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SOME USEFUL INFORMATION

CONCERNING THE

Places of Interest

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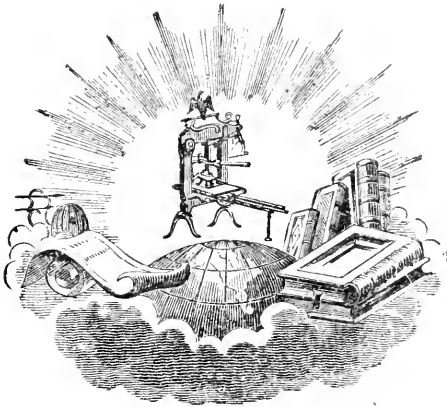
AMHERST.

AMHERST, MASS.

H. M. McCLOUD, PUBLISHER, PRINTER, AND BOOK-BINDER.

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Some of the Attractions

OF AMHERST.

THERE are but few places that Nature has rendered more attractive than Amherst, a town situated upon an eminence in one of the loveliest valleys of New England, amid scenes of every variety, from the level mead, to the rugged mountains ; from the rippling rivulet, to the silent river ; from the pleasant grove, to the stately forest ; from the lowly cottage to the princely mansion. As a summer resort we know of no place more attractive in its situation, more inspiring in its beauty or more healthful in its climate than the town of Amherst. Her many and charming drives contribute their share of pleasure, while the historic attractions of the valley attract many visitors. Her elegant churches, numerous schools

and thriving business blocks, at once bespeak the wealth and enterprise of the village, and her "many windowed colleges" for which she is conspicuous, have given her a name as extended as learning itself; and so with pride she wears her appellation of "classic Amherst on the hills." The press is always a mark of progress, and the local paper, which in 1868 received the name of "Amherst Record," has grown with the place, till it bears a character worthy of the region in which it is published. But it is not our purpose to enter into details of the business of the place, we wish simply to give some information that will be of service to the visitor in guiding him through the various cabinets and places of interest of the Amherst and Agricultural Colleges of Amherst. We will therefore turn our attention first to Amherst College, as this institution is the most important and of greatest interest to the visitor.

Buildings on College Hill.

The buildings on College Hill are thirteen in number, *viz*: the Johnson Chapel, three Dormitories, (designated as North, South and East

Colleges), Williston Hall, Appleton Cabinet, Woods Cabinet and Lawrence Observatory, College Church, Walker Hall, Barrett Gymnasium, College Hall, the Library and the President's house. The Johnson chapel, two Dormitories, Williston Hall and the Appleton Cabinet are in the centre, upon the crest of the hill, and all face the west, being in a line with one another. The Barrett Gymnasium, East College and College Church are upon an elevation east of the chapel row of buildings. Walker Hall is directly west of the Gymnasium. The Woods Cabinet and Lawrence Observatory are situated upon the crest of the hill west of the chapel; while the President's house, the Library building and College Hall are situated upon the west side of the highway, directly south of the Northampton road. The best view of the College buildings as a whole, is from a small hill (the Dome) more than a quarter of a mile south-west from the chapel. From this eminence, every building except the Gymnasium can be seen. Another good view of the buildings can be obtained from a point in the highway a short distance west of the railway station-house. This brings the Gymnasium into

full view, while the Appleton Cabinet is hidden, and many of the other buildings are seen only from the rear.

Appleton Cabinet.

The great attractions of Amherst to visitors, are its cabinets. The most famous of these is the Ichnological Cabinet in Appleton Hall. This, the southern building of Chapel row, was erected in 1855, at a cost of \$10,000, and was named in honor of its principal donor, Hon. Samuel Appleton of Boston. The Ichnological collection was the life-work of President Hitchcock, and is the most famous in the country and by far the largest of this sort in the world. The principal room in the lower hall is filled with specimens of foot-tracks, while in an adjoining room is the Gilbert Museum of Indian relics. The Physiological lecture room occupies the rear. The specimens are as follows: First, Marsupialoid animals; second, Thick-toed birds; third, Narrow-toed birds; fourth, Ornithoid lizards or batrachians; fifth, Lizards; sixth, Batrachians; seventh, Chelonians or Tortoises; eighth, Fishes; ninth, Crus-

taceans, Myriapods and Insects; tenth, Annelids or Worms. Passing up stairs, the visitor finds the Adams Zoological Cabinet, which contains specimens in Zoology, Botany and Palæontology. The variety and extent of collections make this room one of the most interesting to the visitor. The corals, fishes, snakes, stuffed animals, brilliant birds, and the thousands of shells, afford ample material for many an hour's amusement and instruction.

The Woods Cabinet and Lawrence Observatory,

united in one building, in itself a curiosity, are upon the hill west of Chapel row. The specimens of this Cabinet are mostly arranged in cases against the walls, and are designated as follows: first, rocks of Continental Europe; second, the Missionary collection, chiefly of Asia; third, U. S. collection; fourth, Mass. collection of rocks and minerals; fifth, rocks of England; sixth, collection from the West Indies; seventh, collection of polished marbles, alabaster, porphyries, &c.

The Observatory consists of two parts, the

telescope tower and the transit room. The transit room is on the right, after entering the outer door. The apparatus consists of a transit circle, a sidereal clock and two portable telescopes. The large telescope is at the top of the tower, reached by a spiral staircase. Neither of these rooms are open to visitors.

The Dickinson Nineveh Gallery

is a small room adjoining the Woods Cabinet. Here may be seen six slabs of ancient Nineveh sculpture, in the best and earliest styles of Assyrian art, fresco paintings and a fine collection of coins.

The Shepard Cabinet,

occupying the upper story of Walker Hall is among the finest in the world. The meteoric collection is the fourth in extent and value known.

Walker Hall,

with an exterior worthy of a palace, was erected in 1868-9 at a cost of \$120,000, and named

in honor of its principal donor, Dr. Amasa Walker. It contains the department of Mathematics and Astronomy, the full apparatus of the Prof. in Natural Philosophy, the cabinet of Mineralogy just mentioned, and rooms for the Trustees, President and Treasurer, also five recitation rooms.

Williston Hall.

Its three stories are each used for a different purpose. For this building the College is indebted to the munificence of Hon. Samuel Williston of Easthampton. It was erected in 1857 at a cost of \$15,000, and named in his honor, Williston Hall. The whole of the lower story is devoted to a chemical laboratory and has ample accommodations both for the academical course of general Chemistry and for private instruction in Analytical Chemistry. It is divided into six apartments: the lecture room, working room for analysts, furnace room, balance room and the Professor's private laboratory. The Athenian and Alexandrian Society rooms are in the second story. Each organi-

zation has a library of 7,000 volumes. The upper story is the

Art Gallery.

AMONG the recent additions to the various attractions and treasures of Amherst College should be mentioned the new Art Gallery, opened in July, 1874. The project was started in 1871, at the time of the centennial, by the Chicago alumni, who expected to aid materially in its furtherance. But the great Chicago fire, coming soon after, prevented them from carrying out their good intentions. Prof. Mather then took hold of the matter, and succeeded in raising about \$7,000, which has been expended in Europe. These purchases began to arrive in Feb., 1874, and constitute as yet the finest collection of statuary and photographs imported.

The Gallery itself is the hall known as Alumni Hall, in the third story of Williston Laboratory building, but which has been so transformed and *transfigured*, so to speak, that it is hardly recognizable. The hall is eighty feet by forty, and twenty feet high, thus giving quite ample accommodations for the large sup-

ply of works of art. The walls, as high as the statuary, and also the screens by which the eastern half is divided up into alcoves, are painted Pompeian red, giving an effective background for the statuary. All of the decorations of the hall are in the pure Greek style. All around the frieze are the famous Elgin marbles of the Pantheon at Athens, and now in the British Museum; and the hall is so large that it takes in nearly the whole of this famous collection, amounting in this case to 212 feet of slabs. At the eastern end of the hall are the celebrated Ghiberti doors from Florence, on which Ghiberti worked for twenty years, and which Michael Angelo said were fit to be the gates of Paradise. The originals are in bronze, twenty feet high by fourteen wide, divided into panels, each panel representing some event described in the Old Testament, and the whole making up a continuous pictorial history from the creation down to the building of Solomon's temple. To allow of the introduction of the casts of these doors the whole ceiling of the hall had to be raised, newly panelled and frescoed, at an expense of \$1000. At the west end, directly opposite the Ghiberti

doors, is Michael Angelo's famous colossal statue of Moses. There is only one other copy of it in this country, the one in the Antiquarian Association rooms at Worcester, and there are not over half a dozen in the world. Some of the most famous casts in the collection are the Egyptian Amenophis and the Greek Canephora, from the British Museum; the Apollo Belvidere, Ludovisi Mars, Torso Belvidere, (which Michael Angelo called his teacher,) Apollo Sauroktonos, Minerva Medica, Demosthenes, Sophocles, and Youth Extracting Thorn, from different museums in Rome; the Venus of Milo, Diana with the Stag, and Fighting Gladiator, from the Louvre, Paris; the Aristides, from Naples; the Youth Returning Thanks, from Berlin, and the Child of Niobe, from Florence. It also contains a cast of Canova's famous statue Perseus holding the head of Medusa, one of the three modern statues in the Vatican Museum at Rome. The above are all life size, and exact reproductions of the original. There is also a large number of busts, bas reliefs and vases, copies of the finest antiques, as well as some which illustrate the best works of the distinguished modern sculptors.

The western half of the hall is mainly given to photographs, of which over 860 have been purchased, at a cost, including duties, of \$2000. Included in the list of photographs are some of Thorwaldsen's collection at Copenhagen, many of English cathedrals, and a large number from Venice and Florence. In front of the alcoves for pictures are these six statues, all life size ; Diana Gabia from the Louvre, Paris, Venus de Medici from Florence, Flora of the Capitol at Rome, Thorwaldsen's Mercury from Copenhagen, Idolino from Florence, and Antinous from Rome. The Venus de Medici is the only nude female statue in the whole collection.

The total expense of this gallery, including the interior decorations, has been about \$12,000. The principal donors have been, Hon. Alexander Strong of Boston, \$2000, I. D. Farnsworth of Boston, \$1100, Hon. William Whiting of Holyoke, \$750, C. C. Waite of the Brevoort House, New York, \$600, Rufus Kellogg of Oshkosh, Wis., \$500, J. W. Welles of New York, \$500, Hon. E. H. Sawyer, of Easthampton, \$500 and the Trustees of the College, \$1000. Other contributions from \$250 down make up the balance The thanks

of the College and of the Alumni are certainly due to Prof. Mather for the untiring exertions he has made to secure these treasures for his and their Alma Mater.

College Church.

The College Church is unquestionably the brightest architectural jewel on the brow of College Hill. A chime of bells of unsurpassed excellence is in its tower. The Church contains an organ that corresponds in beauty of execution and sweetness of tone to its own architectural grandeur. The elegance and richness of the desk is worthy of comment, while a marble pillar near the entrance, which supports three of the arches, is not the least of its attractions. The Church was erected in 1870-2, at a cost of \$70,000. It is called the Stearns Chapel, in honor of William F. Stearns, its donor.

Barrett Gymnasium.

North of the College Church stands the Gymnasium, a two-story stone building, erected in 1860, at a cost of \$15,000. The Doctor's

office, bowling alleys, rowing weights (for the training crews), and dressing-room, are on the lower floor. The upper story, where the classes exercise, contains the apparatus, best understood when seen, and a gallery for visitors. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, the classes exercise as follows: the Freshman class at 8, A. M.; Sophomores, 10, A. M.; Juniors, 4.30. P. M.; Seniors, 5, P. M. At these hours visitors are always welcome, and should not fail of witnessing at least one of these exercises.

The Chapel Building,

formerly called Johnson's Chapel, a term which has now fallen into disuse, was erected in 1827, at a cost of \$15,000. It is the central and most prominent building in Chapel Row. The lower floor of the Chapel Building is devoted to recitation rooms, which are ornamented with elegant photographs, engravings and busts, adapted to illustration and instruction in the various departments. Room No. 10 contains the recently re-classified and re-arranged herbarium. The second story contains, in addi-

tion to the chapel for morning prayers, the "small chapel," for evening worship.

The Tower

of this building, which is 94 feet in height, next demands attention, for from its top can be had one of the finest views of "one of the loveliest valleys in New England." Upon the east are Mts. Lincoln, Hygeia and Aquilo; upon the north, Mts. Pleasant, Taurus, Mettawampe and Sugar Loaf, whose curious outline and bright red color render the aspect of the scenery exceedingly picturesque. To the northwest, in the distance, may be seen Bald Mountain, Mt. Pocumtuck, the Hoosac Mountains, and the far-off Green Mountains of Vermont. Upon the west appears Mt. Warner, and beyond the Connecticut river, set off by the beautiful serpentine water line of that noble stream, lie the high mountains of Western Massachusetts. But the most noted mountains, and those which constantly arrest the attention from their beautiful position and outlines, are the several peaks comprising the Holyoke range, being in order, from east to west, Mt. Norwattuck, Holyoke,

Nonotuck, and Tom. The undulating valley vies in interest with the mountains, thickly interspersed as it is with forest, cleared land and meadow, set off by occasional ponds of water, and several villages. Ordinarily, the villages of Amherst, Hadley, Northampton, Easthampton, Whately and Sunderland are visible from this summit."

The Library Building

was erected in 1853, at a cost of \$10,000. The apartments upon the first floor are used mostly as working rooms, while the Library proper, which contains over 30,000 volumes, is in the second story. "In the passage-way may be seen a cannon which was captured from the rebels in the battle near Newbern, on March 14, 1862. It was captured by the 21st Mass. regiment, Lieut.-Col. (President) Clark commanding. It was given to the regiment by General Burnside, and by the regiment presented to Amherst College. The names of the brave men killed upon that occasion are engraved upon the cannon. Among them was a member of College, Adjutant F. A. Stearns, son of the President."

Several portraits adorn the Library-room ; among them are the three first Presidents of the College,—Dr. Moore, Dr. Humphrey, and Dr. Hitchcock,—Hon. David Sears, Profs. Fiske, Warner, and Tyler, Hon. Samuel Williston, Hon. Alfred Ely, and Galileo.

College Hall.

Directly north of the Library is College Hall. This building was formerly the village church ; when, in 1867, they moved into their new edifice, the building was purchased by the Trustees and remodeled into its present form. It is now used for Commencement exercises, examinations, and public entertainments.

The Old North College.

directly north of the Chapel, was destroyed by fire in 1857, and replaced by the present building in the same year, at a cost of \$10,000. It is used as a dormitory, and will accommodate fifty students. The College reading-room, in the north entry, is upon the first floor, to the left as you enter from the front. The principal journals are here on file.

South College,

erected in the years 1820-21, is the oldest college building. Its cost was \$10,000. Although, at first, some of its apartments were used for recitation rooms, it is now, with the exception of a single room, used as a dormitory, and will accommodate fifty students.

East College

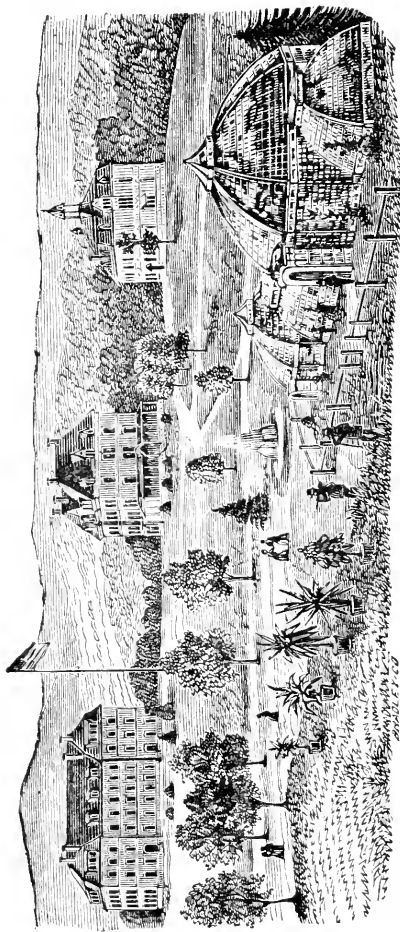
was erected in 1857, at a cost of \$15,000. It is used exclusively as a dormitory, and will accommodate fifty students. The plan of the Trustees is to move this building in a south-westerly direction, thus completing the square of buildings about the campus.

The President's House

is the first building south of the Library. It was erected in 1834, at a cost of \$9,000.

The Cabinets are Open

From 10 to 11 A. M., and from 3 to 4 P. M.



MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Mass. Agricultural College.

No visitor to Amherst should fail to find his way to the Agricultural College. It is just outside the northern limits of the village; and nothing around Amherst is more interesting than a drive or walk in that direction, as far as the Plant-House and other buildings of the College. Indeed, it is the favorite walk and drive of the residents of the village, partly from its objects of interest, and partly because in every other direction from the centre there is a long declivity.

The Way Thither.

Straight north from the Amherst House, runs Pleasant street, to the College grounds. For some distance the street is finely arched with elms; on the left is a colonnaded house, with the best kept garden and street-front in Amherst; and, next beyond it, is an old-fashioned

avenue of trees, leading back to a mansion that was for many years the home of a brother of the *Journal of Commerce* Hallock. Still farther, is the modest church of St. Bridget, and, nearly opposite this, is an old slope-back house, shadowed by the most perfect old elm to be found in this vicinity. A few steps onward, the visitor comes to

Mt. Pleasant,

a hill of ancient fame, running parallel with the street. The first house on this hill is the new Swiss one of Prof. Parker; it stands on what was an avenue of elms, that formerly led to the Mt. Pleasant mansion. The mansion, with its pillared front, is the next object of sight; it is backed by a fine grove of chestnuts, and was the central edifice of a long range of buildings (now removed) that formed the once renowned Mt. Pleasant Classical Institute,—erst crowded with hundreds of pupils, among whom were Beecher and other noted characters, then pursuing their course preparatory to college. Prof. H. C. Nash is now the owner and occupant of the building, maintaining a select private school of young gentlemen,

mostly from the cities and from Spanish America. At the northern edge of the chestnut grove, perched on the hill's brow, is a new cottage, built by the late lamented Prof. Henry James Clark, who enjoyed a European reputation, performed most of the work in Agassiz' Contributions to the Natural History of the United States, and was known as the best microscopist in this country.

The visitor is now two-thirds of the way to the Agricultural grounds, which he reaches by a pleasant reach of shaded road. Continuing straight on into the fenceless space, he arrives at the

Durfee Plant House,

a glass structure that one "cannot miss." It contains one thousand species and varieties of plants; among them, the coffee, tea, pepper, pine-apple, and India-rubber producers, a large Screw-pine, and a large Banana with its fruit, together with palms, the beautiful acacias of Australia, the remarkable Bird-of-Paradise flower, and a fine variety of foreign ferns. It has a tank room, with many rare foliage-plants as well as aquatic; a Camellia room,

well-stocked; a Cactus room, with a great variety of curious forms, including an immense variegated Aloe; and two propagating pits, one of them the immortal arena of the squash that lifted 5000 pounds. The Plant House was erected by Dr. Nathan Durfee of Fall River, and is hereafter to be the wing of a much larger Palm-room, with an extension. It is under the excellent care of the Assistant Professor of Horticulture—Prof. Samuel T. Maynard—a graduate of the institution.

The Botanic Museum

stands near by, a French-roof cottage in form. The lower story contains a lecture hall, and the President's office; the upper room has the rich Knowlton Herbarium of more than ten thousand specimens of named species, besides cases of colored models of fruits, a valuable collection of tree-sections from India and the Himalaya mountains, and other objects of interest. Here, temporarily, is the osteological collection of the Veterinary and Zoological Professor, Dr. Noah Cressy. In the room below, on rollers in cases, are diagrams to the

number of three thousand, for the illustration of structural and systematic botany.

The Scenery,

from the Botanic Museum, is uncommonly fine. Westward lies the Connecticut Valley, with a near view of Mt. Warner and the lakelet of a pond at its base; north of these, are the villages of North Hadley, Hatfield, Whately, and so on to the north, where the circle of hills surrounding the red rocks of Sugar Loaf mountain, and reaching to the grand uplifted mass of Mt. Toby, together with the nestling villages of South Deerfield, Sunderland, and North Amherst, make the most diversified panorama to be seen from any point on a level with the village. On the hillside to the east of the Botanic Museum, are the college vineyard, fruit-orchard, and the "Massachusetts Garden," laid out with walks and to be planted with all native plants; and, on the top of the hill—a continuation of Mt. Pleasant—is the conspicuous and tasteful house of President Clark, the creator of the Agricultural College, with its thorough system and admirable results.

His grounds are extensive, presenting a good model of landscape gardening, with flowering shrubs as a specialty in this instance. Strangers are free to drive through his premises, and so get a magnificent view on the way to the Leverett road, which leads back to Amherst. From the Plant House one gets a commanding view of the

Agricultural Grounds,

which comprise nearly a square mile, extending from President Clark's down through every variety of upland and lowland, into the swamp near Adams' pond—the lakelet before mentioned. The north-east corner, beyond the hill-grove, is a nursery. The old farm house, near the Conservatory, is occupied by Prof. Stockbridge of the Agricultural Department; the small building farther north is a physiological laboratory; and the old houses on the north line of the farm are occupied by farm hands. In full view west, and not to be mistaken, are the model barn, the Farm Superintendent's house, and, on the same line, the

Dormitories and Halls.

These are large, two of them brick, and, in their architecture, contrast agreeably with the old cotton-factory style of college buildings. The first story of the South Dormitory is taken up by Reading and Lecture rooms, and the Cabinets. Here is the very complete Massachusetts collection of birds, and also the rocks and minerals of the State survey, with other State collections, as of fishes and reptiles, and a cabinet of insects classified as injurious or beneficial. The wooden structure, near the brick dormitories, has the college audience-room and the chemical laboratories on the first floor; the philosophical room and apparatus and Dr. Gœssmann's lecture-room, well supplied with diagrams, on the second; and the third floor is a large military drill-room, with armory attached. A picturesque ravine separates these edifices from the cottage of Prof. Graves, and the college boarding house. It will be seen that, by wise forethought, the college buildings have been placed in the center of an ample space, equal to any future erections, and securing a broad outlook on all sides.

Such is the topography of this young and highly successful institution ; and nothing remains now but to speak of the

Barns and Stock.

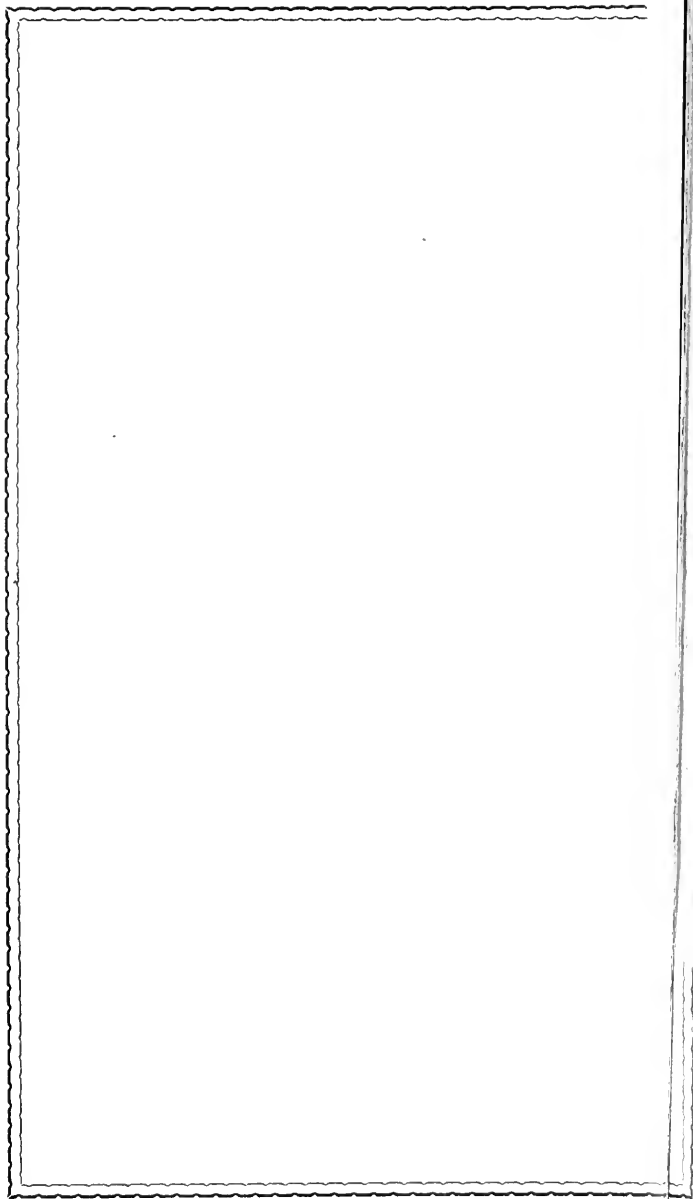
Across the campus from the College is the model barn. Let's pay it a visit. The building is one hundred feet long by fifty wide, with twenty-five feet posts, and capable of storing 150 tons of hay. This barn cost \$10,000. Entering at the eastern end by the inclined driveway to the second floor, we reach the great hay loft. Immediately within the door we see scuttles for dumping roots into the store-room below, and just beyond are large platform scales, on which is weighed every load of hay. Now notice the admirable arrangement for handling the hay crop. With the stout hay fork now swinging idly overhead, the hay is unloaded by horse power. When feeding, the hay is thrown to the floor, and through doors at the side of the driveway drops to the stable below ; thus doing away with all necessity for pitching. Midway of this floor are spaces for grain bins, and storage room for the queer beet

cultivating machinery from Germany. Passing to the right and descending the stairs, we find ourselves upon the lower floor among the blooded neat stock, with their long pedigrees, and odd, and often royal names. Here is Lord Ronald, yonder the Grand Duke, there is Lady Essex, and here is some Highland Chief, and the brave Gen. Lyon; all paying court to noble King Arthur. For breeds we see beautiful Ayrshires and Jerseys, heavy Shorthorns, sleek Devons, great solid Holsteins, and dainty Brittanias. At the western end are the bulls—noble fellows—most of which are trained to work. Beneath this floor is the manure cellar, where, by composting with absorbents, immense quantities of fertilizing material are made; but as such things are more pleasant to theorize upon than to examine, we will not visit the cellar, rather let us pass out at the southwest door, turn to the right, and enter the long sheds that partly encompass the yards, and we find ourselves in the dwellings of pigs, sheep and poultry; and a neat house it is. Turning down the walk we see fine specimens of Berkshire, Essex and Chester White swine.

On the left are box stalls for sick animals ; for which--thanks to good care--they are seldom used. On the same side is a convenient swill and slaughter room, and a work room. Beyond the pigs are a few long eared rabbits that sell readily at \$15.00 per pair. Now we come to the hennery, wherein are Gold-spangled Polands, Silver-spangled Hamburgs, Cochins, and in the yards are Bronze Turkeys, Rouen Ducks, and Pea Fowl. Adjoining the hennery is the sheep barn, which is the home of a flock of Cotswold sheep of extra size and quality. Further on is a tool room for small implements ; beyond this is an enclosed driveway through the shed leading from the yard to the pastures, a carriage house and horse stable. Let us now ascend to the second story, for here is the strangest sight of all, and one hardly to be believed in America. To the east is the office of genial Farm Superintendent Dillon, but not here is the attraction. At the east end of the loft is a place where may be seen Jacobins and German Nuns, mingling promiscu-

ously together; and O that we must say it! here too are Archangels among professional Carriers and Tumblers, seemingly without a thought of the base association.





The Greatest Object

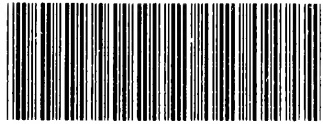
of interest in Amherst is *not* the plaster paris "wax figgers" at the Art Gallery, nor the very fair show of minerals, etc., at the Walker Building. It is not the Gymnasium, with the "gay and festive" jumping jacks that abound here; nor yet the bulls of Bashan and Jersey and at the Agricultural College barn; neither is it that terribly abused and tortured squash; you will not find it at the State sap works, nor out there. It is the *Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine*. It can be seen, tested, and purchased, at the

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AMHERST, MASS.

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SOME USEFUL INFORMATION

CONCERNING THE

Places of Interest

IN

AMHERST:

INCLUDING THE CABINETS, THE ART GALLERY, GYMNASIUM AND LIBRARY OF AMHERST COLLEGE, THE PLANT HOUSE, BOTANICAL MUSEUM, STATE CABINET, ETC., AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, WITH THE TIME OF OPENING AND CLOSING OF EACH,

Together with other Interesting Facts.

1875

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