

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 HILL CEMETERY AND PARSON HUBBARD HOUSE HD

other names/site number HUBBARD-ANDERSON HOUSE, REV. ROBERT HUBBARD HOUSE

2. Location

street & number OLD VILLAGE ROAD, 72 OLD VILLAGE ROAD not for publication

city or town SHELBURNE vicinity

state MASSACHUSETTS code MA county FRANKLIN code 011 zip code 01370

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.)

Brona Simon

7/3/06

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission, Deputy 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

Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

8.23.06

Hill Cemetery/Parson Hubbard House
Name of Property

Franklin, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

(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

2 building

2 sites

1 structures

objects

5 Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/village site, single dwelling

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic - Federal

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls WOOD, SYNTHETICS/vinyl

roof slate

other

Narrative Description

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

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DESCRIPTIVE NARRATIVE

Summary Statement

The town of Shelburne is located in the foothills of the Green Mountains, otherwise known in western Massachusetts as "the Berkshires." It is steep and often rocky upland that is traversed from northwest to south east by the Deerfield River on its way to the Connecticut River. Route 2, or the Mohawk Trail, winds among the hills in an east-west direction. The Hill Cemetery, Parson Hubbard House Historic District is located on the fairly broad crest of one of the hills, known locally as Old Village Hill, north of both the Deerfield River and the Mohawk Trail. It is at an elevation of 280' above the river. Old Village Road is sparsely settled so clear vistas to the east take in Greenfield Mountain (Photograph No. 1) and that to the west Massamett Mountain (Photograph No. 2). Slopes to the north, east, and south are open and cultivated; the slope to the west is woodland. The long agricultural use of the land surrounding the district is apparent through its fields and farmsteads.

Hill Cemetery**Setting**

The Hill Cemetery, Old Village Road, shares the summit of a hill with the Parson Hubbard House adjacent to the cemetery on its north side. The cemetery occupies 2.07 acres of land and is set back from the road by about 30 feet behind a grassy verge. It is laid out in a square whose boundaries are marked by low stone walls on the north, west, and south sides and by a fence of reinforced concrete posts and wire on the east or road side (Photograph No. 3). There are seven symmetrically placed, mature maple trees on the east in front of the fence (one is missing). Two granite hitching posts are close to the entry. Maple and oak trees are located outside the walls on south and west, while there is a stand of pine trees on the north.

Description of Stones and Carvers

Hill Cemetery contains more than 250 stones, the large majority of which are slate that came from nearby towns of Ashfield and Goshen, followed by marble, granite, and sandstone. With the exception of several 20th century stones that are oriented towards the east and the road, the majority of stones faces west toward the setting sun, a traditional 18th and early 19th c. orientation (Photograph No. 4). Markers are laid out in roughly parallel lines, a reflection of the Federal period's tidier approach to cemetery layout, and there are no pathways among them. Rather, the space between stones is relatively uneven, covered in grass and low weeds. Typical of its period, there are no trees or shrubs within the cemetery boundaries around the 18th and 19th century markers.

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In form, there are five obelisks, perhaps 50 flat topped slabs, and the remainder of the markers are either tabernacle shapes, or, if footstones, they are arched slabs. Stones dating from the 1770s through the early 1800s are of slate, in tabernacle form, carved with soul effigies. Among these stones, there appear to be three carvers hands at work: an effigy with curls, scalloped ornamented arch, and floral side panels is one (Photographs Nos. 5 and 6). These stones have been traced by local historian Bob Drinkwater of Sunderland and the Association of Gravestone Studies (AGS) to the Deerfield School of carvers and more directly to Solomon Ashley and John Locke of Deerfield. Ashley and Locke are responsible for the largest number of stones, among others, that of the 1780 John Anderson stone, the 1783 Benjamin Potter, 1781 Deacon Samuel Fellows, 1775 Patience Wells, and 1788 Hannah Whitney stones.

A second soul effigy carver is found at the 1785 Sarah Ransom stone whose figure is a more austere version with no curls and less ornate carving (Photograph No. 7). The third hand, of which only one version has been noted, is the 1774 Mrs. Sarah Nims stone in which the effigy displays a geometric, fan-like convention for hair. This is the earliest stone in the cemetery and these last two stones were probably local carvers whose names are unknown.

The slate, tabernacle-shaped stones generally come in two sizes, a large one for adults and a smaller size for children. Eighteenth century stones for children were mainly carved with soul effigies, but there are two stones in which the solitary image is that of a child in a horizontal casket as seen from above (Photograph No. 8). This carving is on the Hubbel Ransom marker of 1786 and on one other, and the two have been traced by the AGS to carver Solomon Ashley. Ashley is thought to have been the artist as well of a few 6-pointed geometric ornaments, or rosettes, used on children's stones and adult footstones from the 1790s.

The first shift in iconography from soul effigies to the symbols of mourning: the weeping willow, urn, and drapery appear at Hill Cemetery in 1799. The early stones with this new iconography repeat the scalloped ornament of the effigies, maintain the same depth of carving and geometric forms of their earlier stones suggesting that Ashley and Locke of the Deerfield School of carving were making a transition to the more contemporary iconography. The Mary Hubbard stone of 1808 is a good example. Three stones of the 1820s exemplify the persistence of the use of scallops and introduction of folded linen corner fans with the urn motif, one example of which is the 1823 stone of Jonas Rice. Research has determined that the Chapin shop in Bernardston was responsible for many of the urn and willow stones, so together, Ashley, Locke and Chapin are responsible for the majority of the Hill Cemetery stone carvings of the first decades of the 19th century.

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Marble begins to appear as early as 1812, but by 1850 it is the most common stone in Hill Cemetery. In addition to mourning imagery, there is the hand pointing its finger to heaven in the stones of Charlotte Flagg of 1827 and John Stewart of 1843. Both these markers include wording about "Not lost but..." that has faded. The carver or carvers of this motif have not been identified. One carver from this period identified himself through carved signature: George W. Winslow of Charlemont who included his name on the 1815 flat top, marble stone of David Wells (Photograph No. 9). Winslow carved three horizontal panels across the top of the stone containing urn and willows. Beneath the panels Wells's name was carved in an arched scroll with details of his life and inscription below. Winslow was the carver of two other Hill Cemetery marble stones as well.

Flat top slabs persist until the mid-19th century when a few obelisks appear, one in marble in 1850 and four in 1859 including one in brownstone. The obelisks serving as family plot markers indicate an addition to burial practices - from simple rows of related individuals to that of organized family groupings. The best example of the new approach is that of the Anderson plot where a central obelisk is carved with the family name, and arranged around it are small identical footstone-sized markers for individuals, which range in date from the 19th century through the mid-20th century. One or two obelisks collect names of subsequently deceased family members.

Burials in the Hill Cemetery are far fewer after 1860 when other cemeteries in town such as the Arms Cemetery became more active. Contemporary 20th century stones are granite and use color and images to suggest the interests of the individuals, such as an airplane, railroad locomotive or wildlife.

Cemetery Condition

The area of the cemetery is in good condition. The town maintains the vegetation; it is well mowed and tree limbs outside the walls do not threaten stones. The cemetery stones, on the other hand, are in fair to poor condition. Most of the markers are upright, but there are tipped and fallen stones, several broken ones are set against their bases or lie next to them. One stone recently recovered from outside the cemetery is leaned against the stone wall on the north. Repairs are visible on a small number of stones. Largely in full sunlight, about 1/5 of the stones show lichen growth. The effacing effect of acid rain on the marble markers is clearly visible.

The Parson Hubbard House**Setting**

The Parson Hubbard House, 72 Old Village Road, ca. 1773 and 1778, is at the summit of the Old Village Hill. It faces east across an open valley to hills in the distance. To the

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west is a similar view. Set back from the road, the house is shaded on the east by several maple trees, one of which is thought to be over 250 years old (Photograph No. 10). The house appears to have been built in two campaigns. The section that constitutes the ell was built first ca. 1773 and the main section of the house in 1778 (Photograph No. 11).

Description of Exterior

The main block of the Federal style Parson Hubbard House is 2½ stories under a steeply pitched, end-gable roof. The house has two interior chimneys for a center hall plan. It is five bays wide and three bays deep and the roof extends on a portion of the west or rear elevation to first floor level to create a saltbox profile (Photograph No. 12). There are gable end overhangs between both first and second stories. The center entry has a trabeated surround with narrow pilasters in low relief supporting star-shaped rosette corner blocks and an entablature. A five-light transom is inset in the frieze of the surround's entablature. Windows are relatively small in size and on the second floor they are placed close to the cornice. Sash is 12/12 on the first and second floors of the east elevation with the exception of the center bay, second floor, that has 6/9 sash. On the south elevation is a three-sided Italianate bay window, added ca. 1875, with an 8/12 window adjacent to it, followed by a secondary entry (Photograph No. 12). The main block of the house is vinyl sided on the second and third floors of the east and west elevations and the first floor of a portion of the west elevation. The overhangs and cornerboards have been retained despite the siding. The balance of the house is clapboard sided and vertically sheathed on the west elevation of the carriage shed (Photographs Nos. 13 and 14). There is a full-width, single-story Italianate porch, added ca. 1875, on four slightly battered piers on the east elevation of the house (Photograph No. 10). There is an added stove chimney on the west side of the main block of the house (Photograph No. 13).

The 1½ story ell attached to the west elevation of the main block of the house, considered by local historians to date ca. 1773-1774 is called "Rev. Hubbard's old kitchen." It is south-facing beneath a broadly pitched roof and has an off-center chimney, a 1954 reconstruction by Cyrus Bardwell of an earlier chimney. Bardwell ascertained the size and location of the earlier chimney through the position of hearthstones in the ell (Photograph No. 15), and its present off-center location is due to the fact that Bardwell also shortened the ell by two bays in 1954. The later chimney was removed; a new fireplace rebuilt above the hearthstones and paneling original to the room was put in place over the rebuilt fireplace (Photograph No. 16). There is horizontal paneled wainscotting on both north and south sides of the room. A plaster ceiling was removed to expose the hewn summer beam and up-and-down-sawn floor joists (Photograph No. 17). There is one small, relatively narrow window on the first floor of the ell's south elevation with 6/9 sash, adjacent to an added door. There are three windows on the north wall of the ell (Photograph No. 13).

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The south elevation of the ell has attached to it at a right angle, a single story, wood-frame, four-bay carriage shed, ca. 1880, that extends to the south and towards the cemetery (Photograph No. 18). Piers with narrow filets at the springing support the four arched bays of the carriage shed. The shed has a slate roof, vertical siding on three elevations, flushboard on the east entry elevation, and fieldstone foundations. The carriage shed covers the equivalent of two bays of the ell: one window and a center entry.

The interior of the main block of the Hubbard House has four main rooms at each story arranged around the center hall. In the 1950s the Bardwells shortened the front hall to accommodate a bathroom. On the first floor the two front rooms have fireplaces though they are currently closed (Photograph No. 18); the two rear rooms's fireplaces have been covered. The fireplace wall of the northeast room is paneled with raised field paneling, and the other three walls have wainscotting with a molded chair rail (Photograph No. 19). The Federal-style fireplace surround has pilasters in low relief below a mantel shelf with a cyma recta molded profile. Doors have shallow feathered double panels. In this and six other rooms of the 1778 section of the house full-height, interior sliding shutters with feathered double panels remain (Photograph No. 20). Corner posts and summer beams are boxed. The southeast room of the first floor has a fireplace that has been blocked and a similar Federal-style surround, shutters, boxed framing members, and doors. The rear rooms of the first floor are devoted to a modern kitchen, bath, and pantry. The ell interior is described above.

The center hall on both first and second floors has horizontal board wainscotting topped by a molded rail (Photograph No. 21). The upstairs rooms are a bathroom and four bedrooms. The front two bedrooms have sealed fireplaces and raised paneling (Photograph No. 22). The two rear bedrooms are without decorative features though doors on the second floor are shallow double paneled from the Federal period. Floors on both first and second floor are wide boards.

In the south side yard of the house is a two-story, ca. 1880, ground level, front eaves barn with a slate roof and fieldstone foundations (Photograph No. 23). Of post and beam construction, it is vertically sided. The original barn entry on the north elevation whose door or doors operated on an overhead sliding track has been filled in and in its place there is a pedestrian door flanked by two small windows with diamond pane sash.

West of the barn and separated from it by a stone wall are three sides of stone foundations of a former blacksmith shop. They are bounded on east and south by low wooden, single-rail fence (Photograph No. 2).

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Shelburne (Franklin), MAArchaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known in the district or in the general area (within one mile), sites may be present. Environmental characteristics in the area represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The district includes a well drained, level to moderately sloping hilltop terrace within 1,000 feet of wetlands. Dragon Brook drains south to the Deerfield River west of the district. The area is included within the Connecticut River drainage. An artifact collection containing "many arrowheads" is also reported from the district area; however, the collection has yet to be documented and the associated site(s) entered in the Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth. Given the above information and the size of the district (4.72 acres), a high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources in the district.

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the district. Structural evidence may survive from earlier barns, stables, and outbuildings associated with domestic and agricultural activities at the Parson Hubbard House, maintenance and operation of the Hill Cemetery, the ca. 1769 log meetinghouse, second 1773 wood framed meetinghouse, and blacksmith shop. The location of the 1769 meetinghouse has been indicated at different times on the south, east, or southeast side of the cemetery. The second meetinghouse was built in 1773 on the east side of the common land jointly allocated as the meetinghouse lot and cemetery. Three sides of the blacksmith shop foundation survive west of the extant barn and separated by a stone wall. Archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also exist around the house, cemetery, blacksmith shop, and meetinghouse sites. Unmarked graves, mortuary related artifacts, and evidence of boundary markers may exist in the cemetery area. Unmarked graves could be the result of unknown person and indigent interments made within or immediately beyond the cemetery boundary. Documentary evidence also exists that numerous unmarked graves resulted in ca.1908 when more than 40 old stones that had fallen or become separated from their plots were removed and used to repair stone walls around the burial ground. Marked and unmarked graves may contain stratigraphic evidence of a grave shaft, evidence of a casket, human remains, and material artifacts of the deceased. Multiple interments or the absence of human remains may also characterize some graves. Graves were reportedly relocated from two other areas of town to the Hill Cemetery; however, the specific graves included in the move can no longer be identified. Relocated graves may contain the fragmented remains of a single individual, multiple individuals, or no remains. Memorial offerings may also exist in the vicinity of individual graves, family groupings, or with the cemetery as a whole.

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Evidence of boundary markers may also exist in the Hill Cemetery. Post-holes from fence lines, buried walls, and corner markers may survive around the boundary of the cemetery and family areas.

(end)

Hill Cemetery/Parson Hubbard House

Name of Property

Franklin, 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)

ARCHITECTURE

ART

AGRICULTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1742-1954

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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Shelburne (Franklin), MASection number 8 Page 1**Statement of Significance**

The Hill Cemetery, the Parson Hubbard House, and the land they occupy are significant as Shelburne's last remaining cultural resources from the Colonial Period. They represent the English settlement expansion that characterizes the Colonial Period, in this case from Deerfield, an expansion that was to bring about the parish and district of Shelburne. The cemetery and the house occupy the first piece of common land laid out for Proprietors from Deerfield in their 1742 land distribution.

The cemetery is significant as it contains the burial places and stones, the only remaining artifacts of many of Shelburne's 18th century settlers including that of Indian scout Martin and companion settler Patience Severance. The burial ground contains carving examples from the 18th and early 19th centuries of high artistic value, some of whose carvers have been identified. They represent the changes during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries of the iconography of gravestone art, stone forms, and lettering.

The Parson Hubbard House is historically significant, as the home of the town's first settled minister and his family and subsequently the home of generations of a farming family that was noted for its scientific agricultural practices and for the accomplishments of its members in the town and the region. It is architecturally significant as a well preserved and fine example of the early Federal style with conservative Georgian features not usually found in Franklin County. The district is significant for criteria A and C. It has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It has local significance. The period of significance is 1742 when allotments and common land were made, to 1954 when the Parson Hubbard House was divided from its farmland.

Contact Period 1500-1620

Native Americans who inhabited the general area of this section of western Massachusetts, the Pocumtucks, would have come to the Deerfield River and Shelburne Falls for salmon fishing and possibly to the area of the Hill where they would have set up temporary camps for hunting, but no sites have been identified. In addition to the Pocumtucks, the Mohicans passed through as they followed the Mohawk Trail trading between the Mohawk River Valley and the Connecticut River Valley.

Plantation Period 1620-1675

There was probably little change in Native American use of Shelburne's resources during the Plantation Period. The falls were used by both the Native American groups - the Pocumtucks, and the Mohicans - and, once Deerfield was settled, by its English

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residents for fishing. Hunting for the fur trade may have attracted people to the Hill, but there is no evidence remaining. Documentary sources record that the Pocumtuck population was decimated and dispersed by the Mohawks, ca. 1673. According to local historian Betty Jane Williams, the late Walter Burnham collected many arrowheads in this area and his family later gave the collection to Greenfield Community College.

Colonial Period 1675-1775*Town Development*

The area that was to become Shelburne, in the highlands of the Connecticut River Valley, remained unsettled by English for decades during the Colonial Period. Native Americans continued to occupy the region even as it was made part of Hampshire County in 1662. From the 1650s settlement gradually moved north up the Valley from Springfield from Hadley and Northampton, to Hatfield, Whately and Sunderland. The northernmost outposts of settlement, Deerfield and Northfield, were near the Shelburne area. The isolation and distance of those two plantations from the more populated settlements resulted in their being abandoned when attacks were carried out by Mohicans and Pocumtucks, later by the French and Indians (1704).

It wasn't until 1712 when Deerfield had been resettled and the threat of attack had abated that its residents had the confidence to plan for the future of their township. In that year one of the survivors of the 1704 massacre, known as the "redeemed captive" Reverend John Williams, petitioned the General Court to annex additional common land for Deerfield for grazing and eventual expansion. For the next 40 years the land was presumably used for pasturing cattle, but was not needed by the growing number of farmers who continued to prefer the alluvial flood plain soils close to the Connecticut River. The expanding population, however, did lead to the annexed area's settlement.

In 1742 the Deerfield Proprietors divided among themselves the northern half of the Deerfield Northwest Pasture, and each family was given land proportional to its investment in Deerfield. The land was laid out in eight rows of lots, each lot being 200 rods wide. A 10-rod wide road bisected the land into two divisions in an east to west direction. In each of the divisions there were 80 lots. One hundred acres of this fertile upland soil were set aside as Proprietors's common land in the upper division. This common land was set aside for eventual division into the meetinghouse and Hill cemetery lots, and the minister's lot of the Hubbard House. It was ten years, however, before the homelots were taken up and the common land divided.

In 1752 and 1756, two families left Deerfield for Shelburne, those of Jonathan Catlin and James Ryder who settled near the confluence of the Deerfield River and the West Branch of the North River in Shelburne Falls. They were forced to leave in 1758 when renewal of the French and Indian War made them unsafe. Others soon tried again,

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though. In 1759 and 1760 Samuel Wilson, John Taylor, and Robert Wilson [Hill Cemetery Row J, no. 1] arrived in the Northwest to take up land; James Ryder returned, and Martin and Patience Severance came from Deerfield.

Martin and Patience Severance

Martin Severance had grown up in Deerfield next door to his two uncles Captain Joseph and Martin Kellogg who were well-known frontier scouts. Martin's maternal grandfather Martin Kellogg was captured along with two sons, Martin and Joseph, and two daughters, Joanna and Rebecca at the Deerfield Massacre of 1704. A third son was killed. All but one daughter, who married a Native American and remained in Canada, returned to Deerfield. Severance himself became a scout in 1738 under his uncle Captain Joseph. As a scout he hunted down threatening encampments of Native Americans whom he then attempted to drive into Canada. About 1749 Severance married Patience Fairfield, whose given name was probably well deserved, and they lived in a stockade north of Northfield known as Fort Dummer. There, Patience gave birth to the first few of their twelve children. When the French and Indian War began in the colonies in 1754 Severance took part in battles at Lake George and Fort Ticonderoga; in 1758 he was captured by the French and sent as a prisoner of war first to Canada, then to France. In the year following his release, Severance became one of "Rogers Rangers" who travelled to the St. Lawrence River in the British campaign to drive the French from North America through the siege of Quebec. This battle was the climax of the French and Indian war in America. When Severance returned from his service, he and Patience moved to Shelburne from Deerfield.

At the time of their arrival in 1760, Shelburne was sparsely settled. The Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771 reveals that they were among the poorer residents of Shelburne with no personal estate to declare, no livestock, and only 8 acres of English mowing land to Martin's credit. Patience on the domestic front was of necessity self-sufficient. A grandson was recorded as saying that she walked back and forth in her later years to Deerfield from Shelburne- about a ten mile walk - with wool she had woven in order to trade for household goods her family needed.

Further Settlement of Shelburne

The Severances were shortly joined by other early settlers whose only physical remains are their grave sites in the Hill Cemetery. Among them were Archibald Lawson [Hill Cemetery, Row P no. 3, 1799, and described as a native of Ireland] and his wife Catherine [Row P, no. 4, 1802] followed by Daniel Nims, Captain Lawrence Kemp [Row H, no. 34] and Dorothy Kemp [Row H no. 33, 1820], Samuel Hunter, Ebenezer Fisk [Row B No. 26, 1805] Watson Freeman, John Thompson, Newton and Sarah Ransom [Row A, no. 19, 1804], John and Patience Wells, Alexander Clark, David Boyd, Samuel Fellows [Row R No. 21 and Row J, No. 6, 1781], Moses Hawks, Samuel Fisk [Row D,

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no. 48, 1804], John Heaton, Stephen Kellogg, Jeremiah and Sarah Foster [Row S, no. 7, 1815, and no. 8, 1801] Samuel Poole, James Taft, John Allen and others.

Within eight years – 1768 – the Northwest population had grown, farms had been settled around the common land of the Hill, and travel to meetings in Deerfield was sufficiently onerous for its residents to desire becoming a separate parish. Their first petition for separation was rejected in March of 1768, but two months later a second vote in Deerfield granted it, and the General Court in June declared the area a district. It is said that Martin Severance named the district Shelburne after William Fitz-Maurice of England, second earl of Shelburne. Fitz-Maurice sent a bell to the town in recognition of his honor, although it was lost on the way and was never recovered.

The independent district of Shelburne needed to organize, and to have a meeting place. The first time both were accomplished was a district meeting held on at the next hill to the east at early settler Daniel Nims's house in 1768. By 1769 the settlers constructed their first meetinghouse on the common land set aside for it – now encompassed within the Hill Cemetery on Old Village Road. The vote of town meeting in 1769 called for a "(r)ound log meeting house" to be built. The location of the meetinghouse is variously indicated as on the south, or east, or southeast side of the cemetery. This would have been considered a temporary form of construction that was not unheard of in its use of round logs. In *A Building History of Northern New England* James Garvin quotes a 1792 New Hampshire historian on the early settlers's construction of "pole" houses in which poles were notched at the ends and the spaces between them plastered with clay. A hole was made in the side for a window. The applicability of his description to the Shelburne meetinghouse is borne out by later town reports on repairing the meetinghouse.

Hill Cemetery and the Second Meetinghouse

For its first five or so years, at least five different ministers travelled to the meetinghouse from other parts to serve on a part-time basis, and residents also held their district meetings there. Within two years the log meetinghouse was in need of repair and improvement. A 1771 vote suggest just how rude it must have been, as it was voted to patch up the cracks between the logs, to put in three windows, a new door and to build a pulpit. Despite its improvements, the temporary nature of the building couldn't be overcome, so in 1773 residents built a new frame meetinghouse on the eastern side of the common land that was jointly allocated as meetinghouse lot and cemetery. In 1774 the first burial in the cemetery took place, that of Sarah Nims. There had apparently been two other places in town where earlier burials had taken place, and several of those graves were moved to the Hill but are no longer identifiable.

It was not uncommon in new settlements for busy parishioners to be slow in finishing off their meetinghouse, and Shelburne was no exception. It took twelve years before it was

(continued)

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Continuation Sheet

Hill Cemetery/Parson Hubbard House HD
Shelburne (Franklin), MA

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completed, but even in its evolving state it was enough to attract a permanent minister. In 1772 Reverend Robert Hubbard, who had been among the part-time ministers, accepted the district's invitation to come, then delayed his arrival until the following year. The district's financial offer to Hubbard was fairly complex, and perhaps as added inducement to his settlement, residents voted in 1773 to sell part of their common land, about 81 acres, to him at 18 shillings an acre. Certainly the selling off of common land was an unusual action.

Hubbard is recorded as having built for himself a cape form house, which is thought to be the ell to the Hubbard House, where he lived for the next five years. His property was known as "the Center Lot" and it remained intact into the 20th century, although Rev. Hubbard sold off one acre in 1780 adjacent to what was then described as "Land left for a common or training field".

Meanwhile, in 1775, the remaining districts in the Massachusetts Bay Colony were given township status and Shelburne was incorporated as part of that decree.

Federal Period 1776-1830

Town Development

Shelburne's participation in the Revolutionary War was soon to be guided from the Hill where town meetings took place both in the meetinghouse and in people's homes, such as that of Moses and Sarah Smith in 1776 [Row R, no. 17, 1781, and Row R, no. 18, 1826]. A company of Minutemen was formed in Shelburne, as in many other towns, in addition to its regular militia. Among the Minutemen who pledged to leave within minutes of hearing an alarm were Martin Severance and his son Martin, Jr. Another son Joseph Severance served in the regular militia. The two Martins took part in battles in Boston, Bennington and Saratoga, seeing more service than most. Lieutenant Jacob Poole [Row D, Number 36] was in Continental service and died of smallpox in Canada on June 13, 1776 aged 30.

The Hill continued to attract new residents during the war. Among the first recorded were Lawrence Kemp who built a house not far from the meetinghouse in 1778, and Lt. Hazel Kemp. About 1776 Dr. John Long, the town's first physician and his wife Esther [Row N, no. 11, 1811] arrived. Long was a recent graduate of Bowdoin College's Medical department, and acted as both physician and pharmacist in the town. With the increasing number of residents, the Hill was able to support a public house and to require a pound before 1786. Both were owned by Newton Ransom, and the former was a significant meeting place both for churchgoers who adjourned there between services and for passing travelers. Within the Federal Period, the center of Shelburne found its focus on the Hill with four taverns, three stores, a schoolhouse, and homes.

(continued)

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Continuation SheetHill Cemetery/Parson Hubbard House HD
Shelburne (Franklin), MASection number 8 Page 6***The Parson Hubbard House***

As in all small towns, the affairs of its residents were noted by neighbors and probably no one was more closely observed than the village minister. It is from Dr. Long's diary that we know the construction date of the main block of the Parson Hubbard House, 72 Old Village Road. Long wrote in 1778 on June 23, "Mr. Jones began to get timber for Mr. Hubbard's house." On July 13th he wrote, "Mr. Hubbard went courting". By August 14th he noted, "...began to frame Mr. Hubbard's house", and in less than two weeks, August 27th, "Mr. Hubbard's house raised."

Reverend Hubbard was a Middletown, Connecticut native, educated at Yale College. Thirty years old when he settled in Shelburne, he ministered to townspeople for five years as a single man, then married Lucy Hubbard. Three children were born to the Hubbards: Elihu [Row D No. 18] who died at 5; Mary [Row D no. 19] who lived until she was 22; and Robert Hubbard, Jr. who was born in 1782 and lived to adulthood.

One of Rev. Hubbard, Senior's, early trials as a minister would have taken place in 1777 when an epidemic, thought to have been dysentery, struck Shelburne's families and killed more than 12 of its children. At the time there was no doctor resident in town and a local historian has recorded that a French doctor came to help out. In all, 66 people died in Shelburne within 53 days and many of their graves are in the Hill Cemetery. In 1788 Rev. Hubbard died suddenly on a trip back to Middletown, Connecticut. He was buried in Middletown, but Shelburne townspeople erected a memorial to him in the Hill Cemetery [Row D, no. 17, memorial stone]. Hubbard stands out in town history as a forceful character, remembered as being very strict in his interpretation of rules of the faith and known for speaking his mind frankly rather than piously. Hubbard was clearly one of the figures who contributed to Shelburne's upstanding identity during this period.

Following the Revolutionary War Shelburne's farmers were as incensed as their other western Massachusetts neighbors when farms were taken by the courts for debt incurred as a result of the war. In protest they joined Shays's Rebellion and a number of them are recorded as having taken an oath in support of Daniel Shays in Rev. Hubbard's ell - referred to as his "old kitchen." Only a few men remained in the rebellion when it turned violent, however, so it is improbable that Shelburne support was long-lived. In fact, Shelburne sent militia to help support the government during the rebellion.

Shelburne's village and Shelburne Falls sent three men to serve as representatives in the Continental Congress. Eleazer Fisk served 1779-1780 as did Dr. John Long, and Lieutenant Robert Wilson (houses now gone) began in 1781 serving to the eve of the new century.

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Shelburne (Franklin), MASection number 8 Page 7***The Hill Cemetery***

Patience Fairfield Severance died in 1809 at 81 years of age and is buried in the Hill Cemetery [Row E, no. 31]. Martin died the following year, 1810, at 92 years, and is also buried in the Hill Cemetery [Row E, no. 32]. His epitaph was borrowed from an earlier stone,

*"Youth grows and smiles in prospects bright,
Midlife is doomed to care and toil;
Old age the lonely eve of night
Quick death rites vanity on all"*

Graves of several of their children are found in Hill Cemetery [Row E, nos. 27, 28, 29; Row H no.7].

Gravestone inscriptions during the Federal Period began with simple assertions of death and proceed to describe a construct of heaven. An example of simple assertion, although it is a partial inscription, is the earliest stone of Mrs. Sarah Nims, 1774, "Beneath this monument my body is interred and the first person that was buried in this..." A similar statement is from the marker of Benjamin Potter of 1783, "The eyes of them that hath seen me shall see me no more".

A shift may be found in the 1789 inscription for Mr. Enoch Bordwell, "Blest be that divine hand that gently laid my heart at rest beneath this humble shade" in which death has become the work of God. By 1804 Mrs. Sarah Ransom's stone posits an afterlife, "Death thou hast conquered me, I by thy death am slain, But Christ my Lord hath died for me, And I shall rise again."

The fact that the cemetery shared the meetinghouse lot in a loose arrangement that incorporated space for a common and or training field precipitated a problem in 1805, presumably when burials had reached a sufficient number to encroach on the assumed meetinghouse space. This was not uncommon throughout the Commonwealth as rising population rates caused crowding and frequently caused shuffling of graves. The town voted to form a committee to settle the boundary question by researching the historical boundaries of the cemetery. Not unsurprisingly, the committee reported that a search of town records had found no specific boundaries, so it went ahead to survey and lay out the area of the burying ground. Their boundaries have not been changed, so it is probable that the stone walls surrounding the cemetery date, at least in part, to the effort at ordering of 1805.

Parson Hubbard House

After Reverend Hubbard's death, Lucy Hubbard [Row D, no. 20, 1823] remained in her

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Shelburne (Franklin), MASection number 8 Page 8

house, and re-married, in a Deerfield ceremony that took place before 1799, this time to Theodore Barnard. The eighty-acre farm belonged to Robert Hubbard, Jr. by inheritance, but Lucy and Theodore in 1812 bought it from him for \$1200. The next branch of the Hubbard family to live in the house was Rev. Hubbard's sister Mary Hubbard Lyman and her husband Giles. The Lymans rented the farm from 1809 to 1817, then bought the house and eighty acres in 1817 from Lucy and Theodore for \$1600. Two years later Giles mortgaged the house and land for \$3000 to Theodore and a condition of the mortgage was that the Lymans take in Lucy for the rest of her life. Whether it was an act to provide social security for Lucy or effectively a divorce, is difficult to discern, but Lucy outlived Theodore Barnard and remained with the Lymans until her death in 1823.

The Lymans settled into Shelburne civic life and Giles Lyman, a college graduate, was active in Shelburne town government as a selectman in 1812, 1813, 1816, and 1823. Their son Giles, Jr. followed the educational path long set out on the Hill, studied theology and prepared for college with Theophilus Packard, Jr. who lived within a short distance on the Hill.

Rev. Robert Hubbard, Jr. was also a well-educated man. He graduated from Williams College in 1803, and followed his father in the ministry studying with Rev. Theophilus Packard, Sr. who prepared young men for college. At the time of his ordination in 1809, Rev. Hubbard, Jr. left Shelburne and went to a parish in the town of Angelika, New York.

Early Industrial Period 1830-1870***Town Development***

In 1832 Shelburne residents tore down the second meetinghouse and built a new one at the foot of the hill on the Mohawk Trail where the First Congregational Church is now located. The move reflected the growing population of other areas in town, principally the village of Shelburne Falls, for whose residents a new location made their trip to church more convenient. With this move, the Hill no longer had claim to being the center of Shelburne. In 1842 the third church building burned down, but was rebuilt on the same site in the same year.

The Hill Cemetery

During this period the cemetery fell into considerable disrepair due to several factors. First, after the move of the church to the foot of the hill in 1832, there was no longer the close connection between the church and the cemetery, which meant it was no longer under weekly oversight by parishioners. Additionally, the concentration of population in Shelburne Falls from mid-century led to the opening of more than one cemetery, and Hill Cemetery was less in demand. The Rural Cemetery Movement after 1830 brought

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Shelburne (Franklin), MASection number 8 Page 9

about a preference for romantically charged cemetery layout and design - represented by the Arms cemetery in Shelburne Falls. These designed landscapes with artful monuments became more attractive to people as ideal landscapes offering calm and comfort. A more significant factor was, however, the limited capacity of Hill Cemetery to accommodate more burials. By 1908 conditions were such that more than 40 old stones that had toppled or become separated from their plots were removed and used to repair the stone walls around the burial ground.

Marker inscriptions in the Hill Cemetery from the Early Industrial Period introduce the element of mourning that characterizes the era. The marker of Hannah Fisk who died in 1840 at 17 years is straightforward if not brutal: "My youthful friends, For you I died."

Parson Hubbard House

After Lucy Hubbard's death, Giles and Mary Lyman continued to farm but in 1829 began selling off parts of the farm. The first sale was 28 acres which was all the land they owned on the east side of the road, then in 1833 Giles sold for \$3,000 all their Shelburne property, and joined the migrations of hopeful New Englanders to the west, in their case to upstate New York.

When in 1833 the Lymans sold the Hubbard homestead it was to two brothers, Alpheus and John Anderson whose family had long lived in Shelburne and owned other acreage on the next hill to the west. Alpheus was also caught up in the enthusiasm for moving west, so shortly after buying the house he went to Baldwinville, New York where he met and married Thankful Stevens. They had two children, Helen and John. By 1836 Thankful and Alpheus had moved to Lysander, New York and sold their half of the farm to John Anderson for \$1500.

Alpheus's brother who owned and occupied the house, John Anderson (called Uncle Jack) was married to Achsah Hunt. In 1870 living with them were Lafayette and Martha Anderson and their child George. John and Lafayette worked the farm together, but Lafayette was a relative, not the son, of John and Achsah. Aunt Achsah (1786-1874) and Uncle Jack (1783-1871) Anderson were known in Shelburne for having taken in and nursed a man with smallpox who took sick during a two-day church conference in Shelburne. In 1870 just the year before he died, John sold the farm to Lafayette for \$4000 and by this time it had increased to 110 acres. The sale included the provision that Lafayette support John and Achsah for their remaining natural lives and pay John's debts. Apparently short of cash, Lafayette and Achsah signed together on a mortgage of the farm, now amounting to 128 acres, for a mere \$1300 with the Shelburne Falls Five Cents Savings Bank, a debt Lafayette paid off in three years.

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Shelburne (Franklin), MALate Industrial Period 1870-1915*The Hill Cemetery*

John and Achsah Anderson lived in the Hubbard House for thirty-eight years, and Achsah an additional three years. The Anderson family's long history in this section of Shelburne is reflected in the fact that the only distinct family plot in the Hill Cemetery is theirs in what is referred to as the "Anderson Corner". The plot, which includes the grave of a hired man, Bill Regan, represents an important change in later 19th century cemeteries. Established during the Victorian era, it expressed its mourning with decorative embellishments – the matching marble obelisk and surrounding marble stones in a raised plot - and conveyed a Victorian belief in keeping family members together in perpetuity.

Inscriptions on markers in the cemetery by the Late Industrial Period had become sorrowful and poignant, such as the 1885 inscription on the stone of infant Joseph Severance, "We'll meet you at the gate Little Rose. Good Night".

Lafayette continued the Anderson family involvement with cattle breeding and was an early exhibitor of shorthorn cattle at the Franklin County Agricultural Society. In 1874, however, he sold the farm to Joseph C. and Eliza Dinsmore Severance. Severance was the son of Ruel and Electa Severance of Shelburne and was known in Shelburne for carrying on the town's cattle breeding tradition as one of its most successful farmers in raising stock and crops. He studied at the Powers Institute and after graduation fought in the Civil War as a member of the Second Massachusetts Artillery when he was severely wounded. After the war he married Eliza Dinsmore of Conway and bought his family's farm and the Hubbard-Anderson farm, putting together about two hundred acres. It was known locally as one of the choicest farms in Franklin County. In 1877 he and his wife Eliza added the south bay and porch to the house. The Severances and their two daughters Alicia and May didn't live continuously in the house, however, but moved in and out of it before returning for a longer period in 1885, the year their son Joseph, cited above, died. During their ownership there was a blacksmith shop on the northwest lawn (foundations only remain) run by Rufus Dinsmore, presumably a relative of Eliza's. Joseph Severance was a representative to the state legislature in 1899; he was also president of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, a GAR member, Shelburne selectman, and member of the Congregational Church.

Early Modern Period 1915-1940*The Hill Cemetery*

During the Depression, the town used its Civilian Conservation Corps workers to return the moved stones and clean up the Hill cemetery. Their approach was less scientific

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than pragmatic, and replacement was not completely accurate. While stones were not lost during the cleanup, their original locations were not all documented, so the cemetery was in better if not historical repair at the end of their project. This situation was remedied in 1976 when Margaret Dean and Betty Jane Williams of Shelburne recorded and made maps of the existing graves. Their work, known as the "old" map served the town to located plots and their proper stones.

The Parson Hubbard House

The Severances used the house for their hired help for a few years before selling it to farmer Cyrus Bardwell in 1904. Bardwell lived on the farm for the next fifty years, adding yet another long occupation to its history. It was the next owners, Stanley and Maude Reynolds who broke the farm up. Within seven months of buying it in 1954, they separated the house and 3 ½ acres from the farmland and sold the house to Joseph Hoskeer who lived there for two years. From Hoskeer the house went to the Raymond C. Helbigs, who proceeded to repair and alter it in 1956. Richard and Jeanne Bole have owned the house since 1969.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement and subsistence in Shelburne are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Ancient sites in this area can be important by contributing information that increases our understanding of Native American adaptations to temperate forest riverine environments in non-coastal areas. Sites in this area can provide important details on the importance of settlement and subsistence in the vicinity of upland tributaries such as Dragon Brook and their relationship to site distributions and subsistence activities along the main course of the Connecticut River and its primary tributaries, including the Deerfield River. Native sites in this area may represent a specialized adaptation to upland environments, or they may be part of an overall riverine adaptation based in the Connecticut River Valley. Native sites in this area may also contain important information that identifies the associations within tool assemblages and cultural sequences in the local area and region. Information may be present from sites in the area to help analyze patterns of Native American exchange in the region. One interpretation for the region identifies the Connecticut River as an important north-south corridor for transportation and exchange. Secondary drainages of the Connecticut River such as the Deerfield River, and its tributaries such as Dragon Brook, are hypothesized to have served as east-west corridors enabling wider movement of people and goods. Ancient Native American sites in the district locale may contain information that helps test these models and/or offer alternative hypotheses.

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Shelburne (Franklin), MA**Section number 8 Page 12

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important documentation related to the form and significance of Shelburne's last two remaining Colonial Period resources. Archaeological resources in the district may also contribute important information related to the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of Shelburne's 18th and 19th century inhabitants and the evolution of agriculture in the town and Berkshire region during that period. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate the sites of the 1769 log meetinghouse and later 1773 wood-framed replacement structure. Detailed analysis of structural, feature, and artifact evidence from each of the meetinghouse sites may contribute important information related to the architectural details of those buildings, related outbuildings and the activities that occurred. Similar research may also identify stables, barns, and outbuildings associated with the cemetery and Parson Hubbard House. At the Hill Cemetery, the sites of stables, barns, and outbuildings may contribute information related to the operation and maintenance of the cemetery, especially after the second meetinghouse was demolished in 1832. At the Parson Hubbard House, the location and detailed analysis of structural evidence from barns and outbuildings may contribute important information related to the domestic and economic activities that occurred on an 18th and 19th century Berkshire farmstead. Detailed analysis of structures and the contents of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may contribute information related to the nature and extent of scientific farming practices on the farm, and its role in the evolution of agriculture in Shelburne and the Berkshire Mountains. Structural evidence and related features at the blacksmith shop site may contribute important information related to 18th and 19th century blacksmithing technology and its role in support of agricultural activities or other functions on the farm. Structural evidence from outbuildings and the contents of archaeological features may also contribute evidence that some level of manufacturing activities occurred on the farmstead as a type of cottage industry.

Identification of unmarked graves at the Hill Cemetery may contribute important information related to the accurate boundaries of the cemetery, burial patterns, and temporal range of burials. Burial practices for unknown and indigent persons, the documented removal of burial stones, and early 19th century confusion over the meetinghouse/cemetery boundaries all suggest that unmarked graves may extend beyond the established boundaries of the cemetery. Archaeological survey and testing and careful mapping of burials can help locate the accurate boundaries of the cemetery and its internal configuration. Detailed analysis of the contents of individual graves may also help to identify the temporal range of graves and the location of graves that were moved to the Hill Cemetery from other areas. The latter graves may represent memorial type burials lacking burial shafts and human remains. Some graves may contain partial human remains or multiple individuals. Osteological study of human remains associated with unmarked and known burials may contribute important information related to the

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**Hill Cemetery/Parson Hubbard House HD
Shelburne (Franklin), MA**

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physical characteristics, health, and pathologies of the 18th and 19th century Shelburne community. Osteological study combined with detailed analysis of personal items of the deceased, gravestones and memorial offerings may also contribute important social, cultural, and economic characteristics related to Shelburne's 18th and 19th century inhabitants.

(end)

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Hill Cemetery/Parson Hubbard House HD
Shelburne (Franklin), MA

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(continued)

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Vital Statistics to 1850, Shelburne, Massachusetts.

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gravestones in Shelburne, Massachusetts cemeteries, typescript, 1991.

(end)

Hill Cemetery/Parson Hubbard House
Name of Property

Franklin, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.72 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 18	689600	4718500
Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 18	689700	4718700
Zone	Easting	Northing

3. 18	689780	4718680
Zone	Easting	Northing
4. 18	689710	4718460
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 Bonnie Parsons, Consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date June 2006

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 Town of Shelburne, MA (cemetery) /// Richard and Jeanne Bole (Hubbard House)

street & number 72 Old Village Road telephone 413-625-9730

city or town Shelburne state MA zip code 01370

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. NPS Form 10-900 OMB No.

1024-0018
(Rev. 10-90)

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Hill Cemetery/Parson Hubbard House HD
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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Boundary Description

Please see attached Assessor's map

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were chosen to include historically documented common land set aside by the Proprietors for the meetinghouse lot and the minister's lot. Within that constraint, the lot lines were followed for the cemetery and the Parson Hubbard House.

(end)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, PVPC

Date: July 2003

Location of negatives: Town of Shelburne

1. Hubbard House and Cemetery, view to northeast
2. View to west
3. Cemetery grounds, view to northwest
4. Cemetery grounds, view to southwest
5. John Long stone, view to east
6. Lewis Long stone, view to east
7. Stone detail, view to east
8. Infant stone detail, view to east
9. Wells stone, view to east
10. Hubbard house, front façade, view to west
11. Hubbard house, south elevation, garage, view to north
12. Hubbard house, northeast elevation, view to southwest
13. Hubbard house, rear elevation, view to east
14. Hubbard house, southwest elevation, view to northeast
15. Hubbard house, interior, view of ell hearth, view to southwest
16. Hubbard house, interior, ell interior, view to west
17. Hubbard house, interior detail, summer beam, view to southeast
18. Hubbard house, view to west, garage
19. Hubbard house, interior, northeast parlor, view to northwest
20. Hubbard house, interior, sliding shutters, view to east
21. Hubbard house, interior, second floor center hall, view to east
22. Hubbard house, interior, second floor southeast bedroom, view to southwest
23. Hubbard house barn, view to west

(end)

**Hill Cemetery/Parson Hubbard House Historic District
Shelburne (Franklin), MA
Data Sheet (June 2006)**

Map #	MHC#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Resource/Status
17-21	800	Old Village Road	Hill Cemetery stone walls	1774 ca. 1805	N/A N/A	Si/C St/C
17-22	36	72 Old Village Rd.	Parson Hubbard House barn shop foundations	1774-1778 ca. 1880 ca. 1870	Federal English N/A	B/C B/C Si/C

	Contributing	Noncontributing
Building	2	
Structure	1	
Site	2	
TOTAL	5	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Hill Cemetery and Parson Hubbard House Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Franklin

DATE RECEIVED: 7/10/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/24/06
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/08/06 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/23/06
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06000716

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 8.23.06 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the
nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



LEGEND
 PARCEL NUMBERS 2
 MATCH LINE

DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-9-86
 DATE OF COMPLETION 11-87
 DATE OF REVISIONS 5-2-95
 5-2-95
 5-22-2000
 12-20-00
 6-20-02

For Assessment Purposes

TAX MAP
TOWN OF SHELBURNE
 FRANKLIN COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
 PREPARED BY
JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE
 SCALE: 1 INCH = 200 FEET

16	22	18
	MAP NUMBER	
	17	
	12	

RECEIVED
 JUL 31 2002
 BOARD OF ASSESSORS



72 old Village Rd. The Hill Cemetery and Hubbard-Anderson House H.D
Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

1-04

PVPC

view to NE

Photo No. 1

Feb. 6 041050264 1211 22



12 Old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery and Hubbard-Anderon House H.D.
Franklin, MA
Bonnie Parsons
January, 2004
PVP
View to West
Photo No. 2

Feb. 1 04 122264 1211 21



Old Village Road The Hill Cemetery and The Hubbard - Anderson House H. D.
Franklin, MA
Bonnie Parsons
Town of Shelburne
View to North West
Photo No. 3

Feb. 1 041021264 1211 2H



Old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery and the Hubbard-Anderson House H.D.
Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

Town of Shelburne

View to ^{South} North west

Photo No. 4

Feb. 1 04 133264 1211 21



Old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery and Hubbard Anderson House R.D.
Franklin, MA
Bonnie Parsons
Town of Shelburne
View to east
Photo No. 5

Feb. 1 04 177264 1211 21



A black and white photograph of a gravestone in a cemetery. The stone is dark, possibly granite or marble, with a decorative arched top featuring a carved face. The text is carved into the stone in a serif font. The background is a blurred cemetery with other headstones and trees.

In Memory of
Lewis Long A.B.
Who Departed
this Life Nov 9
1880 in the 22nd
Year of his Age

Kind tender parent
You will not indubitably
forget this Grave
it stands by the side of
your dear child
all earthly joys are
A life of youth
which cannot be the heart
that is
which is
Dearly and lovingly
remembered by his mother

Old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery and Hubbard-Anderson House W.D.
Franklin, MA
Bonnie Parsons
Town of Shelburne
View to east
Photo No. 6

Feb. 0 041771264 1211 2.1



Old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery and Hubbard - Anderson House, W.D.
Franklin, Me
Bonnie Parsons
Town of Shelburne
View to east
Photo No. 7

Feb. 6 041250264 1211 21



Old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery and Hubbard-Anderson House H.O.
Franklin, MA
Bonnie Parsons
Town of Shelburne
View to east
Photo. No. 8

Feb. (041291264 1211 21

In memory of

Capt. DAVID WELLS
Jan. 16, 1811
April 9, 1861

Mrs. MARY WELLS
his wife

Dec. 10, 1861
aged 50 years

Entered as a tribute of respect
by

William & Capt. Wells

Old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery and Hubbard-Anderam House H.O.
Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

July, 2003

Town of Shelburne

View to east

Photo No. 9

Feb. 2003 041312264 1211 2 H



Old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery & Hubbard-Anderson House H.D.
Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

July, 2003

Town of Shelburne

Viewt. west

Photo No. 10

Feb. 4 04 13 77 264 1211 2 H



72 Old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery and Hubbard-Anderson House H. D.
Franklin, MA
Bonnie Parsons
July, 2003
Town of Shelburne
View to North
Photo No. 11

Feb. 0 041353264 1211 21



12 Old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery and Hubbard-Anderson House to S.
Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

July, 2003

Town of Shelburne

View to South west

Photo No. 12

Feb. 04 040391264 1211 214



72 Old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery and Hubbard-Anderson House H.
Franklin, MA
Bonnie Parsons
January, 2004
Town of Shelburne
View to east
Photo No. 18

#b. : 041031264 1211 21



72 Old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery + Hubbard-Anderson House H.O.
Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

January, 2004

Town of Shelburne

View to North east

Photo No. 14

Feb. 3 04 1231264 1211 21



72 Old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery and Hubbard-Anderson House H.D.
Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

July, 2003

Town of Shelburne

View of ell heath to south west

Photo No. 15

Feb. 6 041463254 1211



72 Old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery and Hubbard-Anderson House H.D.
Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

July, 2003

Town of Shelburne

View of ell interior to west

Photo No. 16

041070264 1211122



12 Old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery and Hubbard-Anderson House H.D.
Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

July, 2003

Town of Shelburne

View of old summer beam view to south east

Photo No. 17

Feb. 3 041471264 1211 22



72 Old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery and Hubbard-Anderson House H.O.
Franklin, MA
Bonnie Parsons
January, 2004
Town of Shelburne
View to West
Photo No. 18

Feb. 1 04/413264 1211 22



72 old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery and Hubbard-Anderson House at .2.

Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

July, 2003

Town of Shelburne

First Floor NE parlour, view to north west

Photo No. 19

Feb. 0 041072265 1211 2 N



PARSON HUBBARD
-1773> HOUSE <1774-
ELL -1774- 1774
MAIN HOUSE 1778
FIRST MINISTER 177378

72 old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery and Hubbard-Anderson House W.D.
Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

July, 2003

Town of Shelburne

First Floor interior sliding shutters, view to east

Photo No. 20

Feb. 04 10:26:41 21112 H



72 Old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery and Hubbard - Anderson House to
Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

July, 2003

Town of Shelburne

Second Floor center hall view to east

Photo No. 21

04/44/264 1211 21



72 Old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery and Hubbard-Anderson House H.D.
Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

July, 2003

Town of Shelburne

~~July, 2003~~ Second Floor, SE Bedroom View to South west

Photo No. 22

Feb.

04/03/2005 12:11 2 N

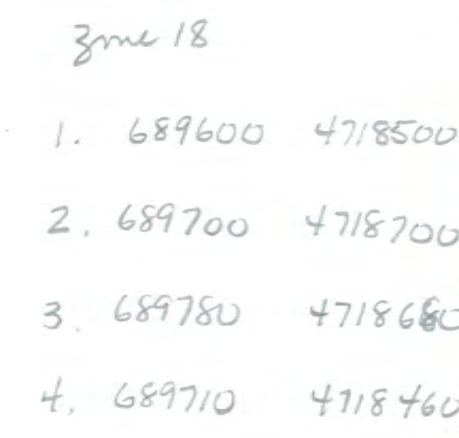


72 Old Village Road. The Hill Cemetery and Hubbard Anderson House H.O.
Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

July, 2003
Town of Shelburne
Barn, View to West
Photo No. 23

File # : 041340264 1211 21





The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

July 3, 2006

Dr. John Roberts
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Dr. Roberts:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Hill Cemetery/Parson Hubbard House HD, Shelburne, (Franklin), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Bonnie Parsons, PVPC, consultant
Richard & Jeanne Bolle, Parson Hubbard House
Robert Manners, Shelburne Board of Selectmen
Ted Merrill, Shelburne Historical Commission
Charles Washer, Planning Board Chair