

34. "Hollywood": This area received its name during its early development in the 1920's. The apartment blocks were thought to be "Hollywood-style" and for "wealthy" people. The section extended from Saratoga Street to Marble Street on the east side of Main Street, and extended easterly to the foot of Maple Street hill. It encompassed nearly fifty buildings and contained almost 700 apartment units. This was the last large tract in the South End to be developed.

35. Marble Street dates from the years immediately following the Civil War. In 1870 it was the only street running easterly from Main, between Central and Mill Streets. The town brook was still an open stream running behind the houses on the east side of South Main Street. Marble Street was opened through to the foot of Maple Street hill. At first only the north side of the street was developed, and by 1882 twelve houses had been constructed.

36. 36-40 Marble Street: This large double house first appears on the 1870 map of Springfield. It is 2½ stories in height with the pedimented gable end to the street. A central, one-story porch serves for both entrances, which have round-arched, paneled doors with three-light transoms and sidelights. Tall, two-over-two, sash windows are used on the house.

37. 28-30 Marble Street: This large, double house appears on the 1870 map of Springfield. It was owned by Edwin Porter, who was employed by Kibbe Bros. & Co., confectioners. Mr. Porter is first listed on Marble Street in the 1868 directory. The entrances are located on either side of the house in one-story wings.

38. 527-549 Main Street and 7 Marble Street: This is "The Marbleton", built in 1907-08 at a cost of \$75,000 by local developers Angers and Dunlap. It is four stories in height and contains one store at the corner of Main & Marble Streets, and 31 apartments. The Marbleton is constructed of tan brick with quarry-cut brownstone used for the window sills and lintels. Four-story bow windows animate both the Main and Marble Streets facades, and the block is capped by a projecting cornice with modillions, dentils and a paneled frieze. A gentle curve links the Main Street and Marble Street facades, and maintains the undulating rhythm established by the bow windows.

39. 507-519 Main Street and 10 Wendell Avenue: This four-story block is known as "The Wendell". It was built in 1908 at a cost of \$65,000 for Ralph Lombard, and it is the southernmost of the turn-of-the-century apartment

blocks built on Main Street. There are four stores on the first floor and apartments on the upper three floors. The Wendell is constructed of tan brick and has cast stone window sills and lintels. Three-story oriel windows provide extra light for the apartments and the block is capped by a projecting cornice with modillions, dentils and decorated frieze.

40. Wendell Place: This short street is first listed in the 1896 directory, and within a decade all ten houses had been built. These ranged in cost from \$3,000 to \$4,000. The street dead-ended at Horace Smith's property. Mr. Smith was a wealthy Maple Street resident who formerly was Daniel Wesson's partner in Smith and Wesson. After his death most of the land at the foot of the hill was acquired by Nathan Bill, another wealthy Maple Street resident. Mr. Bill was one of Springfield's most noted philanthropists and donated the 6½ acre tract to the city as a memorial to his father-in-law, Emerson Wight, Springfield's 14th mayor. This was the first playground in the city, and was followed by four others donated by Nathan Bill. Emerson Wight Playground remains the major piece of open space in the South End.

41. Acushnet Avenue: This is the South Main Street School, which was built between 1896 and 1897 at a cost of \$60,000. It was designed by local architect F. R. Richmond who received many municipal commissions in the late 1800's and early 1900's. Stylistically this is a change from the exuberant Victorian-styled school-houses built for the city in the previous twenty years. This switch, often seen as a reaction against the excesses of Victorian architecture began about 1890, and derived its basis from classically-inspired Renaissance architecture. Note the terra-cotta plaques of Benjamin Franklin on the spandrels between the terra cotta, arched window frames on the second floor of the Acushnet Avenue facade of the school. This school replaced a three-room structure on York Street, which had served the district south of Central Street for most of the 19th century. This southern half of the South End had grown immensely during the last two decades of the 19th century, necessitating a much larger and more substantial school. Also note the brownstone bedrock of the small hill behind the school's play-yard on Acushnet Avenue. This stone is similar to that of the more well-known Longmeadow brownstone, which was a major building material in the late 1800's. Churches and public buildings were constructed of the stone; many houses were trimmed with it. It was used so frequently in New York City row-housing that the name "brownstone" became synonymous with this type of housing.

42. Palmer Avenue was developed during the late 1880's and 1890's by George Howard, a Maple Street resident who owned a broad swath of land between Crescent Hill and Main Street. By 1899 two dozen houses had been constructed, and these give a good idea of the type of architecture favored in the late 19th century.

43. 25 Mill Street: This brick structure was originally built in 1894-95 from designs of local architect B. Hammett Seabury at a cost of about \$12,000. It contained Hose Company No. 6 and Engine Company No. 6 and replaced the smaller station which had been located on South Main Street, at the present Mill River Lane. This had been the first fire station in the South End and dated from 1879. The new station had a four-story tower on its western side. This was used for practice drills and hose drying. The drills had become necessary with the advent of the hook and ladder cars. These cars were pulled by horses until early in this century when Springfield became the first city in the country with motorized fire apparatus.

44. 125 Main Street: The Bemis and Call Co. is one of Springfield's oldest industries. It was established in 1835 by Stephen C. Bemis and Amos Call, as a manufacturer of hardware and small tools. The present three buildings date from the early 20th century. After the disastrous 1936 flood the Mill River, which formerly supplied power for Bemis & Call, was cut off east of the Bemis & Call property, and carried through a pressure tunnel to the Connecticut River.

45. 894 Main Street: This two-story brick building was erected in 1925 for Buxton Inc., manufacturers of wallets and leather accessories. The firm had been founded in 1898 by Dana Buxton and had occupied parts of several buildings in downtown Springfield during the early 20th century. However, business was growing so fast that less than fifteen years later the company had outgrown this location.

46. 79 West York Street: The Hampden County Jail and House of Correction was constructed in 1885 at a cost of \$266,953.94, including \$15,100 for the land. The architects were D. H. and A. B. Tower of Holyoke. This complex replaced the outdated jail on State Street, which had served the County since 1815. In 1884 a new County Jail and House of Correction had been authorized. The location chosen was very removed from the center of town, on the south side of York Street. This street, originally known as the lane leading to the lower landing, was one of the oldest in Springfield, but little development had occurred here in its two centuries of

existence. It represented the southernmost extension of the city at this time. The County complex consists of the jailer's house at the corner of York and Columbus, offices with the central entrance, the women's prison to the west and the laundry at the west corner of the group. Running back from the offices is the men's prison. Forming the rear of the quadrangle is the chapel and the workshop, while the western side of the quad consists of subsidiary structures — originally used as barn, boiler house repair shop, storerooms, "padded cells and solitaires". The complex was built to the most modern specifications of the time. The exclusion of wood, as a fire hazard, and matters of sewerage and ventilation were of the utmost concern. The prisons were built six feet above the ground on long arches so that the air spaces would prevent moisture. The foundations are of granite while the superstructure is of brick with brownstone trim. Each of the prisons is divided down the center with a heavy stone partition reaching to the roof. The 200 cells of the men's prison and the 50 of the women's are in four tiers backed up to these partitions, and facing the long windows of the outer walls. The roofs of all the buildings are of slate, supported by iron trusses. A decorative iron fence runs along the York Street frontage of the property and similar railings are used for the two entrances.

47. Hanover Street: This large brick mill structure was built for the New England Card and Paper Co., manufacturers of fine glazed, embossed and enameled papers. The firm had been organized in 1871 by D. L. Swan and a large four-story mill was built soon thereafter. This original mill was partially destroyed in the early 1890's and was quickly rebuilt.

48. Arlington Avenue: Surely one of the most hidden streets in Springfield. This street first appears in the 1869 Directory as Ray Avenue, named for Samuel C. Ray, a "Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in Cloths, Vestings, Cassimeres, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods". Mr. Ray owned a long, narrow piece of land between Lombard and Gardner Streets through which Ray Avenue was opened. There were six houses along the street in 1882, all on the north side. By this time the street had acquired the name of Arlington Avenue. During the early 1900's this was changed to the present Arlington Court. It wasn't until the mid 1920's that the south side of the street was completely walled in. The Springfield Buick Co. built its large sales showroom on Main Street and the building extended back almost to Columbus Avenue, providing space for a service facility and parts warehouse. Until that time, the southern side of Arlington Court had been occupied by the back yards of the houses on Gardner Street.



#41

49. 60 Loring Street: This small, Greek Revival residence was originally located at 71 William Street. It was built in 1844 by Nathaniel Upham, a local carpenter, and features a recessed entrance on the facade. The house was moved to its present site in 1977.

50. 13 West William Street: This 2½ story brick residence was built in 1848 for Patrick Higgins, a laborer. The area west of Water Street (now Columbus Avenue) was first developed in the South End as one of the residential districts for the Irish laborers who were brought to this area to build the railroads, factories and canals of the developing industrial communities. By 1851 the section from West State to West William Street was crowded with small houses and tenements. Most of these were of wood-frame construction, making this house one of the more substantial in the area. Although altered by the added front porch and deteriorating brickwork the house is interesting for its corbelled brickwork in the front gable and use of brownstone for window sills and lintels.

During the fall of 1981, the City Library sponsored a series of walking tours of selected historic neighborhoods in Springfield. These were part of the National Endowment for the Humanities, which was funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. As a follow-up, self-guided, walking tour brochures for each of the neighborhoods are being prepared. The objective is to cover prominent architectural and historical structures that are still standing in each area, as well as provide an indication of the overall character of each neighborhood.

For the South End, two walks, each 1½-2 hours in length, have been outlined on the map. Each identified stop is keyed to the text presented here.

For further information about material presented in this brochure, or about future guided tours, contact the Genealogy/Local History Department of the City Library.

Concept & Text: Ed Lonergan

Photography: John Polak



KEY
 38 Stop on tour
 — Path of tour
 Scale: 1 inch = 250 feet

Genealogy/Local History Department
SOUTH END
 Walking Tour
 Funded by the National
 Endowment for the Humanities
 Springfield City Library

1. 7 Stockbridge Street: Stockbridge Street was laid out in 1839 by Elam Stockbridge, a merchant tailor, through his Main Street homestead. In 1845 a long, three-story brick block was constructed on the south side of the street. This remaining section represents one-fourth of the original block.

2. 1139-53 Main Street: This large business block was built in two parts, and a slight, vertical division line is visible on the facade. The northern section of the block was built in 1903 by local real-estate developer Pascal Morse while the southern section, which extends along Crossett Lane, was built in 1905 by Morse. Both sections are five stories in height, with yellow brick facades, brownstone trim, three-story bay windows, and projecting, metal cornices.

3. 19 Bliss Street: This three-story brick building was constructed in 1884-85 at a cost of \$17,500 for the Women's Christian Association. It was designed by the local firm of Richmond and Seabury. A boarding home for young women opened in 1878 and proved so successful that more space was almost immediately needed. The new structure on Bliss Street provided 36 rooms for boarders. This structure became a boarding house with the construction of the new YWCA (7) on Howard Street in 1910.

4. 33 Bliss Street: This picturesque church was built in 1887 for the First French Congregational Church. This new church was to service the small but significant number of French Protestants. The Victorian Gothic-styled structure was built of brick and Longmeadow brownstone and could accommodate 350 people. Most of the building material and labor were donated by a West Springfield contractor, Samuel Provost, a member of the church. At the time of its dedication in 1888 the congregation numbered 70. In 1911 with only 15 members in the congregation and no minister it was decided to disband the church. The building continued to see service as an Italian Baptist mission and today is the home of a Spiritualist congregation.

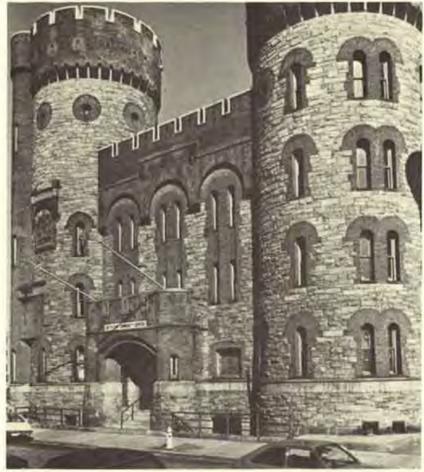
5. Crossett Lane: This short, narrow thoroughfare first appears on the 1851 map of Springfield. It was named after Robert Crossett through whose land the lane was opened. Of particular interest is the roadbed itself. Although the first twenty feet in from Main Street are covered with asphalt the rest of the lane shows a much different surface. It is composed of wooden blocks, about 2½" wide, 8" long and 3" thick. These are laid in rows, like brick, upon a stable sub-surface.

6. 1123-27 Main Street: These three blocks form an interesting group, which illustrates the changes in architectural styling of commercial structures during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The first structure, the McKinney Block, was built in the first years of this century for Richard McKinney, a local real estate developer. It is five stories in height and faced with yellow brick. The second building is the oldest of the group, and is one of the oldest buildings on Main Street in Springfield. It was built about 1870 and served as the retail outlet for John Bangs, who operated a grist mill on the banks of the Mill River. The block is four stories in height, built of brick, and features arched lintels with keystones over the windows. The third building was constructed in 1882 at a cost of \$6,000 for Mrs. Augusta Burbach, the proprietor of the United States Hotel, which was located immediately south of this block. It is three stories in height, built of brick and features black brick banding.



7. 22-32 Howard Street: This large complex was built in 1908-1909 for the Young Women's Christian Association. It was designed by the prominent local firm of E.C. & G.C. Gardner and cost \$100,000. The building is of dark red "Harvard" brick set in white mortar, with trimmings of white terra cotta. The building is in three sections: the western wing, central section and east wing. All three sections had sleeping rooms on their second and third floors. There were 13 single rooms and 39 double rooms. The west wing had a library, social rooms and offices on its first floor, while there was a dining room with capacity of 150 in the central section's first floor, and classrooms and assembly hall with seating capacity of 400 on the east wing's first floor. This structure consolidated the boarding and educational functions of the YWCA, which formerly had been in separate locations.

8. 29 Howard Street: This castle-like structure was built in 1895 as the State Armory, Springfield's first building erected specifically for the local volunteer militia. It consists of a head house fronting on Howard Street, and an attached drill shed extending to Union Street. The head house is constructed of granite blocks with brick and brownstone embellishments. All of the window openings are arched over or encircled with bricks, as is the crenellated parapet which connects the two front towers. Each tower is topped off by a crenellated brick battlement. The northeast tower rises sixty feet above the ground and has the State coat of arms framed in brownstone on the third floor level. Each of the other towers is fifty feet tall. The entrance is finished off in brick with two side towers, each fifteen feet high, connected by a parapet of the same crenellated design as that connecting the two larger front towers. The attached drill shed is built of brick, trimmed with brownstone, and has a slate roof supported by iron framework. The shed is 75 feet wide, and was originally 144 feet long. In 1915 it was lengthened to its present 200 feet. The State Armory was constructed from the design of Robert Wait and Amos Cutting, two Boston-based architects, who designed many State Armories and County Court Houses in the eastern part of the state during the late 1800's.



9. 35-39 Howard Street: This four-story apartment building was built in 1908 for the C. J. Roadstrand Co. at a cost of \$37,000. The C. J. Roadstrand Co. were funeral directors and operated a funeral parlor on the first floor. The block, in common with other substantial, turn-of-the-century apartment blocks, has a stone first story and brick upper stories. Here the first story is of brownstone while the upper stories are composed of yellow brick. The block is capped off with a projecting metal cornice and has bay windows at each corner.

10. 59 Howard Street: This is the Howard Street School, which was built in 1905-06 at a cost of \$77,306.71. It was designed by the local firm of Kirkham and Parlett. The firm's principal partner, Guy Kirkham, had earlier designed the William Street School (1900-1901; now demolished). Between 1907 and 1909 a large, \$22,000 addition was built in the rear of the school, extending nearly to Union Street. This was also from Kirkham and Parlett. The Howard Street and William Street Schools, both built in the first decade of this century, took over the role of the West Union Street School (12). Comparing the Howard Street and West Union Street Schools shows how much had changed in 35 years. Some idea of the unprecedented growth in Springfield including the South End can be obtained from the contrast in capacity.

11. 77 Howard Street: This is St. Joseph's French Roman Catholic Church, which was constructed between 1873 and 1877. In 1873 the Rev. Louis Guillaume Gagnier arrived in Springfield as a missionary priest. At that time there was no French church in the city, and as the French Canadians were widely dispersed it was decided to build two churches — one in Indian Orchard and one in the South End. By November 1, 1873 the church basement of St. Joseph's was ready and Rev. Gagnier said his first Mass. The super structure of the church was completed four years later at a total cost of \$60,000. The focal point of the building is its central tower which rises to a height of 100 feet, making it the tallest building in the South End. In 1911 the front of the church was altered by the addition of the three vestibules. The next project for the rapidly growing local French-Canadian community was the establishment of a parish school. By 1884 the Sisters of the Holy Cross had begun classes in the basement of the church. The school building which also contains a large hall was built on Water Street (now East Columbus Avenue) in 1898.

12. 53 Union Street: This 2½ story structure was originally built as the West Union Street School in 1872. It was constructed by local carpenters Joyce and Burnham and cost \$6,500. There were four rooms, each "13 feet high in the clear" and 220 seats. There had been a school on this site since 1843. The school served as a primary school for the northern half of the South End until the early 20th century, when it was replaced by the Howard Street and William Street schools. Subsequently the building was sold and used as a factory.

13. 136 William Street: This Colonial-styled, gambrel-roofed, brick structure was built in 1897 at a cost of \$12,500. It served as the women's home of the Home for Friendless Women and Children. This was the oldest organized private charity in Springfield, having been founded in 1865. Originally, the Home had been located at 62 West Union Street, but this proved too small and the "Children's Home" was moved to Buckingham Street in 1871. The William Street home was used until 1940 at which time the building was sold to the present owners, Sons of Italy Lodge No. 379. The building was designed by the young Springfield architect, Guy Kirkham.

14. 117 William Street: Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church was built in 1911 as the parish church for Springfield's Italian community. More than any other ethnic group the Italians in Springfield have been identified with a single neighborhood, the South End. The first Italians arrived in this city in the decades after the Civil War, and by the turn of the century the area around Union, Wilcox and Water (now Columbus Avenue) became the center for this growing group. The origins of this church date back to 1897 with the founding of the Mt. Carmel Society. This organization hoped to transplant the customs of the feast of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel and to found a church for the Italian community. The first festival was held in 1903 and has been held annually since. The parish was established in 1907 with the arrival of Father Anthony Dalla Porta and Father Alfredo Ballestrazzi. For the first few years a house on Union Street served as a chapel. The present church was built from the designs of local architect John W. Donohue. Mr. Donohue served as the official architect for the Roman Catholic diocese of Springfield for 25 years and specialized in church and school design.

15. 103 William Street: This attractive, two-story, residential structure was built in 1908 at a cost of \$20,000, for the Industrial House Charities. This institution had been established in 1883 as a day nursery. In 1909 the institution moved into its new quarters here on William Street and in 1915 acquired its present name of

Springfield Day Nursery. The building was designed by the local architectural firm Kirkham & Parlett.

16. 100 William Street: This 2½ story, brick house dates from 1845 and was originally owned by Samuel Aitchison, a harness maker. Brownstone was used for the window sills and lintels while brick corbelling decorates the front gable. The front entrance has sidelights along the doorway. In 1861 this house and its lot were purchased by James C. Beggs for \$1,400. The Beggs' daughter, Elizabeth, began her teaching career in 1871 at the Elm Street School. Over the next eighteen years she also taught at the Oak Street and Bridge Street Schools. In 1889 she was appointed principal of the York Street School, which served the southern half of the South End. In 1897 the South Main Street School replaced the school on York Street and Elizabeth Beggs became the first principal, a position she held until her retirement in 1923. This house remained in the Beggs family until Elizabeth's death in 1935 at the age of 85.

17. 92 William Street: This small, brick house is the oldest known building in the South End, dating from 1837. It is very simple and straightforward in its design, has a large, dressed stone foundation and brownstone window sills and lintels. The original owner was Elijah W. Bliss, the owner of a tannery on the east side of Main Street.



18. 56 Margaret Street: This two-story, brick structure was originally built for Hose Company No. 12 of the Springfield Fire Department in 1910. It was designed by local architect B. H. Seabury, who received many municipal commissions in the late 1800's and early 1900's. This is one of five remaining firehouses designed by Seabury. The growth rate of this section of the South End was very high at the turn-of-the-century period and it was felt necessary to split the coverage of the area from downtown to the Mill River between two fire stations: this one and the one on Mill Street. This building is an early and very interesting example of re-use. In the early 1950's it was declared surplus by the city and was obtained by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Springfield. The structure was then converted to a convent for the Daughters of Our Lady of Mercy, the sisters connected with Mt. Carmel School.

19. 759-769 Main Street and 3-7 Central St.: This five-story building was constructed in 1908 at a cost of \$100,000 for local realtor E. J. Pinney. This is one of only four five-story buildings on Main Street in the South End, and is the southernmost of the group. Prominently located at a curve on Main Street the building is known as "The Central". It originally contained four stores on the first floor and 27 "flats" on the upper floors. The first floor is composed of quarry-cut brownstone while the upper floors are of yellow brick with brownstone trim. The Central's major features are three-story arcades on the Main Street and Central Street facades. These are composed of two-story, yellow brick pilasters with brownstone bases and capitals, and brownstone arches with keystones. A projecting cornice with modillions, dentils, and decorated frieze cap the block.

20. 11-79 Central Street: This is Springfield's longest rowhouse, built in several sections between 1873 and 1883. The construction began with the five westernmost houses in 1873. These were built by local mason B. F. Farrar, who was also responsible for constructing part of the Mattoon Street rows. The houses were described as being "faced with brick and Berea stone, and with plate glass windows and mansard roof. The cost is \$30,000, besides the lot". Two years later Mr. Farrar added nine houses to the eastern end of his block at a cost of \$62,500. Each house contained two tenements and was "precisely like the original block in finish and height". In 1882 the block was finished with nine houses erected by Parsons and Parks, local realtors, and the easternmost ten houses built by H. B. Handy. The Central Street Block offers an illuminating picture of Victorian mason work. Black-brick banding is used for detail at the eastern end, many of the houses have two-story bay windows projecting from the facade, the slate Mansard roofs are decorated also, and there are bracketed entrance hoods.

21. 33 Morris Street: This has been an industrial site for over a century. About 1870 James B. Rumrill moved his gold chain factory from Maple Street to this location. Mr. Rumrill lived on Maple Street and Morris Street ended at the edge of his estate. In 1875 he sold his interest in the firm and it was moved to Hillman Street. About 1880 William G. Medlicott established his manufacturing here. He had been involved in knit goods manufacturing for over forty years and this was the only textile mill in Springfield at this time. By 1884 there were five mills on the site, two built of brick and three of wood. Since that time this plant has manufactured knit goods under a succession of firms: Alaska Knitting Co., Springfield Knitting Co., William Carter Co., and the Gemini Corp. The buildings mostly date from the early 20th century, when the Carter Co. owned the premises.

A ceramic sign, set in the brick above the fourth floor of the main facade on Morris Street proclaims "Carter's Underwear" and a tall yellow brick chimney on Central Street has "Carter's" and "Underwear" worked into it with black brick.

22. 827-845 Main Street: This four-story block was originally built as the "Hotel Empire" in 1912 at a cost of \$56,000 for local realtor Bernhard Radding. An ad in the 1913 directory describes it as "A modern and up-to-date hotel — First-class equipment — Phone in every room — High-class restaurant in connection — Rates \$1.00 day up — Special weekly rates". The hotel had 42 apartments on the upper three floors and five stores on the first floor, including the real estate office of Mr. Radding and the Empire Restaurant, which was located at the corner of Main and Morris Streets.

23. Winthrop Street: Winthrop Street was laid out in the early 1870's through two Main Street homesteads. By 1875 the street had been completely developed, and was lined with houses on both sides. Mostly these were single family houses. At the north corner of Main and Winthrop was Grace Methodist-Episcopal Church, which had been built between 1873 and 1875. This church was formed through a split in the Pynchon Street M.E. Church. The rift was healed in 1922 and a new church, Trinity M.E. Church, was built on Sumner Avenue. This site was then commercially developed.

24. 849-863 Main Street and 7 Winthrop Street: This five-story block is known as "The Winthrop", and was constructed in 1906 by local developers F. W. Dunlap and the Angers Brothers at a cost of \$110,000. Five stores occupied the first floor and apartments filled the rest of the building. The Winthrop is composed of tan-colored brick, and is trimmed with quarry-cut brownstone. Four-story oriel windows on the Main and Winthrop Streets facades are prominent features of this block as are the three entrances for the upstairs apartments. Each entrance is flanked by brownstone pilasters and capped by a brownstone pediment. The Main and Winthrop corner of the building is curved and the top is finished off with decorative tin panels and a gable over each oriel window.

25. 19 Winthrop Street: This 2½ story house was built in 1873 for James S. Adams. It was described in that year's directory as "a two-story house, 24 x 50 feet, with bay windows on the west side and a piazza in front. It will cost about \$5,000, besides the lot". Mr. Adams was a partner in the firm of A. C. Hunt & Adams, "Manufacturers of Sausages, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hams, Pork, Lard, etc. Meat cut up and sausages made to order. Market 16 Sanford Street".

26. 23-25 Winthrop Street: This large, double house is topped by a slate Mansard roof with pedimented dormers, and has a double entry porch. The cornice and porch are decorated with double brackets. It was originally owned by George Church, a "cotton batting manufacturer," who lived in half the house.

27. 29 Winthrop Street: This 2½ story house features a pedimented gable with bracketed cornice and round-headed window, and a one-story, decorative front porch. The house's first owner appears to have been Thomas M. Granger, who is first listed here in the 1873 directory. Mr. Granger was a "Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, and all kinds of Sea Foods. Connecticut River Shad in their Season. Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Vegetables, etc." His store was on South Main St.

28. 141 Union Street: This 2½ story house was originally built in the early 1850's by Charles W. Hubbard, a carpenter, for his own residence. The house is set with its pedimented gable to the street and has a stylized "Palladian" window in the gable. The front entrance has an "Italianate" door with two arched glass panels and is capped by a two-light transom. Mr. Hubbard, together with William Hendrick, operated a carpentry business in Springfield during the mid 19th century. Little is known of their work except for the Dr. V. L. Owen house (383 Union Street) which is a particularly fine example of a Bracketed/Italianate residence. During the early 1860's Hubbard Avenue was opened between Main and Willow Streets by Charles Hubbard. The street was quickly built up with tenement houses, most probably built by Hubbard and Hendrick, and most probably occupied by workers at Smith and Wesson, which was experiencing a phenomenal growth due to Civil War orders, and was located on Stockbridge Street.

29. 1007 Main Street: Above the first floor storefronts can be seen the remnants of a fine mid 19th century residence. Little is known of this building's past, but architecturally it would seem to date from the Civil War period — the use of ornate brackets under the eaves and the round-headed window in the gable are clues.

30. 988-994 Main Street: This two story corner block was originally constructed in the late 1890's, and was remodelled several times during the twentieth century. It was built in front of an older 2½ story brick residence that had most recently been occupied by a William J. Stephens. The brick house appears to have been built during the early 19th century by John Avery, a local blacksmith. Only the Union Street side and part of the rear of the house are now visible.

31. 969-991 Main: These two, three-story brick blocks were built in 1874 by Warren Mills, a local mason, for D. F. Hale and were known as Hale's Block. At the time they were the southernmost commercial blocks on Main Street. The corner structure was trimmed with Ohio sandstone, cost \$20,000 and had two stores on the main floor and a boardinghouse above. South of this, the other block was trimmed with granite, cost \$30,000 and had three stores on the main floor and six tenements above.

32. Park Street: This street was laid out between 1835 and 1851 from Main to Maple Streets. The original developer was David Smith, owner of Smith's Carriage Co. Mr. Smith first came to Springfield in 1827 and established himself in the carriage business. His original shop stood on Main Street, at the present junction of Park Street. By 1840 his carriages had become well known on the markets and commanded first-class prices. Until the outbreak of the Civil War he conducted a large trade in the South. The Smith Carriage Co. expanded throughout the second half of the 19th century occupying both sides of Park Street between Main and Willow Streets. Over 300 carriages were kept in stock and there were ample facilities for repair and reconditioning work. (In fact, the Duryea's first car used a re-conditioned Smith carriage for the body). During the late 1880's a long, three-story brick-and-brownstone structure was built on the north side of the street. Today about one quarter of that block is still standing at 12 Park Street. During the early 20th century the rise of the automobile caused a severe cutback in the carriage business. However, the Smith Carriage Co. adapted by building auto and truck bodies. This proved successful and new facilities were needed for those larger products. In 1916 a \$100,000 four-story carriage building and garage was constructed on the south side of the street and in 1924-25 a similar structure was built on the north side of the street, replacing most of the late 1880's block.

33. 74 Park Street: This large, brick complex is now known as Stockbridge Court, and is composed of apartments. Until a few years ago it housed the Milton Bradley Co., Springfield's famous game and toy maker. The complex was built in stages with the earliest building constructed in 1867 for Martin Wesson's carpet slipper factory. This four-story brick structure with high basement was erected at the corner of Park and Willow Streets. By 1875 the building had been taken over by George W. Tapley for the manufacture of "cloth-faced and linen-finish collar paper". In 1880-81 Mr. Tapley added to this block, extending it northerly along Willow Street to Cross Street. The addition was five stories in height. A four-

story block was also built on Cross Street, parallel to the addition. In 1882 Mr. Tapley suggested that Milton Bradley move his business into his new warehouse. Milton Bradley had established himself in Springfield in 1860 as the only lithographer in Massachusetts outside of Boston. In the next decade he became an inventor of games and interested in the concept of Kindergartens. Both of these aspects were incorporated into his business. The Milton Bradley Co. remained in this location until the 1960's adding several other buildings to the Willow Street Blocks, and forming a great quadrangle. This was completed about 1912. The Company moved to East Longmeadow in the 1960's, but retained this complex for warehousing and some production. However, in the late 1970's the property was sold and converted to apartments.

