

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Shaker Farm

other names/site number The Faith and Edward Deming Andrews House

2. Location

street & number Dunlin Road N/A not for publication

city or town Richmond N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Berkshire code 003 zip code 01254

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Judith B. McDonough 9/18/95
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patrick Andrews 11/6/95

Shaker Farm
Name of Property

Berkshire County, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4		buildings
		sites
		structures
3		objects
7		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Colonial Revival

COLONIAL: New England Colonial

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls WOOD: weatherboard

roof WOOD: shingles

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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7. DESCRIPTION

Shaker Farm is located on Dublin Road (once called Town Farm Cross Road), in the town of Richmond, Berkshire County (Map 1). The nominated property is bounded on the west by Dublin Road and on the north, south and east by private property (Map 2). The terrain of the nominated property slopes gently from west to east, with open fields, grassy lawns and wooded areas with trees and bushes of varying heights. The general character of the neighborhood is rural with agricultural fields, wooded lots and a few recently constructed dwellings nearby. There are four contributing buildings (the farmhouse, a barn, a shed and a privy), and three contributing objects (a pump, and two lye barrel stones) on this property of ten acres.

There are no identified archaeological sites located within one-half mile of the nominated property. Several sites have been identified within one-half to one mile of the nominated property. These sites are discussed in a cultural resource report entitled, Archaeological Site Examination of Six Prehistoric Sites in Segment 7 Northeast Settlement Project, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and Columbia County, New York, written by Richard Holmes, Mitchell Mulholland and Patricia Mangan of the UMASS Archaeological Services, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA. None of the identified sites were considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The nominated property was originally part of the 1000 acre Joseph Dwight Grant of 1762. The grant was subsequently subdivided into homestead lots and sold as 50 and 100 acre parcels. Some of the parcels were further subdivided into homestead lots of varying acreage. The boundary of the nominated property follows the lines of the original ten acre homestead lot owned by Daniel Hand, a weaver, from New Lebanon, New York. Hand built the house that is now called Shaker Farm ca. 1795. The original homestead lot was still intact when the property was purchased by Edward Deming and Faith Andrews in 1937.

Subsequent to Edward Deming Andrews' death in 1964, the property passed to his wife Faith. In 1979, Faith deeded an approximately 3.5 acre parcel, containing the buildings, to her son David, and the remaining 6.5 acres of agricultural fields to her daughter Ann Kane. Upon David's death in 1989, his portion of the nominated property was inherited by his three sons, Garrett, Peter and Edward Deming Andrews II. David's oldest son, Edward, purchased the property from his two brothers in 1990. The 6.5 acres of agricultural field is still the property of Ann Kane. Both parcels have been included in the boundary of the nominated property as they have undergone very little change since the time it belonged to Edward and Faith

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Andrews, still retaining its historical integrity, association and feeling of the period of significance.

Shaker Farm is a one-and-one-half story, three bay vernacular residence common to colonial New England. The wood-frame dwelling, constructed ca. 1795, is rectangular in plan with a wooden shingled gable roof with returns and moderately overhanging eaves. The house is clapboard sided with wooden corner pilasters. A simple cornice and frieze runs around the entire house at the roof-edge.

The house measures approximately twenty-nine feet by twenty-four feet with a hewn timber frame and seven bay common rafter roof. The roof ridge is located to the south of the center, with the south pitch having a steeper slope and eaves higher than the north pitch. This type of roof, commonly known as a saltbox, can be found throughout New England.

An examination of the roof's structural system revealed that the northern portion of the roof appears to have originally had a greater slope, but since that time it has been raised. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof ridge at its center. The chimney is not original, dating from the 1938-39 renovation of the house. The basement, constructed of rubble-stone, lies under the southwest portion of the house. A five-light casement window is located on the west side of the basement. A rubble-stone foundation lies under the remaining portions of the house. The foundation rises approximately six inches above the ground around the entire house.

Shaker Farm displays symmetrical and asymmetrical fenestration containing six-over-six, nine-over-six, and four-over-four, double-hung sash with simple wooden lintels and sills, casement windows, and wideboard doors. The windows and doors appear to date from a variety of periods, with the majority dating from the 1938-39 Andrews' renovation.

The southern or primary facade is divided into three symmetrically arranged bays containing a central door flanked by two windows. The primary facade's orientation towards the south was common in New England houses and relates to the severity of New England winters. The main entrance, located in the center bay, contains a recessed, wooden board and batten door. The door, obtained during the 1938-39 renovation from a local Shaker village, is flanked by a simple molded wooden door surround and has hand wrought hinges and latches. The flanking windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash with simple wooden lintels and sills topped by Federal style moldings.

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The east elevation contains an entry door and four asymmetrically arranged windows. The first story contains a recessed paneled wooden door at the southeast corner, flanked by a molded wooden door surround, and two windows similar to those found on the primary facade. The second story contains two asymmetrically arranged windows. A window identical to those found on the first story is located just below the roof peak, while a small twelve-light casement window is located to the north, allowing light to enter the attic space.

The northern elevation is divided into two asymmetrically arranged bays, each containing one window. The windows, located at the north east corner and the center of the elevation are four-over-four, double-hung-sash windows.

The west elevation's first story is divided into two symmetrically arranged bays each containing one window. The northernmost window is a six-over-six double-hung sash, while the southernmost window is a nine-over-six, double-hung sash. The frame of the northernmost window is smaller than the southernmost window raising the possibility that the northern range of rooms is from a different period of construction. The second story contains two symmetrically arranged windows. The southernmost window contains a six-over-six, double-hung sash, while the northernmost window contains a four-light casement window. All of the windows on this elevation have simple wooden lintels and sills.

The interior of Shaker Farm includes a variety of intact features from the period of significance. Many of the interior finishes and possibly the room arrangement appear to date from the Andrewses' renovation of the house. The house is divided by an east west wall. The south range of rooms is approximately twice the depth of those rooms in the north. This may indicate that the north range of rooms is an early addition. Many saltbox houses were originally built one room deep and two rooms wide with a loft above for sleeping. As space was needed, rooms were expanded on the first floor giving the house the distinctive sloping roof.

The principal first-story space is a parlor on the southwest corner of the house. The parlor, measuring approximately sixteen by twenty feet, retains wideboard flooring, chair rails, Shaker pegs on the north wall, and exposed ceiling beams from the second-floor structure. The ceiling beams are a mixture of both hand-hewn and saw cut wood and most likely date from the renovation period, as the Andrewses reported in their book, Fruits of the Shaker Tree of Life, that two floors were caved in when they purchased the house in 1937 (Andrews 1975, p.183). Parlor windows are trimmed with Federal style double architraves. A stove chimney, with a cast-iron cleanout door, runs up the east wall and out to the roof ridge. The walls were rough plastered during the Andrew's restoration. At that time, rotted floorboards

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were replaced with wide pine boards taken from the partition of a Shaker shop. Entry to the second floor is gained through an enclosed stairway containing wooden stairs.

East of the parlor, divided by a wall, is the plaster-walled kitchen containing a hewn stone-sink, wideboard flooring, exposed ceiling beams, and two recessed Shaker wooden cupboards. The cupboards, obtained from the Shakers, were installed during the 1938-39 restoration. The entry into the basement, through a paneled wooden door and wooden stairs, is accessed at the kitchen's west wall.

The north range of rooms was once divided by a wall forming it into eastern and western rooms. Sometime after the Andrewses purchased the house the dividing wall was removed. A large joining strap at the ceiling level connects the eastern section of the room to the kitchen, further illustrating the possibility that the northern range was built at a different time. In addition, about twelve feet from the end of the house the ceiling drops about a foot and from this point on, the walls of the western section are all covered with horizontal beaded wooden boarding.

The eastern section has a recessed Shaker wooden cupboard in the south wall, near the entrance to the kitchen, wideboard flooring and plastered walls, except for a small area of the north wall that is covered with horizontal beaded wooden boarding. The western section of the room has wideboard flooring and exposed ceiling beams. The wideboard flooring consisting of boards approximately one-foot wide. This differs from the approximately eight-inch wide flooring found throughout the rest of the house. The wider floorboards and the beaded wooden boarding on the walls, along with some structural elements of the roof line that are visible in the attic, may indicate that this section was an earlier construction. Perhaps built as a one room cabin and then incorporated into the rest of the house at the time it was built. However, it may also indicate that this section of the house did not undergo as an extensive refurbishment as the rest of the house did during the 1938-39 renovation.

The interior of the second-floor is largely unfinished with the framework and roof rafters exposed. Flooring consists of wideboard planks. The Andrewses had cellotexed the second floor walls and built two closets during the restoration, but the cellotex and closets have recently been removed. The southwest area is arranged as the principal bedroom. The southeast space, over the kitchen serves as a secondary chamber. The space over the north range of rooms is not usable for living purposes due to the very low overhead.

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When the Andrewses purchased the house it was in need of major repairs. The chimney was crumbling, shingles rotted, clapboard siding missing, windows and sills rotted, two floors had caved in, the cellar stairs were gone, second story floor boards were missing, and the walls were covered with soot and grease (Andrews 1975, p. 183). Shaker Farm underwent a major renovation in 1938-39, when the house was transformed by the Andrewses from a dilapidated condition into their vision of a Shaker home.

The 1938-39 renovations consisted of repairing the roof and chimney, replacing the clapboard siding, plastering the walls, removing the lathe and plaster ceiling, which exposed some intact heavy wooden beams, replacement of doors, and windows, replacing rotted flooring and beams, painting, and installing Shaker cupboards and doors. The primary goal of the renovation was to recreate the Shaker ideals of an atmosphere of harmony, peace, tranquility and simplicity within the home. The renovation followed the Andrewses' interpretation of the Shaker esthetics and simplicity of being, as well as elements from the then popular Colonial Revival style. Indoor plumbing and central heating were never installed at Shaker Farm, further illustrating the intact nature of the house.

Further renovation was completed in 1970, when Faith Andrews had the roof resingled using the same type of wooden shingles that had previously been used to cover it. In 1989, about twenty percent of the clapboard siding on the west elevation was replaced, and the house was repainted. In addition, the stone foundation was taken down and rebuilt, a drainage system was installed around the house, and a wooden knee brace was installed in the second-floor to support a portion of the roof during this same period.

Clapboards, gutters and some trim date from both periods of renovation. The house has some earlier fenestration, and trim, including the west rakes and two casement windows.

A contributing gable-roofed wooden privy, constructed of vertical boarding, is located to the northeast of the house. A small gable-roofed wooden shed lies to the southeast of the house. This structure, covered with horizontal-board wooden siding and a tarpaper roof, appears to have been used as a springhouse. The springhouse sits atop a poured concrete foundation that rises approximately a foot above ground level.

A well with a hand pump is located just slightly east of the house. The well was drilled during the period of significance. Lying near the well, entrenched in the ground are two soap-stone lye barrel stones, reportedly taken from a Shaker village. Terracing and stone walls between the house and the barn suggest the remnants of Faith Andrews' garden.

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A large barn, dating from the early nineteenth-century, lies to the east of the house. The two-story, gable-roofed, wooden frame barn has an asphalt roll shingle roof, and is sided with vertical board and batten siding of recent vintage. The original doors at the north opening of the barn has been closed in. A single door now allows access to the north side. The south side of the barn has a ca. 1900, one-story lean-to addition, covered with horizontal-board wooden siding and resting on a concrete foundation. The three bay addition, once a cow shed, is entered through a paneled wooden door at its southwest corner. The elevation's remaining bays each contain a bank of three, six-light casement windows. An identical bank of windows is located on the west elevation.

The interior of the one-story addition has been finished in wallboard. Interior features include a closet with a Shaker board door on hand-wrought hinges. The alterations to the barn and addition were completed during the 1938-39 renovation. Both the barn and the addition were renovated for use as a dormitory and study during the Andrewses' period, as illustrated in this quote from *The Fruits of the Shaker Tree of Life*, "Much of course remained to be done..., making the cow barn over into a combination study and dormitory" (Andrews 1975, p.186).

Shaker Farm still retains a great deal of exterior and interior integrity in its workmanship, materials and design from the period when it was the home of Edward Deming and Faith Andrews, including Shaker doors, wideboard flooring, built-in wooden Shaker cabinets, intact wall finishes, beams, and period trim and molding.

There have been no substantive alterations to the house since the 1938-39 renovation. With the exception of the partial replacement of clapboard siding and the repairs to the roof and foundation, the house and site have remained substantially intact during the period of the Andrewses' ownership.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded within the farm area, it is possible that sites are present. Seven prehistoric sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile), all of which border Cone and Fairfield Brooks. The physical characteristics of the farm, well drained, level to moderately sloping terrace areas within 1,000 ft (300 meters) of a wetland, generally indicate favorable locational criteria for Native American subsistence and settlement activities. The farm is not, however, located near major brook, stream, river, pond or swamp wetland. Instead, the Shaker Farm lies near a small isolated pond some 300 to 400 feet north of the property. Given the above factors, regional site densities and the size of the farm (10

(continued)

Shaker Farm
Name of Property

Berkshire County, MA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

LITERATURE

Period of Significance

1795, 1937-1979

Significant Dates

1795, 1937, 1979

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Andrews, Edward Deming and Faith

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Daniel Hand, Builder

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Shaker Farm
Name of Property

Berkshire County, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 18	635400	4693300	3. 18	635700	4693300
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 18	635640	4693120	4. 18	635400	4693120
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Anthony J. Ardito, Preservation Consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date September 1995

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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acres), a moderate potential exists for the recovery of significant prehistoric survivals.

A high potential exists for the recovery of significant historic archaeological remains on the farm property. Structural remains from outbuildings including a barn may exist dating from the late eighteenth through twentieth century. Archaeological survey and testing could determine if an earlier barn was built with the original house in 1795 which predates the extant early 19th century barn. Similar testing could also determine dates of construction and if survivals remain of the shed and tool shed, no longer extant but indicated between the house and barn on the 1937 photograph in figure 3. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) are also likely around the house and agricultural buildings. The existing well was reportedly drilled during the nomination's period of significance, however, an earlier, hand dug well may also be present.

(end)

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Shaker Farm retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association from the period of significance. The house retains its original form, proportion, framing and fenestration, and its intact setting provides an historic sense of its association as the home and spiritual center of Edward Deming and Faith Andrews during the period when they were undertaking their major collecting and scholarship of the Shakers.

Shaker Farm is exceptionally significant under Criterion B in the area of Social History for its association with the life and work of Edward Deming Andrews (1894-1964) and his wife Faith Andrews (1896-1990), scholars, collectors, and publicizers of Shaker furniture and artifacts. The Andrewses are viewed by scholars and collectors as the principal force in a revival of interest in Shaker culture and crafts that took place during the 1930s - 1960s. It is primarily through their writings and exhibitions of Shaker furniture and artifacts that thousands of people were introduced to the Shakers during this period. Stephen Stein, author of The Shaker Experience in America, cites Edward Deming Andrews' book, The People Called Shakers, published in 1953, as the most influential study written about the Shakers (Stein 1992, p xiii).

In 1937, the Andrews, both natives of Pittsfield Massachusetts, purchased the house that would come to be called Shaker Farm in nearby Richmond. From 1937 until Edward's death in 1964, the couple actively collected Shaker artifacts and wrote of the Shaker sect. Faith

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continued writing and collecting until her own death in 1990. For much of this time, Shaker Farm was the Andrewses' warm weather residence and spiritual home which they had restored to their ideals of the Shaker aesthetics. During the period of significance the Andrewses occupied various residences as a result of various positions held by Edward. It was at Shaker Farm however, that they were able to renovate the house in their image of the Shaker manner. It is during the period 1937-79 that Shaker Farm is exceptionally important as the primary site where the Andrewses resided, worked, pursued their scholarship, and collected Shaker furniture and materials while attempting to live their ideals of the Shaker lifestyle.

The Shaker movement, or the United Society of Believers as it was properly called, was founded by Ann Lee, the daughter of a blacksmith in Manchester, England, during the middle of the eighteenth century. Employed since early childhood in the textile mills, she left the intolerable working conditions in 1758 to join a small Quaker society that had come under the influence of the Camisards, a sect of radical Protestants that had been suppressed in France and arrived as refugees in England. The members of the society came to be known as the Shaking Quakers due to the custom of trembling, shaking, dancing, whirling, and singing in tongues involved with their worship services. According to her testimony, Ann Lee received revelations in which she was divinely commissioned, as the person in whom the Christ spirit had appeared a second time. She assumed leadership of the society and started to preach her gospel. Misunderstood and persecuted in England, Ann Lee and eight of her followers emigrated to America in 1774. In 1776, this band of Shaking Quakers settled in the wilderness of Niskayuna, near Albany, New York.

The society grew and established itself in many parts of New York and New England. After Ann Lee's death in 1784, her successor James Whittaker, began to lay the foundations for a communitarian society. The society stressed a spiritual life with equality of the sexes, kindness to those in need, and a communal life with all goods held in common. Its members signed a covenant that shunned contact with the outside world, made marriages illegal, required the practice of celibacy, the separation of the sexes, and a strong devotion to work, God and the church.

America underwent a religious revival or "Great Awakening" during the period 1790-1830. It was from a 1779 revival among New Light Baptists in New Lebanon, New York, that the society gained its first members in America. People were attracted to the Shaker way of life for it offered a spiritual peace and harmony with God and nature. Job Bishop, later a member of the Canterbury Shaker community, wrote, "The wisdom of their instructions, the purity of their doctrine, their Christ-like deportment, and the simplicity of their manners, all appeared truly apostolical." (Andrews 1963, P.25).

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The society continued to grow during the early nineteenth century with colonies being established in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Florida and Georgia. At its zenith the movement had eighteen settlements and over six thousand followers. These settlements were industrious and the Shakers became well known for their packaged seeds, medicinal herbs, and furniture, which they sold to the outside world. Shaker chairs were even sold mail order through the Marshall Field's catalog. It was very common during the late 1800s for a wealthy family to have a Shaker chair in their parlor.

The Shaker movement began to decline in the period after the American Civil War. This was in part due to the changing fabric of the nation during this period. With the industrial revolution and the movement westward coming into full swing, people were on the march and striving for material rewards. Tenets of the Shaker faith such as submission to authority, and communal ownership of property had a diminishing appeal in the spirit of rising capitalism and Manifest Destiny sweeping across America at the time. The Shakers tried to adjust to the changes going on around them, but by the early twentieth century membership had declined to around one-thousand. At the time the Andrewses became interested in the Shakers, the order had declined to only four settlements. Only one Shaker settlement, located in Sabbath Day Lake, Maine, survives today.

Although the first participants in the Shaker furniture and antique arena were the Shakers themselves, a major secondary market soon developed in the early twentieth century. Among those trading in it were many of the same persons directly involved in the revival of historical interest in the Shakers. The prime examples were Faith and Edward Deming Andrews, who were antique dealers long before they discovered the Shakers.

Edward Deming Andrews and his wife Faith's interest in the Shakers and Shaker furniture and artifacts began as something of an accident. One September afternoon in 1923 as they were searching the countryside for old furniture, and collectibles, the Andrewses stopped at the Hancock Shaker village because they had heard about the delicious bread that could be purchased there. They were welcomed by a Shaker sister and bought the bread. "In the long clean cook-room," they wrote, "we saw much besides: a trestle table, benches, rocking chairs, built-in cupboards, cooking arches, all beautiful in their simplicity." They added, "Later, eating the bread, we knew that our appetite would not be satisfied with bread alone," and it was not (Andrews 1975, p. 21).

That single event began a life-long association between the Andrewses and the Shakers. Edward Deming Andrews writes in the introduction to his book The People called Shakers. "Had it not been for the inspiration furnished by the Believers themselves, however, this

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history might never have been written. A new world opened on that memorable day, in the fall of 1923, when Faith, my wife, and I stopped at the Hancock, Massachusetts, community to buy a loaf of Shaker bread. As we went on, from bread to chairs, from chairs and other forms of furniture to tools, from tools to the multiple things made by tools, and from these to books and manuscripts, prints and paintings, we found the Shakers the friendliest of people--sincere, hospitable, and once their confidence was won, helpful beyond measures." (Andrews 1963, P. XIV).

Before several decades had passed, the Andrewses had assembled perhaps the largest private collection of Shaker artifacts and antiques in the country. During that same period, Edward Andrews, either individually or in collaboration with his wife Faith, wrote a number of books, articles and pamphlets on the Shakers, and as a result became the dominant scholar in the field of Shakerism.

Shaker Farm is also significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an intact representative example of a late-eighteenth-century vernacular version of the saltbox style found throughout New England. The house underwent a renovation in 1938-39, when it was transformed from its dilapidated condition into a dwelling along Shaker lines with decorative elements from the Colonial Revival style.

Richmond, originally known as Yokumtown and Mount Ephraim, was first settled in 1760 by Captain Micah Mudge and Ichabod Wood from Connecticut. Other settlers from Connecticut and Long Island soon followed and by 1765 the Town of Richmond was incorporated. Later its name was changed to Richmond. Due to Richmond's rural nature the town remained somewhat secluded from the summer resort trade that began in the Berkshires around 1850. It was not until 1900 that Richmond began to see an influx of summer visitors. A thriving Iron Works existed from 1829-1924, employing hundreds of workers. The population of Richmond has remained relatively small, currently numbering about 1,800 persons, and the nature of the town has remained largely rural.

Shaker Farm was built ca. 1795 by Daniel Hand. Hand, a weaver from New Lebanon, New York, served as a Captain in the Revolutionary War at Boston, Saratoga, Bennington, Albany, and Stillwater. He is buried in the Center Cemetery in Richmond.

Truman Bishop Andrews, an ancestor of Edward, is listed as owning the property ca 1812. Both the 1858 and 1876 Beers Atlas maps show a G. Cook as owning the property where Shaker Farm is located. On 1904 maps, an A. Bennett is listed as the property owner. The

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house was purchased by the Andrewses in the fall of 1937 and has remained in the possession of family members since that time.

The Andrewses had long desired a country place in Richmond. Happening upon a deteriorating farmhouse on Dublin road they decided to purchase it and renovate it in the Shaker manner. Richmond was a special place for Edward and Faith Andrews. There had been Andrews in Richmond since 1781, when Ozias Andrews had settled there from Southington, Connecticut. Selah Andrews, son of Ozias was Edward's paternal great grandfather. Selah's son, Truman Bishop Andrews, though not directly related to Edward Andrews, had owned Shaker Farm during the early nineteenth century. Edward had spent his summers in Richmond as a boy, he and Faith had honeymooned there following their marriage in 1921, and they spent many hours visiting the area on outings and picnics during the 1920s and 30s.

Edward Deming Andrews, 1894-1964, was born in Pittsfield Mass. His father Seldon, had been head of the Berkshire Hardware Company. Andrews received his Bachelors of Arts from Amherst College in 1916. Following graduation he became a reporter for the Springfield (MA) Republican, and served a period in the Army Quartermaster Corps during World War I. He taught English and Social Studies for the next six years, including one year each at the Fessendon School in West Newton, the McAllister School in Concord and Pittsfield High School, all in Massachusetts. He also taught for three years at Hillhouse High School in New Haven, Connecticut.

In 1921, Edward Deming Andrews married Faith Young. Faith (1896-1990) was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Morris Young. She graduated from the former Berkshire Business College and was employed for a time in the actuary department of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company.

Edward Deming Andrews began graduate study in the field of education at Yale in 1923. While at Yale, Andrews received a Sterling Fellowship, and completed his Ph.D. in 1930. His doctoral dissertation on the county grammar schools and academies of Vermont was very well received and it was published by the Vermont Historical Society in 1936.

During the time that Edward Deming Andrews was studying at Yale, he and Faith ran a small antiques business during the summers to finance his graduate studies. In 1923, Edward and Faith had stopped at the Hancock Shaker village to buy a loaf of bread and for the first time saw Shakers and Shaker furnishing in an authentic environment. It was at this time that the Andrewses began their life-long association with the Shakers.

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Faith and Edward Deming Andrews became preoccupied with the pursuit of Shaker items. Friends and family initially scoffed at their new interest, but when the Andrewses sold two Shaker trestle tables "at a considerable profit, they were impressed." Soon the couple was searching every standing building that had ever been inhabited by the Shakers for objects. In the Ann Lee cottage at Mount Lebanon, they spotted an unusual cat dish and asked for it. "Sadie Neale (a Shaker Eldress) wondered why we should want a cat dish, but said we could have it." (Andrews 1975, p.59) It turned out to be a rare piece of early signed Danforth pewter. On another occasion they "coveted" a distinctive stand next to an aging brother's bed on which he laid his watch at night. Their request was refused, but seven or eight years later when Brother Ferdinand had passed away, the sisters kept their promise to let us have what time had withheld so long (Andrews 1975, p.63).

The Andrewses' interest in publishing articles on the Shakers began as a result of their acquaintance with Homer Eaton Keyes. Keyes, founder and editor of the Magazine Antiques, was publishing original studies on various phases of American folk art and craftsmanship, and encouraging scholarship. The Andrewses wrote to Keyes and through a series of meetings were asked to write an article for the magazine. Published in the August 1928 issue, it was their first description and interpretation of Shaker furniture, the first in a series that they wrote for the magazine, and the beginnings of their serious research which became their lifework. "It was through Homer Eaton Keyes that the Andrews received the priceless gift of faith and their interest became a calling", (Andrews 1975, p.23).

In 1931, the Andrewses became acquainted with Dr. Charles C. Adams, director of the New York State Museum at that time. Adams was interested in obtaining Shaker items for the museum and in displaying it to the public. The Andrewses introduced Adams to key people in the Shaker communities and he was able to obtain a number of things for the museum's collection. From 1931-33, Edward Andrews served as Temporary Curator of History at the New York State Museum. While in that position he mounted his first exhibition of Shaker artifacts, and continued his research on the Shakers. His first major work on the Shakers, entitled, Community Industries of the Shakers, was published in 1933 by the New York State Museum.

This book was followed by publication of another article in the Magazine Antiques in October, 1936. The article entitled "Antiques in Domestic Settings", featured furniture from the Andrewses' collection photographed in the Andrewses' Pittsfield home. An interesting note in the article states, "Mr. and Mrs. Andrews hope that some day they may build or adapt a veritable Shaker dwelling undefiled by worldly ideas of design and that they may equip the place throughout with the best of old Shaker furniture". The editor comments that, "Such

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an ambition is deserving of fulfillment..., its true intent is to demonstrate the unimpaired validity of Shaker patterns and their adaptability to modern design for worthy unaffected living." Slightly more than one year later the Andrews were to buy Shaker Farm and begin their dream of making over a home in the Shaker image.

Edward Deming and Faith Andrews were instrumental in arranging some of the nation's first museum exhibitions of Shaker furniture and artifacts during the 1930s and 40s. They staged exhibitions in Massachusetts at the Berkshire and Worcester Museums, in Boston, at the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and at libraries in Lenox, and Amherst; and in New York at the State Museum in Albany, and the Fenimore House, at Cooperstown.

These exhibitions and other widely publicized events fed the rising interest in Shaker craftsmanship and sweetened the market prospects for collectors and dealers. Such exhibitions also created customers for books about Shaker furniture. In this area, too, as in almost every category of endeavor related to the Shakers, the Andrewses wrote about Shaker furniture (Stein, p.397).

The 1932 exhibit, held at the Berkshire Museum had far reaching consequences for the Andrews. It was through the director of the museum, Miss Laura Bragg, that the Andrewses were introduced to Juliana Force, director of the Whitney Museum in New York City. As a result of that introduction the Andrewses and Mrs Force became friends, and she provided them with a small subsidy between 1933 and 1935 to continue their work on the Shakers. Mrs Force's help was also instrumental in the mounting of a comprehensive exhibition at the Whitney Museum, featuring the Andrewses' Shaker furniture collection, in November 1935. Mrs. Force's was also instrumental in recommending Edward for a Guggenheim Fellowship for research in the arts and history of the Shakers. The 1937-38 fellowship resulted in the publication of The Gifts to be Simple: Songs, Dances and Rituals of the American Shakers in 1940.

It was during this period that the Andrewses became associated with William Winter, a photographer from Schenectady, New York. Winter photographed a number of projects that the Andrewses were involved with, including the New York State Museum exhibit and another at the Berkshire Museum. Winter, who died an untimely death in 1939, created an appropriate Shaker image in his photographs to accompany Andrews interpretation of the Believers (Stein 1992, p. 376). His work, much like the Andrewses' view of the Shakers, created an impression of Shaker purity and simplicity, union and order, orthodoxy and traditionalism.

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The Whitney exhibit awakened both public and governmental interest in Shaker Art and Craftsmanship. The American Index of Design was to prepare a compilation of a permanent record of Shaker design and craftsmanship under the National Committee on Folk Arts of the United States. The Andrewses were appointed as consultants to this project, but disagreements, over the quality and accuracy of information being exhibited, with those in charge of the Federal Art Project resulted in the Andrewses being terminated from their positions in September, 1936.

In 1937, Edward Deming Andrews published an illustrated study of Shaker furniture, entitled Shaker Furniture: The Craftsmanship of an American Communal Sect. The photographs were taken by William Winter, and the forward was written by Homer Eaton Keyes. In this volume Andrews examined Shaker craftsmanship in more detail, identifying the absence of brass, and the use of exposed dovetailing in furniture construction. Andrews interpreted this as religion penetrating into the workshop. His conclusion was that everything in Shaker culture was subordinate to religion and reflective of the primitive scriptural dogmas revived by Ann Lee and other believers. The book received an award for one of the Best Fifty Books of the Year. The Andrewses were able to purchase Shaker Farm with their first royalties from the sale of the book.

In 1939 Shaker Farm and the Andrewses' collection of Shaker Furniture was the subject of an article in the Magazine Antiques. This was the first of many articles that used Shaker Farm to illustrate the Andrewses' collection and lifestyle. Other publications in which the house appeared include the Christian Science Monitor, Harpers Junior Bazaar, The Ladies Home Journal and Family Circle.

Andrews was unsuccessful in obtaining a university position, and from 1941-56, he was dean of students and head of the history department at the Scarborough School, Scarborough-on-Hudson, New York. During this period, Faith worked as secretary to the headmaster of the school. In addition, she joined the staff of the Woman's City Club of New York in 1944 and subsequently became its executive secretary for a time.

The Andrewses continued their study of the Shakers and to collect Shaker artifacts during the period at Scarborough School, with summers and vacations spent at Shaker Farm. Edward also began graduate work in history at Columbia during this time. They held an exhibition on Shaker Herbs and Herbalists in 1950 at the Berkshire Garden Center, in Stockbridge, Massachusetts and they continued to work on a manuscript on Shaker history begun in the late 1930s.

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For three summers the Andrewses concentrated on the completion of the history. He had also received the Dixon Ryan Fox Fellowship from the New York State Historical Association to further his research on the book. By late 1950 they had finished it and sought publication through the Oxford University Press. The People Called Shakers was published in 1953. It was the first comprehensive history of the Shakers based on primary sources and research into the various phases of Shaker history and culture. The importance of the book was that these materials were collected and recorded before the Shakers became "extinct".

In the Spring of 1956 the Andrewses received an offer from Yale University to donate their collection to the institution, remain for a given period as consultants to install, catalogue and exhibit it, and for Edward to give an experimental course in Yale's American Studies Program. Edward received a two-year appointment as Consultant on Shaker History and Culture. A large exhibition was mounted at the University's Sterling Library but when disagreement later developed over long-term plans for the collection, the gift was withdrawn from Yale.

During the years of study the couple went to Shaker colonies and former settlements throughout New England, New York, Ohio, and Kentucky. They cultivated friendship with many of the surviving Shakers and came to admire their beliefs. Faith, in a 1976 newspaper interview, said, "Its my life, my interest in the Shakers and my life with Ted. I've been controlled and disciplined by the Shaker order (The Berkshire Eagle, January 23, 1976, p.6).

During 1960 and 1961 the Andrewses went to England to plan and arrange the first permanent Shaker exhibit in Britain at the American Museum at Bath. As the Shakers had originated in England, the Andrewses felt that a Shaker exhibit there was very fitting. In addition the exhibit illustrated a purely American folk art at a time that Europeans viewed Americans as a restless people, borrowing from European styles and trend for their culture.

After returning from England, the Andrewses became involved with a group of persons interested in restoring the Hancock Shaker Village. As members of the group the Andrewses hoped to accomplish two things: 1) supervision of the village restoration; and 2) the gift of their total collection to be installed in the buildings as they were made ready. The aim of the restoration was to preserve not only the buildings and artifacts but the spiritual character of the culture as well.

The Andrewses wanted to "conserve values, to create a setting which breathes the spirit of the original culture- to make the community again a living organization," (Andrews 1975, P. 199). Hancock Shaker Village held special meaning for the Andrewses, as it had been the

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scene of their first encounter with the Shakers. Both Faith and Edward felt that their entire life had been changed on that day in 1923 when they had stopped to buy a loaf of bread. Years later Edward commented on that first time they had seen Shakers and Shaker furnishings in an authentic environment, "A tremendous revelation to us, it was a whole way of life that we hadn't really been aware of, even though we had lived only a few miles away from it most of our lives." (Berkshire Eagle, June 8, 1964).

Edward Deming Andrews served as curator at Hancock Shaker Village during the early restoration. He resigned in 1963 when it became clear to he and Faith that the restoration was not following their own sense of Shaker values. They did however donate a large part of their collection to the Hancock Shaker Village, where it remains today.

On June 8, 1964, at the age of 70, Edward Deming Andrews passed away. After Edwards' death, Faith continued her study of the Shakers, and was able to publish four of the five remaining manuscripts that she and Edward had worked on prior to his death. In addition, she completed a book begun by Edward detailing the couple's personal experiences in studying and interacting with the Shakers. The memoirs, entitled Fruits of the Shaker Tree of Life were published in 1975. In 1982 she was honored at the Shaker Museum in Old Chatham for her 60 years' contribution to the study of the Shaker faith.

In 1967, Faith donated the entire collection of manuscripts and books, which she and Edward had amassed during forty years of research on the Shakers, to the library at the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum. In 1969 a symposium "Aspects of Shaker Culture" marked the dedication of the Edward Deming Andrews Memorial Shaker Collection.

Between November 2, 1973 and April 7, 1974 the Smithsonian Institution staged an exhibition, at the Renwick Gallery of the National Collection of Fine Arts, entitled, "Shaker: Furniture and Objects from the Faith and Edward Deming Andrews Collections Commemorating the Bicentenary of the American Shakers." The exhibition is important because it was the first major Washington, D.C. exhibition devoted to Shaker design. The exhibition was staged to celebrate the bicentenary of the arrival of the small band of English Shakers to the New York Colony, led by their prophet Ann Lee. "The other commemorative aspect of our exhibition is in recognizing the extraordinary achievement of the late Dr. Edward Deming Andrews and his wife Faith, scholars-collectors who fifty years ago began their journey of discovery, acquisition, interpretation and publication." (Emerich 1973, p.9). In 1975 an exhibition was also staged at the New York Historical Society, in New York City featuring photographs by William Winter and objects from the Andrewses' collection.

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Faith passed away July 10, 1990, at the age of 93. She had transferred ownership of Shaker Farm to her son David and daughter Ann in 1978. The period of significance, 1937-1979, has been chosen to reflect Faith and Edward Deming Andrews period of ownership of the nominated property. It was during their ownership of the nominated property that the house was renovated from its crumbling state into the Andrewses' version of a Shaker home. In that capacity the house served as the Andrewses' spiritual residence, where they kept their Shaker collection, and where they practiced their version of the Shaker life-style. It was also during this period that the Andrewses were conducting their primary research on, and collecting of, Shaker materials.

The contribution that Faith and Edward Deming Andrews have made in the field of American History and the study of the Shakers is an enormous one. They spent their lives researching and collecting materials on the Shaker culture. Much of their research was conducted at Shaker settlements prior to their closing, and as such, allowed the Andrewses to review primary source materials and offer a unique view of the Shakers in the period prior to the order's decline.

By the middle of the twentieth-century the United Society of Believers had almost passed from the scene. Membership had dwindled and interest in things Shaker was small or nonexistent. However, a renaissance of historical interest in the Shakers was soon to take place. Edward Deming Andrews and his wife Faith had been collecting Shaker furniture, writing articles and holding exhibitions since the mid-1920s. The single event that opened the renewed interest in the Shakers was the publication in 1953 of Andrews' book the People Called Shakers. In it, Andrews told the story of the Shakers from their origins in England throughout the years of the American Civil War, dealing only in passing with the years after 1865 and not at all with the 20th century. Andrews, while not the first outsider to write about the Shakers had an influence that far exceeded expectations at the time of publication. The book, reissued a decade later in an enlarged edition with footnotes, became the standard introduction to the Believers for thousands of, if not tens of thousands of readers (Stein 1992, p.370).

Andrews' history of the Shakers painted a romantic portrait of the Shakers that laid the foundation for the contemporary sentimentalized image of the society. He is regarded as the foremost authority on the Shakers and his scholarly works are still the primary texts used by those entering research on the Shakers. Stein writes that,

"For both the General public and those with cultivated interests in the United Society, the People Called Shakers quickly became the canonical source on the subject. Rarely

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does a scholar dominate the field as Andrews has the study of Shakerism. The reasons for this dominance are complex... Andrews rescued the Believers from the fringes of American life, removing them from the realm of the bizarre. ... He identified them with a solid work ethic, sincerity, honesty, inventiveness, and commitment to religion... he created good feelings about the Shakers. In a word he made them highly marketable," (Stein 1992, p.381).

Prior to Andrews' publication, two early 20th century pioneers in Shaker study stand out, John Patterson MacLean, and Wallace H. Cathcart. Like Andrews, both cultivated close friendships with the Shakers. MacLean had been employed for a time at the Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland, Ohio, where he wrote a number of essays on the Shakers of Ohio. With the help of Shaker Alonzo Hollister of Mount Lebanon, MacLean compiled and published in 1905 his Bibliography of Shaker Literature. In addition, he wrote a biography of Shaker Richard McNemar. MacLean also published sale catalogs of Shaker publications and in effect, became the society's agent for distributing books and manuscripts to private individuals and libraries, receiving commissions on the sale of such items. MacLean's relationship began to lessen after the death of Hollister and the entering on the scene of Wallace H. Cathcart.

Cathcart became the president of the Western Reserve Historical Society in 1907. Cathcart's cultivated a friendship with New Lebanon Shaker leader Catherine Allen. Cathcart convinced Allen that the Western Reserve had the facilities to properly care for a large collection of Shaker materials. This cooperation between Allen and Cathcart resulted in the formation of one of the largest collections of Shaker materials in the world.

Others involved in early collecting of Shaker materials include Edward Brockway Wight, whose collection of Shaker materials was presented to Williams College in 1931, H.H. Ballard, librarian at the Berkshire Athenaeum in Pittsfield and Richard Ely, professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin. One other notable collector was John S. Williams, a New York broker and gentleman farmer in Old Chatham, New York. Williams gained the confidence and trust of Emma King, leader of the Shaker ministry. Around 1935, Williams began collecting furniture and other artifacts from Shaker sites. Sometime in the late 1940s he decided to transform his collection into a private museum. The Shaker Museum was granted a charter by the state of New York in 1949, and opened the following year.

Contemporaries of Edward Deming Andrews include Henri Desroche. Desroche, writing in France and never having met a single Shaker, conducted his study, The American Shakers, on the basis of published texts alone. Janet Holt Giles set her novel, The Believers at the Shaker

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settlement of South Union, Kentucky. Charles Sheeler, an American painter and photographer, used Shaker objects and buildings in his paintings. Three women wrote historical books about the Shakers in the years following publication of Andrews' history. Caroline B. Piercy wrote a History of the Shakers in Northern Ohio, depicting them as a people with "passion for perfection" who worked for harmony and influence the course of American history. Marguerite Fellows Melcher had a great-aunt and great-uncle who were Shakers wrote the publication The Shaker Adventure. Julia Neal wrote an account of the history of the South Union Shaker settlement. Many others wrote about the Shakers during this period, but no one was more dominant in the field than Edward Deming and Faith Andrews. They wrote about almost every aspect of Shaker culture and through their friendship with the Shakers were able write a massive amount of articles and nine books using primary sources, and to amass one of the largest private collection of Shaker artifacts and antiques in the country.

The Andrewses held a sentimental view of the Shakers. Through their writing they invented their own version of the Shakers and the nineteenth century past in the manner of so many other participants in the Colonial Revival (Howard, 1993). The period between the world wars saw many people disillusioned with the current situations in the world. This disillusionment led to the revival of Romanticism and a return to simpler times.

The Romantic Movement had its origins in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Romanticism stressed the image of the humble man, who lived close to nature, from which he received his inspiration, guidance, knowledge and culture. This view of an innate goodness of man was in many ways similar to the Shakers' spiritual views.

Homer Eaton Keyes, editor of the Magazine Antiques, was one such romantic. His opinions and philosophy must have had some influence on the Andrewses during their early years of collecting Shaker artifacts as he published their articles and became their close friend. In a January, 1939, article in the Magazine Antiques, Keyes referred to the rooms at Shaker Farm with romantic names such as "chamber of innocent dreaming" for the first floor bedroom, one section of the living room as the "convivial corner", and another as "St. Jeromes study". To Keyes, Shaker Farm was "a sanctuary." "Here, in the country, where people could be themselves, he was at peace with himself". (Andrews 1975, p.157).

The Andrewses too saw union, harmony, and order in the society. They celebrated their faith because they themselves had been nurtured by their spiritual as well as material gifts of the Shakers. Faith and Edward Deming Andrews wrote, "In our own case Shaker furniture and other artifacts were, at first, just interesting collectibles. Appreciation of their full meaning

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took time and study and insight. It was a matter of really knowing the people, their devotion to a cause, their search for rightness. It was a subtle alchemy, a process of absorption, of identification, and in the end a spiritual experience," (Andrews 1965, p. 95).

The Andrewses spent over 40 years studying and collecting Shaker materials. Their contribution to the study of the Shakers is without comparison. Edward and Faith Andrews ventured into almost every aspect of Shaker culture and society. Their studies were done using primary sources, in many cases the Shakers themselves, and as such cannot be duplicated. However, the Andrewses not only studied and collected Shaker materials, they came to believe in the simplicity and order that was the Shaker essence. They converted an old farm house into their ideal of this essence and in doing so created a monument to the Shakers and their beliefs. Shaker Farm is significant for its association with Faith and Edward Deming Andrews during the period 1937-79, when it was their primary residence while they were actively collecting and studying the Shakers and as an intact example of a older dwelling renovated in the Colonial Revival (Shaker Revival) style.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Richmond are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Prehistoric sites in this area offer the potential for a better understanding of Native American subsistence and settlement in the uplands of western Massachusetts. Sites in this area can improve our knowledge of Native people along the Housatonic River drainage and their relationship with other native sociopolitical groups to the south in the Connecticut area, to the west towards the Hudson drainage in New York or eastward to the Connecticut River locale. Any prehistoric resources on the farm property would also contribute information on the importance of locationally marginal environments to Native American people.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential for providing detailed information on the social, cultural, and economic patterns that characterized the life of a weaver on a homestead lot in rural 18th/19th century, Richmond, Massachusetts. Structural remains of outbuildings and the location of occupational related features can help reconstruct the lay out and sequence of construction for the early homestead. Analysis of these remains can help determine the importance of farming on the farm and the extent to which weaving was conducted, possibly in one of the sheds or in the main house as a type of cottage industry. Refuse deposits may contain information which contributes towards a better understanding of late 18th and 19th century textile and agricultural technologies. Refuse deposits can also clarify the extent to which activities at the farm were secluded from the

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Berkshire summer resort trade during the later half of the 19th century. Day to day life on the farm may have been secluded while economic activities including agriculture and textile manufacture were not. Structural and occupational related remains described above combined with construction type feature and artifact remains can also help define the methods and changes used in the 20th century reconstruction of the property. Archaeological data combined with written sources can help define original components of the house as well as the Andrewes interpretation of a Shaker Farm.

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2. Edward Deming Andrews II, grandson of Faith and Edward Deming Andrews and
owner of Shaker Farm.

Additional research and materials were provided by the following sources:

1. William and Allison Edwards, Richmond Massachusetts Historical Commission.
2. E. Richard McKinstry, Acting Director, the Winterthur Library, The Henry Francis
duPont Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware.
3. Edward Deming Andrews II, grandson of Faith and Edward Deming Andrews and
owner of Shaker Farm.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for Shaker Farm is shown as a heavy black line on Map 3 entitled "Shaker Farm Boundary."

Boundary Justification

The boundary for Shaker Farm follows the lines of the original ten acre homestead lot owned by Daniel Hand. The original homestead lot was still intact when the property was purchased by Edward Deming and Faith Andrews in 1937. Subsequent to Edward Deming Andrews' death in 1964, the property passed to his wife Faith. In 1979, Faith deeded an approximately 3.5 acre parcel, containing the buildings, to her son David, and the remaining 6.5 acres of agricultural field to her daughter Ann Kane. Upon David's death in 1989, his portion of the nominated property was inherited by his three sons, Garrett, Peter and Edward Deming Andrews II. David's oldest son, Edward, purchased the property from his two brothers in 1990. The 6.5 acres of agricultural field is still the property of Ann Kane. Both parcels have been included in the boundary of the nominated property as they have undergone very little change since the time it belonged to Edward and Faith Andrews, still retaining its historical integrity, association and feeling of the period of significance.

(end)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 95001198

Date Listed: 11/6/95

Shaker Farm Berkshire MA
Property Name: County: State:

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patricia Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

11/6/95
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Because the Period of Significance for this property extends to within the past fifty years, the nomination form is technically amended to add Criteria Consideration G.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Shaker Farm

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire

DATE RECEIVED: 9/25/95 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/12/95
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/28/95 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/09/95
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 95001198

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: Y
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: Y PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT ___ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Historically & architecturally significant farmstead associated with couple largely responsible for revival of interest in Shaker collecting and scholarship

RECOM./CRITERIA accept B&C

REVIEWER Patricia Adams DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 11/6/95

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

385



SHAKER FARM
DUBLIN ROAD
RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE CO. MASSACHUSETTS

IUAN KIPNISS
ALBANY, NY

PHOTO # 1 OF 12

VIEW: SOUTHERN (PRIMARY) + WESTERN ELEVATIONS



SHAKER FARM
DUBLIN ROAD
RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE CO., MASSACHUSETTS

IVAN KIPNIS 9/93
ALBANY, NY

PHOTO #2 OF 12

NOTE LOCATION OF PUMP
VIEW: EASTERN ELEVATION: + LYE BARREL STONES

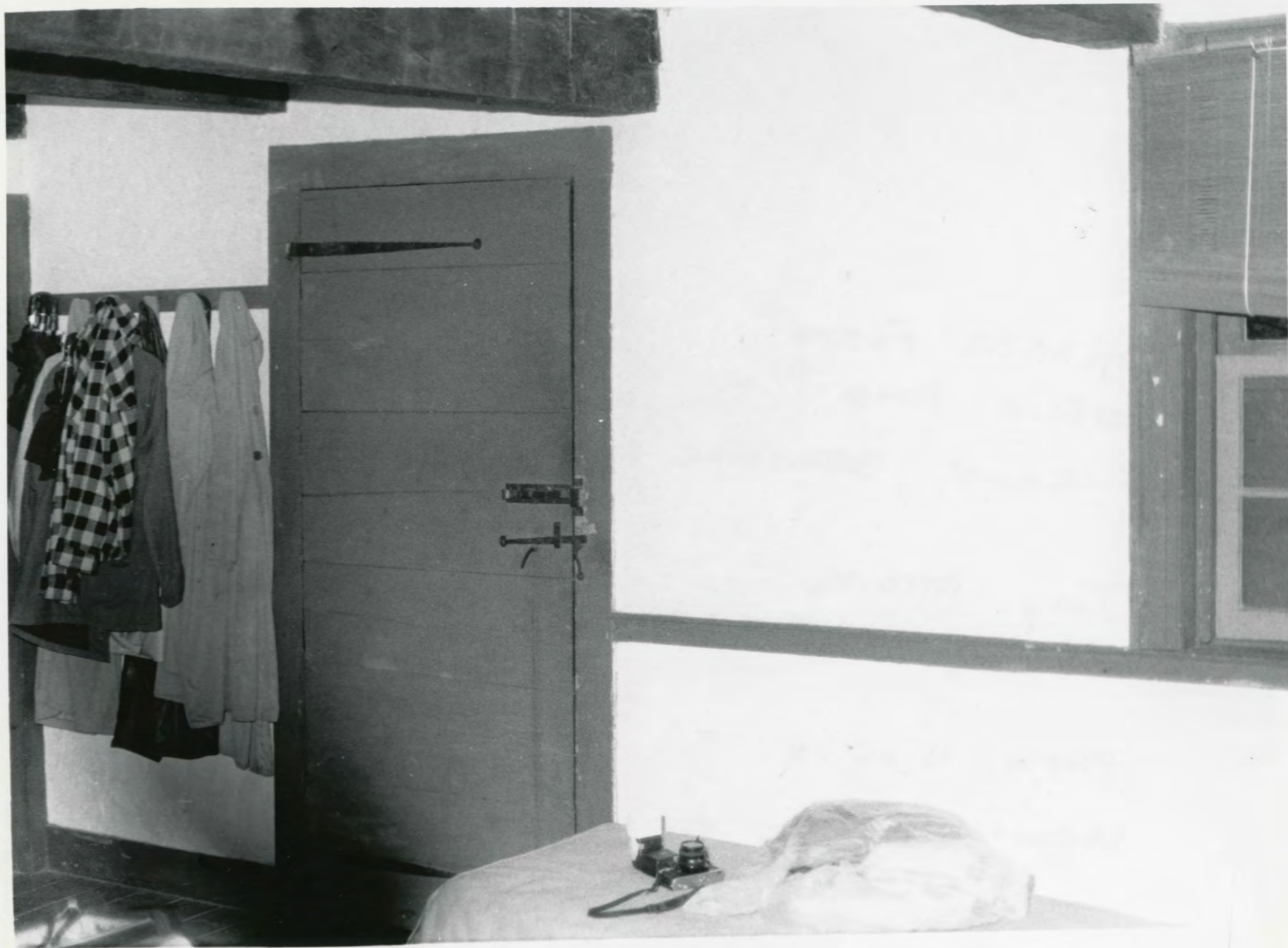


SHAKER FARM
DUBLIN ROAD
RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE CO, MASSACHUSETTS

IVAN KIPNESS
ALBANY, NY

PHOTO 3 OF 12

VIEW: NORTHERN ELEVATION



SHAKER FARM

DUBLIN ROAD

RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE CO, MASSACHUSETTS

TONY ARDITO

ALBANY NY

PHOTO 4 OF 12

VIEW: INTERIOR, PARLOR SHOWING SHAKER DOOR
WITH HAND WROUGHT LATCHES + HINGES



SHAKER FARM

DUBLIN RD

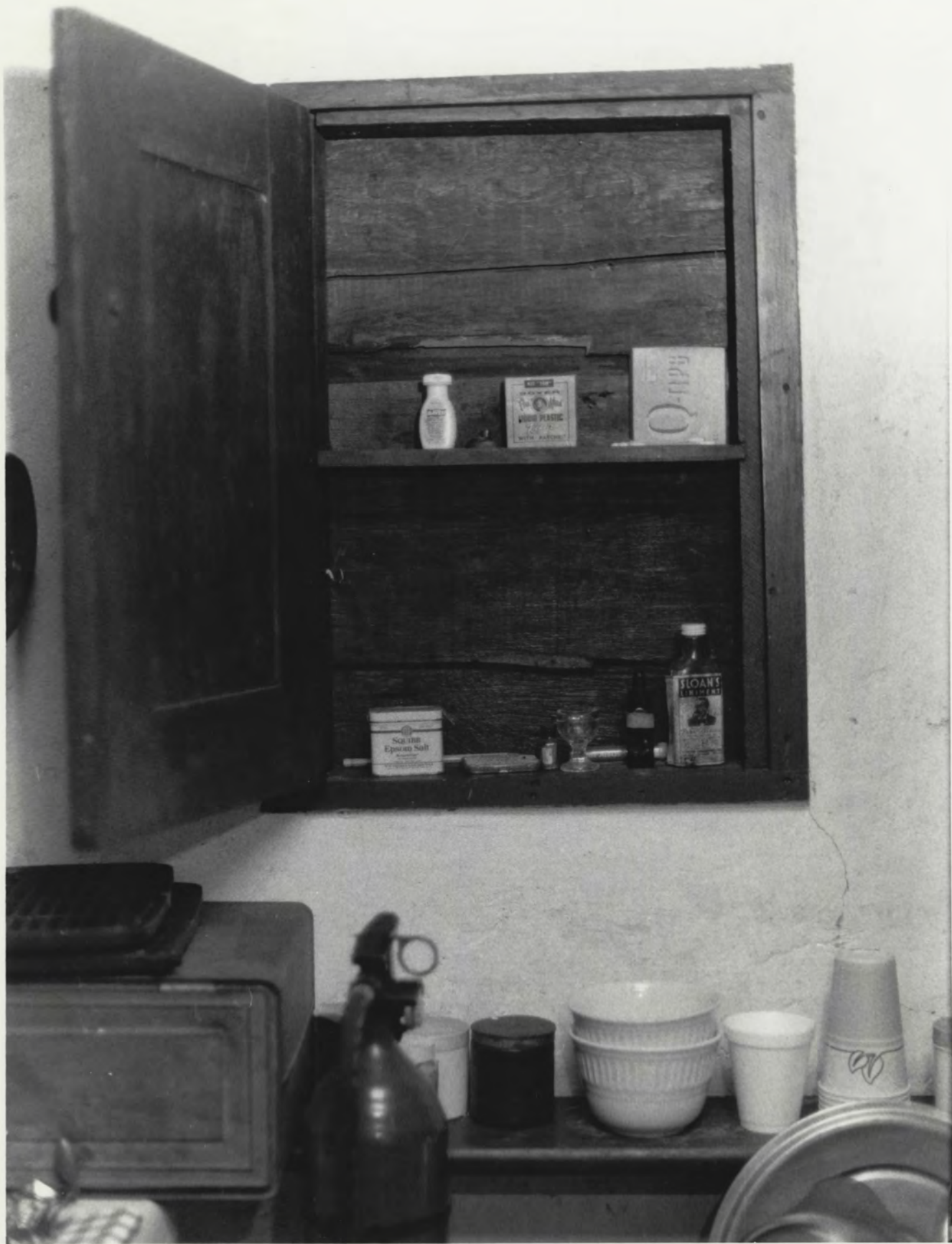
RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE CO., MASSACHUSETTS

TONY ARDITU

ALBANY, NY

PHOTO 5 OF 12

VIEW: INTERIOR, KITCHEN VIEWING NORTH



SHAKER FARM
DUBLIN ROAD
RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE CO, MASSACHUSETTS

Tony ARDITO
ALBANY, NY

PHOTO 6 OF 12

VIEW: INTERIOR, KITCHEN, SHOWING RECESSED
SHAKER WOODEN CABINET, ONE OF 2
IN KITCHENS EAST WALL.



SHAKER FARM
DUBLIN RD
RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE CO, MA

IVAN KIPNICK
ALBANY, NY

PHOTO 7 OF 12

VIEW: INTERIOR, EAST SECTION OF NORTHERN ROOM,
SHOWING RECESSED SHAKER WOODEN
CABINET.

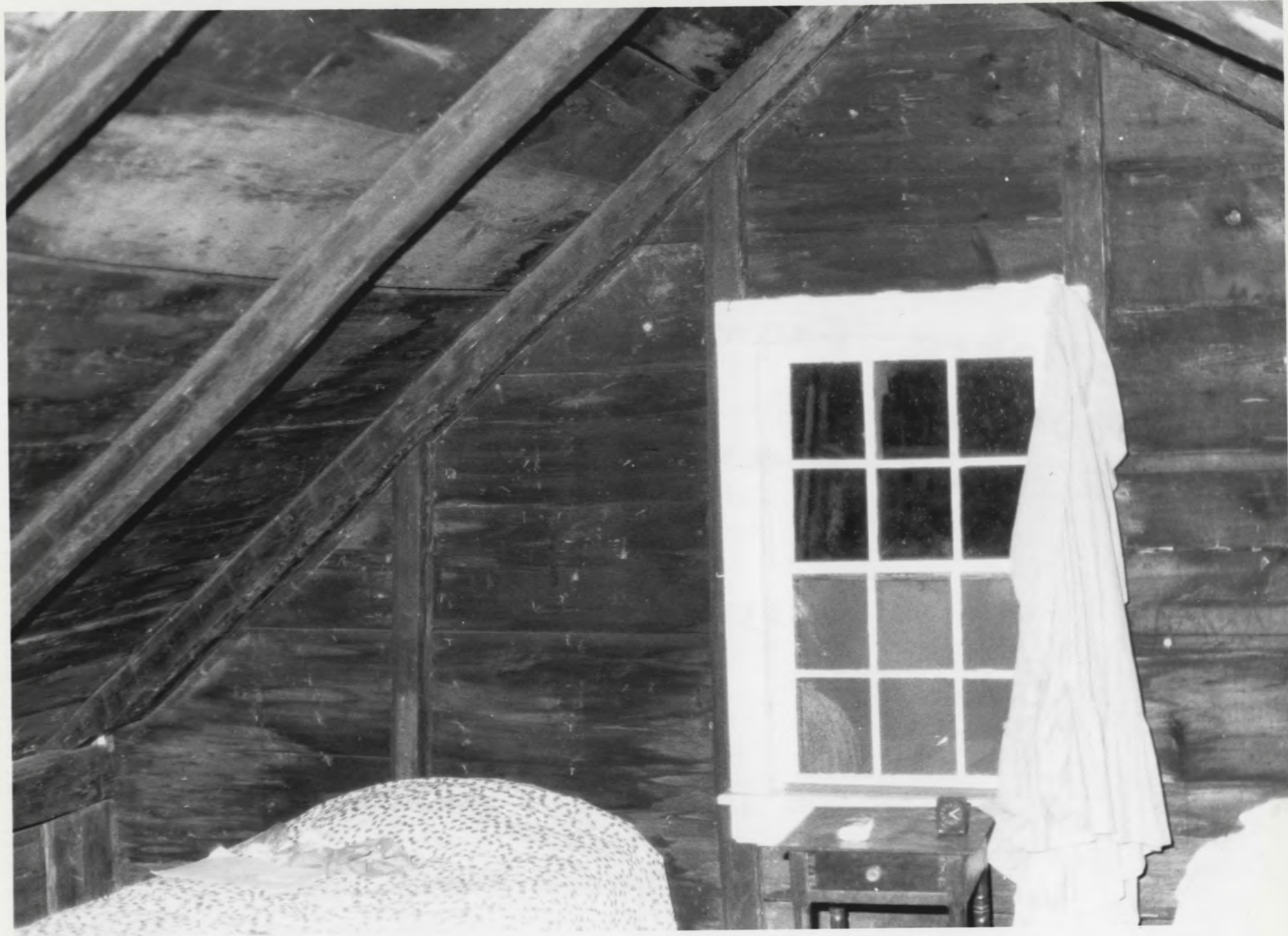


SHAKER FARM
DUBLIN RD
RICHMOND, BARKSHIRE CO, MA

IUAN KIPNISS
ALBANY, NY

PHOTO 8 OF 12

VIEW: INTERIOR, KITCHEN, SHOWING WROUGHT
METAL STRAP JOINING KITCHEN AREA
WITH EASTERN SECTION OF NORTHERN ROOM



SHAKPE FARM
DUBLIN ROAD
RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE CO, MA

IUAN KIPNISS
ALBANY, NY

PHOTO 9 OF 12

VIEW: INTERIOR, SECOND FLOOR, WEST WALL



SHAKER FARM
DOBLIN RD
RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE CO., MA

Tony ARDITO
ALBANY, NY

PHOTO 10 OF 12

View: BARN WITH ONE STORY ADDITION
TO THE SOUTH



SHAKER FARM

DUBLIN RD

RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE CO, MA

Tony ARDITO

ALBANY, NY

PHOTO 11 OF 12

VIEW: ONE STORY ADDITION TO BARN



SHAKER FARM

DUBLIN RD

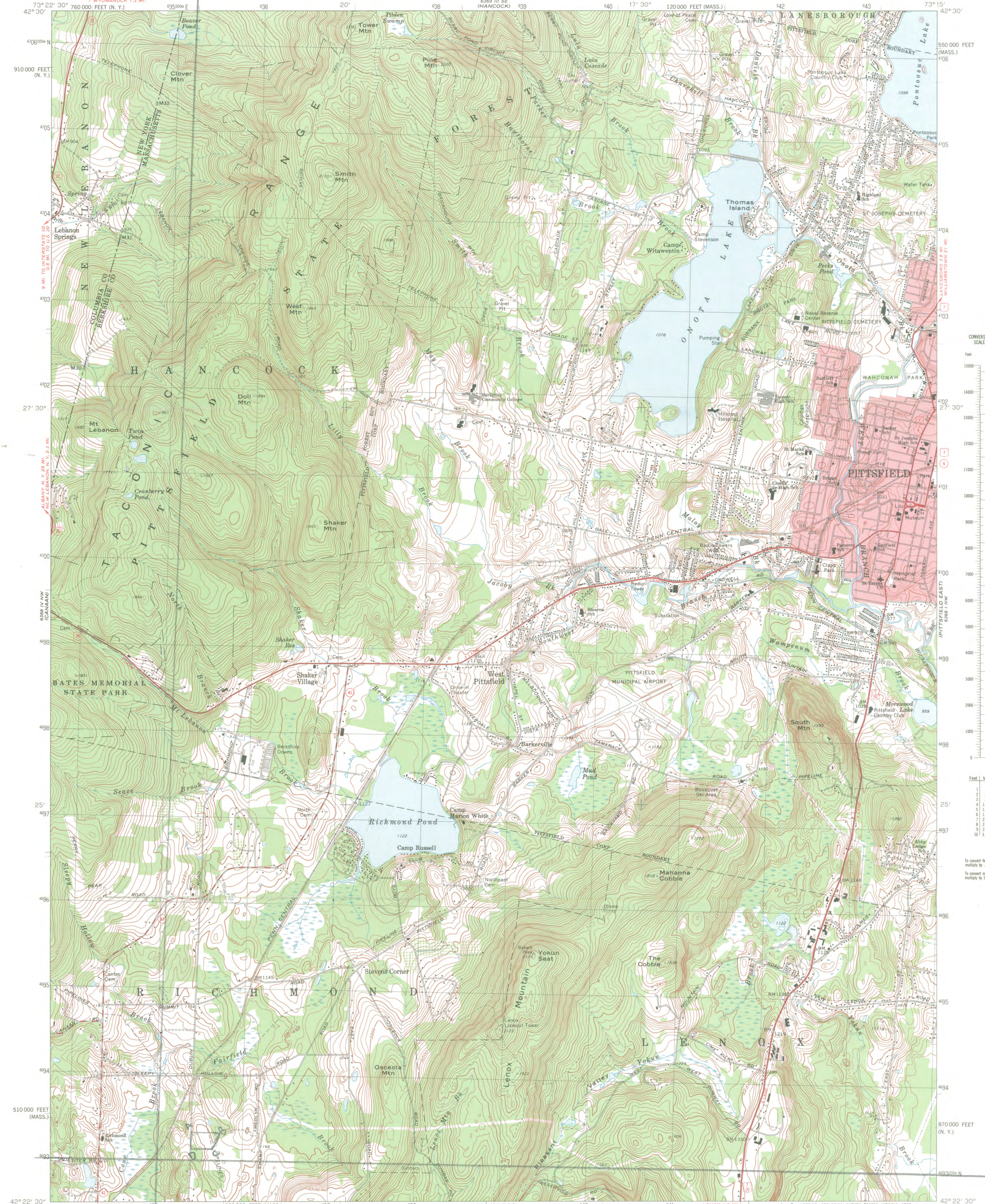
RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE CO, MA

IUAN KIPNISS

ALBANY, NY

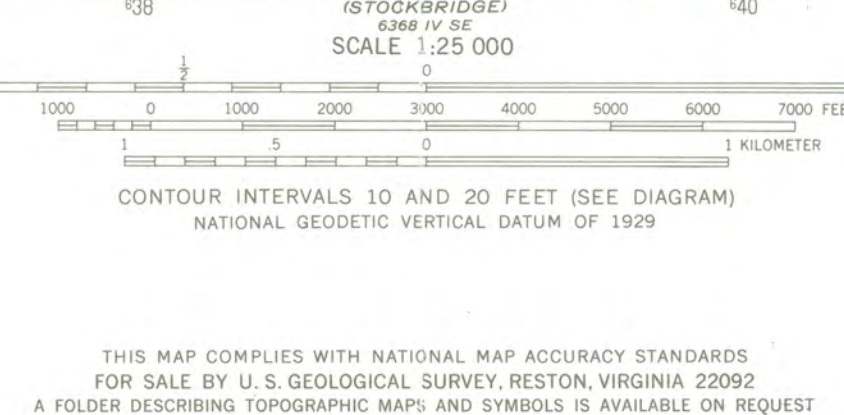
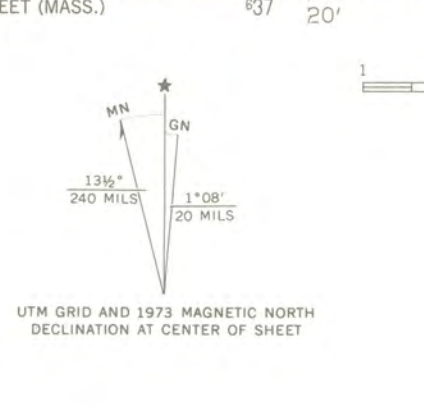
PHOTO 12 OF 12

View: SPRINGHOUSE



MAP 1
Zone 18
EASTING
A: 635400
B: 635700
C: 635400
D: 635400
NORTHING
A: 4693300
B: 4693300
C: 4693120
D: 4693120

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by plane-table surveys 1943-1944. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1973
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone, and New York coordinate system, east zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Unimproved road
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface

Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

PITTSFIELD WEST, MASS.—N. Y.
N4222.5—W7315.7.5
1973
AMS 6368 IV NE—SERIES V814

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

MAP 3: SHAKER FARM BOUNDARY

SHAKER FARM
RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE CO,
MASSACHUSETTS

411-8-1111

Road

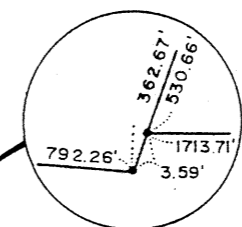
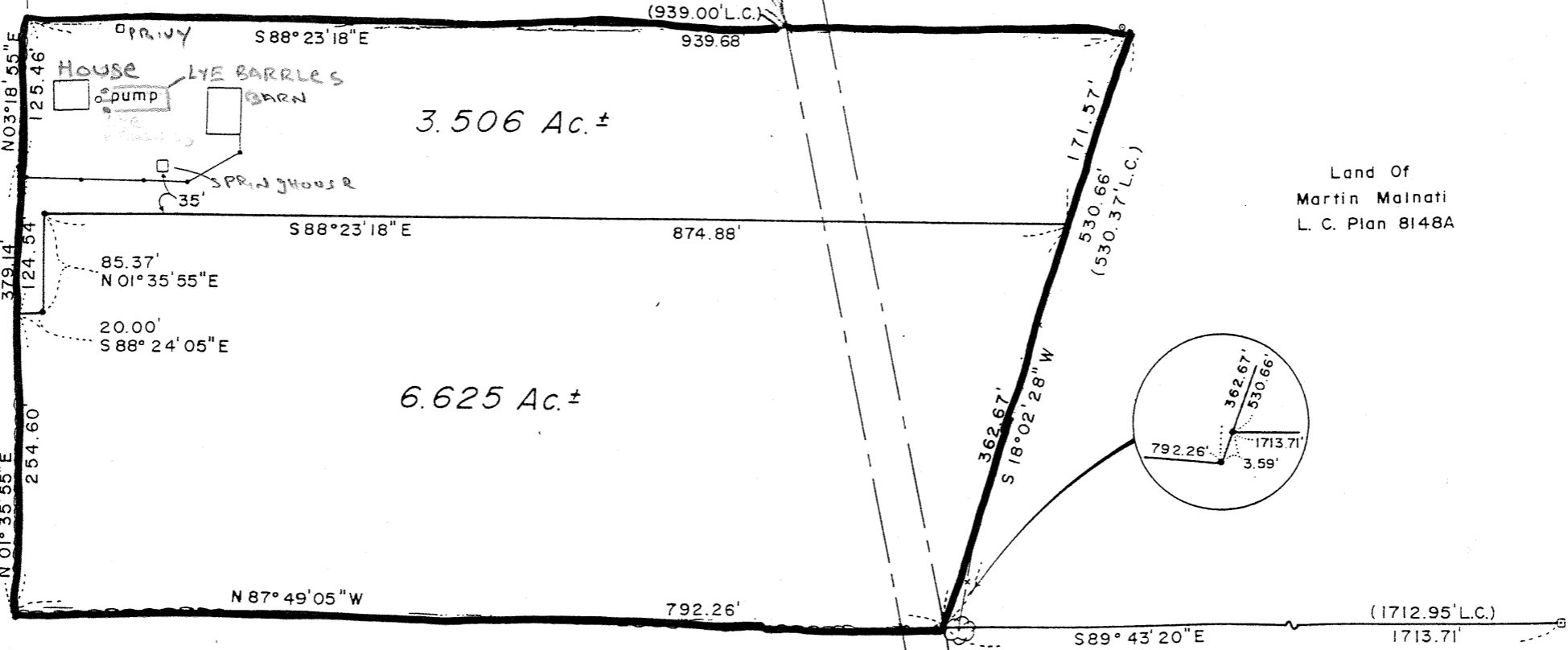
(Public Way)

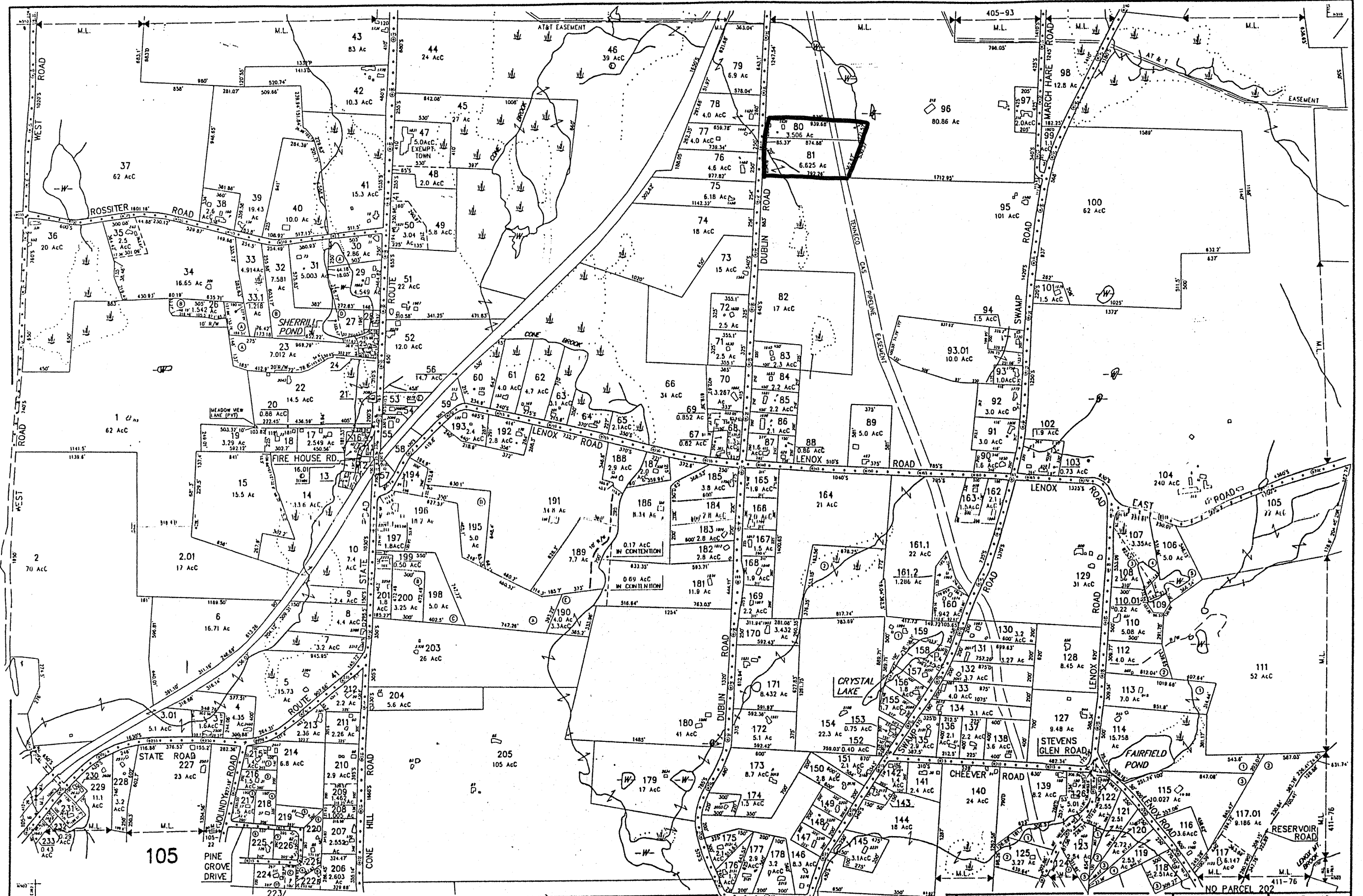
Dublin

Land Of
Martin Malnati
L. C. Plan 8148A

Approx. Location Of 30' Easement
To N.E. Gas Transmission Co.

Approx. Meridian Of Land
Court Plan 8148A.





THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.
 THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM.
 PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: APRIL 13, 1988
 COMPLETION DATE: SEPTEMBER 12, 1989

PRODUCED BY
CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MUNICIPAL MAPPING CONSULTANTS
 P.O. BOX 267 LITTLETON, NH 03561

AREA CALCULATED
 AREA SURVEYED
 COMMON OWNERSHIP
 EXEMPT PROPERTY
 MATCH LINE
 WATER
 POOL

ACC LEGEND
 AC ✓ RECORD DIMENSION
 OR ✓ RIGHT OF WAY
 100' 100'S SCALED DIMENSION
 SUBDIVISION LOT NO. ②
 M.L. ← M.L. → WETLANDS

SCALE 1" = 400'
 FEET 0 400 800 1200
 METERS 0 121.92 243.84 365.76
 REVISED TO JANUARY 1, 1992

PROPERTY MAPS
RICHMOND
 MASSACHUSETTS

INDEX DIAGRAM
 MAP NO. **408**

SHAKER FARM, RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE CO., MASSACHUSETTS

MAP 2: TAX MAP



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission



September 18, 1995

Carol Shull
Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P. O. Box 37127
Washington, D. C. 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Shaker Farm, Dublin Road, Richmond (Berkshire County),
Massachusetts, 01254.

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Edward D. Andrews
Ann E. Kane
William & Allison Edwards, Richmond Historical Commission
Marguerite J. Rawson, Chair, Board of Selectmen
Maryann Sicotte, Richmond Free Public Library
Ronald Latham, Pittsfield Public Library



95001198
Correction made
2/1/95

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission



September 26, 1995

Ms. Carol Shull
Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

RE: Shaker Farm, Richmond (Berkshire County), Massachusetts

Dear Ms. Shull:

It has come to my attention that there was a typographical error on the cover form for the National Register nomination for the above property, which was submitted to you on September 18, 1995.

The correct address for the property should be **Dublin Road**, not Dunlin Road, as appeared on the form. I would appreciate your correcting the cover sheet.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

cc: Edward Andrews, New York, NY
Ann Kane, Stanford, CA
Bill and Allison Edwards, Richmond Historical Commission