1883	HLY.1483

362 364	Race Street	028-06-017	Charles H. House Building	1924	HLY.289
549 551	South Bridge Street	09-08-002	Guertin Building	1902	HLY.1484
556	South Bridge Street	029-05-013	Harris Tenement	1887	HLY.1485
589 593	South Bridge Street	029-09-005	Joseph D. St. Peter Block	1893	HLY.1486
605	South Bridge Street	029-09- 007.1	George Lavoie Tenement	1888	HLY.1487
620 626	South Bridge Street	027-04-017	Turn Halle	1874	<u>HLY.46</u>
660	South Bridge Street	027-05-008	Louis A. LaFrance Tenement/ Battleship Block	1910	HLY.1488
529	South East Street	030-03-003	Jolly Machine Company	1889 - 1895	HLY.1489

568	South East Street	029-07-014	Dufresne Tenement	c.1880 - 1881	HLY.1490
576	South East Street	029-07-012	Charles Provost Tenement	c.1881 - 1882	HLY.1491
632	South East Street	029-08-015	Cleophas Paquette Tenement	1886	HLY.1492
640	South East Street	029-08-014	Hormisdas Fournier Tenement	1896	HLY.1493
527	South Summer Street	029-04-003	Louis A. LaFrance Tenement	1901	HLY.1494
629	South Summer Street	027-04-007	Sons of Hermann/ Hermanns Soehne Association Hall	1912	HLY.1495
631	South Summer Street	027-04-009	Franz Bretschneider Tenement	c.1887 - 1889	HLY.1496
635 637	South Summer Street		Otto Brueck/Heincke Block	c.1881 - 1884	HLY.1497

649	South Summer Street	027-05-005	Louis A. LaFrance Tenement/ Battleship Block	1912	HLY.1498
10	Spring Street	030-05-001	Octave Gamache Tenement	c.1895 - 1900	HLY.1499
18	Spring Street		Joseph Brouillard Block	1927 - 1929	HLY.1500
23	Spring Street		Barlow Manufacturing Company Complex	c.1889 - 1895	HLY.285

APENDIX 2: FIGURES



Figure 1. Outline map of survey area

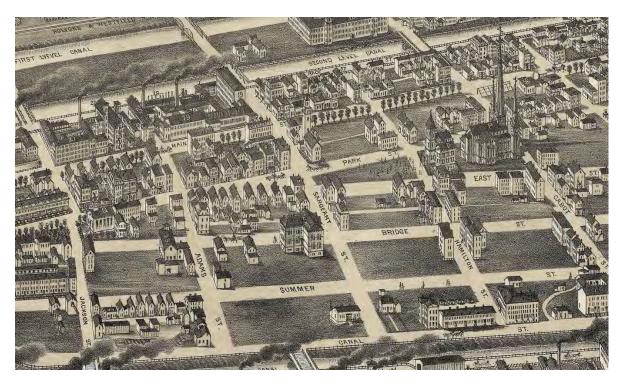


Figure 2. Detail, 1881 Bird's Eye View, showing southern part of the Main Street Corridor



Figure 3. Detail, 1881 Bird's Eye View, showing northern part of the Main Street Corridor



Figure 4. Map of potential South Holyoke Tenement National Register Historic District