

Amherst Historic District Historic Preservation Survey and Evaluation

Amherst, New Hampshire

PRESERVATION COMPANY
Kensington, NH



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PRESERVATION COMPANY

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Executive Summary

This report summarizes work done for the Amherst Historic District re-evaluation that was enabled by a Certified Local Government (CLG) grant from the New Hampshire Division of Historic Resources (NHDHR). The purpose of this report is to create a holistic overview of the regulatory district in Amherst and also to provide a regulatory and informational document for the Historic District Commission, the Town, and citizenry.

The **Amherst Historic District** is centered on the 1982 **National Register Historic District** (hereafter **NR Historic District**). That core area is surrounded by an **Expanded Local Regulatory District** (hereafter **Expanded LRD**) that was created in 1986. Together these two areas comprise the locally regulated district of 314 properties overseen by the Amherst Historic District Commission. Each of these two areas is distinct in appearance and significance, although the properties are subject to the same regulations as one district.

Amherst had established a local historic district, centered on the historic village center, in 1978 which was then listed on the National Register in 1982. It is a well-defined entity with 167 properties defining the historic village center. The NR Historic District contains a cohesive collection of predominantly eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings characteristic of a town center and former shiretown.

Recognizing the high value of the NR Historic District and its resources, the Town expanded the area in 1986 to create a local regulatory district (the Expanded LRD) to provide protection for the NR Historic District along the major approaches to the village. This Expanded LRD extends around the NR Historic District on all sides and continues along the main roads leading into and out of the village center, generally surrounding the NR Historic District as a “buffer zone.” It contains 147 properties, predominantly from the mid- to late-twentieth century. It has been referred to as the “expanded historic district” since its creation, which has contributed to a misunderstanding of its purpose. The expanded boundaries were established for the regulatory purposes of protecting the Village Center (the NR Historic District), not because the Expanded LRD was similar in significance or time period. The Expanded LRD has never been surveyed nor assessed for the character-defining features of its properties. It has not been assessed for its significance on its own or in relationship to the NR Historic District, nor was it added to the NR Historic District as an amendment.

With the exception of fewer than roughly twenty properties, most of the properties in the Expanded LRD generally do not relate to the areas of significance of the NR Historic District. The Expanded LRD contains predominantly residential buildings, the majority of which date to the 1960s or later. There are some scattered mid- and late-twentieth century and early twenty-first-century buildings, and also areas of open space and some properties that are contemporary with the majority of the resources in the NR Historic District. The Expanded LRD did not expand the period of significance of the designated/listed NR Historic District.

Since its creation, the properties in the Expanded LRD have been reviewed by the same regulatory process as the properties within the original NR Historic District. This has created a difficult situation for commissioners and property owners alike, as there is no distinction in review between a 1970s property and one from ca. 1810. Therefore, there is a need for a set of standards that can be applied to resources within the Expanded LRD.

The two parts of the Amherst Historic District are distinctly different in terms of their periods of development but also in their integrity. The NR Historic District area is a cohesive group of

historic resources mostly from the late-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. As a whole they retain their setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association for their period of significance. By contrast, the Expanded LRD does not cohere as a district or as a part of the NR Historic District. It is a diverse collection of mostly twentieth-century residential resources. Though they convey feeling and association as residences from the second half of the twentieth century, many have been modified and do not retain their design, materials, and/workmanship for the historic period. The extensive infill in the late twentieth century diminishes the feeling and association for the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century resources in the Expanded LRD.

The materials provided by this effort will be used as regulatory and informational tools. This effort suggests, but does not establish, a period of significance for the two areas, leaving that determination to the historic district commission. This report provides the commission with sufficient information to make that determination and to make consistent and defensible decisions about applications for construction, maintenance, and/or rehabilitation of properties within the entire historic district.

Methodology

Field Work and Photography

Preservation Company undertook fieldwork to photograph each resource in the whole of the Amherst Historic District that is overseen by the Historic District Commission and included in the Town's GIS-enabled on-line database.

This fieldwork took place over the span of several visits in the winter of 2018 and created a pool of almost 1,300 photographs. Preservation Company used two cameras, one with GIS tracking capabilities. Each property, if visible from the public right-of-way, was photographed with one overall photograph for inclusion in the on-line database. Additional photographs were taken that added more information about setting, details, and views from various points from the public right-of-way (with GIS tracking) that could be used by the Historic District Commission in its assessment and evaluation of potential impacts to properties.

Since photographs could only be taken from the public right-of-way, not all properties were photographed. Property owners were contacted by the town and when permission was given, additional photographs were taken. However, a few properties will not have photographs in the database. The town may choose to include tax card or other photos already in their possession. This limited the ability of the consultants to necessarily identify all attributes to note. All photographs have been provided to the town and NHDHR electronically.

For the Town's GIS database, the file names of the single photograph for each property will be provided to the Town. The other photos with GIS tracking were sorted by Street and identified by address and given to the Town for their use.

Property List

The Town provided Preservation Company with the Town's GIS Database of properties in the District. Existing information in the database included address, parcel number, approximate construction date, building type, Contributing/Non-contributing status (C/NC), National Register description (where applicable), and classification of use. For the properties in the NR Historic District the C/NC came from the 1982 National Register Nomination. The Town had listed all of the properties in the Expanded LRD as NC even though they had never been surveyed or evaluated. Because the NC status only refers to the NR Historic District, the consultants removed the NC from properties in the Expanded LRD. An asterisk (*) has been used in this column to flag properties in the Expanded LRD that are noteworthy or might now be considered Contributing if the NR nomination were updated. The asterisk was also added for NC properties in the NR Historic District that might now be considered contributing if the NR nomination were updated. A new column was added to allow the addition of "Attributes to Note" for properties if appropriate. The "Building Type" column was changed to reflect architectural Forms and Styles, as noted below. None of the dates of construction have been changed though some have been identified as being possibly incorrect. All dates used in this document with a few instances are taken from the NR Historic District nomination or the GIS database provided to Preservation Company.

Guide to Forms and Styles

Preservation Company created a *Guide to Architectural Forms and Styles* for reference (see Appendix B). All of the 147 properties in the Expanded LRD were examined to establish typologies based on **Form and Style**. These dual descriptors replaced the "Building Type" field

in the database to provide a more nuanced understanding of the buildings for the Historic District Commission and the residents of Amherst. The Form and Style fields for the NR Historic District properties were also reviewed and updated for consistency. This guide defines the various building forms and styles seen in Amherst, listing character-defining features and providing illustrative examples from the Amherst Historic District. This document was written to be used as a stand-alone document in the event the Town wishes to make it available to the public.

Evaluation of Properties

This report generally summarizes the properties, buildings, landscape features (where appropriate), and open land to provide guidance for the Historic District Commission. It focuses on the 147 properties in the 1986 Expanded LRD. In particular, attributes to note have been identified where appropriate and added to the Property List. In addition, any of the properties in that section of the Amherst Historic District that may have particular significance and/or integrity have been flagged and listed in this report (see Recommendations and Future Considerations), as well as having an asterisk in the Table of Properties. Also identified are properties located in the Expanded LRD that abut the original NR Historic District boundary and appear to have historic significance and integrity, some in the Areas of Significance identified for the NR Historic District.

The consultants also reviewed the properties in the NR Historic District. Any properties that were non-contributing at the time of the nomination due to age but would likely contribute now have been identified. Conversely, this effort also includes a list of properties in the NR Historic District that appear to have lost integrity since the nomination and therefore no longer would contribute. See Recommendations and Future Considerations for a list of these properties.

A property must retain a majority of its character-defining features in order to convey its significance. The period of significance for the NR Historic District is 1731-1976. The properties in the Expanded LRD range in date from the late-eighteenth century to the present. As noted previously, no period of significance has been established for the Expanded LRD nor have the Areas of Significance been identified. For consideration of integrity for resources built after World War II and later, because so many of them are still extant, standards of integrity of those properties need to be more stringent due to their sheer quantity.

Description of Amherst Historic District

Amherst Historic District Overview

The Amherst Historic District is located roughly in the center of the town of Amherst.¹ The majority of buildings are late-eighteenth-, nineteenth-, or twentieth-century residential buildings in forms and styles common in New England villages and towns. It also includes a small number of civic, educational, ecclesiastical, and commercial buildings spanning the same time periods.

The **NR Historic District** portion essentially consists of the historic Amherst Village which developed around the historic common or the “Big Common.” The majority of the buildings date to the late-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It features not only large numbers of fashionable homes of its more prosperous nineteenth-century residents, such as attorneys and merchants, but also more modest examples common to a New England village that historically included some small-scale industrial and agricultural activities. In addition to a large number of residential buildings and some former taverns, the NR Historic District also contains nearly fifteen civic, ecclesiastical, educational, and commercial buildings, in a range of forms and styles representative of the period in which they were constructed. The majority date to the late eighteenth or nineteenth century, though the Clark Elementary School and three commercial buildings, including two service stations, date to the mid-twentieth century.

In most instances, for the buildings in the NR Historic District, decorative detailing is concentrated around window and door openings and on the edges of the façade and/or gable ends. In a number of instances, a building will feature decorative detailing of more than one style, indicative of the original detailing and that of a later period applied by a subsequent owner to feature newer fashionable ornament. The NR Historic District also includes a number of twentieth-century house forms popular in the first half of the twentieth century. A number were listed as non-contributing due to their age at the time of the nomination but they are now of sufficient age and several appear to rise to the level of contributing to the NR Historic District (see Recommendations and Future Considerations).

The **Expanded LRD** section generally surrounds the NR Historic District on all sides, extending out from it along a number of primary roadways that lead out of the village center. It generally consists of two layers of development: scattered late-nineteenth and early- to mid-twentieth-century development (predominantly residential, but also some agricultural resources) with a considerable amount of late twentieth- and early twenty-first-century residential infill. Aerial photographs show that until well into the middle of the twentieth century the historic village center remained generally surrounded by open fields, including the Great Meadow to the north. Fieldstone walls along the roadways or along lot lines, remnants of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century settlement and land-use patterns are present throughout the Expanded LRD. Only since the mid-twentieth century have large portions of the former fields been allowed to become wooded and/or have been subdivided and developed with houses typically sited on clearings in wooded lots or in small-scale subdivisions.

The Expanded LRD is nearly entirely residential, with the majority of the buildings dating from the second half of the twentieth century. Only a small number of nineteenth-century residential buildings or historic farmsteads remain. The only non-residential buildings are the police station

¹ Any dates used are taken from the property list provided by the town, though some have been refined based on the professional judgment of Preservation Company.

and fire station, both built in the 1980s (*175 and 177 Amherst Street*). The particulars are described in greater detail in the next section.

Both parts of the Amherst Historic District contain open space. Their size, use, and degree of landscaping vary depending upon location. They fall into one of four main categories: historic functional (*i.e.*, training field, meadow, pasture, flood plain) and/or memorial, burying ground, athletic, or left-over land at the intersection of several roadways. Those in the Expanded LRD are discussed in the next section.

The more formal open spaces consist of large expanses of lawn with mature trees regularly or irregularly spaced around the perimeter or in scattered locations. Three of the open spaces in the NR Historic District include memorial sculptures and scattered modern wood benches. Only the largest, the Common or Village Green, a large oval green space, has several paved paths flanked by wood benches placed at regular intervals (*Parcel 17-17-3*). It is the only park space with fencing. A granite post and split rail fence rings the perimeter of the Common. Scattered throughout are mature deciduous and evergreen trees, as is the case with the other three open spaces in the center of the NR Historic District. The World War I Common (aka School Street Park) (*Parcel 17-17-2*), bounded by School, Middle, Main, and Boston Post Road contains a large rough-cut granite block with cast name plate centered on one face. The Civil War Common, a triangular parcel bounded by Church, School, and Middle streets (*Parcel 17-17-5*) has several memorial pieces on the landscaped parcel, including a statue of a Civil War soldier set on a granite pedestal and surrounded by two tiers of terracing edged with granite blocks. A pair of cannons flank the memorial sculpture. Carriage Road Common is a narrow green sward of lawn separating Carriage Road and Main Street, planted with regularly spaced mature trees (*Parcel 17-17-1*).

Several open spaces in the NR Historic District are created by the intersection of historic roadways. For the most part these triangular spaces are simply lawns with scattered mature trees planted around the perimeter and/or within the parcel. One is bounded by Main Street, Courthouse Road, and Pierce Lane (*Parcel 17-17-4*). A second one is bounded by Middle Street, Boston Post Road, and Foundry Street (*Parcel 17-17-6*). A third one is bounded by Main, Knight, and Amherst streets (*Parcel 17-10*). Because of its location at the southwest side of the NR Historic District, a Welcome Sign is sited at the corner of Main and Amherst streets. At the south end of the NR Historic District is a pair of open spaces separated by Thornton Ferry Road 1 (*Parcel 16-14, 16-15*) and bounded by Amherst Street, Middle Street, and Courthouse Road.

Adjacent to and on the same parcel as the Town Hall (originally the Second County Courthouse) is the Old Burial Ground (*2 Main Street*). It was the original public burying ground for the town. A mortared ashlar stone wall with a wrought-iron gate hung on granite posts spans the Courthouse Road frontage. The gently rolling land is dotted with a variety of funerary monuments from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries generally laid in rows. A stand of mature trees is concentrated in the east corner, with others running along Beldens Mill Lane frontages to the east and south. A dry laid stone wall runs along the south frontage.

Near the northwest corner of the NR Historic District are several open spaces. The largest is the Meadowview Town Cemetery, an 11.5-acre parcel with gently rolling land that abuts the Great Meadow. It reflects aesthetic principles of funerary design of the mid-nineteenth through the twentieth century. The planned layout includes paths and paved roads set at regular intervals creating a rectangular pattern of burial sections. The monuments range in age from the mid-nineteenth century to the present and include a range of styles and materials. The parcel includes two small gable-roofed buildings used for equipment storage and other cemetery related activities.

Wooded areas are present around three of the four sides, providing screening. A granite post and wood split-railing fence extends along the Foundry Street frontage, flanking the main entry gate; a chain-link fence runs along the east side of the parcel. Mature trees are scattered throughout the property. At the west end of the district is a parcel with three public tennis courts. Across the road is Spalding Field, a ballfield with two baseball diamonds, fronting on Foundry Street and Davis Lane. Both frontages are lined with a low dry laid fieldstone wall. One open space identified in the NR Historic District, the site of the old Amherst Foundry, has since been developed with a new house (*13 Foundry Street*).

At the north edge of the NR Historic District is the Wilkins Elementary School parcel (*80 Boston Post Road*), which extends north to Jones Road upon which a ball field fronts. The south side of the school parcel is part of the north side of the Beaver Brook flood plain. Two land-locked undeveloped parcels with open land to the south side of the school property are also part of the flood plain (*Parcels 17-71-1 and 17-71*). Additional wetlands associated with Beaver Brook is located on the east side of Manchester Road at its intersection with Mack Hill Road (*Parcel 18-41-1*).

The west end of Manchester Road is part of the NR Historic District and includes an open parcel on the south side through which Beaver Brook runs, flanked by woodlands (*7 Mack Hill Road*). On the north corner is a property that was included in the NR Historic District for its open land but the buildings were not (*3 Mack Hill Road*). The house is set back from the road and is not readily visible from the public right-of-way but appears to have been altered with the addition of an exterior chimney, pedimented door surround around the front entry, and a bowed window to the right of the entry spanning the right two bays. An historic photograph in the collection of the Amherst Historical Society shows the house originally had a pair of interior brick flue chimneys, a full-width front porch, and a window centered above the center entry. The property, which is one of the larger parcels in the area, also includes an older barn though it is not visible from the public right-of-way. The open land has fenced paddocks on the property, particularly along Manchester Road. A tree-lined driveway leads to the house.

In addition to the stone walls (fieldstone, dry laid stone walls, mortared random laid, mortared ashlar are the most common), different styles of fencing are present in various locations throughout the Amherst Historic District. The most common are post and rail fences with either wooden or granite posts and picket fences. Privacy fencing is present in only a few locations, between properties. The Historic District Commission guidelines include a detailed Article on fences in the Amherst Historic District.

A significant character-defining feature of the NR Historic District has been the preference for modern interpretations of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century forms and styles rather than modern or contemporary forms and styles. This was especially the case in the middle decades of the twentieth century. Since the establishment of the Amherst Historic District, that has been the guiding approach for new construction and additions and alterations. The new buildings in the NR Historic District section in particular are sympathetic to their historic surroundings, employing forms, massing, fenestration patterns, and decorative detailing of the majority of historic buildings in the district. The buildings in the Expanded LRD however are less sympathetic to the historic forms and details but instead employ New Traditional design elements, which are distinctly different in their scale, design aesthetic, and use of materials. These latter buildings tend to be constructed by developers rather than individual property owners.

North Part of Expanded LRD

To the north of the NR Historic District, the Expanded LRD extends along Boston Post Road to just north of its intersection with New Boston Road, along the short, dead-end Sunset Road to the west of Boston Post Road, and along both sides of Jones Road. The properties include residences, two with connected outbuildings, ranging in date from the mid-nineteenth century to the present, and some open spaces. Because of their location on the periphery of the village core, some of the historic resources represent the role of agriculture in the town's history. The 1960s and later period of development represents the surge of residential development that began by the late 1950s due to the town's proximity to larger metropolitan areas. It was further facilitated by the rerouting of Route 101 away from the village center to the east side of the Expanded LRD.

Sunset Road, a short street with five properties includes two historic properties on the north side of the road (*1 and 3 Sunset Road*) and three Cape Cod Form Houses (*2, 4, 6 Sunset Road*). North of Sunset Road, the west side of Boston Post Road has three mid-twentieth-century houses, two ranches (*83, 85 Boston Post Road*), and a Cape Cod Form house (*87 Boston Post Road*).² Also on the west side of the road, north of the open spaces is a house, said to date to the 1980s, that is not visible from the public right-of-way and so could not be evaluated (*73 Boston Post Road*). Aerials show the property also includes some outbuildings, possibly an older barn.

The three abutting open spaces (part of and/or adjacent to the town-protected "Great Meadow") along the west side of Boston Post Road include mown fields, woodland, and wetland to either side of Beaver Brook which passes through the wood portions (*75, 79 Boston Post Road and Parcel 17-55-1*). One of the parcels, known as Alice Townes' Lot (*75 Boston Post Road*) retains portions of building foundations and some perennial garden plants. The parcels abut the north side of Meadowview Cemetery and the east side of a large wooded and wetland parcel (part of the town-owned Great Meadow), which is not part of the Amherst Historic District. One of the parcels includes a footbridge near the brook (*79 Boston Post Road*). This conservation land is open to the public for walking purposes.

At the north side of the intersection of Boston Post and New Boston roads is a mid-nineteenth-century connected farmstead with a Greek Revival house and large barn (*74 Boston Post Road*). Though relatively little of the historic farmland remains associated with the building, the property nevertheless is representative of the town's agricultural significance (which remains highly visible in other parts of the town outside of the historic district) and does retain some mown fields. It also includes some stone walls along New Boston Road.

North of this property and likely historically part of the above property's farmland are two heavily wooded (mostly conifers) open space parcels (*Parcels 5-162-4 and 5-162-3*) and one former open space parcel (still partially an open field as of 2011 but that had become increasingly wooded) that has recently been developed with a new Center-entry Colonial Form house fronting on New Boston Road (*Parcel 5-162-2*). The west side of New Boston Road has four 1950s-1960s houses, including a 1950 Minimal Traditional House (*1 New Boston Road*). The other three (*3, 5, 7 New Boston Road*) all date to the 1960s and are examples of different house forms common to that period.

² See Appendix B: *Guide to Architectural Forms and Styles*, for description of and list of character-defining features of the forms and styles mentioned in the following text.

Just south of the intersection of Boston Post and New Boston roads, on land historically a part of the Beaver Brook flood plain area, is the 1967 Wilkins Elementary School (*80 Boston Post Road*). The large ballfield to the north of the school extends up to Jones Road.

All but the east end of Jones Road is located in the Expanded LRD; the east end is in the NR Historic District. Though the road was extant by the late nineteenth century, the only older house on this road within the Expanded LRD is *3 Jones Road*, a bungalow, which is only partially visible from the public right-of-way as it is set back from the road on a wooded lot. The remainder of the road not in the Expanded LRD is developed with 1960s residences, situated on wooded parcels (*2, 8, 10, 11, 12 Jones Road*). Several of the houses, which are examples of different house forms common to that period, are only partially visible from the public right-of-way due to vegetation screening and setbacks. The one exception is *1 Jones Road*, a Garrison Colonial form. Fieldstone walls are present along portions of the roadway.

Two residential streets with 1960s houses extend north from Jones Road, though only the houses that abut Jones Road are a part of the Expanded LRD (*1, 2 Old Coach Lane; 1, 2 Steeple Lane*). As elsewhere in the Expanded LRD, the forms are examples common to that period and are mid-twentieth-century interpretations of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century residential building forms.

East Part of Expanded LRD

To the east of the NR Historic District, the Expanded LRD begins at the intersection of Mack Hill Road and Manchester Road and extends east along both sides of Manchester Road to Limbo Lane, just west of Route 101. The south side of Manchester Road between Mack Hill Road and Beaver Brook Circle has five properties with historic resources that could contribute to the National Register District if the boundaries are ever expanded as the parcels all abut the NR Historic District existing boundaries. Four of the houses appear to range in date from the second quarter of the nineteenth century to the early twentieth century and are examples of house forms and styles present in many parts of Amherst including the NR Historic District (*11, 15, 17, and 19 Manchester Road*). The fifth house is a ca. 1955 ranch house (*13 Manchester Road*).

Six mid-1960s houses (*20, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 Manchester Road*) and a pair of twenty-first century houses (*14 and 16 Manchester Road*) are located along the north side of Manchester Road, on land historically associated with 3 Mack Hill Road. One house dates to the early 1970s (*32 Manchester Road*). The houses are set back from the road on wooded lots and several are not readily visible from the public right-of-way.

Contemporary with many of the houses along the north side of Manchester Road are those on Beaver Brook Circle which was platted in 1964 (*2-10, 12, 13, 15, 17-24 Beaver Brook Circle*). This mid-1960s residential development, which also included parcels fronting on Manchester Road (*23 Manchester Road*), Narragansett Road (*1, 3, 5, and 7 Narragansett Road*), and the westerly side of the north end of Amherst Road (*174, 176, and 178 Amherst Street*), contains a collection mostly of mid- and late-twentieth century small-scale houses including not only more traditional forms such as the Garrison Colonial form and the Gambrel Cape Cod form but also a number of examples of a popular mid-twentieth-century form, the Split-entry form.

The Expanded LRD also extends east along Amherst Street from the NR Historic District boundary to its intersection with Baboosic Lake Road, just west of Route 101. The stretch of Amherst Street/Route 122 east of Court House Road was designed by NHDOT in 1939 and a historic aerial shows it had been completed by 1947. All of the resources along it are residential, dating to the

second half of the twentieth century, with the exception of the 1980s police and fire stations, located on the southeast side of the intersection of Amherst Street and Baboosic Lake Road (*175-177 Amherst Street*). Closest to the NR Historic District boundary, along the north side of the road and west of Beaver Brook Circle, is a group of four houses, each with modest setbacks on small lots, mostly with mature vegetation around the lot perimeters (*158, 160, 162 and 164 Amherst Street*). The group includes two Ranches and two Cape Cod forms likely built in the mid-twentieth century. North of Beaver Brook the six properties on the westerly side of the road generally have mature trees along the street and around the perimeter of the property with the buildings sited in a cleared portion of the lot (*166, 168, 170, 174, 176, and 178 Amherst Street*). The six houses are mostly set back from the road. With dates ranging from the late 1950s to the early 1980s, they include Cape Cod forms, a Gambrel Cape, and a Garrison Colonial. The easterly side of the street was first subdivided in the early 1970s and included two dead-end streets with cul-de-sacs. Sited in clearings on wooded lots, the five houses (*1, 2 Thatcher Drive; 1, 2 Cobbler Lane; 169 Amherst Street*) are examples of mid-twentieth-century traditional forms, some in the Mid-Century Colonial Revival style, that were popular in Amherst in this period.

South Part of Expanded LRD

To the south of the NR Historic District, the Expanded LRD extends south along the east side of Courthouse Road and south along Boston Post Road to its intersection with Courthouse Road. It also includes one property on the west side of Thornton Ferry Road (*3 Thornton Ferry Road*). Stone walls run along much of the east side of Courthouse Road and along Boston Post Road in this section. All of the resources are residential and are dated either to the 1970s or around the turn of the twenty-first century except for one house which is dated to the late 1940s. Four of the houses along Courthouse Road (*42, 44, 46, and 48 Courthouse Road*), like the majority of houses being built in Amherst in the 1970s, are traditional forms, either Center Entry or Garrison Colonial, erected on a parcel subdivided in 1970. The houses appear to have been built soon thereafter and are set back from the road on wooded parcels. A fifth house (*38 Courthouse Road*), dated to the late 1970s, is a Ranch and is located on a relatively open parcel. The newest house along Courthouse Road (dated to 2003) is a Center Entry form which occupies a relatively open parcel (*40 Courthouse Road*); the property also includes several outbuildings of which at least one appears to predate the house. The oldest of the houses in this section of the Extended LRD, a Cape Cod form house dated to 1948, is located on a wooded parcel (*3 Thornton Road*).

On the west side of Boston Post Road, land historically associated with 217 Boston Post Road (in the NR Historic District) was subdivided in 1969. The land was subsequently further subdivided and only developed beginning in the late 1990s (*4, 6, and 8 Whittemore Lane*) with houses employing traditional forms (Center Entry form, Cape Cod form). All the houses are set back from the road and sited in clearings on heavily wooded lots and not visible from the public right-of-way.

West and Southwest Part of Expanded LRD

To the west and southwest of the NR Historic District the Expanded LRD extends west and southwest along Amherst Street to the intersection with Old Milford Road. Along this portion of Amherst Street, the properties generally have mature trees along the street and around the perimeter of the property, with the buildings sited in a cleared portion of the lot. Some of the older properties have fieldstone walls along the street or demarcating lot lines. All of the resources in this section of the Expanded LRD are residential (though some historically associated with farms)

and have a considerable variation in date of construction and building form and style. The development pattern consists of mid- to late nineteenth-century to early twentieth-century resources with a high percentage of infill beginning in the mid-twentieth century as the demand for housing increased in Amherst. The section of the Expanded LRD near the NR Historic District Boundary includes several properties that are contemporary with some of the buildings in the NR Historic District. Like some of the Expanded LRD along Boston Post Road and Mack Hill Road, some of the properties represent the importance of agriculture in the history of the town.

The stretch of Amherst Street between Main Street and Lyndeborough Road to the west and the north end of Old Milford Road to the east has eleven properties, of which three have buildings dated to the nineteenth century. One is an End House (*133 Amherst Street*) in the Greek Revival style, the other is a brick side gable, Center Entry form (*130 Amherst Street*) with Greek Revival and Italianate detailing. Both are also connected houses with barns. The third property, which abuts the NR Historic District boundary, appears to date to the 1860s or 1870s (*135 Amherst Street*) and is a rare example in the Amherst Historic District of a Mansard-roofed brick house. Only one house along this stretch of Amherst Street is dated to the first half of the twentieth century (*132 Amherst Street*) and it is a rare example of the Tudor style in the Amherst Historic District. All the other properties along this stretch of Amherst Street are dated to the second half of the twentieth century or the very early twenty-first century. They include examples of house forms popular in other parts of the Expanded LRD. Only one is dated to the 1950s, a Cape Cod form (*134 Amherst Street*). The remainder, all dated to the 1970s or later, include a Cape Cod form (*131, 134 Amherst Street*), a Center Entry Colonial form (*1 Lyndeborough Road*), a Garrison Colonial (*128 Amherst Street*), a Gambrel Cape form (*126 Amherst Street*), a side entry (*136 Amherst Street*), and a former gable-front barn that has been converted to a residence (*130A Amherst Street*).

The stretch of Amherst Street between Lyndeborough Road and Miles Road includes eight properties, of which four are dated to before the early 1970s and the remainder to later than that date. Two are dated to the 1930s and are examples of connected village houses with different house forms common to that period (*118, 120 Amherst*). Two of the houses, both Cape Cod forms, are dated to before the 1970s (*119, 123 Amherst Street*) and a Ranch (*2 Miles Road*) is dated to the 1960s. The other three houses are single examples of a Cape Cod form (*124 Amherst Street*), Center Entry Colonial form (*2 Lyndeborough Road*), and a Ranch (*122 Amherst Street*).

The stretch of Amherst Street between Founder's Way to the west and Miles Road to the east and Old Milford Road, resembles the other two stretches of Amherst Street in this part of the Expanded LRD in that it includes a few houses built before the early 1970s and a greater number built after that period. The earliest houses include a Bungalow (*106 Amherst Street*) and a pair of small houses on the same property that have been altered (*108 Amherst Street*). Like other stretches of Amherst Street, it includes examples of Center Entry Colonial forms (*100, 110, 113 Amherst Street*) and Ranches (*1 Miles Road, 111 Amherst Street*). It also includes single examples of a Split-entry form (*98 Amherst Street*) and a Cape Cod form (*112 Amherst Street*).

Also in the Expanded LRD are three properties to the west of Amherst Street, all first developed beginning in the late 1990s. This includes the group of multi-family blocks on *Island View Court* and two houses on *Hidden Pond Drive* (*23, 24 Hidden Pond Drive*).

Paralleling Amherst Street is a group of eight properties with frontage on Old Milford Road (though some of the properties extend between the two roads), all but two dated to the 1980s or later. The only nineteenth-century property is likely the original farmhouse in the area, a rare example in the Expanded LRD of an End Chimney house with Greek Revival detailing and a

detached gable-front barn (*25 Old Milford Road*). The one example dated to the early 1960s is a Cape Cod form in the Mid-Century Colonial Revival style (*2 Old Milford Road*). The other properties have houses similar to those constructed throughout the Expanded LRD in the late twentieth century. They include Cape Cod forms (*5, 21, 23, 27, and 29 Old Milford Road*), Center-Entry Colonial forms (*0, 17, 19, 27 and 29 Old Milford Road*), a Ranch (*1 Old Milford Road*), a side-entry center-chimney form (*17 Old Milford Road*), and one with an atypical form and plan (*33 Old Milford Road*).

Recommendations and Future Considerations

The evaluation of properties in 2019 reviewed both the NR Historic District properties as well as the properties in the Expanded LRD that have not been surveyed. Since the 1982 designation of the NR Historic District, sufficient time has passed to allow those properties that were not yet 50 years old to now be considered Contributing. The following section highlights properties that, if the NR Historic District were to be amended, should have their Contributing/Non-contributing status updated or might be included in a slightly expanded boundary. Additionally, properties within the Expanded LRD that do not abut the NR Historic District have been noted as architecturally noteworthy. These properties have received an asterisk (*) in the GIS Database. In addition, some dates of construction have been identified as possibly being incorrect, based on their architectural features. These properties would benefit from further research.

The following properties are located within the NR Historic District and were considered Non-contributing because of age but appear to be historically significant and with sufficient integrity:



141 Amherst Street (NR #121) (built ca. 1946)



142 Amherst (NR #1) (built early twentieth century)



80 Boston Post Road (Map/parcel 19/11), Wilkins School (built 1967). It appears some of the land occupied by the school was contributing in the NR Historic District but not the building, likely due to age.



119 Boston Post Road (built 1969-70) (NR#3). This is an example of a twentieth-century modern interpretation of historic architecture in the NR Historic District.



14 Courthouse Road (NR #157) (built 1935)



35 Courthouse Road (NR #129) (built 1960)



13 Mack Hill Road (NR #148) (built 1952)



18 Main Street (NR #9) (built 1935)



33 Middle Street (NR #130) (built 1960)



5 Old Jailhouse Road (NR #68) (built 1930)



148 Amherst Street (NR #103) (built 1941)



107 Boston Post Road (NR# 25) (built 1938)

The following properties are located within the NR Historic District but appear to have undergone changes that compromise their historic integrity and therefore need to be re-evaluated:



3 Beldens Mill Lane (NR #160). If any historic photographs exist of the property before the 2011 work was done, it might be helpful in understanding if the work altered its historic integrity. Currently its historic design and form are unclear.



10 Foundry St (NR #32), appears to have undergone a number of alterations since the NR Historic District nomination that further changed a building that was already somewhat altered. The NR description does not mention the present gable roofed mass at the rear. It only noted a one-story rear ell. Therefore, the building may no longer contribute.



4 Mack Hill Road (NR #167). There is no description of this building in the NR nomination but it appears to have been altered. Any historic photographs or photographs from the 1970s around time of NR nomination would help to confirm this.



29 Middle Street (NR #132). The large wing addition on the side is not mentioned in NR nomination and represents a noticeable change that alters the historic footprint of the building.

The following properties are located within the Expanded LRD and are adjacent to but were not included in the NR Historic District. However, they appear to be historically significant and with sufficient integrity to be considered Contributing if they were added to the NR Historic District:



135 Amherst Street (built ca. 1870s)



74 Boston Post Road (ca. 1850)



1 Jones Road (built 1968)



19 Mack Hill Road (built 1952)



11 Manchester Road (likely built before 1858)



15 Manchester Road (built ca. 1800)



17 Manchester Road (built 1928)



19 Manchester Road (built 1840)

15, 17, and 19 Manchester Road are all located along the southerly side of Manchester Road and adjacent to 11 Manchester Road with only one property between them.



1 Sunset Road (built before 1892)



3 Thornton Ferry Road (built 1948)

Other properties within the Expanded LRD that do not directly abut the NR Historic District boundaries and that appear to have historical significance and integrity:



133 Amherst Street, Daniel A. Peabody House (built 1840s?)



130 Amherst Street (built 1836)



25 Old Milford Road (built ca. 1800?)



2 Old Milford Road (built 1961)

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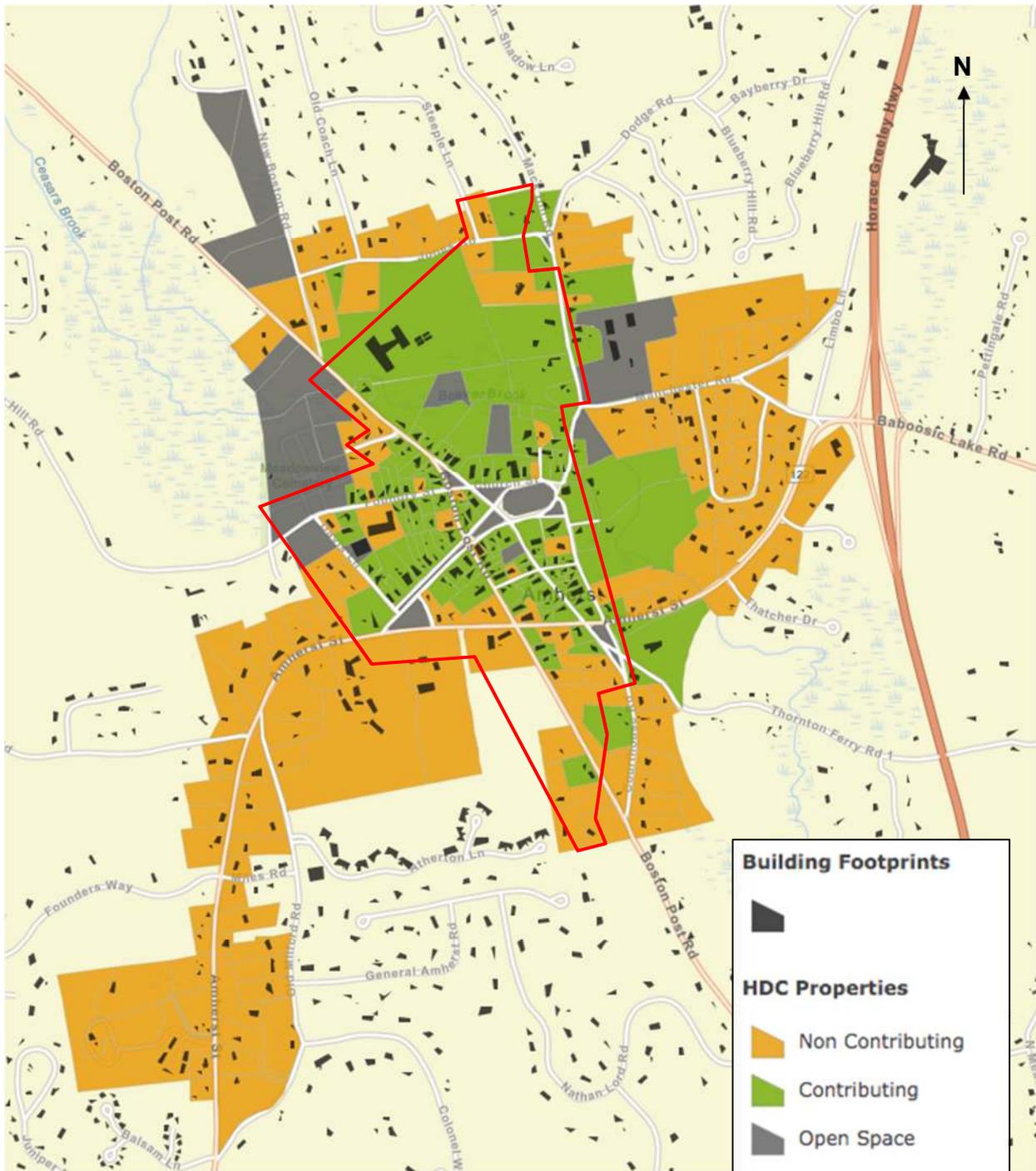
1906, 1953 USGS Maps

1947, 1952, 1965, 1998 Historic Aerials
(<https://www.historicaerials.com/>)

Town of Amherst Historic District Map
(<https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=acf2df87b7e84519a7992abb6225123&extent=-71.659,42.8471,-71.5881,42.8769>)

Town of Amherst Property Record Cards and Tax Maps
(<https://nrpcnh.mapgeo.io/datasets/properties?abuttersDistance=120&latlng=42.803755%2C-71.549492&zoom=11>)

Appendix A: Map



GIS map of the Amherst Historic District, showing the boundary of the NR Historic District in red. The Expanded LRD is shown outside this boundary as Non Contributing.

Appendix B: Guide to Architectural Forms and Styles

Guide to Architectural Forms and Styles

Historically, investigation of buildings has focused on style. It also has tended to emphasize buildings designed by architects or occupied by the elite in a community. An analysis of buildings by types and forms provides a more expansive and complete understanding of buildings associated with localities, periods, and groups. The following typology focuses on house types in particular as they comprise the greatest number of buildings not only within the National Register Historic District (hereafter NR Historic District) but also in the Expanded Local Regulatory District (hereafter Expanded LRD). A house type is a combination of form and plan or spatial configuration, utilizing a particular structural system and featuring some architectural decoration, often quite modest. **Form** is the shape of the building comprised of its footprint; massing, including its roof type, number of stories, fenestration patterns (window and door openings); and plan. The last is important because it provides information about household organization and in particular the occupants and how they used the spaces. It provides a window into ideas about privacy, domesticity, agricultural practices, and numerous other aspects of domestic life. Form contributes to **Style** which is defined not only by the shape and massing of the building and fenestration patterns but also its type and location of any decorative detailing.

This methodology derives from that established for the study of regional or vernacular architecture, or the common buildings of a given time and place. In *Invitation to Vernacular Architecture* Thomas Carter and Elizabeth Collins Cromley describe vernacular architecture as “the architecture most people build and use, comprising buildings that are commonly encountered” (p. 8).³ Vernacular architecture refers to quantity rather than quality.

The list below provides the key characteristics of the types and identifies one or more examples in Amherst that retain all or a majority of the character-defining features for a particular form or style. Twenty-one **Forms** and ten **Styles** have been identified in the Amherst Historic District and are described in detail here. An understanding of character-defining features provides the Historic District Commission with a means to evaluate if a building has integrity based on whether it retains a majority of its character-defining features. Historic buildings typically have been modified over time but if those changes have occurred in the historic period and the character-defining elements for those different periods remain legible then they become part of the building’s character-defining features.

Examples for each Form and Style were selected to show the most representative buildings within the town of Amherst for a particular Form and/or Style. The examples also illustrate that a building rarely features character-defining features from just one historic period.

Building Typologies (Forms)

The time span for a form is approximate. The floor plans are meant to be representative; there will be variations for each house.

³ Thomas Carter and Elizabeth Collins Cromley, *Invitation to Vernacular Architecture: A Guide to the Study of Ordinary Buildings and Landscapes* (Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, 2005).

1) End Chimney, 18th century-ca. 1830

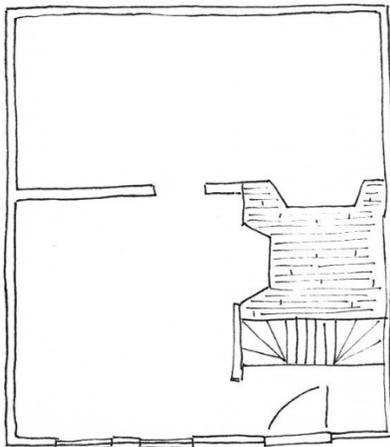
End chimney houses, also called half houses, are rare in the Amherst Historic District in large part because they likely were expanded at a later date, often with additional bays on the other side of the chimney bay to create a four- or five-bay building.

- a) Three bays wide with entry in first or third bay⁴
- b) Side gable roof with chimney in first or third bay
- c) One or two stories, often with rear ell
- d) Wood clapboard exterior sheathing
- e) Wood multi-light window sash, 9/6 or 6/6 most common but also 2/2 replacements
- f) Minimal architectural detailing but may include molded window trim and entry treatment such as sidelights, transom, and/or frontispiece (the whole of the decorative detailing or ornament around the doorway)

Example: 25 Old Milford Road



25 Old Milford Road



End Chimney Plan (Preservation Company 2019)

⁴ Bays refer to spaces between structural posts or framing members.

2) Hall-and-Parlor, 18th century-ca. 1830

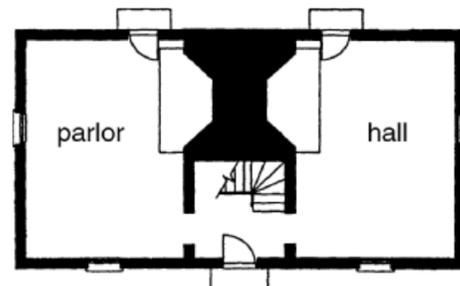
This house form, while not common in the Amherst Historic District, is another early house form in New Hampshire. Frequently it was expanded over time so it rarely exists in its original configuration. The main block often has a rear ell, likely a later addition in the historic period.

- a) Two stories plus attic
- b) Five bays wide, one room deep
- c) Center chimney
- d) Wood multi-light window sash, 9/6 or 6/6 most common or 2/2 nineteenth-century wood replacements
- e) Wood clapboard exterior sheathing
- f) Minimal architectural detailing but may include molded window trim, entry treatment such as sidelights, transom, and/or frontispiece, thin corner boards, cornice returns, flush raking cornice
- g) Interior plan of one room on either side of lobby entry

Example: 41 Courthouse Road



41 Courthouse Road



*from NH Architectural Survey Manual
(NHDHR)*

3) Cape Cod House, ca. 1720s-ca. 1830s

One of the most common house forms constructed in the Amherst Historic District in the eighteenth and first quarter of the nineteenth century is a center chimney house. This form is used for one-story plus attic and two-story plus attic houses. The plan consists of three to five rooms arranged around a central chimney stack. The one-story type is known as a **Cape Cod House**. Most of the examples in the Amherst Historic District have been modified or altered to varying degrees, typically in the historic period, owing to their age and comparatively modest original footprint. Alterations typically include added dormers, wings, and/or ells in addition to replacement siding and/or windows. This type appears to have remained popular until ca. 1830.

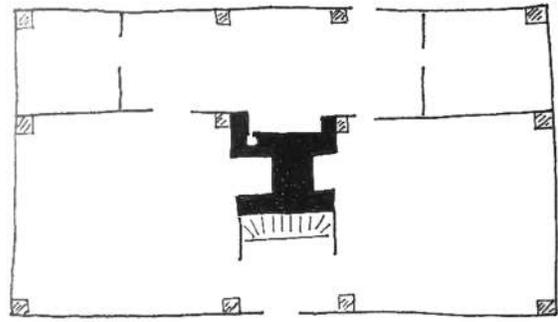
- a) One story and attic
- b) Gable roof with center chimney
- c) Four or five bays wide, two rooms deep front to back or double pile⁵
- d) Flush raking cornices on gable ends
- e) Historically small narrow multi-light wood sash windows (9/6 or 6/6 most common or 2/2 nineteenth-century wood replacements) set close together and abutting the eaves
- f) Often a transom light above the entry door illuminating the lobby entry
- g) Typically granite foundations, but occasionally brick foundations
- h) Typical later modifications in historic period may include added wings, ells, and/or dormers
- i) Wood clapboard exterior sheathing
- j) Decorative detailing varies according to period of construction (see styles below) but typically a modicum of Georgian, Federal, and/or Greek Revival elements around window and door openings
- k) Plan consisting of center lobby entry with stairway abutting the chimney, two rooms in the front pile flanking the chimney and one to three rooms in the rear pile

⁵ The four-bay version is commonly referred to as a ¾ Cape House. Pile refers to the number of rooms from front to rear.

Example: 89 Boston Post Road



89 Boston Post Road



Cape Cod House (Preservation Company 2019)

4) Center Chimney, ca. 1720s-1820s

The two-story version of the most common house form constructed in the Amherst Historic District in the eighteenth and first quarter of the nineteenth century is known as a **Center Chimney House**. Because of their larger size, built typically by a community's wealthier residents, they tend to have fewer additions over time compared to the smaller Cape Cod House. This type appears to have remained popular in Amherst into the 1820s.

- a) Two stories plus attic
- b) Gable roof with center chimney
- c) Five-bay façade, symmetrical fenestration with pairs of windows flanking the center entry
- d) Wood clapboard exterior sheathing
- e) Typically granite foundations, but occasionally brick foundations
- f) Historically multi-light wood sash windows (9/6, 6/6 most common or 2/2 nineteenth-century replacements)
- g) Decorative detailing varies according to period of construction (see styles below) but typically a modicum of Georgian and/or Federal
- h) Plan of lobby entry, one room flanking either side of center chimney in front pile and one large room and often one or two smaller rooms in rear pile

Examples: 88 Boston Post Road, 6 Courthouse Road, 12 Mack Hill Road



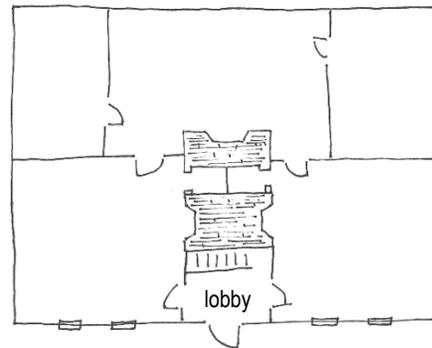
6 Courthouse Road



12 Mack Hill Road



88 Boston Post Road



Center Chimney Plan (Preservation Company 2019)

5) Center Hall, ca. 1730s-1820s

By the late colonial period in New Hampshire, typically a town's most prosperous residents constructed two-story plus attic Georgian houses for themselves. This form continued to be built in the Federal period in New Hampshire's larger towns including Amherst, which contains a number of examples.

- a) Two stories plus attic
- b) Five-bay façade with pairs of windows flanking center entry
- c) Chimneys typically on interior between front and rear rooms or occasionally on end walls
- d) Gable or hip roof
- e) Wood clapboard exterior sheathing
- f) Typically granite foundations, but occasionally brick foundations
- g) Wood multi-light sash windows, 9/6 or 6/6 historically, often replaced with 2/2 in the historic period
- h) Decorative detailing varies according to period of construction (see styles below) but typically a modicum of Georgian and/or Federal
- i) Plan characterized by two tiers of rooms on either side of a center stair hall

Examples: 11 Carriage Road, 13 Carriage Road, 4 Main Street, 19 Main Street, 4 Middle Street



11 Carriage Road



4 Main Street



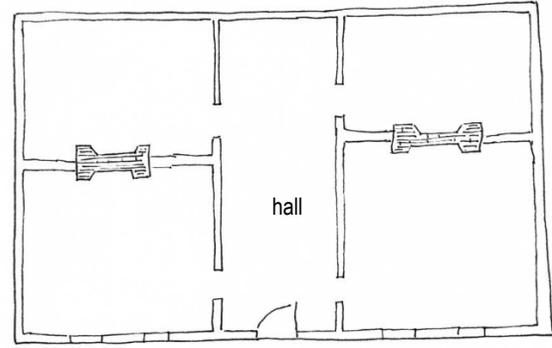
13 Carriage Road



19 Main Street



4 Middle Street



Center Hall Plan (Preservation Company 2019)

6) Ell House/L House, ca. 1810s-1840s

In the Federal period (ca. 1790 to ca. 1830) throughout New Hampshire and New England generally, but especially in more densely settled town and village centers such as Amherst, builders introduced houses that on the façade suggested the Center Hall form but in fact were only one-room deep.

- a) Is an historic term
- b) Consists of a two-story plus attic main block and one or two-story rear ell, creating an L-shaped footprint
- c) Typically five-bay façade with center entry
- d) Gabled or hipped roof
- e) Typically chimneys on rear wall of main block (but can be integral on gable ends) and on gable end of rear ell
- f) Wood clapboard exterior sheathing
- g) Typically granite foundations, but occasionally brick foundations
- h) Typically regular fenestration and wood multi-light sash windows, usually 6/6 historically, often replaced with 2/2 in the historic period
- i) Stylistic finishes typically Federal, Greek Revival, or a combination of those
- j) Plan typically consists of one room on either side of center stair hall with kitchen and other service spaces in rear ell

Examples: 99 Boston Post Road, 3 Church Street, 6 Main Street, 4 Old Jailhouse Road



99 Boston Post Road



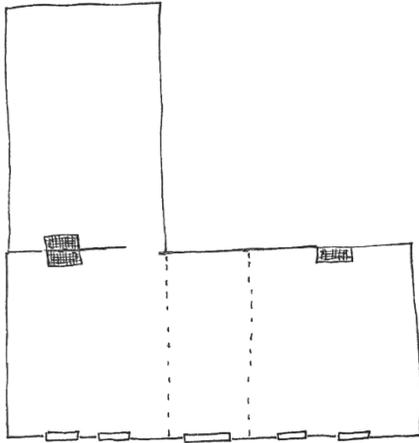
6 Main Street



3 Church Street



4 Old Jailhouse Road



Ell House Plan (Preservation Company 2019)

7) Center Entry, ca. 1830s-1910s

This form became popularized beginning in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, typically built for a town's more prosperous residents. Though the Center Entry house resembles the Center Hall house on the exterior, the plan is different in that the stair hall usually does not extend the full depth of the building and the service spaces, such as the kitchen, are located in a one- or two-story rear ell. In addition, the plan of the main block typically features a center stair hall (not full depth) flanked by a pair of rooms on one side and a single large room on the other side, thus distinguishing it from the earlier Center Hall form.

- a) Typically consists of a two-story-and-attic main block with a one- or two-story rear ell
- b) Façade is five bays wide with center entry
- c) Main block is two rooms deep
- d) Wood frame or brick construction
- e) Gable roof (but occasionally mansard roof or hip roof)
- f) Often additional massing elements such as bays on façade or side elevations or porches
- g) Rear ell may have dormers
- h) Typically wood clapboard exterior sheathing, but in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century maybe shingles or a mix of the two or occasionally brick
- i) Regular fenestration, typically multi-light wood window sash with varied configurations depending upon period of construction but 6/6 or 2/2 sash most common
- j) Decorative detail typically Greek Revival, Greek Revival/Italianate, Italianate, Gothic Revival, or Classical
- k) Plan consists of one or two rooms on either side of a central stair hall (not full depth) with service spaces in rear ell

Examples: 142 Amherst Street, 97 Boston Post Road, 15 Church Street, 6 Old Jailhouse Road



142 Amherst Street



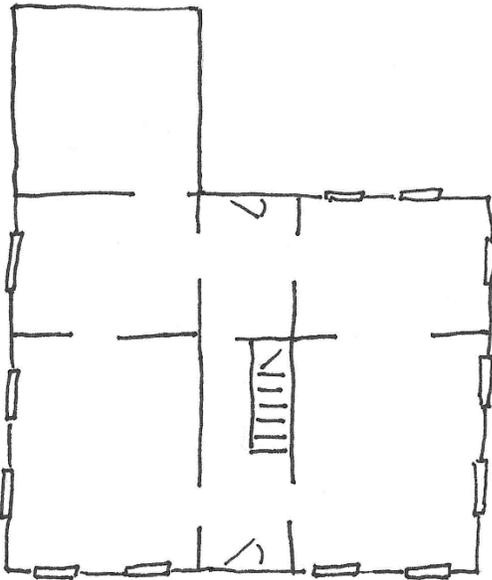
97 Boston Post Road



15 Church Street



6 Old Jailhouse Road



Center Entry Plan (Preservation Company 2019)

8) End House, ca. 1820s-1910s

Residential architectural forms underwent a significant transformation beginning in the second quarter of the nineteenth century when a new house type gained popularity in New England. The rise of this house type is associated with the change in the outward appearance of houses with the reorientation of the house to the street to produce the gable-fronted house, historically known as the **End House**. While retaining the rectangular gable-roofed block, the massing was significantly altered by turning the building ninety degrees, changing the roof ridge from parallel to perpendicular to the front wall so that the façade became the tall and flat gable end. At the same time, service spaces were moved into secondary ells or wings. This form remained popular into the early twentieth century in both one-story plus attic and two-story plus attic versions.

- a) Front gable (roof ridge perpendicular to the front wall so the façade is the flat gable end)
- b) Typically three bays wide, entry in the first or third bay, leading to the side hall
- c) One or two stories with attic
- d) Service spaces moved into secondary ells or wings
- e) Often additional massing elements such as projecting bays, dormers, and/or porches
- f) Wood multi-light sash windows, typically 6/6 or 2/2
- g) Wood clapboard exterior sheathing
- h) Granite or brick foundation
- i) Range of styles depending upon date of construction; most common are Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Classical, or a combination of two stylistic elements.
- j) Plan typically a side hall with stairs, occasionally with a room behind, and two rooms front to back adjacent to the stairs in the main block, and the kitchen in the rear ell.

Examples: 120 Boston Post Road, 5 Carriage Road, 9 Carriage Road, 17 Carriage Road, 8 Cross Street, 3 School Street



120 Boston Post Road



5 Carriage Road



9 Carriage Road



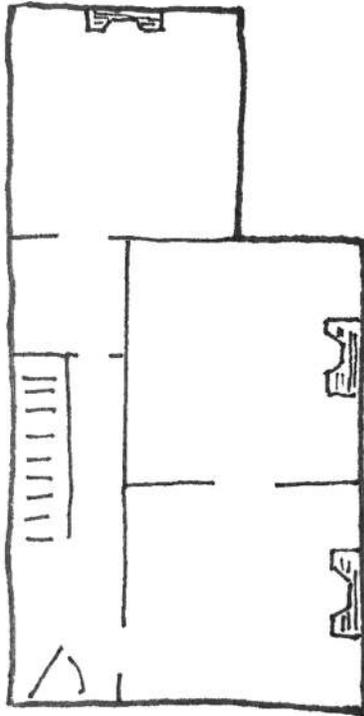
8 Cross Street



17 Carriage Road



3 School Street



End House Plan (Preservation Company 2019)

9) Upright-and-Wing, 1840s-1890s

Related to the end house, this form consists of a gable-front block with a lateral ell or wing extending from its long wall. These wings are usually visually and functionally secondary to the main block, and commonly contain the increasing number of service areas present in mid- and late nineteenth-century houses. This form is more typically found in rural contexts and thus is not common in the Amherst Historic District.

- a) Combines a gable-front main block with a side-hall plan and a lateral ell or wing extending from its long wall.
- b) The wings are usually visually and functionally secondary to the main block
- c) Few examples in Amherst
- d) Wood multi-light sash windows, typically 6/6 or 2/2
- e) Wood clapboard exterior sheathing
- f) Most common stylistic elements are Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, or Queen Anne

Example: 7 Carriage Road



7 Carriage Road (built 1846)

10) Cottage, ca. 1840s-1910s

Some builders continued to use traditional forms but with modifications to chimney placement as a result of changing heating technologies and structural framing techniques. By the 1830s, builders began to modify the traditional Cape Cod form, replacing the center chimney with pairs of stove-flue chimneys, placed either between the front and rear rooms or on the gable ends. In addition, the structural framing was altered, using lengthened corner posts which provided more room at the attic level that could be used for living space.

- a) One-story and attic, often with one story and attic rear ell or wing, or one-and-a-half stories
- b) Usually one room deep but sometimes two rooms deep
- c) Higher corner posts than on a traditional Cape, so knee walls on the interior at attic level
- d) Stove flue chimney(s)
- e) Typically bilateral symmetry and regular fenestration
- f) Facade usually five bays wide with center entry
- g) Multi-light wood sash windows (6/6 or 2/2 most common)
- h) Wood clapboard exterior sheathing
- i) Granite or brick foundation
- j) Range of styles depending upon date of construction; most common is Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Classical, or a combination of two stylistic elements

Examples: 74 Boston Post Road, 13 Courthouse Road, 15 Foundry Street, 18 Middle Street



74 Boston Post Road



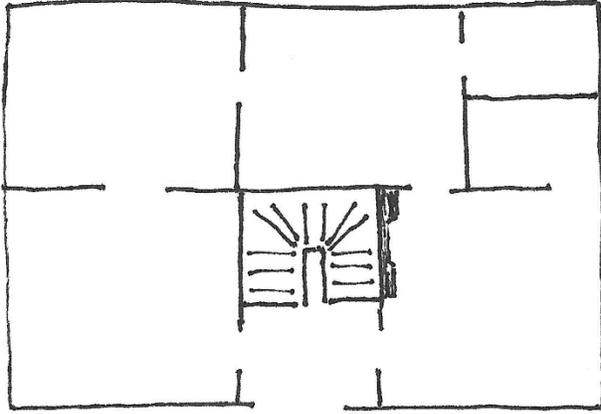
15 Foundry Street



13 Courthouse Road



18 Middle Street



Cottage Plan (Preservation Company 2019)

11) Connected Farmhouse/Connected Village house, ca. 1850s-1910s

In the second half of the nineteenth century New Englanders incorporated new ideas about building arrangement in the agricultural context. The distinctive Connected Farm Building form is characteristic of the nineteenth-century Northern New England agricultural landscape but a variation is present in many New England villages and Amherst is no exception. The layout of the farm buildings incorporates and reflects progressive agricultural practices and improvements of that period. Though it achieved its height of popularity after the Civil War, the form began to appear by the 1840s and remained a popular choice in Northern New England throughout the nineteenth century. The more rural form consists of four parts. The “big house” contained the most formal living spaces such as the parlor (as well as the sleeping chambers) and received the greatest amount of ornament on the exterior and interior. The next section, the “little house” typically contained service or utilitarian spaces such as the kitchen, a work room, and the wood house. The third section or “back house” connected the little house to the barn and accommodated multi-purpose work and storage space and could include a wagon bay. The barn, the last building in the connected complex and the most utilitarian of the structures was sited farthest from the big house. In rural areas it primarily housed farm animals and their feed. The connected house form successfully accommodated characteristic nineteenth-century New England farm practices which generally consisted of small-scale agriculture with a variety of livestock and crops, augmented in some cases by some home industry. The arrangement allowed for the sheltering of horses, carriages and associated equipment, and some hay, and general storage.⁶ In a village setting, where lot sizes precluded any major agricultural activity, the barn was smaller, used to shelter a horse or two, a carriage and associated equipment, and some hay, and the back house may be truncated or omitted.

- a) Characterized by connected building parts consisting of main block, rear ell, back house/wood shed, and barn (big house, little house, back house, barn)
- b) House form varies (Cape Cod house, center chimney, center hall, center entry, end house, or cottage) and may predate the connected little house and/or back house
- c) In village settings like the Amherst Historic District typically a carriage barn or stable is connected to rear ell or back house rather than a large barn
- d) The carriage barn or stable originally may not have been connected
- e) Multi-light wood sash windows (6/6 or 2/2 most common) on house; fixed multi-light sash on barn/carriage barn
- f) Sliding wood door(s) on carriage barn/barn
- g) Wood clapboard exterior sheathing or brick (house)
- h) Range of styles depending upon date of construction; most common is Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Classical, or a combination of two stylistic elements

⁶ Hubka 1984, 6, 9-11.

Connected farmstead example: 74 Boston Post Road.



74 Boston Post Road

Connected village house examples: 130 Amherst Street, 120 Boston Post Road, 204 Boston Post Road, 9 Carriage Road, 17 Foundry Street



130 Amherst Street



204 Boston Post Road



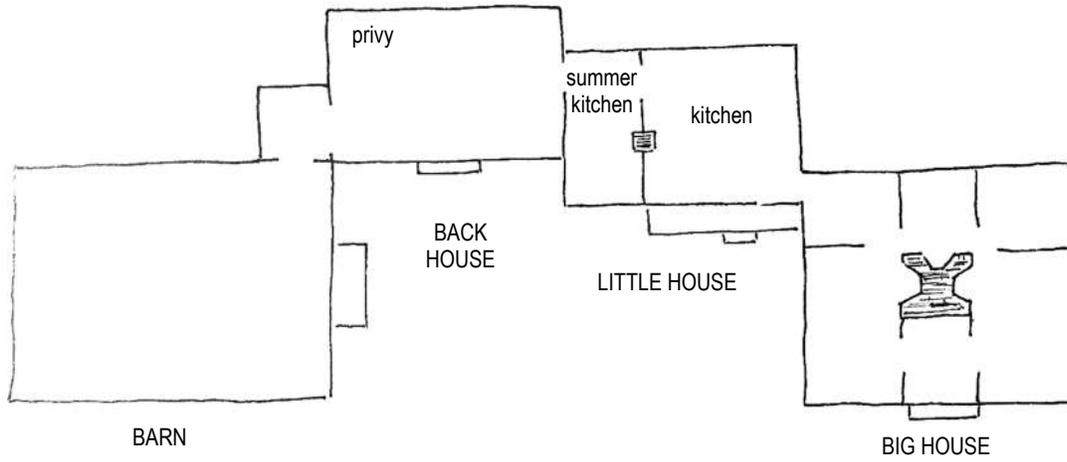
120 Boston Post Road



9 Carriage Road



17 Foundry Street



Connected Farmhouse Plan (Preservation Company 2019)

12) Bungalow, 1910s-1940s

In the early decades of the twentieth century, house plans and styles were in a transitional phase. This produced some houses that blended traditional and new ideas about plan and style. Housing reform ideas ultimately led to several new house forms, the result of the movement to simplify and rationalize the home and housekeeping. The **Bungalow** was one of the new house types of this era, popularized nationally and internationally. It provided attractive living spaces within a fairly small living area. Comparatively few examples are present in the Amherst Historic District.

- a) Typically one story with attic (sometimes finished for living space)
- b) Side gable roof with front and rear dormers (often shed roofed) illuminating attic story most common (though also occasionally front gable examples with full-width front porch)
- c) Front roof slope often extends out over full-width front porch
- d) Asymmetrical fenestration including pairs and banks of windows
- e) Wood sash windows occasionally with varied light configurations
- f) Wood siding, sometimes a mix of clapboards and shingles
- g) Stylistic detailing may be Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Shingle, Classical, or a combination
- h) Plan typically deep and linear with three tiers of rooms from front to back

Examples: 22 Courthouse Road, 1 Thornton Ferry, 17 Manchester Road



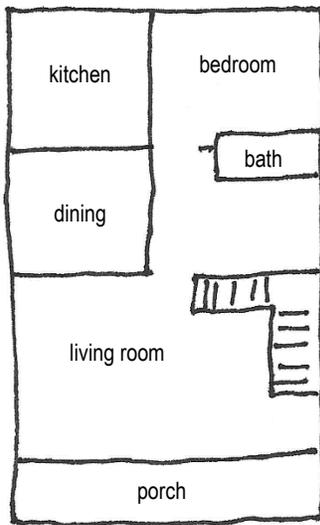
22 Courthouse Road



1 Thornton Ferry Road



17 Manchester Road



Bungalow Plan (Preservation Company 2019)

13) Foursquare, 1900s-1940s

The **Foursquare** is another one of the new house types of this era, popularized regionally and nationally. Though popular regionally and nationally, the Amherst Historic District contains only one example and it is a variation of the form.

- a) Typically two stories with dormer lit attic
- b) Nearly square double-pile main block
- c) Hip roof is most common
- d) Façade is usually two or three bays with an offset entry (not a center entry) screened by a front porch
- e) May have a bay on the façade and/or side elevation providing additional space to the living room and/or dining room
- f) Fenestration pattern largely regular
- g) Windows maybe be all large sash windows (often in pairs) with different light configurations including 2/1 and 6/1 or even a picture window on the façade
- h) Wood exterior clapboard and/or shingle sheathing; combination of wood exterior sheathing materials common
- i) Often a fieldstone foundation
- j) Decorative ornament can be in the Craftsman, Classical, or Colonial Revival style
- k) Four-room plans include a large stair/entry area and living room in the front and a dining room and kitchen in the rear

Example: no representative example



Foursquare Plan (Preservation Company 2019)

14) Cape Cod Form, 1920s-present

Several earlier building forms became popular in the second and third quarters of the twentieth century but featured more open plans than the older versions. The smallest of the modern colonial models is, to distinguish it from the earlier version, the **Cape Cod form** house. This was an extremely popular regional form, in a range of scales from minimal traditional to large main block with additional massing elements. It was typically dressed with Colonial Revival or Mid-Century Colonial Revival detailing. These single-story, side-gabled buildings often have a dormer-lit attic story, and in a nod to modern needs, often have an attached garage connected by an enclosed breezeway or family room. The Amherst Historic District features multiple examples with varying degrees of integrity.

- a) Typically one story with an attic story sometimes initially unfinished; larger ones typically have dormers
- b) More square than rectangular footprint
- c) Steeply pitched side-gable roof or variation with gambrel roof
- d) Symmetrical or nearly symmetrical façade; 3 or 5 bays and center entry or occasionally four bays with off-center entry
- e) Exterior cladding: clapboards, asbestos, or shingles
- f) Typically double-hung wood windows with multi-light sash but also sometimes picture windows
- g) Attached garage and/or small, set-back wing
- h) Center chimney or sometimes exterior brick chimney on gable end
- i) Stylistic detailing limited but with some modern interpretations of Georgian or Federal style decorative elements
- j) Plan two rooms deep, center or near center entry; side entry on three-bay examples

Examples: 35 Courthouse Road, 28 Manchester Road



35 Courthouse Road



28 Manchester Road



Cape Cod Form (Preservation Company 2019)

15) Center-Entry Colonial Form, ca. 1910s-present

One of the larger types of the modern colonial models is the **Center-Entry Colonial form** (to distinguish it from the earlier version). These two-story models incorporate modern ideas about space use within a more traditional exterior appearance and detailing.

- a) Two stories
- b) Side-gable roof, occasionally hip roof, sometimes with gabled dormers
- c) Main block loosely based on historic Georgian form with rectangular footprint
- d) Typically bi-lateral symmetry (center entry), three or five bays; occasionally side entry, 3 bays
- e) Entry detailed with Colonial Revival detailed frontispiece
- f) Wood cladding (clapboards or shingles) or brick
- g) Wood windows, multi-light configurations (i.e. 6/6, 8/8) and occasionally a picture window or three-part window for living room
- h) Over-scaled chimney
- i) Attached garage with hyphen (breezeway or family room) or detached garage
- j) Sometimes one-story wing on side away from garage
- k) Variation: Garage roof pitch project to create nearly full-width front porch for main block
- l) Typical plan is center entry with two rooms on one side of stair hall, one large room on other side, stair hall not full depth
- m) Typically classically derived decorative detailing (Colonial Revival, Classical, Mid-Century Colonial Revival, New Traditional)

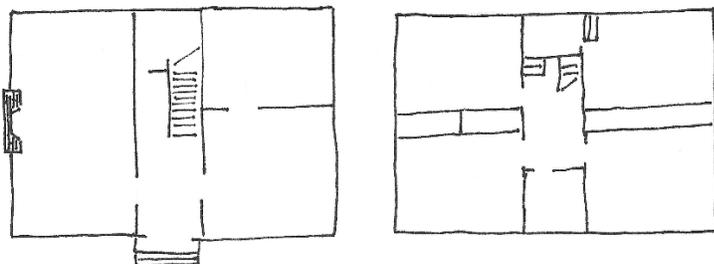
Examples: 142 Amherst Street, 2 Jones Road



142 Amherst Street



2 Jones Road



Center-Entry Colonial Plan (Preservation Company 2019)

16) Garrison Colonial Form, 1930s-1980s

Another of the larger types of the modern colonial models is the **Garrison Colonial form** which features a second-story overhang on the façade suggestive of some New England seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century houses. Like the Center Entry form, these two-story models incorporate modern ideas about space use within a more traditional exterior appearance and detailing.

- a) Side gable roof, lower pitch
- b) Overhanging second story
- c) Typically three bays but also two and four bays
- d) Entry can be centered or in first or third bay
- e) Large chimney
- f) Attached garage with breezeway or family room or detached garage
- g) Exterior cladding wood clapboards, shingles, or brick veneer, sometimes varied by story
- h) Generally symmetrical fenestration.
- i) Windows, typically 6/6 wood sash but also other multi-light configurations and occasionally a picture window or three-part window for living room
- j) Stylistic detailing limited but occasionally with some Colonial Revival elements
- k) Plan is generally center entry with one or two rooms on either side of stair hall

Examples: 8 Beaver Brook Circle, 1 Jones Road, 23 Manchester Road



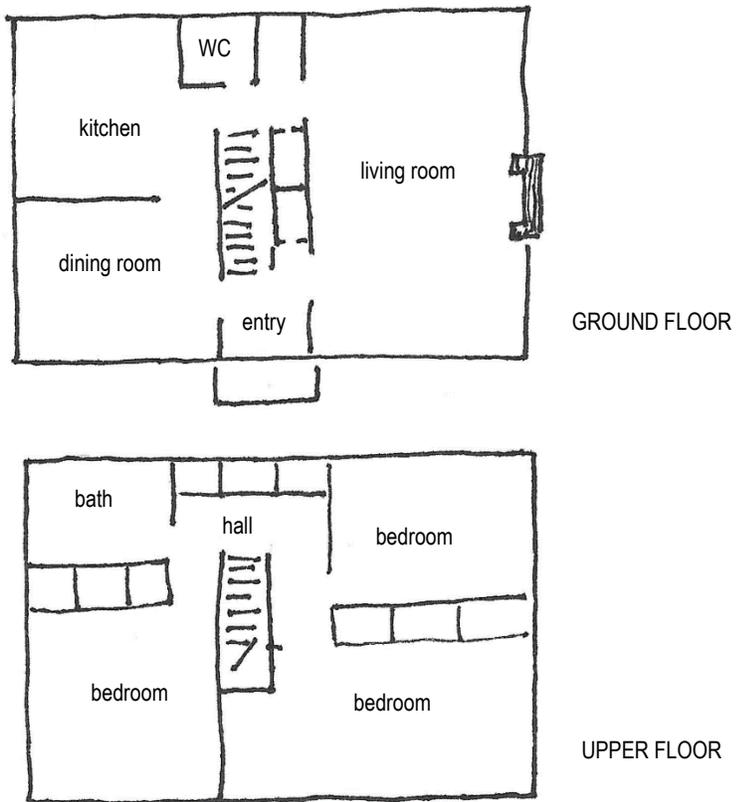
8 Beaver Brook Circle



23 Manchester Road



1 Jones Road



Garrison Colonial Plan (Preservation Company 2019)

17) Minimal Traditional, 1930s-1950s

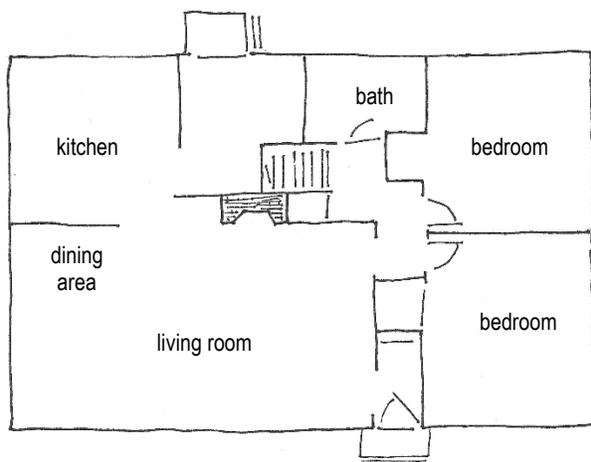
This form, of which comparatively few are present in the Amherst Historic District, became common particularly in the post-war period nationally. The scale and basic form emerged from guidelines provided by the Federal Housing Authority guidelines of the mid-1930s.

- a) Small size (generally less than 1,000 square feet)
- b) Little or no exterior ornamentation or decorative detailing
- c) One or one-and-one-half stories
- d) Rectangular or L-shape footprint
- e) Asymmetrical fenestration (picture, double-hung [sometimes paired], or casement)
- f) Wood or steel frame windows, double-hung or casement
- g) Moderately pitched gable or hip roof
- h) Shallow eaves
- i) Exterior cladding typically clapboard, board and batten, or shingle
- j) Detached garage typically though can be connected with breezeway

Example: 1 New Boston Road



1 New Boston Road



Minimal Traditional Plan (Preservation Company 2019)

18) Transitional Ranch Form, ca. 1930s-1960s

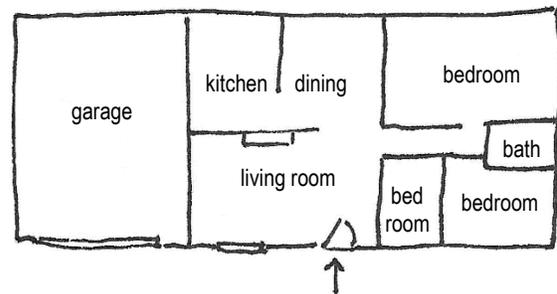
This form combines elements of the small size of the Minimal Traditional with the more linear and open plan of the Ranch form (see next item).

- a) One story horizontal massing
- b) Compact size
- c) Low-pitched pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves
- d) Asymmetrical fenestration with picture, double-hung, and/or casement windows, all typically wood
- e) Attached garage or carport common but also detached garages
- f) Exterior cladding can be just one or combination of clapboard, stone, and brick veneer

Example: 83 Boston Post Road



83 Boston Post Road



Transitional Ranch Plan (Preservation Company 2019)

19) Ranch Form, 1940s-present

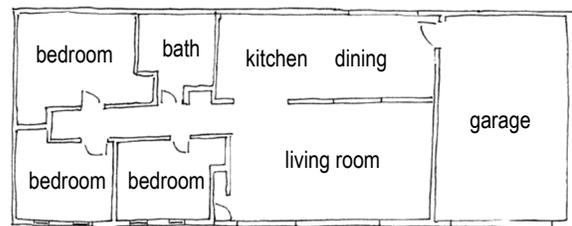
The **Ranch form** represents the final transformation of mid-twentieth-century house plans. These one-story, sprawling structures under a low-pitched hipped roof with wide eaves emphasize horizontality and a more casual lifestyle. The plan frequently consists of an entry hall that separates the bedrooms on one side and the more public spaces on the other side. Indicative of suburban residents' reliance upon the automobile the houses include integrated garages which may lead into a family room or mud room attached to the kitchen. The design aesthetic employs varied building materials, masonry panels and slab chimneys, large banks of windows or picture windows plus smaller privacy windows in the bedrooms, and little or no historical detailing. The ranch form was never as popular in New England as it was in other parts of the United States, though plenty of examples are present including some in the Amherst Historic District.

- a) One-story horizontal massing, sometimes with staggered roof line
- b) Low-pitched roof often with deep eave overhangs
- c) Asymmetrical fenestration
- d) Large expanses of windows, picture windows, bands of windows, clerestory or privacy windows
- e) Window types include typically are double-hung, casement, picture, and occasionally awning or fixed; materials typically wood though occasionally the frames may be steel or aluminum
- f) Combination of exterior cladding materials (wood, brick, accent veneer)
- g) Wide chimneys, either interior or exterior
- h) Attached garages, carports, breezeways
- i) Colonnaded porches along façade
- j) Wrought iron or wood accents, particularly around entry
- k) Patios, built-in planters at entry
- l) Zoned floor plan with public spaces keyed to outdoors and rear patio

Example: 2 Miles Road



2 Miles Road



Ranch Plan (Preservation Company 2019)

20) Split-Level Ranch Form, ca. mid-1940s-1970s

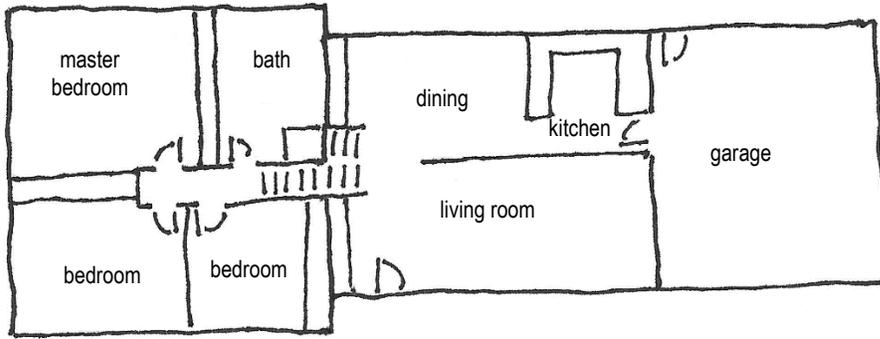
This form gained popularity beginning in the mid-1950s. Like the Ranch form, the Split-level separates public and private living spaces but located on three levels of living space. The form consists of a two-story section which usually contains the bedrooms above a garage, utility space, and a third space often used as a family room, and a one-story section set at mid-level between the two-story section, with the living room, dining room, and kitchen. Fenestration patterns and exterior finishes are often similar to those seen on ranches, along with deep eaves and other characteristics. While not common in the NR Historic District some examples are present in the Expanded LRD.

- a) Form typically consists of a two-story section and one-story
- b) Varied roof heights on split-level
- c) Integrated garage
- d) Varied exterior cladding like on ranch
- e) Low-pitched gable or hip roof with wide eaves
- f) Asymmetrical fenestration
- g) Entry usually slightly off center, can be recessed
- h) Window types and materials like on a ranch
- i) Picture or bank of windows denote the public or living rooms; smaller windows denote bedrooms, usually above the garage
- j) Wide, visually prominent chimneys
- k) Architectural detailing can include Colonial Revival features
- l) Prominent front entrances often with double-leaf doors, transoms, decorative lights, extra height
- m) Wrought iron or wood accents, particularly around entry
- n) Three-level or zone plan consists of family room and garage on lowest level; kitchen, dining, and living areas on mid-level; and private spaces such as bedrooms and bathroom(s) on top level

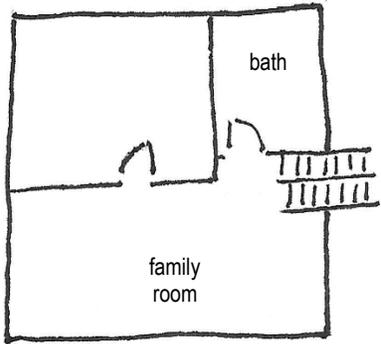
Example: 1 Dodge Road



1 Dodge Road



UPPER and GROUND LEVELS



LOWER LEVEL

Split-Level Plan (Preservation Company 2019)

21) Split-Entry Form (also called Split-Foyer), ca. 1940s-1970s

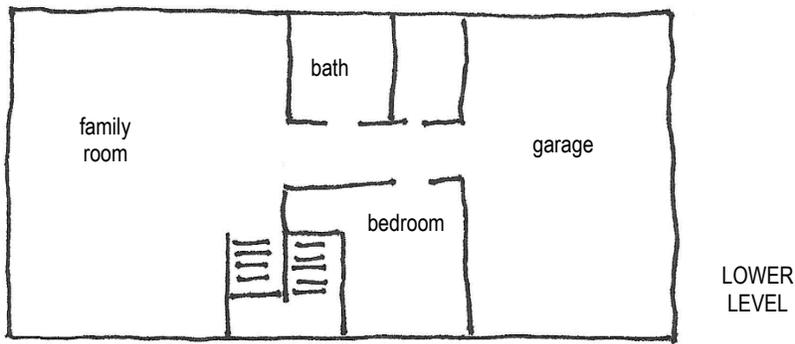
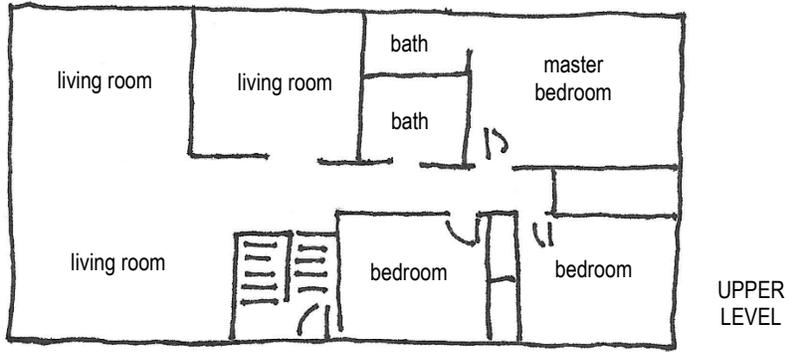
In the post-war period some builders employed a new house form that featured a two-story block with a plan that featured some more formal spaces but also some of the open plan of the ranch. A center entry positioned between the primary living areas, an above-grade basement with some finished spaces (and often the garage), and frequently an overhanging upper story are some of the key defining characteristics. On the interior, the entry hall with an open stair leads down to the lower level and up to the primary living spaces.

- a) Two stories
- b) Upper level frequently cantilevered over elevated or partially elevated basement story
- c) Center or nearly center entry positioned between the two main living levels and often recessed
- d) Primary spaces (living room, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms, bathroom) on upper level
- e) Lower level typically includes recreation room, utility room, often integrated garage, and occasionally additional bedrooms
- f) Large expanses of windows, picture windows, bands of windows, clerestory or privacy windows
- g) Window types include double-hung, typically arrayed as bands of windows (ribbon windows), casement, picture, and clerestory; materials may be wood, steel, and/or aluminum
- h) Combination of exterior cladding materials (wood, brick, accent veneer), with wide gauge clapboarding if present
- i) Wide chimney or prominent, either interior or exterior
- j) Traditional or classically derived ornament around entry, sometimes wrought iron

Example: 15 Beaver Brook Circle



15 Beaver Brook Circle



Split-Entry Plan (Preservation Company 2019)

Styles, Character-defining features

Many buildings have only a modicum of decorative elements. A building's style is a combination of its form and decorative components. Typically ornament is concentrated on building edges notably the corners and eaves and around window and door openings. Additional decorative detailing can include varied exterior sheathing materials beginning with buildings constructed in the late nineteenth century, window configurations and glazing configurations and patterns, and trim around the edges of the building and window and door openings. Many houses combine elements from two different styles rather than featuring just one because they are constructed during a period of transition or because a house has been updated after its original construction, such as with the addition of an Italianate-styled porch on a Federal-styled house. These additions are within the historic period and can be part of a building's character-defining features.

1) Georgian, 18th century

The Georgian style was prevalent throughout the English colonies and continued into the several decades after the establishment of the United States. Derived from features popularized in the Italian Renaissance, which in turn were based on classical details, Georgian elements tend to be weighty in appearance, with an emphasis on symmetry. Detailing is concentrated around window and door openings, the building's edges, including corners and at the cornice. While very fashionable examples can be elaborately decorated on the exterior, the examples in Amherst are characteristic of the majority of extant examples in New Hampshire. They are generally the homes of a community's wealthiest residents but with detailing limited to the doorways and window surrounds.

- a) Bilateral symmetry
- b) Hip or gable roof with boxed cornice, occasionally with dentils
- c) Classically inspired decorative detailing
- d) Center entry with frontispiece, often with entablature, occasionally with pediment
- e) Often transom above molded door and below frontispiece entablature
- f) Molded window caps
- g) Clapboard exterior sheathing
- h) Multi-light wood window sash (9/9, 12/12, 9/6, 6/9, 8/12, or 12/8) with thick muntins but frequently changed in historic period to 6/6 or 2/2
- i) Molding profiles heavy, based on circle

Examples: 154 Amherst Street, 6 Mack Hill Road, 1 Pierce Lane



154 Amherst Street



1 Pierce Lane



6 Mack Hill Road

2) Federal, ca. 1790s-1820s

The Federal style in the United States draws upon contemporary European architectural fashions, especially that of the Adams brothers in England, but within the American context. In contrast with the earlier Georgian style, the ornament was more delicate and based on early Greek and Roman forms. The molding profiles were based on the ellipsis. The Amherst NR Historic District in particular contains a number of examples typical of upper middling sort of houses of the period.

- a) Bilateral symmetry
- b) Hip or gable roof, occasionally with decorative detailing at cornice
- c) Ornament concentrated around front door opening, usually as a frontispiece, elliptical or semi-circular fanlight, and three-quarter sidelights
- d) Window lintels thin or occasionally splayed lintels with keystones
- e) Multi-light wood window sash (12/12, 6/9, 8/12, or 9/6) but often replaced in historic period with 6/6 or 2/2 sash
- f) Ornament more delicate than earlier period
- g) Molding profiles based on an ellipsis
- h) Based on Roman Classical details

Examples: 99 Boston Post Road, 4 Main Street, 6 Main Street



99 Boston Post Road



6 Main Street



4 Main Street

3) Greek Revival, late 1820s-1850s

Greek Revival, historically known as Grecian, was popular especially in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Based on Greek classical details, the proportions are generally weightier than the Federal style and plainer. Molding profiles are based on the Grecian ovolo. While a number of houses in the Amherst Historic District feature entirely Grecian detailing, a number of others are a mix of Federal and Grecian detailing.

- a) Historically known as Grecian
- b) Based on Grecian classical details
- c) Side gable or front gable roof
- d) Entry (sometimes recessed) with frontispiece, side lights, occasionally also transom
- e) Corner pilasters or corner boards
- f) Molded cornice and cornice returns on the gable ends or enclosed pediment on front gable end
- g) Wide frieze boards at the eaves on the primary elevations
- h) Lintels sometimes with low pitched pediment or splayed lintels
- i) Window and door surrounds with corner blocks on occasion
- j) 6/6 wood sash windows though often replaced in historic period with 2/2 or 2/1 sash windows
- k) Pedimented gabled dormers
- l) Typically wood clapboard exterior sheathing or occasionally flush board siding

Examples: 11 Church Street, 6 Foundry Street, 9 Foundry Street, 1 Old Jailhouse Road



11 Church Street



1 Old Jailhouse Road



6 Foundry Street



9 Foundry Street

4) Italianate, 1860s-1870s

This style is comparatively rare in the Amherst Historic District though a number of buildings are transitional, featuring a blend of Greek Revival and Italianate detailing. Alternatively a number of houses were updated in the third quarter of the nineteenth century with Italianate style detailing, such as a front porch, entry porch, or 2/2 wood sash windows. Like the preceding styles, Italianate-style detailing is concentrated around the windows, cornices, porches, doorways, and sometimes the building corners.

- a) Paneled corner pilasters
- b) Paired brackets under the eaves
- c) 2/2 wood sash windows; first-story windows sometimes larger
- d) Molded window hoods or splayed lintels
- e) Wood clapboard exterior sheathing or brick
- f) Porches with square posts (edges beveled) and brackets
- g) Additional massing elements on façade and/or side elevations, such as porches or bays
- h) Scrolled brackets supporting hood over entry

Examples: 135 Amherst Street, 1 Sunset Road



135 Amherst Street



1 Sunset Road

5) Queen Anne, 1880s-1910s

Comparatively few houses in the Amherst Historic District were constructed in this period and none are in the Queen Anne style. Some earlier houses, however, were updated in this period with the addition of a porch with Queen Anne details, such as *9 Church Street*.

- a) Decorative cladding materials
- b) Turned posts on front and/or side porches
- c) Asymmetrical fenestration
- d) Additional massing elements such as projecting bays and dormers
- e) Mix of wood sash windows and picture windows

Examples: 9 Church Street



9 Church Street - only the porch is Queen Anne style

6) Classical, 1890s-1910s

Comparatively few houses in the Amherst Historic District were constructed with this style, which is used to distinguish it from earlier nineteenth-century styles based on classically derived ornament. This style, contemporary with the early Colonial Revival period, differs from that in its use of classically derived ornament.

- a) Sidelights around front entry and occasionally plain frontispiece
- b) 2/2 wood sash windows or occasionally 2/1 wood sash windows
- c) Clapboard sheathing typically
- d) Deep eaves and cornice returns
- e) Boxed cornice and deep entablature
- f) Corner pilasters or corner boards
- g) Tuscan columns on porches and entry porches
- h) Often additional massing elements such as projecting bays

Examples: 19 Middle Street



19 Middle Street

7) Craftsman, ca. 1900-1930s

Comparatively few houses in the Amherst Historic District were constructed with this style and the few that are present feature just some of the stylistic elements. It incorporates elements that represent an interest in handcraftsmanship and natural materials and the exterior as an extension of the architecture. Most commonly associated with bungalows.

- a) Wood exterior sheathing, sometimes both shingles and clapboards
- b) Deep eaves sometimes with exposed rafter feet
- c) Fieldstone foundation and exterior chimneys
- d) Paired or ribbons of wood windows, often 1/1 wood sash
- e) Front porch with classically detailed piers

Example: 22 Courthouse Road



22 Courthouse Road

8) Colonial Revival, 1880s-1940s

The Colonial Revival style first appeared in the 1880s and evolved over time. The term refers to a combination of building elements and features of the Georgian and Federal periods combined in ways that would not necessarily have been present in those eras. The style is a modern interpretation and reinterpretation of decorative elements and details from those periods. The most common character-defining feature is the emphasized front entry. One common variation is an entablature supported by pilasters and often flanking sidelights. The entablature may be topped by a pediment or above a transom or fanlight. Another common variation is a gable-roofed entry porch supported by Tuscan columns. Other details may accents the corner of the buildings, the window lintels, and/or the eaves. While in the several decades after the turn of the twentieth century the decorative details tended to be robust, and even into the early 1950s, by the 1960s the colonial inspired decorative elements became more restrained. This style is quite prevalent in the Amherst Historic District.

- a) Bi-lateral symmetry
- b) Multi-light wood sash windows
- c) Compass windows in gable ends
- d) Decorative window surrounds (molded lintels, flat or jack arches, other detailing)
- e) Faux louvered shutters
- f) Wood clapboard sheathing
- g) At entry, often features sidelights, fanlights, porticos with classically detailed columns and frieze or frontispiece with pilasters sometimes supporting transom or fanlight
- h) Other decorative detailing may include corner boards, quoins, cupolas

Examples: 141 Amherst Street, 142 Amherst Street



141 Amherst Street



142 Amherst Street

9) Tudor, 1910s-1940s

This style is comparatively rare in Amherst and in New Hampshire in general. It is more common in suburban residential neighborhoods of New England's larger cities and adjoining towns. The character-defining features of this style are loosely based on early English building traditions combined with contemporary Craftsman styled houses. While half-timbering is often a key feature, it is not present on the one example in Amherst Historic District. The one example in the Amherst Historic District has been altered.

- a) Steeply pitched gable roofs
- b) Steeply pitched cross gables on façade
- c) Banks of wood multi-light sash windows
- d) Arched main entry on facade
- e) Exterior brick chimney(s)

Example: no representative example

10) Mid-Century Colonial Revival, 1940s-1970s

This style, though largely contemporary with the Mid-Century Neo-Colonial, is different in that it employs more academically based design elements of Colonial and Federal-era buildings. In addition, it differs from the early Colonial Revival style to the degree that it utilizes those historic characteristics in conjunction with modern building elements such as breezeways and connected garages. Character-defining elements are also based on the massing and regular window and door openings with historically derived window openings and designs. The Amherst Historic District includes a number of examples.

- a) Used most frequently on building forms such as the Cape Cod form, the Gambrel-Cape Cod form, or the Center-Entry Colonial form
- b) Exterior sheathing can be wood clapboard but also shingle siding on occasion. New buildings may have vinyl siding
- c) Regular window and door openings and symmetrical facade
- d) Multi-light wood sash windows (6/6, 8/8, 12/12) often flanked by shutters
- e) Large brick chimneys, interior or exterior
- f) Arched openings on attached garage wings
- g) Academically derived decorative elements particularly around the front entry such as a door with a row of lights framed by a pedimented door surround or simply a door with a row of lights across the top, window caps, and cornice returns

Examples: 141 Amherst Street, 119 Boston Post Road, 20 Manchester Road, 2 Thatcher Drive



141 Amherst Street



20 Manchester Road



119 Boston Post Road



2 Thatcher Drive

11) Mid-Century Neo-Colonial, 1940s-1980s

This style, though contemporary with the Mid-Century Colonial Revival style, differs in that colonial forms inspire the design elements and thus it's a twentieth-century interpretation of Colonial architectural features. The features and details are not academically based. It blends elements inspired by historic buildings and modern design features. The style is defined predominantly by the footprint and massing of the building and its window types and patterns and exterior sheathing materials. Many houses, particularly in the Expanded LRD, have a modicum of Mid-Century Neo-Colonial design elements.

- a) Used on building forms that are modern interpretations of Colonial forms
- b) Decorative elements limited; style defined more by massing, pattern of window and door openings, and exterior sheathing materials
- c) Most commonly used with Garrison Colonial form or other two-story forms
- d) Usually side-gable roof with overhanging eaves
- e) Siding is clapboards, wood shingles, and/or brick veneer; sometimes different materials on each story
- f) Windows frequently a combination of wood sash windows with multi-lights (often 6/6) and picture windows, all flanked by shutters
- g) Brick chimneys, usually exterior

Examples: 8 Beaver Brook Circle, 15 Beaver Brook Circle, 215 Boston Post Road, 1 Jones Road



8 Beaver Brook Circle



215 Boston Post Road



15 Beaver Brook Circle



1 Jones Road

12) New Traditional, 1980s-present

This style represents a renewed interest in historical styles though the features are modern interpretations of historical decorative details and forms. The most common elements draw from styles popular in the early twentieth century and the Colonial Revival in particular, especially in Amherst. The massing and decorative detailing tend to be over scaled particularly in relation to the historic antecedents.

- a) Used to distinguish it from the earlier Colonial Revival styles
- b) Employs Colonial Revival elements but they tend to be more over scaled and often uses vinyl exterior clapboard sheathing
- c) Bi-lateral symmetry
- d) Multi-light wood sash windows though many often have vinyl windows with light inserts
- e) Decorative window surrounds (molded lintels, flat or jack arches, other detailing)
- f) Faux louvered shutters
- g) At entry, often features sidelights, fanlights, porticos with classically detailed columns and frieze or frontispiece with pilasters sometimes supporting transom or fanlight
- h) Other decorative detailing may include corner boards, quoins, cupolas

Examples: 110 Amherst Street, 113 Amherst Street



110 Amherst Street



113 Amherst Street

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Appendix C: Table of Properties

NOTE: This Table of Properties represents the changes made to the Town's on-line GIS Database. These include the addition of the Attributes of Note column, the change of the Building type column to the more descriptive Forms/Styles, and Recommendations for updating C (contributing) and NC (non-contributing) in the NR Historic District as detailed in Recommendations and Future Considerations. An asterisk (*) has been used in this column to flag properties in the Expanded LRD that are noteworthy or might now be considered Contributing if the NR nomination were updated. The asterisk was also added for NC properties in the NR Historic District that might now be considered contributing if the NR nomination were updated. The text in the National Register Description column/field was proofread and typos changed in both the table and the on-line database.

This copy of the Database contains only these columns and order alphabetically/numerically by street address. Open land without street address numbers are at the end of each street, ordered by parcel number. The on-line Database should be used for further detailed information on each property.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
98 AMHERST ST	5-44	1985		Rubble stone wall along road	Split-Entry Form	
100 AMHERST ST	5-45	2008			Center Entry/New Traditional	
106 AMHERST ST	5-48	1935		Fieldstone foundation	Bungalow (altered)	
108 AMHERST ST	5-49	1930			Cape Side Entry & side gable (2 houses)	
110 AMHERST ST	5-50				Center-Entry Colonial Form/New Traditional	
111 AMHERST ST	5-39	1965			Ranch (altered)	
112 AMHERST ST	5-52	1989			Cape Cod Form	
113 AMHERST ST	5-38	2001			Center-Entry Colonial Form/New Traditional	
118 AMHERST ST	5-53	1936		Rubble stone wall along road, sun porch in the connection between house and garage	Foursquare Gable Front-Connected Village House	
119 AMHERST ST	5-35	1970		Stand of hemlocks along road screening house	Cape Cod Form/Mid-Century Colonial Revival	
120 AMHERST ST	5-54	1932		Connected form, porch columns	End House-Connected Village House/Classical	
122 AMHERST ST	5-55	2016			Ranch/New Traditional	
123 AMHERST ST	5-33	1950			Cape Cod Form	
124 AMHERST ST	5-56	1988			Cape Cod Form	
126 AMHERST ST	5-92-2	1980			Gambrel Cape Cod Form	
128 AMHERST ST	5-92-1	1981			Garrison Colonial Form	
130 AMHERST ST	5-93	1836	*	Row of hemlocks, English barn, connecting wing with chimney, splayed lintels, porch details	Gabled Center Entry-Connected Village House/Greek Revival-Italianate	
130A AMHERST ST	5-93-1	2010			Barn converted to residence	
131 AMHERST ST	5-20	1983			Cape Cod Form	

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
132 AMHERST ST	5-94	1935		Front exterior chimney, arched fan windows, stone retaining wall	Side Hall Entry/Tudor	
133 AMHERST ST	5-19	1840	*	Exterior cobble stone chimney ca. 1930, dry-laid random ashlar retaining wall, flushboard siding, porches on rear ell, side porch, connection to barn	End House-Connected Farmhouse/Greek Revival	
134 AMHERST ST	5-95	1954			Cape Cod Form	
135 AMHERST ST	5-18-28	1808	*	Cobble stone retaining walls, random ashlar masonry wall along road, veranda details, tall chimneys	Center Entry Mansard/Italianate, Contemporary Condos	
136 AMHERST ST	5-96-4	1980			Side Entry	
140 AMHERST ST	17-10		Open	Mature trees evenly spaced on perimeter, granite blocks		Open space greensward, between Main Street and Horace Greeley Highway, at Knight Street, 1/2 acre triangle.
141 AMHERST ST	5-17	1925	NC*	Rubble stone wall along road, granite fence posts, Colonial reproduction details, open fields, split-rail fences	Center Chimney/Mid-Century Colonial Revival	House, Modern Greek Revival - derived, 2 1/2 story, clapboard, gable end, c. 1946. Detached garage and outbuilding. Non-contributing.
142 AMHERST ST	17-1	1900	NC*	Exterior brick chimney, main entry details, 2/2 windows, sun porch, hedge	Center-Entry Colonial Form/Colonial Revival	House, early 20th Century Colonial Revival, 2 1/2 story clapboard, pitched roof, small Center Chimney, five bay front facade with center entrance, attached garage, plus one story porch. Built after 1890. Non-contributing.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
144 AMHERST ST	17-2	1875	NC	2-story square bay, connected form	Side Entry/Classical	House, late 19th century vernacular, greatly altered, 2 story clapboard, gable front, low pitched roof, plain corner boards, boxed cornice returns, 2 story bay projection added across front, entrance side of front, altered, attached shed and garage. Built after 1892. Non-contributing.
148 AMHERST ST	17-103	1941	NC*	Two garages connected by store, storefront windows, wide-board siding, 8/8 windows, vertical-board shutters	Commercial Service Station	Service Station, gabled roof, clapboard, white frame, 1 story, 1 chimney. 1941. Non-contributing.
149 AMHERST ST	16-13	1947	NC		Cape Cod Form	House, shingle and clapboard, 1 1/2 story, pitched roof. c. 1940. Non-contributing.
150 AMHERST ST	17-104	1870	C	Recessed entry, connected form	End House/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular. 1 1/2 story, clapboard, gable end front, Tuscan type corner pilasters, full entablature eaves and return; 3 bay front facade, recessed sidehall. Additions: shed dormers, 1 story ell and attached garage.
151 AMHERST ST	16-12	1950	C		Cape Cod Form	House, full cape. 1 1/2 story clapboard, pitched roof, extensively remodeled 1950's.
154 AMHERST ST	17-116	1820	C	Sun porch, hedge and row of trees	Ell House/Late Georgian	The Hiram Leavitt Home, House, Late Georgian Style, 2 story clapboard, hipped roof with interior chimneys rear of ridge, 2 bay gable end, 5 bay front facade with center entrance. Entrance surrounds, plain pilasters support full entablature with metopes/triglyph frieze and modillioned cornice, transom light overdoor, 2 story ell. 1820.
155 AMHERST ST	16-14		Open		LAND	Open Green - 1/2-acre between Horace Greeley Highway and Thornton Ferry Rd. I.
158 AMHERST ST	18-1	1957		Siding and shutters	Ranch	
160 AMHERST ST	18-2	1940			Cape Cod Form	

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
162 AMHERST ST	18-3-1	1969			Ranch	
164 AMHERST ST	18-3	1969			Cape Cod Form	
166 AMHERST ST	18-47	1996			Cape Cod Form/New Traditional	
168 AMHERST ST	18-4	1973			Gambrel Cape Cod Form/Mid-Century Colonial Revival	
169 AMHERST ST	6-115-9	1976			Cape Cod Form/Mid-Century Colonial Revival	
170 AMHERST ST	18-4-1	1971			Cape Cod Form/Mid-Century Colonial Revival	
174 AMHERST ST	18-5	1983			Cape Cod Form	
175-177 AMHERST ST	6-94	1980			Police & Fire Stations	
176 AMHERST ST	18-6	1963			Garrison Colonial Form/Neo- Colonial	
178 AMHERST ST	18-7	1958			Cape Cod Form/Mid-Century Colonial Revival	
2 BEAVER BROOK CIR	18-21	1965		Narrow windows	Gambrel Cape Cod Form/Mid-Century Colonial Revival	
3 BEAVER BROOK CIR	18-20	1963			Cape Cod Form	
4 BEAVER BROOK CIR	18-22	1978		Dry laid stone wall behind house	Split Entry	
5 BEAVER BROOK CIR	18-19	1962			Cape Cod Form	
6 BEAVER BROOK CIR	18-23	1965			Split Entry	
7 BEAVER BROOK CIR	18-18	1962			Cape Cod Form	
8 BEAVER BROOK CIR	18-24	1965			Garrison Colonial Form/Mid- Century Neo-Colonial	
9 BEAVER BROOK CIR	18-17	1962			Gambrel Cape Cod Form/Mid-Century Colonial Revival	
10 BEAVER BROOK CIR	18-25	1967			Center Entry	
12 BEAVER BROOK CIR	18-26	1964			Cape Cod Form	

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
13 BEAVER BROOK CIR	18-16	1963			Cape Cod Form/Mid-Century Colonial Revival	
15 BEAVER BROOK CIR	18-15	1967			Split Entry/Mid-Century Neo-Colonial	
17 BEAVER BROOK CIR	18-14	1965			Cape Cod Form/Mid-Century Colonial Revival	
18 BEAVER BROOK CIR	18-27	1965			Cape Cod Form/Mid-Century Colonial Revival	
19 BEAVER BROOK CIR	18-13	1967			Cape Cod Form	
20 BEAVER BROOK CIR	18-28	1967			Garrison Colonial Form/Mid-Century Neo-Colonial	
21 BEAVER BROOK CIR	18-12	1967			Split Entry	
22 BEAVER BROOK CIR	18-29	1968			Gambrel Cape Cod Form/Mid-Century Colonial Revival	
23 BEAVER BROOK CIR	18-11	1845		Four bays, 12/12 windows, door surround	Cottage	
24 BEAVER BROOK CIR	18-30	1965			Cape Cod Form	
1 BELDENS MILL LN	18-41	1795	C		Side Entry	House, Georgian. 2 1/2 story pitch roof, clapboard, entrance at corner, 1 1/2 story ell, added later. Garage. Formerly a toy shop. 1795.
3 BELDENS MILL LN	18-43	1737	C		Side-Entry Cottage	House, Georgian, 2 story, clapboard, pitched roof, bay window front, pent roof over entrance, 1 story board and batten ell. Sheds, former grist mill and sawmill. 1737.
66 BOSTON POST RD	5-162-4	2019			Center-Entry Colonial Form Form/New Traditional	
73 BOSTON POST RD	5-151-1	1985			Cape Cod Form	
74 BOSTON POST RD	5-162	1850	*	Dry laid stone retaining wall, large barn	Cottage-Connected Farmhouse/Greek Revival	
75 BOSTON POST RD	5-150		Open			
79 BOSTON POST RD	5-149		Open			

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
80 BOSTON POST RD	19-11	1967	C	One-story, banks of windows, brick, shallow roof, large footprint	Postwar Contemporary School	Parcel includes Beaver Brook flood plain
83 BOSTON POST RD	17-56	1964			Ranch	
84 BOSTON POST RD	17-57	1840	C	Connection to carriage barn	End House-Connected Village House/Greek Revival	The Isaac Dodge House, Greek Revival vernacular, 1 1/2 story clapboard, gable end front, 3 bay front facade with sidehall entrance, sidelights, added dormers and attached barn. Built prior to 1890.
85 BOSTON POST RD	17-55	1960			Ranch	
87 BOSTON POST RD	17-54	1958			Cape Cod Form/Mid-Century Colonial Revival	
88 BOSTON POST RD	17-58	1825	C	Connected form	Center Chimney-Connected Village House/Federal	House, Georgian, 2 1/2 story, narrow clapboards, pitched roof with Center Chimney, 5 bay front façade with center entrance, transom lights, heavy cornice. 1 story wing, early 19th century.
89 BOSTON POST RD	17-47	1820	C		Cape Cod House	House, full Cape, 1 1/2 story, clapboard, Center Chimney, very narrow clapboards on gable end, windows enlarged, plain entrance. Attached shed and barn. c.1820.
90 BOSTON POST RD	17-59	1840	C		Gable-Front Center Entry/Greek Revival	The Joseph Vaughan House, Greek Revival vernacular, greatly altered, 1 1/2 story, clapboard, low pitched roof, 3 bay front facade on gable end. Wide centered door with detail removed. Built prior to 1840. At one time a watchmaker's shop and jeweler's shop.
91 BOSTON POST RD	17-46	1803	C		Ell House-Connected Village House/Federal	The Samuel Vose House, Federal, 2 1/2 story, narrow clapboard, pitched roof with 2 interior chimneys, 5 bay front facade with center entrance (altered) with sidelights, 2 bay gable end, 1 story ell. Built c. 1820.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
92 BOSTON POST RD	17-60	1790	C		Cape Cod House	House, Osgood the Blacksmith's Shop, Full Cape, 1 1/2 story narrow clapboards, Center Chimney, overly long 5 bay front facade with center entrance, transom, wide gable end. Small windows, 1 story ell. c. 1790. Once a wheelwright and blacksmith shop.
93 BOSTON POST RD	17-45	1840	C		Cape Cod House-Connected Village House/Classical	House, full Cape, 1 1/2 story, clapboard, Center Chimney, enclosed entrance porch, windows enlarged, 1 story ell and barn.
94 BOSTON POST RD	17-61	1830	C		Cottage	The Ephraim Blanchard House, "3/4 Cape", clapboard Center Chimney. Entrance: Plain pilasters entablature (cornice of entrance extends across front) transom, windows enlarged. Built 1830. Once a cabinetmaker's shop.
95 BOSTON POST RD	17-44	1840	C		3/4 Cape Cod House	Capt. Dana's School house, 3/4 Cape, 1 1/2 story, clapboard, 4 bay front facade, chimney centered rear of ridge, eave cornice, altered front facade, plain entrance, at one time Capt. Dana's Schoolhouse. Moved from present Clark School Yard, #33, about 1855. c. 1800.
97 BOSTON POST RD	17-43	1824	C		Center Entry/Federal	The Wakefield Sisters' Shop, House, Federal, almost identical to #42; Exceptions wider 2 bay gable end creates shallower roof pitch, entrance surround altered, overdoor transom light, window cornices 1st story and gable end. At one time a dressmaker's and hat shop of the Wakefield Sisters. Built 1824.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
99 BOSTON POST RD	17-42	1815	C		Ell House/Federal	Moses Hills House, Federal, 2 story clapboard, pitched roof with 2 interior chimneys behind ridge pole, 2 + 1 bay gable ends, 5 bay front facade, center entrance with delicate fluted pilasters supporting simple entablature. Over door fan light. 12/12 windows with window cornices on all windows. 2 story ells. Built in 1815 by Moses Hills.
101 BOSTON POST RD	17-28	1790	C		Center Hall/Georgian	Stewart House, Georgian, 2 1/2 story, narrow clapboards, gable roof with 2 interior chimneys on the ridge, narrow corner boards, and window cornices, 5 bay front facade with center entrance. Entrance: Doric type pilasters support full plain entablature with heavy cornice. Additions: side porch-moved from Congregational Church Parish house lawn in 1867. A former hostelry. Built 1790.
103 BOSTON POST RD	17-26	1960	NC			Vacant. Demolished: Fire Station, Modern Colonial-derived, clapboard, 1 story, 3 bays wide-quoins front facade, cupola. 1960. Non-contributing.
103 BOSTON POST RD	17-27	1860	C		Cape Cod House	House, cape, 1 1/2 story clapboard, pitched roof, at one time a tinsmith's shop and later a doctor's office.
104 BOSTON POST RD	17-79	1800	C	1 1/2 story form	End House/Greek Revival	House, mid to late 19th century vernacular, unusually small, 2 story, clapboard, pitched roof pedimented gable end front, 2 bay front facade, entrance and paired windows. Has been a paint shop and a barber shop. Built prior to 1890.
107 BOSTON POST RD	17-25	1938	NC*		Commercial Service Station	Service Station. Clapboard barn-type structures. Non-contributing.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
110 BOSTON POST RD	17-87	1830	C	Wide gable, 6 bay form	Gable-Front Center Entry/Federal-Greek Revival	The Buggy Whip Manufactory-House, Federal transitional to Greek Revival. Five family, 2 1/2 story, graduated clapboard, pedimented gable end front, 6 over 5 bays front facade, center entrance altered by a modern "Colonial" surround. 1 story 2 bay flat roof wing. Built 1830 as a buggy whip manufactory.
112 BOSTON POST RD	17-88	1840	C	2-story square bays	End House/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular, 2 1/2 story, clapboard, gable end front plain boxed cornice returned. Entrance side of front facade with sidelights. Altered by additional 2 story bay window front and side facades.
114 BOSTON POST RD	17-89	1890	C		Cape Cod House	House, Full Cape, 1 1/2 story clapboard, chimney exterior end, 5 bay front facade with center entrance. Entrance surrounds: pilasters support entablature frieze and architrave broken into by transom light. Additions: 2 hipped roof dormers, 1 story ell. Simple board shed with gabled roof unattached. Built prior to 1890.
115 BOSTON POST RD	17-5	1854	C		End House/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular, gable end front, plain boxed cornice return, 1 1/2 story clapboard, entrance side of front, recessed with side lights. Additions: 1 story bay window front facade and dormers, 1 1/2 story ell and attached garage. Built prior to 1890.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
117 BOSTON POST RD	17-4	1824	C	Fence, porches	Ell House/Federal	The Old Fletcher House, Federal, 2 story brick, hipped roof, 2 end chimneys, 5 bay front facade, center entrance with transom light over door, bracketed entrance porch added. Flared granite window lintels. 2 story clapboard ell, with attached barn. Locally made brick and quarried granite. Built in 1824 by Timothy Danforth for Isaac Spalding. The Fletcher family occupied the premises from 1854-1939. The Dutch oven beside the large fireplace in the present dining room indicates that the room was the kitchen in the original six-room house. There are six working fireplaces with their original dampers of unique design still in working order.
118 BOSTON POST RD	17-101	1830	C		Ell House-Connected Farmhouse/Federal	House, 2 1/2 story clapboard, pitched roof, 2 chimneys placed at random, 5 bay front facade with center entrance with sidelights, 2 story ell. Shed and garage. 1860.
119 BOSTON POST RD	17-3	1970	NC*		Center Chimney/Mid-Century Colonial Revival	House, Modern Colonial-derived, 2 story with lean-to, clapboard, pitched roof with Center Chimney, 5 bay front facade, center entrance, attached wing and garage. 1969. Non-contributing.
120 BOSTON POST RD	17-102	1840	C	Fence, connected carriage house	End House-Connected Farmhouse/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular. 2 1/2 story, clapboard, pitched roof with dormers, pedimented gable end front, corner pilasters, 3 bay front facade. Entrance: sidehall; surrounds: pilasters support frieze and heavy cornice. Ell with barn. 1830.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
201 BOSTON POST RD	5-16-100	1825	C	Split rail fence with granite posts, stone wall, splayed lintels, Classical porch	Center Hall/Federal	The David-Bean Farm, Federal style, 2 1/2 story brick, pitched roof with 3 (originally 4) end chimneys on long facades, narrow frieze with modillioned cornice runs under eaves of brick building and forms pediment on 4 bay gable end. Window surmounted by semicircular louvered-fan in pediment. Gable end contains 1 story semi-circular wall arches within which windows are recessed. Windows topped by flared granite lintels, 1 story porches along each long facade with Ionic columns supporting entablature of plain architrave, frieze and modillioned cornice, entrances beneath, 1 story porches, 1 story clapboard rear addition joins long carriage sheds and barn to brick structure, c. 1800.
202 BOSTON POST RD	16-3	1910	C	Rusticated concrete block foundation	Garage/Storage Shed	Approximately 1-acre field with hip roof shingle shed. 1910. Shed cut in half and middle added about 1920.
204 BOSTON POST RD	16-4	1850	C	Connected carriage house	End House-Connected Village House/Greek Revival	House, full cape, 1 1/2 story clapboard, interior chimney rear of ridge. Corner pilasters support wide plain frieze and cornice across front. Tall 5 bay front facade with center entrance, sidelights, pedimented entrance porch supported by posts on rubble.
206 BOSTON POST RD	16-5	1934	C		Gable-Front Bungalow	House, Greek Revival vernacular, altered, 1 1/2 story, clapboard, pitched roof, gable end front, 5 bay, center door, enclosed 1 story porch across front, side bay window, 1 story ell, garage.
208 BOSTON POST RD	16-7-1	1965	NC		Ranch	House, Ranch Style, duplex. 1 story pitched roof, clapboard. 1950. Non-contributing.
215 BOSTON POST RD	16-2-2	1973	NC		Garrison Colonial Form/Mid-Century Neo-Colonial	House, Modern Colonial Garrison, 2 1/2 story, clapboard, pitched roof. 1960. Non-contributing.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
217 BOSTON POST RD	16-2-1	1840	C	Stone retaining wall	End House/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular altered. 1 1/2 story clapboard, 3 bay gable end front with recessed sidehall door. (Added glassed-in side porch), 1 1/2 story ell and attached, 1 story sheds and barn. c. 1800.
220 BOSTON POST RD	16-6	1963	NC	Fieldstone wall and mature trees along road	Ranch	House, Ranch Style, 1 story white, clapboard, 1960. Non-contributing.
BOSTON POST RD	5-162-2		Open			
BOSTON POST RD	5-162-3		Open			
BOSTON POST RD	17-17-6		Open			
BOSTON POST RD	17-55-1		Open			
BOSTON POST RD	17-71-1		Open			
BROOKWOOD DR	5-162-1		Open			
1 CARRIAGE RD	17-24	1790	C		Center Chimney/Georgian-Federal	House, the Nathaniel Emerson Tavern, Georgian/Federal, 2 1/2 story clapboard, steeply pitched gable roof, Center Chimney, attenuated Tuscan corner pilasters support cornice returns, 5 bay front facade, center entrance with louvered fan above, sidelights. Window cornices 1st story front facade and gable end, 1 story ell joins house with a 2 story clapboard addition with pitched roof with 2 interior chimneys. Addition has entrance on 4 bay long facade and a double door centered on gable end under 1 story Tuscan pillared porch extending across end.
3 CARRIAGE RD	17-23	1840	C	Connection to carriage barn	Cottage-Connected Village House	House, 1 1/2 story, pitched roof, clapboard, 2 bay gable end, entrance in 1 story ell. Attached 1 story wing and barn. c. 1840.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
5 CARRIAGE RD	17-22	1840	C		End House/Greek Revival- Italianate	House, Greek Revival vernacular, pedimented gable end front, 2 1/2 story clapboard, no corner pilasters, 3 bay front facade, recessed sidehall entrance with sidelights, modified pilasters, frieze and cornice. 1 1/2 story ell, breezeway and attached garage, c. 1825.
7 CARRIAGE RD	17-21	1846	C	Porch details, connected stable	Upright-and-Wing/Greek Revival-Italianate	Dr. Pettingill's House, Greek Revival vernacular, pedimented gable end front, 2 1/2 story, clapboard, corner pilasters with full plain entablature, 3 bay front facade, sidehall entrance with plain surround and sidelights, 1 story porch across front. Additions: 2 story wing south side, bay window north side, 1 story ell and attached stable, c. 1840.
9 CARRIAGE RD	17-20	1850	C		End House/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular, pedimented gable end front, 1 1/2 story clapboard, corner Tuscan pilasters support full plain entablature, 3 bay front facade, sidehall entrance with sidelights and molded surround, 1 story ell and attached stable.
11 CARRIAGE RD	17-19	1810	C		Center Hall/Federal-Greek Revival	The Reverend Jeremiaiah Barnard House, Transition Federal-Greek Revival, 2 1/2 story clapboard, steeply pitched gable roof, 1 end and 1 interior chimney, pedimented gable ends, 5 bay front facade, corner pilasters, frieze and cornice, center entrance with pilasters support modified frieze and cornice, sidelights, 2 story ell. 1810.
13 CARRIAGE RD	17-18	1800	C	Fence and gateposts, mature trees, four chimneys	Center Hall/Georgian- Federal	The Frederick French House, Georgian/Federal transitional, 2 story clapboard, hip roof, 4 end chimneys, 5 bay front, 4 bay side, facades, center entrance with fan light, 2 story ell, attached garage added. Built 1800? by Frederick French, Lawyer, 1766-1824?.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
15 CARRIAGE RD	17-17	1840	C		End House/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular. Gable end front, 1 1/2 story, clapboard, corner pilasters, boxed plain cornice and frieze return, 3 bay front facade, sidehall entrance, recessed door, entrance surround, molded trim and corner block, attached 1 story ell and garage, c.1840.
17 CARRIAGE RD	17-16	1840	C	Porch details, connected barn,	End House/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular, gable end front, narrow corner boards, plain boxed cornice with return, 1 1/2 story clapboard, 2 story intersecting gable southside, 3 bay front facade, entrance side of front, recessed door with sidelights, 1 story ell and attached barn. c. 1840.
CARRIAGE RD	17-17-1		Open			
1 CHURCH ST	17-76	1820	C	Double-story porch, stone retaining wall	Side Entry/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival, 2 1/2 story, clapboard, gable end front, overhanging pediment support by gallery porches on 1st and 2nd stories with modified Doric columns. Entrances: 1 story, side hall, 2nd story, center.
3 CHURCH ST	17-75	1820	C		Ell House/Federal	House, 2 story clapboard, gable roof with interior chimney, 5 bay front facade, center entrance with fan and sidelights.
7 CHURCH ST	17-68	2011	NC		Center Entry/Federal (no longer extant)	New construction. Demolished: House, 2 story, clapboard, hipped roof, 3 bay center entrance with transom, c. 1790, altered. Formerly a drygoods store, moved from near site #151 in 1836.
9 CHURCH ST	17-67	1847	C	Porch details	Center Chimney/Italianate	The Harrison Eaton House, 2 1/2 story, clapboard, pitched roof with Center Chimney, 1 bay gable end, 5 bay front facade with center entrance under 1 story bracketed porch which extends across front facade, 2 and 1 story ells. Built by Moses Hills for Harrison Eaton, 1847.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
11 CHURCH ST	17-66	1846	C	House and church	End House/Greek Revival (house); Gable Front/Greek Revival (church)	Congregational Church and Second Meeting House, 2 levels with crowning 2 stage steeple, clapboarded, 3 bay front, 3 doors along ground floor front facade. Built 1771-1774. Moved to present location in 1836 from original location across the road in the Big Common. Congregational Church Parsonage, Greek Revival vernacular, 2 1/2 story clapboard, pitched roof, pedimented gable front, recessed sidehall door with full lights. Three-bay front. Side porch. Built about 1846.
11 CHURCH ST	17-71		Open			
13 CHURCH ST	17-65	1778	C	Connected carriage house and shop	Center Entry/Georgian-Federal	The Cobbler Shop, House, 1778 Georgian/Federal, 2 1/2 story, clapboard, pitched roof with narrow off-centered chimney, 5 bay front facade, irregularly spaced 2nd floor fenestration, simple center entrance with semi-circular fan. 2 story bay added west side. Single bay gable end. 2- and 1-story ells and 2-story carriage wing added 1820. At one time a screw factory, a cobbler shop, a wheelwright's shop and the first telegraph office in 1877.
15 CHURCH ST	17-64	1780	C	Connected carriage barn	Center Entry-Connected Village House/Greek Revival	The Jonathan Smith House, tall 2 1/2 story, clapboard, steep pitched roof, deep overhanging eaves, thin Center Chimney, 5 bay front facade with wide center entrance, shaped lintels. Built c.1780, altered. Originally a tan bark mill behind Building #18. Moved to lot west of Congregational Church in 1798 and converted to present form. Moved to present location in 1867.
18 CHURCH ST	17-78	1955	NC		3/4 Cape Cod Form	House, 3/4 Cape, wide gable end, chimney over door on ridge, no real detailing. Garage enclosed in house block, c. 1930. Non-contributing.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
1 COBBLER LN	6-115-8	1976			Garrison Colonial Form	
2 COBBLER LN	6-115-1	1978			Center Chimney/Mid-Century Colonial Revival	
3 COURTHOUSE RD	17-96-2	1998	NC		Cape Cod Form/New Traditional	
5 COURTHOUSE RD	17-95	1830	C	Stone wall, enclosed porch	End House/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular, 2 1/2 story clapboard, gable end front, corner pilasters and eave entablature return, 3 bay front facade, recessed entrance side of front with 3/4 sidelights. Side enclosed porch, 1 1/2 story ell, lean-to garage. Prior to 1890.
6 COURTHOUSE RD	18-44	1808	C		Center Chimney/Federal	The David Means House, Federal. 2 1/2 story narrow clapboard, pitched roof with large Center Chimney, long 5 bay front facade faces south, center entrance, surrounds: pilasters support pediment. Pedimented gable end formed by narrow cornice, entrance also on gable end. 1808.
7 COURTHOUSE RD	17-110	1836	C	Porch details	End House/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular. 1 1/2 story, clapboard, 3 bay gable end front, sidehall entrance with sidelights, bracketed porch across front, dormers, deteriorated condition.
9 COURTHOUSE RD	17-109	1797	C		Side Hall/Georgian-Federal	The Law Office, House, late Georgian-Federal, small, 1 story, clapboard, shallow hip roof, 1 chimney rear. 2 bay front facade, door with transom light, entrance porch supported by columns, 1 story wing and garage, c. 1797. Pitched ell, 1 story, hip, entrance: porch with transom, lights, clapboard. Original law office of Charles H. Atherton.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
11 COURTHOUSE RD	17-113	1789	C	Hipped roof, shed dormers, grouped columns on porch	Center Entry/Classical	The Captain Daniel Pryor House, First Amherst Post Office - House, 1 story clapboard, hip roof with centered shed dormer, tall 5 bay front facade with center entrance and large entrance porch whose shallow hipped roof is supported by paired columns, 1 story wing. Built 1780. Drygoods store and grocery in 1799. First Amherst Post Office in 1803.
13 COURTHOUSE RD	17-114		C	Connected carriage barn	Cottage-Connected Village House/Greek Revival	House, full cape 1 1/2 story clapboard, interior chimney rear of ridge. Corner pilasters support wide plain frieze and cornice across front. Tall 5 bay front façade with center entrance, sidelights, pedimented entrance porch supported by posts on rubble stone base (early 20th Century), bay window gable end, 1 1/2 story ell.
14 COURTHOUSE RD	18-45	1935	NC*		Cape Cod Form/Colonial Revival	House, Modern Cape. 1 1/2 story clapboard, 3 bay front façade with center entrance, dormers. Non-contributing.
16 COURTHOUSE RD	18-46	1920	C		Cape Cod Form	House, Bungalow, 1 1/2 story clapboard, pitched roof with dormers, Center Chimney, enclosed entrance porch, c. 1890-1900.
22 COURTHOUSE RD	16-16	1920	C	Carriage barn	Bungalow/Craftsman	House, Bungalow. 1 1/2 story, shingled gable, clapboard 1st story, wide pitched roof with shed dormers. Enclosed porch across front with centered door. Barn: pitched roof, clapboard. 1920.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
24 COURTHOUSE RD	16-17	1800	C	Tree-lined drive, connected barn	Side Hall-Connected Farmhouse/Georgian-Greek Revival	The Gordon-Atherton House, Georgian altered to Greek Revival. 2 1/2 story, painted brick and clapboard, gable end front facade with clapboard gable, altered 3 bay front facade (irregularly spaced windows 1st story), with shallow recessed sidehall entrance with sidelights, narrow 2 bay side facade, chimney centered at rear gable end between brick section and 2 story clapboard ell, 2 story clapboard wing north sidewall. 1800.
35 COURTHOUSE RD	16-8	1960	NC*		Cape Cod Form	House, Modern Full Cape, 1 1/2 story clapboard with attached garage. Non-contributing.
38 COURTHOUSE RD	16-23-1	1977			Ranch	
40 COURTHOUSE RD	16-24	2003		Older outbuildings	Center-Entry Colonial Form/New Traditional	
41 COURTHOUSE RD	16-7	1740	C	Shed and small barn	Hall-and-Parlor/Georgian	The Stearns Place, House, Georgian style, 2 1/2 story clapboard, pitched roof, large Center Chimney, 5 bay front facade with center entrance, 1 story bracketed porch across front, 1 1/2 story ell. 1740.
42 COURTHOUSE RD	16-24-4	1970			Center-Entry Colonial Form	
44 COURTHOUSE RD	16-24-3	1970			Center-Entry Colonial Form	
46 COURTHOUSE RD	16-24-2	1972			Garrison Colonial Form	
48 COURTHOUSE RD	16-24-1	1970			Center-Entry Colonial Form	
COURTHOUSE RD	16-15		Open		LAND	Open Green - 1/3-acre between Middle Street, Thornton Ferry Rd. I. and Courthouse Road.
COURTHOUSE RD	16-24-5		NC	Joshua's Park		

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
2 CROSS ST	17-90	1800	C		Cottage	House, 1 1/2 story clapboard, steep pitched roof with deep eaves and Center Chimney, tall 3 bay front facade, center entrance with transom flanked by modern bow windows, attached wing and garage. Late Greek Revival cape type. At one time a blacksmith's shop.
4 CROSS ST	17-91	1950	NC		Cape Cod Form	House, Ranch Style, 1 story clapboard frame brown, attached garage, all gable roof. 1950. Non-contributing.
8 CROSS ST	17-99	1900	C		End House/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular. 1 1/2 story clapboard, pitched roof, gable end front, wide corner boards and raking cornice, 3 bay front facade, recessed side hall entrance with sidelights. 1 story ell.
10 CROSS ST	17-94	1885	C		Ell House/Federal-Greek Revival	House, 2 1/2 story clapboard, pitched roof, 2 interior chimneys, 5 bay front facade with center entrance with sidelights, 1 story ell.
11 CROSS ST	17-111	1840	C		Cottage	House, 3/4 Cape, altered. 1 1/2 story clapboard, chimney rear of ridge, pedimented gable end and pedimented dormers, entrance long facade, shed.
1 DAVIS LN	17-15	1847	C		End House-Connected Village House/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular, gable end front, narrow corner boards, plain boxed cornice with return, 1 1/2 story clapboard, 3 bay front facade, entrance side of front, transom lights. One story ell and added garage. Prior to 1890.
3 DAVIS LN	17-14	1837	C		End House/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular, gable end front, 1 1/2 story clapboard, 3 bay front facade, entrance side of front, shed dormers, attached one story ell and garage. Built prior to 1890.
4 DAVIS LN	5-96-1	1972	NC		Center-Entry Colonial Form	House, Modern Colonial-derived, 2 story, clapboard, pitched roof, 5 bay front facade with center entrance. 1970. Non-contributing.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
5 DAVIS LN	17-13		Open			
6 DAVIS LN	5-96-2	1974	NC		Center Chimney	House, Modern Colonial-derived, 2 story, clapboard, pitched roof, 4 over 3 bay front facade with center entrance. 1977. Non-contributing.
7 DAVIS LN	17-12	1875	C		Center Entry-Connected Village House/Classical	House, mid-19th Century, 2 1/2story clapboard, steep pitched roof, tall 3 bay front facade with center entrance, 1 story entrance porch, long 1 story ell.
8 DAVIS LN	5-96-3	1972	NC		Side Entry	House, Modern Colonial-derived, 2 story, clapboard, pitched roof, 4 over 3 bay front facade with side of front entrance, 1 story porch across front. 1970. Non-contributing.
9 DAVIS LN	17-11	1959	NC		Side-Entry Garrison Colonial Form	House, Modern Colonial-derived, 2 1/2 story clapboard, pitched roof, overhang second story, 3 bay front facade, 2 story wing and attached garage. 1960. Non-contributing.
10 DAVIS LN	5-97		Open			
1 DODGE RD	20-18	1956			Split Level	
3 FOUNDRY ST	17-41	1938	NC		Cape Cod Form	House, Cape, altered, 1 1/2 story, clapboard, 3 bay front facade, center entrance. Windows enlarged, shed dormers and pedimented entrance porch. Built early 20th century. Non-contributing.
4 FOUNDRY ST	17-29	1850	C		Center Chimney/Colonial Revival	Shop - House, Georgian, 2 story, clapboard, center entrance, c. 1850. Moved in 1942. At one time a shoe shop and a drug store.
5 FOUNDRY ST	17-40	1788	C	Paneled entry	Center Entry/Georgian	Second Courthouse, Georgian, steeply pitched hip roof, 2 end chimneys, clapboard, 5 bay front facade, center door, bullseye insets, paneled entry. Built 1788. Moved in 1825 from east end of Big Common, #118.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
6 FOUNDRY ST	17-30	1853	C		End House-Connected Village House/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular. Gable end front, 1 1/2 story, clapboard, 3 bay gable end with recessed sidehall entrance. Wide Tuscan type corner pilasters, plain boxed full entablature returned, dormers, 1 story ell and attached barn, c. 1853.
7 FOUNDRY ST	17-39	1812	C	Carriage barn/garage	End House-Connected Village House/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular, 1 1/2 story clapboard, same as #38 except altered entrance. Intersecting 1 1/2 story gable, 1 story "cape" ell.
8 FOUNDRY ST	17-31	1850	C		End House/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular, gable end front, 1 1/2 story clapboard, 3 bay gable end with recessed sidehall entrance. Altered, dormers, 2 story ell.
9 FOUNDRY ST	17-38	1860	C	Connected carriage barn	End House-Connected Village House/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular, 1 1/2 story clapboard, gable end front, 3 bay gable end, recessed sidehall entrance with sidelights, 1 story ell. Moved from Christian Hill Road.
10 FOUNDRY ST	17-32	1840	C		Side Hall	House, Greek Revival vernacular, modified, 2 story, 2 bay gable end front, clap- board, sidehall entrance, added glass enclosed side porch, 1 story ell.
11 FOUNDRY ST	17-37	1825	C		Cape Cod House/Federal	House, Cape, 1 1/2 story clapboard, Center Chimney, 3 bay front facade, center entrance with sidelights, corner boards, board frieze and cornice, 1 story wing.
13 FOUNDRY ST	17-36-1	2007	NC		Side Entry/New Traditional	
14 FOUNDRY ST (CLARK)	17-33	1937	NC	Colonial details, fanlight and columns	School/Colonial Revival	Clark Elementary School, Colonial Revival, 2 story clapboard, pitched roof with cupola, gable end pedimented, 11 bay main facade, center entrance under pedimented giant tetrastyle portico, fan above door, built-added 1 story flat roof, brick ell. Built 1937. Non-contributing.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
15 FOUNDRY ST	17-36	1840	C		Cottage/Greek Revival	House, Cape, 1 1/2 story clapboard, tall front facade, 3 bays, center entrance, corner boards support board frieze and cornice, 1 story wing.
17 FOUNDRY ST	17-35	1790	C	Rake details, wrap-around porch, gable window, connected carriage barn	End House-Connected Village House/Classical	House, Greek Revival vernacular, altered. Gable end front, 2 story, clapboard, recessed side hall entrance altered. 1 story porch across gable end and side, 1 story bay window gable end under porch roof, 1 story ell and attached barn.
18 FOUNDRY ST	17-34	1760	C		Center Entry/Georgian	The Bee Hive, 2 1/2 story clapboard, steep pitched roof with narrow interior chimneys, 4 bay pedimented gable end. Originally 3 bay front facade with center entrance, third bay removed by 2 story wing addition. 1 story porch across remaining portion of original front facade. Long time inn and boarding house. Original portion dates from c. 1760.
FOUNDRY ST	5-172		Open	Split rail fence with granite posts, granite tomb, clapboard office building, granite markers	Mountain View Town Cemetery	
23 HIDDEN POND DR	5-46	1998			Contemporary	
24 HIDDEN POND DR	5-47	2014			Ranch/Contemporary	
ISLAND VIEW CT	5-46-1	2013			Blocks (5)/Colonial Revival	
1 JONES RD	19-9-1	1968	*	Stone wall	Garrison Colonial Form/Mid- Century Neo-Colonial	
2 JONES RD	19-1-2	1968			Center-Entry Colonial Form	
3 JONES RD	19-8	1930			Ranch	
8 JONES RD	19-7	1976			Center Chimney	
10 JONES RD	19-7-2	1978			Garrison Colonial Form	
11 JONES RD	19-17-1	1969			Side Entry	
12 JONES RD	19-7-1	1985			Side Entry/New Traditional	

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
18 JONES RD	19-19	1737	C	Chicken house/barn, brick ell, square granite lintels, stone wall	Center Entry/Georgian	Hildreth-Jones Tavern, House, late Georgian style, 2 1/2 story, narrow clapboards, pitched roof with pair of thin chimneys located almost center, 5 bay center entrance, 2nd story windows smaller than 1st story, 1770. 2 1/2 story brick rear ell. c. 1820-40; later 1 1/2 story brick with heavy granite lintels attached to 2 1/2 story brick.
1 LYNDEBOROUGH RD	5-92-3	1980			Center-Entry Colonial Form/New Traditional	
2 LYNDEBOROUGH RD	5-57	1997			Center-Entry Colonial Form/New Traditional	
2 MACK HILL RD	19-12	1830	C	Stone wall	Cape Cod House	
3 MACK HILL RD	20-29	1820	Open		Center Entry-Connected Farmhouse	NR #143. Open fields - Corner of Manchester Road and Mack Hill Road about two acres. NR #146. Open Space.
4 MACK HILL RD	19-13	1740	C		Cottage (altered)	House, Cape, 1 1/2 story shingle, pitched roof, narrow gable end 1 room deep. 1 story porch across front formed by a lean-to extension of roof and supported by modern iron lattice work. Board and batten rear extension and clapboard garage ell. Original house 1830; additions: porch, extension and garage.
5 MACK HILL RD	20-27	1840	C		End House/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular, 1 1/2 story, clapboard, narrow corner pilasters, eaves entablature returned, pitched roof, 3 bay gable end front, side hall entrance, with board pilasters surrounds supporting plain frieze and cornice. 1840.

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6 MACK HILL RD	19-14	1750	C	Stone walls, landscape, and siting	Center Hall/Georgian	Squire Kendall's House, Georgian style, 2 story clapboard, steeply-pitched hip roof with 2 interior chimneys, narrow delicate eave cornice, square 5 bay facades with centered entrances on 3 facades, window cornices 1st story. East (front facade) entrance: pilasters support full entablature. North and south entrances: narrow sidelights, transom lights and cornices. 1750. (Southern portion (1-story ell) attached to main house about 1775.)
7 MACK HILL RD	20-26	1840	C		End House-Connected Village House/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular, 1 1/2 story clapboard, narrow plan corner boards, openings surmounted by shaped lintels, pitched roof with dormers, 3 bay gable end front, recessed sidehall entrance with sidelights, 3 bay windows left side, full porch right side, 1 story ell. 1840.
10 MACK HILL RD	19-15	1966	NC		Ranch	House, Modern Full Cape, clapboard with Center Chimney, 2 wings, 1960. Non-contributing.
11 MACK HILL RD	20-24	1795	C		End House/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular, 1 1/2 story clapboard, 3 bay gable end front, corner pilasters and returned entablature, recessed side hall entrance with sidelights. 1 story ell, detached barn.
12 MACK HILL RD	19-16	1802	C	Fence, stone retaining wall, 3-bay garage	Center Chimney/Federal	The Isaac Brooks House, Late Georgian style, 2 1/2 story clapboard, pitched roof, Center Chimney, 5 bay front facade with center entrance. Entrance surrounds: fluted pilasters support entablature, dentilled cornice, transom lights; 1 story wing, side entrance porch and rear glass porch. 1800. Detached 3 bay garage.
13 MACK HILL RD	20-23	1952	NC*		Cape Cod Form	House, Modern Full Cape, 1 story clapboard, attached garage. 1950. Noncontributing.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
14 MACK HILL RD	19-17	1780	C		Cape Cod House	Kendall's Store - House, Georgian style. 3/4 Cape, 1 1/2 story, narrow clapboard pitched roof, Center Chimney, small windows, entrance with transom light. Moved from roadside at site #169. Originally Kendall's Store and Grog Shop. 1780's.
15 MACK HILL RD	20-22	1748	C	Unusual symmetry, small dormers	Cape Cod House	The Hobson-Chickering Place, Full Cape, 1 1/2 story clapboard, Center Chimney, center door with sidelights - addition to northside, c.1750. 1 story wing south side pedimented dormers, windows enlarged. Detached modern 3 bay garage, saltbox 1974.
17 MACK HILL RD	20-21	1953			Minimal Traditional/Mid-Century Neo-Colonial	
19 MACK HILL RD	20-20	1952	*	Stone wall	Garrison Colonial Form	
21 MACK HILL RD	20-19	1954			Cape Cod Form	
23 MACK HILL RD	20-2	1773	C		Cape Cod House	House, 1 1/2 story clapboard, pitched roof, 2 dormers, front and back, 5 bays, pedimented entrance, ell. Prior to 1860.
MACK HILL RD	19-21		Open			
0 MAIN ST COMMON	17-17-3		Open	Fence, mature trees, pathways		
2 MAIN ST - TOWN HALL & CEM	18-42	1825	C	Granite gates and variety of walls of cemetery, wood windows, and shutters on town hall	Center Entry/Federal	Amherst Town Hall, Georgian/Federal, 2 1/2 story, brick, hipped roof, 5 bay front facade with 2 story, 1 bay wings - 3 bay center pedimented pavilion with shallow 2 story recessed wall arches. Entrance with fan light in center arch. Formerly Third Hillsborough County Courthouse. 1825.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
4 MAIN ST	17-83	1818	C		Center Hall/Federal	The Old Dodge Place, House, Federal, transitional to Greek Revival, 2 1/2 story, brick, gable roof with 2 end chimneys, 3 bay pedimented gable end, with window surmounted by semi-circular fan 1 end, 5 bay front facade, center entrance with fan and sidelights, flared granite lintels over windows, 1 1/2 story clapboard ell. Built 1818.
6 MAIN ST	17-84	1804	C	Large gable-end barn	Ell House/Federal	The David Holmes House, Federal, 2 story clapboard, low hipped roof 2 interior chimneys, 2 bay gable end, 5 bay front facade with center entrance. Entrance: pilasters support full entablature, transom light, unattached barn. Built 1801. Cards for carding wool were manufactured here. Also, site of first iron foundry where iron sheet stoves and tinwork were made.
8 MAIN ST	17-85	1860	C		Center Entry/Federal	Store, Federal, 2 story, clapboard, low hipped roof. Alterations and additions: chimneys, fenestration, shingled 1 story enclosed porch across front facade, 2 story ell.
10 MAIN ST	17-86	1946	NC	Storefront windows	Gable-Front Store/Colonial Revival	Moulton's store, modification of Greek Revival forms, 1 story board and clapboard, pedimented gable end front, enlarged an additional 2 wide bays by extending roof to form a second and larger pedimented end. Built 1946. Non-contributing.
12 MAIN ST	17-6	1802	C	Porch details, double-house form	Paired-Center-Entry Duplex/Italianate	The Joseph Gushing House, 2 story clapboard, pitched roof, 2 interior chimneys, 5 bay front facade with center entrance (2 doors with sidelights), pedimented entrance porch supported by posts, plain corner pilasters, narrow entablature, window cornices first story and gable end. Built c. 1802-3 by Joseph Gushing, until 1809 editor of Farmers' Cabinet. Altered to duplex.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
14 MAIN ST	17-7	1892	C	Addition, copper door hood, tile roof	Center Entry/Spanish Revival Library	Town Library, shilling granite, hip roof, 2 story, flat roof extension. c. 1890. Enlarged 1911 and 1970.
16 MAIN ST	17-8	1780	C	Fence	Ell House/Georgian-Federal	The Dickey-Walker House, Georgian- Federal, 2 story clapboard, hip roof, 2 interior chimneys, 5 bay front facade, center entrance with pilasters support entablature, 4 light transom, lean-to and 1 story ell and barn. Main house (front section) c. 1800. Moved from Lyndeborough Road about 1838.
18 MAIN ST	17-9	1935	NC*		Side Entry/Colonial Revival	House, modern variation of Greek Revival vernacular, 1 1/2 story clapboard, gable end front, shed dormer, attached ell and garage. 1920-30. Non-contributing.
19 MAIN ST	5-96	1750	C	Connected wings, outbuildings, stone wall	Center Hall/Georgian	The Stewart-Spalding House, Georgian, 2 story, clapboard, steeply pitched hipped roof, 2 interior chimneys, 5 bay front facade with center entrance. Entrance surround: flat pilasters and full, plain entablature. 2 story wing, 1 story carriage shed and shed attached. Board barn. Built c. 1750.
MAIN ST	17-17-2		Open			
3 MANCHESTER RD	18-40	1798	C	Porch	Upright-and-Wing/Federal	The Old Fuller Place, House, 2 1/2 story clapboard, pitched roof, pedimented gable end with window surmounted by blind semicircular fan. Originally 5 bay main facade with center entrance, 2 bays of which are presently included in a 2 1/2 story ell. Added: 1 story porch (supported by Tuscan columns) across remaining 3 bays. 1790.
5 MANCHESTER RD	18-39	1854	C	Garage, back house ell	End House/Greek Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular, 1 1/2 story, clapboard, pitched roof, 3 bay gable end front, corner Tuscan pilasters support full eaves entablature and return. Entrance: sidehall doorway with sidelights. 1850.

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
6 MANCHESTER RD	17-77	1780	C	Detached barn	Center Hall/Georgian-Federal	House, Georgian-Federal, 2 1/2 story clapboard, gable roof with 2 interior chimneys, 5 bay front facade with center entrance, surround altered, 9/6 sash windows. Detached barn was formerly an ice house to store ice taken from adjacent pond.
7 MANCHESTER RD	18-41-1		Open			
11 MANCHESTER RD	18-38	1800	*	Mid-century retaining wall, exterior chimney, connected form	Cottage/Colonial Revival	
13 MANCHESTER RD	18-37	1955			Ranch	
14 MANCHESTER RD	20-30-1	2014			Center-Entry Colonial Form/New Traditional	
15 MANCHESTER RD	18-36	1800	*	Front porch and columns, ells and outbuildings	Cottage/Greek Revival	
16 MANCHESTER RD	20-30	2002			Cape Cod Form/New Traditional	
17 MANCHESTER RD	18-35	1928	*	Clustered columns	Bungalow/Craftsman	
19 MANCHESTER RD	18-34	1840	*	Barn, dormers	Ell House/Greek Revival	
20 MANCHESTER RD	20-31	1963			Side Entry/Mid-Century Colonial Revival	
22 MANCHESTER RD	20-32	1963			Gambrel Cape Cod Form	
23 MANCHESTER RD	18-33	1965			Garrison Colonial Form	
24 MANCHESTER RD	20-33	1966			Cape Cod Form	
26 MANCHESTER RD	20-34	1963			Gambrel Cape Cod Form	
27 MANCHESTER RD	18-9	1978			Ranch	
28 MANCHESTER RD	20-35	1967			3/4 Cape Cod Form	
30 MANCHESTER RD	20-35-1	1971			Center Chimney	
32 MANCHESTER RD	20-36	1962			Center Entry	

Street Address	Tax Map/ Parcel number	Year Built	HDC Classification	Attributes To Note	Building_type (now Form/Style)	National Register Description
2 MIDDLE ST	17-62	1815	C	Exterior chimney with granite, 2-story porch	Side Entry/Greek Revival	House, the Cabinet Shop, Greek Revival, 2 1/2 story, clapboard, gable end front overhanging pedimented gable supported by porches on 1st and 2nd stories with modified Doric columns, 1st story sidehall entrance (similar to #71). 2 story ell. Built 1815. Altered to present state and doubled in size in 1835. Was a store in 1816 and a cabinet shop in 1835.
4 MIDDLE ST	17-63	1801	C	Barn/garage	Center Hall/Georgian-Federal	The Eastman House, Mid-19th Century, 2 1/2 story, clapboard, pitched roof with 2 interior chimneys, 5 bay front facade, center entrance with Doric pilasters support full entablature. Wide gable end, simple window surrounds. Alteration: 1 window 2nd floor blocked in. Cyrus Eastman (1787-1862) lived here in 1814. Lead pipes for mills in Manchester, New Hampshire and Lowell, Massachusetts manufactured here in 19th Century (See P. 77 of Secomb's History of Amherst).
12 MIDDLE ST	17-97	1870	C		Commercial Block/Colonial Revival	Congregational Parish House and Post Office, 2 1/2 story clapboard, pitched roof, centered giant pedimented portico on posts, fan light in pediment and centered entrance. 1 story colonnades, flanking portico added 1940's. Irregularly spaced modern windows, 2nd entrance centered on gable end. c. 1870. Originally, stables for old Amherst Hotel, altered 1940 to Town Post Office and Congregational Church Parish House.
13 MIDDLE ST	17-83-1		Open	Buchanan Park		

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14 MIDDLE ST	17-98	1787	C		Eli House/Georgian-Federal	The William Reed House, Georgian (altered). 2 1/2 story, narrow clapboards, pitched roof, no chimneys, 5 bay front facade, irregularly spaced openings, side entrance surmounted by plain frieze and narrow cornice, without supports, sidelights, corniced window heads. Built 1787, moved from site of Brick School to present location in 1854.
15 MIDDLE ST	17-93	1849	C	Connected form to barn	End House-Connected Village House/Greek Revival	House, Colonial-Federal, altered to Greek Revival vernacular, 2 story clapboard, narrow clapboard side walls, plain corner boards, plain boxed cornice return, 3 bay gable end front, round arched louvered opening in gable. Entrance side of front with unsupported triangular pediment and side lights. Greenhouse and porch added. Barn unattached. 1790.
17 MIDDLE ST	17-92	1839	C		Gable-Front Church/Federal- Greek Revival	Methodist Church - "Wigwam" Museum. Brick, extremely steep gable roof, 3 bays x 3 bays, rectangular stone window sills and lintels. Interior ceiling has unusual hand-painted frescoes giving three dimensional effect. Built 1839. Steeper roof added about 1860. Being restored by Historical Society of Amherst as a museum.
18 MIDDLE ST	17-112	1860	C	Carriage barn	Cottage/Gothic Revival	House, late Greek Revival with gothic features, 1 1/2 story clapboard, gable roof, 2 interior stove chimneys rear of ridge, centered gothic-type gable (no barge board), narrow corner pilasters with narrow frieze and heavy cornice at eaves, 5 bay front facade, center entrance, pedimented entrance porch supported by columns (added).

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19 MIDDLE ST	17-100	1892	C		End House/Classical	House, late 19th century vernacular altered, 2 story clapboard, low pedimented gable end front, 3 bay front facade, 2 and 1 story ells. Built after 1892.
21 MIDDLE ST	17-108	1860	C		Paired-Center-Entry Duplex/Federal	The Jedidiah Smith Place, House, Federal, 2 family, 2 story clapboard, pitched roof with 2 interior chimneys. 6 over 5 bays (two 3-bay sections) front facade. 2 centered doors with transom lights surrounded by flat pilasters (modified Tuscan) supporting full plain entablature.
25 MIDDLE ST	17-106	1850	C	Decorative bargeboard, carriage barn	End House/Greek Revival- Gothic Revival	House, Greek Revival vernacular. 1 1/2 story clapboard, gable end front facade, bargeboard decorates gable, eaves and eaves of dormer, 3 bay front facade, side hall entrance recessed with plain board surround, transom and sidelights.
25A MIDDLE ST	17-107	1835	C		Gable-Front Church/Greek Revival	First Baptist Church of Amherst. Transitional Federal/Greek Revival. 2 story, clapboard, pedimented gable end front facade. Corner boards "support" simple entablature. Paired doors with louvered fans flank 2nd story Palladian window. 2 stage steeple rises from roof, square, board, lower stage, octagonal louvered belfry. 1835. Originally Unitarian Church, purchased by Baptists 1844.
26 MIDDLE ST	17-115	1750	C	Porch details, double dormers, connected outbuildings	End House/Greek Revival- Italianate	House, Greek Revival vernacular, altered, 1 1/2 story, board and clapboard, pitched roof with shed dormers, gable end front, 1st story front facade board with bay window and door with detailing removed, entrance porch.

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27 MIDDLE ST	17-105	1820	C	Connected barn, side porch details	Ell House/Federal	House, Federal. 2 story, graduated clapboard, pitched roof with narrow Center Chimney, narrow 1 bay gable end, 3 bay (irregularly spaced openings) front facade. Center entrance: surrounds, pilasters supporting modified narrow entablature, altered. Screen porch and barn. 1820.
29 MIDDLE ST	16-11	1850	C		End House	House, Greek Revival vernacular, 2 story, clapboard, pitched roof, gable end front, altered original 3 bay front facade, entrance includes fluted pilasters supporting side of front, 2 story ell, frieze and cornice, c. 1850.
31 MIDDLE ST	16-10	1930	C		Cape Cod Form/Colonial Revival	House, Modern 3 bay Cape, 1 1/2 story clapboard, Center Chimney. 1930.
33 MIDDLE ST	16-9	1960	NC*		3/4 Cape Cod Form/Mid- Century Colonial Revival	House, Modern 3/4 Cape, 1 1/2 story clapboard with attached garage. 1960. Non- contributing.
1 MILES RD	5-37	1963			Ranch	
2 MILES RD	5-36	1963			Ranch	
1 NARRAGANSETT RD	18-32	1960			Barn	
3 NARRAGANSETT RD	18-31	1960			Center Entry	
5 NARRAGANSET RD	18-10	1962		Exterior end chimney	Cape Cod Form	
7 NARRAGANSET RD	18-8	1999			Cape Cod Form/New Traditional	
1 NEW BOSTON RD	19-10	1950		Split rail fence, stone retaining wall	Minimal Traditional	
3 NEW BOSTON RD	19-9-3	1969			Gambrel Cape Cod Form	
5 NEW BOSTON RD	19-9-2	1967		stone walls	Cape Cod Form	
7 NEW BOSTON RD	19-1-3	1963			Center-Entry Colonial Form	
1 OLD COACH LN	19-6-1	1964		Shed-roof garage, stone wall	Center Chimney/Mid-Century Colonial Revival	
2 OLD COACH LN	19-2	1962		Stone wall	Gambrel Cape Cod Form	

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1 OLD JAILHOUSE RD	17-74	1800	C	Porch and columns, ell form	End House-Connected Village House/Greek Revival	The Old Blunt House, Greek Revival vernacular, 2 1/2 story, clapboard, pedimented gable end front, 1 story porch with Doric columns across front, full plain entablature. Window topped by fan in pediment. Entrance: side hall with side-lights. Entrance and windows have molded groove and block surrounds, 2 story ell with attached barn altered to living use.
3 OLD JAILHOUSE RD	17-73	1810	C		Cottage/Federal	The Nathaniel Shattuck House, Full Cape, altered, 1 1/2 story clapboard, tall and long front facade, small windows, center entrance with transom light, c. 1810. Built by Nathaniel Shattuck, a lawyer, who was paroled from the jail nearby to build it.
4 OLD JAILHOUSE RD	17-69	1800	C	Granite steps and retaining blocks, connected carriage barn	Ell House-Connected Village House/Federal-Greek Revival	House, Georgian-Federal, 2 1/2 story clapboard, pitched roof (Center Chimney removed), 5 bay front facade wide center entrance (altered) with sidelights, 2 bay gable end. 2 1/2 story ell intersecting main block at center of ridge pole, cornerboards, returned cornice. Barn. c. 1800.
5 OLD JAILHOUSE RD	17-72	1930	NC*	Small garage	Cape Cod Form/Colonial Revival	House, Cape, 1 1/2 story clapboard, 3 bay center entrance. Built 1930. Non-contributing.
6 OLD JAILHOUSE RD	17-70	1901	C	Granite wall	Center Entry/Colonial Revival	House, Colonial Revival, 2 story clapboard, high hipped roof with deck balustrade and dormer. Square 3 bay block, 1 story entrance porch, c. 1901.
0 OLD MILFORD RD	5-20-1	1984			Center-Entry Colonial Form	
1 OLD MILFORD RD	5-32	1984		Fieldstone veneer façade and chimneys	Ranch	
2 OLD MILFORD RD	5-21	1961	*	Stone walls	Gambrel Cape Cod Form/Mid-Century Colonial Revival	

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5 OLD MILFORD RD	5-34	1987			Center-Entry Colonial Form/New Traditional	
17 OLD MILFORD RD	5-26-2	1973			Side-Entry Center Chimney	
19 OLD MILFORD RD	5-25	1989			Center-Entry Colonial Form/New Traditional	
21 OLD MILFORD RD	5-25-1	1996			Cape Cod Form/New Traditional	
23 OLD MILFORD RD	5-25-2	2000			Cape Cod Form/New Traditional	
25 OLD MILFORD RD	5-25-3	1800	*	Fieldstone wall, form with wings, barn and shed	End Chimney/Greek Revival	
27 OLD MILFORD RD	5-25-4	2001			Center Entry/New Traditional Classical	
29 OLD MILFORD RD	5-25-5	1999			Center-Entry Colonial Form/New Traditional	
33 OLD MILFORD RD	5-25-6	1995			Side entry	
1 PIERCE LN	17-96-1	1785	C	Fencing, roof balustrade, decorative detailing	Center Hall/Georgian	Colonel Robert Means House, Georgian 1785. 2 story, hip roof, graduated clapboard, 5 bay square, dentil cornice and cornered pilasters. Centered doors on 3 sides formed by pilasters and crowned with triangular pediments. 1 story ell, kitchen ell and barn built about 1760. Franklin Pierce, 14th President, was married here in 1834 to granddaughter of original owner.
PIERCE LN	17-17-4		Open			

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1 SCHOOL ST (BRK SCHL&CHAPL)	17-82	1854	C		Gable-Front Brick School/Greek Revival, Gable-Front Church/Italianate	Amherst Brick School, 2 story brick, Greek Revival, pedimented gable end (with 2 windows) front. Wide brick architrave and frieze and wood cornice encircles building under eaves; 3 bay front facade, 2 entrances flank center window. All windows have granite lintels. Entrance porch, hip roof with pediment projection supported by posts similar to belfry pilasters. 2 stage square wood belfry, plain lower stage; upper stage, louvered openings between paired pilasters which support wide plain entablature and pediment. Built 1854. Now a Community Center
3 SCHOOL ST	17-81	1840	C		End House-Connected Village House/Greek Revival-Italianate	House, Greek Revival vernacular, 2 1/2 story clapboard, pedimented gable end front, corner pilasters, eave cornice, 3 bay front facade with recessed sidehall entrance. Entrance surround: pilasters support full entablature, sidelights. 2 story intersecting gable, west side, 1 story bay window, each side.
5 SCHOOL ST	17-80	1806	C		Center Hall/Federal	The Farmers' Bank Building, Federal, 2 story brick. Hip roof, 4 interior end chimneys, 1 story front porch supported by posts and brackets. Brick made locally. Formerly the Town Bank. Also a hospital. Built 1806.
SCHOOL ST	17-17-5		Open	Monument, cannons		
1 STEEPLE LN	19-18-5	1969			Garrison Colonial Form	
2 STEEPLE LN	19-18-1	1969			Garrison Colonial Form	
1 SUNSET RD	17-53	1806	*	Bracketed door hood, attached carriage barn	End House/Greek Revival-Italianate	
2 SUNSET RD	17-48	1949			Cape Cod Form	
3 SUNSET RD	17-52	1800			Ell House	
4 SUNSET RD	17-49	1962			Cape Cod Form	

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6 SUNSET RD	17-50	1960			Cape Cod Form/Mid-Century Colonial Revival	
SUNSET RD	17-51		Open			
1 THATCHER DR	6-115-18	1973			Gambrel Cape Cod Form	
2 THATCHER DR	6-115-10	1974			Cape Cod Form/Mid-Century Colonial Revival	
1 THORNTON FERRY RD I	16-23	1922	C		Bungalow/Craftsman	House, Bungalow style, 1 1/2 story shingle, gable roof, 1 story enclosed porch with entrance. 1 story ell. Sheds, garage. 1922. Formerly train station and station master's house.
3 THORNTON FERRY RD I	16-22	1948	*		Cape Cod Form	
4 WHITTEMORE LN	16-2-3	1998			Center-Entry Colonial Form/New Traditional	
6 WHITTEMORE LN	16-2-4	2000			Center-Entry Colonial Form/New Traditional	
8 WHITTEMORE LN	16-2	2000			Cape Cod Form	