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Cassie Raker

Colby College, ceraker@colby.edu

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On the Connecticut River in Western Massachusetts, there exists the Happy Valley. Surrounded by the humble Holyoke Range, today you will find a bustling New England settlement dominated by local colleges and universities. But it was not always so. The picturesque Mount Holyoke and its accompanying hotel, known as the Summit House, have overlooked the area for hundreds of years, watching it change from forest to farmland to industry to the modern landscape it is today.

The Valley was carved out by glaciers in the last ice age, the area is now dominated by basaltic rock.

The Connecticut River was first “discovered” by Dutch settlers in 1614. The town of Hadley was originally settled in the 1650s. Church members from Hartford decided to settle upriver, and found a fertile valley next to the river. Starting as a small farming community, Hadley, South Hadley, and the general Connecticut River Valley were the picture of typical New England farmland. Trees were removed, and the flooding of the Connecticut River kept the soil extremely rich.

Since the early days, the towns of the Happy Valley have taken great pride in their long New England History. In the 1800s, much effort was put into establishing genealogies of the oldest families, and important community members wrote multiple history books and guide books. Residents saw themselves as conquerors of the wilderness, and interacted with the landscape as such.

“View from Mount Holyoke, Northampton, After a Thunderstorm” by Thomas Cole, reproduction courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Image from a History of Hadley by Sylvester Judd
The Summit House

The summit of Mount Holyoke had always been a popular overlook location. In the early 1821, local Northampton businessmen came together and raised the necessary $120 to build a cabin at the summit. This destination functioned mainly as a bar, serving foreign alcohol and selling Cuban cigars.

A rival house was built in 1822, funded by another refreshment vendor. However, this house was eventually sold to the owners of the original cabin.

The cabin also featured a bowling alley, and presumably a fair amount of gambling. This was a place for local men to get away and embrace the wilderness; it was not a formal affair.

In the later 1800s, attitudes about nature changed. People started having more leisure time, and began taking their two-week vacations at the same time every year. New England became a major destination for city residents looking to “get away,” and Mount Holyoke was no exception. In 1851 the first hotel was built at the top of the mountain. There was a lounge, a dining area, and only nine rooms total. Soon a fence was built, and visitors were charged 25 cents to go inside, where they then received free water and use of the viewing telescopes. The Prospect House, as it was then called, was a Mecca of calm, leisure activities: nothing like the raucous bar of the past.

John French was a local bookbinder, and bought the property in around 1849, and decided to build a hotel. He and his wife Fanny were a part of the temperance society, and they served no alcohol. After he died, Fanny took over the running of the hotel.
Expansion

Industry

The towns nestled in the Connecticut River Valley were starting to expand in population and industry. Straw hat factories became a major source of revenue, bringing with them a huge influx of workers and residents. Factories sprung up along the river and its tributary streams, making use of ready water power.

Transportation

By the second half of the 19th century, western Massachusetts had become more connected to the outside world. Railroads from Boston were expanded to pass through towns like Northampton, Hadley, and South Hadley. It became easier and easier for people to reach the Happy Valley. This caused a huge influx of visitors to the French’s Prospect House.

Additions in 1861 almost quadrupled the size of the building, adding 19 more rooms and a dance hall. Then in 1894 a three-story addition was added, including 40 guest chambers and a 200 person dining room. Over the years, the hotel became a destination for many famous people, including Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and opera singer Jenny Lind.

The Tramway

When John French build the Prospect House, there was not easily accessible way of reaching the summit. There was a track for transporting supplies, and French soon modified this to carry people. It was lovingly nicknamed “The Old Sleigh” (shown at right). In 1856 French added another track and a steam engine to transport people up the mountain.

It cost 25 cents to ride, and the trip took about six minutes. The tramway remained in operation until 1942, when the by then electric motor burned out with cars stuck halfway up the mountain. Today, physical evidence of the tramway has all but vanished.
A State Park

Joseph Skinner

In 1908, Joseph Skinner founded the Mount Holyoke Company\textsuperscript{11}. The company attempted to sell summit property to the state for $50,000, half of its total worth, to turn it into a state park. However, the state was worried that they already had too much reserved land in that area (nearby Mount Tom also has a park), and refused to buy the property. Eventually, Skinner bought out the Mount Holyoke Company and became the sole owner of the property himself\textsuperscript{6}.

Eventually, after many failed sale attempts, reductions in price, and a hurricane in 1939 that took out most of the hotel’s 1894 addition, Skinner gave the property (with the now largely defunct hotel) to the state of Massachusetts free of charge, and on September 15, 1940, Governor Leverett Saltonstall named the new state park the Joseph Allen Skinner State Park, which it remains to this day\textsuperscript{11}.

The Summit House on the top of Mount Holyoke went under some necessary renovations in the 1980s to restore it to its 1890 state\textsuperscript{12}. When doing renovations, it was discovered that the entire structure was held to the mountain by a single bolt! The house had fallen into disrepair during WWII, and community members eventually rallied behind a restoration effort.

Visiting the Summit House Today

The second floor of the Summit House has been refurnished to its 1850s status, complete with room furnishings\textsuperscript{13}. Today, you can take a tour of the house and imagine what it would have been like to visit one of the most popular vacation destinations of the Victorian era. Recent renovations have made the building more accessible.
Mount Holyoke College

Mount Holyoke College still enjoys a close relationship with the mountain for which it was named. Every year on one of the first warm days of the fall classes are canceled and the entire student body heads outside to experience the local landscape. Other local colleges, such as Amherst, Hampshire, Smith, and UMass, enjoy the park as well.

Culture and Change

Today, the Happy Valley is an area with vibrant art, music, and intellectual communities. The tourism industry of the past has transitioned into an economy dominated by local college students, and the revenue they bring in during the academic year. As with many areas in New England, forests have grown back and farming has declined. But the Connecticut River Valley still grows some of the best asparagus and sweet corn, and people try to maintain a strong connection to the land.

Landscape

From the top of Mount Holyoke you can still see the spectacular view of the whole valley, although the view probably looks a little different than it did when the first cabin was built. The local community is still extremely involved in events and engagement with the land, planning events and volunteering with restoration projects.

Works Cited