

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received JAN 31 1986

date entered MAR 17 1986

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Main Street Historic District (preferred)

and or common Same

2. Location

Main St. between Northampton and Center Sts.
street & number various (See District Data Sheet) N/A not for publication

city, town Easthampton N/A vicinity of

state Massachusetts code 025 county Hampshire code 015

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
☒ district	☐ public	☒ occupied	☐ agriculture	☒ museum
☐ building(s)	☐ private	☐ unoccupied	☒ commercial	☒ park
☐ structure	☒ both	☐ work in progress	☒ educational	☒ private residence
☐ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	☐ entertainment	☒ religious
☐ object	☐ in process	☐ yes: restricted	☒ government	☐ scientific
	☐ being considered	☒ yes: unrestricted	☐ industrial	☐ transportation
	N/A	☐ no	☐ military	☐ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Various

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hampshire County Registry of Deeds

street & number Merrick Lane

city, town Northampton state Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Inventory of the Historic Assets of
title the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate 1984 See District Data Sheet for Form #s ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission

city, town 80 Boylston St., Boston state Massachusetts

7. Description

Easthampton; Main Street Historic District Massachusetts

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered
(as noted)

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Main Street Historic District, Easthampton, is located in the northwestern section of this industrial suburban community in central Massachusetts. The district, essentially linear, encompasses approximately 45 acres on both sides of Main Street, from its intersection at the north with Northampton and Pleasant Streets by the small town common to Center Street and the Easthampton Public Library to the south.

Topographically, the district is located on a low plateau southeast of the Manhan River, a tributary of the Connecticut River. About one-half mile east and south of the district are the manmade Nashawannuck and Lower Mill Ponds, flanked by the tracks of the Conrail system, and a highly developed industrial area. Northwest of the district, the land drops abruptly behind the Park School, falling 50 feet to the floodplain of the river. Southwest of the district is a residential area along Main and Park Streets. To the northeast and northwest are newer residential neighborhoods.

The district contains a mix of residential, commercial, and institutional properties. It is the governmental center of Easthampton, and includes the remnants of the first commercial, institutional, and ecclesiastical buildings erected in the town. At its midpoint is a densely built area of adjoining commercial buildings fronting directly onto the sidewalk. Houses, churches, and public buildings are interspersed throughout the district, with residential structures--primarily single-family dwellings--predominating. There are three apartment blocks. Two small parks anchor the district, one at each end; they contain a number of commemorative monuments and fountains, in addition to shrubs and trees.

A majority of the district's buildings were erected during the middle third of the nineteenth century. They are examples of the architectural styles popular at the time, particularly the Greek Revival and the Italianate in both domestic and nonresidential interpretations. Most are 2-3 stories in height. The district is dominated visually by several of its more ornate institutional buildings, particularly the Town Hall, Memorial Hall, and the Easthampton Public Library. They too are products of the same period.

The majority of the buildings are in good condition, although many need cosmetic work. Some have seen changes in function: St. Philip's Rectory was built as a private residence, and that church's parish hall was originally a carriage house (its extensive alterations make the building noncontributing). The Methodist Church has been deconsecrated and presently serves commercial purposes. Most of the original commercial buildings are essentially intact, although several first-floor storefronts have been modernized. All other buildings in the district--commercial, residential, and institutional--are used for their original purposes.

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Main Street Historic District

A description of key and representative residential and nonresidential buildings follows. It is organized chronologically.

Residential

Seth Janes House, 14 Main Street (ca. 1755, MHC #3)

The Seth Janes House is said to be the earliest surviving house in Easthampton and is the only Georgian-style building in the district. Despite its conversion to apartments in the early 20th century, the building is relatively unchanged on the exterior. With its five-bay center hall plan, double chimneys, and high gambrel roof with dormers, it was undoubtedly one of the most stylish houses in town when it was built. An open, three-story porch covering the building's central bay was an early 20th century addition.

Johnson House, 165 Main Street (ca. 1850, MHC #34)

The three-bay, 2 1/2-story Johnson House is a simple residence that, despite some alterations in fenestration, retains elements of Greek Revival styling. The front-facing gable is fully enclosed, while the cornice and corner boards beneath are broad and unadorned. The side entry is flanked by 3/4 sidelights and a transom and is framed by pilasters supporting a deep entablature.

William Lyman House, 143 Main Street (ca. 1851, #26)

The only Gothic Revival-style residence in the district--and a very simple example of the style--the William Lyman House has served at various times as a carriage shop, residence, store, and D.A.R. Hall. Its 2 1/2 story, main block has a side-hall plan and front-facing gable. Both the main block and its 1 1/2-story ell have numerous pointed arch windows contained within dormers and gable peaks. The three-bay main facade has triple-hung windows on the first story, and a single-story flattened arch porch spans the facade. The main block roofline ends in a raking cornice without returns.

Payson Church Parsonage, 116 Main Street (1853, rebuilt 1855, MHC #20)

The five-bay-wide brick parsonage (now the parsonage of the Easthampton Congregational Church) is a five-bay-wide, central entrance structure that is distinguished for its deep, heavily modillioned cornice and enclosed pediment. Two interior chimneys are located just behind the ridge. Windows are 6/6 sash, trimmed with stone lintels and sills. The ridge roof is slate. The building's exterior is now painted entirely white. This was done to cover discoloration following the 1854 fire that affected both the parsonage and the adjacent church; both were rebuilt shortly thereafter.

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Clark House, 130 Main Street (ca. 1860, MHC #23)

The Italianate-style Clark House is one of several small, brick houses built adjacent to the town common in the mid 19th century. The building is three bays wide, square in plan, two stories in height, and topped by a low-pitched hipped roof whose broad overhanging cornice contains paired brackets and carved decorative panels. Plain brownstone lintels and sills frame the windows. The brick ell is contemporary and displays the same decorative features. The single-story porch across the front facade displays carved brackets, fans, and pendants, as well as a modillioned cornice.

Knight-Bly House, 20 Union Street (ca. 1863, MHC #45)

The Knight-Bly House displays elements of both the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. Its front-facing gable is fully enclosed, but shallow cornice returns are present as well. An unadorned, simple cornice and corner boards frame the building, further reflecting the Greek Revival influence. Paired roundhead windows set within the gable, a bracketed polygonal bay on the side facade, and full-facade, flat-roofed porch with brackets are Italianate in feeling.

Clark-Alcock House, 8 Park Street (ca. 1865, MHC #37)

The wood frame Clark-Alcock House is, like its brick counterpart, the Clark House described above, a fine example of the Italianate style. It is three bays wide, square in plan, with a side entry. The low-ranking hip roof culminates in a broad overhang. Italianate details include deep paired brackets and carved panels adorning the cornice and frieze, bracket-supported window hoods, a bracketed single-story front porch, and a polygonal side bay. The attached garage is a regrettable 20th century addition; nevertheless, it fails to diminish the house's architectural significance.

St. Philip's Rectory, 126 Main Street (1867, MHC #49)

St. Philip's Rectory, known originally as the Sawyer house, is the only example of Second Empire styling in the district, and one of the few in Easthampton. Its concave mansard roof is sheathed with imbricated slate shingles. A polygonal three-story side tower topped by a fanciful cupola dominates the building. A large, round finial completes the onion-domed, copper-clad cupola. In its square, three-bay plan, the building resembles its Italianate neighbors. Eared dormers project from the roof; second-story windows are topped by low-ranking pediments while those on the first story and in the tower are simply enframed. Despite some alterations in the early 20th century (including the removal of a portion of the porch, which formerly

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wrapped around to the side facade, and the second cupola that stood atop it), the building remains a well-detailed articulation of this popular mid 19th century style.

Sanders-Cobb House, 159 Main Street (1881, MHC #51)

The three-bay house of Dr. Cobb is distinguished by its projecting central bay, which displays large decorative trusses both in its gabled dormer and in the gable peak of the entry porch. The porch formerly extended across the full length of the main facade. A small, pointed-arch four-pane window is set within the dormer. Elsewhere, fenestration is 2/2 sash. The trusses and crosses are repeated in the small entry porch fronting the single-story northern side ell; this led to Dr. Cobb's office. A two-story polygonal bay extends from the building's southern side.

Clark-Leitch House, 11 Clark Avenue (ca. 1893, MHC #44)

This residence is one of the few late 19th century dwellings in the district, and is an intact example of the amalgam of the Queen Anne and Stick styles. It is three bays wide, 2 1/2 stories in height, with a front-facing gable and a smaller cross gable piercing the structure's mid section. The building's exterior is sheathed with alternating bands of patterned shingles and clapboards delineated by vertical and horizontal bands, and its gables are emphasized by decorative trusses. A spindled, cross-gabled porch supported by carved brackets spans the first story.

Nonresidential Buildings

Old First National Bank Building, 63 Main Street (1871, #13); Masonic Building, 67-75 Main Street (1861, #43); Pomeroy Block, 75 1/2-81 Main Street (1868, #45); Preston Block, 83-87 Main Street (1849, #46); Winslow Block, 91 Main Street (1866, #17); and Lambie Block, 101 Main Street (1865, #48).

The business area that is part of the historic district is dominated by a group of six distinctive mid 19th century commercial blocks known collectively as Shop Row. The adjacent buildings are all examples of the Italianate Commercial style, and are remarkably intact. All are three stories high, built of brick, with commercial enterprises on the first floors and offices, meeting halls, or apartments on the second and third floors. Although all the buildings are similar in style and construction, details such as building height, windows, and brackets differentiate them. Only two or three of the storefronts retain their original configuration; the rest have been modernized to varying degrees.

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The first building was erected in 1849, the Preston Block. After an 1879 fire, the building--whose original appearance is unknown--was rebuilt and enlarged to its present form and size. Five bays of 2/2 windows are capped by simple brownstone lintels and sills. Its heavily corbelled brick cornice is broken by a smaller area of corbelling topping a date plaque.

The Masonic Building of 1861 is nine bays wide divided into groups of five and four bays--the southern four bays may have been built shortly after the northern five bays. A deeply bracketed overhanging cornice dominates the facade, with large paired brackets alternating with smaller, shallow pairs. Between bays four and five, the smaller brackets are absent--rather, the large brackets are aligned together, giving the roofline an asymmetrical appearance. This is echoed by brick quoining between bays four and five, a repeat of the building's northern end that is not repeated at its southern terminus. Fenestration is identical across the building's facade, but more closely set on the southern portion than the northern one: nine bays of 2/2 windows rest on brick bracket-supported sills and are topped by segmental arches with hood molds; windows on the third story are roundheaded, with keyed crowns; they too rest on bracketed sills.

The Lambie Block (1866) retains its deep dentilated and bracketed cornice and corbelled frieze, as well as brick quoins and window hood; window openings have been partially enclosed, however, to accommodate modern 1/1 sash. Next door, the Winslow Block, also built in 1866, is a far more simple structure, with brownstone lintels and sills. It is one of the only buildings in the row to retain a portion of its original storefront, as well as a brick corbelled belt course separating the shop level from the upper stories.

The 1868 Pomeroy Block (rebuilt 1874 following a fire) is a modest, four-bay structure distinguished by unusual broken segmental arches of brownstone. Its cornice too displays ranks of corbelling.

The last structure in the block, the Old First National Bank Building (1871), is also the most intact, retaining detailing on both the first and second stories. The structure rests on a brick and brownstone basement, with a brownstone watercourse. It is four bays wide, its bays defined by rusticated brick quoining on the first story and flat, applied pilasters on the second. First-story windows and entryway are surrounded by two-paned roundheaded transoms and adorned by keystones; on the second story, 2/2 roundhead windows are framed by bracketed sills and keyed hood molding. A deep cornice with four brackets runs beneath a brick parapet.

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Memorial Hall, 1 Northampton Street (1865, MHC #2)

Originally Easthampton's first high school, this building was erected as a three-bay, 2 1/2 story Italianate-style structure with a front-facing enclosed pediment. Italianate details include roundheaded windows in the second and attic stories, paired cornice brackets, and a segmental-arched door hood. In 1912, the structure was extensively enlarged when it was converted to a primary school. Two 2 1/2-story brick wings were added, set back slightly on either side of the main block. These too display paired brackets along the cornice. Paired 4/4 windows are the result of a ca. 1930 remodeling.

Town Hall, 43 Main Street (1867-1869, MHC #25)

The Ruskinian Gothic Town Hall, with its 133-foot campanile, dominates the town center. It was the work of Boston architect Charles E. Parker. In addition to the balconied campanile, called Memorial Tower, at its southern end, the ornately detailed building boasts a second 75-foot-tall northern tower topped with a spire, an arcaded granite entrance porch, and polychromed voisoirs. The building is 3 1/2 stories, with a double row of corbelling delineating its gable end. A marble tablet at the base of Memorial Tower contains the names of Easthampton's Civil War dead. The interior, which holds a large auditorium as well as the town offices, has been altered several times, but the exterior remains intact.

Payson Church, 112 Main Street (1852, rebuilt 1858, #52A); Payson Church Chapel, 112 Main Street (1879-1880, MHC #52)

Now the home of the Easthampton Congregational Church, the Payson Church is a fine example of the Romanesque Revival style, with a projecting square entrance tower. It is built of brick, and rises from a first story trimmed with rusticated quoins. A brick belt course, capped by a stone water table, separates the first and second floors. The first floor windows are mullioned, 16/16, and are topped with segmental arches. The second-floor windows are 16/12. Applied pilasters flank the building's front windows. The tower has a louvered belfry, a spire reaching 123 feet above ground level (rebuilt in 1862), and a four-faced clock. A slate roof crowns the building. Paired brackets and modillions trim the cornice, and the front-facing gable is fully enframed. The walls have been painted to conceal discoloration caused by the fire of 1854. The first floor of the interior contains offices, meeting rooms, a chapel, and modern kitchen. The second floor contains the church sanctuary, reached by twin stairways at the front of the building, with a seating capacity of approximately 500.

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Set back to the south of the church, and joined to it by a small brick ell, is the Payson Church Chapel, built in 1879-1880. With its deeply corbelled cornice and applied pilasters, the chapel displays Italianate elements, while its pointed-arch windows and shallow-gabled entry hood suggest the Gothic style. Like the church and parsonage (MHC #20) flanking it, the chapel has been painted white.

Easthampton Public Library, 9 Park Street (1881, MHC #30)

Easthampton's public library is the finest late 19th century building in town. It is the only Easthampton building to have been designed by the Boston architectural firm of Peabody and Stearns. The library is a two story sandstone building, Queen Anne in style, with an elaborate exterior that includes an octagonal center lantern with weathervane, multiple dormers and bays, a tile roof flanked by an ornate brick chimney, and half-timbered gables. The interior of the building is open to the roof, showing the truss structures. There have been only minor modifications to the interior since the building was constructed.

Providence Methodist Church, 51 Main Street (1892-1893, MHC #11)

Beside Town Hall stands the Providence Methodist Church, a large, brick Victorian Gothic structure now used commercially. The central gabled main block contains traceried stained glass windows, and is trimmed with corbelled brick. It is flanked by two asymmetrical towers: to the north, the larger tower with paired, pointed arch windows is surmounted by an open belfry, four pinnacles with finials, and an octagonal spire. The southeast tower is smaller, contains roundel windows, and is capped by a single pinnacle at one corner. Both towers contain pointed-arch doorways. A rear addition was added at the northwestern corner in 1910. The present building is a replacement of an earlier wooden structure that displayed similar Gothicized elements. It was destroyed by fire in 1892.

St. Philip's Church, 128 Main Street (1901-1902, MHC #50)

St. Philip's Episcopal church is a well-detailed structure, the finest example of the Shingle style in Easthampton. Cross-gable in plan, the building is dominated by its main facade's enormous round-arched window of stained glass, which is framed by an incised, overhanging wooden arch from which hang large pendants. Six gabled dormers project from the steep roof. A forty-foot square, shingled tower, topped with a Celtic cross, extends from the rear of the building.

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Park School, 4 Park Street (1912, MHC #39)

The Georgian Revival-style Park School, built of buff-colored brick, rises 2 1/2 stories from a concrete basement and watertable to a broad hipped roof. Its five central bays are flanked by slightly projecting gables, each three bays wide. Incised pilasters define the three broad areas of the facade and help create a pavilioned effect. The central entrance is emphasized by a broad entablature and name plaque. A three-bay rounded-arch dormer is centered above the entry pavilion, while a large capped chimney sits behind, forward of the ridge. The school is prominently sited facing a small common on which are located a fountain and several early 20th century war monuments (MHC #s 701, 703, 704 respectively).

Vista Apartments, 19 Main Street (1913, MHC #7)

This 3 1/2-story apartment block is the largest of several multiple-family buildings in the district. Its appearance is as a rather odd amalgam of Colonial Revival and Craftsman styling, noteworthy for its central bay with two-story pilasters, tripartite window groups, and heavy open pediment resting on equally heavy brackets. Its steep flared, hipped roof with deep, overhanging eaves is pierced by single and multi-bay dormers. The wood frame building has been sheathed with asbestos shingling.

Noncontributing buildings

The district includes eight noncontributing buildings, five of which, built within the past 35 years, are modern intrusions. Of these, the buildings of the Easthampton Savings Bank, Baybank, Moriarty Law Office, and Lamoreaux Insurance Agency stand on the side of the Williston Academy buildings (demolished after a new campus, south of the district, was opened ca. 1950). The site of Bank of New England on Northampton Street previously held the Mansion House, a hotel and sometime dormitory demolished in 1972. Three mid 19th century buildings within the district underwent substantial alterations a century later and are therefore considered noncontributing: the present St. Philip's Parish Hall, formerly a carriage house built ca. 1867 as a cupola-topped, three-bay Greek Revival structure and almost totally rebuilt in 1957; the Clark-Wood-Searle House, a hipped-roof Colonial Revival-style dwelling that has lost its exterior detailing through the extensive application of aluminum siding; and the present D & D Auto Parts store, formerly the barn of the Bosworth House (now demolished). The southernmost building of Shop Row, the Mayher Building, burned in 1973 and has not been replaced; its site is now an empty lot. A parking lot now occupies the site of the 1836 First Congregational Church, which burned in 1929.

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Archaeology

One site (19-HS-42), the reputed location of a mid 17th century pallisaded fort, is recorded within or in close proximity to the district. While numerous prehistoric sites have been recorded in Easthampton, very few have been either culturally or chronologically identified. Given its location close to the Manhan River, it is highly likely that sites are located within the district.

Significant historic archaeological potential is also likely within the district. As a focal point for initial settlement during the early 18th century and of more focussed development after construction of a meetinghouse in 1785, it is likely that foundations and features survive. Since only one 18th century building remains extant within the district, any remaining archaeological deposits would be significant for understanding the town's early growth and development. Occupation-related features (pits, privies, and wells) are also likely to survive around many of the buildings in the district. These features would be significant in documenting the social, cultural, and economic patterns that characterized Easthampton during its rapid growth in the mid 19th century.

8. Significance Main Street Historic District, Easthampton, Massachusetts

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
☐ prehistoric	☒ archeology-prehistoric	☐ community planning	☐ landscape architecture	☒ religion
☐ 1400-1499	☒ archeology-historic	☐ conservation	☐ law	☐ science
☐ 1500-1599	☐ agriculture	☐ economics	☐ literature	☐ sculpture
☐ 1600-1699	☒ architecture	☐ education	☐ military	☐ social/
☒ 1700-1799	☐ art	☐ engineering	☐ music	☐ humanitarian
☒ 1800-1899	☒ commerce	☐ exploration/settlement	☐ philosophy	☐ theater
☒ 1900-	☐ communications	☐ industry	☐ politics/government	☐ transportation
		☐ invention		☒ other (specify) community development

Specific dates ca. 1755-1930

Builder/Architect various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Main Street Historic District in Easthampton, Massachusetts, retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association. It includes 47 properties, 39 of which contribute to its historic and architectural significance. Encompassing what has been the town's historic center since the 18th century (although few remnants of the earliest 18th century settlement survive), the district remains Easthampton's institutional focus. Architecturally, the district is significant for its concentration of intact civic, commercial, and residential buildings--most representative of popular mid and late 19th century styles. Among the institutional buildings are the works of well-known Boston architects; other structures are Victorian vernacular interpretations. Historically, the district is significant for its associations with Easthampton's development from agricultural community to industrial node (the center of which lies southeast of the nominated district) to Connecticut River valley suburb. Retaining associations with Easthampton's evolution since the 18th century, the district thus fulfills Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places on the local level.

Through much of the 18th century, Easthampton was part of Northampton and Southampton, and was closely tied to those towns both economically and institutionally. Its primary economic focus was agricultural, with an emphasis on wheat and flax production. Two villages formed the nuclei of present-day Easthampton: the fortified village of Pascommuck, settled by five families in 1699 in the easternmost part of town; and the village of Bartlett's Mills, settled in 1725-1730 near the Manhan River falls, 1/4-mile north of the historic district. Bartlett's Mills grew up around a grist mill that had been built between 1686 and 1705 by Samuel Bartlett. From 1704 to 1714, Pascommuck was abandoned briefly as a result of native attack in which 19 of the 38 European settlers were killed. Bartlett's Mills, however, did not experience any major attacks. The mill passed to Joseph Bartlett, Samuel's son, who erected a tavern near the site of the mill in the early 18th century. The tavern, operated by Bartlett and his nephew Jonathan Clapp, became the central meeting place of the settlers, and was occasionally used for worship services. (It was demolished in the late 19th century.)

By the early 1750s, a number of houses had been built on Northampton Street, in the northern portion of the district, while initial settlement on present-day Main Street, south of the district's center, had begun as well. Only one colonial-period building survives within the district: the Seth Janes House, at 14 Main Street (MHC #3), was once a single-family residence whose grand central entrance and high gambrel roof undoubtedly made it one of the most imposing in town. It is now an apartment building.

Continued

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 45 acres

Quadrangle name Easthampton

Quadrangle scale 1:25,000

UTM References

A

1	8
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6	9	2	1	1	0
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4	6	8	1	2	3	8	1	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

1	8
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6	9	1	9	0	0
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4	6	8	1	9	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

1	8
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6	9	1	7	0	0
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4	6	8	1	9	4	0
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D

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6	9	2	0	5	0
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4	6	8	1	4	8	0
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E

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F

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Betsy Friedberg, Preservation Planner, Massachusetts Historical Commission, with William F. Carroll, Chairman, Easthampton Historical Commission

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date November 1985

street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Valerie Ann Talmage

title Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission date Jan. 28, 1986
State Historic Preservation Officer

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Patrick Andrews date 3/17/86
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: Betsy Friedberg date 3-14-86
Chief of Registration

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For most of the 18th century, villagers were required to travel to Southampton or Northampton centers, each four miles away, for church services. In 1755, however, Joseph Bartlett died, leaving provision in his will for the erection of a meetinghouse, provided it was built within one-half mile of his home. While Easthampton citizens began to petition the General Court for incorporation as an independent town as early as 1773, it was not until 1785 that Southampton and Northampton, which would lose land, population, and revenue to the new town, agreed to such a motion. Thus on Bunker Hill Day, June 17, 1785, Easthampton was incorporated, its boundaries defined by the area's natural features (the Mt. Tom range to the east and the Manhan River to the north and west) and by extant property lines.

Bartlett's tavern continued to be used as a meeting place while the proper meetinghouse was being built. In 1789, Payson Williston arrived to serve as the first minister. The meetinghouse was completed by 1792 and was located in the center of what is now the traffic circle and small park at the north end of Main Street, then known as Meetinghouse Hill. Its appearance is unknown. The meetinghouse stood about 1/4-mile south of Bartlett's Mills, thus satisfying the stipulation set forth in Joseph Bartlett's will.

In the years following incorporation, Easthampton's development was slow; in 1790, the town had the smallest population in all of Hampshire County, only 457. Yet with the religious and political activities of Easthampton now centered at the meetinghouse, it was not long before commercial activities developed at the same location and the town began to grow. In 1792 the first store was established, where the Bank of New England now stands on Northampton Street. Other commercial establishments followed. Main and Northampton Streets (now Route 10) were the major arteries north and south through the village, with secondary roads--including Park Street--radiating from the town center.

Despite the early development of a tiny commercial locus, Easthampton remained largely agricultural through the Federal period. Beginning in 1835, the Northampton to New Haven Canal passed just north of the developing town center, allowing a means of more rapid transportation for produce, manufactures, and passengers. The Easthampton canal depot was located on the north side of the Manhan River, just above the falls and northeast of the historic district. But the canal was generally expensive to build and maintain, losing vast amounts of money; its impact in Easthampton was not widely felt. It was abandoned in 1847.

In the 1840s, however, Easthampton received several spurs to further development. In 1842, Samuel Williston, son of the first minister, established Williston Seminary, a boys' academy, just south of the

Continued

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Easthampton, MA

Continuation sheet Main Street Historic District Item number 8

Page 2

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received

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meetinghouse site on Main Street. Across the street, on the site of the abovementioned first commercial establishment, the Mansion House, a large hotel and sometime dormitory for Williston, was built in 1842 (nonextant; demolished 1969). A seminary alone was not alone sufficient to initiate development, of course. In 1847, Samuel Williston, who was an entrepreneur as well as a philanthropist, moved his successful button company, previously located in Williamsburg, to Easthampton. And in 1848, the Nasawannuck Company, manufacturer of suspenders and other elastic goods, also went into operation. It, too, was financed by Williston. Both industries were located southeast of the nominated district on a dam constructed for Williston across Broad Brook, a tributary of the Manhan River, at what became the Nasawannuck and Lower mill ponds.

The arrival in 1856 of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad near Broad Brook prompted the continued rapid expansion of industrial activity in the area. The railroad replaced the already inoperative Hampshire and Hampden Canal. An industrial area was thus established along Broad Brook, from Nashawannuck Pond north to the Manhan River, with an industrial corridor evolving east and south of the town center as new manufacturers--particularly in elastic webbing and other textile-related industries--were initiated.

The Nashawannuck Company's need for elastic webbing in manufacturing suspenders spawned the growth of rubber-related industry, including by 1860 the first elastic web mill in the United States and in 1863, the first American rubber thread factory. These industries drew large numbers of British and German web weavers to Easthampton. The Civil War was a spur to industrialization, and after the war, other industries--including a machine company, brickyard, and silk mill--were introduced along the brook. In 1871, the Mt. Tom and Easthampton Railroad, which linked the New Haven and Northampton with the Connecticut River railways, ran alongside the Williston mills.

Buildings within the nominated district associated with Easthampton's industries include the present St. Philip's Rectory (MHC #49), built in 1867 for E. Thomas Sawyer, treasurer and later president of the Easthampton Rubber Thread Company (the house was sold by Sawyer's widow to St. Philip's Parish in the early 20th century), and Payson Church Chapel (MHC #52), built in 1879-1880 with gifts from Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer and Mrs. Samuel Williston, among others.

The industrial additions to Easthampton spurred development enormously. Between 1830 and 1870, the town's population grew more than fourfold (from 745 to 3,620), representing a leap eight times the Hampshire County average. While industrial activities emerged elsewhere in Easthampton, the town center

Continued

United States Department of the Interior
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date entered

Continuation sheet Main Street Historic District Item number 8

Page 3

experienced concomitant expansion as a commercial and institutional center. In 1849, Horatio Knight, Williston's partner, built the first brick commercial block in Easthampton, at 83-87 Main Street (MHC #46), the site of a blacksmith shop. The building initially contained a grocery, post office, and tailor (with, by 1865, a bank and library as well). The first Town Hall, separate from the meetinghouse, had been built in the town center in 1832, but was moved to Pleasant Street in 1841 for use as a dwelling (nonextant) and replaced by a second Town Hall, erected on Main Street in 1842 at the site of the present Town Hall (1867). In 1866, the second Town Hall was moved to the rear of the original church for use as a chapel and parish hall. Both were demolished by fire in 1929.

In 1852, due to the growth of the town and of Williston Seminary, and the lack of adequate seating in the existing First Congregational Church, it was decided to form a second Congregational parish in town, named Payson Church Parish. Services were held in the town hall while a church was constructed for the parish. The first service in the new church was held in January 1853, but one year later, the building was destroyed by fire. Rebuilding started at once; however, a second fire in 1854 again destroyed the nearly completed structure, along with the adjoining parsonage. Rebuilding was finally completed in 1855. Expenses for the construction and subsequent rebuilding totalled \$50,000, borne largely by Easthampton's primary benefactor, Samuel Williston. A new parsonage was added in 1855 (MHC #53), followed by a chapel in 1879-1880 (MHC #52).

Shop Row, a group of six (originally seven) adjacent but distinct Italianate-style buildings financed by various Easthampton businessmen, was erected between 1861 and 1871 (MHC #s 13, 17, 43, 45, 46, 48). Horatio Knight's building, mentioned above, had been the earliest of the row. The new structures contained commercial space on the ground floors and office, social, and residential space above. The first bank in Easthampton was located here, as were at various times harnessmakers, grocers, druggists, shoe stores, tobacconists, a poolhall, insurance agents, and jewelers. The Post Office also occupied two locations in Shop Row over the years. In 1873 and again in 1879, Shop Row was threatened by fire. Water mains that had been laid in the early 1870s saved much of the row, but the 1868 Pomeroy building was gutted. It was rebuilt the following year. In 1973, the southernmost building of Shop Row, known as the Mayher Building (built ca. 1868), was destroyed by fire and demolished.

The district in the 1860s to 1880s also saw the construction of a number of public and institutional buildings, emphasizing the district's role as the town's center. Easthampton's first high school (now known as Memorial Hall, MHC #2), consisting of two rooms on the first floor and one large room on the

Continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Easthampton, MA

Continuation sheet Main Street Historic District Item number 8

Page 4

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date entered

second floor, was built in the Italianate style in 1865. The Ruskinian Gothic Town Hall (MHC #25), the work of Boston architect Charles E. Parker, was completed in 1869. The town's public library (MHC #30), housed previously in the Preston Building and then in town hall, received its own building in 1881, a fine Queen Anne/Shingle Style structure designed by the Boston architectural firm of Peabody and Stearns and built by the Bartlett Brothers of Whately. The library was also used extensively for social events, receptions, and other public functions. The Payson Church (MHC #52a) was built in the district in 1852, and the town selectmen furthered religious diversity in Easthampton when in 1863 they donated a plot of land adjacent to the Town Hall, on the site of the town's oldest cemetery, for a Methodist church. (Methodist circuit riders had held services in Easthampton since the early 19th century, but had failed to organize a congregation until 1863.) In 1866, a wood-frame Gothic Revival-style building was completed on the site. (The building burnt in 1892, but was rebuilt a year later, in brick, in a similar style [MHC #11]).

Continued growth of the elastics industry made Easthampton the fastest growing town in Hampshire County in the late 19th century. But with the development of an industrial center and railroad corridor east of the historic town center, a second commercial node arose to the east as well. By ca. 1890, new commercial centers had evolved along Union, Cottage, and Parsons Street, all located to the east of the nominated district. A trolley line led from thickly settled workers housing on Cottage Street to the new commercial focus at Clark Street and Holyoke Road.

By the close of the 19th century, the area around the historic town center had diminished in importance commercially, yet continued to thrive as a civic and residential center. Affluent Easthampton residents lived in well-maintained homes along Main and Park Streets, west and south of the district. Growth in the nominated district, however, came to a standstill, having peaked ca. 1870. Main Street remained a strong governmental and ecclesiastical center for Easthampton, while the commercial center stagnated. Development shifted to the east along Cottage Street and Holyoke Road, with small 20th century, single-story shops and a post office (nominated to the National Register in September 1985). This trend continued into the mid 20th century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet Easthampton, MA
Main Street Historic District Item number 9

Page 1

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

**National Register of Historic Places
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Easthampton, MA

Continuation sheet Main Street Historic District Item number 10

Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The district includes all properties fronting on Park Street from the intersection of Park and Center Streets north to the intersection of Park and Main Streets; all properties fronting on Main Street from the intersection of Main and Center Streets north to the intersection of Main, Pleasant and Northampton Streets; and all properties facing Northampton Street from the intersection of Northampton, Main and Pleasant Streets northerly to the northwestern boundaries of property now or formerly owned by Pioneer National Bank and by property now or formerly owned by James and Agnes Hargraves.

Within the boundaries of the designated district are the original commercial, governmental and religious centers of Town of Easthampton. Northwest of the district, the land drops abruptly behind the Park School, falling 50 feet to the floodplain of the Manhan River. Southwest of the district is a purely residential neighborhood along Main and Park Streets. To the northeast and northwest are 20th century residential districts.

For exact boundaries, see the attached assessors maps.

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, EASTHAMPTON

1

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

<u>MAP #</u>	<u>MHC #</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
43	43	Clark-Wood-Searle House	7 Clark Avenue	ca. 1897 with mid 20th c. alterations	NC
44	44	Clark-Leitch House	11 Clark Avenue	1893	Queen Anne/ Shingle Style
3	3	Seth James House	14 Main St.	ca. 1755, with early 20th c. addition	Georgian
4	4	Matthew-Russell House	16 Main St.	ca. 1860	Italianate
7	7	Vista Apartments	19 Main St.	1913	Colonial Revival
8	8	Hannum House	23-25 Main St.	ca. 1893	Italianate
9	9	Wendell Apartments	35 Main St.	ca. 1895	Colonial Revival
5	5	Easthampton Savings Bank	36 Main St.	1952	NC
10	25	Town Hall	43 Main St.	1867-1869	Ruskinian Gothic
11	11	Providence Methodist Church	51 Main St.	1893	Gothic Revival
12	12	Baybank	52 Main St.	1952	NC
41	41	Lamoureaux Insurance	60 Main St.	ca. 1955	NC

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, EASTHAMPTON

2

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

<u>MAP #</u>	<u>MHC #</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
13	13	Old First National Bank Building	63 Main St.	1871	Italianate Commercial
14	43	Masonic Building	67-75 Main St.	1861	Italianate Commercial
40	40	Moriarty Law Office	72 Main St.	ca. 1965	NC
15	45	Pomeroy Block	75 1/2-81 Main St.	1868	Italianate Commercial
16	46	Preston Block	83-87 Main St.	1849, rebuilt 1879	Italianate Commercial
17	17	Winslow Block	91 Main St.	1866	Italianate Commercial
18	48	Lambie Block	101 Main St.	1866	Italianate Commercial
19	52a	Payson Church	112 Main St.	1852	Romanesque Revival
19a	52	Payson Church Chapel	112 Main St.	1879-1880	Victorian Gothic
24	24	Dr. Greene House	115 Main St.	ca. 1850	Greek Revival
20	53	Payson Church Parsonage	116 Main St.	1853-1855	Greek Revival
25	54	Scott House	117 Main St.	1869	Italianate Commercial
26	26	Clark-Bartlett Building	119 Main St.	1869	Italianate Commercial
27	41	Pomeroy House	125-127 Main St.	1861	Greek Revival

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, EASTHAMPTON

3

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

<u>MAP #</u>	<u>MHC #</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
21	49	St. Philip's Rectory	126 Main St.	1867	Second Empire
22a	22a	St. Philip's Hall	126R Main St.	ca. 1867, rebuilt 1957	NC
22	50	St. Philip's Church	128 Main St.	1901-1902	Shingle Style
23	23	Clark House	130 Main St.	ca. 1860	Italianate
28	42	Shoals House	135 Main St.	1867	Greek Revival
29	26	William Lyman House I	143 Main St.	1851	Gothic Revival
30	44	Dickinson House	149-151 Main St.	1884, with 20th c. alterations	Greek Revival
31	47	William Lyman House II	157 Main St.	1859, with late 19th c. alterations	Greek Revival
32	n/a	Sanders-Cobb House	159 Main St.	1881	Stick Style
33	3	Lyman-Roberts House	163 Main St.	ca. 1899	Colonial Revival Cottage
27	34	Johnson House	165 Main St.	ca. 1850	Greek Revival
35	35	Benjamin Lyman House	167 Main St.	ca. 1850-1870	Italianate
2	29	Memorial Hall	1 Northampton St.	1865	Italianate

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, EASTHAMPTON

4

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

<u>MAP #</u>	<u>MHC #</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
42	42	D & D Auto Parts Store	9 Northampton St.	ca. 1850, with substantial mid 20th c. alterations	NC
6	6	Bank of New England	10 Northampton St.	1976	NC
1	3	1st Congregational Church Parsonage	13 Northampton St.	1846	Greek Revival
39	39	Park School	4 Park St.	1912	Georgian Revival
37	37	Clark-Alcock House	8 Park St.	ca. 1865	Italianate
38	30	Public Library	9 Park St.	1881	Queen Anne
36	36	Jewett House	10 Park St.	1877 with late late 19th c. alterations	Italianate/Queen Anne/Craftsman
45	45	Knight-Bly House	20 Union St.	ca. 1863	Greek Revival

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, EASTHAMPTON

5

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

<u>MAP #</u>	<u>MHC #</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
701	701	Mayher Fountain	Main St. Common (S)	1902	C
702	702	Pulpit Elm	Main St. Common (NE)	1912-1952	C
703	703	Pulaski Monument	Main St. Common (NW)	1929	C
704	704	Veterans Monument	Main & Park Streets	1928	C
705	705	Mile Post	Main & Center Streets	18th c.	C
706	706	Park School Flag Pole	Park School	1959	NC

A landscape ✓
86000451

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Main Street Historic District
Hampshire County
MASSACHUSETTS

Substantive Review

Working No. JAN 31 1986
Fed. Reg. Date 2/3/87
Date Due: 2/27/86 - 3/17/86
Action: ☒ ACCEPT 3/17/86
☐ RETURN
☐ REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

- ☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☒ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Cesthampton's institutional focus: architecturally the district is significant for its concentration of intact civic, commercial and residential bldgs. - most representative of popular mid-late 19th. styles. Historically associated with town's development from agricultural community to industrial node to see continuation sheet Connecticut River Valley Suburb.

Recom./Criteria Accept, A+C
Reviewer Savage
Discipline Architectural History
Date 3-14-86

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
☐ excellent	☐ deteriorated	☐ original site
☐ good	☐ ruins	☐ moved date _____
☐ fair	☐ unexposed	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- ☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

Regarding contributing & noncontributing elements of the district: Pulpit Elm is classified as contributing and construction dates are attributed to it. The tree should not be counted as contributing. No description of tree or its possible historic significance is given in documentation.

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance Check and justify below

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Documentation does not adequately justify archeology-prehistoric, archeology-historic, or religion for applicable areas of significance for this district.

- ☐ summary paragraph
- ☐ completeness
- ☐ clarity
- ☐ applicable criteria
- ☒ justification of areas checked
- ☐ relating significance to the resource
- ☐ context
- ☐ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☐ justification of exception
- ☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

13. Other

- ☐ Maps
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



MAIN STREET HISTORIC
AREA EASTHAMPTON

photb by W.F.Carroll
Easthampton Hist Comm

#1 of 3: Main Street
north from Union St



MAIN STREET HISTORIC
AREA EASTHAMPTON

photo by W.F.Carroll
Easthampton Hist Comm

#2 of 3: Main Street
south from common



MAIN STREET HISTORIC
AREA EASTHAMPTON

photo by W.F.Carroll
Easthampton Hist Comm

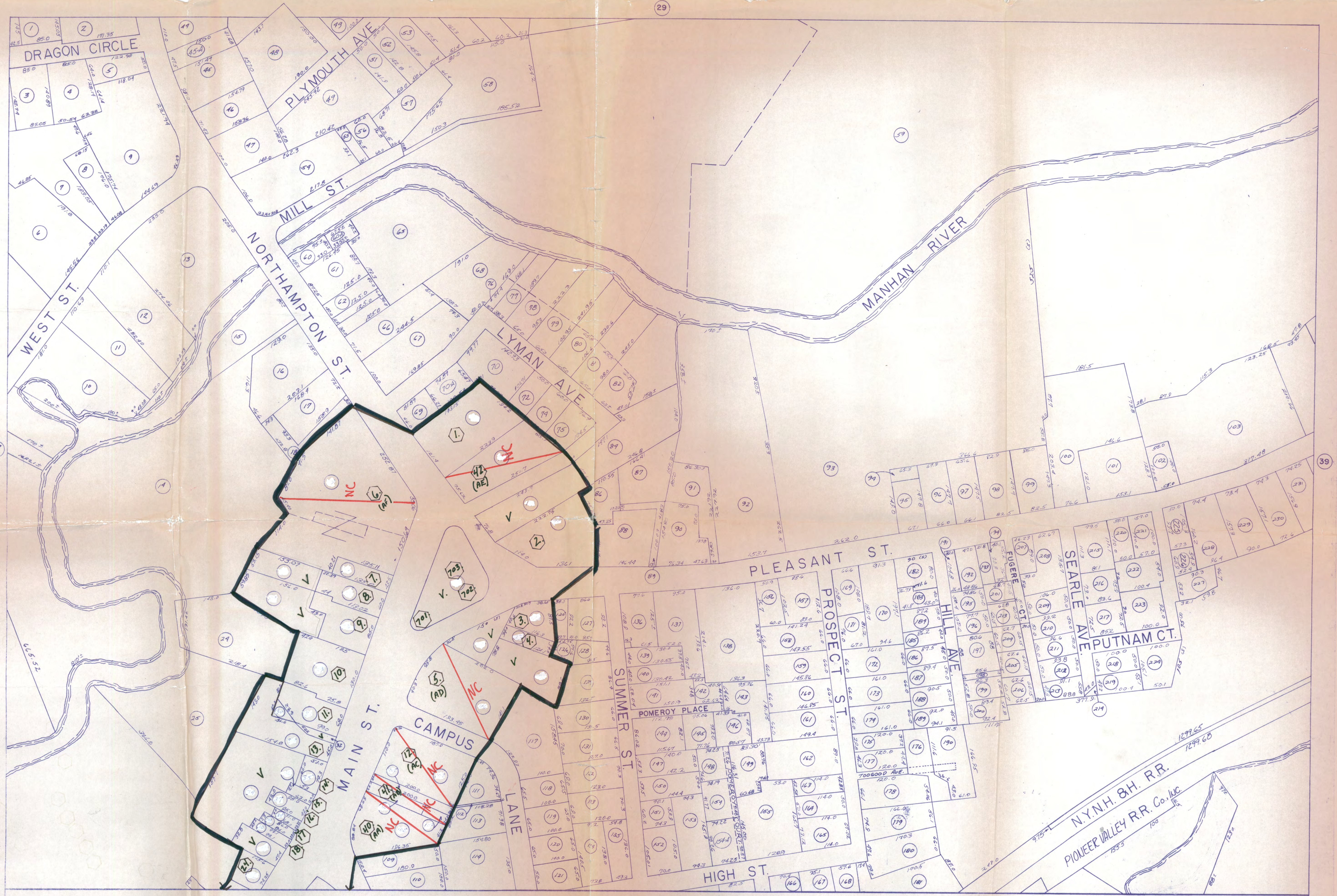
#3 of 3: Main Street
north from library lot



4683
C: 18/691700/4681940
D: 18/692050/4682480

1964
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6468 I SW—SERIES V81

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



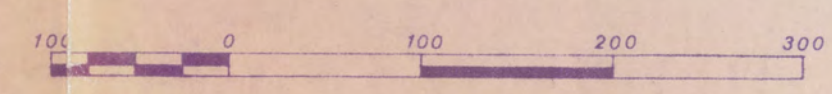
RECEIVED
OCT 15 1984
MASS. HIST. COM.

PREPARED BY
ALMER HUNTLEY JR. & ASSOCIATES INC.
REGISTERED LAND SURVEYORS & CIVIL ENGINEERS
238 BRIDGE STREET
NORTHAMPTON MASSACHUSETTS

Main Street Historic District
Easthampton, MA
Map 1 of 2
Town of Easthampton Assessors Map
1967 1"=100' #38

= Map #
V = Vacant
NC = Noncontributing

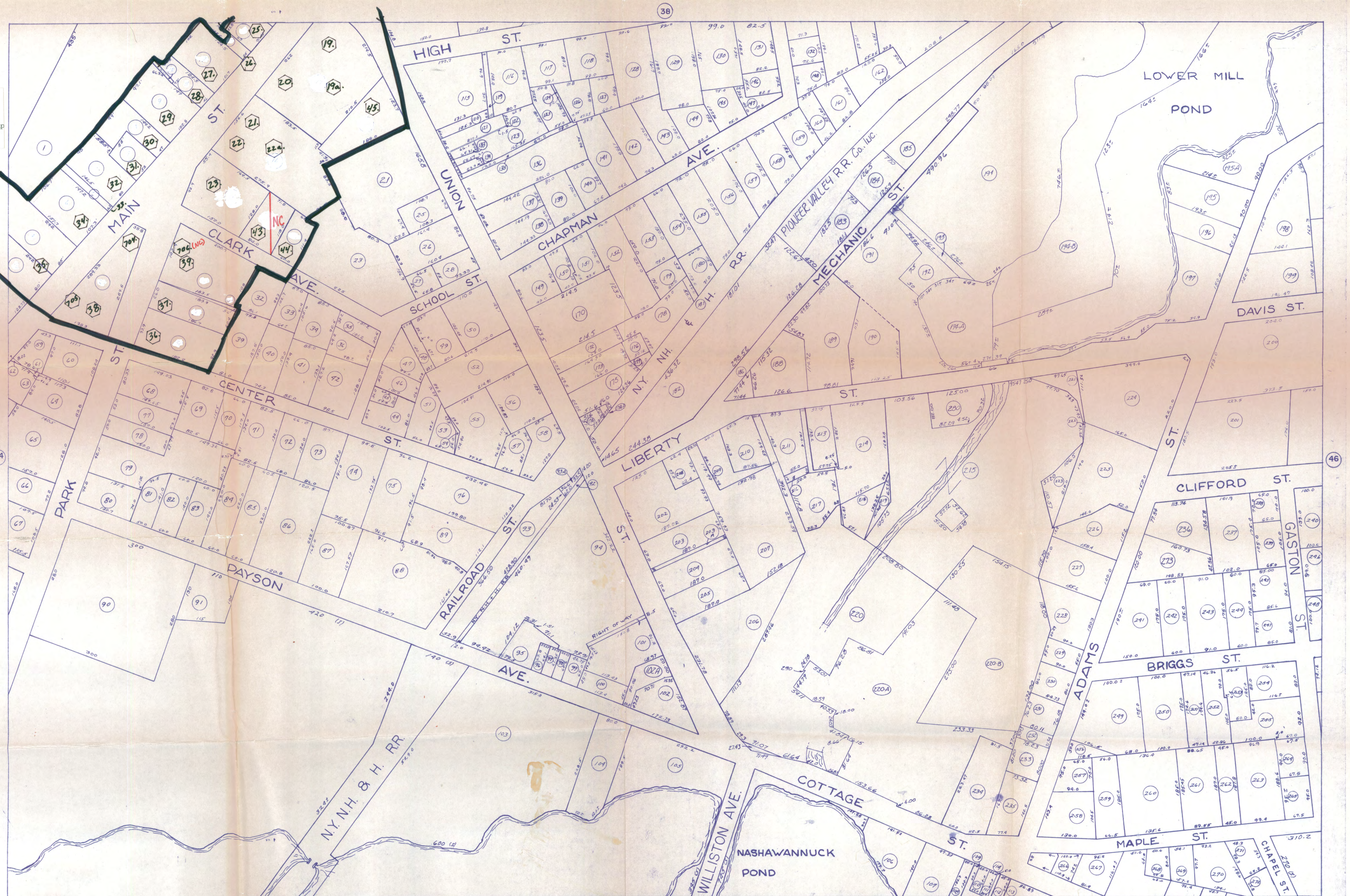
**TOWN OF EASTHAMPTON
MASSACHUSETTS**
ASSESSORS PLAN
1967



Main Street Historic District
Easthampton, MA
Map 2 of 2
Town of Easthampton Assessors Map
1967 1" = 100' #45

= Map #
V = Vacant
NC = Noncontributing

RECEIVED
TOWN OF EASTHAMPTON
MASS. HIST. COMMISSION



**TOWN OF EASTHAMPTON
MASSACHUSETTS**
ASSESSORS PLAN
1967

PREPARED BY
ALMER HUNTLEY JR. & ASSOCIATES INC.
REGISTERED LAND SURVEYORS & CIVIL ENGINEERS
238 BRIDGE STREET
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS

100 0 100 200 300



SHEET NO.

45

VSZ
BF
NR file

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Ms. Valerie A. Talmage, Exec. Dir.
State Historic Preservation Officer
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

Subject: Right to Object to Listing

Dear Ms. Talmage:

I, Samuel B. Fern, as owner of the property
located at 159 Main St., Easthampton, MA 01027
object to the nomination of the referenced property for the
National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely, *Samuel B. Fern*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
HAMPSHIRE, SS

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME THIS 29th DAY OF October,
1985.

Barbara L. Rich
Notary Public

My Commission Expires: Feb. 23, 1990

13 Northampton Street
Easthampton, Massachusetts 01027

✓ 52
File NR
RECEIVED

November 1, 1985

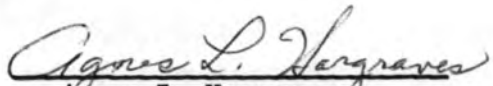
11/1 - 4 1985
MASS. HIST. COMM.

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Valarie A. Talmage
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

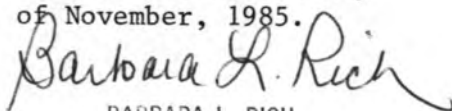
To Whom It May Concern:

I, Agnes Louise Kennedy Hargraves, also known as Agnes L. Hargraves,
being the sole owner of property located at 13 Northampton Street,
Easthampton, Massachusetts, do hereby object to having said property
listed in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act Ammend-
ments of 1980 and Federal regulations 36CFR Part 60.


Agnes L. Hargraves

Commonwealth of Mass.
Hampshire, ss.

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 1st day
of November, 1985.



BARBARA L. RICH
NOTARY PUBLIC

my Commission Expires Feb. 23, 1990

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DEC -9 1985

MASS. HIST. COMM.

December 6, 1985

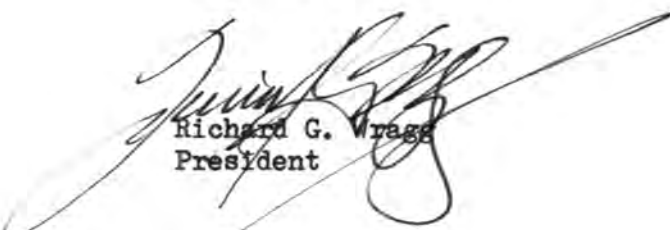
Valarie A. Talmage, Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Office
Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary of State
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Re: Easthampton Main Street Historic District
Easthampton, Massachusetts

Dear Ms. Talmage:

As part owner of the building located at 63 Main Street, Easthampton, Massachusetts, I wish to hereby record my opposition to The Easthampton Main Street as being named a Historic District and in particular I do not wish the building at 63 Main Street included within this district, if in fact, the district is named.

Sincerely yours,

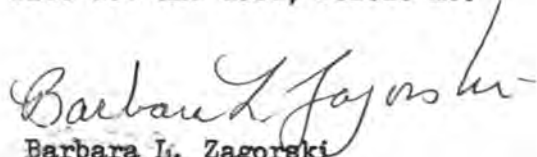


Richard G. Wragg
President

RGW:blz

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Hampshire County SS

Then personally appeared the above named Richard G. Wragg and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed, before me.



Barbara L. Zagorski
Notary Public
My Commission Expires June 8, 1990

December 6, 1985

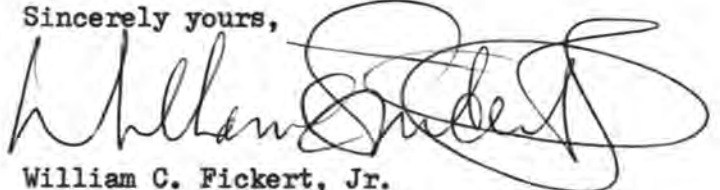
Valarie A. Talmage, Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Office
Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary of State
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Re: Easthampton Main Street Historic District
Easthampton, Massachusetts

Dear Ms. Talmage:

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Sincerely yours,



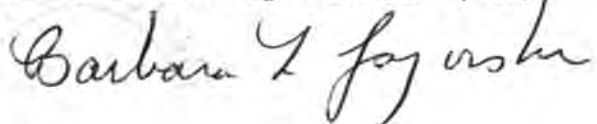
William C. Fickert, Jr.
Vice President

WCFJr.:blz

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Hampshire County SS

Then personally appeared the above named William C. Fickert, Jr. and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed, before me.

Barbara L. Zagorski
Notary Public
My Commission Expires June 8, 1990





JAN 31 1986

P 284 880 617

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Valerie A. Talmage

Executive Director

State Historic Preservation Officer

January 28, 1986

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of Interior, National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination forms:

Boston, BULFINCH TRIANGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT, roughly bounded by Canal, Causeway, Lowell Square, Merrimack and Market Streets. HPCAs pending: #0597-84-MA-84-0660; 0625-84-MA-84-0630; 058-84-MA (file closed).

Easthampton, MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, roughly located along Main Street between Northampton Street and Center Street.

All have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination forms.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sarah Zimmerman".

Sarah Zimmerman
Director, Preservation Planning
Massachusetts Historical Commission

SZ/dr

Enclosure

12-19-84

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DATA COLLECTION FORM

page 1 of 4

1. Reference Number 86000451 (8)†01a. Control No. 86000451/EAH (10)

State	County
Surname	List
Date	Stop
Start	S T

2. Resource Name

Main Street Historic District

3. Other Name/Site Number

(120)

04. Address/Boundary

Main St. between Northampton and Center Sts.

(120)

5. City

East Hampton

†05a. Vicinity

06. Restricted Address

(120)

7. State Code MA

(36)

*08. County Code 015 Hampshire

9. Ownership:

☒ Private☒ Public (Local)☐ Public (State)☐ Public (Federal)10. Resource Type (B, D, S, U, O) D†11. No. of Contributing Buildings 39Non-contributing Buildings 8

Sites

Sites

Structures 2

Parks

Structures

Objects 4Fountain
Monument
Marker

Objects

12. Federal Agency

This field should be left blank.
 Field may be left blank if information is not given.
 Mandatory data element; field must be filled in.
 Field that must be completed unless address is not for publication.

19/6
29
4

2-19-84

01. Reference Number _____ (8) *13. Non/Det Type 514. Multiple Name _____

_____ (120)15. Nominator _____
2 State _____ Federal _____ Local _____ Other _____†16. Non. Name/Designations _____
_____ (26)

†17. NPS Park Name _____

*18. New Certification ✓

_____*18a. Certification Date 03/17/86
m m d d y y
____/____/____
____/____/____†19. Current Certification
Primary: _____

_____Other: _____

_____†19a. Other Certification Dates
____/____/____
____/____/____
____/____/____
____/____/____
____/____/____
____/____/____
____/____/____
____/____/____
____/____/____
____/____/____

- + This field should be left blank.
 † Field may be left blank if information is not given.
 * Mandatory data element; field must be filled in.

12-19-84
* †
20/20a. Historic 01/01A/02/02E/04/02A/ / / / / / / / / / /
* †
21/21a. Current 01/01A/02/02E/04/02E/ / / / / / / / / / /

Function/Subfunction Codes

†† 22. Construction Materials
Foundation Roof Walls Other
30 45 30/21 40/22

†23. Arch Style 31/42/90 †23a. Other Description _____ (28)

*25. Applicable Criteria XA —B XC —D †25a. Significant Person's Name _____ (26)

*27. Areas of Significance 030/050/070/ / / / / / / / / / /

*28. Periods of Significance 09/08/07/06/05/04/03/ / / / / / / / / / /

†29. Circa _____ †29a. Specific Significant Years _____

30. Cultural Affiliation _____

†31. Architect/Builder/Engineer/Designer Multiple

- + This field should be left blank.
* Mandatory data element that must be completed.
† Data element that may be left blank if information is not given.
†† Mandatory data element that must be completed in the first occurrence in each field of the building sections.

-19-84 +01. Reference Number -----

12. Other Documentation _____ NR _____ DOE _____ NHL _____ LCS

32a. _____ HAER/No. -----

32b. _____ HABS/No. -----

33. Acreage ----- 45.6

34. UTM Coordinates

A/ 18 1692 1110 14682 380

C/ 18 1691 700 14681 940

E/ / / / / / / / / /

G/ / / / / / / / / /

I/ / / / / / / / / /

K/ / / / / / / / / /

M/ / / / / / / / / /

O/ / / / / / / / / /

Q/ / / / / / / / / /

S/ / / / / / / / / /

U/ / / / / / / / / /

W/ / / / / / / / / /

Y/ / / / / / / / / /

B/ 18 1691 900 1468 1900

D/ 18 1692 650 14682 480

F/ / / / / / / / / /

H/ / / / / / / / / /

J/ / / / / / / / / /

L/ / / / / / / / / /

N/ / / / / / / / / /

P/ / / / / / / / / /

R/ / / / / / / / / /

T/ / / / / / / / / /

V/ / / / / / / / / /

X/ / / / / / / / / /

Z/ / / / / / / / / /

+ This field should be left blank.
* Mandatory data element; field must be filled in.