

100.1024-0018
EX-10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

OCT 14 1982

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

1. Name

historic (The Green) (preferred)

and/or common Longmeadow Historic District

2. Location

street & number Roughly From Birdie Rd. to Wheelmeadow Brook
Longmeadow Street, Longmeadow, MA 01106 N/A not for publication

city, town Longmeadow N/A vicinity of congressional district

state MA code 025 county Hampden code 013

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple (see attached list)

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 50 State Street

city, town Springfield state MA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of the Assets of the Comm. has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 1973 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission

city, town Boston state MA

7. Description

Longmeadow Historic District, Longmeadow, MA

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☒ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☒ moved date various

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Longmeadow Historic District is located on a plateau one mile east of the Connecticut River in the center of Longmeadow, Massachusetts on U.S. Route 5 (Longmeadow Street). Its focal point is the Village Green which measures one-half mile in length, running north-south and one-tenth mile wide, running east-west. The Green is bounded by U.S. Route 5 on the west side and by a narrow residential road on its east side. Also included is a short section of Williams Street which runs in an easterly direction from the Green.

Originally a long sanddrift, the Green (Photo #1) was reclaimed and converted to its present verdure by a process of enrichment and cultivation starting in 1703. In that year lots along the Highway or Country Road were assigned to settlers who had petitioned the Town of Springfield for permission to build on the highland after having experienced difficulty with the Indians and with floods in the "meddowes" where they had first settled. The long, rectangular configuration of the Green is typical of the Connecticut River Valley.

A continuing center of village life, the Green was the setting for the first meeting house in 1716 and throughout most of the nineteenth century was the location of many cottage industries. By 1898, the area was cleared of all structures and returned to its original undeveloped state as the Village Green. It is now lined with trees and well-maintained. Utility lines are underground and the only structure on the Green is the War Memorial.

Surrounding the Green is a concentration of buildings spanning from the early eighteenth century to the twentieth century. The spire of the First Church of Christ, a reminder of the community's spiritual heritage, reaches high above the roof tops of the 51 buildings in the District. These include the Town Hall, 1 church, 2 schools, 1 community house, 1 historical museum, 1 library, 1 commercial building and 43 residences. One residence is owned by the New England Society for the Preservation of Antiquities. Also included is the oldest portion of the Longmeadow burial ground. This burial ground contains numerous grave markers of many people important in the history of the Town. Two monuments and one historic marker are also included within the district. The district contains one intrusion, a mid-twentieth century school building which harmonizes well with its surroundings.

The buildings and the entire area are in an excellent state of preservation, their historical character immediately obvious to the traveler passing through the town of Route 5. This is largely due to the area's designation as a local historic district in 1973. The numbers used in this nomination refer to local inventory numbers. Twenty-three buildings face west on Longmeadow Street and are described below:

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#655 - Ely Scudder House is a woodframe, two-story center chimney residence with a symmetrical five bay facade. It was built prior to 1758 by Thomas Bliss II and used as a tavern from 1758 to 1833. In 1855, it was moved from the west side of Longmeadow Street to its present location.

#663 - Israel Gates House, built in 1830 on the Village Green by Israel Gates who used this two-story house for both a residence and a millinery shop, is a woodframe structure, clapboarded with a gable roof. The house was moved from the Green to its present location in 1852 when it was joined to a house erected much earlier, now its east wing. A later owner added two box bays and a sunporch, replaced the central chimney, and changed the doorways.

#679 - Goodman House, William Goodman built this two-story house in 1875. Greek Revival in style, it is clapboarded, has a pedimented gable with an arched window and shutters. The side-lighted entrance is marked by a fluted doric columned portico.

#693 - Storrs Library - a Colonial Revival style building constructed of painted brick, has a hip roof with slate shingles and two end chimneys. The doorway is surmounted to a pediment. Erected in 1932, the builder was the William J. Quinn Company and the architects were Smith and Bassette.

#697 - Longmeadow Historical Society is a two-story five bay central entry house built by the Reverend Richard Salter Storrs, second minister of the Congregational Church, in 1786. The central chimney was replaced in the late eighteenth century by two end chimneys. The building has been used in the past as a private school for girls and as a Town Library. It is now the headquarters for the Longmeadow Historical Society and open to the public at specified times during the summer months.

#705 - Raynolds - Cordis House was built in 1830 (or earlier) by George Raynolds, joiner. This clapboard, two-story house has a gable roof. An open porch was added to the front of the house in 1874. It was moved north from its original site in 1832. Other uses for the building have been as a button factory, 1848, and a girls school, 1875-89.

#715 - Condit - Cordis House is a two-story house built as a parsonage for the Reverend Jonathan Condit in 1832. The brick exterior on the main section of the house has been allowed to weather. The roof is covered with red painted metal. Its gable end, facing the street, is pedimented and contains an elliptical fan light. The house has four chimneys and shutters on the windows. Its front entrance is located on the south elevation. A significant architectural feature is the wrought iron trim decorating the balcony (west elevation) and on the south side front porch. Interior changes were made in 1870 and a wooden ell added in the 1880's. The rear of the house was remodelled in 1951-58.

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#735 (Photo #2) Community House is a Colonial Revival style building of brick and stucco, designed by Smith and Bassett and erected in 1921. Slate covers part of the roof. The entry platform extends across the west elevation with eight rectangular columns supporting a porch roof. Other notable decorative features are a wooden balustrade at the roof line and a central cupola at the gable peak. The building houses offices for two commissions and is used for community services and events.

#763 (Photo #2) First Church of Christ was built in 1768 by David White on the Village Green and moved to its present location nearby in 1873. It has been remodelled a number of times, becoming Gothic in style in 1873 and returning to Colonial in 1932. The east wing was added in 1933. The bell hanging in the belfry was cast by Paul Revere in 1808 and a golden rooster weathervane on the steeple dates prior to 1732. Its roof is of slate and the outside walls are clapboard. The original church, no longer in existence, was built on the Green in 1716.

#777 - The Old Parsonage is an Italianate house built in 1848 and moved to its present location in 1922. Native brick was used on the exterior. It has a shallow hip roof with bracketed eaves, an almost square plan, three bays long by two bays wide, and an end chimney. A wooden porch flanks the south and west (entrance) facades. At the latter, it is supported by rectangular wood piers, surmounted with decorative brackets. Serving as a parsonage from 1848 until 1948, it was later used as a church school. Since 1960, it has been the residence of the First Church caretaker.

#787 (Photos #2 & #4) - Old Red House on the Green was built by Captain Simon Colton, the last resident born in the "meddowes", in 1734. It is a fine example of a New England salt box with clapboards on the exterior, a five bay facade, 12/12 windows, a pedimented door and a fourteen-foot square central chimney. It was used as a tavern until 1789. A lean-to was added in 1799. The house is owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, used as a residence, and open to the public by appointment.

#797 (Photo #2) - Justin Colton House - a two-and-one-half story woodframe residence built by Justin Colton in 1833, has a symmetrical five bay facade, two end chimneys and a band of dentils at the eave cornice. The center entry porch, an enclosed structure with multipaned windows and supported by columns, is a later addition. From 1940 until 1958 it served as a tea room called "The Old House on The Green".

#811 - Center School Annex is a rectangular brick building constructed in the mid-20th century.

#837 - Center School, built in 1928, is a Colonial Revival brick structure designed by Malcolm B. Harding.

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#857 - Skinner-Coomes House is an early Georgian style two-story residence, sheathed in clapboard with shuttered windows. The front entry portico is supported by columns and pedimented above. The front door is flanked by sidelights and pilasters, and surmounted with a fanlight. The roof cornice is decorated with dentils and double brackets. The date of construction is disputed (may be circa 1830). The present house may have replaced one built by Edmund Skinner in the 1780's.

#859 - Carleton House is a clapboard one-story house built by Thomas Carleton in 1885. It has an off-center pedimented flat entrance without sidelights, gable roof and a two story addition on the south side.

#873 - Hale-Coomes House, a Federal two story house, was built by Jonathan Hale on the Village Green in 1765. It was moved to its present site in 1833 and a wing was added in 1849. The center chimney was removed and two others built in 1833. It has a gable roof and has clapboards on the exterior. The windows have shutters. The front doorway is in the Federal style.

#891 - Stephen Hale House is a small woodframe clapboard one story house with shutters on the windows built around 1830. Used mainly as a residence, it has served as a post office and a cash and carry store (late 1800's and early 1900's). The north wing was added in 1889 and more remodelling done in the 1920's. It has been a two-family house since that time.

#909 (Photo #9) - Bliss-Keep House; The front section of this two story home was built in 1733 by Joshua Field, while the mid-section was built in 1713 or earlier by Nathaniel Bliss. It has a gable roof and twelve paned windows. Clapboards cover the outside and the front door is framed with pilasters with overlights and a undecorated, open-bed pediment above.

#931 - The Lowe House is a Victorian style two-story house built around 1900. It has an irregular plan with hip roofs, dormers and a front porch. The exterior is clapboarded.

#951 - Captain David Burt House was built in 1725 by Captain David Burt, with an east wing added around 1800 and the west wing in 1973. It is two stories, tall with a five-bay, center entrance facade, double chimneys and window pediments are later features, but an end gable overhang is probably original. The double front door treatment is a replica of one on an Old Deerfield House. It is framed with pilasters and surmounted by a scroll pediment.

#961 - Delia Bascomb House is assumed to have been built about 1891. The enclosed porch was enlarged in 1947. It is a small clapboarded house with a gable roof and shutters at the windows. The larger section is two-storied. The one-story ell with its gable end facing the street contains the porch and front entrance.

#977 - Coomes-Almquist House is a two-story house built around 1830 by Horatio Coomes with a number of additions after that. It has been described as a "continuous farm house". It is of woodframe construction. The exterior is sheathed in clapboards; the facades framed by cornerboards.

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A large porch extends across the (front) and south elevations. The main entry is off-center and accented by side and overlights.

Twenty-seven buildings face east on Longmeadow Street:

#664 - Nathaniel Ely, Jr. House; Built in 1856 by Nathaniel Ely for his son, this ante-bellum two story home combines a number of architectural styles to achieve an effect which is both restrained and in harmony with the Colonial and Georgian homes around it. It was built of native brick which has been painted and features quoins and dentil moldings, a veranda with balustrade above, Italianate floor-to-ceiling windows on the first floor and a rounded window on the second floor over the entrance. The house has shutters and a gable roof with two chimneys.

#674 (Photo #5) - Nathaniel Ely House built by Nathaniel Ely of native brick in 1785 is considered by many as the finest example of a fully developed Georgian House in Western Massachusetts. It is a full three stories tall with a gambrel roof punctuated by three small pedimented dormers. A pair of chimneys are located at each of the gable ends. The projecting central entry portico is supported by multiple Ionic columns and surmounted by a balustrade. This entry treatment is probably a 20th century addition. The house originally accomodated two Ely families. Some minor alterations have been made since it passed from the Ely's ownership; it has remained a single family residence for many years.

#690 - Ebenezer Bliss House; Evidence of the original frame of this two-story Georgian Style house is to be found in its rear portion. It dates back to 1720 with the front section having been erected in the early 19th century. Additional changes and embellishments were made in the latter part of that century. The exterior is of clapboard. Columns and balustrades decorate the front entry portico, the second floor balcony above it and the lower section of the roof. Two chimneys replaced the original central chimney and porches were added in the late 19th century.

#702 - Roderick Burnham House; A brown stone Gothic Revival two-story house was built by Roderick Burnham in 1845 after the original wooden structure burned to the ground during Fourth of July celebrating. Its gable roof is of slate and metal and has two large chimneys. The south wing was added in 1916.

#720 - Longmeadow Street is a Colonial Revival two-and-one-half story brick residence with gable roof of slate, double interior chimneys and dormer windows. It was built in 1927 and designed by the architect, Beaumier.

#734 - Brewer-Young House is the largest residential structure in the area. Containing three stories, it is a well-developed example of Colonial Revival architecture. It was built in the early 1880's by Henry and Edward Wolcott and renovated in 1906. Of note are the gambrel roof with dormers; a two-story entry porch supported by colossal Ionic columns and pilasters, with balustrade above; and an elliptical fanlight and Palladian window above the entrance. It is a clapboarded woodframe building. The driveway leads to a porte cochere on the north elevation.

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#750 - Longmeadow Street is a three-story clapboard and shingle house built about 1910. It has several porches and an irregular plan, roofline and fenestration treatment. It is a three-family dwelling.

#756 - David White House is a two-story house built in 1775 by David White, master craftsman, who also built the First Church of Christ. It has a gable roof, two chimneys (which replaced the original central chimney) and clapboards on the exterior. The front doorway has columns and pilasters supporting a flat entablature.

#766 - Old White Tavern ; Samuel Bliss was the builder of this house which dates from 1774. Originally a residence, it served from 1786 until the late 19th century as a tavern, temporary school house, resting place for ladies attending all-day services at First Church, and a boarding house for workers in Dimond Chandler's button factory. It is a two-story, end chimney structure remodelled in 1785 and again in 1825. The most notable feature is a Federal period Palladian type tripartite window with pointed Gothic muntins on the second floor.

#776 (Photo #8) - Old Country Store is the one commercial structure in the District, erected in 1805 by Calvin Burt and Stephen Cooley as a general store. Subsequent uses have been: Gold and Thimble Shop, 1839-1848; Button Factory, 1848-1863; Spectacle Shop, 1873-1898; General Store, 1898-1964; Ladies Wear, 1964-1972; and Real Estate Office, 1972 to the present. A Beauty Shop is located on the second floor. The building has two stories, is clapboarded and the gable end of the house faces the street.

#780 (Photo #8) - Jacob Colton House; The front section of this two story home is believed to be its oldest part, dating between 1760-70. The west wing was added in 1960. A combination of Georgian and Federal styles, it has a gable roof, five bay plan with central chimney and a Federal style doorway surmounted with a flat entablature. The exterior is sheathed with clapboard.

#788 (Photo #8) - Daniel Colton House; Daniel Colton, a joiner, built this two-story house in 1829 and had his shop attached to it. It still exists today as a part of the house. Since 1848, it has been used as a residence. The original part of the house is Greek Revival in style. The gable end facing the street is pedimented and has an elliptical window. The addition on the south side incorporates an enclosed porch with balustrade above and exhibits Victorian elements. There are clapboards on the exterior and shutters on most of the windows.

#796 (Photo #7) - Thomas Mather House was designed by the architect Calvert Vaux and built by Thomas Mather in 1856. Constructed of local brick, it is a two-and-one-half story Italiante style villa with an asymmetrical sidehall plan and cross gables. A porch extends across the front of the house and around the south side. Decorative brackets support the roof on the main part of the house and over the porches.

Section 7

Longmeadow Historic District

#812 - Walter White House was built in 1792 by Walter White. This is a large woodframe two-story house with hip roof, two chimneys (originally seven) and Federal style doorway with flat entablature.

#826 (Photo #6) - Stephen Colton House; Built in 1850 by Stephen Colton, the design of this Gothic Revival Cottage was based on those of Andrew Jackson Downing in "Downings Country Houses", published in 1850. It is a one-and-one-half story woodframe structure with a cross-gable T plan, steeply pitched roof and dormers, ornately carved verge boards and double recessed porches.

#836 (Photo #6) Hitchcock House; The original house built on this site by Dimond Chandler in the early 1800's was destroyed by fire in the early 1900's and the present one replaced it. The gable end of this two-story house faces the street. It has an off-center entrance, clapboards on the exterior and shutters on the windows.

#844 (Photo #6) - McCracken House was built in 1925 by Edward L. McCracken. It is a Colonial Revival style two-story brick house with a gable roof of slate and a curved columned portico at the off-center entrance. The windows of various sizes are placed in a rhythmic pattern.

#862 - Longmeadow Street is a two-story French Normandy style house of painted brick, built in 1928. It has steep gable roofs and dormers and a matching one-story free standing garage.

#870 - Newton Colton House is a two-story house built in 1823 by Newton Colton and moved in 1923 from its original site on the east side of Longmeadow Street. Its style is a combination of Colonial and Georgian Revival featuring a central chimney, clapboarded exterior and twelve paned windows with shutters. The front portico has an open pediment supported by columns. The screened porch on the south side is a later addition.

#878 - Stebbins-Hammatt House is a large three-story house of painted brick and clapboard, featuring a gambrel roof with dormers, shutters on the windows and porch on the front and south sides supported by bracketed columns. The original house, all of brick, was built in 1795 by Samuel Colton with additions and remodelling done later. The two lower front rooms are thought to be of original design.

#896 - Flagg-Swett House is a three-story house erected in 1913 with a hip roof, dormers and columned portico decorated above with a balustrade. The exterior has aluminum vinyl siding.

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#906 - Coomes House, a two-story house built in 1799 by James Coomes, was turned 90 degrees south in 1855 so that the gable end of the house faces Longmeadow Street. It has clapboards on the exterior, and its windows have shutters. There is a porch on the front and south side of the house and the entrance is also on the south elevation.

#912 - Ebenezer Chandler Colton House, a Federal style two-story house, was built in 1790 by Ebenezer C. Colton and moved from 796 Longmeadow Street to its present location in 1855 by James Coomes. The exterior wall material is clapboard and the windows have shutters. The center entrance has a flat entablature and narrow sidelights.

#918 - Alonzo Coomes House was built in 1840 by Alonzo Coomes. It is Italianate in style with articulated corners and an off-center entrance with narrow sidelights. The hip roof is decorated with an ornate cornice. There are four chimneys. A porch was removed in 1936.

#930 - Booth-Allen House; David Booth built this two-story Colonial house in 1795, and it was moved a few feet north of the original site in 1896. It was completely restored in 1941, after falling into disrepair for a number of years. It has a central chimney, gable roof, twelve-paned windows and clapboarded exterior. The present doorway is of the Federal period and of special note is its "funeral door" on the south side added in 1813.

#942 - Longmeadow Street is a three-story Carpenter Gothic house built about 1900. Its roof is irregular, its exterior clapboarded and shingled and the windows have shutters. The front side and second story porches are supported by columns with sawn buckets.

#956 - Longmeadow Street, built around 1900 by DeForest, is a two-story Federal style house with clapboards on the outside, a hip roof, columned portico at the front entrance, wood pilasters at its corners, dentils on the cornice and a dormer with Palladian window above the entrance.

Present on Longmeadow Street in addition to buildings are:

(#903)
Mile Marker is located at the North end of the Historic District on the west side between houses at #664 and #574 Longmeadow Street. The marker, of local stone, is engraved "22 miles from Hartford", and has stood on this spot since 1768. It is one of a number of markers placed on the postal route to aid post riders when Benjamin Franklin served as Postmaster (1753-1774).

(#901)
The War Memorial is located on the Green opposite the Old Parsonage (777 Longmeadow Street). The Memorial consists of a large boulder measuring 4 by 5 feet with a semi-circular stone wall 20 feet in length. It was constructed in 1931. Inscribed on the boulder are the dates of all the wars in which Longmeadow sons served and the names of those who served.

William Street features: (North side)

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Albert T. Wood American Legion Post Memorial ^(#902) is a granite memorial supporting a flag pole located between the Community House and the Town Hall. It was placed there in 1930 by the Longmeadow American Legion Post in honor of Albert T. Wood killed in the Argonne Forest during the First World War. A plaque on the right hand side of the Memorial commemorates this event and one on the left side is dedicated to Harry Charles Martin who served in the Militia, on the Mexican Border and in World War II.

Longmeadow Town Hall - #20 (Photo #3) was designed by Morris Maloney and built in 1930. A brick, three-story building, it has a gambrel roof, dormers, twelve over twelve small paned windows and ornate double front doors. These doors are an exact replica of those which were on the Marchant Colton House. This house, owned by the wealthiest man in town during the Revolution, was torn down in 1916 and its doors are now on display at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, MA.

(South Side)

Longmeadow Cemetery ^(#801) is owned by the First Parish in Longmeadow and includes the original Old Burying Ground laid out in 1702-3 (four rods wide and 40 yards long) with later additions. Most members of the first families of Longmeadow are buried there. The oldest standing stone without actual interment is that of Experience Hale, d.1719.

8. Significance Longmeadow Historic District, Longmeadow, MA

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
☐ prehistoric	☐ archeology-prehistoric	☒ X	community planning	☐ landscape architecture	☐ religion	
☐ 1400-1499	☒ NO X archeology-historic	☐	conservation	☐ law	☒ NO X science	
☐ 1500-1599	☐ agriculture	☐	economics	☐ literature	☐ sculpture	
☐ 1600-1699	☒ X architecture	☒ NO X	education	☒ X military	☐ social/	
☒ X 1700-1799	☐ art	☐	engineering	☐ music	☐ humanitarian	
☒ X 1800-1899	☒ X commerce	☒ X	exploration/settlement	☐ philosophy	☐ theater	
☒ X 1900-	☐ communications	☒ X	industry	☐ politics/government	☐ transportation	
		☐	invention		☐ other (specify)	

Specific dates N/A Builder/Architect Beaumier, Calvert Vaux, Smith and Bassete, Morris Malony, Malcolm B. Harding

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Longmeadow Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and association. The major locus of Longmeadow's residential, commercial, industrial, civic and religious activities since settlement was established in 1713, the village stands as an exceptionally well preserved example of a New England town center. Its residents have been noted for their achievements in the fields of science, education, transportation, military and social-humanitarian affairs. Gradual growth of the town, first as a settlement opportunity and later as a suburb of Springfield, has resulted in the construction and preservation of Longmeadow's finest architecture. Restoration of the Green to its Colonial appearance at the end of the nineteenth century bears witness to the historic interest of local residents as does its designation as a local historic district in 1973. Both of these have helped to preserve an opportunity for potentially rewarding archaeological research. The Longmeadow Historic District thus meets criteria A, B, and C of the National Register of Historic Places, and with additional research, may prove to meet criterion D.

Archaeology

Restoration of the Green, which commenced in 1898, has more than likely left intact subsurface structural features and artifactual deposits associated with the Federal period workshops, stores and residences which had stood there. Documentary research and subsurface survey testing should reveal the location of and extent of disturbance to these historic resources. Research directed excavation of this unusual "time capsule" may yield significant information towards documenting and interpreting the development of local craft production in a small agricultural town during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Architecture (residential)

Organized settlement at the present town Green commenced in 1703, however, no houses predating 1725 are known to survive in the town of Longmeadow. The earliest known standing structure is the Captain David Burt House (#951) dated c.1725. Other Colonial Period houses around the Green include the Capt. Simon Colton House 1734 (#787, Photo #3) and the Ely Scudder House, c.1758 (#655). All are substantial, fully developed two-story, center chimney structures with symmetrical five-bay facades, typical of the period.

The majority of early houses in Longmeadow date from the Federal period and most are located within Longmeadow Historic District. These substantial and stylish houses such as the Nathaniel Ely House, 1785, (#674, Photo #5) reflect the continuing agricultural prosperity of the newly incorporated town.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Anne Emerson Papers, Storrs Library, Longmeadow, MA
Volume I, August 1, 1942; Volume II, November 28, 1953, n.p.
Records of Longmeadow Town Meetings, 1745, 1759, 1775, 1810
Storrs Library, Longmeadow, MA n.p.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 65

Quadrangle name Springfield South, Mass.-Conn.

Quadrangle scale 1: 25 000

UMT References

A

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

B

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

C

1	8
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7	0	0	1	0	0
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4	6	5	7	3	9	0
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D

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6	9	9	8	4	0
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4	6	5	7	4	0	0
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E

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at the center line of Wheelmeadow Brook on the Westerly side of Longmeadow Street, the boundary proceeds in a Westerly direction along the center line of said brook at a point 250' from Longmeadow Street; thence, Southerly parallel to Longmeadow

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

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia H. Adams, Program Assistant With Margaret G. Stoler, Longmeadow Historical Commission

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date July, 1982

street & number 294 Washington Street telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state MA

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 Talmage

title Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission date 9/28/82

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the
National Register

date 11/12/82

John Wilson Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

Section 8

Longmeadow Historic District

Architecturally, Longmeadow's Federal houses are somewhat conservative, with post Georgian styles prevailing into the early 1800's. Sidehall plans and gable front orientation were not introduced until the 1820's. The outstanding sidehall plan structure of the period is the Daniel Colton House, 1829 (#788, Photo #8).

Residential construction continued at a steady pace into the early 1830's: Condit-Cordis House, 1832 (#715); Israel Gates House (#663); Justin Colton House, 1833 (#797, Photo #2); followed by an apparent lull between 1835 and 1845. After 1845, however, until the late nineteenth century, construction resumed as Longmeadow was increasingly effected by the expansion of Springfield. This pattern is evident in the presence of a few well-detailed transitional Federal/Greek Revival houses such as the Nathaniel Ely, Jr., House, 1856 (#664) and a number of stylish Italianate houses, all at the town center including the Thomas Mather House, 1856, Calvert Vaux, (#796, Photo #7) and the Congregational Parsonage, 1848 (#777). Fully developed Greek Revival houses are notably totally absent.

Influence of the Gothic Revival is reflected in the Stephen Colton House, 1850 (#826, Photo #6). In general, construction slowed in Longmeadow towards the end of the nineteenth century, not picking up again until after the turn of the century. What new construction there was occurred at the town center: Brewer-Young House, 1884 (#734); Carleton House, 1885 (#859); Lowe House, c.1900 (#931).

During the twentieth century, suburbanization began to be reflected in the development of residential neighborhoods away from the town center, and the addition of a few houses to the newly (1898) restored town green. Colonial Revival was the predominant style for residential structures such as the McCracken House, 1925 (#844, Photo #6); and public buildings; Storrs Library, Smith and Bassette, 1934, (#693); Community House, Smith and Bassette, 1921, (#735, Photo #2), and Longmeadow Town Hall, 1930, Morris Maloney, (#20, Photo #3). The vitality of the community and the evolution of and concern with current architectural styles in the district is clearly documented in the history of The First Church of Christ, 1768, (#763, Photo #2). Originally built in 1766, it took on Federal/Greek Revival appearance in 1828; was later renovated in the Romanesque Revival style in 1874; and again, in 1932, to its present Colonial Revival appearance.

Commerce

Numerous small retail shops existed on the Green from the Post Revolutionary War to the late nineteenth century when the area was cleared of all structures and returned to its original state, the town Green. Throughout most of the nineteenth century most of the commercial establishments were located on the Green but were moved or destroyed when it was cleared in 1898. Those commercial establishments surrounding the Green were mostly taverns and guest houses, the oldest survivor being #787. Built in 1734, it served as a tavern for one hundred and fifty years. The builder, Capt. Simon Colton, served on the Committee of Correspondence

Section 8

Longmeadow Historic District

prior to the Revolution. The other eighteenth century tavern-inn is #766 built in 1787. It remained a guest house until 1935.

Several structures served as public gathering places in the late nineteenth century - early twentieth century. The "Cheap Cash & Carry Store", (#891), built in 1886, later became a popular ice cream parlor as well as a retail store. The Stuckert homestead or Bliss-Keep House, (#909) served as the operation area for the "Stuckert's Grove", a popular German Beer Garden located in the adjacent field.

The only commercial structure that remains so today is The Old Country Store, (#776). Built in 1805 as a general store, it remained so until 1839 when it was occupied by a gold and thimble shop. From 1848 to 1863, it served as Dimond Chandler's button factory, then returned to being a general store. From 1839 to 1868 it served as the post office, as well as general store and factory. In 1940, Justin Colton House, (#797), which was built in 1833, was remodeled to a minimum extent into a Tea Room and was a very popular eating place until 1958. Today it has been restored to its original state.

Community Planning

The earliest community planning was originally drawn up by a committee of the meadow inhabitants who had resided in the meadows paralleling the community of today, along the river's edge, since 1644. The plan called for "a Green surrounded by 50 to 60 home lots each measuring twenty rods by eighty rods. The remaining land on the hill would be portioned for farming". In the late nineteenth century the farms lying both north and south of the Green were sold to successful real estate entrepreneurs such as Theodore Leete, Ebenezer Bliss House, (#690) and Clifton Kibbe, Israel Gates House, (#663). The land was divided into house lots.

Beginning in 1898, the historical interests of local residents led the "restoration" of the Green to its Colonial character. Buildings—industrial, commercial and residential—which had been constructed on the Green, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were demolished or relocated to recreate an open, green expanse in the center of the village. This "restoration" stands as an early example of landscape restoration; the only other known occurrence in the nineteenth century in Massachusetts is at Lexington.

Section 8

Longmeadow Historic District

In addition, Longmeadow's role as an affluent residential suburb of Springfield has functioned to preserve many of its Colonial and Federal period houses. In 1921, the town voted to build a Community House (#735) with strong support from the Church (#763). Today, the Community House serves a variety of purposes, i.e., Policemen's Ball, Boys & Girl Scout meetings, Saturday afternoon movies for small children, and arts and crafts classes. The Green was accepted as a local Historic District in 1973 and is maintained by the Longmeadow Historic District Commission.

Education

The first public school, built in 1726, burned to the ground in 1786. A second was built on the Green in 1789 and David Booth (Booth-Allen House), (#930) was the first teacher. In 1856, the town built Center School (#837) which occupied the same lot where a private boys school had existed from 1836 to 1853. The present Center School on this lot was built in 1928.

Several private schools existed during the nineteenth century. Mr. William Goldwaite (#756) ran a boys school and also served as principal for twenty-eight years at Westfield Academy. Mrs. Lucy Storrs Barbar had a girls school in her home (#697) which serves today as the home of the Longmeadow Historical Society.

Exploration/Settlement

Settlement along the east bank of the Connecticut River in Longmeadow was initiated in 1644 by English colonists from Springfield, several miles to the north. The earliest families were the Coltons, Cooley, Keep, Bliss, and Burt, members of which built houses standing on the town green today. Serious flooding forced relocation of the settlement to Longmeadow Street (Route 5) by the early eighteenth century. Longmeadow became the Third Parish of Springfield in 1713, building its own meetinghouse on the Green with adjacent burying ground in 1716. Longmeadow, incorporated as a town in 1783, was the first town in Massachusetts to gain such status after the Revolutionary War.

Industry

Originally the Green was the site of many small cottage industries throughout the nineteenth century. The only structure standing today although not in its original location that was a nineteenth century industry is The Raynolds-Cordis House (#705) which served as George Raynolds "joiner shop". It also served as a temporary factory for the Newell brothers button factory in 1863. (see #776)

In the late nineteenth century, George Hitchcock established a Knitwear Industry on Mill Road (south of the District), where he created the Hitchcock sweater which today is known as the "Turtle Neck". When he closed his mill and moved to Springfield, it was the last industry to exist in the community. Several outstanding industrialists of the twentieth century resided in Longmeadow. Joseph Wesson, son of Daniel Wesson, inventor of the Smith and Wesson Cartridge Pistol, resided at

Section 8

Longmeadow Historic District

The Walter White House (#812) while serving as president of the company. In 1919, Warner Buxton, son of Dana Buxton who established the Buxton Leather Company, resided in The Stephen Colton House (#826) while serving as president of the company until 1954. William Young, inventor of a successful horse liniment Absorbine, later adapted to human use under the name of Absorbine, Jr., purchased The Brewer Young House (#734) in 1922. The house still belongs to the Young Family.

Military

Though the Green was used to train soldiers throughout the French and Indian Wars, as well as the Revolutionary War, the most significant structure in the area is the Old Red House (#787). Built in 1734 and used as a tavern, the owner Capt. Simon Colton, served in the French and Indian Wars. He also was chairman of the Committee of Correspondence which met at the tavern prior to the Revolution. The tavern also served as the meeting place for the local Minute Men who answered the alarm from Lexington in April, 1775. The Old White Tavern (#766) built in 1776, served as the way station for captured British Officers enroute from Boston to various military prisons in Connecticut and New York.

Colonel Theodore Tenney (Nathaniel Ely House, #674), served as Chief of Finance of the Ordinance Department during World War I for which he received the Distinguished Service Medal. In 1931, the War Memorial was placed on the Green. In 1948, General Omar Bradley was the Guest of Honor for the Memorial Day celebrations which honored Corporal Edward Wilkin, a local soldier who received the Medal of Honor for his bravery in World War II.

Section 9 (con't.)

Longmeadow Historic District

Diary of Stephen Williams, Volumes IV, VIII, IX, X, XII
Storrs Library, Longmeadow, MA n.p.

Longmeadow Registry of Deeds, Longmeadow Town Office, Longmeadow, MA

Springfield Union Newspaper - June 14, 1889, December 3, 1895,
April 28, 1905, February 21, 1912

Springfield Registry of Deeds, Hampden County Court House, Springfield, MA

Weller, Dorothy, History of Longmeadow, Genealogy Department, City Library,
Springfield, MA n.p.

Connecticut Valley Historical Society, Vital Records of Longmeadow,
Springfield, MA City Library Association, Vol. II. 1785-1810

Burt, Henry, BURT GENEALOGY, Springfield, MA Bryan Press, 1893

Whitman, Michael. COLTONS IN AMERICA, Lancaster, PA Wickersham Printing
Company, 1912

Coomes, William C., STORY OF ANTHONY COOMES AND HIS DESCENDANTS,
Providence, RI T.W. Bicknell Publishing Company, 1913

State Reconnaissance Survey Report for Longmeadow, 1982 on file at
the Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA

Section 10 (con't.)
Longmeadow Historic District

Street approximately 250+/- feet to the Southerly side of Wheelmeadow Drive; thence, Easterly 24.54' to the Westerly lot line of #664; thence Southerly 190.24' to the Northerly lot line of #674; thence Easterly 25+/- feet to the Westerly line of #674; thence Southerly 137.76' to the Northerly side of Ely Road; thence Westerly to a distance of 250' from Longmeadow Street; thence Southerly 40' to the Southerly line of Ely Road; thence Easterly 63.47' to the Westerly line of #674; thence Southerly 129.36' to the Northerly line of #702; thence Westerly 137' to a point 325' from Longmeadow Street; thence Southerly parallel to Longmeadow Street 174.71' to the Northerly line of #720; thence Easterly 50' to a point 275' from Longmeadow Street; thence Southerly parallel to Longmeadow Street 107.70+/- feet to the Northerly line of #734; thence Easterly 25' to a point 250' from Longmeadow Street; thence Southerly parallel to Longmeadow Street across #734 395+/- feet to the Southerly line of #756; thence Easterly 67.95' to the Westerly line of #766; thence Southerly 70' to the Northerly side of Chandler Avenue; thence Westerly to a point 250' from Longmeadow Street; thence 25+/- feet to the Southerly side of Chandler Avenue; thence Easterly 101.70' to the Westerly line of #776; thence Southerly 46.04' to the Northerly line of #780; thence Westerly 104.04' to a point 250' from Longmeadow Street; thence Southerly 320+/- feet across #s 780, 788, and 796 to the Northerly side of #810 (Right of Way); thence Easterly 30' to the Westerly line of #812; thence following said Westerly line of #812 to the Northerly line of #822 (Right of Way); thence Westerly to a point 250' from Longmeadow Street; thence Southerly parallel to Longmeadow Street across said #'s 822, 826, 836, 844, 862, 870, Farmlea Road, 878, 896, 906, 912, 918, and to the Northerly line of #930 for a distance of 1060+/- feet; thence Easterly 20+/- feet to the Westerly line of #930; thence Southerly 112.40' to the Southerly line of #930; thence Easterly 50+/- feet to the Westerly line of #942; thence Southerly 107.92' to the Northerly line of Birnie Road; thence Westerly to a point 250' from Longmeadow Street, thence Southerly parallel to Longmeadow Street 65+/- feet to the Southerly side of Birnie Road; thence Easterly 130' to the Westerly side of #956; thence Southerly 91.90' to the Southerly line of #956; thence Easterly 120' to the Easterly line of #956; thence Southeasterly approximately 200' across Longmeadow Street to the Southwesterly corner of #977; thence Easterly 243.50' to the Easterly line of #977; thence Northerly 124' to the Southerly line of #951; thence Easterly 151.59' to the Easterly line of #951; thence Northerly and Northwesterly 345.24' to the Southerly side of Crestview Circle; thence Easterly 135' to a point 250' from Longmeadow Street; thence Northerly parallel to Longmeadow Street 50' to the Northerly side of Crestview Circle; thence Westerly 60' to the Easterly line of #931; thence Northerly 99.69' to the Southerly line of property owned by Laurence & Edna M. LaRoche; thence Easterly 65.61' to a point 250' from Longmeadow Street; thence Northerly 103+/- feet to the Northerly side of Morningside Drive; thence Westerly 38' to the Easterly line of #909; thence Northerly 125.55' to the Northerly line of #909; thence Westerly 71.54' to the Easterly line of #891; thence Northerly 127' to the Southerly line of # lot 21A (belonging to house #891); thence Easterly 6' to Easterly line of said lot 21A; thence Northerly 25.19' to Southerly line of Green Meadow Drive; thence Easterly 109.79' to a point 250' from Longmeadow Street; thence Northerly parallel to Longmeadow Street 50' to the Northerly line of Green Meadow Drive; thence Westerly 25.17' to the Easterly

Section 10 (con't.)

Longmeadow Historic District

line of #873; thence Northerly 133.80' to the Northerly line of #873; thence Westerly 52.63' to the Easterly line of #859; thence Northerly 166.21' to the Southerly line of Longfellow Drive; thence Easterly 64.72' to a point 250' from Longmeadow Street; thence Northerly parallel to Longmeadow Street 915+/- feet across Longfellow Drive; #831, Colton Place; 825 and 797 to the Northerly line of 787; thence Westerly 35.20' to the Easterly line of #777; thence Northerly 108.01 to the Southerly line of #763; thence Easterly 345+/- feet in a line parallel with Williams Street to a point 550' from Longmeadow Street; thence Northerly 90+/- feet to the Southerly line of Williams Street; thence Westerly 300' to a point 250' from Longmeadow Street; thence Northerly parallel to Longmeadow Street 70' to the Northerly line of Williams Street; thence Easterly 25' to a point 275' from Longmeadow Street; thence Northerly parallel to Longmeadow Street 167+/- feet to the Northerly line of #735; thence Westerly 25' to a point 250' from Longmeadow Street; thence Northerly parallel to Longmeadow Street across #715, 705, 697, 693, 679, 663, and 655, 910+/- feet to the center line of Wheelmeadow Brook; thence Westerly along the center line of said brook 540+/- feet to the point of beginning.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Longmeadow Historic District (The Green)
Hampden County
MASSACHUSETTS

Working No. 10/14/82-2846

Fed. Reg. Date: 2.1.83

Date Due: 11/11/82 — 11/28/82

Action: ✓ ACCEPT 11/12/82

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	☐ unaltered
☐ good	☐ ruins	☐ altered
☐ fair	☐ unexposed	☐ original site
		☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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

8. Significance

Period _____ Area 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

Average of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

USGS 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: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



Photo No 1

LONGMEADOW, MASS

THE GREEN

Looking South from the
War Memorial

The Green
Longmeadow Street
Longmeadow, Massachusetts

Photograph by Harris Adriance Dec. 1980
Negative filed at Longmeadow Historic
District, 20 Williams Street, Longmeadow, MA

The Green looking south from War Memorial

Photo 1 of 9



PHOTO No. 2

LONGMEADOW, MASS

Looking Northeast, left to right,

COMMUNITY HOUSE #735

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST IN LONGMEADOW #763

CAPTAIN SIMON COLTON HOUSE (OLD RED HOUSE) #787

JUSTIN COLTON HOUSE #797

The Green
Longmeadow Street
Longmeadow, Massachusetts

Photograph by Harris Adriance Dec. 1980
Negative filed at Longmeadow Historic
District, 20 Williams Street, Longmeadow, MA

Looking northeast, left to right, Community H
House #735, First Church of Christ #763, Capt. S
Simon Colton House (Old Red House) #787,
Justin Colton House #797

Photo 2 of 9



TOWN OF LONGMEADOW

20

HOURS
8:30-4:30

LONGMEADOW, MASS

Photo No 3

TOWN HALL DOORWAY - 20 WILLIAM ST
REPLICA OF MERCHANT COLTON DOORWAY
original doorway now in BOSTON
MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

The Green
Longmeadow Street
Longmeadow, Massachusetts

Photograph by Harris Adriance Dec. 1980
Negative filed at Longmeadow Historic District,
20 Williams Street, Longmeadow, MA

Town Hall-Doorway-Replica of Merchant Colton
House Doorway. Original now in Boston Museum
of Fine Arts

Photo 3 of 9



PHOTO No 4

LONGMEADOW, MASS

Looking East,

CAPTAIN SIMON COLTON HOUSE
(OLD RED HOUSE) #787

The Green
Longmeadow Street
Longmeadow, Massachusetts

Photograph by Harris Adriance Dec. 1980
Negative filed at Longmeadow Historic
District, 20 Williams Street, Longmeadow, MA

Looking east, Captain Simon Colton House
(Old Red House) #787

Photo 4 of 9



LONGMEADOW, MASS

PHOTO No 5

Looking Northwest,

NATHANIEL ELY HOUSE #674

The Green
Longmeadow Street
Longmeadow, Massachusetts

Photograph by Harris Adriance Dec. 1980
Negative filed at Longmeadow Historic District
20 Williams Street, Longmeadow, MA

Looking northwest #674 Nathaniel Ely House

Photo 5 of 9



LONGMEADOW, MASS

PHOTO No 6

Looking Northwest, Left to right,

MCCRACKEN HOUSE #844

HITCHCOCK HOUSE #836

STEPHEN COLTON HOUSE #826

The Green
Longmeadow Street
Longmeadow, Massachusetts

Photograph by Harris Adriance Dec. 1980
Negative on file at Longmeadow Historic District
20 Williams Street, Longmeadow, MA

Looking northwest, left to right, #844, #836,
#826 (McCracker House, Hitchcock House,
Stephen Co|ton House)

Photo 6 of 9



LONGMEADOW, MASS

PHOTO No. 7

Looking Northwest,
THOMAS MATHER HOUSE #796

The Green
Longmeadow Street
Longmeadow, Massachusetts

Photograph by Harris Adriance Dec. 1980
Negative Filed at Longmeadow Historic District
20 Williams Street, Longmeadow, MA

Looking northwest #796 (Thomas Mather House)

Photo 7 of 9



LONGMEADOW, MASS

PHOTO No 8

Looking Northwest, Left to right

DANIEL COLTON HOUSE #788

JACOB COLTON HOUSE #780

OLD COUNTRY STORE #776

The Green
Longmeadow Street
Longmeadow, Massachusetts

Photograph by Harris Adriance Dec. 1980
Negative filed at Longmeadow Historic District
20 Williams Street, Longmeadow, MA

Looking northwest, #788, #780, #776
(Daniel Colton, Jacob Colton Houses, Old Country
Store)

Photo 8 of 9



LONGMEADOW, MASS

PHOTO No. 9

Looking Southeast,

BLISS-KEEP HOUSE #909

The Green
Longmeadow Street
Longmeadow, Massachusetts

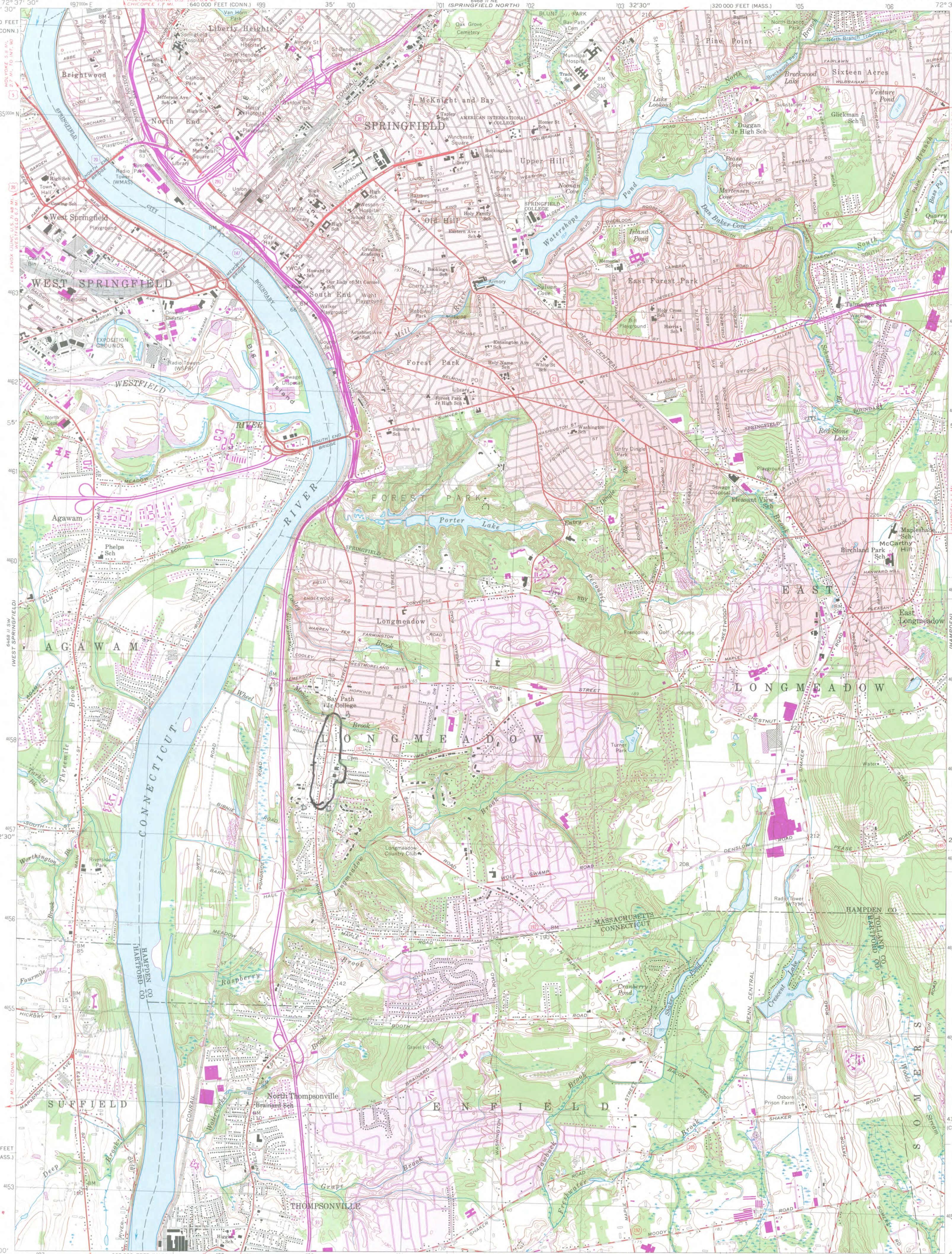
Photograph by Harris Adriance Dec. 1980
Negative filed at Longmeadow Historic District
20 Williams Street, Longmeadow, MA

Looking southeast, #909 (Bliss-Keep House)

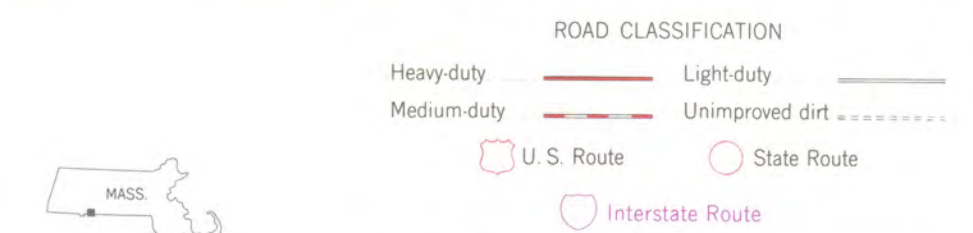
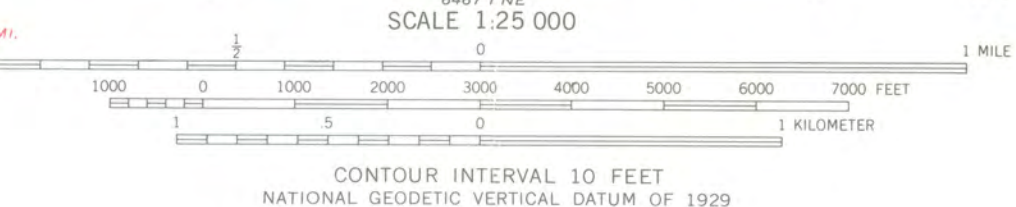
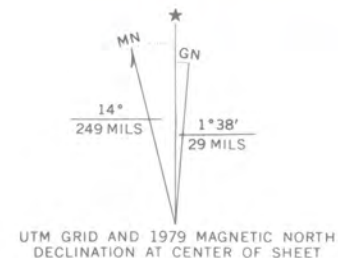
Photo 9 of 9

The Green
Longmeadow Street, Longmeadow, MA

UTM Reference:
A. 18/699980/4658380
B. 18/700160/4658360
C. 18/700340/4658340
D. 18/699840/4657400



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, Massachusetts Geodetic Survey,
and Connecticut Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1933 and 1942
Culture revised from aerial photographs by photogrammetric
methods. Aerial photographs taken 1957. Field check 1958
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone, and Connecticut coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 18
Red tint indicates areas in which only
landmark buildings are shown
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with the State of
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1975 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



SPRINGFIELD SOUTH, MASS.—CONN.
N4200—W7230/7.5
1958
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6468 II SE—SERIES V814

977 R. & F. BRIGHAM
961 R. & F. BRIGHAM
951 S. JR. & J. STEARNS

931 P. & E. LOWE

909 R. & P. MC TAGGART

891 M. B. CUTLER

873 E. M. & M. BRANDT

859 I. & D. HOPKINS

857 A. & P. RIZZO

837 CENTER SCHOOL

811 CENTER SCHOOL ANNEX

797 P. & E. SANTOS

787 THE SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF NEW ENGLAND ANTIQUITIES INC.
777 FIRST CHURCH HOUSE
763 FIRST CHURCH

LONGMEADOW CEMETERY
550 ft. PARCEL (B)

WILLIAMS STREET

275 ft. PARCEL (A)
TOWN HALL

735 COMMUNITY HOUSE

715 H. M. CORDIS

705 D. F. CORDIS

697 LONGMEADOW HISTORICAL SOCIETY
693 STORRS LIBRARY

679 J. M. GOODMAN

663 J. I. GUILD

655 S. & S. TEALE

956 H. & H. ATWOOD

BIRNIE ROAD

942 E. ROBINSON

930 H. & B. RUSSELL

918 G. & C. ALSPACH

912 E. & C. HEAPHY

906 W. & J. STILES

896 J. & R. SHRIVER

878 G. JR. & S. LANTZ

870 G. W. JEPSON

862 T. & C. PAIGE

844 N. & H. PLATZER

836 M. & G. MARKARIAN

826 P. & L. MARKARIAN

812 M. & H. HADDAD

796 K. W. & M. MAKI

788 J. & A. ROGERS

(WILKINSON)
780 E. G. MACDONALD
776 WHYTE COMPANY INC.

766 J. & P. MULLANE

756 I. T. LITCHARD

750 J. & A. WARD

734 W. & B. YOUNG

720 J. J. JR. & D. T. STACHOWICZ

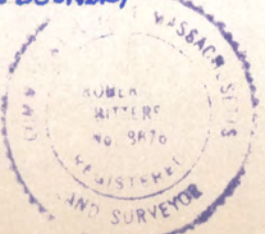
702 J. WALLACE

690 B. & J. GILL

674 M. W. HARRINGTON

664 K. T. MILLER JR

AS SHOWN HEREON, THE BOUNDARIES OF THE HISTORIC DISTRICT SHALL BE, GENERALLY, NORTHERLY- THE CENTER LINE OF WHEELMEADOW BROOK; EASTERLY AND WESTERLY- TWO HUNDRED FIFTY FEET (250 ft.) TO THE REAR OF AND PARALLEL TO THE PROPERTY LINE FRONTING ON LONGMEADOW STREET, OR TO THE REAR PROPERTY LINE, WHICH EVER IS LESSOR, EXCEPT LETTERED PARCELS WHICH HAVE DISTANCES DESIGNATED. SOUTHERLY- THE SOUTHERLY PROPERTY LINES OF No. 956 AND No. 977 LONGMEADOW STREET PRESENTLY PROPERTY OF H. & H. ATWOOD AND R. & F. BRIGHAM RESPECTFULLY. SPECIFICALLY, AS DESCRIBED IN ITEM 10 VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION.



PLAN SHOWING
LONGMEADOW
HISTORIC DISTRICT
LONGMEADOW, MASSACHUSETTS
SCALE 1"=200'
MAY 1, 1973
LONGMEADOW ENGR. DEPT.

OWNERS NAMES REVISED NOV., 1980



**MASSACHUSETTS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary of State**

294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts
02108
617-727-8470

MICHAEL JOSEPH CONNOLLY
Secretary of State

September 29, 1982

Ms. Carol Shull, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20243

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination forms:

Beverly:	United Shoe Machinery Corporation Clubhouse (local)
Longmeadow:	The Green (local)
Malden:	Waite Brick Block (local)
Weston:	Post Road Historic District (state)

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,

Candace Jenkins

Candace Jenkins
Registration Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

CJ/sac

enclosure

