	COMMISSION buse. Boston	In Area no.	Form no. 31D-147
FEE C. T.	nuse, Boston 1. Town Not Address Name Not Present u Present o Date Oct Source	135 Main Streethampton Nationse Morrison Optowner Gordon Morrison	onal Bank (Old) sticians cicians crison attached attached crison attached attached crison attached attached attached a
in relation to nearest cross s other buildings. Indicate nor	g location Architect treets and Exterior brick si Outbuildin Other feat in from	William Fenno wall fabric cast it des ags (describe) no tures fine cast nt	Pratt ron front/ one iron railing
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPAUSGS Quadrant MHC Photo no.	5. Lot size: One acre Approxim Approxim borders	or less <u>x</u> Over ate frontage <u>25</u> ate distance of built sidewalk by <u>C. Dubie</u> ion Northampton	feet ding from street h Historical

MASS. HIST, COMM.

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				D1-		
7.	Original owner (if known)_	Northan	pron National	bank	or og dilggislare till - merkere ser	
	Original use Bank/Law	Offices	:			
	Subsequent uses (if any) ar		commercial			
8.	Themes (check as many as					
	Aboriginal Agricultural Architectural The Arts Commerce Communication Community development		Conservation Education Exploration/ settlement Industry Military Political		Recreation Religion Science/ invention Social/ humanitarian Transportation	

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

A cast-iron front with brick sides distinguishes the Northampton Bank Suilding (1866) from its later nineteenth century neighbors on dain Street; bold detailing reveals its kinship with the Smith Charities building on lower Main Street. Ooth are the work of local architect W. F. Pratt. It is interesting that the old Bank building has survived to be present day: the great deficiency of cast-iron as a building material was its tendency to weaken and collapse when exposed to heat. Major town fires occurred to the west of the bank in 1870 and to the east of the bank in 1874.

In January, 1876 the building was the scene of the famous Great Bank Robbery. 1,500,000—the largest amount of money stolen in the U.S. until that time—was stolen from the safe and secreted in the attic of one of the brick school houses opposite the Bridge Street cemetery.entrance. The robbers were ultimately brought to justice. (Judge Forbes had his office and living quarters on the third floor of the bank.)

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Daily Hampshire Gazette, October 30, 1866,
February 1, 1876