

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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 Charlemont Village Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number both sides of Rt. 2 (Main St.) roughly bounded by South St. in the east and Harcourt St. in the west N/A not for publication
city, town Charlemont N/A vicinity
state Massachusetts code 025 county Franklin code 011 zip code 01339

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>87</u>	<u>24</u> buildings
<u>2</u>	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
<u>1</u>	_____ objects
<u>90</u>	<u>24</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/ANumber 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.

Valerie A. Talmage Sept. 21, 1987
Signature of certifying official Executive Director, Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau Officer

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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use		Charlemon Village Historic District, Charlemon, Massachusetts	
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)	
domestic	industry	domestic	
commerce	transportation	commerce	
social		social	
religion		religion	
agriculture			

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
Federal	foundation N/A
Greek Revival	walls wood, brick
Late Victorian; Queen Anne, stick	roof shingle
	other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Charlemon Village Historic District, located in Charlemon, Massachusetts, in northeastern Franklin County, is situated primarily on an approximately one-mile-long segment of Route 2, a major east-west artery running the length of the Commonwealth from Boston to North Adams. Situated in the floodplain of the Deerfield River, which borders the district in the South, the Charlemon Village Historic District covers a 50 acre area. The district begins at the eastern end of Charlemon Village on Main Street where the first house (#1 on the enclosed sketch map) is located. The district extends west for about one mile to include all properties fronting on Main Street until the intersection with Rice Road, where the last structure (#70) is found, as well as all the properties on the streets intersecting Main Street on the north side between Rice Road and North Heath Road.

At the approximate center of the village, a concrete bridge (once a wooden covered bridge) crosses Mill Brook, and another smaller stream crosses under Main Street at the western end of the district. Trees and vegetation along the side streets are quite verdant, and forest borders the district on the hillside of the northeast edge. As Main Street was widened to create Route 2, many of the trees that once lined the main thoroughfare were undoubtedly cut down. Many of the properties on the south side of Main Street extend to the edge of the Deerfield River.

The proposed district defines a linear settlement of unusual density for rural Massachusetts. There are 111 buildings, 2 sites, and 1 object; of which 87 buildings; 2 sites, and 1 object are contributing. While some of the buildings are mid-to-late-eighteenth-century dwelling. Most were erected between 1800 and 1850. Most of the buildings are set back between ten and forty feet from the main road, with a number of buildings standing only thirty feet apart from each other.

The district contains a variety of residential, mixed residential/commercial, and institutional buildings, and one factory. The primary architectural style of the district is Greek Revival, with a few earlier (Colonial and Federal) and later (Queen Anne, Victorian Vernacular and Romanesque Revival) types. Most of the buildings are two-one-half-story, wood frame structures with gable roofs and clapboard siding. Many have pedimented end gables to the street and pilastered corner boards. Multi-colored patterned slate shingle roofs are common. In general, the structures remain unaltered, though some are deteriorating. Several important factory buildings have been lost by fire, with only a former shoth factory still standing in the district, and many of the mixed-use buildings are now only residences.

☒ See continuation sheet

Descriptions of key and representative buildings follow in chronological order:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Charlemon Village Historic District,
Charlemon, Massachusetts

Charlemon Inn (circa 1787, MHC #33, photo #8) is a very important building within the district. The earliest, central section of this Federal Inn is a five-bay, two-and-a-half-story wood frame building with double chimneys and three small gabled dormers on the side gabled roof. An addition to the rear of the main building, ca. 1830, enlarged the kitchen. During the late nineteenth century a porch was constructed on three sides of the Federal building. A two-story flat-roofed dining room wing, with many rooms above, was built on to the west circa 1915. Another similar wing was added to the east in 1923. In 1930, the southern portion of the porch was removed, and the eastern and western sections were later filled in. The building's numerous renovations have substantially altered the interior and few original features remain.

Baptist Church (circa 1803, MHC #8), now a Catholic Church, was originally located about one mile west of the present district, and was moved to its current location in 1819. At the latter date the structure was substantially altered. Among other things, the corner pilasters were removed. At present the building is a one-and-a-half-story Greek Revival frame structure with pedimented, front-facing gable. A front porch with pedimented arch was added later, and the building has been aluminum sided.

The Ansel L. Tyler House (circa 1820, MHC # 11) is a five-bay Federal clapboard structure with side gabled roof and a one-and-a-half-story rear ell. Additions to the building include a Victorian-era south-facing bay window, and a modern front bay and porch. Another example of a Federal home is the J.N. Richards House (circa 1825, MHC #20).

The Village Schoolhouse (circa 1831, MHC #14) is a simple two-and-a-half-story Greek Revival clapboard building with pedimented gable-end roof. The vernacular style of this structure is still evident despite the addition of a porch after the building was converted to a residence ca. 1907.

The G. Mayhew House (circa 1855, MHC #22) is an excellent example of the architectural transition from the Federal to the Greek Revival style. The shape and bay arrangement of this two-and-a-half story, gabled roof, frame house is Federalist, and quite typical of many early nineteenth century residences in the village. But the corner pilaster trim, wide cornice board, pedimented end gables, and entablatured door mark the beginnings of the Greek Revival style, which would become the village's predominant architectural style in the 1840s.

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Charlemont Village Historic District,
Charlemont, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 2

The C. Mayhew Farm (circa 1840, MHC #29), by contrast, is clearly a Greek Revival structure. The one-and-a-half story frame house boasts a colonnaded recessed entry at the south facade, with fluted Doric columns, and side corner pilaster and cornice trim. The bay window on the east side is a later addition. The house also has an attached barn as well as an unaltered barn.

The Snath Factory (circa 1840, MHC #36), though built around the same time as the Mayhew house, is a much simpler Greek Revival building. The only decoration on this two-and-a-half story, frame structure is a pediment on the end gable. The plain style is consistent with its use as a factory for making woode handles for metal tools.

The Methodist Church (circa 1840, MHC #13), originally outside the village, was moved to its present locations in 1861. The simple Greek Revival structure is two-and-a-half story, frame building with pedimented end gable. When the church was moved in 1861 a lower basement was added, the windows were altered and the shutters removed. In 1963, the belfry and steeple were removed.

A. H. Marcy's Tin Shop (circa 1840, MHC #10) is one of several mixed-use structures built in Chalemont Village in the mid-1800s. The two-and-a-half-story, frame building has pilastered corner trim, entablature and gable-end pediment. The first floor storefront is the only one in the village with original glazing and door infill. Despite two victorian bays, added in the late 1800s and a twentieth century filled in porch, the building retains much of its original character. Other mixed-use Greek Revival structures dating to the mid-1800s include the W. E. Niles house/storefront (circa 1840, MHC #23) a one-and-a-half-story, steep-roofed frame cottage with an unusual central tower/dormer added ca. 1880, that saddles the ridge of the roof. A simple one-story early nineteenth century storefront is attached to the west and a twentieth-century, two-story ell to the east.

The Wells Corner Store (circa 1845, MHC #16) is also a mixed-use Greek Revival structure. Originally a two-and-a-half-story frame building with pedimented front gable and storefront. The building has undergone alterations including changes to the storefront, flat-roofed addition to the rear in 1894. Tyler's Store (circa 1840s, MHC #15) is also a mixed use, Greek Revival building of two-and-a-half-stories with pedimented gable.

The Federated (originally Congregational) Church (circa 1845, MHC #9) is a well-preserved Greek Revival structure. The one-and-a-half-story frame building has six colonnaded pilasters supporting a pedimented gable and incomplete steeple. The stained glass windows are original, but an ell to the east was added in the twentieth century. The pa sonage to this church (circa 1845, MHC#37) is next door to the east. Also a Greek Revival building, the parsonage is a one-and-a-half-story frame cape.

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Charlemont Village Historic District
Charlemont, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 3

Avery's Store (circa 1855, MHC #24) is an unusually large mixed-use Greek Revival structure. In addition to a storefront, this three-and-a-half-story frame structure had several upstairs apartments. The building is four bays wide, very deep (perhaps seven bays, with irregular fenestration), has a pedimented front-facing gable, and pilasters. Despite twentieth century alterations the first floor storefront essentially remains in its original configurations.

The Bemis Block (circa 1890, MHC #28) is a mixed-use Victorian brick block of three stories and a flat roof. The projecting bracketed wood, two-story bay windows on the south elevation, and decorative brickwork at the cornice and second floor ceiling line, are features of a seemingly urban structure.

Goodwin Hall (circa 1892, MHC #18) is the second of three brick buildings built in the village. This simplified Romanesque Revival town hall is a rectangular tall two-story, hip-roofed structure with a large arched entrance, carved red granite trim, decorative brick detailing, and a four-story clock tower (added in 1894).

Odd Fellows Hall (circa 1901, MHC #32) is the only wood frame, non-residential building in the village. A two-and-a-half-story simplified late Victorian structure, this social hall has a large hipped and gabled slate roof, some fish-scale shingles in the attic gable-end wall, and twelve-over-two sash features.

Charlemont High School (circa 1907, MHC #31) is the third of three brick structures in the village district. This Classical Revival building is a tall two-story structure with a hipped shingled roof and center cupola. A gabled dormer with returns extends five bays across the facade. The two front entrances have gabled porticos with returns supported by simple columns. The structure has a concrete block foundation and concrete window sills and lintels. The windows were originally all four over two, but some have been boarded over or replaced.

There is only one intrusion built into this district, that of a convenience store/gas station, at the site of an 1891 grist mill that burnt in 1935. Portions of the mill foundation and retaining wall are still visible. While not intrusions as such, the widening of Route 2 with its consequent loss of trees and replacement of bridges, detracts from the original character of the district during its period of significance.

continued

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

Charlemont Village Historic District,
Charlemont, Massachusetts

Archaeology

One prehistoric site (19-247) is currently recorded in the district and several additional sites are located within close proximity (2-3 miles). Given the district's riverine location, which assured access to several seasonal resources, the area would have been attractive to Native Americans. While mid 18th and 19th century residential and industrial settlement may have disturbed or destroyed native sites, the potential for significant prehistoric sites within the district remains high.

There is also a high potential for significant historical archaeological remains within the district. Archaeological survey and limited testing could help to define the extent of possible 18th century residential settlement as well as 18th and 19th century gristmills, sawmills, tanneries and other smaller industries few of which survive above the ground. In addition to structural remains of homes and mills, there is also a high potential for significant 18th and 19th century occupation-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) around many of the existing houses and possible archaeological sites in the district. Analysis of these features would assist in defining the social, cultural, and economic factors which characterized rural life in Charlemont.

8. Statement of Significance Charlemont Village Historic District, Charlemont, Massachusetts

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

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Commerce
Settlement
Industry
Transportation

Period of Significance

1740-1915

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

The Charlemont Village Historic District, in Charlemont, Massachusetts, retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association. The period of significance runs from the early 1740s, when Charlemont was first settled, to 1915, when the construction of Route 2 caused the decline of this transportation and commercial node. The period of greatest growth for the village occurred in the first-half of the nineteenth century. Expanding population and improvement of the Mohawk Trail or River Road led to the construction of several commercial industrial, religious, and residential structures. The district is architecturally significant for its number of well-preserved or intact Greek Revival structures, as well as for earlier (Colonial and Federal) and later (Romanesque Revival and Victorian Vernacular) styles. The area is significant on a local level, meeting criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

The Town of Charlemont was originally surveyed as Boston Township No. 1 in 1736, and included present day Charlemont, as well as territory to the north that now is part of Rowe and Heath. Originally, the area was known as the plantation at Charley's Mount. Native Americans principally the Pocumtuck tribe, appear to have used the area as hunting and fishing grounds; however, no actual settlement is known to have been established in Charlemont.

In the early 1740s, three white families the Rivers, Taylors, and Hawks, attempted settlement in Charlemont. The fertile Deerfield flood plain, abundant local fish and game, as well as numerous waterpower sites attracted the early settlers. Moses Rice established his house and farm about a half mile west of the proposed district. Just east of the Rice settlement was Rice Fort, one of the "line of forts" constructed along the northern hills of Massachusetts over to New York in the 1740s. Another member of Rice family, Aaron Rice, established the first grist mill in Charlemont in 1745, on Mill Brook in the middle of the village district.

☒ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCharlemont Village Historic District,
Charlemont, MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 1

Despite the presence of the fort, the first settlers retreated to Deerfield following the attack and destruction of Fort Massachusetts near North Adams by French and Indian forces in 1746. Soon thereafter Rice's house was burned. In 1748, at the close of the first French and Indian War, Rice and the other two families returned to Charlemont. By 1752 there were about eleven families living within the township. The following year Charlemont was formally organized as a plantation and construction of a meetinghouse began. Then, in 1755, during the second French and Indian War, Moses Rice and four others were killed in a Native American attack referred to as the "Rice Massacre". Danger from native attacks kept Charlemont's development at a crawl until 1762, when the Seven Years War ended.

Between 1762 and 1765 the plantation experienced tremendous growth, increasing from a population of thirty families to 665 residents. In 1765, Charlemont was incorporated as a township. Many of the new inhabitants came from Lancaster, Deerfield, and Worcester, Massachusetts. Construction of a second meetinghouse was undertaken in 1762; however, like the one begun in 1753, it was never completed. Despite growing population concentrations along the Mohawk Trail in the village and in East Charlemont, most of Charlemont's new residents were widely scattered throughout the town. Thus, when a meetinghouse was finally completed in 1772, it was located further north in the geographic center of Charlemont, in what is presently Heath. Another meetinghouse, this one Baptist, was erected in 1803, just west of the district. In 1819, the church (MHC #8) was moved to its present location in the village district.

Charlemont's residents lived primarily off the land, using the fertile Deerfield flood plain for crop production and the uplands for livestock grazing. Still, because the Mohawk Trail (River Road) was used heavily as a trading route -- timber was transported to Deerfield, potash to Boston and furs and leather to Albany -- Charlemont Village developed as a transportation and commercial locus.

A stage house was built in the village district during the Colonial Period and it is reported that Benedict Arnold and many other generals stayed there during the Revolutionary War. In 1787, the Charlemont Inn (MHC Form #33, Photo #8) was constructed on the site. The Inn played an important role in village life throughout the period of significance.

Charlemont's greatest growth, following incorporation, occurred in the first half of the nineteenth century. Between 1800 and 1850 the population expanded 34% from 875 people to 1,173, making Charlemont one of the fastest growing towns in Franklin County. This real growth occurred despite the annexation of portions of the town to Rowe, Zoar, and Buckland. By 1838, the town's present configuration was attained.

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Charlemont Village Historic District,
Charlemont, Massachusetts

While settlement continued to be dispersed and most residents were farmers, by the 1840s, the two centers at East Charlemont and the village became quite active. In 1840, the Unitarian Church-- later Methodist-- (MHC #13) was erected. Charlemont Village's position as a transportation and commercial locus was strengthened by the construction of several retail establishments in the 1840s and 1850s. Likewise, saw and grist mills continued to operate on East Stream either in or near the village. Other industries included small-scale wool carding, and snath (farm implement handles), match, and leather production. The only remains of these industrial activities is the Snath Factory (MHC #36, ca. 1840).

An attempt to solidify the commercial and industrial base of Charlemont Village was led by two Charlemont residents, Roger Leavitt and Samuel Potter, who incorporated the Troy and Greenfield Railroad in 1848. Their efforts, however, were never realized. First, the necessary construction of the Hoosac Tunnel took from 1851 to 1875 to complete. Second, when the rail link to Troy, New York, was finally constructed, the track was laid on the southern edge of the Deerfield River, while Charlemont Village was on the north side of the river. Still, the construction of the tunnel brought workers and their money to the village, boosting the commercial economy.

After 1850, Charlemont's population started to decline as nearby towns such as Shelburne Falls, Greenfield, and Turners Falls emerged as important industrial --machine tool and paper production -- and commercial centers. Despite the flight of population, the village continued to prosper owing to its commercial and small industrial base, and to the nearby rail transportation; following the completion of the Greenfield - Troy Railroad the village economy benefitted from the opening of the Davis Copper mine in Rowe. In order to get the copper to the railroad it was necessary to pass through Charlemont Village. A talc mine also was opened in Zoar. Itinerant miners lived in boarding houses in the village. The Charles Rice boarding house (Form #35) survives, though it has been considerably altered. The continued late-nineteenth century property of Charlemont Village is demonstrated by the construction of a new Town Hall, Goodwin Hall (MHC #18, 1892), a simplified high-style brick Richardson Romanesque revival structure and a brick commercial building, Bemis Block (MHC #28, ca. 1890s). They are the only brick buildings in Charlemont Village, besides the early twentieth century high school. The last good economic news for the village came in 1900 with the establishment of the Frary Manufacturing Company located just south of the district, behind the cemetery on Mill Brook. In 1901, the Old Fellows Hall (MHC #32) was erected on the district.

continued

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Charlemont Village Historic District,
Charlemont, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 3

By 1915, Charlemont Village's role as a transportation and commercial node had deteriorated considerably. The introduction of the automobile and the subsequent construction of Route 2 into the Mohawk Trail in 1914, were the main factors in this decline. The other industrial and commercial centers that developed in the region in the late nineteenth century became more accessible, and those travelling from Greenfield to North Adams or beyond could make the trip without an intermediate stop. Even the rise of the tourist trade did not prevent the economic decline and population drift from taking place.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Healy, Allen, Charlemont Massachusetts: Frontier Village and Hill Town. Brattleboro:
The Vermont Printing Company, 1965.
Greenfield Recorder-Gazett: Charlemont Bicentennial Supplement, August 6, 1965.
Atlas of Franklin County, Massachusetts. F. W. Beers & Co., New York, 1871.
Atlas of Franklin County, Massachusetts. Whitlock's New Haven, Connecticut, 1950.

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:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 50 acres

UTM References

A

Zone Easting Northing

C

B   
Zone Easting Northing

D   

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

☒ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David Zarowin/MHC with Margn Jones A.I.A./Preservation Consultant
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date 4/23/87
street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone 617 727-8470
city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02116

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Charlemont Village Historic District,
Charlemont, Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The district begins at the eastern edge of Charlemont Village, along the north side of Main Street where a number of mid-nineteenth century and later Victorian houses are located. The first house in the district (on the enclosed sketch sewer map) is just to the west of a hill that rises abruptly to the northeast, and defines the beginning of the village. After moving approximately 500 feet to the west, near the intersection of South and Main Streets, the district moves south to include properties on both sides of Main Street. Continuing to the west, all properties fronting on Main Street are within the district bounds, until the intersection with Rice Road. The boundary moves north and west on Main Street to include building #70 on the sketch map. Moving back to the east, properties on spur roads connecting with Main Street on the north side are also within the district bounds. They are as follows: On Rice Road: #s 63,64,65, and 66; on Riddell Street: #s 59,60,62, and High Street Extension: #s 51,52,53,54, and 55 and High Street #s 37,38,39,40, and 41; and on North Heath Road: #s 23,24, and 25.

The district includes a core of intact or near-intact historic buildings at the center of Charlemont Village, and excludes a number of non-historic properties. To the north lie the slopes of Bald Mountain. To the south about 500 feet flows the Deerfield River. To the east the district is bordered by forest, while to the west are modern intrusions.

QUADS: Rowe, Mass - Vermont
Heath, Mass - Vermont
SCALE: 1:25,000

UTM References A - K

A 18 675090 4721500
B 18 675100 4721420
C 18 674870 4721420
D 18 674330 4721380
E 18 674260 4721360
F 18 674360 4721330
G 18 674090 4721300
H 18 674030 4721400
I 18 673940 4721660
J 18 674160 4721640
K 18 674520 4721600

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Charlмонт Village Historic District

<u>MAP#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
1	1	Coopley Place garage	Main Street	ca. 1900	C NC	Federal	B B
2	2	house and barn	Main Street	1858	C		2B
3	3	J.D. Sears Residence & storefront garage	Main Street	ca. 1850	C NC	farmhouse	B B
4	4	house and barn garage	Main Street	ca. 1880	C NC	Queen Anne	2B B
5		house	Main Street	ca. 1890	C	Stick Style/ Queen Anne	B
6		house	Main Street	ca. 1890	C	Stick Style/ Queen Anne	B
7	5	house and barn garage	Main Street	ca. 1880	C NC		2B B
8	6	house	Main Street	ca. 1890	C		B
9		house	Main Street	ca. 1890	C	Stick Style/ Queen Anne	B
10		house garage	Main Street	ca. 1880	C NC	Queen Anne/ Shingle	B B
11	8	Baptist Church	Main Street	ca. 1803	C	Greek Revival	B
12	7	Congregational Church Parson. & barn	Main Street	1845	C	Greek Revival	2B

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Charlemont Village Historic District

<u>MAP#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
13	9	Congregational Church	Main Street	1845	C	Greek Revival	B
14		house garage	Main Street	ca. 1870	C NC	Greek Revival	B B
15	10	Marcy's Tin Shop	Main Street	ca. 1840	C	Greek Revival	B
16		house	Main Street	ca. 1860	C	Greek Revival	B
17	11	Ansel L. Tyler House	Main Street	ca. 1820	C	5-bay Federal	B
18	12	R.R. Edward Residence	Main Street	ca. 1845	C	Greek Revival	B
19		house	Main Street	ca. 1890	C	Queen Anne	B
20		Mrs. W. Hunt Residence & barn (1871)	Main Street	ca. 1850	C	Greek Revival	2B
21		Miss P. Sears Residence (1871)	Main Street	ca. 1860	C	Greek Revival	B
22	13	Methodist Church	Main Street & Davis Mine Road	ca. 1840	C	Greek Revival	B
23		house and barn garage	Davis Mine Road	ca. 1850	C NC	Late Federal	2B B
24		barn (converted)	Davis Mine Road	19th c.	C		B
25	17	Levi M. Porter House & barn (1871)	Davis Mine Road	1743 & 1840	C	Greek Revival	2B

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Charlemont Village Historic District

<u>MAP#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
26	16	Wells Corner Store	Main Street & Davis Mine Road	ca. 1845	C	Greek Revival	B
27	14	Village Schoolhouse	Main Street	ca. 1845	C	Greek Revival	B
28	15	Tyler's Store & Post Office	Main Street	ca. 1840	C	Greek Revival	2B
		barn			C		B
		garage			NC		B
A		B.P. Mansfield (1871)	Main Street	ca. 1840	NC	Greek Revival w/ 20th c. alterations	B
29	18	Goodnow Hall	Main Street	1892	C	Romanesque Revival	B
		War Memorial Monument	Main Street		C		O
30		house	Main Street	ca. 1879	C	Greek Revival/Italianate	B
B		Kwik Mart	Main Street	ca. 1975	NC		B
31		house	Main Street	ca. 1860	C	Greek Revival	B
32		house	Main Street	ca. 1910	C	Colonial Revival	B
33		house	Main Street	ca. 1880	C	Greek Revival	B
C	19	Baker's Grain Depot	Main Street	ca. 1930	NC	Art Deco	B
34	912	Village Cemetery	behind Main St.	from 1797	C		S
35	20	J.N. Richards Residence	Main Street	ca. 1825	C	Federalist	B

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Charlottesville Village Historic District

<u>MAP#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
36		Miss L. Rice Residence (1871)	High Street	ca. 1860	C	Greek Revival	B
D		Blacksmith Shop & garage	High Street	ca. 1850	NC	20th-century alterations	2B
37	21	J. Ballard House garage	High Street	ca. 1850	C NC	Egyptian Revival	B B
38		D. Todd House (1871)	High Street	ca. 1830	C	Federal/ Greek Revival	B
39	23	W.E. Niles House & storefront garage	Main Street	ca. 1840	C NC	Victorian eclectic	B B
40		Mrs. S. Bates House (1871) garage	Main Street	ca. 1840	C NC	Greek Revival	B B
41		H.H. Mayhew House (1871) & barn garage	Main Street	ca. 1820	C NC	Greek Revival	2B B
42	24	Avery's Store garage/warehouse	Main Street	1855	C NC	Greek Revival	B B
43	25	Charles Peck House	Main Street	ca. 1840	C		B
44	27	Boot Mart	Main Street	ca. 1850	C		B
45	26	F.A. Pond Block & barns garages	Main Street	ca. 1850 & 1893	C NC	bracketed	3B 2B

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Charlemont Village Historic District

<u>MAP#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
46	28	Bemis Block	Main Street	ca. 1890	C	Victorian	B
47		house	Main Street	1880	C	Queen Anne	B
48		house	High Street	ca. 1870	C	Italianate/ Queen Anne	B
49		J. & C. P. Whitman House & shop (1871)	High Street	ca. 1835	C	Greek Revival	2B
50	22	G. Mayhew House garage	High Street	1835	C NC	Federal	B B
51	29	C. Mayhew Farm & barns	High Street	ca. 1840	C	Greek Revival	3B
52		Mrs. C. Warner Residence (1871)	High Street	ca. 1850	C	Greek Revival	B
53	31	Charlemont High School	off Main Street	1907	C	Classical Revival	B
54	32	Odd Fellows Hall	Main Street	1901	C	late Victorian	B
55	33	Charlemont Inn & stable	Main Street	1787; 1830	C	5-bay Federal	2B
56		house	Riddell Street	ca. 1870	C	Victorian	B
		garage			NC	Vernacular	B
57		house	Riddell Street	ca. 1880	C		B
58		house	Riddell Street	ca. 1870	C		B
59		house and barn	Riddell Street	ca. 1870	C	Victorian Vernacular	2B

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Charlemont Village Historic District

<u>MAP#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
60		H.A. Rice Farm (1871) garage	Rice Road	ca. 1820	C NC	Federal	B B
61		house	Rice Road	ca. 1880	C	Vernacular	B
62	36	Snath Factory & barns	Rice Road	ca. 1840	C		3B
63		house	Rice Road	ca. 1880	C		B
64	35	Charles H. Rice Boarding House	Main Street	1790	C		B
65		house and barn	Main Street	ca. 1880	C	Vernacular	2B
66	34	N.G. Warner House garage	Main Street	ca. 1790	C NC	Adam	B B
67	37	A. Harris House & barn	Main Street	ca. 1840	C	Egyptian Revival	2B
68		stone foundation	High Street		C		S

Key

C Contributing
NC Non-Contributing

B Building
O Object
S Site

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Charlemont Village Historic District
Franklin County
MASSACHUSETTS

SEP 25 1987

Substantive Review

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

Working No. _____
Fed. Reg. Date: _____
Date Due: 10/22/87 - 11/9/87
Action: ☐ ACCEPT
☒ RETURN 11-9-87
☐ REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

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

Reviewer's comments:

*This district is clearly eligible,
please note the following comments
to be addressed for listing.*

Recom./Criteria Return
Reviewer Savage
Discipline Architectural History
Date 11/9/87
_____ 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	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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

*For the War Memorial to be considered as a
contributing resource in the district at a
minimum a date of construction is necessary.
Likewise, for the stone foundation to be a
contributing resource at a minimum a circa
date and historic function are necessary in
order to interpret its significance within the
context of one of the applicable areas of significance.*

Presumably under criterion A.

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

Beth Savage (202) 343-9540

Signed

Patrick Andrews

Date

11/9/87

Phone: _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SEP 25 1987

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Charlemont Village Historic District,
Charlemont, Massachusetts

Charlemont Inn (circa 1787, MHC #33, photo #8) is a very important building within the district. The earliest, central section of this Federal Inn is a five-bay, two-and-a-half-story wood frame building with double chimneys and three small gabled dormers on the side gabled roof. An addition to the rear of the main building, ca. 1830, enlarged the kitchen. During the late nineteenth century a porch was constructed on three sides of the Federal building. A two-story flat-roofed dining room wing, with many rooms above, was built on to the west circa 1915. Another similar wing was added to the east in 1923. In 1930, the southern portion of the porch was removed, and the eastern and western sections were later filled in. The building's numerous renovations have substantially altered the interior and few original features remain.

Baptist Church (circa 1803, MHC #8), now a Catholic Church, was originally located about one mile west of the present district, and was moved to its current location in 1819. At the latter date the structure was substantially altered. Among other things, the corner pilasters were removed. At present the building is a one-and-a-half-story Greek Revival frame structure with pedimented, front-facing gable. A front porch with pedimented arch was added later, and the building has been aluminum sided.

The Ansel L. Tyler House (circa 1820, MHC # 11) is a five-bay Federal clapboard structure with side gabled roof and a one-and-a-half-story rear ell. Additions to the building include a Victorian-era south-facing bay window, and a modern front bay and porch. Another example of a Federal home is the J.N. Richards House (circa 1825, MHC #20).

The Village Schoolhouse (circa 1831, MHC #14) is a simple two-and-a-half-story Greek Revival clapboard building with pedimented gable-end roof. The vernacular style of this structure is still evident despite the addition of a porch after the building was converted to a residence ca. 1907.

The G. Mayhew House (circa 1855, MHC #22) is an excellent example of the architectural transition from the Federal to the Greek Revival style. The shape and bay arrangement of this two-and-a-half story, gabled roof, frame house is Federalist, and quite typical of many early nineteenth century residences in the village. But the corner pilaster trim, wide cornice board, pedimented end gables, and entablatured door mark the beginnings of the Greek Revival style, which would become the village's predominant architectural style in the 1840s.

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

DEC 29 1987

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 Charlemont Village Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

both sides of Massachusetts Route 2 (Main Street) roughly bounded by
street & number South St. in the east, and Harmont St. in the west N/A not for publication
city, town Charlemont N/A vicinity
state Massachusetts code 025 county Franklin code 011 zip code 01339

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>87</u>	<u>24</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> sites
	<u> </u> structures
	<u>1</u> objects
<u>88</u>	<u>26</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.
Valerie A. Taenage Dec. 18, 1987
Signature of certifying official Date
Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission;
State or Federal agency and bureau State Historic Preservation Officer

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:)

Patrick Anders

2/10/88

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use Charlemont Village Historic District, Charlemont, Massachusetts

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic
Commerce
Social
Religion
Agriculture

Industry
Transportation

Domestic
Commerce
Social
Religion

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Federal
Greek Revival
Late Victorian; Queen Anne, Stick

foundation N/A
walls wood, brick
roof shingle
other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Charlemont Village Historic District, located in Charlemont, Massachusetts, in northeastern Franklin County, is situated primarily on an approximately one-mile-long segment of Route 2, a major east-west artery running the length of the Commonwealth from Boston to North Adams. Situated in the floodplain of the Deerfield River, which borders the district in the South, the Charlemont Village Historic District covers a 50 acre area. The district begins at the eastern end of Charlemont Village on Main Street where the first house (#1 on the enclosed sketch map) is located. The district extends west for about one mile to include all properties fronting on Main Street until the intersection with Rice Road, where the last structure (#70) is found, as well as all the properties on the streets intersecting Main Street on the north side between Rice Road and North Heath Road.

At the approximate center of the village, a concrete bridge (once a wooden covered bridge) crosses Mill Brook, and another smaller stream crosses under Main Street at the western end of the district. Trees and vegetation along the side streets are quite verdant, and forest borders the district on the hillside of the northeast edge. As Main Street was widened to create Route 2, many of the trees that once lined the main thoroughfare were undoubtedly cut down. Many of the properties on the south side of Main Street extend to the edge of the Deerfield River.

The proposed district defines a linear settlement of unusual density for rural Massachusetts. There are 111 buildings, 2 sites, and 1 object; of which 87 buildings and 1 site are contributing. While some of the buildings are mid-to-late-eighteenth-century dwellings, most were erected between 1800 and 1850. Most of the buildings are set back between ten and forty feet from the main road, with a number of buildings standing only thirty feet apart from each other.

The district contains a variety of residential, mixed residential/commercial, and institutional buildings, and one factory. The primary architectural style of the district is Greek Revival, with a few earlier (Colonial and Federal) and later (Queen Anne, Victorian Vernacular and Romanesque Revival) types. Most of the buildings are two-one-half-story, wood frame structures with gable roofs and clapboard siding. Many have pedimented end gables to the street and pilastered corner boards. Multi-colored patterned slate shingle roofs are common. In general, the structures remain unaltered, though some are deteriorating. Several important factory buildings have been lost by fire, with only a former snath factory still standing in the district, and many of the mixed-use buildings are now only residences.

☒ See continuation sheet

Descriptions of key and representative buildings follow in chronological order:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SEP 25 1991

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCharlemont Village Historic District,
Charlemont, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 2

The C. Mayhew Farm (circa 1840, MHC #29), by contrast, is clearly a Greek Revival structure. The one-and-a-half story frame house boasts a colonnaded recessed entry at the south facade, with fluted Doric columns, and side corner pilaster and cornice trim. The bay window on the east side is a later addition. The house also has an attached barn as well as an unaltered barn.

The Snath Factory (circa 1840, MHC #36), though built around the same time as the Mayhew house, is a much simpler Greek Revival building. The only decoration on this two-and-a-half story, frame structure is a pediment on the end gable. The plain style is consistent with its use as a factory for making woode handles for metal tools.

The Methodist Church (circa 1840, MHC #13), originally outside the village, was moved to its present locations in 1861. The simple Greek Revival structure is two-and-a-half story, frame building with pedimented end gable. When the church was moved in 1861 a lower basement was added, the windows were altered and the shutters removed. In 1963, the belfry and steeple were removed.

A. H. Marcy's Tin Shop (circa 1840, MHC #10) is one of several mixed-use structures built in Chalemont Village in the mid-1800s. The two-and-a-half-story, frame building has pilastered corner trim, entablature and gable-end pediment. The first floor storefront is the only one in the village with original glazing and door infill. Despite two victorian bays, added in the late 1800s and a twentieth century filled in porch, the building retains much of its original character. Other mixed-use Greek Revival structures dating to the mid-1800s include the W. E. Niles house/storefront (circa 1840, MHC #23) a one-and-a-half-story, steep-roofed frame cottage with an unusual central tower/dormer added ca. 1880, that saddles the ridge of the roof. A simple one-story early nineteenth century storefront is attached to the west and a twentieth-century, two-story ell to the east.

The Wells Corner Store (circa 1845, MHC #16) is also a mixed-use Greek Revival structure. Originally a two-and-a-half-story frame building with pedimented front gable and storefront. The building has undergone alterations including changes to the storefront, flat-roofed addition to the rear in 1894. Tyler's Store (circa 1840s, MHC #15) is also a mixed use, Greek Revival building of two-and-a-half-stories with pedimented gable.

The Federated (originally Congregational) Church (circa 1845, MHC #9) is a well-preserved Greek Revival structure. The one-and-a-half-story frame building has six colonnated pilasters supporting a pedimented gable and incomplete steeple. The stained glass windows are original, but an ell to the east was added in the twentieth century. The pa sonage to this church (circa 1845, MHC#37) is next door to the east. Also a Greek Revival building, the parsonage is a one-and-a-half-story frame cape.

continued

SEP 25 1987

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCharlemont Village Historic District
Charlemont, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 3

Avery's Store (circa 1855, MHC #24) is an unusually large mixed-use Greek Revival structure. In addition to a storefront, this three-and-a-half-story frame structure had several upstairs apartments. The building is four bays wide, very deep (perhaps seven bays, with irregular fenestration), has a pedimented front-facing gable, and pilasters. Despite twentieth century alterations the first floor storefront essentially remains in its original configurations.

The Bemis Block (circa 1890, MHC #28) is a mixed-use Victorian brick block of three stories and a flat roof. The projecting bracketed wood, two-story bay windows on the south elevation, and decorative brickwork at the cornice and second floor ceiling line, are features of a seemingly urban structure.

Goodwin Hall (circa 1892, MHC #18) is the second of three brick buildings built in the village. This simplified Romanesque Revival town hall is a rectangular tall two-story, hip-roofed structure with a large arched entrance, carved red granite trim, decorative brick detailing, and a four-story clock tower (added in 1894).

Odd Fellows Hall (circa 1901, MHC #32) is the only wood frame, non-residential building in the village. A two-and-a-half-story simplified late Victorian structure, this social hall has a large hipped and gabled slate roof, some fish-scale shingles in the attic gable-end wall, and twelve-over-two sash features.

Charlemont High School (circa 1907, MHC #31) is the third of three brick structures in the village district. This Classical Revival building is a tall two-story structure with a hipped shingled roof and center cupola. A gabled dormer with returns extends five bays across the facade. The two front entrances have gabled porticos with returns supported by simple columns. The structure has a concrete block foundation and concrete window sills and lintels. The windows were originally all four over two, but some have been boarded over or replaced.

There is only one intrusion built into this district, that of a convenience store/gas station, at the site of an 1891 grist mill that burnt in 1935. Portions of the mill foundation and retaining wall are still visible. While not intrusions as such, the widening of Route 2 with its consequent loss of trees and replacement of bridges, detracts from the original character of the district during its period of significance.

continued

SEP 25 1987

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Charlemont Village Historic District,
Charlemont, Massachusetts

Archaeology

One prehistoric site (19-247) is currently recorded in the district and several additional sites are located within close proximity (2-3 miles). Given the district's riverine location, which assured access to several seasonal resources, the area would have been attractive to Native Americans. While mid 18th and 19th century residential and industrial settlement may have disturbed or destroyed native sites, the potential for significant prehistoric sites within the district remains high.

There is also a high potential for significant historical archaeological remains within the district. Archaeological survey and limited testing could help to define the extent of possible 18th century residential settlement as well as 18th and 19th century gristmills, sawmills, tanneries and other smaller industries few of which survive above the ground. In addition to structural remains of homes and mills, there is also a high potential for significant 18th and 19th century occupation-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) around many of the existing houses and possible archaeological sites in the district. Analysis of these features would assist in defining the social, cultural, and economic factors which characterized rural life in Charlemont.

8. Statement of Significance Charlemont Village Historic District, Charlemont, Massachusetts

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)

ArchitectureCommerceSettlementIndustryTransportation

Period of Significance

1740-1915

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

The Charlemont Village Historic District, in Charlemont, Massachusetts, retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association. The period of significance runs from the early 1740s, when Charlemont was first settled, to 1915, when the construction of Route 2 caused the decline of this transportation and commercial node. The period of greatest growth for the village occurred in the first-half of the nineteenth century. Expanding population and improvement of the Mohawk Trail or River Road led to the construction of several commercial industrial, religious, and residential structures. The district is architecturally significant for its number of well-preserved or intact Greek Revival structures, as well as for earlier (Colonial and Federal) and later (Romanesque Revival and Victorian Vernacular) styles. The area is significant on a local level, meeting criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

The Town of Charlemont was originally surveyed as Boston Township No. 1 in 1736, and included present day Charlemont, as well as territory to the north that now is part of Rowe and Heath. Originally, the area was known as the plantation at Charley's Mount. Native Americans principally the Pocumtuck tribe, appear to have used the area as hunting and fishing grounds; however, no actual settlement is known to have been established in Charlemont.

In the early 1740s, three white families the Rivers, Taylors, and Hawks, attempted settlement in Charlemont. The fertile Deerfield flood plain, abundant local fish and game, as well as numerous waterpower sites attracted the early settlers. Moses Rice established his house and farm about a half mile west of the proposed district. Just east of the Rice settlement was Rice Fort, one of the "line of forts" constructed along the northern hills of Massachusetts over to New York in the 1740s. Another member of Rice family, Aaron Rice, established the first grist mill in Charlemont in 1745, on Mill Brook in the middle of the village district.

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References Charlemont Village Historic District, Charlemont, Massachusetts

Healy, Allen, Charlemont, Massachusetts: Frontier Village and Hill Town.

Brattleboro: The Vermont Printing Company, 1965.

Greenfield Recorder-Gazette: Charlemont Bicentennial Supplement, August 6, 1965.

Atlas of Franklin County, Massachusetts. F.W. Beers & Co., New York, 1871.

Atlas of Franklin County, Massachusetts. Whitlock's New Haven, Connecticut, 1858.

☐ See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State historic preservation office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Specify repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 50 acres

UTM References

A
Zone Easting Northing

C

B
Zone Easting Northing

D

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

☒ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David Zarowin/MHC with Margo Jones A.I.A./Preservation Consultant
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date 4/23/87
street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470
city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02116

SEP 25 1987

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Charlemont Village Historic District,
Charlemont, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 1

Despite the presence of the fort, the first settlers retreated to Deerfield following the attack and destruction of Fort Massachusetts near North Adams by French and Indian forces in 1746. Soon thereafter Rice's house was burned. In 1748, at the close of the first French and Indian War, Rice and the other two families returned to Charlemont. By 1752 there were about eleven families living within the township. The following year Charlemont was formally organized as a plantation and construction of a meetinghouse began. Then, in 1755, during the second French and Indian War, Moses Rice and four others were killed in a Native American attack referred to as the "Rice Massacre". Danger from native attacks kept Charlemont's development at a crawl until 1762, when the Seven Years War ended.

Between 1762 and 1765 the plantation experienced tremendous growth, increasing from a population of thirty families to 665 residents. In 1765, Charlemont was incorporated as a township. Many of the new inhabitants came from Lancaster, Deerfield, and Worcester, Massachusetts. Construction of a second meetinghouse was undertaken in 1762; however, like the one begun in 1753, it was never completed. Despite growing population concentrations along the Mohawk Trail in the village and in East Charlemont, most of Charlemont's new residents were widely scattered throughout the town. Thus, when a meetinghouse was finally completed in 1772, it was located further north in the geographic center of Charlemont, in what is presently Heath. Another meetinghouse, this one Baptist, was erected in 1803, just west of the district. In 1819 the church (MHC #8) was moved to its present location in the village district.

Charlemont's residents lived primarily off the land, using the fertile Deerfield flood plain for crop production and the uplands for livestock grazing. Still, because the Mohawk Trail (River Road) was used heavily as a trading route -- timber was transported to Deerfield, potash to Boston and furs and leather to Albany -- Charlemont Village developed as a transportation and commercial locus.

A stage house was built in the village district during the Colonial Period and it is reported that Benedict Arnold and many other generals stayed there during the Revolutionary War. In 1787, the Charlemont Inn (MHC Form #33, Photo #8) was constructed on the site. The Inn played an important role in village life throughout the period of significance.

Charlemont's greatest growth, following incorporation, occurred in the first half of the nineteenth century. Between 1800 and 1850 the population expanded 34% from 875 people to 1,173, making Charlemont one of the fastest growing towns in Franklin County. This real growth occurred despite the annexation of portions of the town to Rowe, Zoar, and Buckland. By 1838, the town's present configuration was attained.

continued

SEP 25 1987

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Charlemont Village Historic District,
Charlemont, Massachusetts

While settlement continued to be dispersed and most residents were farmers, by the 1840s, the two centers at East Charlemont and the village became quite active. In 1840, the Unitarian Church-- later Methodist-- (MHC #13) was erected. Charlemont Village's position as a transportation and commercial locus was strengthened by the construction of several retail establishments in the 1840s and 1850s. Likewise, saw and grist mills continued to operate on East Stream either in or near the village. Other industries included small-scale wool carding, and snath (farm implement handles), match, and leather production. The only remains of these industrial activities is the Snath Factory (MHC #36, ca. 1840).

An attempt to solidify the commercial and industrial base of Charlemont Village was led by two Charlemont residents, Roger Leavitt and Samuel Potter, who incorporated the Troy and Greenfield Railroad in 1848. Their efforts, however, were never realized. First, the necessary construction of the Hoosac Tunnel took from 1851 to 1875 to complete. Second, when the rail link to Troy, New York, was finally constructed, the track was laid on the southern edge of the Deerfield River, while Charlemont Village was on the north side of the river. Still, the construction of the tunnel brought workers and their money to the village, boosting the commercial economy.

After 1850, Charlemont's population started to decline as nearby towns such as Shelburne Falls, Greenfield, and Turners Falls emerged as important industrial --machine tool and paper production-- and commercial centers. Despite the flight of population, the village continued to prosper owing to its commercial and small industrial base, and to the nearby rail transportation; following the completion of the Greenfield - Troy Railroad the village economy benefitted from the opening of the Davis Copper mine in Rowe. In order to get the copper to the railroad it was necessary to pass through Charlemont Village. A talc mine also was opened in Zoar. Itinerant miners lived in boarding houses in the village. The Charles Rice boarding house (Form #35) survives, though it has been considerably altered. The continued late-nineteenth century property of Charlemont Village is demonstrated by the construction of a new Town Hall, Goodwin Hall (MHC #18, 1892), a simplified high-style brick Richardson Romanesque revival structure and a brick commercial building, Bemis Block (MHC #28, ca. 1890s). They are the only brick buildings in Charlemont Village, besides the early twentieth century high school. The last good economic news for the village came in 1900 with the establishment of the Frary Manufacturing Company located just south of the district, behind the cemetery on Mill Brook. In 1901, the Old Fellows Hall (MHC #32) was erected on the district.

continued

SEP 25 1987

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Charlemont Village Historic District,
Charlemont, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 3

By 1915, Charlemont Village's role as a transportation and commercial node had deteriorated considerably. The introduction of the automobile and the subsequent construction of Route 2 into the Mohawk Trail in 1914, were the main factors in this decline. The other industrial and commercial centers that developed in the region in the late nineteenth century became more accessible, and those travelling from Greenfield to North Adams or beyond could make the trip without an intermediate stop. Even the rise of the tourist trade did not prevent the economic decline and population drift from taking place.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SEP 25

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCharlemont Village Historic District,
Charlemont, MassachusettsSection number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The district begins at the eastern edge of Charlemont Village, along the north side of Main Street where a number of mid-nineteenth century and later Victorian houses are located. The first house in the district (on the enclosed sketch sewer map) is just to the west of a hill that rises abruptly to the northeast, and defines the beginning of the village. After moving approximately 500 feet to the west, near the intersection of South and Main Streets, the district moves south to include properties on both sides of Main Street. Continuing to the west, all properties fronting on Main Street are within the district bounds, until the intersection with Rice Road. The boundary moves north and west on Main Street to include building #70 on the sketch map. Moving back to the east, properties on spur roads connecting with Main Street on the north side are also within the district bounds. They are as follows: On Rice Road: #s 63, 64, 65, and 66; on Riddell Street: #s 59, 60, 62, and High Street Extension: #s 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55 and High Street #s 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41; and on North Heath Road: #s 23, 24, and 25.

The district includes a core of intact or near-intact historic buildings at the center of Charlemont Village, and excludes a number of non-historic properties. To the north lie the slopes of Bald Mountain. To the south about 500 feet flows the Deerfield River. To the east the district is bordered by forest, while to the west are modern intrusions.

QUADS: Rowe, Mass - Vermont
Heath, Mass - Vermont

SCALE: 1:25,000

UTM References A - K

A 18 675090 4721500
B 18 675100 4721420
C 18 674870 4721420
D 18 674330 4721380
E 18 674260 4721360
F 18 674360 4721330
G 18 674090 4721300
H 18 674030 4721400
I 18 673940 4721660
J 18 674160 4721640
K 18 674520 4721600

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Charlemont Village Historic District

<u>MAP#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
1	1	Coopley Place garage	Main Street	ca. 1900	C NC	Federal	B B
2	2	house and barn	Main Street	1858	C		2B
3	3	J.D. Sears Residence & storefront garage	Main Street	ca. 1850	C NC	farmhouse	B B
4	4	house and barn garage	Main Street	ca. 1880	C NC	Queen Anne	2B B
5		house	Main Street	ca. 1890	C	Stick Style/ Queen Anne	B
6		house	Main Street	ca. 1890	C	Stick Style/ Queen Anne	B
7	5	house and barn garage	Main Street	ca. 1880	C NC		2B B
8	6	house	Main Street	ca. 1890	C		B
9		house	Main Street	ca. 1890	C	Stick Style/ Queen Anne	B
10		house garage	Main Street	ca. 1880	C NC	Queen Anne/ Shingle	B B
11	8	Baptist Church	Main Street	ca. 1803	C	Greek Revival	B
12	7	Congregational Church Parson. & barn	Main Street	1845	C	Greek Revival	2B

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Charlemont Village Historic District

<u>MAP#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
13	9	Congregational Church	Main Street	1845	C	Greek Revival	B
14		house garage	Main Street	ca. 1870	C NC	Greek Revival	B B
15	10	Marcy's Tin Shop	Main Street	ca. 1840	C	Greek Revival	B
16		house	Main Street	ca. 1860	C	Greek Revival	B
17	11	Ansel L. Tyler House	Main Street	ca. 1820	C	5-bay Federal	B
18	12	R.R. Edward Residence	Main Street	ca. 1845	C	Greek Revival	B
19		house	Main Street	ca. 1890	C	Queen Anne	B
20		Mrs. W. Hunt Residence & barn (1871)	Main Street	ca. 1850	C	Greek Revival	2B
21		Miss P. Sears Residence (1871)	Main Street	ca. 1860	C	Greek Revival	B
22	13	Methodist Church	Main Street & Davis Mine Road	ca. 1840	C	Greek Revival	B
23		house and barn garage	Davis Mine Road	ca. 1850	C NC	Late Federal	2B B
24		barn (converted)	Davis Mine Road	19th c.	C		B
25	17	Levi M. Porter House & barn (1871)	Davis Mine Road	1743 & 1840	C	Greek Revival	2B

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Charlemon Village Historic District

<u>MAP#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
26	16	Wells Corner Store	Main Street & Davis Mine Road	ca. 1845	C	Greek Revival	B
27	14	Village Schoolhouse	Main Street	ca. 1845	C	Greek Revival	B
28	15	Tyler's Store & Post Office	Main Street	ca. 1840	C	Greek Revival	2B
		barn			C		B
		garage			NC		B
A		B.P. Mansfield (1871)	Main Street	ca. 1840	NC	Greek Revival w/ 20th c. alterations	B
29	18	Goodnow Hall	Main Street	1892	C	Romanesque Revival	B
		War Memorial Monument	Main Street		NC*		O
30		house	Main Street	ca. 1879	C	Greek Revival/ Italianate	B
B		Kwik Mart	Main Street	ca. 1975	NC		B
31		house	Main Street	ca. 1860	C	Greek Revival	B
32		house	Main Street	ca. 1910	C	Colonial Revival	B
33		house	Main Street	ca. 1880	C	Greek Revival	B
C	19	Baker's Grain Depot	Main Street	ca. 1930	NC	Art Deco	B
34	912	Village Cemetery	behind Main St.	from 1797	C		S
35	20	J.N. Richards Residence	Main Street	ca. 1825	C	Federalist	B

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Charlemont Village Historic District

<u>MAP#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
36		Miss L. Rice Residence (1871)	High Street	ca. 1860	C	Greek Revival	B
D		Blacksmith Shop & garage	High Street	ca. 1850	NC	20th-century alterations	2B
37	21	J. Ballard House garage	High Street	ca. 1850	C NC	Egyptian Revival	B B
38		D. Todd House (1871)	High Street	ca. 1830	C	Federal/ Greek Revival	B
39	23	W.E. Niles House & storefront garage	Main Street	ca. 1840	C NC	Victorian eclectic	B B
40		Mrs. S. Bates House (1871) garage	Main Street	ca. 1840	C NC	Greek Revival	B B
41		H.H. Mayhew House (1871) & barn garage	Main Street	ca. 1820	C NC	Greek Revival	2B B
42	24	Avery's Store garage/warehouse	Main Street	1855	C NC	Greek Revival	B B
43	25	Charles Peck House	Main Street	ca. 1840	C		B
44	27	Boot Mart	Main Street	ca. 1850	C		B
45	26	F.A. Pond Block & barns garages	Main Street	ca. 1850 & 1893	C NC	bracketed	3B 2B

SEP 25 1987

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Charlemont Village Historic District

<u>MAP#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
46	28	Bemis Block	Main Street	ca. 1890	C	Victorian	B
47		house	Main Street	1880	C	Queen Anne	B
48		house	High Street	ca. 1870	C	Italianate/ Queen Anne	B
49		J. & C.P. Whitman House & shop (1871)	High Street	ca. 1835	C	Greek Revival	2B
50	22	G. Mayhew House garage	High Street	1835	C NC	Federal	B B
51	29	C. Mayhew Farm & barns	High Street	ca. 1840	C	Greek Revival	3B
52		Mrs. C. Warner Residence (1871)	High Street	ca. 1850	C	Greek Revival	B
53	31	Charlemont High School	off Main Street	1907	C	Classical Revival	B
54	32	Odd Fellows Hall	Main Street	1901	C	late Victorian	B
55	33	Charlemont Inn & stable	Main Street	1787; 1830	C	5-bay Federal	2B
56		house	Riddell Street	ca. 1870	C	Victorian	B
		garage			NC	Vernacular	B
57		house	Riddell Street	ca. 1880	C		B
58		house	Riddell Street	ca. 1870	C		B
59		house and barn	Riddell Street	ca. 1870	C	Victorian Vernacular	2B

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

Charlemont Village Historic District

<u>MAP#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
60		H.A. Rice Farm (1871) garage	Rice Road	ca. 1820	C NC	Federal	B B
61		house	Rice Road	ca. 1880	C	Vernacular	B
62	36	Snath Factory & barns	Rice Road	ca. 1840	C		3B
63		house	Rice Road	ca. 1880	C		B
64	35	Charles H. Rice Boarding House	Main Street	1790	C		B
65		house and barn	Main Street	ca. 1880	C	Vernacular	2B
66	34	N.G. Warner House garage	Main Street	ca. 1790	C NC	Adam	B B
67	37	A. Harris House & barn	Main Street	ca. 1840	C	Egyptian Revival	2B
68		stone foundation	High Street		NC*		S

Key

C Contributing
NC Non-Contributing

B Building
O Object
S Site

*The War Memorial Monument and the stone foundation have been counted as non-contributing, due to lack of specific information, at the present time.

87001880

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEETCharlemont Village Historic District
Franklin County
MASSACHUSETTS~~Substantive Review~~Working No. **SEP 25 1987**
Fed. Reg. Date: 2-7-89
Date Due: 2/12/88
Action: ☒ ACCEPT 2-10-88
☐ RETURN
☐ REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

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

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

Reviewer's comments:

Locally significant district important in collection of representative architectural styles and of resources historically associated with the village. Initial return comments have been addressed. in areas of commerce, industry and transportation from 1740-1915.

Recom./Criteria Accept A+C
Reviewer Small
Discipline Architectural History
Date 2/9/88
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: _____



Main Street (Route 2)
Charlemont, MA

M.P. Jones, 1985
negative @ Charlemont C.D.C.

#1 of 8
View from Eastern edge of district
looking West.

SEP 25 1987



Federated Church
Main Street (Route 2)
Charlemont, MA

M.P. Jones, 1985
negative @ Charlemont C.D.C.

#2 of 8
Southeast elevation of church.

SEP 25 1987

PHOTO # 2
Charlemont Federated Church



Marcy's Tin Shop
Main Street (Route 2)
Charlemont, MA

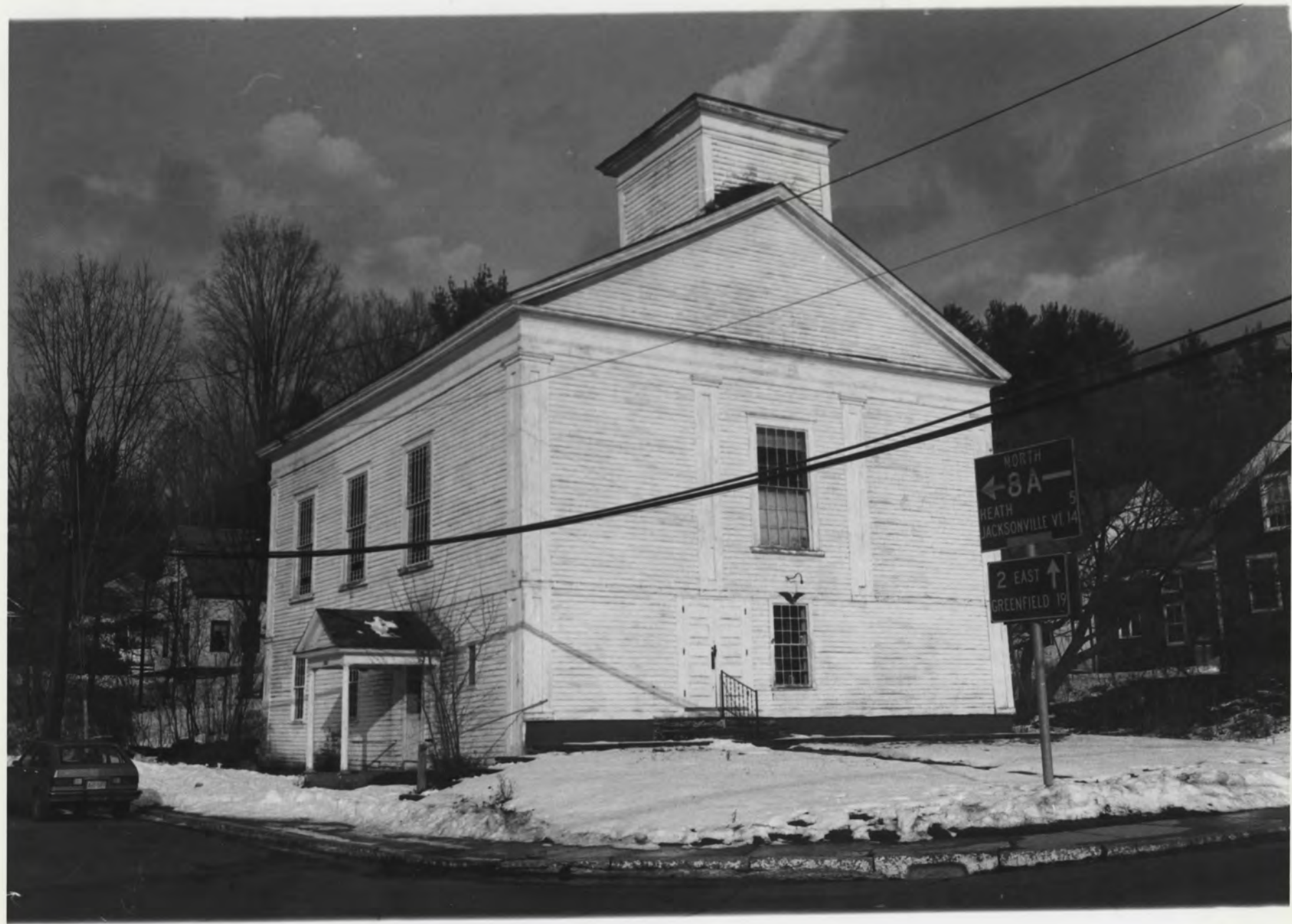
M.P. Jones, 1985
negative @ Charlemont C.D.C.

#3 of 8
Northwest view of facade.

SEP 25 1987

#3

Darcy's Tin Shop



Methodist Church
Main Street (Route 2) and
North Heath Road (8AN)
Charlemont, MA

M.P. Jones, 1985
negative @ Charlemont C.D.C.

#4 of 8
Southwest view of church facade.

SEP 25 1987

#4

Methodist Church



Goodnow Hall & Corner of 8A & Main St.
Main Street (Route 2)
Charlemont, MA

M.P. Jones, 1985
negative @ Charlemont C.D.C.

#5 of 8
View of town hall/library, Wells
Corner Store, and Methodist Church.

SEP 25 1987



Avery's Store
Main Street (Route 2)
Charlemont, MA

M.P. Jones, 1985
negative @ Charlemont C.D.C.

#6 of 8
Southwest facade of store.

SEP 25 1987

#6
Avery's store



C. Mayhew Farm
High Street
Charlemont, MA

M.P. Jones, 1985
negative @ Charlemont C.D.C.

#7 of 8
Southeast facade.

SEP 25 1987

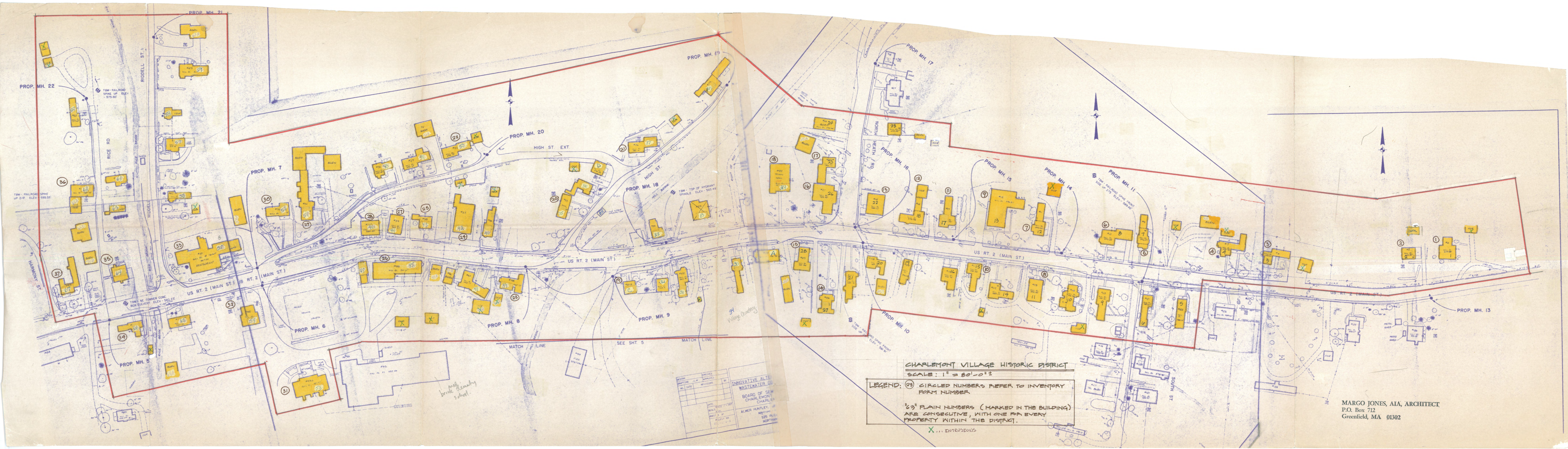


Charlemont Inn
Main Street (Route 2)
Charlemont, MA

M.P. Jones, 1985
negative @ Charlemont C.D.C.

#8 of 8
Southeast facade.

SEP 25 1987



CHARLEMONT VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

SCALE: 1" = 80'-0" ±

LEGEND: (29) CIRCLED NUMBERS REFER TO INVENTORY FORM NUMBER

1/2" PLAIN NUMBERS (MARKED IN THE BUILDING) ARE CONSECUTIVE, WITH ONE FOR EVERY PROPERTY WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

X ... INTRUSIOUS

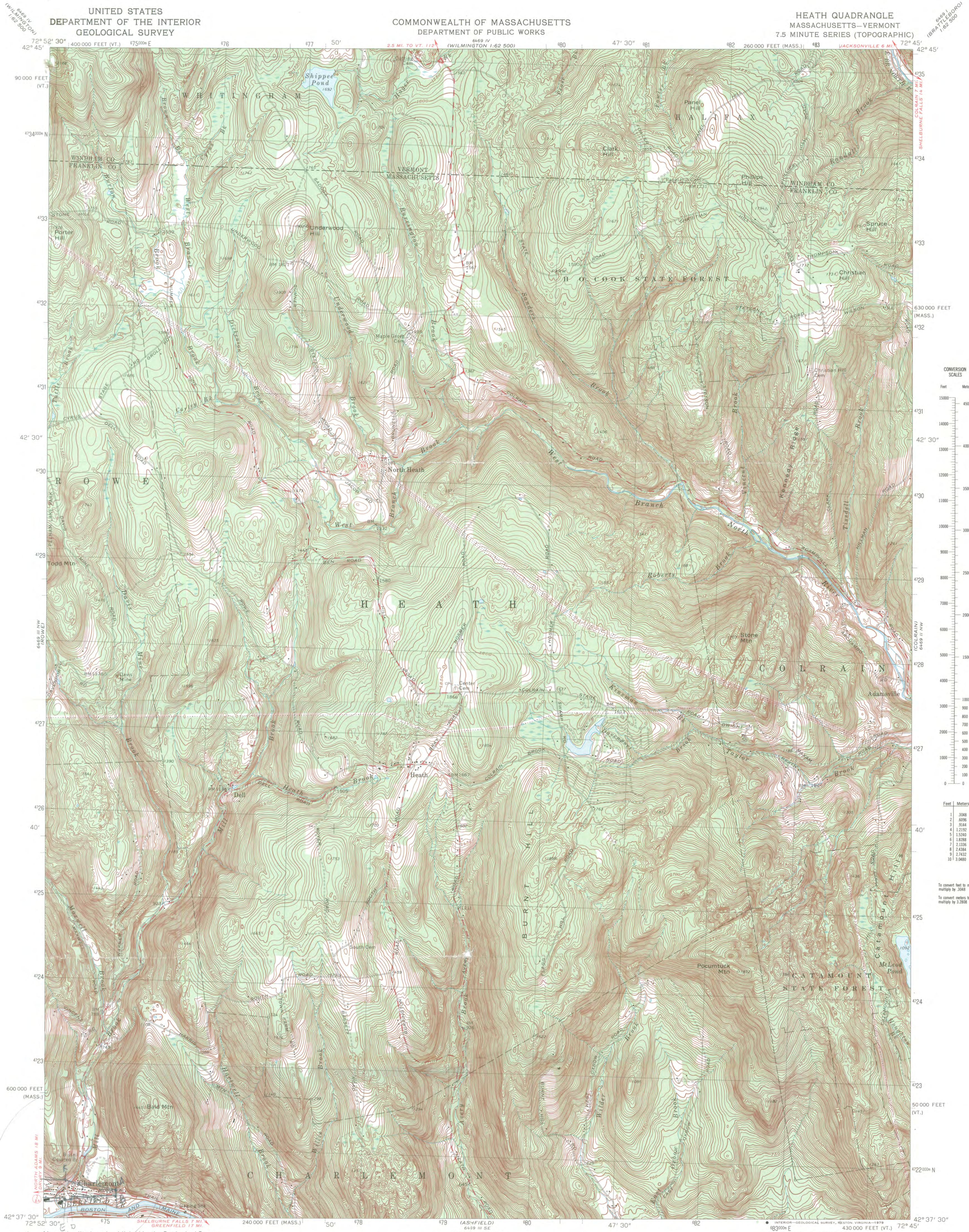
DESIGN	DRAWN	DATE	BY
INNOVATIVE ALI	WASTEWATER		
BOARD OF SE	CHARLEMONT		
ALMER HUNTLEY			
125 PL	NORTH		

MARGO JONES, AIA, ARCHITECT
P.O. Box 712
Greenfield, MA 01302

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

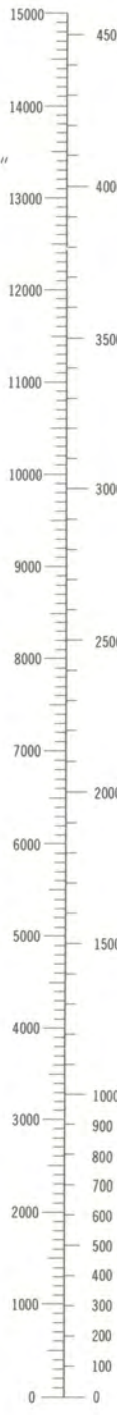
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

HEATH QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS-VERMONT
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



CONVERSION
SCALES

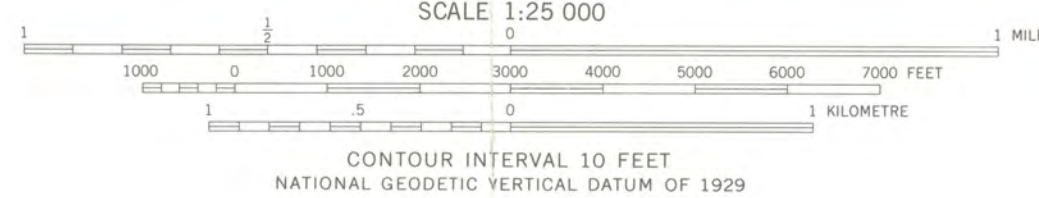
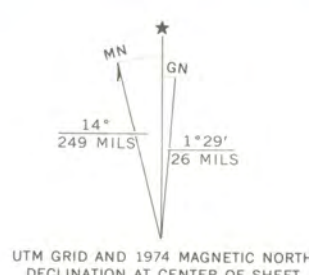
Feet Meters



Feet	Meters
1	0.3048
2	0.6096
3	0.9144
4	1.2192
5	1.5240
6	1.8288
7	2.1336
8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480

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

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1940. Topography by planetable surveys 1942. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1972. Field checked 1974
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone, and Vermont coordinate system
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 18
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface ———— improved surface ————
Secondary highway, hard surface ———— Unimproved road ————
Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

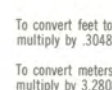
HEATH, MASS.-VT.
N4237.5-W7245/7.5

1974

AMS 6469 III NE-SERIES V814

Charlton Village Historic District
ball club of 14 (1411-1412)
Quind: Heav
Scale 1:25000
Map #1 of 2

SEP 25 1997



AMS 6469 III NW—SERIES V814



p 093545938

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

September 18, 1987

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:

Enclosed you will find the nomination forms for the following districts

Boston (Jamaica Plain), Sumner Hill Historic District

Charlemont, Charlemont Village Historic District

They 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. No comments have been received to date.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

BF/es

Enclosure

SEP 25 1987



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

December 18, 1987

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the nomination for the following property:

Charlemont, Charlemont Village Historic District

This nomination is being resubmitted. All corrections have been made.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

BF/es

Enclosure

DEC 29 1987