

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

FEB 25 1991

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Southampton Center Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Generally College Hwy, East and High Sts, and Fomer Rd  
city, town Southampton N/A not for publication  
state Massachusetts code MA county Hampshire N/A vicinity  
code 015 zip code 01073

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>84</u>	<u>33</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>      </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>      </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>      </u>	<u>1</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>86</u>	<u>34</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.  
Judith B. McDonough  
Signature of certifying official Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission;  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Date 2/19/91  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.  
Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

5. 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:) \_\_\_\_\_  
Andrew Byer 4/4/91  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Entered in the  
National Register

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwelling; Secondary

Structure

Commerce/Specialty Store

Social/Meeting Hall

Government/Post Office, Town Hall

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwelling; Secondary

Structure

Commerce/Professional; Specialty Store

Social/Meeting Hall

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

No style

Colonial/Georgian

Early Republic/Federal

Mid-19th Century/Greek Revival; Gothic Revival

Late Victorian/Italianate; Queen Anne;

Late 19th Century Revivals/Colonial Revival;

Tudor Revival; Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick; Weatherboard

roof Slate; Asphalt

other Granite; Glass

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Southampton Center Historic District, Southampton, Massachusetts, represents the survival of a rural Massachusetts street village within its traditional agricultural setting. Southampton Village lies on the western slope of the Connecticut River Valley in an area of lowlands and moderate uplands, with elevations ranging from 150 to 600 feet above sea level. The portion of the town west of the Village is dominated by complex uplands that exceed an elevation of 800 feet in some places. The town center is defined by two north-south routes and shorter cross streets separated by open fields. College Highway (Massachusetts Route 10) is the main traffic route with High Street running parallel along a plateau to the west. Maple Street, Center Street, Clark Street, and Fomer Road are cross streets running east-west. East Street extends southeasterly from College Highway at the northern end of the district with Elm Street as a short by-pass.

The layout and setting of Southampton Village remains intact with virtually no change. Most of the older homes survive in good condition on their original lots. The most prevalent intrusions are the small single family homes that have been erected as in-fill along the roads in the proposed district.

Colonial Period, 1733-1775

Three buildings from the Colonial Period survive in the town center. The earliest is the Jonathan Judd House, 12 Maple Street (MHC #43), erected in 1733 for the town's first minister. The wood-framed house was enlarged in the 18th century and in 1971 when the porch was enclosed to enlarge the kitchen. It survives as a massive 2-1/2 story, five bay, center chimney structure with a long rear ell that may pre-date the main block. The house was fortified by a palisade of stakes and a watchtower to afford additional protection to the town during the French and Indian War. A front entry porch has been added to the central entry at an unknown time.

The Clarinda King House, 15 East Street (MHC #59, built 1772) is a more typical example of the town's pre-Revolutionary residences. It is a compact 1-1/2 story, gambrel-roofed, wood-frame cottage with a clapboard exterior, brick foundation and attached shoe shop. It originally stood on the west side

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Hist. Function (continued)

Education/School; Library  
Religion/Religious Structure;  
Funerary/Cemetery  
Recreation-Culture/monument/marker  
Agriculture/Agricultural field;  
agricultural outbuilding  
Landscape/Park; unoccupied land

Current Functions (continued)

Government/Town Hall; Post Office;  
Fire Station  
Education/School; Library  
Religion/Religious Structure; church-  
related residence  
Funerary/Cemetery  
Recreation-Culture/monument/marker  
Agriculture/Agricultural field;  
agricultural outbuilding  
Landscape/Park; unoccupied land

Architectural Classification (continued)

Late 19th Century American/Craftsman

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of College Highway and was moved by Asahel Birge, Jr. about 1829 to allow construction of the Sheldon Academy. A kitchen and barn were added to the property after 1829, as was a framed oculus window in the front gable.

The Paul Sheldon House, 242 College Highway (MHC #84, built 1771) is the only brick residence from the period. The 2-1/2 story, center hall building was built by a local blacksmith on a one acre corner lot and still retains much of its original rural setting. Fenestration is 2/2 wood sash with 8/12 wood sash windows in the end gables. A center pediment gable with sawtooth shingles and an eight-light window and a wrap-around porch were added in the late 19th century.

### Federal Period, 1775-1830

The village of Southampton hosted a flurry of building activity during the Federal Period with civic, commercial and residential construction clustered in the town center. The First Congregational Church, 214 College Highway (MHC #70), designed and built by William Baldwin and Calvin Torrey in 1788, is the most visible symbol of the growing community. It replaced an earlier meetinghouse plan with the side gable facing the street. A high pulpit stood opposite the center entrance with box pews for the congregation. In 1822, a square tower was added to the north end along with two small entry porches. The interior space was also renovated with the galleries being removed, relocating the sanctuary to an upper level and redesigning the first floor to be used for a Sunday school and other social functions. The building was turned 90 degrees and enhanced with the addition of Greek Revival detailing in 1840. A clock was installed in the tower in 1865 and a parish hall was added in 1957.

Three general stores survive from the period: the Clapp Store, now known as the Country Store, 211 College Highway (MHC #69, built 1780), the Judd Store, 5 East Street (MHC #52, built 1799), and the Sheldon Store, 218 College Highway (MHC #73, built 1816). All are modest vernacular structures similar in scale and detailing to period houses and all have been converted to residential use. The Judd Store, a five-bay, 1-1/2 story, gambrel-roofed cottage with a clapboard exterior, still has the original beehive oven that produced retail baked goods. The building was restored in the 1960s and the transom of five bullseye panes over the central entry may date to this restoration. The Clapp Store is an L-shaped building. Originally located across the street from its present site, it was moved in 1831 to make room for the Sheldon Academy. The building was enlarged in 1834 to accommodate the post office (in operation from 1834-1849). Other alterations include residing with asbestos shingles and adding and enclosing the front porch. Currently, the building is used as a residence and business offices. The Sheldon Store was also resided with asbestos shingles and was enlarged after 1824 to accommodate a post office (1819-1834) and residence. From 1880 to the present,

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the building has housed professional and business offices (1880-1919: doctor's offices; 1919: insurance office). Other alterations include the addition of a porch and a central pediment gable and replacement windows.

The most ambitious Federal residence in Southampton is Woodbridge Hall, 7 East Street (MHC #53), built in 1793 by the town's first physician, Dr. Sylvester Woodbridge. The three story, wood-frame building features an elaborate entrance framed by three arches and surmounted by a triangular pediment. The first floor windows are capped by elegant mouldings, the corners of the building are enhanced by carved wooden quoins, and the gambrel roof is pierced by three pedimented dormers. In 1876 bay windows were added to the west side of the house and in 1947 the house was restored by Charles C. McPherson.

The house of Jonathan Wolcott, Jr., 3 Elm Street (MHC #66, built 1800) echoes Woodbridge Hall in its bold facade and in the use of a three-part window above the center entrance. It is, however, less successful in design and proportion and suffers from a late 19th century remodeling. The third floor and gambrel roof were added in 1912, and the first floor windows were enlarged in the 1850s. The Stephen Wolcott House, 68 High Street (MHC #29, built 1813) is a much more successful design with a five-bay center hall plan, double interior chimneys, a three-part center window, brick foundation, and a wide porticoed entrance flanked by rectangular sidelights and double pilasters. The Jonathan Judd, Jr. House, 27 East Street (MHC #64, built 1803) is the only hip-roofed Federal residence in the town center. The wood-framed structure features a center hall plan with double interior chimneys and a wide entrance flanked by rectangular sidelights and delicate mouldings. Fenestration is 12/12 wood sash.

Several other Federal residences survive in the town center: the Moses Searle House, 74 High Street (MHC #32, built ca. 1830), the Doctor Josiah Gridley House, 19 East Street (MHC #61, built 1828), the Lemon Gridley House, 216 College Highway (MHC #72, built 1807), the Asahel Chapman, Jr. House, 228 College Highway (MHC #79, built 1822), the Doctor Amos Blair House, 231 College Highway (MHC #81, built 1805), and Clark/Chapman House, 234 College Highway (MHC #82, built 1827). All are two-story, wood-frame buildings built on the five bay center hall plan with simple detailing. The Asahel Chapman, Jr. House has been resided with asphalt and asbestos shingles. In addition, there are four 1-1/2 story, wood-framed cottages: the Asahel Chapman House, 230 College Highway, (MHC #80, built 1797); the Artemas Loomis, Jr. House, 11 Fomer Road (MHC #40, built 1828); the Lyman House, 13 Fomer Road (MHC #39, built 1792); and the Eleazar Tiffany House, 21 Fomer Road (MHC #35, built 1815). Two of these buildings, 11 and 21 Fomer Road, have been resided with asbestos shingles; the others are sheathed with clapboard.

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Southampton, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 3Early Industrial Period, 1830-1870

The growth of the town center continued in the mid-19th century with seventeen buildings surviving from the period, including one general store and two district schools. The Judd Store, 3 East Street (MHC #51, built 1859), a two-story, wood-frame structure built on the Greek Revival side hall plan, was erected at the primary intersection of East Street and College Highway. It served as the village post office from 1854 to 1928 and from 1946 to 1957. Bay windows and a porch have been added at an unknown date. The District #1 School, 204 College Highway (MHC #68, built 1863) is a 1-1/2 story brick structure with corbeled eaves, arches and other Gothic Revival wall details. Although the building has been converted to use as a fire station and has had wings added to both sides and garage doors have replaced the original doorway and fenestration, it retains enough of its original character to identify it as the town's most ambitious early school building. The District #2 School, 237 College Highway (MHC #83, built 1845) was moved to College Highway from its original site at the intersection of Pomeroy Meadow Road and Glendale Road and restored in 1976. Although removed from its original setting, the one story, wood-frame structure holds great architectural interest. The main facade features a Doric portico in antis, corner pilasters, a wide frieze band and a balanced triangular pediment.

The traditional side-gabled, center entrance house plan remained popular in Southampton in the Early Industrial Period, although the buildings were often enhanced by a recessed entrance and bold Greek Revival detailing. The Seth Bartlett House, 106 Clark Street (MHC #41, built 1838) is the only brick residence from this period in the Village. The five bay, center hall plan is conservative in style with subtle corbeled detailing in the eaves and gables. The porch was added and the front windows were altered in the late 19th-century. Two other houses the Stephen Clapp House, 19 Fomer Road (MHC #37, ca. 1870), and 243 College Highway (MHC #85, ca. 1840), exhibit the Greek Revival style. Although the latter has been resided, both structures feature Greek Revival entrances and the five bay, center hall plan.

The two-story, Greek Revival side hall plan, with the gable end facing the street, became increasingly popular in Southampton and is illustrated by two houses in the town center. The Stephen Clapp House, 222 College Highway (MHC #76, built 1841) is the more ambitious example with a deeply-recessed entrance framed by pilasters and cornice, massive corner pilasters, a wide entablature and a projecting polygonal bay with bracketed eaves. The Danks House, 17 Elm Street (MHC #67, built 1840) features the characteristic entrance, corner pilasters and pedimented gable of the style.

Several modest, 1-1/2 story "homestead" style houses with Greek Revival detailing also survive in the village. The Miletus Parsons House, 11 Maple

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Street (MHC #44, built 1842) and the Henry Battin House, 58 High Street (MHC #28, built 1850) both feature strikingly bold entrances, corner pilasters and entablatures which greatly enhance the presence of the relatively small buildings.

Late Industrial Period, 1870-1915

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the town center was strengthened by the growth of the local agricultural economy and the development of a prosperous residential district along East Street. While homes in outlying areas continued to utilize the traditional center hall, five bay design vocabulary (e.g. Stephen Clapp House, MHC #37, built 1870), the residences on East Street reflected the irregular massing and decorative details typical of the Queen Anne style.

The six Victorian residences that dominate East Street are cross-gabled, wood-frame structures with varying degrees of decorative detailing. The Anson Swift House, 14 East Street (MHC #58, built 1884) is the most ambitious example, with a complex roofline, corbelled chimneys, elaborate gable screens, decorative cross panels and bracing in the wall surface and a wrap-around porch with rhythmic brackets and turnings. Other examples include: the Flavel Sheldon House, 11 East Street (MHC #55, ca. 1902); the George Clark House, 12 East Street (MHC #56, ca. 1896); the Caroline Edwards House, 13 East Street (MHC #57, ca. 1893); the Mary Ranger House, 17 East Street, (MHC #60, ca. 1874), and the Methodist Parsonage, 21 East Street (MHC #62, ca. 1883). These buildings are all similar in scale and represent the only residential cluster of Queen Anne architecture in the Village of Southampton making of decorative shingles, turnings and bracing. All are probably the work of a local contractor whose identity has not yet been established.

The second Stephen Clapp House, 41 East Street (MHC #65, built 1875) is the town's only Italianate residence. The brick building is built on a square plan with a low hipped roof, paired eave brackets, elongated windows, decorative door hoods and a polygonal side bay. The only other brick residence on East Street is the George Clark House (MHC #56, built 1896) in the Queen Anne style.

Aside from the development of East Street, there was very little new residential construction in the town during this period. The one notable exception is the Edward Swasey House, 72 High Street (MHC #30, built 1899), and impressive Colonial Revival mansion designed by R. F. Putnam with landscaping by Edward J. Canning. The house is a wood-frame and clapboard structure situated on a landscaped knoll with a commanding view of the village center and the valley beyond. The square hip-roofed plan is enlivened by gabled dormers, corbelled chimneys, projecting bays and a Neo-Classical

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porch. The front dormer features a well-detailed Palladian window, while the peaks of the porch are adorned with pineapples in carved relief. The mantels and door casings inside the house are enriched by acanthus carvings. A large barn from the period features a rectangular transom over the entrance in the side gable and a gabled cupola vent in the center of the ridge.

The prosperity and optimism of the village at the turn of the 20th century is best expressed by the new Town Hall, 8 East Street (MHC 54, built 1904) and the Edwards Library, 225 College Highway (MHC #77, built 1903). Both are brick buildings of relatively modest scale with strong Neo-Classical detailing. The Edwards Library, designed by Page and Hayes of Springfield, Massachusetts, is the town's finest Neo-Classical building. The one-story, hip-roofed building features a richly detailed portico with six Corinthian columns leading to a double-leafed center entrance. Classical mouldings frame the paired windows on either side of the portico, while brick pilasters and scrolled modillion blocks echo the entrance motif. The Town Hall, designed by Crabtree and Cadman, consists of a two-story, rectangular, hip-roofed plan with Colonial Revival details. The projecting entrance bay with its pedimented gable features a shallow arch that frames a pedimented doorway and a three-part window. The balcony, stage and open basement meeting area inside the hall have all been modified to meet the town's changing needs.

Early Modern Period, 1915-1930

After 1915, residential development in the Village of Southampton declined in favor of new construction along the automobile routes in other parts of town. The last significant building to be erected in the town center was the Methodist Church, 215 College Highway (MHC #71, built 1915), designed by W. P. Crabtree of Hartford, Connecticut. It replaced an earlier building on the same site and shows a clear break with local building traditions. The massive, asymmetrical roofline defines a triangular facade dominated by a monumental, arched double window of stained glass with a Tudor-style label moulding. A large square tower at the northeast corner accomodates the main entrance, staircase and louvered belfry. Eave braces, vergeboards and a paneled gable screen provide additional interest.

Residential construction in the town center was minimal during this period and is illustrated by simple bungalows (e.g. Mildred Graves House, 219 College Highway, MHC #74, built 1927) and Colonial Revival buildings (e.g. MHC #31, Philip Parsons House, 69 High Street, built 1929 and MHC #75, 220 College Highway, built 1930).

Since 1930, the town center has remained fairly stable while outlying rural areas of Southampton have seen substantial development. College Highway has become a major automobile corridor and the sections north and south of the

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town center are now marked by gas stations, shopping centers and new homes. The proposed historic district survives essentially intact with very little demolition or new construction within the last sixty years.

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## Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded in the district, it is likely that sites are present. One prehistoric site has been recorded in the general area (within one mile) and six are known for the entire town. These factors plus the physical characteristics of the district, lowlands and uplands of the Connecticut River Valley containing diversified wetlands and several well-drained terraces, indicate favorable locational criteria for native settlement and subsistence. A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological remains within the district. Archaeological survey and excavation could help locate structural remains for many of Southampton's 18th century residences which existed in a nucleated pattern along High, Main, East, Center and Elm Streets. Structural remains also likely survive for many of the town's early institutional buildings including the first meetinghouse (1737) near the junction of High and Maple Streets, and the first school house (ca. 1750) at the site of the World War Memorial. Archaeological survivals may also remain of the town's early fortifications built during the French and Indian War. In particular, the remains of a fortified palisade and watchtower may exist around the Judd House east of the junction of Main and Center Streets. Similar remains are reported around the Bascomb House, east of the junction of Main and Center Streets. Other important 18th century archaeological survivals, located near the town center, include the Perez Clapp Tavern (ca. 1788), originally located opposited the town meetinghouse and the Sheldon Blacksmith Shop (ca. 1773) located on College Highway near its junction with Clark Street. Structural remains also probably exist for several 19th century residences and schoolhouses no longer extant in the district. Occupationally related features (trash pits, privies, and wells) are also likely to survive, associated with many of the 18th and 19th century structural remains and extant buildings in the district.

(end)

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally  statewide  locallyApplicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture	_____
Agriculture	_____
Community Planning & Development	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Period of Significance

1730-1930

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Baldwin, William; Torrey, Calvin;

Putnam, R.F.; Canning, Edward J.;

Page and Hayes; Crabtree and Cadman

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Southampton Center Historic District, Southampton, Massachusetts, represents the rural Massachusetts street village in its traditional agricultural setting. It includes the civic and religious center of town and the traditional focus of residential and commercial activity from 1730 to 1930. The buildings and landscape are consistent in scale and character and retain their integrity of location, design, materials, setting, and association. The village center has survived intact with very little loss or intrusion and meets Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places on the local level, as well as Exceptions A, B and D.

Colonial Period, 1730-1775

Southampton was originally included as part of the Northampton Plantation (1654) with a southern boundary at Westfield and an eastern boundary at Springfield. The settlement was laid out in 1730 with the town center near the present location. The area became the Second Precinct of Northampton in 1741 under the name New Hampton. The town was incorporated as Southampton in 1775.

The plan of the village survives largely intact, although the center developed in a manner somewhat different from what was originally intended. College Highway and High Street were crossed by Maple, Center and Clark Streets and Fomer Road to form a large open grid enclosing homelots and farmland. The central section of College Highway (Main Street) formed a major intersection with Maple and East Streets, around which most of the houses and public buildings were erected. By 1750 College Highway had become a primary north-south route through Southampton and the focus of the town center. A radial road network connected outlying areas to the town center.

The town was settled mainly by residents of Northampton, who took advantage of the area's abundant timber and pastureland. The population increased from 63

 See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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 Beers, F.W., County Atlas of Hampshire, Mass. NY: F.W. Beers; 1873.  
 Parsons, Atherton W., History of Old Homes. Southampton, MA: Southampton Historical Society; 1966.  
 Southampton, Town of, Assessors Records (1820-present).  
 Southampton: Newton on the Manhan. Southampton, MA: Southampton Bicennial Commission; 1975.  
 Walling, Henry F., The County of Hampshire, MA (map). NY: H & CT Smith; 1860.  
 Zimmerman, Sarah et al., Historic & Archaeological Resources of the Connecticut River Valley. Boston: Massachusetts Historical Commission; 1984.



- 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

- Primary location of additional data:
- State historic preservation office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other

Specify repository:  
 Mass. Historical Commission

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property Approximately 155 acres

**UTM References**

A	1,8	6,8,7,0,0,0	4,6,7,7,6,2,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1,8	6,8,6,5,2,0	4,6,7,6,4,8,0

B	1,8	6,8,6,7,0,0	4,6,7,6,5,1,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1,8	6,8,6,5,0,0	4,6,7,6,3,1,0

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

See Assessor's Map

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary of the Southampton Center Historic District encompasses the traditional village of Southampton, including the two parallel north-south streets (College Hwy., High St.), the open fields which separate them, the major civic and religious buildings, and the prime 19th c. residential areas. The area outside the district boundary is marked by lower density residential and commercial use with a high proportion of new suburban construction.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Gregory Farmer, Senior Planner with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director  
 organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date January, 1989  
 street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470  
 city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02116

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to 740 residents town-wide between 1743 and 1776. Most of the residents were farmers (raising grain and livestock), although some were involved in the operation of small sawmills, blacksmith shops and an early lead mine (on the Southampton/Easthampton border).

Southampton's first Congregational meetinghouse (no longer extant) was erected in 1737 at the corner of High and Maple Streets, but not finished until 1752. In keeping with New England traditions, the church and town government were closely intertwined and the building served a wide range of civic, social and ecclesiastical functions. In the mid-1740s, a palisade and watchtower were erected around the Rev. Jonathan Judd's residence (12 Maple Street, MHC #43) to serve as a refuge from native attack, but the town survived the French and Indian War with no local battles. The town's first schoolhouse (not extant) was erected about 1750 near the intersection of East Street and College Highway, further strengthening the nascent town center.

## Federal Period, 1775-1830

Southampton's population increased significantly after 1790, reaching a total of 1,244 town residents by 1830. Although many houses were built in outlying hamlets and farming areas, the central village remained the focus of community life.

The first Congregational meetinghouse was replaced by the present building, in approximately the same location, in 1788 (214 College Highway, MHC #70). As originally constructed, the new meetinghouse had its entrance on the long side, a high pulpit on the opposite wall and box pews for the families. The meetinghouse continued to be the center of civic, social and religious activities throughout the Federal Period and was complemented by the Perez Clapp tavern, which operated at a site opposite the meetinghouse from about 1788 (the tavern was destroyed by fire in 1914).

Five district schoolhouses were built throughout the town during the Federal Period, but residents of Southampton village center had access to the private Sheldon Academy (established 1828, no longer extant).

Dr. Sylvester Woodbridge was called from South Hadley, Massachusetts, to Southampton as the town's first physician in 1776. As a member of a prominent Connecticut Valley family, he had the resources to build the most impressive Federal residence in Southampton (7 East Street, MHC #53). Dr. Woodbridge served the residents of Southampton in his medical practice until his death in 1824.

Agriculture remained the primary occupation of most residents, but the economic base continued to diversify. Several small mills, sandstone and

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granite quarries and a lead mine operated in different parts of town. The Judd Stores (5 East Street and 211 College Highway, MHC #52 and #69) served as centers of local trade, linking Southampton farmers and manufacturers to the broader trade network of the Connecticut Valley.

In the eyes of some residents, the future of Southampton rested on the success of the New Haven and Northampton Canal, which began construction in 1822. The eighty-mile waterway was expected to provide affordable transport for agricultural products and finished goods between the Massachusetts hilltowns and Long Island Sound. The canal passed through a series of locks just south of the town center then continued north along a route east of the village. The Federal style residences that survive in the town center are expressive of the optimism shared by many of the canal's promoters.

Early Industrial Period, 1830-1870

Improvements in transportation and industry in the mid-19th century fueled the dreams of Southampton residents and spurred a flurry of building activity. The New Haven and Northampton Canal opened in 1835, but was plagued with problems. Low water levels and intentional breaks in the canal wall made commercial traffic slow and unreliable. When the canal finally closed in 1847, the right of way was purchased by the Westfield and Northampton railroad. Regular train service through Southampton was implemented by 1863. Southampton's farmers gradually shifted toward commercial farming with tobacco cultivation eventually overshadowing the traditional reliance on apples, dairy and timber.

New industries and new markets also affected the demographics of the community. The population fluctuated between one thousand and twelve hundred town-wide, with a foreign-born proportion of 6.6% (mostly Irish). Most of the immigrants were employed as day laborers, mill workers and lead miners outside the town center.

The erection of new public buildings underlined the civic and cultural role of the town center in the Early Industrial Period. The Congregational Church (MHC #70, built 1788) on College Highway was turned ninety degrees and remodeled in the Greek Revival style in 1840. A Methodist church (MHC #71) was raised on the opposite side of College Highway in 1844, reflecting the growing diversity in the community. A number of district schools were erected throughout the town, two of which survive in the town center. The District #1 School (MHC #68, built 1863) on College Highway is the only brick Gothic style building in town. It retains most of its original features, despite the addition of side bays and conversion to a fire station. The District #2 School (MHC #83, built 1845) originally stood on Pomeroy Meadow Road north of the village, but was moved to Conant Park in 1976.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Southampton Center Historic District,  
Southampton, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 2

Late Industrial Period, 1870-1915

Southampton's population fluctuated in the late 19th century, reflecting rapid changes in the economy of the region. The 950 residents of 1915 included many Polish and German immigrants who provided labor for local farms. Irish and French-Canadian immigrants accounted for a smaller percentage of the population. The economy remained predominantly agricultural, but the growth of the railroad network made it difficult for Southampton to compete with the production of other Connecticut Valley towns because of large midwestern farms. Southampton's water-powered industries were crippled by the construction of municipal reservoirs for the cities of Holyoke and Westfield, Massachusetts, which effectively eliminated the supply of power for the mills.

Despite the loss of population and the aging of the economy, the town center seems to have matured as the civic focus of the community and a prime residential neighborhood. The cluster of Queen Anne style homes on East Street (MHC #55-58, 60, 62, 63, 65) is indicative of the trend. The establishment of the Edwards Library (MHC #77, built 1903) on College Highway and the erection of the new Town Hall (MHC #54, built 1904) on East Street both served to bolster the stability and importance of the town center.

Early Modern Period, 1915-1930

In the early 20th century, the rural isolation of Southampton proved a detriment to the community. The growing use of automobiles and the designation of College Highway as Massachusetts Route 10 enabled many residents to take jobs in the larger centers of Westfield, Holyoke, Easthampton and Northampton. The town's population dipped to 814 residents in 1920 and remained under 1,000 throughout the period. Streetcar lines and rail service were discontinued, with the last train stopping in Southampton in 1926.

Market farming, dairying and lumbering were at the core of the town's economy, but Southampton's share of the market continued to decline. Summer cottages and early suburban homes were erected in many parts of town, but buildings activity in the town center was virtually non-existent. The only significant new structure was the Methodist Church on College Highway (MHC #71, built 1915), which was built to replace an earlier building that was destroyed by fire in 1914. Faced with declining membership, the Methodist Church disbanded in 1924 and the Southampton Grange took over the use of the building.

Since 1930, the village of Southampton has seen very little change. The Town Hall, Library, Congregational Church and Methodist Church survive as visual landmarks surrounded by an impressive array of Federal, Greek Revival and Victorian residences. Intrusions are limited to a new town school on College Highway (opposite East Street), which replaced the old Sheldon Academy, and

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Southampton Center Historic District,  
Southampton, Massachusetts

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some modest suburban houses on the fringes of the proposed historic district. In its density, scale and character, Southampton Center retains the identity of a typical rural Massachusetts community.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Southampton Center Historic District,  
Southampton, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 4

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## Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Southampton are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Sites in this area could provide valuable information on the relationships between native settlement along secondary river drainages and settlement loci along the Connecticut River located nearby to the east.

Historic archaeological remains in the district have the potential for providing detailed information of the changing social, cultural and economic characteristics that typified a rural Massachusetts street village within its traditional agricultural setting from the 18th to the 20th century.

Archaeological survivals may provide information on Southampton's change from disrupted lifestyles in a frontier area in the late 17th early 18th century to settled, thriving agricultural life after ca. 1740. Analysis of occupationally related features can provide detailed information on family/community structure during that period. Information pertaining to the relationships of agriculture to lumbering and other commercial/industrial activities may also be available.

(end)

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Southampton Center Historic District  
Southampton, Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 1

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E 18 686810 4676290

F 18 686890 4676490

G 18 686930 4676880

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I 18 687330 4677220

J 18 6877660 4677220

K 18 687890 4677040

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O 18 687710 4677440

SOUTHAMPTON CENTER NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT  
SOUTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

PARCEL CODE	ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS	INV. #	TYPE
23-66	5 Center St.	Vacant parcel			Vac		V
23-65	7 Center St.	Blacksmith shop / House	1879/1920	Vict./Crafts.	NC		B
		Barn	1899	Vict. vernac.	NC		B
23-38A	Center St.	Vacant parcel			Vac		V
23-64	9 Center St.	Isaac Wolcott house	1834	Vernacular	C	A-42	B
		Barn	c. 1900	Vernacular	C		B
28-7A	Clark St.	Heritage Surveyors	c. 1980	Neo-colonial	NC		B
28-5	105 Clark St.	House	c. 1960	Ranch	NC		B
28-4B	Clark St.	Barn	c. 1900	Vernacular	C		B
23-83A	106 Clard St.	Seth Bartlett house	1838	Federal	C	A-41	B
23-89	202 College Hwy.	Lewis Hannum house	1866	Italianate	C	A-50	B
23-88	College Hwy.	Vacant parcel			Vac		V
23-24	College Hwy.	Larrabee School	c. 1950	Neo-Georgian	NC		B
		District #1 school	1863	Gothic Rev.	C	A-68	B
	College Hwy./East St.	War Memorial monument	c. 1945	Granite	NC		O
23-46	211 College Hwy.	Country Store	1780	Vernacular	C	A-69	B
23-46A	213 College Hwy.	House	c. 1970	Ranch	NC		B
23-37	214 College Hwy.	First Cong. Church	1788	Fed/Greek Rev.	C	A-70	B
23-47	College Hwy.	Vacant parcel			Vac		V
23-48	215 College Hwy.	Methodist Church / Grange	1915	Tudor Rev.	C	A-71	B
23-79B	216 College Hwy.	Lemon Gridley house	1807	Georgian	C	A-72	B
23-49	217 College Hwy.	House	c. 1920	Bungalow	C		B
23-79A	218 College Hwy.	Sheldon store	1816	Georgian	C	A-73	B
		Shed	c. 1890	Vernacular	C		B
23-72	219 College Hwy.	Mildred Graves house	1927	Craftsman	C	A-74	B
		Barn	c. 1900	Vernacular	C		B
23-67A	220 College Hwy.	House	1920	Colonial Rev.	C	A-75	B

23-73	221 College Hwy.	House	c. 1910	Bungalow	C		B
		Garage	c. 1940	Vernacular	NC		B
23-67B	222 College Hwy.	Stephen Clapp house	1841	Greek Rev.	C	A-76	B
23-74	223 College Hwy.	House	c. 1910	Col. Revival	C		B
23-69	224 College Hwy.	House	c. 1900	Vict. vernac.	C		B
23-75	225 College Hwy.	Edwards Library	1903	Neo-Classical	C	A-77	B
23-76	227 College Hwy.	House	c. 1910	Colonial Rev.	C	A-78	B
		Garage	c. 1920	Vernacular	C		B
23-70	228 College Hwy.	Asahel Chapman, Jr., house	1822	Federal	C	A-79	B
23-68	230 College Hwy.	Asahel Chapman house	1797	Federal	C	A-80	B
		Barn	c. 1880	Vernacular	C		B
23-86	231 College Hwy.	Dr. Amos Blair house	1805	Federal	C	A-81	B
23-77	233 College Hwy.	Southampton Bldg. Co.	c. 1980	Vernacular	NC		B
23-71	234 College Hwy.	Clark-Chapman house	1827	Federal	C	A-82	B
23-78	237 College Hwy.	District #2 school	1845	Greek Rev.	C	A-83	B
		Conant Park		Open space	Vac		V
28-6	242 College Hwy.	Paul Sheldon house	1771	Federal	C	A-84	B
		Barn	c. 1890	Vernacular	C		B
28-8	243 College Hwy.	House	1840	Greek Rev.	C	A-85	B
		Barn	c. 1880	Vernacular	C		B
28-6A	246 College Hwy.	House	c. 1970	Cape	NC		B
28-6B	248 College Hwy.	House	c. 1970	Cape	NC		B
		Cemetery	c. 1840	Cemetery	C		S
23-40	3 East St.	Judd's Store	1859	Greek Rev.	C	A-51	B
23-41	5 East St.	Judd's Store	1800	Georgian cott.	C	A-52	B
		Garage	c. 1970	Vernacular	NC		B
23-39	7 East St.	Woodbridge Hall	1973	Federal	C	A-53	B
		Garage	c. 1940	Vernacular	NC		B
23-42	8 East St.	Town Hall	1904	Colonial Rev.	C	S-54	B
23-43	9 East St.	House	c. 1960	Colonial Rev.	NC		B
23-44	11 East St.	Flavel Sheldon house	1902	Queen Anne	C	A-55	B
23-50	12 East St.	George Clark house	1896	Queen Anne	C	A-56	B
		Barn	c. 1880	Vernacular	C		B
		Garage	c. 1940	Vernacular	NC		B
23-45	13 East St.	Caroline Edwards house	1893	Queen Anne	C	A-57	B
		Garage	c. 1970	Vernacular	NC		B
23-39A	East St.	Vacant parcel			Vac		V
23-80	14 East St.	Anson Swift house	1884	Queen Anne	C	A-58	B
		Barn	c. 1885	Vernacular	C		B

23-81	15 East St.	Clarinda King house	1772	Georgian cott.	C	A-59	B
		Barn	c. 1850	Vernacular	C		B
24-35D	17 East St.	Mary Ranger house	1874	Victorian	C	A-60	B
		Barn	c. 1890	Vernacular	C		B
24-35C	19 East St.	Dr. J. Gridley house	1828	Federal	C	A-61	B
		Barn	c. 1910	Vernacular	C		B
24-35	21 East St.	Methodist parsonage	1883	Queen Anne	C	A-62	B
		Garage	c. 1960	Vernacular	NC		B
24-35A	East St.	Vacant parcel			Vac		V
24-34	22 East St.	Albert Atkins house	1879	Vernacular	C	A-63	B
		Garage	c. 1950	Vernacular	NC		B
24-42	27 East St.	Jon. Judd, Jr. house	1803	Federal	C	A-64	B
		Stable	c. 1900	Vernacular	C		B
24-43	East St.	House	c. 1900	Vict. vernac.	NC		B
24-55	41 East St.	Stephen Clapp house	1875	Italianate	C	A-65	B
24-35B	3 Elm St.	J. Wolcott house	1800	Georgian	C	A-66	B
24-36	7 Elm St.	House	1850	Greek Rev.	C	A-67	B
		Barn	c. 1890	Vernacular	C		B
24-33B	11 Elm St.	House	1890	Queen Anne	C		B
		Barn	c. 1970	Vernacular	NC		B
24-41	Elm St.	Vacant parcel			Vac		V
28-76	11 Fomer Rd.	Artemis Loomis, Jr. house	1828	Vernacular	C	A-40	B
		Barn	c. 1900	Vernacular	C		B
28-75	13 Fomer Rd.	Lyman house	1792	Georgian	C	A-39	B
28-43	18 Fomer Rd.	Ansel Searle house	1830	Vernacular	C	A-38	B
		Barn	c. 1850	Vernacular	C		B
28-74	Fomer Rd.	Vacant parcel			Vac		V
28-73	19 Fomer Rd.	Stephen Clapp house	1870	Greek Rev.	C	A-37	B
28-36	20 Fomer Rd.	Edmund Searle house	1830	Vernacular	C	A-36	B
28-72	21 Former Rd.	Eleazer Tiffany house	1815	Greek Rev.	C	A-35	B
28-71	27 Fomer Rd.	John Lovin House	1891	Vernacular	C	A-34	B
		Barn	c. 1860	Vernacular	C		B
23-17	High St.	House	c. 1970	Cape	NC		B
		Garage	c. 1970	Modern	NC		B
23-18	40 High St.	Methodist Parsonage	1854	Vernacular	C	A-26	B
23-33	43 High St.	William Page house	1853	Vernacular	C	A-27	B
23-32	46 High St.	Moses Searle house	1830	Federal	C	A-32	B
23-38	High St.	Vacant parcel			Vac		V
23-59	58 High St.	Henry Battin house	1850	Greek Revival	C	A-28	B
		Barn	c. 1910	Vernacular	C		B

23-60	60 High St.	House	c. 1860	Homestead	C		B
		Barn	c. 1910	Vernacular	C		B
23-61	High St.	Vacant parcel			Vac		V
23-63	68 High St.	Stephen Wolcott house	1813	Federal	C	A-29	B
		Barn	c. 1980	Vernacular	NC		B
23-83B	69 High St.	House	c. 1940	Modern col.	NC		B
23-84	High St.	Vacant parcel			Vac		V
28-103	High St.	Old road (disc.)			Vac		V
23-53	72 High St.	Edward Swasey house	1899	Queen Anne	C	A-30	B
		Swasey barn	1899	Queen Anne	C		B
28-4A	73 High St.	Philip Parsons house	1929	Colonial Rev.	C	A-31	B
		Garage	c. 1950	Vernacular	NC		B
28-3	74 High St.	Moses Searle house	1830	Federal	C	A-32	B
28-102	High St.	Vacant parcel			Vac		V
28-101	High St.	Vacant parcel			Vac		V
28-33	80 High St.	House	c. 1960	Ranch	NC		B
28-32A	High St.	Vacant parcel			Vac		V
28-34	High St.	Vacant parcel			Vac		V
28-32B	High St.	Vacant parcel			Vac		V
28-100	High St.	House	c. 1985	Modern col.	NC		B
28-35B	88 High St.	Zopher Searle house	1830	Vernacular	C	A-33	B
28-35A	High St.	Barn	c. 1980	Modern col.	NC		B
23-36	7 Maple St.	House	c. 1860	Greek Revival	NC		B
		Garage	c. 1950	Vernacular	NC		B
23-35	9 Maple St.	House	c. 1900	Vict. vernac.	NC		B
		Garage	c. 1970	Commercial	NC		B
23-34	11 Maple St.	M. Parsons house	1842	Greek Revival	C	A-44	B
		Barn	c. 1890	Vernacular	C		B
		Garage	c. 1940	Vernacular	NC		B
23-21	12 Maple St.	Rev. Judd house	1733	Georgian	C	A-43	B
		Stone Wall System			C		St

TYPE: B = Building, O = Object, S = Site, V = Vacant

N.B.: Vacant parcels generally consist of cultivated fields or meadows.

SUMMARY:	84 Contributing Buildings	33 Non-Contributing Buildings
	1 Contributing Site	1 Non-Contributing Object
	1 Contributing Structure	18 Open parcels (Farmland / Recreation)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Southampton Center Historic District  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 2/25/91 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/15/91  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/31/91 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/11/91  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 91000363

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 4/4/91 DATE

Entered in the  
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_  
REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_  
DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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

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CLASSIFICATION

count       resource type

---

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

---

FUNCTION

historic       current

---

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification  
 materials  
 descriptive text

---

SIGNIFICANCE

Period      Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates      Builder/Architect  
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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

---

BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage       verbal boundary description  
 UTM's       boundary justification

---

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps       USGS maps       photographs       presentation

---

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

\_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



Southampton, MA: View northwest on East St. at Elm St. (A-62 at right, A-58  
at left), photographer facing northwest (August 1987).

Southampton Center Historic District

Southampton, MA

View NW on East Street at Elm Street

August, 1987



Southampton, MA: View east on Elm St. from East St. (A-66 & A-67 at left,  
A-64 at right), photographer facing east (August 1987).

Southampton center Historic District

Southampton, MA

View east on Elm St from East St.

August, 1987



Southampton, MA: View of town center from High St. near Center St. (A-70 at left), photographer facing east (August 1987).

Southampton Center Historic District

Southampton, MA

view of town center from High St. near Center St.

August, 1987





Southampton, MA: View north on College Hwy. at Clark St., (A-83 on right),  
photographer facing north (August 1987).

Southampton Center Historic District  
Southampton, MA  
View North on College Hwy at Clark St.  
August, 1987





Southampton, MA: View south on High St. near Clark St. (A-29 on right),  
photographer facing south (August 1987).

Southampton Center Historic District  
Southampton, MA  
View south on High St. near Clark St.  
August, 1987

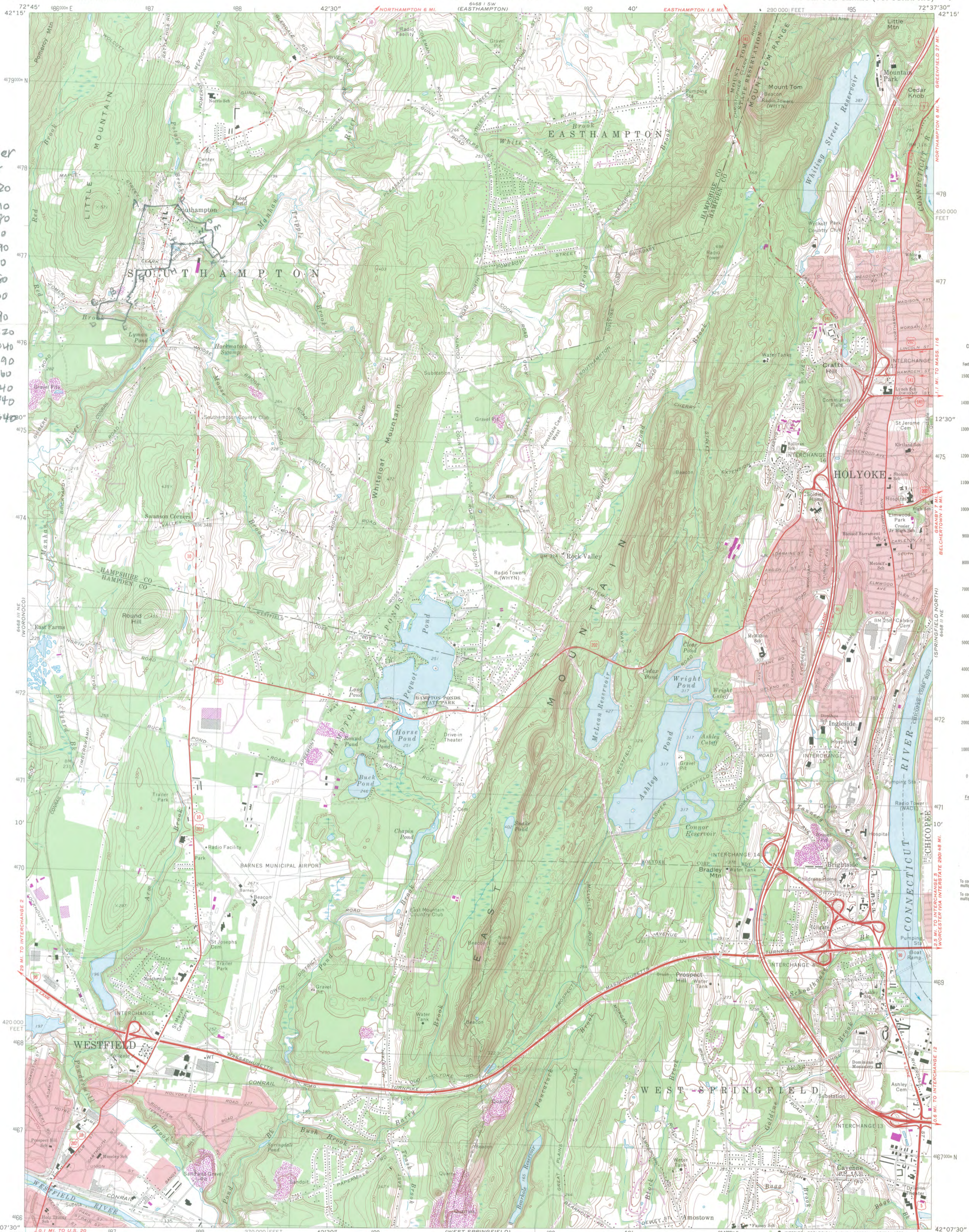


Southampton, MA: View southwest on Fomer Rd. at High St. (A-37 at left, A-35 at right), photographer facing southwest (August 1987).

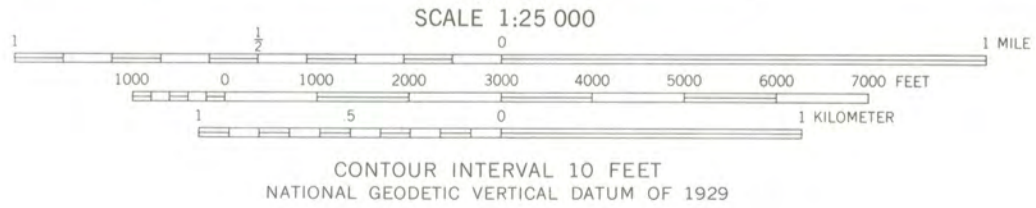
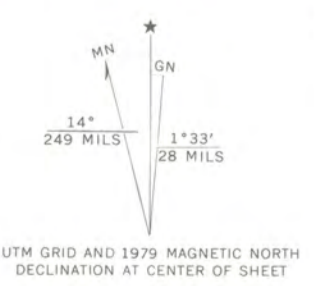
Southampton Center Historic District  
Southampton, MA  
View SW on Fomer Rd at High St.  
August, 1987

Southampton Center  
Historic District

- A 18 687000 4677620
- B 18 686700 4676510
- C 18 686520 4676480
- D 18 686500 4676310
- E 18 686810 4676290
- F 18 686890 4676490
- G 18 686930 4676880
- H 18 687300 4676900
- I 18 687330 4677190
- J 18 687660 4677220
- K 18 687890 4677040
- L 18 687800 4677090
- M 18 687700 4677300
- N 18 687690 4677340
- O 18 687710 4677440
- P 18 687370 4677640



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey  
Topography by plane table surveys 1934. Revised from aerial  
photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system, main land zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,  
zone 18  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
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



ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Primary highway, hard surface  
Secondary highway, hard surface  
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface  
Unimproved road  
Interstate Route  
U. S. Route  
State Route

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

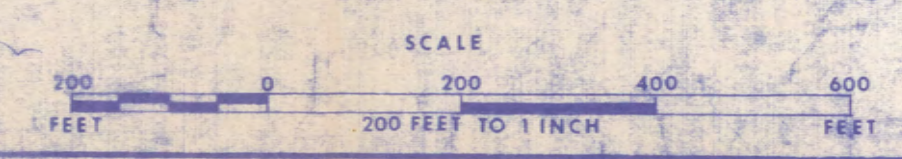
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N4207.5-W7237.5/7.5  
1972  
PHOTOREVISED 1979  
AMS 6468 II NW-SERIES V814



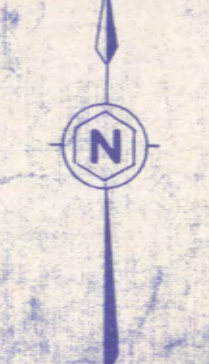
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 JAN. 1, 1976  
 JAN. 1, 1977  
 JAN. 1, 1978  
 JAN. 1, 1979  
 JAN. 1, 1980  
 JAN. 1, 1984  
 JAN. 1, 1986  
 JAN. 1, 1988

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

**TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON  
 MASSACHUSETTS  
 ASSESSORS PLAN**



Match Line to Map 28



DIMENSIONS NOT GUARANTEED  
 DO NOT USE FOR TRANSFERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56

SHEET NO.  
**23**



Match Line to Map 23

REVISED TO:  
 JAN. 1, 1976  
 JAN. 1, 1977  
 JAN. 1, 1978  
 JAN. 1, 1979  
 JAN. 1, 1980  
 JAN. 1, 1981  
 JAN. 1, 1984  
 JAN. 1, 1985

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 238 BRIDGE STREET  
 NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON  
 MASSACHUSETTS  
 ASSESSORS PLAN**

SCALE  
 200 400 600  
 FEET  
 200 FEET TO 1 INCH  
 FEET



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	

DIMENSIONS NOT GUARANTEED  
 DO NOT USE FOR TRANSFERS

SHEET  
 NO.  
 24

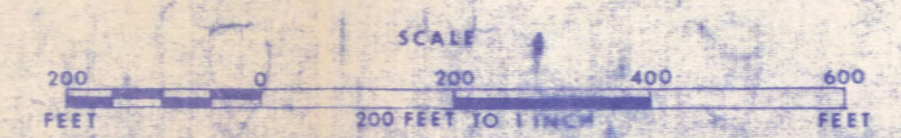
Match Line to Map 23



**TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON  
MASSACHUSETTS  
ASSESSORS PLAN**

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238 BRIDGE STREET  
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS

REVISED TO:  
JAN. 1, 1976  
JAN. 1, 1977  
JAN. 1, 1978  
JAN. 1, 1979  
JAN. 1, 1980  
JAN. 1, 1982  
JAN. 1, 1984  
JAN. 1, 1985  
JAN. 1, 1986



DIMENSIONS NOT GUARANTEED  
DO NOT USE FOR TRANSFERS

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SHEET NO.  
28



RECEIVED

FEB 25 1991

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

February 14, 1991

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Please expedite the following enclosed nomination:

Southampton Center Historic District, generally College Highway, Fomer Road,  
East and High Streets, Southampton (Hampshire County), Massachusetts 01073.

There has been no owner objection for the property listed above.

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. No comments have been received to date.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg  
National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure:

cc: Greg Farmer  
Frances Konopka

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Judith B. McDonough, *Executive Director, State Historic Preservation Officer*  
80 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116 (617) 727-8470

Office of the Secretary of State, Michael J. Connolly, *Secretary*