

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

For NPS use only

received JUN 3 1986

date entered 7-3-86

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

1. Name

historic East Village Historic District

and/or common same

2. Location

street & number Located on Main, North East, and South East Streets N/A not for publication

city, town Amherst N/A vicinity of

state Massachusetts code 025 county Hampshire code 015

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (see attached list)

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 33 King Street

city, town Northampton state Massachusetts 01060

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate 1980-1983 (See District Data Sheet for #s) federal ☒ state county local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission

city, town 80 Boylston Street Boston state Massachusetts 02116

7. Description

East Village Historic District, Amherst, Massachusetts

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☒ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The East Village Historic District, Amherst, is a 61-acre area located on the eastern lowlands in the Connecticut River Valley region of Massachusetts. The district extends radially from the village common at the intersection of East and Main Streets. Buildings are set well back from the street on large, heavily treed lots. The district includes 49 structures, primarily residential, of which 37 are considered contributing. Also included among these buildings are a church, school, several former commercial structures, and a still-operating dairy farm. One property, the Conkey-Stevens House, 664 Main Street (1840), was listed on the National Register in 1979. About 1,500 feet to the west of the district run the tracks of the Central Vermont Railroad, while farmland and open space remains to the north, northeast, and northwest. Route 9, a major east/west artery, passes just south of the district.

Most of the buildings within the nominated district are of early to mid 19th century construction, two to three stories in height and built of wood or, occasionally, brick. While examples of the Greek Revival style--mostly modestly built, with sparse use of details--prevail in the district, it also includes a number of finely detailed and well proportioned Georgian and Federal residences, as well as single examples of the Italianate and Queen Anne styles. Some alterations and the application of synthetic siding have occurred throughout the district, but its buildings are for the most part well preserved.

A discussion of key and significant structures within the district follows, arranged in chronological order.

NOAH DICKINSON HOUSE, 743 Main Street (1754, moved 1932, MHC #104, Photo #1)

The Noah Dickinson House, the earliest house in the district, is of historical and architectural significance despite having been moved in 1932 from its original location on South East Street, beside the Baggs Tavern, to its present site facing east toward the long, narrow common. It is one of Amherst's few mid 18th century structures. The wood-frame, clapboarded building, constructed in 1754 by Noah Dickinson, is a five-bay, central entrance structure with an integral lean-to. Extending to the west, behind the main block, is a single-story ell. Nineteenth-century photos reveal that this was at one time used as a barn. It is clad in vertical weatherboarding. A slender, central chimney is probably a later replacement. The house retains some well-preserved interior woodwork and hardware.

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Typical of the early Georgian house facade, there is a predominance of solid wall surface over void. Windows are not original on the main facade and on the first floor of the west elevation, being glazed 6/2; these are probably late nineteenth-century modifications. Three earlier sash on the west elevation, which have 12/12 (9/9 in the gable), indicate the probable appearance of the original glazing. The house retains a vertical board "winter door" hung upon long strap hinges of wrought iron at the front entryway.

DANIEL KELLOGG HOUSE, 76 North East Street (1758, MHC #102, Photo #2)

Built in 1758, the Daniel Kellogg House is the oldest surviving structure original to the district. "The Lord," said Kellogg, "did make the little hill, and He made it for a house. Move your road." Thus, goes the story, was Kellogg's haughty defense of his building over the line of a town road. The Town did, in fact, change the road's alignment, and this may account for the fact that its line bends somewhat to the north-east to avoid the Kellogg House. In any event, the house gains in dignity by being located on this slight eminence.

The classic Georgian facade is five bays wide, with a central doorway, simply framed and without sidelights. There is a single-bay enclosed entry porch. The glazing is original, with 12/12 panes. The double-pitched roof is metal clad with twin interior chimneys set on the ridge. The cladding consists of white-painted weatherboarding with simple vertical corner boards. There is a fine bracketed cornice of shallow projection, and two decorative hopper heads, probably of early nineteenth century date, into which the gutter drains. The elegant glazed porch is pedimented and supported on square timber posts with Tuscan capitals.

This house was probably built with a central chimney. It is believed that Rufus Kellogg--the grandson of the builder, Daniel Kellogg--was responsible in the early 19th century for changing the interior layout, to a fully developed double-pile plan, necessitating double chimneys. The entry porch was also added during Rufus' time; it was enclosed in the first half of the twentieth century. The house contains a secret passage, original wood panelling, and an early nineteenth century painted wall.

DICKINSON-BAGGS TAVERN, 6 South East Street (1772, MHC #627, Photo #3)

The sensitively restored Dickinson-Baggs Tavern stands at the major intersection of the East Village Historic District, East and Main Streets. It is the only extant commercial structure of the colonial period, a double

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chimney, central-hall-plan structure with integral lean-to. The Georgian facade faces west across the common to where the first meetinghouse stood (built 1785, demolished ca. 1838). Windows are symmetrically arranged, five above four, with a central doorway. Sash windows are glazed twelve above twelve in box frames. The simple door casing is pedimented; the door is crowned by a five-light horizontal fanlight. Two massive chimneys break the roof line. The double pitched roof is covered with shakes. The wall cladding is of unpainted horizontal weatherboarding trimmed with red-painted corner boards. In 1877, a fire almost destroyed the building. Extensive interior restoration has since occurred, and the structure now serves as professional office space.

THURBER HOUSE, 665 Main Street (ca. 1780, MHC #145)

This substantial building is set well back from the street. Its form and character are essentially eighteenth century American Georgian, but with elements of the later Federal style: it is believed to be a late eighteenth century (ca. 1780) building modernized some time in the early nineteenth century (1820-1830), notably by the addition of an up-to-date door opening. The simple front door casing is embellished with narrow 3/4 side lights of four panes each. Delicate Tuscan pilasters supporting a plain architrave and a simple flat cornice flank the doorway. The central chimney stack is rectangular, plain with a single projecting course laid flat.

The windows have lost their original glazing and are now 2/1. Horizontal weatherboarding, painted white, is the cladding material. The roof is of pale gray asbestos, with elements laid in a diagonal pattern. A rear ell extending perpendicular to the main block was probably added in the mid 19th century to accommodate the carpentry shop of owner William Thurber and perhaps the straw hat shop of a possible previous resident, Leonard Hills.

EBENEZER MATTOON HOUSE, 58 South East Street (ca. 1782, MHC #628)

This presently undistinguished structure was once a Federal-style house of some architectural distinction. It is five bays wide, crowned by a broad hipped roof, and retains its double-pile plan. It is believed that the original weatherboarding survives, in good condition, beneath the present asphalt shingle "skin." The window pattern suggests that the original sashes (if not the glazing) may still exist. A bracketed cornice and a simple, rather elegant Victorian covered verandah survive, added in the mid 19th century. The present use of the building is as rental apartments.

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JAMES KELLOGG HOUSE, 807 Main Street (ca. 1815, MHC #626)

The James Kellogg House is a simple, five-bay central-entrance Federal-period house distinguished by its execution in brick and by the use of granite lintels, sills, and door surrounds. The building rests on a foundation of cut granite. Two end chimneys are placed just before the ridge. The sidelit entryway sits behind a flat-roofed porch with square supports and turned balustrade, a late 19th century addition. The end gables have very short returns. The building is otherwise unembellished. This is one of only a handful of brick dwellings in the district.

WORTHINGTON HAT SHOP, 754 Main Street (ca. 1823, MHC #150, Photo #5)

Now sheathed in asphalt shingles and with its gable end obscured by a two-story enclosed porch, this unassuming building with gable end facing the street today exhibits no stylistic pretensions. A ca. 1880 photograph reveals that the wood-frame building once displayed an elegant portico, square-pillared with decorative balustrading. Built ca. 1823, this structure has always served commercial purposes and, when East Village, Amherst's commercial core, thrived, was a central fixture of community life.

SMITH HOUSE EAST, 797 Main Street (ca. 1825-1840, MHC #630, Photo #4)

This tenement block, nine bays long and three bays deep, is the earliest surviving multiple workers dwelling in Amherst. It is a large, wood-frame two-story structure divided into multiple units, with a principal central entryway. The building's simple detailing includes narrow corner boards, shallow returns completing the end gables with lightly incised cornice, and plainly enframed fenestration, with windows in groups of two, reflecting the interior room arrangement. The building rests on a relatively high brick foundation. Four brick chimneys are set on the ridge of the gable roof. Doorways are marked by the simplicity of their framing elements. The principal door has sidelights with delicate Tuscan columns supporting a deep but plain frieze that supports a hood molding.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 742 Main Street (1839, MHC #117, Photo #5)

The Second Congregational Church is a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style. It is a large, square building dominated by a two-stage steeple consisting of a square base and octagonal, acorn-topped spire. Both are given depth by the addition of recessed panels. The tower rises, in the manner of Greek Revival church fronts, rather precariously out of and flush with the main church facade. Not typical is the substitution of an unusual stepped parapet at the gable end for the more common enclosed pediment. The

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wood-frame building sits on a high basement that is granite at the front and brick on the rear and sides. A broad flight of granite steps provides access to the twin entrance doors. The main elevation is flushboarded and ornamented with pilasters; other elevations are sheathed with clapboard. A large window (which now contains stained glass added in the 1890s) is centered in the main facade. The use of panelling techniques throughout the building (which avoids using broad and expensive pieces of lumber) represents a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style, conditioned perhaps by economic realities.

MRS. H. KELLOGG HOUSE, 45 North East Street (ca. 1840-1845, MHC #601)

This Greek Revival-style residence is a simple but well-executed five-bay structure with its central entryway framed by full-length side lights and a five-light transom. Like the James Kellogg House, it too is built of brick. Granite is used for lintels and sills throughout, as well as for the entryway's slightly raking pediment. The end gables are fully enclosed. An adjacent barn, set with its gable end to the street, is linked to the house by a single-story modern addition.

KUCINSKI DAIRY FARM, 89 North East Street (ca. 1850-1860, MHC #606, Photo #6)

The buildings of the Kucinski Dairy Farm anchor the district at its northern end. The farm is buffered by considerable pastureland, which is protected under the Massachusetts Agricultural Preservation Restriction program. The Greek Revival-style farm house and the contiguous outbuildings of this small family-owned dairy farm form one of the best groupings of vernacular buildings in the town. The buildings are arranged in a linear configuration behind the farmhouse, providing a contiguous covered way from the farmer's living quarters to the principal barns and outbuildings, convenient in both good weather and bad.

The house is a gable-fronted, three-bay building, whose heavily enclosed pediment is emphasized by broad bands of applied molding within the tympanum. The side-hall entrance is flanked by full-length sidelights; the entrance and the two triple-hung windows beside it are fronted by a single-story porch with incised square-cut columns.

The farmhouse was built in the mid 19th century. The oriel window on the side facade seems to be a turn-of-the-century addition, while the rear porch with its pebble spandrels was built in the early twentieth century. Linked in a linear arrangement behind the house are: a carriage shed, now garage (built late 19th century); a hay barn (ca. 1860, rebuilt ca. 1925) with attached wood silo (ca. 1930); and a large dairy barn (1936). The silo, with its

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gable-peaked cap, is one of the last ones still in use in the area. Also on the property are two tobacco sheds (ca. 1910 and ca. 1930, now joined into one unit); a tool shed (ca. 1860), and a horse barn (ca. 1984). All are of vertical-board sheathing over timber-framed construction.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH PARISH HALL, 740 Main Street (1859, MHC #118, Photo # 5)

This structure was originally a one-room building, erected behind the church in 1859 to house the Sunday School and to serve as a meeting place. In 1868, a Greek Revival-style parsonage (MHC #148) was completed west of the church, and shortly thereafter, the parish hall was moved between these two other buildings so that together they formed a closely set "church row" along Main Street, at the village center. In 1888, a kitchen and ladies' parlor were added; in 1916 other alterations included the addition of a stage to the front of the building and extensive exterior alterations--including the application of monumental incised pilasters and a high parapet--to complement the church building.

SMITH-CHITIA HOUSE, 785 Main Street (ca. 1860, MHC #631)

The Italianate style was popular elsewhere in Amherst, particularly near the college to the west of the nominated district, but only one rather modest example is to be found in the district. It is the Smith-Chitia House, a three-bay central entrance plan building with a low hipped roof with a broad unadorned overhang and small frieze-band lights. The building's appearance on the facade is marred by the replacement of the original first-story windows with large, modern plate glass. The residence retains a single-bay flat-roofed porch.

TURNER HOUSE, 694 Main Street (ca. 1866, MHC #161)

The 2 1/2-story, side-hall-plan Turner House occupies a corner lot in the district's western portion. It is particularly noteworthy for its round-headed window, centered within the front-facing gable's heavily enclosed pediment and for the slightly raking full surrounds on windows of both the main block and rear 2-story ell. The property retains a late 19th century carriage house.

H. C. CLAPP HOUSE, 10-12 North East Street (1873, MHC #155)

The Clapp House is the only Queen Anne/Stick Style house in the district. Its two shingled gables, variety of fenestration, vertical and horizontal banding, angled corners, and projecting bays, are all elements of the late Victorian penchant for amassing details. The building has always served as a duplex.

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Intrusions

Scattered through the district are 12 intrusions of recent construction. Four are mid 20th century apartments at and behind 58 North East Street. Others are ranch houses, cottages, a school and a restaurant, all of mid 20th century construction. None are of a scale or size that overpower the district's contributing structures. At 24 North East Street, a group of ten two-story attached townhouses are currently under construction. Set with the end unit's gable to the street, it appears that they too will fail to diminish substantially the integrity of the district. Also included within the district are 19th-century structures whose extensive alterations mean that they no longer retain integrity. The Old East Street School, 45 South East Street, was built in the Romanesque Revival style in 1893 and gutted by fire in 1936. Subsequent restoration work substantially altered the exterior as well as the interior, changed fenestration, enclosed a porch, removed trim, and substituted a flat roof for the original deeply bracketed gable roof. (Photo #9)

Archaeology

While no prehistoric sites are recorded within the district, several have been reported in close proximity, especially along the Fort River and its tributary brooks. Given the lot sizes within the district and the relatively large amount of open space, there is a moderate potential for prehistoric sites in the district. Any sites that do survive would be important in documenting the patterns of prehistoric occupation within the town.

There is significant historical archaeological potential within the district. Many of the buildings and structures dating from the period when East Village was Amherst's civic center are no longer extant and can only be documented through archaeological investigation. Among these are the Clapp Tavern (1737), the first meetinghouse (1785), and several residences. Archaeological evidence can also assist in verifying construction and alteration dates for extant buildings. Documentation of these buildings, as well as of other nonextant 19th century structures (especially outbuildings and small economic enterprises) can provide a more balanced and comprehensive assessment of how the town was laid out and subsequently modified. Occupation-related features (trash pits, privies, and wells) are likely to survive around many of the standing structures. Analysis of these features would assist in defining the social, cultural, and economic patterns that characterized medium-density, rural village settlement in the Connecticut Valley from the mid 18th through the mid 19th century.

8. Significance

East Village Historic District, Amherst, Massachusetts

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
☐ prehistoric	☐ archeology-prehistoric	☐ community planning	☐ landscape architecture	☒ religion
☐ 1400–1499	☒ archeology-historic	☐ conservation	☐ law	☐ science
☐ 1500–1599	☐ agriculture	☐ economics	☐ literature	☐ sculpture
☐ 1600–1699	☒ architecture	☐ education	☐ military	☐ social/
☒ 1700–1799	☐ art	☐ engineering	☐ music	☐ humanitarian
☒ 1800–1899	☒ commerce	☐ exploration/settlement	☐ philosophy	☐ theater
☒ 1900–	☐ communications	☒ industry	☒ politics/government	☐ transportation
		☐ invention		☒ other (specify) community development
Specific dates	1754–1900	Builder/Architect	Various	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The East Village Historic District, Amherst, retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and workmanship, as well as associations with Amherst's early development. From the time of first settlement in the early 18th century to its peak in the mid 19th century, East Village served as the institutional and residential core of the community. With the establishment of Amherst College in 1821, development shifted to the southwest and a new town center gradually supplanted the earlier node, resulting in a stagnation in the village's development. This ensured that the village would not undergo substantial alterations for most of the next century, thus retaining much of its premodern appearance as an early industrial village. Architecturally, the district is significant for its assemblage of intact 18th and 19th century buildings, in particular examples of Victorian styles. The district thus fulfills Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places on the local level.

The lands now constituting Amherst, originally a part of Hadley, were surveyed and assigned to the proprietors of that town in 1703. Local tradition claims that the town's first colonial settler was a Mr. Foote from Hatfield, who is believed to have built a shanty in this area prior to 1703. Mr. Foote's efforts at hunting and fishing were not sufficiently successful to enable him to remain for long. (He left his mark, however, and for years the eastern section of Amherst was referred to as "Foote's Folly Swamp.") Establishment of a permanent colonial settlement occurred with the arrival ca. 1728 of a number of settlers from the nearby river towns of Hadley, Northampton, and Hatfield. Houses were built along the town common division highways (including North East and South East Streets) and Main Street, part of the Bay Path and a direct route to Boston. Amherst's first meetinghouse (1752, no longer extant) was built on top of a prominent hill to the west of the village. Few 18th century residential buildings survive in Amherst; two of the earliest, the Noah Dickinson House (1754) and the Daniel Kellogg House (1758), are within the district, although the former structure was moved from its original location beside the Baggs Tavern (also within the district) in 1932. Both are typical five-bay Georgian-style structures.

By 1748, a mill had been established on the Fort River. Local industry was limited, however, with agriculture the primary pursuit for local residents. Major crops included hay, grain, and apples. By 1771, Amherst farmers had considerably more pastureland than the mothertown of Hadley. Regular trade was carried on with Boston, with local products such as grain, meat, and potash sent out in exchange for tea, coffee, rum, molasses, and ceramics.

Continued

9. Major Bibliographical References

Carpenter, Edward W., and Morehouse, Charles F. The History of the Town of Amherst, Massachusetts. Amherst: Press of Carpenter and Morehouse, 1896.
Norton, Paul F. Amherst: A Guide to Its Architecture. Amherst: Amherst Historical Society, 1975.

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property 61 acres

Quadrangle name Mt. Toby, Shutesbury,

Quadrangle scale 1:25,000

UTM References Belchertown, Mt Holyoke

A

1	8
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7	0	5	3	4	0
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4	6	9	4	4	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

1	8
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7	0	5	7	3	0
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4	6	9	4	7	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

1	8
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7	0	5	9	6	0
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4	6	9	4	8	6	0
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D

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7	0	6	0	10	0
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4	6	9	4	3	2	0
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E

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7	0	5	9	7	0
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4	6	9	4	2	4	0
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F

1	8
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7	0	5	4	7	0
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4	6	9	4	1	8	0
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G

1	8
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7	0	5	8	8	0
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4	6	9	4	0	8	0
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H

1	8
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7	0	5	7	1	0
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4	6	9	4	0	7	0
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet and District Map.

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

state	N/A	code	county	code
state	N/A	code	county	code

state	N/A	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Betsy Friedberg, Preservation Planner, MHC, with Ruth Jones and Mary Elizabeth Bernhard, Amherst Historical Commission

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date February 1986

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

city or town Boston state Massachusetts 02108

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Valerie A. Talmage

title State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission

date 5/28/86

For NPS use only

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

for Melvyn B. Byrd
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 7-3-86

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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In 1783, a Second Congregational Church Parish was organized in East Amherst, after a dissident group mobilized against the choice of David Parsons III, a Tory sympathizer, as temporary pastor at the First Parish. Spurring the withdrawal of the East Village group further was the desire for a meetinghouse closer to the residents' dwellings, one that would not require a long climb to the top of a hill 1 1/2 miles away. For a short time, the congregants met at the new home of Ebenezer Mattoon (MHC #628), Revolutionary War hero and later a public servant serving Amherst as a legislator, Justice of the Peace, sheriff, state senator, and U.S. Congressman. The new church building, completed in 1783, was located on the East Street Common.

The growth of East Village as a commercial and manufacturing area in the early 19th century would swell the congregation, so much so that by 1836, the congregation resolved to construct a larger church meetinghouse on their own land. A plot, 6 rods wide by 9 rods deep (99'0" by 148'6"), located adjacent to the meetinghouse, was given to the church by Judge Ithamar Conkey of the village. A local architect, Colonel Warren S. Howland, prepared plans for the new structure. Delays occurred because of funding difficulties: the proceeds from the sale of the old church were to finance the construction of the new building; however, there were no buyers for the old structure. After three years of delay, it was decided that the existing building should be dismantled, and the materials used for the new building. Finally, the cornerstone for the new church was laid on July 8, 1839.

During the decades following the Revolutionary War and into the 19th century, a number of residences were erected in East Amherst. Most were conservative, five-bay structures, built primarily of wood (but with some brick examples) and with elements of the Federal style in detail and execution. As the town developed and the population grew, East Amherst became the center for business and government affairs. Town meetings regularly took place here, and in 1806, East Amherst was chosen for the establishment of the first Amherst postal service. Mail was brought in once a week by stage coach to the house of the postmaster. Between 1809 and 1820, Rufus Kellogg served as postmaster, using a room in his house on North East Street (MHC #102) as a post office. After 1820, the post office was located further west--on West Street near the geographic center of Amherst--as that section increasingly developed.

The Clapp Tavern, built about 1737 (and no longer extant), originally stood on the site of Noah Dickinson's residence. Built by Preserved Clapp, it is said to have been the scene of meetings amongst local men planning to join Daniel Shays' rebellion in 1786, in the wake of postwar inflation and discontent. (Little documentation exists as to whether such meetings ever took place, however.) In the mid 19th century, it was moved to the yard of the present-day Dickinson-Baggs Tavern (MHC #627).

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By 1800, the Dickinson-Baggs Tavern (built in 1772 by Timothy Hubbard, who used it as a farm residence), had become a licensed inn under the keep of Medad Dickinson. Located at the very heart of the district, the tavern became increasingly popular. By 1820, the tavern, now under the supervision of John Baggs, was established as a meeting place for the Probate Court--convenient for the Sheriff, Ebenezer Mattoon, who lived a short distance to the south on the town common.

Commercial activity was especially evident in East Amherst during the 1820s and 1830s, both within and immediately outside the district, with the establishment in East Amherst of dry goods stores, a tannery, boot and shoe manufactories, cottage industries, and small factories. A shop owned by Henry A. Morrill, Silas Mosman, Jr., and Charles Blair, located across the Fort River (outside the district), manufactured both cutlery and pistols. In 1826, Lyman Knowles and Asahel Thayer began manufacturing carriages on present-day Main Street (probably on the lot now occupied by the Smith-Chittia House, 785 Main Street). By 1832, Knowles and Thayer had the largest recorded industry in town, producing carriages valued at \$30,000. Their factory employed 100 workers, each doing a particular job with "the most perfect workmanship." Nationally known, the firm counted among its customers former President John Quincy Adams, for whom it manufactured a carriage, and President Andrew Jackson, who obtained a \$1,400 barouche. By 1837, carriage-making reached its recorded peak. In that year, \$100,000 worth of carriages was produced--the largest figure recorded in western Massachusetts that year--in Knowles and Thayer's factory complex, which included shops for woodworking, ironworking, upholstery, and painting. The company failed in the financial panic of 1837 and though the business was carried on by successors for a few years, it was never again as successful as it had been. In 1840, its remains relocated to Belchertown, a newly successful carriage-making center that by 1845 had surpassed Amherst's peak production fivefold. No standing structures linked directly with this manufactory remain.

In 1829, Leonard M. Hills came to the village from Ellington, Connecticut, and began making palm-leaf hats, a business that would become Amherst's most prominent industry. Hills was joined in East Amherst by toolmakers Porter Dickinson (in operation 1835-1879) and George Burnham (1841-1869). By 1855, the palm-leaf hat business in Amherst accounted for more than half of the industry's product in the county. It also appears to have had an impact on neighboring communities, for towns to the north (Shutesbury and Leverett) and east (Belchertown) subsequently took up production. Leonard Hills, hat manufacturer, was the first owner of a commercial property on Main Street, now known as the Worthington Hat Shop (MHC #150). It is quite possible that his palm-leaf hat business, which later flourished in the western part of town,

Continued

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

East Village Historic District, Amherst, Massachusetts

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Item number

8

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3

began here. Several other buildings with industrial associations survive within the district, including the Smith House East (ca. 1825-1840, MHC #630), an early example of multiunit workers' housing, and the Watson House (ca. 1825, MHC #152) and Jonathan Hubbard House (ca. 1812, MHC #154), both homes of tanners whose shops, nonextant, were located on the properties. The Conkey-Stevens House (1840, NR 1978) was built for Amherst carriage maker Samuel Ayres.

Two Amherst entrepreneurs, Oliver Clapp and Benoni Rust, were associated with innovative East Village business propositions--one of which proved financially successful, one of which did not. In 1834 Clapp and Rust began production (probably in the Worthington Hat Shop) and distribution of a novel and precedent-setting item, the cooking stove. Clapp and Rust were also known for a disastrous attempt to produce silk during the 1830s. Thirteen hundred mulberry trees planted just outside the district on North East Street failed to thrive. In 1836 the members of the Second Parish, with a view toward financing their new church, purchased Mr. Clapp's trees and launched the business of growing trees and selling tree cuttings. Like thousands of other New Englanders in the 1830s, the members of the Second Parish found the climate not conducive to silk production, and soon abandoned the project.

East Amherst businesses suffered during the Panic of 1837 and the economic panic that followed. Many businessmen experienced financial loss--even bankruptcy--like Messrs. Clapp, Rust, Knowles, and Thayer; East Amherst lost--and would never regain--its position as a thriving commercial center. With economic recovery, industry tended to grow toward the west, especially after the railroad came to Amherst in 1853. In 1853, the first successful rail route arrived in Amherst Center, linking Amherst and Belchertown directly with Springfield and points north, south, and east. The line passed west of the nominated district, with a depot near the campus of Amherst College. It brought with it the rapid development of this formerly insignificant area as an important urban focus.

The East Village thus lost its primacy as the town's central node; civic and institutional buildings gradually relocated to the railroad locus. It remained popular as a residential neighborhood, however, with a number of modest homes with retardataire Greek Revival stylistic references built as infill in the late 19th century. Single domestic examples of both the Italianate (#631) and Queen Anne (#155) styles, both vastly popular elsewhere in Massachusetts in the mid and late 19th century, respectively as styles appropriate to the middle and upper classes alike, were the only more modern structures constructed in the district during this period of relative decline.

Continued

**United States Department of the Interior
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East Village Historic District, Amherst, Massachusetts

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

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date entered

In recognition of the village's continued social import, however, and despite the departure of its business and governmental center, the town voted in May 1864 to "authorize the citizens of East Amherst to fence and ornament their common." In April 1882 at a meeting in the Second Congregational Church, the "Village Improvement Society of East Amherst" was created to encourage the planting of trees and to improve the grounds and streets. This tradition has continued to the present with occasional memorial plantings.

In 1895, a new school was built in the district, on the site of an earlier school building. The architect for the East Street School was Charles E. Park of Boston, who designed a building that was an innovative and progressive work of architecture, especially insofar as the other contemporary school buildings in Amherst were concerned. The Annual Town Report of 1895 noted that the building offered a contrast to the town's other schools in its "generous provision for the health, comfort and enjoyment of its occupants." It was found to be "commodious, well-warmed, thoroughly ventilated and provided with excellent sanitary arrangements; all the rooms are bright and attractive and the light falls in such a way as best to serve the pupils at their work." The building has undergone a number of unfortunate 20th century alterations, in part as a result of a 1936 fire, and no longer retains integrity as a Romanesque Revival schoolhouse.

Today the East Village exhibits a primarily residential facade, an appearance which is perhaps at odds with much of its past history. Continued residential development is anticipated in the area, as multiunit housing such as that already built at 58 North East Street is constructed. National Register designation will enhance awareness of this area's heritage and contribute to its preservation.

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National Park Service**

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Continuation sheet East Village Historic District, Amherst, MA
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Page 1

10. Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The bounds of the East Village Historic District were drawn to include a concentration of residences and institutional buildings associated with the industrial village's heyday prior to the Civil War. Centered at the intersection of Main Street and North and South East Streets, at the village common, the district is bounded at the north by the open pastureland associated with the Kucinski Dairy Farm and now protected under the Massachusetts Agricultural Preservation Restriction program. To the east, the concentration of residential buildings beyond the district bounds is broken by open areas and more recent construction. Southeast of the district is the 1971 Fort River School. To the west lies a 20th century residential area and, 1/4 mile to the west, the eastern boundary of the Dickinson Historic District (NR 1977). Recent commercial development bounds the district to the south and southwest.

Specifically, beginning at the northwest corner of 664 Main Street, the district boundary travels east along rear lot lines to the northwest corner of 722 Main Street; thence travels north to encompass 58 North East Street and the western and northern lot lines of 76 North East Street; thence crosses to the eastern curb line of North East Street to follow the western and northern lot lines of 89 North East Street; thence turns to travel south along rear lot lines to the northwestern corner of 810 Main Street; thence follows the northern and eastern boundaries of 810 Main Street, crossing to the southern curblines of Main Street to travel along the northern bounds of 807-823 Main Street; thence turns at a right angle to travel along the eastern boundary of 823 Main Street; thence turns westward to follow the rear, southern lot lines of 823-785 Main Street; thence turns south to cross a portion of 70 South East Street and its two right of ways and travel along the rear lot lines of 38, 44-46, 58, 66, and 80 South East Street; thence turns west to cross South East Street and travel west along the southern lot lines of 60 and 45 South East Street, then follows the western boundary of 45 South East Street to its intersection with 697 Main Street, turning and travelling westward along rear lot lines of 697-665 Main Street to Shumway Street; thence follows Shumway Street north to Main Street, crossing to the northern curblines of Main Street and turning west to follow the southern and western bounds of 664 Main Street. (See assessor's map.)

EAST VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT, AMHERST, MA
District Data Sheet

1.

<u>Map #</u>	<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
1	116, NR 1979	Conkey-Stevens House	664 Main Street	1840, altered ca. 1870	Federal with mansard roof
2	145	Thurber House	665 Main Street	ca. 1800	Federal
3	160	Ensign House	675 Main Street	ca. 1873	Greek Revival
4	161	Turner House	694 Main Street	ca. 1866	Greek Revival
5	162	Leigh House	695 Main Street	ca. 1890	Greek Revival
6	163		697 Main Street	ca. 1890, with 20th c. alterations	NC
7	164		699 Main Street	ca. 1890	Greek Revival
8	165	Baker House	702-704 Main Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival
9	166	Landry Cottage	710 Main Street	1947	NC
10	167	Landry's Store	711 Main Street	1870	Victorian Commercial
11	146	J. J. Potwine House	722 Main Street	ca. 1800	Federal
12	168	Miazga House	727 Main Street	ca. 1890	Greek Revival
13	147	Simon Whitney Tavern	734 Main Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival Alt.
14	148	Old Second Church Parsonage	738 Main Street	1868	Greek Revival
15	118	Old Second Church Parish Hall	740 Main Street	1859	Greek Revival
16	117	Old 2nd Congregational Church	742 Main Street	1839	Greek Revival

EAST VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT, AMHERST, MA
District Data Sheet

2.

<u>Map #</u>	<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
17	104	Noah Dickinson House	743 Main Street	1754	Saltbox
18	149	Moulton House	747 Main Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
19	150	Worthington Hat Shop	754 Main Street	1823	19th c. commercial
20	631	Smith-Chitia House	785 Main Street	1860	Italianate Villa
21	630	Smith House East	797 Main Street	1815	Federal
22	626	James Kellogg House	807 Main Street	1836	Brick Federal
23	608	Anna Wiley House	810 Main Street	ca. 1880	Federal
24	632	Leeds House	815 Main Street	ca. 1836	Federal
25	633	Lewis Allen House	823 Main Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival
26	155	H. C. Clapp House	10-12 N. East Street	1878	Queen Anne
27	154	Jonathan Hubbard House	30 N. East Street	1812	Federal
28	156		34 N. East Street	1955	NC
29	601	Mrs. H. Kellogg House	45 N. East Street	1814	Brick Federal
30	602	The Marsh House	51 N. East Street	1934	NC Cape Cottage
31a	157	East Amherst Village Apartments, Bldg 1	58 N. East Street	1910, with mid 20th c. alterations	NC
31b		East Amherst Village Apartments, Bldg 2	58 N. East Street	ca. 1980	NC
31c		East Amherst Village Apartments, Bldg 3	58 N. East Street	ca. 1980	NC

EAST VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT, AMHERST, MA
District Data Sheet

3.

<u>Map #</u>	<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
31d		East Amherst Village Apartments, Bldg 4	58 N. East Street	ca. 1980	NC
32	600	Hawley House	75 N. East Street	1803	Brick Federal
33	102	Daniel Kellogg House	76 N. East Street	1758	Georgian
34			77 N. East Street	1962	NC
35	606	Kucinski Dairy Farm	89 N. East Street	1860	Greek Revival
36	627	Dickinson-Baggs Tavern	6. S. East Street	1772	Georgian
37	635	Perkins House	38 S. East Street	1845 with 1960 addition	Greek Revival
38	638	Miller Duplex	44-46 S. East Street	1959	NC
39	151	Old East Street School	45 S. East Street	1893, with substantial alterations ca. 1940	NC
40	158	Aldrich House	47 S. East Street	ca. 1890	Greek Revival
41	159	Topping House	51 S. East Street	ca. 1890	Greek Revival
42	628	Mattoon House	58 S. East Street	ca. 1782	Georgian
43	152	Watson House	59 S. East Street	ca. 1827	Federal
44		Watson Farm Apartments	60 S. East Street	1983	NC
45	636		66 S. East Street	1952	NC
46	637	Ephraim Sabin House	80 S. East Street	1851	Greek Revival

East Village Historic District
Amherst, Mass.

Property Owners List

Board of Selectmen
Town of Amherst
Town Hall
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 45 So. East St.
Old East St. School
E. Village Historic District

E. Amherst Village Inc.
810 Main St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 58 No. East St.
E. Village Historic District

Board of Selectmen
Town of Amherst
Town Hall
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 70 So. East St.
Fort River School
E. Village Historic District

Mrs. Martha T. Yost
75 No. East St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 75 No. East St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. & Mrs. Lawton M. Aldrich
47 So. East St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 47 So. East St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Cohen
76 No. East St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 76 No. East St.
E. Village Historic District

Ms. Susan G. MacConnell
235 Iduna Lane
Amherst, Mass. 01002

Re: 51 So. East St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Kucinski
77 No. East St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 77 No. East St.
E. Village Historic District

Wobke M. Kummerle
58 So. East St.
Amherst, Mass. 01002
Re: 58 So. East St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Kucinski
89 No. East St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 89 No. East St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. Marvin J. Spence
Mr. George A. Spence
P.O.Box 506
Amherst, Mass. 01002

Re: 59 and 60 So. East St.
E. Village Historic District

Ms. Marilyn Monsein &
Ms. Susan G. MacConnell
235 Iduna Lane
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 6 So. East St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Hess
143 North East St.
Amherst, Mass. 01002

Re: 66 and 66B So. East St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. Robert H. Plattner
60 Fearing St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 38 So. East St.
E. Village Historic District

Hans Kellerman
24 Kellogg Ave.
Amherst, MA 01002

RE: 24 North East St.
East Village His. District

Mr. Leonard J. Williams
80 South East St.
Amherst, Mass. 01002

Re: 80 So. East St.
E. Village Historic District

Ms. Marie E. Desch
55 Sand Hill Rd.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 44-46 So. East St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Landry
710 Main St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 710 Main St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. & Mrs. Fritz E. Tidlund
807 Main St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 807 Main St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. Raymond W. J. Campbell
810 Main St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 810 Main St. & 45 No. East St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. Thos. T. Morton &
Ms. Alicia D. Reckford
815 Main St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 815 Main St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. Herbert N. Haskell II
823 Main St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 823 Main St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. Howard A. Whitehead
30 No. East St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 30 No. East St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. Donald F. White
34 No. East St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 34 No. East St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. James W. Male
124 Jackson Hill Rd.
Leverett, Ma. 01054

RE: 51 No. East St.
E. Village Historic District

Crowley Realty Trust
536 Federal St.
Belchertown 01007
Ma.

RE: 722 Main St.
E. Village Historic District
(Also 10-12 No. East St.)

Mr. & Mrs. John Wroblewski
R.F.D. Straits Rd.
South Deerfield, Ma. 01373

RE: 734 Main St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. Louis S. Greenbaum
298 Montague Rd.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 738 & 797 Main St.
E. Village Historic District

Jewish Community of Amherst
740 Main St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 740 & 742 Main St.
E. Village Historic District

Ms. Margaret Nash &
Mr. Anthony Rossi
743 Main St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 743 Main St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. & Mrs. Ronald J. Nathan
19 Elf Hill Rd.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 747 Main St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. Kenneth E. Songer &
Mr. Grover R. Ballou, Jr.
c/o Reynolds Properties
256 N. Pleasant St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002
RE: 754 Main St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. Llewellyn McKenzie
785 Main St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 785 Main St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. Jerald H. Gates &
Mr. Richard O. Johnson
P.O. Box 46
Amherst, Ma. 01004

RE: 664 Main St.
E. Village Historic District

Ms. Elinor R. Levine &
Mr. Scott J. Nielsen
665 Main St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 665 Main St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. & Mrs. Frederick Allen, Jr.
585 Station Road
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 675 Main St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. & Mrs. Robert D. Jackson
234 Pelham Road
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 694 Main St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. & Mrs. Wade C. Roof
19 Pebble Ridge
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 695 & 697 Main St.
E. Village Historic District

Royal Monument, Inc.
699 Main St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 699 Main St.
E. Village Historic District

Mr. & Mrs. Joseph A. Litter
902 N. Pleasant St.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

RE: 702 Main St. (Also 704)
E. Village Historic District

Mr. Alan R. Shumway
625 E. Pleasant St.
Amherst, Mass. 01002

RE: 711-727 Main St.
E. Village Historic District

86001408

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

East Village Historic District
Hampshire County
MASSACHUSETTS

Working No. JUN 3 1986
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/3/87
Date Due: 7/3/86 - 7/8/86
Action: ACCEPT 7-3-86
Entered in the RETURN
National Register REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

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

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

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
_____ see continuation sheet

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

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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

8. 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

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

13. Other

- ☐ Maps
☐ Photographs
☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



H-104

Noah Dickinson House

c.1754

743 Main Street
Amherst. Mass.

East Village Hist. Dist.
John Martin photo

East Village Historic District

Photo #1 of 9, MHC #104



H-102

Daniel Kellogg House/
Post Office
76 North East Street
Amherst. Mass.

John Martin photo

East Village Historic District

Photo #2 of 9, MHC #102



Dickinson-Baggs Tavern

N-627

6 South East St.
Amherst. Mass. 01002

East Village Historic
John Martin photo

East Village Historic District

Photo #3 of 9. MHC #627



N-630

Smith House East
797 Main Street
Amherst, Mass.
East Village Hist. Dist.

John Martin Photo

East Village Historic District

Photo #4 of 9, MHC #150



H-118 Old Second Church
Parish Hall 740 Main
H-117 Old Second Cong. Church
742 Main St.
H-150 Worthington Hatter Shop
754 Main St.

East Village Historic District

Photo #5 of 9, MHC#s117,118,150



G 606

Kucinski Farm outbuildgs

51 North East St.
Amherst, MA

John Martin photo

East Village Historic District

Photo #6 of 9, MHC #606



H-116 Conkey Stevens House

664 Main Street
Amherst, Mass.

East Village Hist. Dist.

John Martin photo

East Village Historic District

Photo #7 of 8, MHC #116, NR:1979



H-151

Dr. Jonathan Hubbard House
30 North East Street
Amherst. Mass.

John Martin photo

East Village Historic District

Photo #8 of 9, MHC #154



H-151

Old East Street School
45 South East St.
Amherst, Mass.

John Martin photo

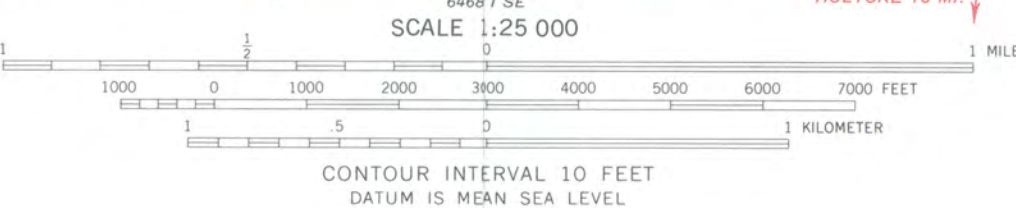
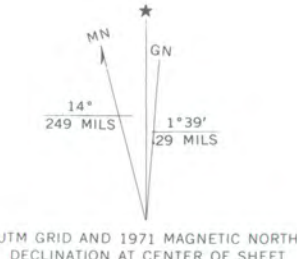
East Village Historic District

Photo #9 of 9, MHC # 151



To convert feet to meters
multiply by 0.3048
To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1935. Revised from aerial
photographs taken 1970. Field checked 1971
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 area in which only landmark buildings are shown



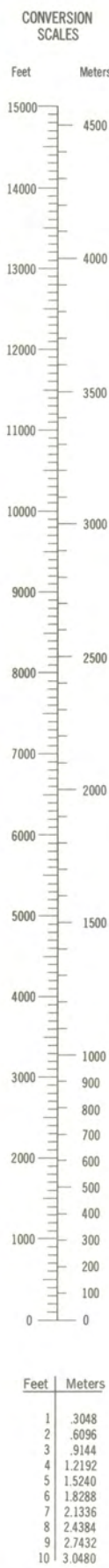
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road

East Village Historic District
Amherst, Massachusetts
Mt. Toby Quadrangle,
USGS Map #1 of 4
UTM References:
A: 18/705340/469440
B: 18/705730/4694700

MT. TOBY, MASS.
N4222.5—W7230.7/7.5
1971

AMS 6468 1 NE—SERIES V814

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

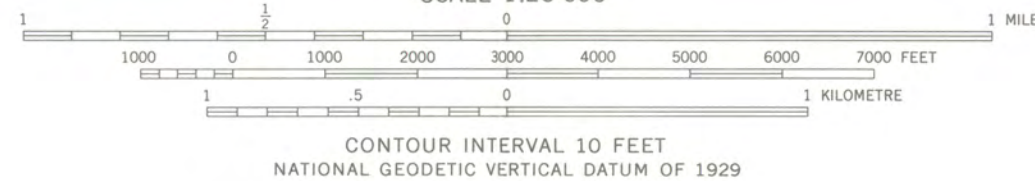
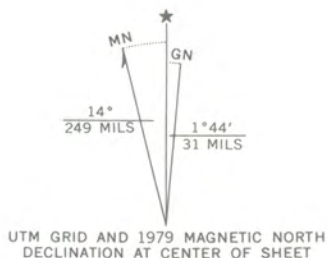


Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
Topography by planetable surveys 1939-1940. Revised 1964

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

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



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
U.S. Route ———



SHUTESBURY, MASS.
N4222.5—W7222.5/7.5

1964
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6568 IV NW—SERIES V814

East Village Historic District
Amherst, Massachusetts
Shutesbury Quadrangle,
USGS Map #2 of 4
UTM References:
C: 18/705960/4694860
D: 18/706000/4694320
E: 18/705970/4694240

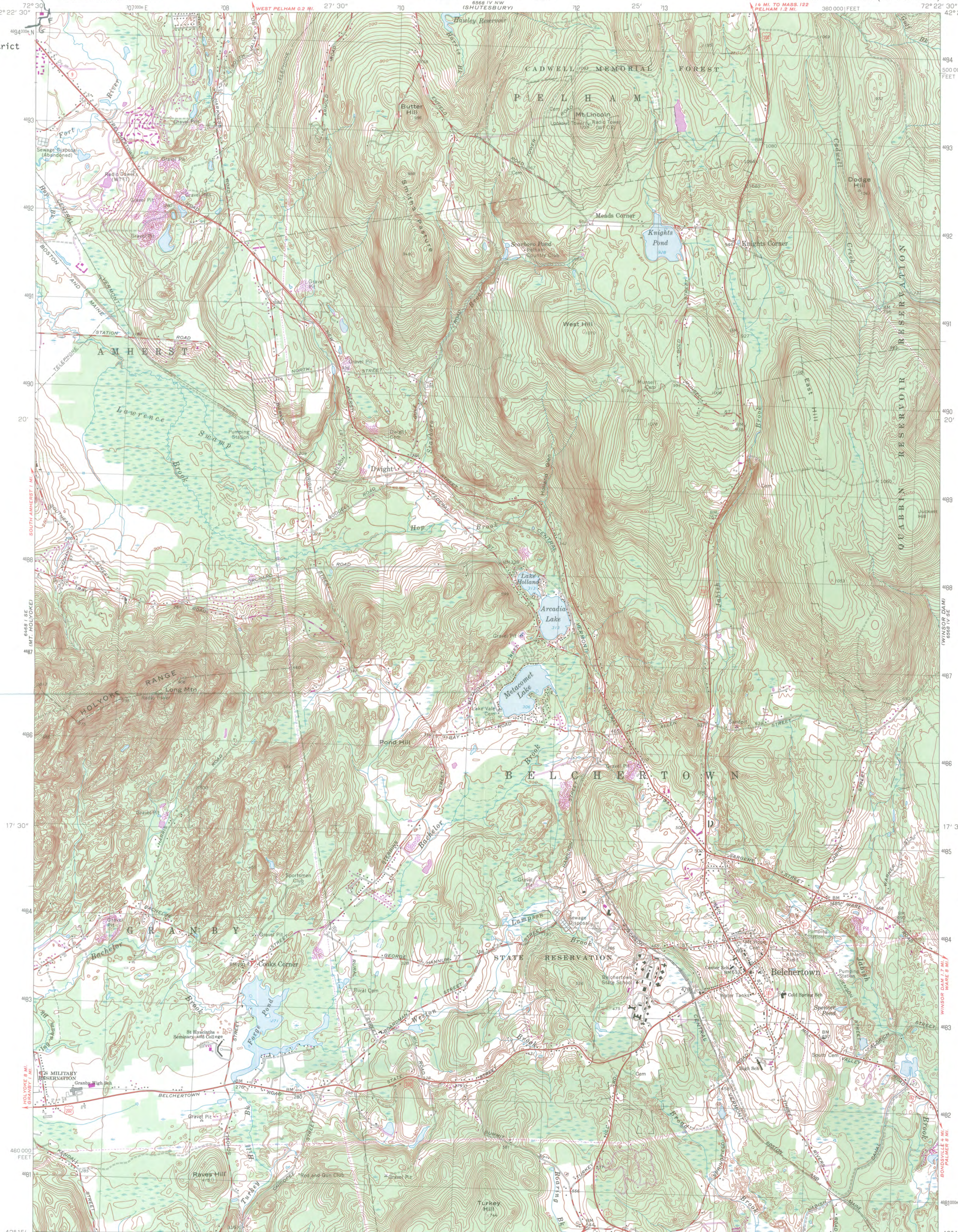
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

East Village Historic District
Amherst, Massachusetts
Belchertown Quadrangle,
USGS Map #3 of 4
UTM References:
F: 18/705470/4694180
G: 18/705880/4694080

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BELCHERTOWN QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS—HAMPSHIRE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



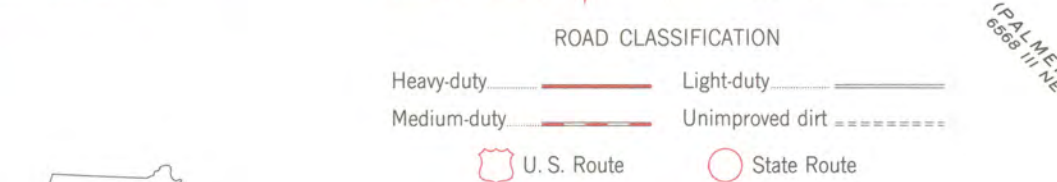
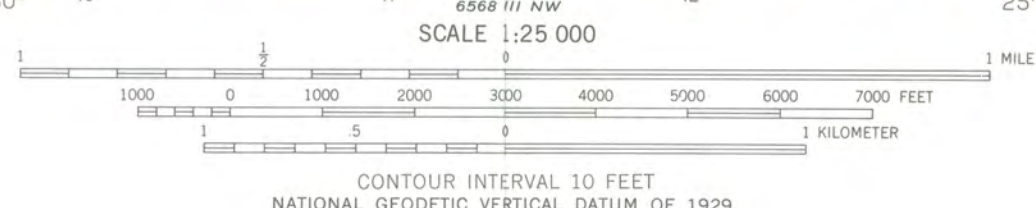
CONVERSION SCALES

Feet	Meters
15000	4500
14000	4000
13000	3500
12000	3000
11000	2500
10000	2000
9000	1500
8000	1000
7000	900
6000	800
5000	700
4000	600
3000	500
2000	400
1000	300
0	0

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

Feet	Meters
1	3048
2	6096
3	9144
4	12192
5	15240
6	18288
7	21336
8	24384
9	27432
10	30480

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1939. 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
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



BELCHERTOWN, MASS.
N4215—W7222.5/7.5
1964
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6568 IV SW—SERIES V814

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

East Village Historic District
Amherst, Massachusetts
Mt Holyoke Quadrangle,
USGS Map #4 of 4
UTM Reference:
H: 18/705710/4694070

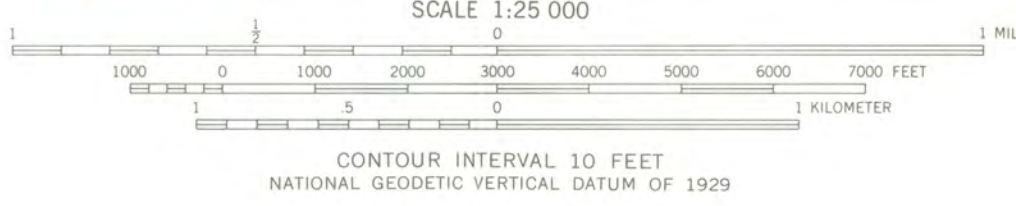


CONVERSION SCALES	
Feet	Meters
0	0
1000	300
2000	600
3000	900
4000	1200
5000	1500
6000	1800
7000	2100
8000	2400
9000	2700
10000	3000
11000	3300
12000	3600
13000	3900
14000	4200
15000	4500

Feet		Meters
1	3048	
2	6096	
3	9144	
4	12192	
5	15240	
6	18288	
7	21336	
8	24384	
9	27432	
10	30480	

To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048
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Topography by planetable surveys 1935. Revised 1964
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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 from aerial photographs
taken 1976 and other source data. This information
not field checked. Map edited 1979



ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

MT. HOLYOKE, MASS.
N4215—W7230/7.5
1964
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6468 I SE—SERIES V814

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



Proposed East Village Historic District
TOWN OF AMHERST: MASSACHUSETTS

NC : Noncontributing
: Street #
: Map#, keyed to District Data Sheet
--- Proposed District Boundary

AMHERST HISTORICAL COMMISSION

0 100 200 300 400 FEET
Scale: 1 inch equals 200 feet October 1982 J.Martin

✓ 52
BF
file w/ NR

Rubicon

FEB. 2 1985

Valerie A. Talmage
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission.

RECEIVED

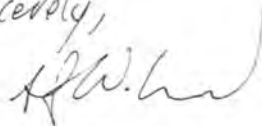
FEB - 4 1985

MASS. HIST. COM.

Dear Ms. Talmage

I simply write to let you & the Commission know I am delighted to learn, by your recent letter, that our property will be considered by the State Review Board. Please continue to let us know of any proceedings & for results of this process. Do you have any rough estimate, based on past results, of when we can expect official inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places? Thanks for the information.

Sincerely,



A. Jeffrey Whitehead
30 N. East St.

(FATHER: HOWARD WHITEHEAD)

815 Main Street V 2
Amherst, MA 01002
2/4/86

out

Mass Historical Com.
80 Bayston ST
Boston, MA 02116

RECEIVED

FEB 10 1986

Dear Ms Talmage,

My husband and I are de-
lighted to hear that our pro-
perty at 815 Main Street in Amherst
will be considered for nomination
to the National Register of Historic
Places. If you are able to
send us a copy of the nomination,
we would be most grateful.

We look forward to hearing
from you on the outcome of the
meeting on March 12th.

Thank you for your letter.

Sincerely yours,
Alicia Morton

RECEIVED
52
MAR 13 1986
BF

Wobke Kummerle
58 South East Str.
Amherst, Ma. 01002

To: Massachusetts Historical Commission
Valerie Talmage
Executive Director

March 9, 1986

Dear Ms. Talmage.

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated March 4, 1986.

This letter is in affirmation that I object, and do not wish to place my home in the National Register of Historic Places. My home is located at 58 South East Street, Amherst, Mass. 01002.

In addition I wish to direct your attention to your correspondence of March 4, 1986. I quote, 'This statement should include the address of the property and affirm that you will be considered for listing without further notice.'

Again, I affirm that I wish not to be included in the placement of my property in the above mentioned register.

Thank You, Sincerely

Wobke Kummerle

Wobke Kummerle

ST - MASSACHUSETTS
CO. - HAMPSHIRE, S.S.

Notary

Date expired.

Marcia J. Bennett

JUNE 5, 1992

March 11, 1986

Massachusetts Historical Commission

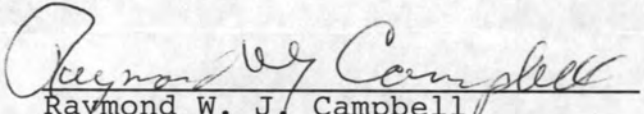
Valerie Talmage

Executive Director

RE: East Village Historic District
Amherst, Massachusetts.

State Historic Preservation Officer:

East Amherst Village,, Inc., a corporation in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by a vote of the Board of Directors, authorizes its President to object to the listing of the property at 58 North East Street, Amherst in the Historic District as proposed by your letter of January 15, 1986.

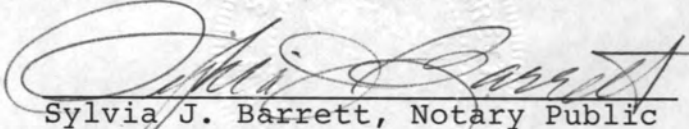

Raymond W. J. Campbell
PRESIDENT
EAST AMHERST VILLAGE, INC.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Hampshire, ss.

March 12, 1986

Then personally appeared the above named Raymond W. J. Campbell, as President of East Amherst Village, Inc. and made oath to the truth of the foregoing statements, before me,


Sylvia J. Barrett, Notary Public

My commission expires: Sept. 22, 1989

March 11, 1986

Massachusetts Historical Commission

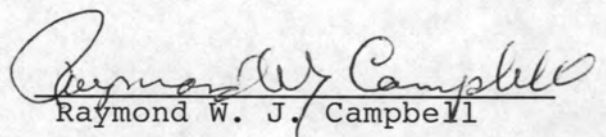
Valerie Talmage

Executive Director

RE: East Village Historic District
Amherst, Massachusetts

State Historic Preservation Officer:

My wife, Lillian I. Campbell and myself, Raymond W.J. Campbell
object to the listing of our property at 45 North East Street
and 810 Main Street, Amherst, in the Historic District as
proposed in your letter of January 15, 1986.

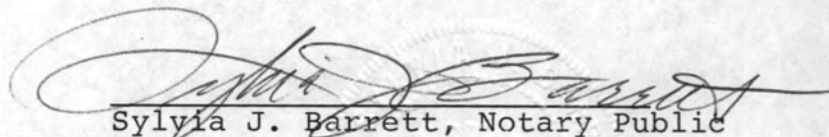

Raymond W. J. Campbell

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Hampshire, ss.

March 12, 1986

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before me,


Sylvia J. Barrett, Notary Public

My commission expires: Sept. 22, 1989



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Valerie A. Talmage
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

7157 781 123

May 29, 1986

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination forms:

Amherst, EAST VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT, located on Main, North East and South East Streets.

Beverly, HOSE HOUSE #2, 30 Rantoul Street.

Lowell, BROWN - MAYNARD HOUSE, 84 Tenth Street.

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

Sincerely,

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

Sarah Zimmerman
Director, Preservation Planning
Massachusetts Historical Commission

SZ/dr

Enc.