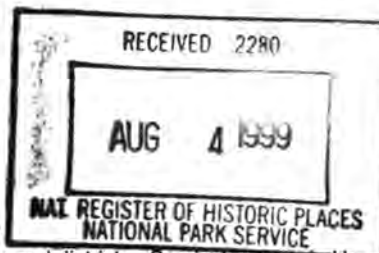


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Huntington Village Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Primarily E. Main, Main, Russell, Upper Russell and Basket Sts. not for publication

city or town Huntington vicinity _____

state Massachusetts code MA county Hampshire code 015 zip code 01050

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.)

Judith B. McDonough
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

7/29/99
Date

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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Patrick Andrus

Date of Action

7/15/99

Huntington Village HD
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ private | ☐ building(s) |
| ☒ public-local | ☒ district |
| ☒ public-State | ☐ site |
| ☒ public-Federal | ☐ structure |
| | ☐ object |

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
110	30	building
1		sites
6	1	structures
1		objects
118	31	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
COMMERCE/ hotel, restaurant, department store
GOVERNMENT/ town hall
INDUSTRY/ manufacturing facility
RELIGION / church
TRANSPORTATION / road related, railroad

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling
COMMERCE / restaurant
EDUCATION / school
GOVERNMENT / town hall
RELIGION / church
TRANSPORTATION / road related, railroad

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID 19TH century / Greek Revival, Italianate
Early Republic / Federal

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: granite
walls Wood: clapboard
Brick
roof Asphalt
other Wood: wold columns, porches
Brick: chimneys

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 1

7. DESCRIPTION

Huntington Village Historic District, the commercial, governmental, institutional and most densely populated residential center in the Town of Huntington, is a well-preserved village located at the southwest end of the Town in southwestern Hampshire County. The district lies in the narrow valley of the West Branch of the Westfield River, near its junction with the East Branch of the river. Sited at the intersection of two major 18th and 19th century routes through the valleys, a bridge over the river, and railroad tracks, the village is surrounded by the evergreen-covered hills of the Green Mountains' southern extension. The frame houses along the main routes and dead-end side roads, the Park lined with institutions, and a small commercial Main Street form a compact grouping which is notable for its well-preserved collection of high style and vernacular buildings.

U.S. Route 20 (Russell Street), paralleling the West ranch on its southern bank, connects the neighboring towns of Chester and Russell to Huntington. Just south of its intersection with the north-south Blandford Hill Road/Main Street/Worthington Street (as MA Route 112, north of the river), the road thickens to form an open triangular space, which serves as a public square or common. Labeled "Park" (map #12, MHC #904, photo #8) on an 1873 map, it is a gateway to the commercial Main Street on its north, and the Cross Memorial Bridge (1938-41, map #84, MHC #901) on the south, while its east side is edged with institutional and governmental buildings. An indication of its continued public function is the location, at its southern tip, of the town's World War I Memorial (1927, map #12.2), a stone-faced granite slab surmounted by a bronze eagle with a bronze plaque.

The one-block Main Street business district, now dead-ending on the southwest side of the river, is the site of several late 19th and early 20th century brick urban-form commercial buildings and several gabled frame commercial buildings. Another frame commercial block is along East Main Street across the river. The Main Street Bridge abutments (c.1800, 1868, 1872, map #52, MHC #905) at the foot of Main Street indicate the route of the original bridge which continued Main Street over the river to connect with East Main Street/Worthington Road and Basket Street. The west branch of the Westfield River runs west to east westward of the village but makes a deep bend to run nearly north to south as it passes through the downtown. As its channel lies 10 feet lower than the rest of the town and its banks are relatively steep, the river's visual role in the townscape is limited to its near approaches.

While most of the district's streets are organized around 18th and 19th century routes to nearby communities, two dead-end streets, Maple and Pleasant, are examples of mid-to

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 2

late-19th century residential development. The great majority of buildings in the district are frame and sheathed in clapboard. Several of these are now clad in asbestos or vinyl artificial siding. A few of the buildings are masonry; they include three brick commercial blocks on Main Street, two mid-20th century institutional buildings and an early 20th century residence. Residential buildings are generally sited on small, rectangular lots, and are set back from the curb so as to respect an informal street line.

Huntington Village Historic District preserves a mix of buildings which date from the mid-19th to the mid-20th century, although a few fall outside these parameters. The range of styles, both high style and vernacular, include Federal, Greek Revival, Egyptian Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Stick, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neo-Colonial and Art Moderne. A high proportion are well-preserved, although commercial buildings have experienced inappropriate first floor alterations. The district has maintained its character and scale chiefly through a deceleration of development and expansion in the second half of the 20th century. The district contains almost 62 acres, with a total of 118 contributing resources and 31 non-contributing resources.

The only current example of the Federal style is the well-preserved, relatively high style Wade House, 13 Russell road (c.1810, map #15, MHC #7, photo #1). It was probably built by local store and factory owner William Wade. The rectangular house is five bays long, and rises two stories to a low-pitched hip roof. It is unusual in having two embellished doors, the principal one centered on the east-facing façade features a half-circular fanlight under an open bed, modillion trimmed pediment and half-round Ionic pilasters. The simpler side entry faces south and features half-round Doric pilasters. A unique, three part second floor window over the façade entry is a country interpretation of the Palladian window. The two story house at 1 Russell Road (c.1820-40, map #24, MHC #3) is transitional from the Federal to the Greek Revival styles. Federal features include the low-pitched hip roof and five-bay center-entry façade, but the four extremely broad, very plain, double-height pilasters articulating the façade are Greek Revival. This treatment is not unique, as it closely resembles a more elaborate house built in Cambridge in 1838. (Rettig, *Guide to Cambridge Architecture*, 1969, see A 31)

The district is characterized by its concentration of well-preserved and relatively high style Greek Revival houses. Most prominent are the houses at the western edge of the area. At 3 Russell Road (c.1840, map #23, MHC #4) is one of the small collection of major Greek Revival two story, three-bay, temple front houses that distinguish the district. Its portico of four striking, colossal octagonal columns are set without bases across the main block's façade. Like the other two, the house has a full pediment with central window, and like 22 Upper Russell Road, it is flanked by lower symmetrical wings, here two rather than three bays wide. Interesting details are the delicate dentils

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 3

between the architrave and frieze, and the deep double fascia of the pediment. The house has tall, triple-hung 6/6 windows on the first floor, and all the windows have eared architrave surrounds. The door surround, located in the first of three bays of the main block, has contemporary art glass set in original sidelights, the original five-light transom and a slightly pedimented lintel with rounded ears, a high style interpretation of the Greek theme. When the house was moved back on its lot (c.1930) for the widening of Russell Road, new foundations were added and the main block may have been re-sided in contemporary novelty siding. Neither alteration materially detracts from the design of the building.

Another in this trio, the Deacon M. Copeland House, 22 Upper Russell Road (c.1842, map #38, MHC #2, photo #4), shows the same attention to symmetrical arrangement and fine detailing. The two story gable-front central block is flanked by lower two story gabled wings set back slightly to give emphasis and light to the main block. The central portion is articulated by paneled pilasters which support a full pediment in which is centered a horizontally-oriented ten-light window. Three bays wide and articulated with paneled columns and simple three part entablature, the main block has side entry sheltered by a square portico which is repeated in more generalized detail at the central bay of both three-bay wings. Windows with 6/6 sash have especially deep and plain lintels, a local feature. A one-story barn attached to the east wing has a low square cupola with three lights on each side.

The Jabin B. Williams House, 10 Russell Road (c.1850, map #17, MHC #6, photo #6) is the third of the three major Greek Revival temple front houses in Huntington Village. It is particularly striking for its portico of four colossal octagonal; columns whose capital are basically a thickening and outward belling of the octagon shape of the shaft, giving them very simplified Carpenter-Egyptian Revival appearance. The capitals are crude but effective approximations of the lotus shape. Just a striking and unique among western hill towns is the door surround... Its architrave surround has extremely oversized octagonal trim, articulated with very smooth, plain, oversized corner blocks and an extra-large central rectangular block. Full sidelights, a multi-light transom, and simply pedimented lintel complete the dramatic composition. The three-bay, side hall façade has long 8/9 windows and the house is articulated by paneled pilasters and a full pediment with horizontally placed center window. The house is extended at the rear. The smooth marble column bases and long, thin granite foundation blocks are within local traditions, but deviate slightly from them to produce a sophisticated composition. A pillared porch on the west elevation shown in the original photograph appears to have been demolished since 1985.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 4

On the east side of the river is the 1 1/2 story, three bay temple front W. Lewis House at 2 Maple Street (c.1830-45, map #68, MHC #92, photo #3). The small Greek Revival cottage has a one story portico across the façade originally consisting of three octagonal columns without capitals. One – now cut to porch rail height – between the façade and the portico, marked the entry to the porch. Frieze-band windows lighting the attic continue onto the gable field where they are set diagonally under the raking cornice. Their narrow muntins cross diagonally, a variation on an unusual local practice. Gabled dormers extending through the cornice, and an ell to the rear not shown on the map of 1873 are later additions which do not compromise the Greek Revival elements.

Greek Revival temple front houses in the village tend to be three bays wide, have a side-hall form, and rise 1 1/2 or two stories in height. Good examples are 4 Maple Street (c.1830-50, map #70, MHC #94), which has a multi-light transom in a "plaid" effect common among Jacob's Ladder Trail, and also seen at 5 Russell Road (c.1842-45, map #22, MHC #82); the former parsonage at 29 Russell Road (c. 1835-50, map #2, MHC #87), whose architrave surround is elaborated with square bosses; and 11 Russell Road (c. 1840-50, map #16, MHC #83), which has delicately carved Gothic arches in the pilaster capitals of the door surround. The modest two story house at 3 Basket Street (c. 1835-50, map #67, MHC #90), has a 1 1/2 story side ell with small, almost square upper floor windows placed at the roof line.

The Italianate style is not as well represented in the area, but continued to be built for years after it had ceased to be the latest style in metropolitan centers. The much restored two story, L-shaped house at 3 Maple Street (c.1840-55, map #69, MHC #93, photo #5), has a diminutive cupola over the ell, footed sills, a full, bracketed pediment, and bracketed cornice pierced to allow the second floor windows to extend through it. Diagonally crossed rods with circular bosses at their centers continue the cornice over these windows, a three dimensional version of the treatment at 2 Maple Street discussed above. The 2 1/2 story, temple front house at 11 Pleasant Street (c. 1873-85, map #103, MHC #99), must have been one of the first houses on Pleasant Street, platted but not yet developed in 1873. Its shallow inset door and long first floor windows are transitional from the Greek Revival, the round arched attic window and octagonal bay are features of the Italianate style.

A late development in the Italianate style is an elaborate house at 8 East Main Street (c.1880, map #83, MHC #14), used as a Catholic rectory since 1893. Now missing the original porch across the façade, the 2 1/2 story cross-gabled house has scrolled, paired brackets supporting the cornice; narrow, paired round arched windows in the gable field; 2/2 windows with hoods and footed sills, and a double leafed door with arched glass panels.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 5

The late 19th century commercial buildings on the south side of Main Street are placed close to each other and extend to the sidewalk line in an urban arrangement, although both are frame. They are 2 1/2 stories high with large proportions and have front gables. 11 Main Street (c. 1880s, map #49, MHC #C), is six bays wide, and probably retains its two original storefronts. Although now altered, the bays are filled with large plate glass windows. The upper floor windows of the façade have cornice hoods on brackets and footed sills. Its gable is framed with particularly deep returns. The building at 5 Main Street (c. 1800s, map #45, MHC #C) is four bays wide, has a full pediment and very simply framed windows. Its altered first floor has a possibly original extension towards the front containing storefronts with recessed entries. The cornice of the extension retains its small, paired bracket trim. The gable field contains a 2/1 window ornamented with half round molding and bosses, a late rendering the Italianate style.

The Heath Block, 8-10-12 Main Street (1879, map #46, MHC #5, B, photo #9) represents the only commercial version of the style in brick. Three stories high with a flat roof and five bays wide, the three westernmost bays of the first floor have been altered, but it retains much of its original character and design: original storefronts with large plate glass display windows are framed by neo-Egyptian style cast iron columns. A heavy projecting cast tin cornice with brackets surmounting a panel-brick band, elliptical arched windows on the side elevations, split-faced stone sills, and bands of black brick place the building in the eclectic style practiced in the third quarter of the 19th Century. A one story extension with storefront is probably original, as it received the same storefront treatment as the rest of the building.

The most prominent building in the Italianate style is the building successively called Second Congregational Church, Grange Hall, and Stanton Hall, 26 Russell Road (1863, map #9, MHC #11, photo #8). Built to replace an 1849 church which burned in 1863, it is supposed to have been designed in a similar eclectic Italianate/Romanesque/Gothic Revival style. The building is rectangular in plan, with a two part projecting entrance on the gabled end. The two-stage tower has a square belfry punctuated by narrow round-arched slender windows, and an octagonal spire with half-round windows is centered over the belfry. The long, round-arched windows of the main body and tri-partite arched window over the central entry mark it as Italianate. It was restored by the Town of Huntington, which also owns it.

The former Second Congregational Church Chapel, 22 Russell Road (map #11, MHC #10), was erected after the 1869 fire in a modest Italianate style. Now vinyl sided and with a side ell addition, the single story front gable building features tall, round-arched windows and an entry in the first of three bays topped by a semi-circular fan and simple

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 6

Italianate hood.

The only industrial structure in the district remaining from the Early Industrial Period is the Upper Russell Street Mill-Site Canal (c. 1830-70, map #27, MHC #906, photo #2). It was constructed to provide the water power of the West Branch to the now demolished textile mills, edge tool factory and furniture shop built near the rail crossing c. 1830. Water entered the canal through three rectangular openings formed by quarried granite slabs placed on the diagonal to the river and topped by a stone wall. A 2 ½ foot tall wall of rock faced, random coursed, ashlar granite topped with thin but large quarried granite slabs helped contain the water on the street side; on the river side an earthen embankment separates the canal from the river.

The Gothic style houses at 8 Maple Street (c.1855, map #74, MHC #95, photo #7) which has label lintels, and 13 Maple Street (c.1855, map #77, MHC #96), which has a bungalow style front porch addition, have simple scalloped bargeboards. Their organization – tall center blocks and symmetrical flanking wings, replicates at a smaller scale those of the high style Greek Revival temple front houses at 3 Russell Road (map #23) and 23 Upper Russell Road (map #38).

St. Thomas Aquinas Church, East Main Street (1882, map #80, MHC #13) is a tall frame structure, an eclectic building combining elements of later High Gothic Revival, Stick and Shingle styles. Based on a rectangular form familiar since the Federal period, its steep front gable is punctuated by three entries surmounted by semi-circular fans and dominated by a center tower, belfry with gothic arched louvers, and shingled four-sided spire. Stick Style horizontal banding, and brackets at the eaves topped with tiny pedimented hoods add interest to the surface and shape of the building.

The best example of the Stick Style is the exuberantly decorated house of merchant Edward Pease at 2 Pleasant Street (c. 1880, map #94, MHC #15, photo #10). It has a deep frieze of vertical siding which wraps around the house to form a fanciful cornice under the bracketed eaves, and gables elaborated with decorative Stick trusses with jigsaw cut finials. Other fine details are the bay window in the south elevation, pedimented window lintels, round headed etched glass panels in the doubled-leafed doors, chamfered pillars with Edwardian brackets and an elaborate porch rail.

Another example of the Stick Style is the house at 8 Pleasant Street (c.1886-90, map #100, MHC #98). The builder used vertical and horizontal "sticks" and bands of scalloped shingle to provide a lively surface. This 2 ½ story cross-gabled house highlights its corner location by orienting the entry through an octagonal porch placed

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 7

on the diagonal, at the juncture between the gable blocks. Reinforcing the diagonal theme is the second floor window above the entry, its pediment is centered on the valley between the gables. The octagonal bay window and paired windows in the gable ends are features of the late 19th century styles. The 2/2 windows may be original. Like many other houses on Pleasant Street, this house and its c. 1920 garage have a slate roof.

The 2 1/2 story cross-gabled house at 5 Pleasant Street (c.1887-90, map #97, MHC #97, photo #11), shows a wide spectrum of Queen Anne design; jigsaw cut gable ornaments, an octagonal front porch with spindle cornice, brackets and spindle balusters, multi-light sash in the upper panes and paired windows under a hood decorated with dentils. An unusual second floor balcony on the south elevation through which an exterior chimney extends, is probably original.

Although there are not many Colonial Revival period buildings in Huntington Village, the house at 27 Russell Road (c.1900, map #3, MHC #86), located at a gateway to the area, is an imposing example of the style in its late, Neo-Classical period. Now vinyl sided and with a porte-cochere added in 1995, its design appears nearly intact. Rising 2 1/2 stories to the slate hip roof with a widow's walk, the rectangular house is enriched by a two story porch ornamented with paired columns. The remains of the commercial use of the style can be seen in the Diamant Block, 4 Main Street (1919, map #43). The first floor has been completely altered, but the second floor retains its original design and materials. The paired window with diamond panes under a concrete lintel and dentiled cornice show is Colonial identification, while the prominently displayed plaque indicating its date of construction displayed its modernity.

The Cross Memorial Bridge, now MA Route 122 across the West Branch (map #84, MHC #901) which replaced the original Main Street Bridge in 1938-41, was designed by engineers George H. Delano and George H. Harkness and the engineering firm of Desmond & Lord. It was constructed to span both the West Branch of the Westfield River and the dangerous level crossing of the rail tracks at the foot of East Main Street. Built with state and federal design and funding in a modest vernacular Art Moderne style, the open panel concrete parapets and pylons have stepped bands, while the parabolic arch profile of the steel trusses convey something of the urbanity, modernity and fluidity admired by its proponents. In 1944 the Maintenance Office of the Department of Public Works enclosed three bays to form office, garage and storage bays, altering its design.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 8

The second Murrayfield School, 9 East Main Street (map #89) was constructed in red brick in the Neo-Colonial style in 1940 after an eclectic Queen Anne/Shingle Style school on the site burned down. The new school was rebuilt and enlarged again in 1949 after it caught fire only six years after its construction. One story high with a high basement, it is symmetrically planned with trabeated door surrounds and a central concrete plaque bearing the school's name. Its traditional styling and large classroom windows are typical of conservative, post World War II elementary school design.

The relatively excellent preservation of Huntington's architectural resources, with the majority of buildings and spaces retaining integrity of materials and design; the fine quality of its vernacular as well as high style buildings; its compact groupings and its architectural variety, make Huntington a prime example of a western Massachusetts hill town village center. Non-contributing buildings are either built after the period of significance, or have been altered so as to lose so much of their architectural integrity that they no longer contribute to the feeling of time and place. There are no resources in the district which violate its sense of scale or village planning.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are present in the district or in the general area (within one mile), sites may be present. Environmental characteristics of the district represent several locational criteria (slope, drainage, and distance to wetlands) that are favorable indicators for many types of prehistoric sites. Much of the western portion of the district includes well- drained level to moderately sloping floodplain and terrace landforms bordering the West Branch Westfield River. In the eastern part of the district, locationally favorable areas lie within 1000 feet of the Westfield River. Seven prehistoric sites are recorded in the Town of Huntington and the district is reported to have developed around the intersection of two Contact Period or earlier trails. The district also lies immediately upstream from the confluence of the West Branch Westfield River and the Westfield River, a locational factor that may further enhance its prehistoric potential. Given the above information and the size of the district (61.8 acres), a high potential exists for locating prehistoric resources in the district.

There is also a high potential for the recovery of historic archaeological resources in the district. Initial European settlement in the area was reported to be the homestead of Mr. Bolton on Bolton's Grant, located on the north side of the West Branch Westfield River opposite the foot of Maple Avenue. Structural evidence of a residence, farm buildings and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may survive in the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 9

district from this early settlement which, was apparently abandoned by the time the next settlement occurred in the late 18th century. In 1792, the Falley brothers erected a tavern and separate general store on the west side of the West Branch Westfield River near the bridge. The area came to be known as Falley's Crossroads. In 1807, the Falley Tavern was purchased by Daniel Collins who continued to operate it as the Collins Inn. Structural evidence may survive from the tavern/inn, general store and outbuildings, originally located in the general area of the Post Office building at 16 Russell Road. Occupational related features may also survive in the area. While industry may have begun by 1800 in the Huntington Village locale, the first documented mills in the area date from the early 19th century. One of the first industrial enterprises in the district area were tanneries established in c.1831 on the north side of the West Branch Westfield River opposite the later site of the mill complex on Russell Road. Structural evidence may survive from the Lindsay and Cooley Tannery located in this area. Similar evidence may also survive from a smaller tannery located slightly upstream and a bark mill which served the tannery located just above the latter mill. Structural evidence may also survive from water power related canals in this area since the bark mill is reported to have used the first water wheel in Huntington. Textile mills were also established in the district in the early 19th century. Structural evidence may survive from the Wade and Collins Cotton Mill (1830), no longer extant, the first of many industrial buildings located on the southwest bank of the West Branch Westfield River just north of the present rail crossing. Structural evidence may also exist from several other mills in the Upper Russell Road Mill Site area. Portions of various stages of the 19th century Little and Stanton Woolen Mill may survive after it burnt twice and was replaced then burnt a third time and was replaced about 1870 by the Highland Mills Factory which was later operated as the Huntington Textile Company. The latter company closed in 1952 and was demolished. Structural evidence might also exist from the Bartlett and Williams Basket Factory (1842), which stood on the north bank of the West Branch Westfield River on Basket Street just east of the intersection of Basket Street and Fiske Avenue. Archaeological evidence from water power related resources should also exist in the Upper Russell Road Mill Site area. Water power was important for early mills as a primary source of power and may have been important to generate electrical power at later dates. At least one mill canal has been documented in the area on maps dating to 1869. That canal may have been constructed as early as c.1830 to bring water from the West Branch Westfield River to mills in the area. Evidence of 19th century commercial structures no longer extant may also survive in the district. Portions of William Wade's early 19th century store may survive near the corner of Russell Road and Blandford Hill Road. Evidence may also survive from several wood frame stores destroyed by fire on the north side of Main Street in 1878. Disastrous fires also destroyed a number of 19th century civic and institutional structures in the district that may survive as

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 10

archaeological resources. Evidence may survive from the Town Hall, school, Second Congregational Church (1849) and several homes that burned in the Russell Road/Main Street area. Structural evidence from various stages of construction of the Murrayfield School may also survive at the site of the current school at 9 East Main Street. The original Murrayfield School was built in 1892 then burned in 1940 and 1946 and was completely rebuilt each time on the same site. Little evidence documenting 19th century residential sites is currently available for the district, however, these sites should exist. Potential evidence from several homes in the Russell Road/Main Street area have been mentioned above. Structural remains should exist as well as evidence of outbuildings and occupational related features associated with existing residences and those no longer extant. Some areas of the district, including Maple Street, may contain evidence of specific types of residential land use. Worker's housing was developed in that area during the 1840's and 1850's. Some residences have also been moved in the district leaving potential archaeological resources at their original sites. One such house, located at 3 Russell Road (c.1840), was moved back on it's lot in c.1930 to widen Russell Road. Evidence of transportation related resources may also survive in the district. Structural evidence, possibly from bridge abutments, may survive from the Turnpike Bridge, extant in 1810 at the site of the present pedestrian bridge at the termination of Upper Russell Road. The Turnpike Bridge was rebuilt in 1866 then demolished in 1938. Archaeological evidence from another bridge that predates 1810 may also survive at the site of the Main Street Bridge. Archaeological resources associated with the Western Railroad (1841), Western Massachusetts Street Railway Line (1905), and the Huntington Lee Street Railroad Line (1915) also probably survive in the district. The railroad station was located on the northwest bank of the West Branch Westfield River, southeast of the Main Street Bridge and was demolished in 1959. Actual tracks and/or evidence of rail beds may also exist in the district. A terraced rail bed from the Huntington Lee Street Railroad Line is reported to survive on the hill behind houses fronting Russell Road. Stratigraphic evidence from these features should be present in those areas.

(end)

Huntington Village HD

Name of Property

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 # _____

Hampshire, MA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1800-1949

Significant Dates

1841

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Desmond and Lord

George H. Delano, George H. Harkness

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 1

8. SIGNIFICANCE

Huntington Village is significant under criterion A and C at the local level as its residential, governmental and religious resources of the compact village center show the development from almost its earliest settlement to the mid 20th century, and its well preserved architecture, which is typical of Western Massachusetts hill towns, including unique and distinctive examples of Greek Revival and Italianate style. The high quality of architecture was made possible by the wealth generated by industrial and commercial activity that developed after the arrival of the railroad. Begun as a stage coach stop and tavern at a bridge, the settlement was originally for its role as a crossroads. Subsequent to the 1841 arrival of the railroad, resulting commercial and industrial expansion prompted its residential development and the transfer of institutions and businesses to Huntington Village. Located at the intersection of four different towns, the fast growing village nevertheless functioned as one economic and social unit. So that its political organization would reflect this identity, its boundaries were re-drawn as the present town of Huntington in 1853, and a town hall erected. The district retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The Town of Huntington was originally part of Plantation #9, purchased in 1762 and incorporated as Murrayfield three years later. In 1773 it was divided, with the eastern part becoming Norwich, to which a sliver from Murrayfield was added in 1781. The area known as Huntington village located at the southern boundary was divided between Norwich, Chester and Blandford, then assembled as a civic mosaic in the mid-19th century because, although it was then functioning as an economic, religious, residential and industrial center, it lacked a municipal identity. This early fragmentation and late municipal cohesion may account for the scarcity of historical information about both town and village.

Huntington Village developed around a Contact period or earlier intersection of two Native American, probably Norwottuck, trails at a fording place of the west branch of the Westfield River: the east-west route (now Route 20/Upper Russell Road/Fisk Avenue) and the north-south secondary connector to Norwich Pond (now Route 112) and towards Westhampton. The former route was improved in the Colonial Period as a stage route, and again in 1799 as the Eighth Massachusetts Turnpike. A bridge, extant in 1810, took the turnpike over the river on the site of the present pedestrian bridge at the termination of Upper Russell Road. The Main Street Bridge Abutments (map #52, MHC #905) may also date in part from before 1810, for a bridge appears on the site on a map from that year. The old bridge was rebuilt in 1866 for about \$6,000 and demolished in 1938.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 2

Settlement of Huntington by Colonial settlers occurred in the late 1760s by pioneers from Norwich, Connecticut. The first location of European settlement in the village was the homestead of a Mr. Bolton of Bolton's Grant, located on the north side of the West Branch, about opposite to the foot of Maple Avenue. It has probably disappeared when, about 1792, brothers Richard and Daniel Falley came from nearby Montgomery and erected a tavern and separate general store on the west side of the river near the bridge. Those buildings (now demolished) were located at the approximate site of the present Post Office Building. Richard was a Captain at Bunker Hill, and later made muskets with his son at Mt. Tekoa in Russell. The tavern became a stagecoach stop, the store became the first post office, with Daniel becoming the first postmaster. With its state road, bridge, and collection of traveler's services, Falley's Crossroads attracted a few residents.

Perhaps about 1800, but certainly by 1831, the industrialization of the Village began when the firm of Lindsey & Cooley opened a 15 vat tannery on the north side of the West Branch, opposite the later site of the mill complex on Upper Russell Road. Another small tannery opened slightly upstream, and a bark mill, which served the tannery, just above that using the first water wheel in Huntington. The tanneries probably used the skins of local beef and milk cattle. A saw mill, also owned by Lindsey, began processing the local timber c. 1811-20, on the East Branch of the river, opposite the former paper mill site, now the site of a senior housing development.

In 1807 the Falley Tavern was purchased by Daniel Collins, who renamed the popular establishment the Collins Inn. He also bought the general store, which was continued by J.B. Williams and later his son Lucien. The Williams House, 10 Russell Road (c. 1850, map #17, MHC #6, photo #6), built by Jabin B. Williams, is a testimony to the family's prosperity and mercantile skill. It was probably constructed only after the opening of the railroad made extensive trade possible. This building, now demolished, would set the pattern for retail land use here which would develop into the Main Street commercial center. Lucien Williams, along with R.S. Bartlett, was also principal in the basketmaking firm of Bartlett & Williams, whose factory on Basket Street would give it its name. Their baskets were said to have been the first of their kind in the country. Lucien Williams, who lived across the street at 9 Russell Road (c.1850, map #18), married a daughter of manufacturer Melvin Copeland and moved to Northampton in 1862, where his basketmaking firm grew to become one of the largest in the nation.

An early merchant in the hamlet was William Wade, who with Daniel Falley, had purchased more than 50 acres in the Village in 1808. Wade's now demolished store just south of his house on the corner of Russell Road and Blandford Hill Road (map #V-1), and his Federal style house at 13 Russell Road (c.1810, map #15, MHC #7, photo #1)

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 3

are shown on the 1810 map. Its size and fine detailing may indicate the success of the enterprise. The store was continued after his death by his widow and sons, and subsequently by a number of later owners, by which time it had moved to Main Street. In 1830, Wade built a textile mill in partnership with tavern owner Collins, to produce cotton sheeting on Upper Russell Road. The first of many industrial buildings on this site, it was located on the southwest bank of the river just north of the present rail crossing. The Mill Canal (c.1820-53, map #27, MHC #906, photo #2) may have been constructed to bring the water of the West Branch to the mill.

The arrival of the Western Railroad in 1841 would deeply affect the development of the Village. A depot was located on the northeast bank of the West Branch, southeast of the Main Street Bridge. Operating from Boston to Albany, the line was consolidated as the Boston & Albany Railroad in 1867. At the time of its introduction, the hamlet consisted of perhaps 15 houses, two stores, a tavern, small shops of the local hatter, tailor and blacksmith, and possibly a school and the old tanneries. The only church was the now much-altered Federated Church, 17 Russell Road (1826, map #8D, MHC # 8), built and shared jointly by several denominations, as there was no church in the small settlement. The opening of the railroad was the major impetus for the rapid growth of the Village. It also made the name of the hamlet a source of confusion. Much of the Village was partially located within the boundaries of Chester, so the former Falley's Crossroads became Chester Village to distinguish it from the center, seven miles west, known as Chester Factories.

New families and businesses arrived to take advantage of the cheap, rapid rail access the railroad offered to towns across New England and beyond. Melvin Copeland, who arrived in 1842, purchased the Collins and Wade factory, and began to manufacture planes and edge tools. Copeland lived in, and probably built one of the three major Greek Revival houses at 22 Upper Russell Street (c. 1842, map #38, MHC #2, photo #4). A major figure in town for a generation, he was elected to multiple offices including county commissioner and church deacon. His brother Alfred later made bedsteads on the same site, using the abundant local maple wood. Listed as a lawyer in 1860 when he lived on Blandford Hill Road, Alfred is later located at the Lindsey House (c. 1830, map #24, MHC #3) in 1873. At this time George L. and James F. Lindsey were operating Melvin's tool plant.

The basketmaking firm of Bartlett & Lindsey was also founded in 1842. Their factory, now demolished, was located on the north bank of the West Branch, just east of the intersection of Basket Street and Fisk Avenue. It employed 45 people, a large number of a small village. About 1848 the Hannum brothers moved their axe manufacturing

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 4

shop to the growing village from further north in Norwich. N.O. Hannum moved into the elegant Federal style Wade House (map #15, MHC #7, photo #1) and his brother built a Greek Revival house next door at 9 Russell Road (c. 1848, map #18).

Another business made viable by the railroad was the paper mill O.H. Greenleaf and Lewis H. Taylor established in 1853. They chose the site of the sawmill which had begun operations in 1842 located just outside the district. It was close to the depot and its location on the East Branch of the Westfield River allowed the firm to dam the river and access its energy. Employing about 75 hands, the mill manufactured fine goods, book and news paper, and later fine writing paper. Sold as the Chester Paper Co., the firm remained a major employer in Huntington until 1924, when it removed, and the plant burned in 1942.

The Lindsay Tavern, 25 Russell Road, (c.1840-42, map #4, MHC #89) was probably built soon after the railroad opened to accommodate travelers attracted by the new industries. As additional housing was needed for the workers and management, Maple street was developed with small lots in the antebellum period. Lindsay also owned the tenement at 6 Blandford Hill Road (c. 1840-59, map #61). By the 1860s several of the wealthier residents of the Village had built commodious houses on Russell Road. Workers' housing in modest Greek Revival, Italianate and Gothic Revival styles were built on the north side of the West Branch, as well as along the Turnpike across from the textile mills, now the dead-end Upper Russell Road. The G. S. Lewis House at 3 Basket Street (c. 1845, map #67, MHC #90, photo #3) is a good example of the scale of the more modest houses. Pleasant Street, which appeared for the first time on the map of 1873, and East Main Street, developed between the 1870s and 1890s with somewhat larger Italianate, Stick and Queen Anne style houses.

The Upper Russell Road mill site continued to house industry. It is not clear when the Mill Canal on Upper Russell Road (map #27, MHC #906, photo #2) shown on the 1860 map was first constructed, or for how long it was utilized, but it may have been used until 1875, when it was extensively repaired. Little and Stanton opened a woolen mill making bedspreads, the first to use power looms for this project. It burned and was replaced, burned again, and again replaced. Following a third fire on this site, the Highland Mills factory was built in 1870. It employed about 100 people and was one of the town's major employers, producing flannels and robes before being sold to Frost and Daniels. Under the name of the Huntington Textile Company it survived the Depression to become cooperatively owned and operated. The mill produced high quality goods, making army cloth in World War I, and for the army, navy and Red Cross in World War II. The Bird's Eye View plan of 1886 shows small buildings around a large gabled block

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 5

with tower, set in a well-kept open space. After a long economic struggle common to postwar New England textile firms, the multi-building property was closed in 1952 and later demolished.

The development from a basically rural agrarian/timber economy with small or home industries to an industrial/commercial focus prompted by rail access initiated a major realignment of the town. Its religious center had formerly been in the earlier settled areas at Norwich Hill. Now Congregationalists in the village, who had shared the Federated Church, 17 Russell Road (map #8D, MHC #8) with Methodists and Baptists since its erection in 1826 were numerous enough to construct the Second Congregational Church in 1849. It was located on the east side of the Park, across from the Federated Church on the west side. The ornate and prominently sited building was designed in the latest Italianate style, and was the largest in the town.

This intense commercial and industrial activity, increased transportation options and rising population made for a thriving village. But it was politically, if not economically, three towns. The misfit of municipal boundaries with the socio-economic organization on the ground was particularly felt in Chester Village, some of which lay in Chester, some in Blandford. After much negotiation the Village was united under a single municipality as portions of those towns were annexed to Norwich in 1853. A committee of townspeople attempted to agree on a new name for the enlarged Norwich, but was not successful. Finally in 1855 the Massachusetts Legislature selected the name Huntington, named for Northampton lawyer and State Representative Charles P. Huntington, who had donated \$100 to the town for a library matching fund. The shift of the town center was solidified by the shift of the seat of government. Town meetings, which had been held from 1781-1841 in the Congregational Meeting House on Norwich Hill, and afterwards to 1853 in a small Town Hall in Knightsville, were relocated to a hall above the school on the east side of the town's major public space, the Park.

In 1862 one of the major fires which plagued the town took a terrible toll: the school/Town Hall, Second Congregational Church and several houses burned to the ground. Only days later the town decided to rebuild, and within the year the imposing Second Congregational Church, 26 Russell Road (1863, map #9, MHC #11, photo #8) was rebuilt on the site for \$7,000 and dedicated in 1863. Its design is thought to replicate that of the original, but perhaps in a more Romanesque Revival mode. The building served as church and community hall until the Congregationalists once again joined the Baptists to form the Federated Church (map #8 D, MHC #8) across the park in 1920. The Congregationalists sold their large building to the Masons, who allowed it to be used for town affairs. When it was sold to the Grange organization for a Grange Hall in 1945, it continued to be used for town meetings, maintaining the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 6

municipal location on the Park that dated to 1849. The building was rehabilitated and restored by the Highland Valley Elder Services as Stanton Hall in 1989 with grants from the Stanton Fund and the Town of Huntington. After the fire, Miss Julia Taylor donated \$1,500 for a chapel and the congregation added another \$500. The modest Italianate Chapel, 22 Russell Road (1869, map #11, MHC #10) is still used by the Federated Church, continuing the historic religious and community uses of the buildings which line the east side of the Park.

Also rebuilt on the site were the school and Town Hall above it. Huntington Hall was unusual as it was "built, owned and controlled by an association of individuals" in 1863-64. The private organization included W.A. Little, a bedstead manufacturer with houses on Upper Russell Road; Gary Munson; E.N. Woods, a downtown boot and shoe dealer; and W.L. Tinker, who owned a store on Blandford Road. The Town paid \$500 for the perpetual right to hold Town Meetings there. This private ownership of conventionally municipally owned and operated property set a pattern for future town practice. The organization, which kept regular records, sold the building in 1896.

In 1852 John Parks bought the Falley/Collins Inn and livery stable, and after 1855 improved the half-century old building as the Parks House. He moved the building back on the lot and erected a three story Greek Revival block. A photograph after 1907 shows a second floor balcony Across the facade, possibly added c. 1876-1900 when that pivotal building was popular as a summer vacation spot.

Workers on the railroad, many of whom were Catholics, began arriving in Huntington Village in 1846. After meeting in private homes in the early 1850s, they held services in the Town Hall until it burned in 1862. Subsequently, Mass was celebrated in the Basket Street factory, probably indicating that at least some of its workers were Catholic. The size and prominent position of St. Thomas Aquinas Church at 2 East Main Street (1882, map #80, MHC #13) suggests that by the 1880s Catholic residents in Huntington were sufficiently numerous to need a large building, and prosperous enough to erect it. The Roman Catholic Society had purchased the fanciful Italianate Whipple House at 3 Maple Street (c. 1845-60, map #69, MHC #93, photo #5) for a rectory before 1873.

By the 1860s the commercial district was firmly located in the Main Street/Blandford Hill Road corridor. The north side of Main Street was occupied by frame buildings: the hotel, several general stores, a shoe store and a tin shop. The three story Heath Block, 8-16 Main Street (1879, map #46, MHC #5, photo #9) was erected in brick after an 1878 fire destroyed all the frame stores on the north side of the street. The building housed Edmund Cross' drug store until he built the brick block at the end of Main Street for his pharmacy in 1894. Cross developed an extensive export trade in homemade

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 7

medicines, renting second floor room in his new building to the Town Library in 1900. Buildings that housed a grocery, dry goods store, and a drug store, among other services were built on the south side of the street in the 1870s or 1880s (map #45, 49, MHC Area C).

Between 1875 and the early 1890s, Huntington's population grew, with Irish, and French Canadian immigrants contributing most of the new residents. The growth may account for the development of Pleasant Street, shown as proposed and platted on the map of 1873. At that time it only had one house on it, the E. Fisk House (c. 1861-72, map #93). Queen Anne, and, to a lesser extent, Colonial Revival houses were built in the few empty lots in the Village.

In 1885 the Village Improvement Society, in another example of private civic effort, laid out the park (map #12, MHC #904, photos #8,9), which had appeared under that name for the first time on the map of 1873. The society added curbs and fencing. The village was well shaded. A photo after 1907 shows a large tree on the common and an ancient elm in front of the Parks House.

In 1905 the Western Massachusetts Street Railway Line opened from Westfield to Huntington, terminating in front of the Federated Church. Because Huntington was the end of the line, the new service did not seem to affect town residents as significantly as in other towns which were suddenly connected to neighbors on all sides. However, it did increase the tourist trade, many of who diner or stayed at the Parks House, which also profited from increased auto traffic. The streetcar line closed in 1926, a victim of private automobile traffic.

In a development that was almost comically unrelated, the Huntington – Lee street railroad line was built without a direct connection with the Westfield line, although both terminated in Huntington Village yards from each other. Nicknamed the "Huckleberry Line" (map #59, MHC #902) for its use by children picking berries along the right of way, the exceptionally expensive line opened in 1915 and closed only three years later. Its terraced roadbed survives on the hill behind houses fronting Russell Road. A possible reminder of the line is the building at 19 Russell Road (c.1844-90, map #7, MHC #84). One historian believes that the building served as a terminal for the line.

With the removal of the Western Street Railway tracks from the roadside, the narrow dirt-surfaced Russell Road could become US Route 20 about 1928. Ten years later a major flood badly damaged the old Main Street Abutments (map #52, MHC #905) and bridge. State and federal agencies, funded through the Emergency Recovery Act, planned a new bridge to replace the old bridge over the river, and eliminate the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 8

dangerous railroad level crossing at its foot. The design called for relocating the bridge about 200 feet south of the original site, and on a different alignment. This new location, which diverted traffic south from Main Street and made it a dead end, broke an historic connection between the commercial blocks east and west of the river, removed many shade trees, and demolished at least eight houses, some of them of historic significance. A major effect of the relocation was the isolation of the main commercial area out of the line of traffic. The through arch bridge, erected in 1938 and dedicated as the Lt. Robert Parker Cross Memorial Bridge (map #84, MHC #901) in 1941, was designed by Desmond and Lord of Worcester in a simplified Art Deco style. The enlargement in scale of the new structure and the removal of traffic from the commercial district significantly altered the look and function of the town center.

The population of the town slightly increased in the early 1920s and 1930s, but building in Huntington Village was slight and lacked architectural distinction. Throughout the hill towns, major employers were experiencing economic stress. This is reflected in the closing of the Boston & Albany rail line, with freight service ending in 1956. With the termination of passenger service, the station closed in 1957 and was demolished two years later.

The building of a Fire Station on Russell Road in 1942 is another example of the private rather than municipal nature of so much of Huntington's civic life. A private Fire District was formed by leading businessmen Charles F. Cole, William G. Kimball and Myron R. Fisk in 1898 to supply 123 local businesses and families with water. Dr. Kimball, who served as chair of the School Board, State Representative, and Hampshire County Medical Examiner, lived on East Main Street just east of the Library site. In 1884 Cole moved to Huntington, bought a grain business from Myron Fisk, and built Cole's Block at 1 Basket Street (map #66, MHC #89, photo #3), the three story commercial building at the foot of East Main Street. Cole served as Selectman, Overseer of the Poor and on the Board of Assessors. Fisk was born in Huntington, farmed, owned a sawmill on Crescent Street, and built up a grain business with his brother. The Fire District raised money for its fire fighting services privately, but the Town paid the Fire District for the use of its water, and in 1916 hired a Fire Warden. Without a permanent home since the 1938 demolition of its small Hose House (c.1908) on Basket Street, in 1942 the volunteer Fire District funded and built the vernacular brick Fire Station at 8 Russell Road (map #19). Members each contributed ten hours of labor to the project, the town contributing the paint.

In 1892 the Murrayfield School (map #89) housing elementary and high school students was erected at 9 East Main Street in the Shingle style. It burned in 1940 and was rebuilt in brick in a conservative Neo-Georgian style on the same site. Surprisingly, the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 9

new building burned again in 1946, and the town decided to rebuild, increasing the classrooms from four to six and adding a lunchroom. A new Town Hall at 24 Russell Road (map #10E) was constructed in 1955 on the east side of the Park on the site of the old school/Huntington Hall.

Huntington Village retains a diversity of historic architecture which graphically tells the story of its growth and development as the governmental and industrial center of the town, and the commercial center of the region. The scale and level of detailing reflects the wealth generated by the village's commercial and later industrial activities, while the persistence of several locally occurring architectural motifs indicates the relatively insular nature of the village. The district possess high style examples which stand out amongst the surrounding towns for their number, scale and architectural elaboration, while the vernacular resources, like their high style neighbors, show a sense of style enabled by relative wealth, and the habit of using it for architectural display.

Fittingly, the remaining Federal period house in the district, the Wade House at 13 Russell (c. 1810, map #15, MHC #7C, photo #1) was the house on one of its earliest retailers. With two well-detailed door surrounds featuring engaged half round columns, a broken pediment ornamented with modillions, it is one of the most elaborate and best preserved domestic examples of the style in the hill town area. The house is also one of the few remaining examples in the district of a high style resource constructed before the arrival of the railroad.

One of the district's architectural highlights is its collection of three 2 1/2 story Greek Revival houses featuring temple fronts: 3 Russell Road (c. 1835-44, map #23, MHC #4), the Melvin Copeland House, 22 Upper Russell Road (c.1842, map #38, MHC #2, photo #4) and the Williams House at 10 Russell Road (c.1850, map #17, MHC #6, photo #6). Their distinctive colossal porticos with octagonal columns, or symmetrical design with main block and wings, show a desire for formality and grandeur which would indicate the owners wealth and taste. Their similarities, richness and excellent state of preservation make the collection unusual in the hill towns.

The Williams House at 10 Russell Road (photo #6), while discussed as a Greek Revival building, can also be described as an idiosyncratic Egyptian Revival style: its capitals can be read as simplified versions of the lotus shape, and its dramatic door surround is unique in this area. The unusually exaggerated scale and simplification amounting to minimalism of the architrave surround's octagonal trim, corner blocks, and especially oversized central rectangular block make a rare statement about the design role of pared down geometric shapes. Evidence from the blocky trim on the interior suggests, but does not confirm, that the door surround is original.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 10

Less grand but still impressive resources survive at the Hannum House at 11 Russell Road (c.1845-50, map #16, MHC #83) with its delicate Gothic Revival motif door surround, the Lindsey House at 1 Russell Road (c. 1832-40, map #24, MHC #3) with the broad pilasters and shallow hip roof, and 5 Russell Road (c. 1842-45, map #22, MHC #82) with a plaid glazed transom and paneled pilasters. Of these six Greek Revival houses, all probably built after the railroad opened new economic opportunities; one belonged to a store keeper and basket manufacturer three to manufacturers, and two to professionals – a doctor and a lawyer.

Although the Italianate style enjoyed a long period of currency in Huntington Village, there are few remaining examples as remarkable as those produced in the Greek Revival style. However, two are especially notable, and the district's Italianate resources are perhaps more fully realized than those of most surrounding towns, possibly because of the new industrial wealth of the villagers. The former Whipple House at 3 Maple Avenue, later the Rectory (c.1845-55, map #69, MHC #93, photo #5) uses a local motif in a fanciful design. The thin, crossed diagonal muntins in attic windows, also seen across the street at 2 Maple Avenue (c. 1843, map #68, MHC #92), are taken further by the designer of the Whipple House. There, where the second floor windows pierce the bracketed frieze, the openings themselves are bridge by thin crossed members.

It is at Stanton Hall, originally the Second Congregational Church, 26 Russell Road (1863, map #9, MHC #11, photo #8) that the style is most elaborately expressed. The plastic Romanesque modeling of the surface, intricate intersection of arch and pediment, and large scale make it a landmark on the park as well as the focus of much civic pride.

One resource each from the Gothic Revival and Stick styles are outstanding examples of their periods. The small cottage at 8 Maple Avenue (c. 1850, map #74, MHC #95, photo #7) shows the same formal three part organization as its larger Greek Revival neighbors, but is trimmed with carpenter Gothic details: jigsaw scalloped bargeboards and label lintels. It is notable not only for its obvious local plan lineage and decorative imagery, but also for its degree of preservation. The house at 2 Pleasant Street (c. 1880, map #94, MHC #15, photo #10) is an excellent representative of the Stick Style. Its ornate detailing, fine craftsmanship and integrity make it one of the best examples of the style in the western Massachusetts hill towns.

The compact downtown retail district, above inappropriately altered ground floor shops, continued to convey the scale and cohesiveness of a commercial area built between the last quarter of the 19th century and the first quarter of the 20th, in spite of its present isolation from the original crossroads connections. The brick blocks on the north side of Main Street shows a progression of architectural styles as adapted for dense commercial

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 11

sites such as the Italianate Heath Block, 8-16 Main Street (1879, map #46, MHC #B and 5, photo #9), the Panel Brick 18-20 Main Street (1894, 1900, map #50-51), and the Colonial Revival Diamant Block of 1919 (map #43).

The period of significance ends fifty years ago to reflect the fact that the Huntington Textile Company, one of the main industries which gave the village its prosperity, remained in operation throughout the first half of the twentieth century, closing in 1952.

Preservation Activities

Owned by the town, the restoration and preservation of Stanton Hall, 26 Russell Street (1863, map #9, MHC #11, photo #8) in 1989 was a community-wide effort to preserve a locally significant building. Competed with funding from the Stanton Fund, town of Huntington, and the Highland Valley Elder Services, the restoration had MHC section 106 review and was declared eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Pioneer Valley Planning Commission applied for a MHC Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund grant in 1987. Huntington was awarded \$108,220 for an EOCD Open Space Commons grant to improve the Park (c.1800, map #13, MHC #904, photos 8-9). This grant was used to reconstruct the bandstand and close Park Street, which ran between the Park and the buildings facing it on the east.

Several houses in the district have been restored by their owners, among them the house at 3 Maple Street (map #69, MHC #69, photo #5). Two commercial buildings and a private house have been restored with Community Development Block Grant funding; the Cole Block at 1 Basket Street (map #66, MHC #89), the Stanton-Munson House at 1 East Main Street (c.1840-59, map #85) and 18 Pleasant Street (map #109).

Non-Contributing Resources

Most of the non-contributing resources in the district result from inappropriate alterations to buildings within the period of significance. Ground floor alterations to buildings on Main Street have not permanently destroyed their integrity. Vinyl siding has been a popular maintenance choice, but when applied to mask all stylistic characteristics, often so changed the feel of the building that it no longer contributes to the look and feel of the district.

Several resources were built after the period of significance. Although the new Town Hall was constructed after the period of significance, its scale and design is in keeping with the other buildings of the district. Importantly, all of the non-contributing resources in the district erected after the period of significance are of a scale which does not detract from the whole.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 12

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement and subsistence in Huntington are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Prehistoric sites in this area can be important by contributing information that increases our understanding of Native American adaptations to temperate forest riverine environments in non-coastal areas. Sites in this area can provide important details on the importance of settlement and subsistence in the vicinity of upland tributaries and their relationship to site distributions and subsistence activities along the main course of the Connecticut River and its primary tributaries. Prehistoric sites in this area may represent a specialized adaptation to upland environments or, they may be part of an overall riverine adaptation based in the Connecticut River Valley. Prehistoric sites in this area may also contain important information that helps to understand the associations within tool assemblages and cultural sequences in the local area and region. This area has potential for locating stratified alluvial floodplain sites important in establishing the relationships between tool types and their change through time. Information may also be present from sites in the area to help analyze patterns of prehistoric exchange in the region. One interpretation for the region identifies the Connecticut River as an important north-south corridor for transportation and exchange. Secondary drainages of the Connecticut River such as the Westfield River and its tributaries are hypothesized to have served as east-west corridors enabling wider movement of people and goods. Prehistoric sites in the district locale may contain information that helps test these models and/or offer alternative hypotheses.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, cultural and economic patterns that characterized a Green Mountain settlement as it evolved from a small rural village with an agrarian/timber economy with small or home industries to an industrial/commercial focus initiated through the introduction of the railroad. Archaeological resources may be especially important in understanding the history of Huntington and Huntington Village because of a general scarcity of historic information about both the town and village. The scarcity may be the result of early political fragmentation and late municipal cohesion in town and village development. Huntington Village functioned at an early date as an economic, religious, residential, and industrial center but lacked a municipal identity. The area known as Huntington Village was assembled from the towns of Norwich, Chester and Blandford in the mid 19th century. Extant resources in the village can document much of the district's development throughout most of the 19th and 20th centuries. However, no examples from the district's early settlement in the 18th and early 19th centuries survive. Further documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing can help document initial village settlement and

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 13

growth during this early period. Archaeological evidence of farm buildings and occupational related features may survive from the early Bolton Homestead or slightly later tavern and store which comprised Falley's Crossroads. Any physical evidence associated with these archaeological resources would be highly significant in documenting the early settlement and economy of the village. This information might also document early patterns of agriculture and lifeways in a rural Green Mountains settlement. Archaeological resources can also be important in documenting early patterns of industrial development in the village. Documentary research and archaeological testing can be used to locate late 18th and early 19th century industry in the village which have yet to be identified. The general lack of historic information for the area combined with known early settlement indicates the potential for locating these resources is high. Archaeological resources related to early attempts at harnessing water power from the West Branch Westfield River may also exist in the district locale, especially in the Upper Russell Road Mill Site area. Mill Canals may be present which predate actual construction of mills in the area. These resources might also date to the late 18th and early 19th century. Archaeological resources may be present which document forms and patterns of water power related technology and its development with additional mills in the later 19th century. Archaeological resources may also be present which document patterns of reuse for water power related structures to electrical power or other industrial functions. Structural and related occupational feature evidence from the various 19th and 20th century mills in the district also may contain significant information in understanding the industrial and economic development of the village. Detailed analysis of the locations and contents of these resources can potentially contribute information relating to the sequences of mill development at specific sites such as the Upper Russell Road Mill Site area and, changes that occurred as mills were rebuilt after numerous fires. Information may also be present that documents technologies in use at the mills, especially with textiles, and the products that were produced. This data may also indicate the extent to which the district's industries, such as the tanneries, were interrelated or dependant on other aspects of the local agricultural economy. Archaeological resources associated with industrial sites may also contain information that documents changes in the district's industry from a local to more regional economy. Archaeological resources can also help document the locations and form of several institutional and civic structures important during the early development of the town. These structures include the Town Hall and Second Congregational Church both in existence during the mid-19th century when the town was founded. Structural evidence and related features from several potential school sites can also help document patterns of education during the 19th century. Structural remains and occupational related features from 19th century residences can also contribute valuable information relating to the lifeways and composition of the inhabitants who lived and worked in the Huntington Village community. While few

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Huntington Village Historic District
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.

Section number 8 Page 14

specific residential sites have yet to be identified, a high potential exists for locating evidence of homes related to worker's housing, business owners and possibly farmers. Information may be present which enables studies of ethnicity with workers and the relationships between mill owners and their workers. Archaeological evidence may also be present in the district that documents various forms of transportation technology used in the Village, how it changed through time and, how forms of transportation technology physically changed the appearance of the village. Stratigraphic evidence from terraced roadbeds located behind houses fronting Russell Road from the Huntington-Lee Street Railroad line and other similar type sites can help document construction techniques used for street railway construction and the location of routes through the town.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village HD
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 9 Page 1**9. BIBLIOGRAPHY****Maps and Plans**

- Plan of Chester and Blandford, February 22, 1810, W.M. Sizer
Plan of Chester, J. Gould, Surveyor, 1831
1855 Hampden Co. Henry F. Walling, Boston (called Chester Village)
1856 Hampshire Co., Henry F. Walling, N.Y. (called Chesterville)
1860 Hampshire Co., Henry F. Walling, (called Huntington)
1873 Hampshire Co., Beers Atlas, N.Y. (called Huntington)
1886 Bird's Eye View, Huntington Village

Books and Articles

- Brisbee, Rev. J.H. History of the Town of Huntington, in the County of Hampshire.
Springfield, 1876.
Britton, Alice. "Western Massachusetts Street Railway Line," Stone Walls, Summer 1978
Carmel, Richard. "Emory E. Stanton," Stone Walls, Summer 1986
Caron, Helen D. and Ruth B. Rudolph. "Huntington," The Hampshire History.
Cooper, Sadie G. Huntington Bicentennial Committee, The Huntington History as
Plantation #9, 1762-1976. Huntington, 1976.
Donovan-Hall, Pamela. "Coles Opera House," Stone Walls, Summer 1987
_____. "The Parks House," Stone Walls, Summer 1990
_____. "The Railroad: Friend or Foe?" Stone Walls, Spring 1991
_____. "The Cross Family of Huntington," Stone Walls, Winter 1993
_____. "History of the Huntington, Massachusetts Fire Department," Country
Journal, 1990, Huntington
Everts, Louis H. History of the Connecticut River Valley in Massachusetts,
Philadelphia, 1879
Fralley Family, genealogy research, unpublished
Gay, W.B. (ed.) Hampshire County, Massachusetts: 1654-1887. New York, 1887
Massachusetts Historical Commission. "Reconnaissance Survey Report: Huntington,"
Boston, 1982
Spencer, Leonard Holmes. Chronicle on the Huckleberry, unpublished ms.
Street List, Huntington c. 1884-88
Wright, Henry. Story of Western Massachusetts. A. Lewis Historical Publishing Co.,
New York, 1949.

(end)

Huntington Village HD
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 61.8 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 18 675520 4678240
Zone Easting Northing

2. 18 675400 4677590
Zone Easting Northing

3. 18 674150 4677500
Zone Easting Northing

4. 18 674140 4678120
Zone Easting 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 Heli Meltsner, Preservation consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date July 1999

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village HD
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 10 Page 1**10. GEOGRAPHIC****Boundary Justification**

Huntington Village Historic District focuses on the compact historic town center of Huntington Village: the north-south Russell Road/Upper Russell Road, the east-west Blandford Hill Road/East Main Street, Main Street – which originally connected the two, and two dead end mid-19th century residential developments, Maple and Pleasant Streets, off the east-west artery. The maps of 1860 and 1873 of the village show an area only slightly larger than that of the proposed district.

Radiating from the site of the original settlement, the Falley tavern and store on the south side of the West Branch, just west of the demolished Falley Bridge, the district extends northwest along Russell Street until a noticeable change in the architectural character of the houses indicates a late 19th century street and residential district, formerly the dead-ending Railroad Avenue. The southern boundary of the west side of Russell Road was drawn after the last house shown on the atlas of 1873, where a steep hill made building difficult. The east side of Russell Road was not included south of the Cross Memorial Bridge, as the original buildings on the site were demolished for the construction of the bridge, and the new buildings were built after the period of significance or have lost architectural integrity.

A western boundary is placed at the western end of Russell Road, now Upper Russell Road. This was the original continuation of Russell Road, which as the Eighth Massachusetts Turnpike carried stages over the bridge at its end. Significant resources on it include the striking Greek Revival home of Deacon Melvin Copeland, the mid-20th century pedestrian bridge which is located on the site of the c. 1799 turnpike bridge, the remains of the mid 19th century industrial canal, and the modest homes of the mill workers opposite it.

The boundary was drawn on Blandford Hill Road to include most of the houses shown on the Atlas of 1873. Prospect Street was not included because a severe fire demolished all original buildings on it but one at the end, which is compromised by inappropriate siding.

The WPA era bridge which rerouted traffic from the Main Street commercial district now connects the north and south sides of the river. The district terminates on Basket Street at a sharp curve in the road and a natural outcropping of rocks, but includes a house and commercial block originally on Main Street/East Main Street. The mid to late 19th

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHuntington Village HD
Huntington (Hampshire Co.), Mass.Section number 10/photo Page 2

century residential developments on Maple and Pleasant Streets and the mix of institutional buildings and homes on East Main Street are essential features of the district.

Pine and Crescent Streets, important areas of the late 19th and early 20th century Huntington Village, were excluded from the district because, although a few properties on them retain architectural integrity, there were an insufficient number of contributing resources to make for a continuous district boundary. These streets, developed for workers in the paper and textile mills and the basket factory, were particularly vulnerable to inappropriate alteration.

(end)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Taken by Heli Meltsner, April 1997

Negatives at Pioneer Valley Planning Council, West Springfield, MA

1. Wade House, 13 Russell Road (view SW)
2. Mill Canal, Upper Russell Road (view NW)
3. Cole Block, G.S. Lewis House, Basket Street (view NW)
4. Copeland/Dewey House, 22 Upper Russell Road (view SW)
5. Whipple House, 3 Maple Street (view NE)
6. Williams House, 10 Russell Road (view NW)
7. Williams/Ring House, 8 Maple Street (view NW)
8. Congregational Church/Stanton Hall and Park, 26 Russell Street (view SE)
9. Heath Block, 8-16 Main Street (view N)
10. 2 Pleasant Street (view NW)
11. 5 Pleasant Street (view NE)

(end)

			Huntington Village Historic District Huntington, Massachusetts		District Data Sheet			
Map #	HC Inv. #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	Status	Assessor's #
			Basket Street					
66	89	Cole Block	1 Basket Street	c. 1884-88	Italianate	B	C	H-2 20
66.1			garage	1920	utilitarian	B	C	H-2 21
67	90	G. S. Lewis House	3 Basket Street	c. 1830-45	Greek Revival	B	C	H-2 19
v-2			"					H-2 17
			Blandford Hill Road					
53		Kelley-Crane House	1 Blandford Hill Road	c. 1859-65	Mansard/Queen Anne	B	C	H-1 1
60		Tinker House	4 Blandford Hill Road	c. 1855-1900	Italianate	B	C	H-5 33
61		Lindsey-Williams House	6 Blandford Hill Road	c. 1840s		B	C	H-5 34
59	902	Huckleberry Trolley Line	(multiple towns)	1915		St	C	H-1 90
58			7 Blandford Hill Road	c. 1910	Bungalow	B	C	H-1 5
58.1			garage	c. 1930	Craftsman	B	C	"
62			8 Blandford Hill Road	c. 1890-1910	Queen Anne	B	C	H-5 35
56		Pomeroy-Howe House	9 Blandford Hill Road	c. 1845/70	Italianate	B	C	H-1 4
57 S			11 Blandford Hill Road	c. 1970	Contemporary	B	NC	H-1 4A
63 T			16 Blandford Hill Road	c. 1910	Queen Anne	B	NC	H-5 36
54			17 Blandford Hill Road	c. 1880-90	Queen Anne	B	C	H-1 2
54.1			carriage House	c. 1880-90	utilitarian	B	C	"
64			18 Blandford Hill Road	c. 1874-85	utilitarian	B	C	H-5 37
64.1			garage	c. 1935	utilitarian	B	C	"
55			19 Blandford Hill Road	c. 1880	Queen Anne	B	C	H-1 3
65			20 Blandford Hill Road	c. 1880	Queen Anne	B	C	H-5 38
			East Main Street					
84	901	Cross Memorial Bridge	East Main St./Rt. 112	1938-41	Art Moderne	St	C	na
85		Stanton-Munson Ho./	1 East Main Street	c. 1840-59	Greek Revival	B	C	H-3 20
			attached barn	c. 1850	utilitarian			"
80	13	St. Thomas Aquinas Church	2 East Main Street	1882	High Gothic Revival	B	C	H-2 34
86	91	Bridge Store	3 East Main Street	c. 1874-80	Italianate	B	C	H-3 19
81 X			4 East Main Street	c. 1970-80	Contemporary	B	NC	H 2 35

Map #	HC Inv. #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	Status	Assessor's #
87 AA			5 East Main Street	1950	contemporary utilitarian	B	NC	H-3 18
82			6 East Main Street	c. 1880	Colonial Revival	B	C	H-2 36
83	14	The Rectory	8 East Main Street	1880	Italianate	B	C	H-2 37
83.1 Y			garage	mid 20th cent.	utilitarian	B	NC	"
83.1 Z			garage	mid 20th cent.	utilitarian	B	NC	"
v-3								H-3 17
88 BB		Library	9 East Main Street	1970s	Contemporary	B	NC	H-3 16
89		Murryfield School	9 East Main Street	1940/'49	Neo-Colonial	B	C	H-3 16
90		W. Sheldon House	11 East Main Street	c.1861-72	Italianate	B	C	H-3 15
91			13 East Main Street	c. 1880-95	Queen Anne	B	C	H-3 14
92			15 East Main Street	c. 1880-1900	Colonial Revival	B	C	H-3 13
			Main Street					
47		garage	1 Main Street	mid 19th cent.	utilitarian	B	C	H-1 50
42 Q			2 Main Street	late 20th cent.	Contemporary	B	NC	H-1 44
44 R			2 Rear Main Street	c. 1920s	utilitarian	B	NC	H-1 52
48		garage	3 Main Street	c. 1870	utilitarian	B	C	H-1 51
43		Diamant Block	4 Main Street	1919	Colonial Revival	B	C	H-1 45
45	C		5 Main Street	c. 1880s	Italianate	B	C	H-1 56
46	B & 5	Heath Block	8-10-12 Main Street	1879	Italianate	B	C	H-1 46
"		Heath Block	14-16 Main Street					H-1 47
49	C		11-13 Main Street	c. 1880s	Italianate	B	C	H-1 54
50			18 Main Street	1900	late 19th cent. commercial	B	C	H-1 48
51			20 Main Street	1894	late 19th cent. commercial	B	C	H-1 49
52	905	Main St. Bridge Abutments	Main Street (foot)	c. 1800/ 1875	utilitarian	St	C	H-1 ? (e)
"			Basket Street (foot)					H-1 ? (w)
			Maple Street					
68	92	W. Lewis House	2 Maple Street	c. 1843-45	Greek Revival	B	C	H-2 22
69	93	Whipple Ho., Cath. Rectory	3 Maple Street	c. 1845-55	Italianate	B	C	H-2 33
69.1			garage	c. 1940s	utilitarian	B	C	"
70	94	Hendrick House	4 Maple Street	c. 1832-45	Greek Revival	B	C	H-2 23
70.1			garage	c. 1940s	utilitarian	B	C	"
71 U			5 Maple Street	c. 1880		B	NC	H-2 32

Map #	HC Inv. #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	Status	Assessor's #
71.1 V			garage	c. 1950s	utilitarian	B	NC	"
71 W		Lyman House	6 Maple Street	c. 1861- 1873		B	NC	H-2 24
73			7 Maple Street	1907	Queen Anne	B	C	H-2 31
74	95	Williams-Ring House	8 Maple Street	c. 1850s	Gothic Revival	B	C	H-2 25
74.1			garage	c. 1945	utilitarian	B	C	"
75			9 Maple Street	c. 1857	Greek Revival	B	C	H-2 30
75.1			garage		utilitarian	B	C	"
76			11 Maple Street	c 1890	Queen Anne	B	C	H-2 29
77	96	Harnum/Hunter House	13 Maple Street	c. 1850s	Gothic Revival	B	C	H-2 28
78		Sheldon/ParksHouse	15 Maple Street	mid 19th cent.	Queen Anne	B	C	H-2 27
79		Dunbar House	17 Maple Street	mid 19th cent.		B	C	H-2 26
			Pleasant Street					
93		E. Fiske House	1 Pleasant Street	c. 1861-72	Italianate	B	C	H-2 79
94	15		2 Pleasant Street	c. 1880-85	Stick Style	B	C	H-2 38
95			3 Pleasant Street	c. 1887-1905	Queen Anne	B	C	H-2 78
96			4 Pleasant Street	c. 1880-90	Queen Anne	B	C	H-2 39
96.1 CC			barn		utilitarian	B	NC	"
97	97		5 Pleasant Street	c. 1887-90	Q. Anne/Tudor Rev.	B	C	H-2 65
97.1			carriage barn	c. 1887-90	utilitarian	B	C	"
98			6 Pleasant Street	late 19th cent	Italianate	B	C	H-2 40
98.1			carriage house	c. 1887-90	utilitarian	B	C	"
99			7 Pleasant Street	c. 1887-1900	Queen Anne	B	C	H-2 64
99.1			carriage house		utilitarian	B	C	"
100	98		8 Pleasant Street	c. 1887-1995	Stick/Queen Anne	B	C	H-2 51
100.1			garage	c. 1920-30	utilitarian	B	C	"
101			9 Pleasant Street	c. 1887-1900		B	C	H-2 63
102			10 Pleasant Street	c. 1887-1900	Queen Anne	B	C	H-2 52
102.1			garage	c. 1935	utilitarian	B	C	"
103	99		11 Pleasant Street	c. 1874-1885	Italianate	B	C	H-2 62
104			12 Pleasant Street	c. 1880s		B	C	H-2 53
104.1			garage	c. 1940s	utilitarian	B	C	"
105			14 Pleasant Street	c. 1874-86	Queen Anne	B	C	H-2 54
105.1			garage	c. 1940s	utilitarian	B	C	"

Map #	HC Inv. #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	Status	Assessor's #
106			15 Pleasant Street	c. 1890-1900	Colonial Revival	B	C	H-2 61
106.1 DD			garage	c. 1980	utilitarian	B	NC	"
107 EE			16 Pleasant Street	1905		B	NC	H-2 55
107.1 FF			garage	c. 1935	utilitarian	B	C	"
108			17 Pleasant Street	c. 1887-1900	Queen Anne	B	C	H-2 60
108.1			garage	c. 1930s	utilitarian	B	C	"
109			18 Pleasant Street	c. 1887-1900	Queen Anne	B	C	H-2 56
109.1			garage	c. 1940s	utilitarian	B	C	"
110	100		19 Pleasant Street	c. 1900-1910	Queen Anne/Col. Rev.	B	C	H-2 10
110.1			garage	c. 1940s	utilitarian	B	C	"
111			20 Pleasant Street	c. 1874-1885	Queen Anne	B	C	H-2 57
111.1			garage	c. 1940s	utilitarian	B	C	"
			Russell Road					
25		Western/Bost-Albany R.R.	North of Rt. 20	1842		St	C	na
25.1		Boston & Albany RR Bridge	Basket St. /Rt. 112	1842-1950s		St	C	
24	3	Lindsey House	1 Russell Road	c. 1832-40	Greek Revival	B	C	H-1 14
24.1			garage	c. 1950	utilitarian	B	C	"
23	4		3 Russell Road	c. 1835-44	Greek Revival	B	C	H-1 13
23.1			garage	c. 1940s	utilitarian	B	C	"
22	82		5 Russell Road	c. 1848	Greek Revival	B	C	H-1 12
22.1			carriage house	c. 1900	utilitarian	B	C	"
21 I			6 Russell Road	c. 1920		B	NC	H-1 38
20			7 Russell Road	c. 1910-30		B	C	H-1 11
19		Huntington Fire Station	8 Russell Road	1942	utilitarian	B	C	H-1 39
18			9 Russell Road	c. 1850	Greek Revival	B	C	H-1 10
17	6	Williams House	10 Russell Road	c. 1850	Greek/Egyptian Revival	B	C	H-1 40
16	83		11 Russell Road	c. 1845-50	Greek Revival	B	C	H-1 9
15	7	Wade/Hannum/Allen House	13 Russell Road	c. 1808-10	Federal	B	C	H-1 8
v-1	7	Wade Store Site	13 Russell Road					H-1 7
14 H			14 Russell Road	1988	Contemporary	B	NC	H-1 41
13 G		U.S. Post Office	16 Russell Road	1983	Contemporary	B	NC	H-1 42
8 D	8	Baptist/Federated Church	17 Russell Road	1826 or 1836	Neo -Colonial	B	NC	H-5 32
7	84		19 Russell Road	1875	Italianate/Art Moderne	B	C	H-5 31

Map #	HC Inv. #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	Status	Assessor's #
6 C			21 Russell Road	late 20th cent.	Contemporary	B	NC	H-5 24
12	904	The Park	Russell Rd/Main St.	c. 1800		Si	C	H-1 53
12.1 F			gazebo	c. 1970s	Contemporary	St	NC	"
12.2			World War I Memorial	1927		O	C	"
11	10	Cong. /Federated Chapel	22 Russell Street	1869	Italianate	B	C	H-1 57
5	85	Mace House	23 Russell Road	c. 1900-10	Colonial Revival	B	C	H-5 23
10 E		Town Hall	24 Russell Road	19??	Contemporary	B	NC	H-1 58
4	9	Lindsay-Parks Tavern	25 Russell Road	c. 1840	Italianate	B	C	H-5 22
4.1			garage	c. 1930s	utilitarian	B	C	"
9	11	Cong. Church/Stanton Hall	26 Russell Road	1863	Romanesque Revival	B	C	H-1 59
3	86		27 Russell Road	c. 1900	Colonial Revival	B	C	H-5 21
3.1			garage	c. 1930s	utilitarian	B	C	"
2	87	Cong. Parsonage	29 Russell Road	c. 1840-50	Greek Revival	B	C	H-5 20
2.2			garage	c. 1940s	utilitarian	B	C	"
1 A		E. Greenwood	31 Russell Road	c. 1850s	Italianate	B	NC	H-5 19
1.1 B			trailer	c. 1960-90	utilitarian	B	NC	"
			Upper Russell Road					
26 J		M. Donnahue House	1 Upper Russell Road	c. 1861-1872		B	NC	H-1 37
26.1			garage	c. 1940s	utilitarian	B	C	"
27	906	Mill Canal	Upper Russell Road	c. 1820 - 53		St	C	H-1 35
28			2 Upper Russell Road	c. 1889-1905	Queen Anne	B	C	H-1 24
28.1			garage	c. 1910	utilitarian	B	C	"
29 K		Green/Rude House?	4 Upper Russell Road	mid 19th cent.		B	NC	H-1 25
29.2			garage		utilitarian	B	C	"
30 L		Green/Snow House?	6 Upper Russell Road	mid 19th cent.		B	NC	H-1 26
31		Sanderson/Clark House?	8 Upper Russell Road	mid 19th cent.		B	C	H-1 27
32			10 Upper Russell Road	mid 19th cent.		B	C	H-1 28
33 M		Cramwell/Higgins House?	12 Upper Russell Road	c. 1870s	Queen Anne	B	NC	H-1 29
34		Billings/Pease House?	14 Upper Russell Road	c. 1870s	Queen Anne	B	C	H-1 30
			attached barn		utilitarian			"
35		Allen/Little House	16 Upper Russell Road	c. 1860	Queen Anne	B	C	H-1 31
36	88	Allen/Little House	18 Upper Russell Road	c. 1850	Italianate/Queen Anne	B	C	H-1 32
37 N			20 Upper Russell Road	mid 20th cent.	Contemporary	B	NC	H-1 33

Map #	HC Inv. #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	Status	Assessor's #
38	2	Copeland/Dewey House	22 Upper Russell Road	c. 1842	Greek Revival	B	C	H-1 34
			attached barn	c. 1860s	utilitarian			"
40 P			23 Upper Russell Road	late 20th cent	Contemporary	B	NC	H-1 88
39 O			24 Upper Russell Road	late 20th cent	Contemporary	B	NC	H-1 87
41		Turnpike/Culvert Bridge	End of Upper Russell Rd.	1799-late 20th	utilitarian	St	C	H-1-89
		Abutments						
		Key to Abbreviations						
		C = Contributing Resource						
		NC = Non-Contributing Resource						
		B = Building						
		O = Object						
		St = Structure						
		Si = Site						
		Summary of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources						
		Contributing Resources		Non-Contributing Resources		Total		
		Buildings	110	30		140		
		Structures	6	1		7		
		Sites	1			1		
		Objects	1			1		
		Total Contributing		Total Non-Contributing		Total Resources		
		118		31		149		

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Huntington Village Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 8/04/99 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/18/99
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/03/99 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/18/99
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 99001080

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: ~~Y~~ NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A & C

REVIEWER Patrick Anderson

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 9/15/99

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



Huntington Village, Wade House

Hampshire County, MA

Heli Meltzer

April, 1997

PVPC

View South West

Photo No. 1



Huntington Village, Mill Canal

Hampshire County, MA

Hei Meltsner

April, 1997

PVPC

View North west

Photo No. 2



Huntington Village, Cole Block and G.S. Lewis House, 1 and 3 Basket Street
Hampshire County, MA

Heli Meltzer

July, 1997

PVPZ

View towards Northwest

Photo No. 3



Dunton Village, Copeland House

Hampshire County, MA

Heli Meltaner

April, 1997

PrPC

View to South West

Photo No. 4



Huntington V. Hays, Whipple House

Hampshire County, MA

Lele Meltaner

April, 1997

PRPC

View North east showing west facade of house

Photo No. 5



Huntington Village, Williams House

Hampshire County, MA

Lili Meltsner

April, 1997

PVPC

View North west

Photo No. 6



Huntington Village, Williams/Reiny House

Hampshire County, MA

Heli Meltner

April, 1997

PVPC

View to north west

Photo No. 7



Huntington Village, Stanton Hall and Park
Hampshire County, MA

Heli Meltsner,

PVPC

July, 1997

View southeast across Park

Photo No. 8



Huntington Village Park and Heath Block

Hampshire County, MA

Lili Meltzer

July, 1997

PVPC

View North across Park

Photo No. 9



Newington Village, 2 Pleasant Street
Hampshire County, MA

Heli Meltzer,

April, 1997

PVPC

View north west

Photo No. 10



Huntington Village, 5 Pleasant Street

Hampshire County, MA

Keli Mellaner

April, 1997

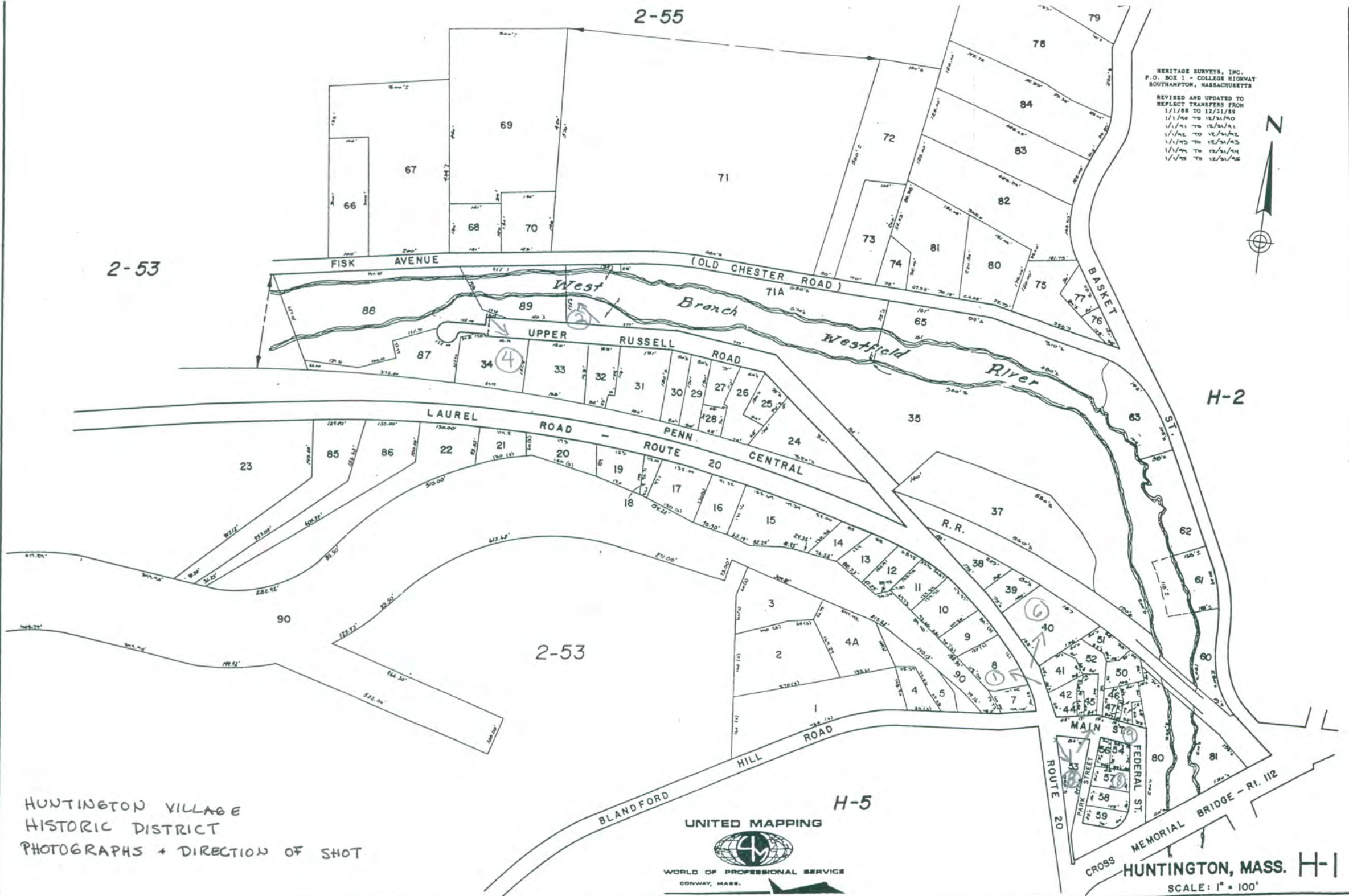
PVPC

View Northwest

Photo No. 11

HERITAGE SURVEYS, INC.
P.O. BOX 1 - COLLEGE HIGHWAY
SOUTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS

REVISED AND UPDATED TO
REFLECT TRANSFERS FROM
1/1/88 TO 12/31/88
1/1/89 TO 12/31/89
1/1/90 TO 12/31/90
1/1/91 TO 12/31/91
1/1/92 TO 12/31/92
1/1/93 TO 12/31/93
1/1/94 TO 12/31/94
1/1/95 TO 12/31/95



HUNTINGTON VILLAGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PHOTOGRAPHS + DIRECTION OF SHOT

UNITED MAPPING
WORLD OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICE
CONWAY, MASS.

HUNTINGTON, MASS. H-1
SCALE: 1" = 100'

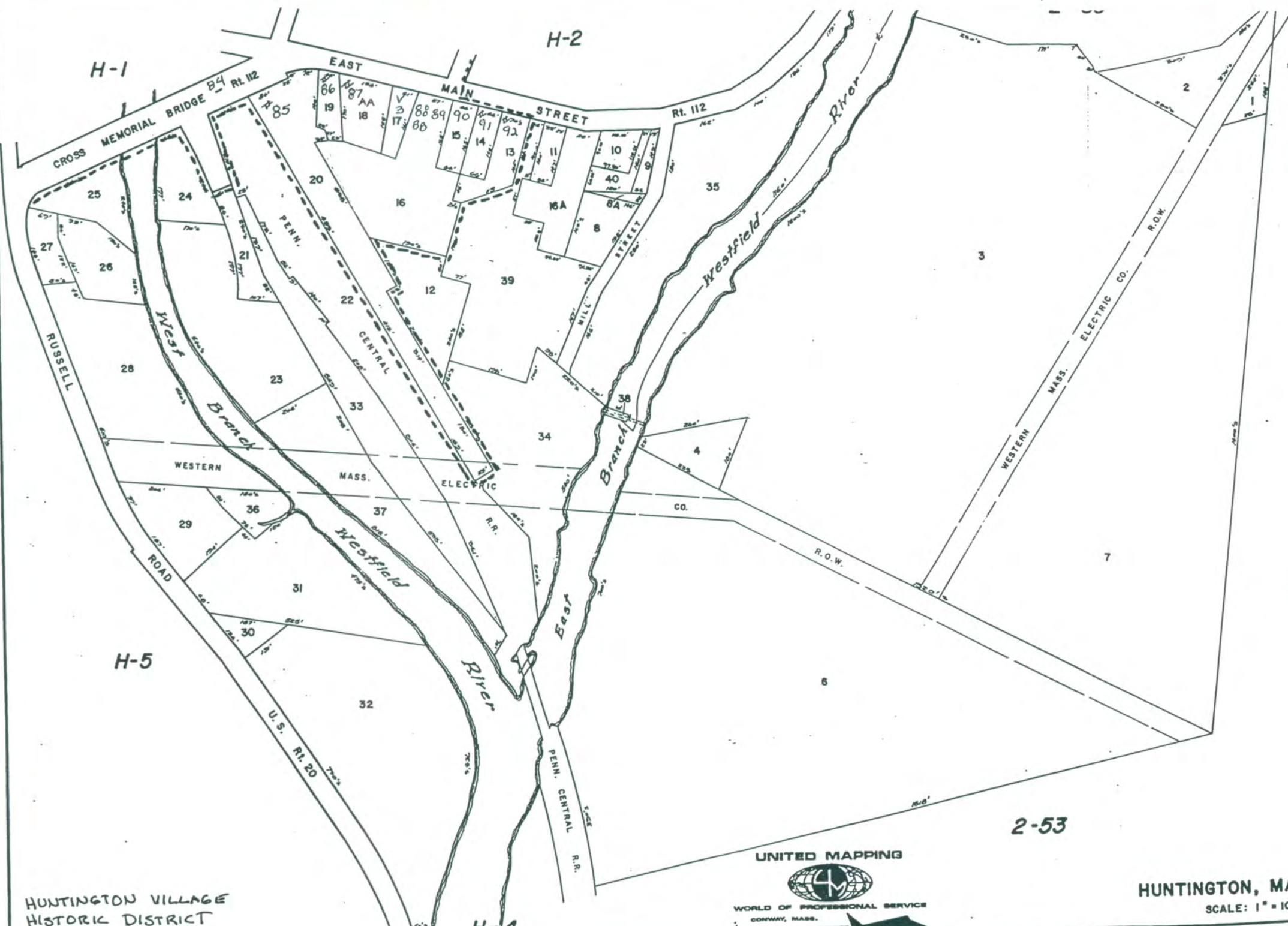


HERITAGE SURVEYS, INC.
P.O. BOX 1 - COLLEGE HIGHWAY
SOUTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS
REVISED AND UPDATED TO
REFLECT TRANSFERS FROM
1/1/88 TO 12/31/88
1/1/89 TO 12/31/89
1/1/90 TO 12/31/90
1/1/91 TO 12/31/91
1/1/92 TO 12/31/92
1/1/93 TO 12/31/93
1/1/94 TO 12/31/94
1/1/95 TO 12/31/95



2-53

HUNTINGTON VILLAGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PHOTOGRAPHS AND
DIRECTION OF SHOT



HERITAGE SURVEYS, INC.
P.O. BOX 1 - COLLEGE HIGHWAY
SOUTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS

REVISED AND UPDATED TO
REFLECT TRANSACTIONS FROM
1/1/88 TO 12/31/89

1/1/80 TO 12/31/80
1/1/81 TO 12/31/81
1/1/82 TO 12/31/82
1/1/83 TO 12/31/83
1/1/84 TO 12/31/84
1/1/85 TO 12/31/85



2-53

2-53

HUNTINGTON VILLAGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT

UNITED MAPPING
WORLD OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICE
CONWAY, MASS.

HUNTINGTON, MASS. H-3
SCALE: 1" = 100'

HUNTINGTON VILLAGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT

HERITAGE SURVEYS, INC.
P.O. BOX 1 - COLLEGE HIGHWAY
SOUTHRAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS

REVISED AND UPDATED TO
REFLECT TRANSFERS FROM
1/1/88 TO 12/31/88
1/1/89 TO 12/31/89
1/1/90 TO 12/31/90
1/1/91 TO 12/31/91
1/1/92 TO 12/31/92
1/1/93 TO 12/31/93
1/1/94 TO 12/31/94
1/1/95 TO 12/31/95



2-53

H-3

BLANDFORD HILL ROAD

RUSSELL ROAD

SPRINGFIELD WATER WORKS

ROUTE 20

AVENUE

GROVE STREET

HUNTINGTON, MASS.

H-5

SCALE: 1" = 100'

UNITED MAPPING



WORLD OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICE
GONNWAY, MASS.

H-4

2-53

3 Russell Road,
Huntington, ma. 01050

May 17, 1999.

RECEIVED *BS*

JUN 04 1999 *mt*

7/7

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Judith B. McDonough,
Executive Director,
State Historic Preservation Office,
Massachusetts Historical Commission,
220 Morrissey Boulevard,
Boston, MA. 02125

Dear Ms. McDonough;

We are in receipt of your letter, dated May 4, 1999, concerning our residence and property, at 3 Russell Road (H-1 13), in Huntington, MA., being listed as an 'Historic Place', with the National Register.

While we are aware of the historical significance of a house built in 1840 and that it has been appraised, as being of 'Grecian Architectural' design, we wish to have the house and property not registered, by the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

We are both in our late 60's and I have been on disability, due to a stroke, at 52. In 1990 we applied for a grant and were approved by The Housing Assistance Program, funded by the PVPC, funded by EOCD. At the time, we were told the entire work would be planned and supervised by a 'rehab specialist'.

None of the project was completed, as the specification were written, nor was the project completed on time. The painting of the structure began peeling within the first year and after several calls and letters to PVPC, a lady from Boston, from EOCD, inspected the structure and agreed it should be repainted.

The second 'rehab specialist' inspected the house and assured us the painting would be done properly, the second time. It was completed in the summer months, by a qualified painter and again peeled within six (6) months. The painter again painted three (3) sides of the building and within six (6) months, peeling resumed.

After ranting with PVPC for over a year, we contacted EOCD and after some delay, two (2) different people inspected the paint and they finally informed me that the house should never have been painted, in the first place, as it was obvious, the clap boards were not in any condition to retain paint. I was also told the grant should not have been used for cosmetics, on the house. Since that time several other structures in town have been either painted or vinyl sided.

The results of these projects and the housing rehab resulted in our house being in the same condition, basically, as when the grant was first approved.

For this reason we do not wish to enter any further programs offered by either the State of Massachusetts or the Federal Government but wish to keep control of our property, as long as we are able.

2.

I should also inform you that the total cost of painting, exceeded Fifteen Thousand (\$15,000.00) Dollars.

I am certain you can appreciate why we are unwilling to get involved in any government projects, now or in the future.

Sincerely;



Colin M. Burnhasm.

3 Russell Road,
Huntington, MA. 01050

May 11, 1999

Ms. Judith B. McDonough,
Executive Director,
State Historic Preservation Office,
Massachusetts Historical Commission,
220 Morrissey Boulevard,
Boston, MA. 02125

Dear Ms. McDonough;

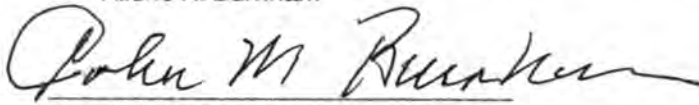
This is to certify, Colin M. Burnham and Ailene R. Burnham are the owners of the residence and property at 3 Russell Road, (H-1 13), Huntington, MA. 01050.

We wish to register an objection to our property, 3 Russell Road, (H-1 13), Huntington, MA. 01050, being listed as a 'Historical Place', under the National Historic Preservation Act and CFR Part 60.

Sincerely:



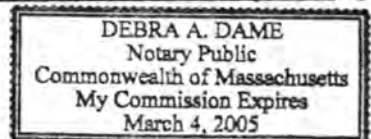
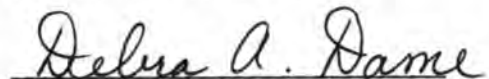
Ailene R. Burnham



Colin M. Burnham

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
County of HAMPSHIRE.

On this 1ST day of June, 1999,
before me appeared Colin M. Burnham and
Ailene R. Burnham who are personally know to
me and who executed the foregoing instrument, and
acknowledged that they executed the same as their own
free act and deed.



JM
BF
PB

RECEIVED

JUN 03 1999

MASS. HIST. COMM.

June 2, 1999

Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

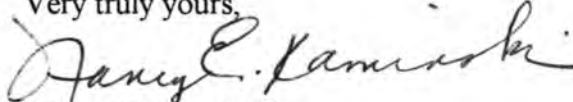
Re: 20 Pleasant Street H-2 57
Huntington Center National Register Historic District
Property owner: Nancy E. Kaminski

Dear Ms. McDonough:

I am in receipt of your letter dated May 4, 1998 concerning my property at 20 Pleasant Street, Huntington, being considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. For the record, I am sole owner of the above private property and do hereby object to its listing in the National Register and in the State Register of Historic Places. I trust that you will so note my objection at the June 9, 1999 meeting to consider the district in which my home is located and further that you will so notify the local Huntington Historical Commission of my objection.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

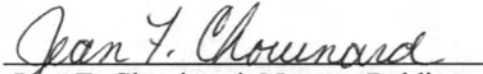

Nancy E. Kaminski

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Hampden, ss:

June 2, 1999

Then personally appeared the above-named Nancy E. Kaminski and acknowledged the foregoing to be her free act and deed, before me,--



Jean F. Chouinard, Notary Public

My Commission expires: 10/27/00



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

August 3, 1999

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:

Huntington Center Historic District, Huntington (Hampshire Co.), 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. Two letters of objection have been received.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Edward Dahill, Chair, Huntington Historical Commission
Heli Meltsner, Preservation Consultant
George Webb, Chair, Huntington Board of Selectmen
Michael Meehan, Planning Director

Author: "Bergen; Phil @ SEC" <Phil.Bergen@sec.state.ma.us> at NP--INTERNET
Date: 9/28/99 2:12 PM
Priority: Normal
TO: Patrick Andrus at NP-WASO-NRHE
CC: "Friedberg; Betsy @ SEC" <Betsy.Friedberg@secmx2.sec.state.ma.us> at NP--INTERNET
Subject: Huntington (MA) nomination, post office

Patrick:

Yes, we did notify USPS regarding the Huntington post office prior to the state review board. I will send a copy of the notifying letter to NR to be added to its file.

Thank you for bringing it to my attention...

new e-mail address: phil.bergen@sec.state.ma.us

Phil Bergen
National Register Assistant
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Blvd
Boston, MA 02125
ph: 617-727-8470
fax: 617-727-5128

99061080



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

September 28, 1999

National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

Village
RE: Huntington Center (Hampshire Co.), Mass. National Register nomination:

Please add the enclosed April 20, 1999 letter to the Huntington Center NR file. It is the notification to the U.S. Postal Service that the Huntington post office will be included in the proposed NR district. We were notified this morning by Patrick Andrus that the letter was missing from the district's file at the NR.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Phil Bergen".

Philip Bergen
National Register Assistant
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure





The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

April 20, 1999

Mr. John Sorenson
U.S. Postal Service
Federal Preservation Office
Facilities Headquarters
4301 Wilson Boulevard #300
Arlington, VA 22203-1861

Re: Huntington, MA Post Office, 16 Russell Road

Dear Mr. Sorenson:

We are pleased to inform you that the property referenced above is located within the boundaries of the proposed Huntington Center Historic District, Huntington, Massachusetts, which will be considered by the Massachusetts Historical Commission for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places is the Federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage.

Listing of the Huntington Center Historic District provides recognition of the community's historic importance and assures protective review of Federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the district. If the district is listed in the National Register, certain Federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions may apply.

Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the properties by the Federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of property owners. The Federal government will not attach restrictive covenants to the properties or seek to acquire them. If a property is listed in the National Register, the owner may do anything with the property that he/she wishes, unless state or federal funds, permits, or licensing are used, or unless some other regional and/or local ordinance or policy is in effect.

In Massachusetts, properties nominated to the National Register are automatically listed in the State Register of Historic Places. There are no limitations, public visitation requirements, or restrictive covenants for private properties included in the State Register. State Register properties owned by municipalities and nonprofit organizations may compete for state restoration grants.

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125 • (617) 727-8470

Fax: (617) 727-5128 • TDD: 1-800-392-6090

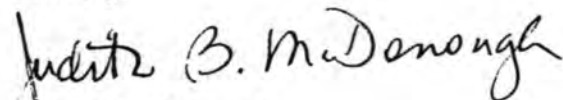
www.state.ma.us/sec/mhc

You are invited to attend the meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Commission at which the nomination of the Huntington Center Historic District will be considered. The Commission will meet at 1:00 p.m. on Wednesday, June 9, 1999, at Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, Massachusetts. The Commission meeting is a public meeting and all interested parties are encouraged to attend. If you have special needs and would like to attend the meeting, please contact the Commission and staff will make any arrangements that are necessary.

Attached please find notices that explain, in greater detail, the results of listing in the National Register and that describe the rights and procedures by which an owner may comment on or object to listing in the National Register.

A draft copy of the National Register nomination for the Huntington Center Historic District is available at the Huntington Public Library. Should you have any questions about this nomination prior to the Massachusetts Historical Commission meeting, please contact me at this office.

Sincerely,



Judith B. McDonough

Executive Director

State Historic Preservation Officer

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosures: NR Criteria, Rights of Owners