FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

	184
In Area no.	Form no. 23A-75,76 115,308

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4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.

M.B. IN VIIIace of	<u> </u>		## 15 / Hiller (P ## 15 / 15 / 15 / Apr 2 /
· MAIN S	TREETH		
	CHESTNUT STREE		
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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant
MHC Photo no.

	Florence (Northampton)
	ess Main at Chestnut Street
	Florence Sewing Machine Co.
	ent use Factory
	ent owner Artina Corporation
	ription:
= =	1860 and later additions
	urce Map of Northampton, 1860
	Vieterian Industrial Valid
A :	rchitect <u>unknown</u>
E	kterior wall fabric brick
	utbuildings (describe) none
	her features
•	
Al	one building in original grotered destroyed, 196 Pate
	oved no Date
5. Lo	t size
One	e acre or less Over one acre_x
Ap	proximate frontage 300 feet
App	proximate distance of building from street
	20 feet
6. Rec	corded by C. Dubie
Org Co n	anization Northampton Historical
Date	

(over)

MAY 5 1976

) 	7.	Original owner (if known) Webls & Co. Machine Company (parts)
		Original use Machine shop
		Subsequent uses (if any) and dates <u>Sewing Machine Co. 1860-1891; various firms</u>
• {	3.	Themes (check as many as applicable)
		Aboriginal Conservation Recreation Agricultural Education Religion Architectural X Exploration/ Science/ The Arts settlement invention X Commerce Industry X Social/ Communication Military humanitarian Community development Political Transportation
:	9.	Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)
		Sewing machines were developed during the 1840's by Elias Howe, I. J. Greenough, G. H. Corliss; in 1851 the first patent was obtained by Isaac Singer. The first "Florence Sewing Machine was perfected and put on the market by Leander Langdon in 1861 and at about this time the Sewing Machine Company opened in buildings of the former Wells & Co. Machine Shop. The Florence manufactory produced the entire machine and its wooden case as well. The growth of the company in the post-Civil War period was rapidin 1865 the company employed 150 men and three years time doubled its capcity. In the 1870's the company diversified its operation, undertaking the production of oil stoves. By the turn of the century, however, the concern was absorbed by a Connecticut concern, Central Oil and Gas Stove. In its early years local manufacturers S. L. Hill, D. G. Littlefield, and F. N. Look had controlled the company. Two long narrow factory structures set perpendicular to Main Street and numerous small outbuildings remain. A third major element, a building set parallel to Main Street, was destroyed in the late 1960's.
1	0.	Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) Map of Northampton, 1860; Atlas of Northampton, 1873, 188 1895. "A Chroncle of Industry on the Mill River," Smith College Studies in History, Volume XXI, Nos. 1-4, p. 75-77.