

**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 The Town Farm, Town Poor Farm

other names/site number Easthampton Lodging House

2. Location

street & number 75 Oliver Street N/A not for publication

city or town Easthampton N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Hampshire code 015 zip code 01027

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

7/25/1996

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

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

Date of Action

Patrick Andrews

9/12/96

The Town Farm
Name of Property

Hampshire County, Massachusetts
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	building
4	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
6	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC - Institutional housing
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE - Agricultural field
- HEALTH CARE - Sanitarium

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC - Institutional housing
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE - Agricultural Field

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN - Queen Anne, Stick

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, CONCRETE, FIELDSTON

walls WOOD - Weatherboard

roof STONE - slate

other

Narrative Description

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

see Attached Continuation Sheets

The Town Farm
Name of Property

Hampshire County, Massachusetts
County and State

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH/MEDICINE

AGRICULTURE (labor force)

Period of Significance

1890-1946

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

W. F. Pratt & Son

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

The Town Farm
Name of Property

Hampshire County, Massachusetts
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 56.01 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1.18 Zone	690110 Easting	4682980 Northing	3.18 Zone	689620 Easting	4683510 Northing
2.18 Zone	690100 Easting	4683430 Northing	4.18 Zone	689500 Easting	4683310 Northing

x See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification See Continuation sheets

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gretchen G. Schuler, Ed with Betsy Freidberg, National Register Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date March, 1996

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 Town of Easthampton

street & number Town Hall, 43 Main Street telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Easthampton state MA zip code 01027

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 this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

The Town Farm
Easthampton (Hampshire County), Massachusetts

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7. DESCRIPTION

The Easthampton Lodging House, formerly known as the Town Farm or the Town Poor Farm, is located in the northwest part of Easthampton and near one of the many brooks which flows to the Manhan River. The Town Farm is set back from the road on the 56 acre parcel of agricultural land which is protected by an Agricultural Preservation Restriction. Nearby land use includes late twentieth century residential subdivision and other farmland also protected by restrictions. The Town Farm property includes 56 acres of farmland, the house which for 106 years has provided shelter for Easthampton's indigent, a garage/workshed, and remnants of foundations of the former barn, icehouse, and well.

Easthampton, once part of Northampton, is located west of the Connecticut River and west of the Mount Tom Range. The terrain is relatively flat with several waterways cutting through, the most significant of which is the Manhan River, the site of former industrial operations in Easthampton. Three large man-made mill ponds, Lower Mill, Rubber Thread and Nashawannuck, are at the center of the town and southeast of the Town Farm. Easthampton was incorporated in 1656 as part of Northampton, and was established as a separate district in 1785.

The Town Farm is representative of the evolution of community responsibility for the poor and sick, a theme common to most communities throughout the nineteenth century, and carried throughout the twentieth century in Easthampton. It is a concept of responsibility which was shifted from local government to the State in the twentieth century, except for in Easthampton. The Town Farm also is representative of late nineteenth century eclectic architecture with Queen Anne, Stick Style and Colonial Revival characteristics. The period of significance ranges from the construction date of the large house in 1890 to 1946 throughout which time the property served Easthampton's indigent population.

Formerly known as the Horace Lyman Farm, the land for the Town Farm was purchased in 1890 and was a tract of 56 acres with no buildings thereon according to Town records. Historic maps show Horace Lyman's farmhouse to have been located farther west on Oliver Street. The cost of the land to the Town was \$1,400 and it was noted in the Town Report that the land was "suitably divided into mowing, tillage and pasturage".

The property includes the main house built in 1890, a garage with attached workshop/kennel constructed as a Works Project Administration (WPA) project between 1938 and 1939, and the agricultural fields which establish a visual image and recollection of the original and continued use of this property for which it is significant. Also on the property are the remnants of foundations of a barn, well, and icehouse. A late twentieth century above ground pool is surrounded by a high picket fence.

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The setting is an important feature of the Town Farm and particularly significant asset to the integrity of this property. The fertile land was integral to the concept of the Town Poor Farm. It provided a setting in which the Town's poor residents could live and could contribute to their sustenance by working on the Farm which for many years had a high rate of production. The house overlooks the hayfields, a stream bed, the orchards on Park Hill, the Holyoke Range to the southeast, and rolling hills to the north, northeast. The house lot is separated from the agricultural fields by two rows of trees on the north and south which accentuate the east-west axis of the property and the orientation towards the farm land at the rear of the house. The demarcation of active agricultural fields is apparent and conveys the century old setting and function of this unusual property. The front of the property is moderately landscaped and has a semi-circular driveway so that an orderly condition is presented to the public. The utilitarian parts of the farm - the remaining outbuilding and the barn foundation with large dirt barnyard - are at the rear shielded by the house and the tree line.

The main house is a utilitarian structure domestic in scale and design and displaying a cross gable plan. The aerial view is the most illustrative for an understanding of the various building elements. (See photograph #1) The main block with five-bay gable front facing the property frontage is six bays deep and has three-bay flanking ells forming the cross gables which were symmetrical until the 1935 addition on the north ell. Other later additions include a wrap enclosed porch on the south and east sides of the southern ell, a two-story hipped roof entrance porch on the west or main facade, and a two-story shed roof addition on the rear of the northern ell.

The 1890 building is constructed on a fieldstone foundation and the 1935 addition and added porches are supported by cinderblock or metal rods. The house is sheathed in wood clapboard with wood trim and the roof surfaces are covered with multi-tone grey and terra cotta colored slate. Scalloped shingles ornament the front gable peak. There are two brick chimneys, each set below the ridge of the main block with one on the north roof slope near the side ell ridge and the other on the south roof slope near the main roof ridge. Window openings have plain trim and most sash are six-over-six.

In plan, the building displays Colonial Revival-like characteristics shown in the symmetry (prior to the 1935 addition to the north ell), the five-bay center entrance gable front, the use of six-over-six sash and a boxed molded eave cornice surrounding the building. The jerkinhead or clipt gable ends of the side ells and the scalloped shingles in the gable peak are reminiscent of the Queen Anne Style. One of the most distinctive features of the building is the Stick Style quality shown in the defined corner posts and flat wood bandcourses which wrap around the building unifying the blocks of the main structure and enunciating the added elements as separate elements (except the 1935 north ell addition which is integral to the house).

The west or main facade faces Oliver Street and has a wide lawn with scattered trees in front. Projecting from the five-bay gable front block is a two-story hipped roof enclosed porch element. Fenestration include paired four-over-four windows flanking the porches and a tri-partite window over

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the porches in the gable peak. The porch element was added in the early to mid 1900s and replaces a former doorhood over the center entrance according to old photographs. Parallel to the main facade wall is a metal fire escape which leads to an entrance in the side of the second-story porch. The side ells which form the cross gables were built with two bays on the west elevation. The northern most ell has been expanded to have a third bay with a distinct separation between what was the end bay and the 1935 added bay.

The rear or east facade has four levels due to the sloping land which exposes a raised basement. The main block is five bays wide and has only one remaining third-story window in the gable peak. The shadows of infill lines of the other two third-story windows are apparent in the clapboards. Most of the first and second story windows have been altered by replacement of the six-over-six sash with one-over-one and in the case of three first-story windows with smaller sash. The side ells show the horizontal stick work which is not evident on the rear elevation of the main gable end block. The original two bays of the flanking ells are evident. On the south side the first-story hipped roof wrap porch has modern multi-light windows and a shed roof entrance porch at the intersection of this ell and the main gable end block. The 1935 addition to the north ell has a two-story shed roof addition projecting from its east facade. The horizontal banding is carried out on this addition which also has a shed-roof open entrance porch. A shallow pitched roof enclosed entrance porch is centered at the basement level of the main gable end block.

Projecting from the main block on the south side is the south ell with clipt gable end. A low one-story enclosed sun porch has been added to the gable end and extends beyond the south facade with an open entrance porch on the west or front of the building and with the continuation of the wrap porch on the east or rear of the building. The porch has lattice foundation screening in varying states of disrepair. The porch windows surround the wrap porch in 16-light sections. At the second story there is a single window and a projecting steeply sloped bay addition which functions as an enclosed fire escape. Above this is a single window frame with paired sash. The boxed cornice overhang with no returns and clipt gable frame this south gable end.

On the opposite end of the house, the north facade, is the gable end of the side ell with an incorporated rear shed roof addition giving this facade three bays. Due to the slope of the land the raised basement of the gable end also has three full bays with an enclosed projecting entrance and flanking six-over-six windows. The first- and second-story windows also retain the six-over-six sash and the flat wood bandcourses at the window sills and lintels. The gable peak is similar to the south peak with a single window frame of paired sash, boxed cornice with no returns and a clipt gable.

The only remaining outbuilding on the property is the garage with attached utility shed/dog kennel. It appears to be the 1938 garage and workshop constructed as part of a WPA project. This hipped roof structure, on a concrete foundation, has vertical board sheathing, a slate roof, and six-over-six window sash. That part which is nearest the house displays a three bay facade with overhead garage doors

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separated by unadorned posts. Attached to the east end of this hipped roof garage is a lower hipped roof enclosed shed and dog kennel. This front facade has a centered large barn door painted with a functioning regular door tucked in the corner of this painted section. There are two small stall or kennel-like square windows on each side of this center section. At the rear of the building is an exterior brick chimney.

The foundations of former outbuildings and structures and their location relative to the main house are illustrative of the former work carried out at the farm. Once the barn blocked the vista of the agricultural fields and views to neighboring farms on Park Hill Road from the house. Now it is open when viewing from the road and from the rear of the house.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded on the Easthampton Lodging House property, it is possible that sites are present. Three sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). The physical characteristics of the property, well drained level to moderately sloping terrace locales, in close proximity (within 1000 feet/300 meters) to unnamed wetlands and Hannum Brook, the latter of which flows to the Manham then Connecticut Rivers, indicate favorable locational criteria for Native American subsistence and settlement activities. Given the above information, the size of the Lodging House property (56.01 acres), known prehistoric site densities and locations in the region and the availability of undeveloped farmland, a moderate to high potential exists for recovering significant prehistoric survivals.

There is also a high potential for significant historic archaeological remains on the Lodging House property. Structural remains and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may survive from the 19th-century Horrace Lyman farm which was purchased for the Town Lodging House. Local sources in Easthampton indicate the Lyman farmhouse probably burned down, possibly at the same site of the Town Lodging House. Occupational related features and the remains of outbuildings related to the Lyman farm may also survive around the existing house. Structural remains from two barns, a silo and an icehouse may also survive in the area around the existing structures. The icehouse site is located a short distance northwest of the carriage shed. The two barns and the silo were located easterly from the carriage shed and slightly north of the house. At least one of the barns (1890) and the icehouse (1894) were built as part of the poor farm complex. Dates of construction for the remaining barn and silo are currently unknown. These structures may also date to the poor farm period or might possibly date to the earlier Lyman farm. Occupational related features should also survive related to the Town Farm use of the site. The location of one well (1890) is known, however,

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an earlier well should also exist. Deceased residents of the farm are believed to have been buried in the Brookside Cemetery or St. Brigid's Cemetery, however, an unmarked cemetery on the Town Farm property may also survive.

(end of Section 7)

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Easthampton Lodging House, historically known as the Town Farm, retains its setting on the north side of Oliver Street and displays a farm context and setting in spite of the loss of the key farm buildings. The large utilitarian house is reflective of its continued use as a boarding house, a home for those in need. The property retains important historical significance and its utilitarian architecture with elements of late nineteenth century styles contributes to an understanding of this property. The period of significance from the date of construction of the house in 1890 to 1946 reflects its continued use to provide housing for Easthampton's indigent, the function which continues today. Also the surrounding land is significant for its continued agricultural use as employment and sustenance for residents of the Town Farm. The property retains integrity of location, setting, association, materials, and feeling. The Town Farm meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places and is significant at the local level.

Colonial settlement in Easthampton was directly related to the incorporation of Northampton in 1656 in which Easthampton made up much of the common land. The first known house lot was conveyed to John Webb in 1664, however, it was not until ca. 1700 that the first extensive colonial settlement of Easthampton occurred. Scattered settlement and development of early mills along the Manhan River led to Easthampton being organized as an district independent of Northampton in 1785 when the first meeting house was built and a small town center was established. By 1809 Easthampton was incorporated as a Town.

Saw and grist mills on Manhan River preceded settlement and were the cause of the development of the man-made mill ponds at the Town center. The economy was based on agriculture and the mills throughout the eighteenth century. Pivotal to the development of the Town was the establishment of Williston, Knight, and Company, button manufacturers, in 1847, followed by a suspender manufactory in 1848. The railroad followed soon thereafter in 1856 and the population of this small town rose faster than any other community in Hampshire County.

Throughout the nineteenth century there was a local code of community responsibility which led most towns to care for their poor. Various epidemics led to establishment of poor farms or pest houses. In Easthampton the poor and sick boarded with local families at a cost to the Town or were removed from town to a place like the Northampton State Hospital.

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From 1879 there were discussions of establishing a poor house by purchasing a farm and housing the needy together. It was believed that this would be less of a financial burden to the Town than paying for the needy to board with local families. In 1885 there was a long report on how to provide for the poor and a discussion of the benefits of establishing an alms house. These discussions were prompted by the continued escalating costs of providing for the poor in the century old system of the Town paying boarding expenses. Again in 1889 there was a plea for an almshouse to reduce the costs of providing for the needy which by that time had climbed to 97 persons.

In 1890 the local industrial decline and a diphtheria epidemic led the Town to accept the recommendation of the Overseers of the Poor and authorize a \$5000 expenditure for the purpose of purchasing land and erecting buildings to house the poor and sick. The Town Farm Committee was established and after research of other towns' almshouses and the cost of land and land with buildings, the Committee recommended purchase of the Horace Lyman Farm consisting of "mowing, tillage, and pasturage" with no buildings. The farmlands were near other farms such as Lonrin Lyman's farm and house, northeast on Park Hill Road.

The plan for the actual poor house showed eight large rooms in the main building including dining and sitting rooms, infirmary and kitchen, and sixteen rooms in the wings. The plan also called for a full basement and attic space for store rooms, bathrooms, closets, and two furnaces for heating. W.F. Pratt and Son of Northampton was the architectural firm and the contractor was Boswell Hebert also of Northampton. A plan for a barn also was adopted and included three horse stalls, six cow stanchions, and various grain and tack closets. The barn was constructed by F.H. Kimball of Easthampton. The entire project cost \$6,775.74.

On December 8, 1890 the house was opened to eight adults and one child with Mr. and Mrs. George Hall of Simsbury, Connecticut serving as Master and Matron for \$600 per year. The first full financial report in 1892 showed that the first year at the Town Farm cost \$105 per person for the 23 who resided at the house which included the salaries of the Halls.

A general feeling of satisfaction was expressed by the Town Fathers and others. Those who lived at the Town Farm were referred to as the "worthy poor". By 1893 there were thirteen adults and two children living here. In general the property was referred to as the Town Farm rather than the Poor Farm or the Almshouse, in part due to the successful farming operation which took place here of which the surrounding agricultural fields are reminiscent.

The number of residents at the Town Farm rose and declined with the economic climate and employment levels at the mills in Easthampton. During the early 1900s residents also worked on the farm. Town records of the farm inventory show considerable revenue from the sale of ice, vinegar, milk, cream and other produce. The icehouse had been constructed in 1894 and was an important asset for many decades. The building, once located northeast of the complex, is no longer extant.

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Improvements at the Farm were sporadic. In 1902 the water supply was improved and a steam furnace large enough to heat the entire house was added. In 1916 electric lights and sanitariums were installed. A new cowbarn was built in 1923 in spite of the continued interest in abandoning the farm due to the high cost of maintaining the poor. By 1935 the need for additional housing had been declared and as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project, the north addition was begun and finished in 1936. In 1938 a silo and a garage with workshop were built also with WPA labor and completed in 1939.

Throughout the 1930s the Farm, then called the Infirmary for a couple of decades, continued to produce hay, milk, potatoes, corn, and beef. Residents of the Town Farm worked on the farm until 1955, when the livestock, farm tools and equipment were sold. After this the land was and continues to be leased to local farmers.

Throughout the second half of the twentieth century the fate of the Town Farm/Town Infirmary has been questioned. Surrounding municipalities abandoned their town farms by the 1950s. For a period of time the result was that Easthampton received added revenue for out-of-town residents who moved to the Town Farm.

Today the farm land is leased. It also is protected by a permanent agricultural preservation restriction. The house, now known as the Easthampton Lodging House, is residence to the family who operates the program and to many men and women who are in need of lodging. As has been the case historically, the residents take their meals together. The upper limit is twenty-one indigent residents, although the Lodging House generally is not filled. The number of residents fluctuates seasonally. The Town continues to look for ways in which to maintain the building. It is an added expense which no other Massachusetts municipality is known to have retained as the Town's responsibility.

Interest in the future of the Town Farm extends beyond the borders of Easthampton. In 1995 Historic Massachusetts, Inc. the statewide, non-profit, preservation organization, included the Town Farm in its list of Endangered Properties. There were over 100 properties considered for this designation of which ten were selected. This recognition highlights the Town Farm's local and regional importance as a significant historic resource.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Easthampton are poorly documented, any surviving sites could be significant. Several locations in the town are under-reported and, in those areas where sites have been documented, few have been systematically excavated. Prehistoric sites in this locale can contribute to a greater understanding of prehistoric settlement and subsistence within the Connecticut

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River drainage and the importance of activities along secondary tributaries of that drainage.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, cultural and economic conditions which characterized 19th-century farmsteads in the Connecticut Valley area and, life on a 19th/20th-century Town Poor Farm. Structural remains from the Lyman farmhouse and related outbuildings can reconstruct the layout of that farm, its activities and whether any of these earlier structures survived and were re-used by the Town Farm. Detailed analysis of occupational related features associated with the Lyman Farm can provide insights into the daily lives of the farm's inhabitants and the activities performed at the farm. Similar information can also be obtained for the Town Farm. Structural remains from buildings no longer extant can help reconstruct the overall layout and evolutionary history of Town Farm development. Adaptive re-use of earlier agricultural structures may also be an important factor. Analysis of occupational related features can also provide valuable insights into the lives of the farm's residents and levels of care provided for them. Archaeological information may also be available to determine the extent to which agricultural operations at the farm enabled it to be self-sufficient or self supporting either through participation in a market economy or strictly subsistence related activities.

(end of Section 8)

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The Town Farm
Easthampton (Hampshire County), Massachusetts

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Atlas of Hampshire County, Walker, 1895.

Brewer, Mary T. The Easthampton Town Lodging House - A History, 1986.

MHC Reconnaissance Survey Report, Easthampton, 1982.

MHC Inventory Form #679, Margaret Hepler.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the National Register property known as the Town Farm in Easthampton conforms to the property lot lines as shown on Easthampton Assessor's Maps # 117 and # 126, Lot # 44 and includes all 56.01 acres. The property is bordered on the west by Oliver Street on the south by Park Hill Road and on the north and east by private property.

Boundary Justification

The present lot configuration conforms to that which was purchased by the Town in 1890 for the purposes of developing a Town Farm or Poor Farm with surrounding agricultural land to provide employment and help to support the poor who would live on the property. While the land is no longer farmed by the residents it is owned by the Town and is income producing which is part of its important history associated with the Town Farm.

(end)

EASTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS

THE TOWN FARM / EASTHAMPTON LODGING HOUSE - DATA SHEET

Main House	1890	Building	Contributing
Garage/Shed	1938	Building	Contributing
Agricultural Fields-Landscape	19th c.	Site	Contributing
Barn Foundation	1890	Site	Contributing
Icehouse Foundation	1894	Site	Contributing
Well Remnant	1890	Site	Contributing
Fence (pool)	1990s	Structure	Non-Contributing

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Town Farm, The

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 7/30/96 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/14/96
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/30/96 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/13/96
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 96000950

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: Y 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:

*Historically and architecturally significant 19th /
early 20th century county poor farm.*

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A&C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrews

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE

DATE 9/12/96

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



EAST HAMPTON, MA (Hampshire County)

TOWN FARM / EAST HAMPTON LODGING
HOUSE

5 of 5
75 Oliver Street

Aerial View

1 of 4



Easthampton Lodging House

HOUSE

75 OLIVER STREET

EASTHAMPTON MA

(Hampshire County)

Edward DWYER

12/17/94 =

206 1/2

Front of building:

FRONT OF Lodging House



Easthampton Lodging House

75 OLIVER STREET

Easthampton ma (Hampshire County)

Edward DWYER 12/17/94

Easthampton

Front and South VIEWS

3 of 4



EAST HAMPTON LODGING HOUSE

75 OLIVER STREET

EASTHAMPTON (Hampshire County)

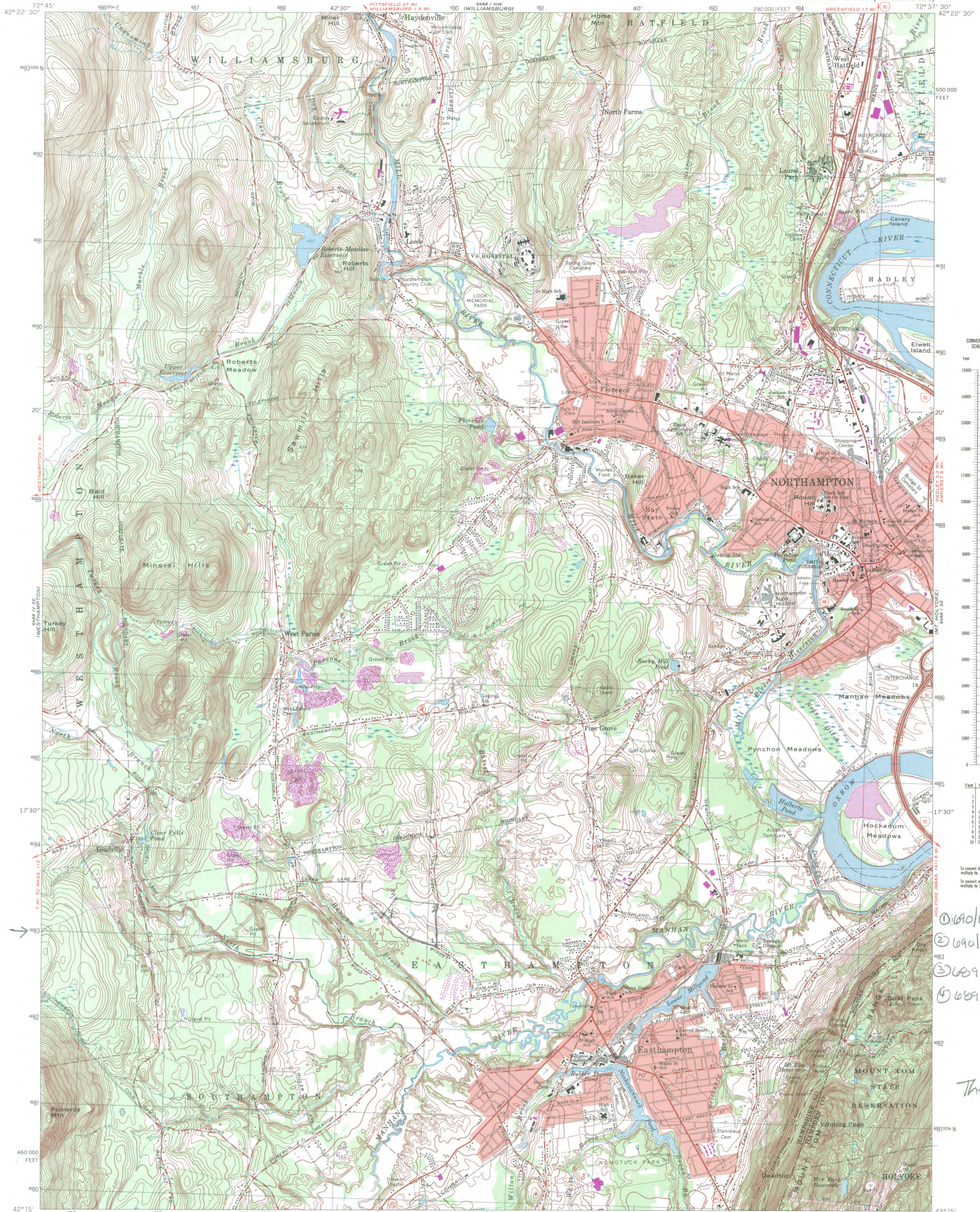
Edward DWYER 12/17/94

Easthampton

East and North Sides

~~ONE OF 5~~

4 of 4

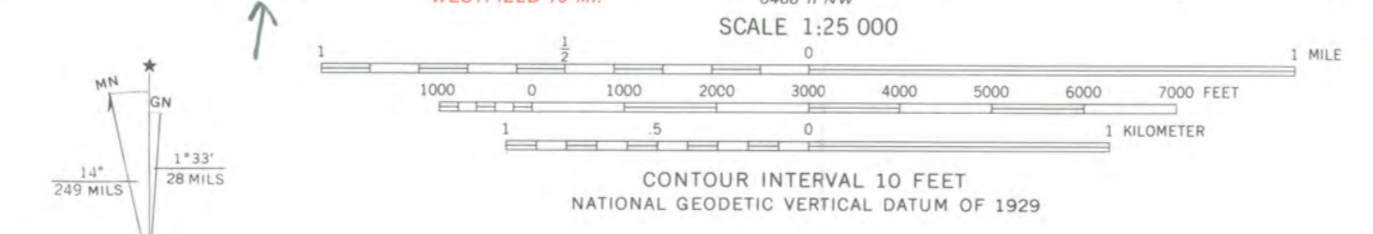


To convert feet to meters multiply by 3.048
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

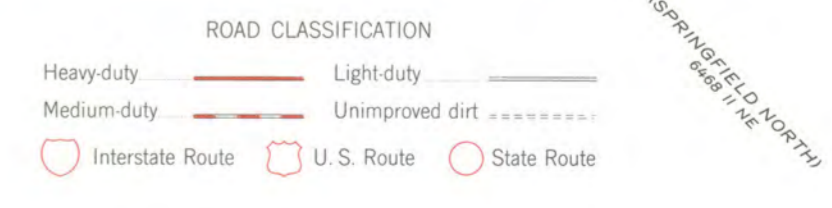
- ① 690/110 - 4602/980
- ② 690/100 - 4603/430
- ③ 689/620 - 4603/510
- ④ 689/500 - 4603/310

The Town Farm

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1935. Revised 1964
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with the State of Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1975 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

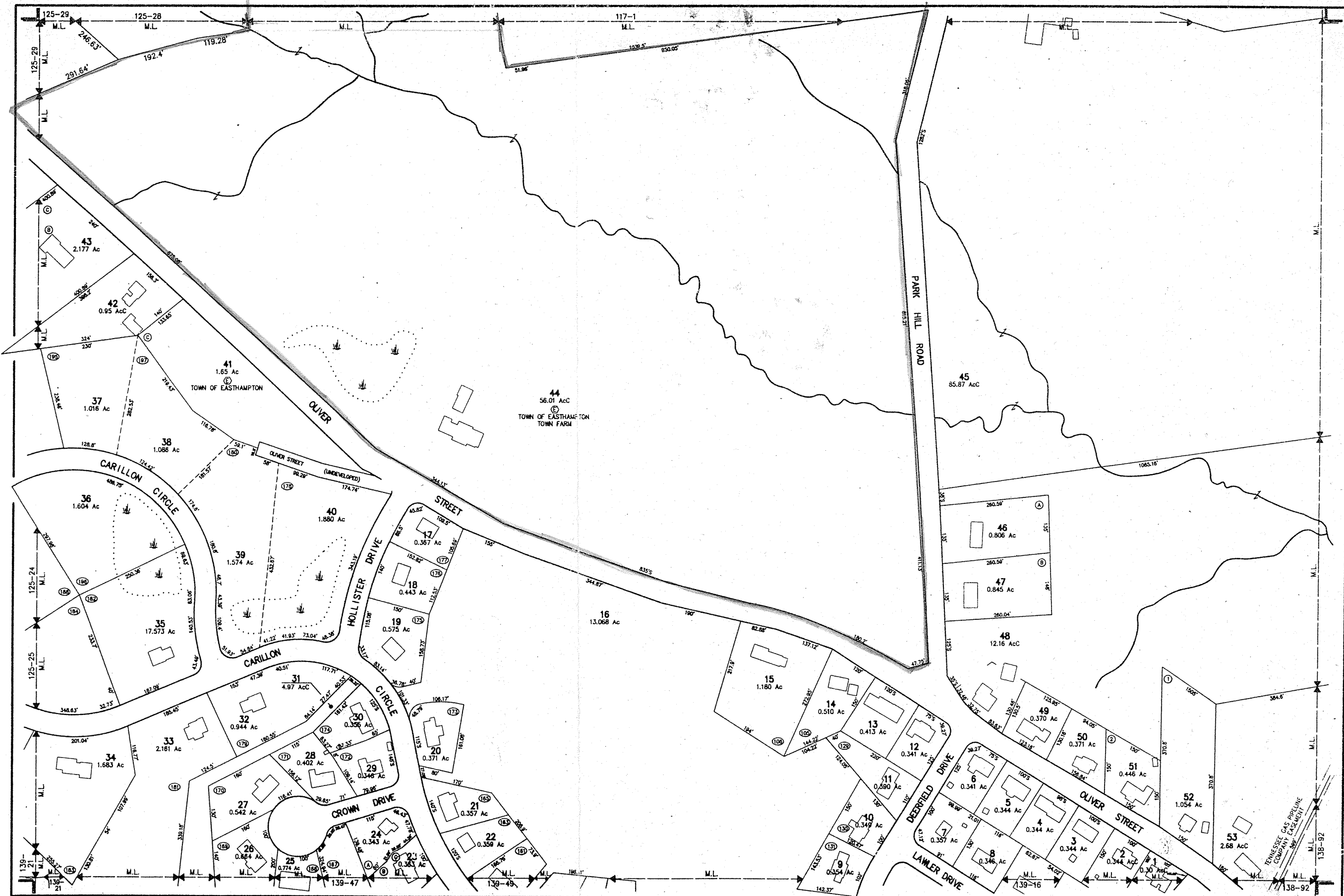


THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



EASTHAMPTON, MASS.
N4215—W7237.5/7.5
1964
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6468 I SW—SERIES V814

EASTHAMPTON TOWN
LODGING HOUSE (Hampshire County)
OLIVER ST., EASTHAMPTON, MA



The TOWN FARM
 AXA
 EASTHAMPTON
 LODGING
 House
 75 Oliver Street
 Tap 126 Lot 44
 Easthampton (Hampshire Co.),
 Massachusetts.
 Map 1 of 2

THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.
 THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM.
 PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: APRIL 8, 1994
 COMPLETION DATE: MARCH 31, 1995

PRODUCED IN 1994 BY
CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOC. INC.
 PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANTS
 MUNICIPAL MAPPING - GIS - LAND SURVEYING - PROPERTY APPRAISAL
 11 PLEASANT STREET, P.O. BOX 287, LITTLETON, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03581
 (603)444-6788 - (800)322-4540 - FAX (603)444-1366

AREA SURVEYED Ac
 AREA CALCULATED Ac
 RECORD DIMENSION 100'
 SCALED DIMENSION 100%
 MATCH LINE M.L.
 WATER W

LEGEND
 EXEMPT PROPERTY (E)
 SUBDIVISION LOT NO. (L)
 RIGHT OF WAY (R)
 COMMON OWNERSHIP (C)
 BUILDING (B)
 WETLANDS (W)

SCALE 1" = 100'
 FEET 0 50 100 200 300
 METERS 0 25 50 75
 REVISED January 1, 1994

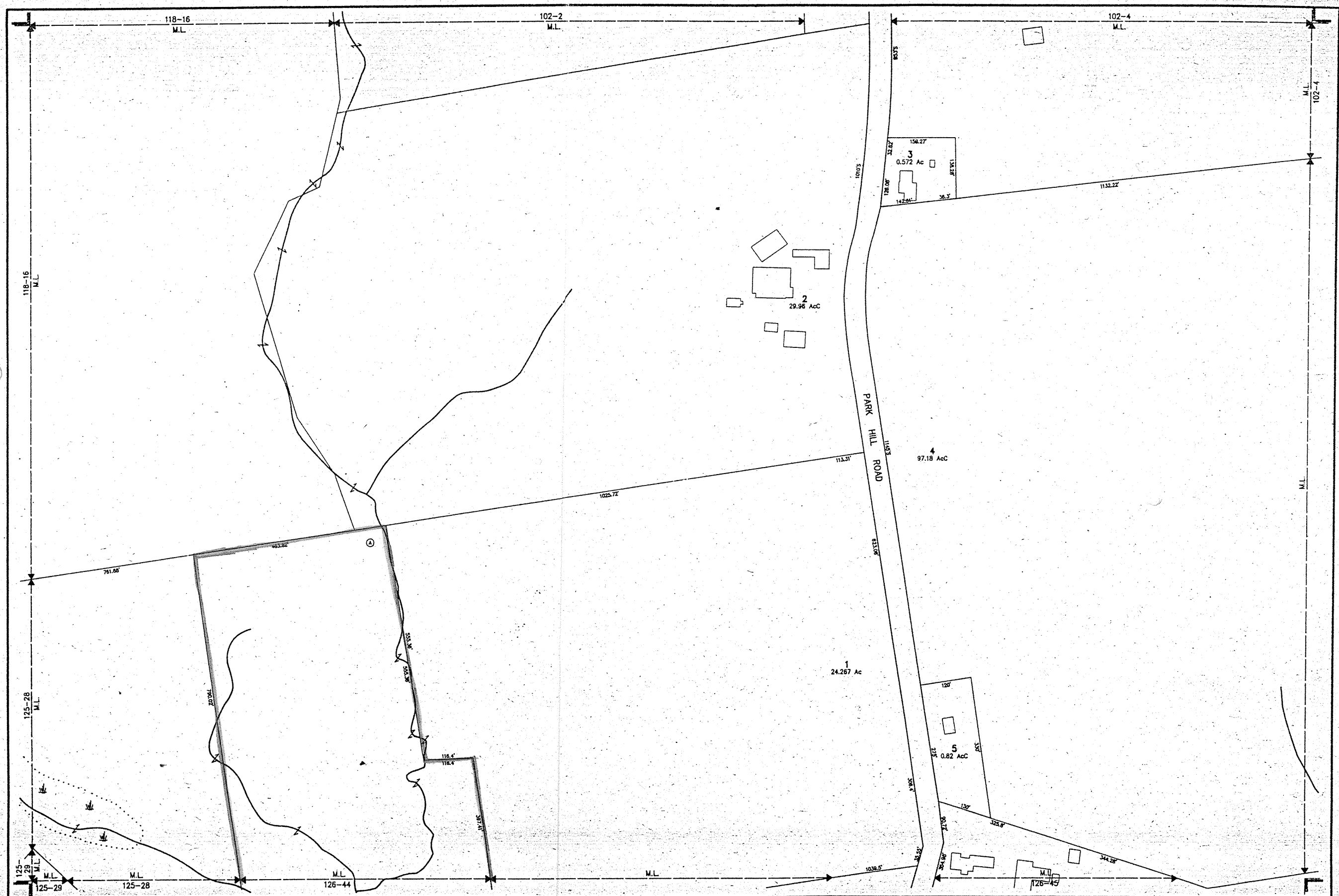
PROPERTY MAPS
EASTHAMPTON
 MASSACHUSETTS

INDEX DIAGRAM
 118 117 116
 125 127
 140 138 138

MAP NO.
126

The Town Farm
 AKA Easthampton Lodging
 House
 75 Oliver Street
 Easthampton (Hampshire Co.)
 Massachusetts

Map 2012
 Map 117 Lot 44



<p>THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.</p> <p>THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM.</p> <p>PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: APRIL 8, 1994</p> <p>COMPLETION DATE: MARCH 31, 1995</p>	<p>PRODUCED IN 1994 BY CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOC. INC.</p> <p>PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANTS MUNICIPAL MAPPING - GIS - LAND SURVEYING - PROPERTY APPRAISAL 11 PLEASANT STREET, P.O. BOX 287, LITTLETON, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03561 (603)444-8788 - 1(800)322-4540 - FAX (603)444-1366</p>	<p>AREA SURVEYED Ac AREA CALCULATED Ac RECORD DIMENSION 100' SCALED DIMENSION 1000' MATCH LINE M.L. WATER</p>	<p>LEGEND</p> <p>EXEMPT PROPERTY (circle with X) SUBDIVISION LOT NO. (circle with number) RIGHT OF WAY (dashed line) COMMON DIMENSION (line with arrows) BUILDING (rectangle) WETLANDS (wavy line)</p>	<p>SCALE 1" = 100'</p> <p>FEET 50 0 100 200 300</p> <p>METERS 25 0 25 50 75</p> <p>REVISED TO: January 1, 1995</p>	<p>PROPERTY MAPS EASTHAMPTON MASSACHUSETTS</p>	<p>INDEX DIAGRAM</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>101</td> <td>102</td> <td>103</td> </tr> <tr> <td>118</td> <td>116</td> <td>116</td> </tr> <tr> <td>125</td> <td>126</td> <td>127</td> </tr> </table> <p>MAP NO. 117</p>	101	102	103	118	116	116	125	126	127
101	102	103													
118	116	116													
125	126	127													



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

July 25, 1996

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Easthampton Lodging House (Hampshire County), Massachusetts, 01027

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has 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.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Jeannette Davis-Harris, Chairperson, Easthampton Board of Selectmen, 43 Main Street,
Easthampton, MA 01027
Edward J. Dwyer, Chairperson, Easthampton Historical Commission, 43 Main Street,
Easthampton, MA 01027
Gretchen Schuler, 126 Old Connecticut Path, Wayland, MA 01778-3202