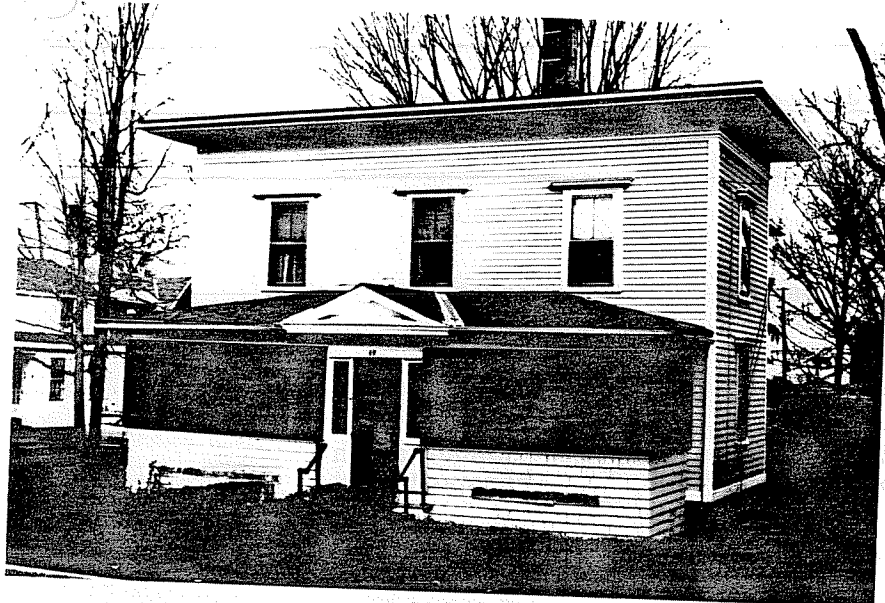


FORM B - BUILDING

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

In Area no.	Form no.
	31B-237

696



Northampton
Address 49 Gothic St.

Present use residence

Present owner Alfred Flibotte

Description: 1860's

Source Atlases and visual evidence

Style Italianate

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings (describe) _____

Other features flat roof, wide eaves, frieze cornice window heads.

Altered front porch added early 20th c. Date _____

Moved -- Date _____

5. Lot size:
One acre or less x Over one acre

Approximate frontage _____

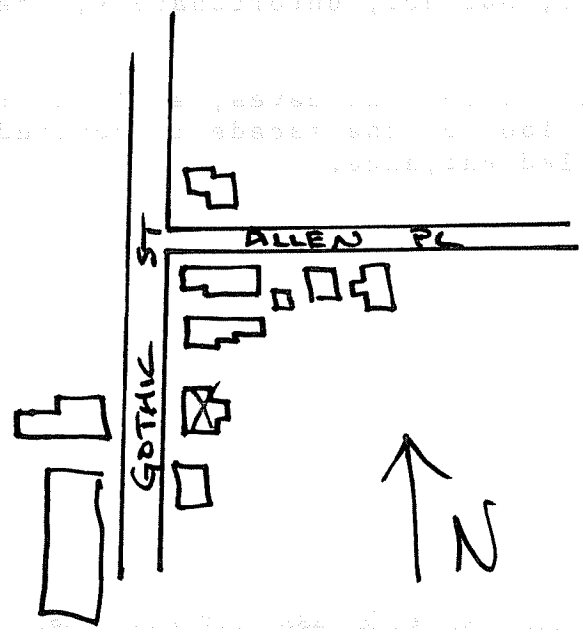
Approximate distance of building from street 12'

6. Recorded by E. Lonergan

Organization NHC

Date May 1980

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



(over)

7. Original owner (if known) _____

Original use _____ residence _____

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates _____

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community development	x				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This two-story, flat-roofed house was most likely built during the 1860's by Abial Eastman, a carpenter. Mr. Eastman is shown as the owner of this house on the 1873 Atlas. Gothic St. received its name from the "Gothic Seminary" which had been built in the mid 1830's. The street was one of several, including State St., Masonic St. and Center St. that were laid out in the 1830's and 1840's to provide more building lots for the expanding town. A number of fine residences remain from the second third of the 19th century on Gothic St., but not, unfortunately, the seminary.

This house has a projecting cornice with wide eaves, a plain frieze and heavy molded cornices. The first floor of the facade is covered by a later porch with hipped roof and gabled entrance.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

- 1854 and 1860 County Maps.
- 1873, 1884 and 1895 Atlases.
- Registry of Deeds: Bk. 136-P. 81.