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### 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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines* for *Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulietin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories ilsted in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property					
	each & Son Bui	lding			
other names/site number N.A.					
2. Location					
	Street		N.A.		or publication
<u>city, town New Milfo</u>			N.A.	vicini	
state Connecticut code	CT county	Litchfield	code (	)05	zip code 06776
			·····		
3. Classification					
Ownership of Property	Category of Property	N	lumber of Rea	sources wit	hin Property
x private	🛛 building(s)	C	Contributing	Noncoi	ntributing
public-local	district		2		buildings
public-State	site				sites
public-Federal	structure				structures
	object		······		objects
			2		Total
Name of related multiple property list	ina:	Ν	lumber of con	tributing re	
N.A.		Ji	Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register $\underline{N \cdot A \cdot}$		
		••			
4. State/Federal Agency Certific	ation				
Signature of certifying official Direc	non A.	mont		Date	
State or Federal agency and bureau					
In my opinion, the property	······	e National Register o	criteria. 🛄 Se	e continuatio	
Signature of commenting or other offic	ial			Date	•
State or Federal agency and bureau					
5. National Park Service Certifi	ation				
I, hereby, certify that this property is:	1	0	B. Barrelle	YABO	é
entered in the National Register.		A S		. Augura	· / /
See continuation sheet.	XUE	and the	$\sim$		4/28/92
determined eligible for the Nation	ai				
Register. See continuation sheet			,		
determined not eligible for the	·				
National Register.					
144101141 110913101.					
removed from the National Regist	er				
other, (explain:)					
	······································				

Signature of the Keeper

6. Function or Use			
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions) COMMERCE/business	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions) COMMERCE/restaurant, professional		
AGRICULTURE/storage			
SOCIAL/meeting hall			
7. Description			
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)		
	foundation Stone		
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate	walls Brick, wood		
	roof <u>Asphalt</u>		
	other <u>Vinyl siding, composition</u>		

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Merritt Beach & Son Building is a three-story, flat-roofed, brick Italianate commercial block and former lumbervard. The original section of the building was constructed in 1873, six bays wide and five bays deep; in 1946 a two-story addition was constructed to its rear and in the mid-1970s two former lumbersheds originally built in the early twentieth century were remodeled into commercial space and attached to the 1946 addition. A third former lumbershed abuts the rear wall of the expanded building, but remains freestanding and is not connected. All of the lumbersheds were built c. 1910. The buildings cover most of a one-fifth acre lot between the former Housatonic Railroad tracks and West Street, and they front on Bridge Street, the main commercial thoroughfare connecting U.S. Routes 7/202 to the west with the village of New Milford. Bridge Street, which is a part of U.S. Route 202, is lined with former late-nineteenth century houses now converted to business use and by one and two story brick commercial buildings constructed in the early to The buildings' nearest neighbor, to the east mid-twentieth century. across the railroad tracks, is the E.A. Wildman & Son Tobacco Warehouse, listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places. To the west, West Street is a neighborhood of late nineteenth century houses on its west side and scattered former mills, factories and tobacco warehouses on its east side. Diagonally northeast from the Merritt Beach & Son Building lie Railroad and Bank Streets, New Milford's main built-up commercial district. (Photograph 1, Figure 1)

The building's facade is six bays wide and is bifurcated on the first The present entrances with flanking bay windows are historic, story. with panelled and glazed doors surmounted by transoms. The present pent roof and brick stoops replaced an earlier wooden porch in the late 1950s. One of the center bays of the facade, which once contained windows to light a stairway to the public hall, as well as a ground floor entry door which opened onto the stairway, was bricked up when the hall was converted to commercial use in the early twentieth century. Muntins in the doorway transoms and in the door glazing and plate glass windows were The rest of the windows on the facade are original added since the 1940s. six-over-six sash with round-arched hoods of cast metal, molded and springing from brackets, and sills of limestone. The facade is surmounted by a molded cast-metal cornice with scroll brackets, dentils, and a panelled frieze. (Photograph 2)

X See continuation sheet

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The sides of the building have short parapets and three brick chimneys with corbelled caps. Windows on the east and west elevations are original, with limestone lintels and sills, although ground-floor windows on the west elevation have been blocked up or replaced (in two instances) with thermal glass.

Throughout the building's two brick sections, the brick is laid in American common bond. The brick two-story rear addition built in 1946 is four bays deep and matches the brick bond and fenestration of the original 1873 section of the building. (Photographs 3,4; Figure 1)

The rear sections of the building are former lumbersheds built in the early part of the twentieth century<sup>1</sup> They were originally open in front, but were remodeled into commercial space in the mid-1970s when partition walls were removed and their interiors were linked by open corridors to the rear of the 1946 addition. The two sheds incorporated into the building in this way were remodeled and vinyl-sided in front, and new windows added in their first stories. The eastern elevations of these former sheds have not been touched and retain their historic appearance when viewed from the railroad tracks. These elevations are sided with vertical weatherboard and retain sliding doors which opened onto a former railroad siding to receive lumber shipments. (Photographs 4,5; Figure 1) A third former lumbershed, south of the two incorporated into the building, has survived intact, freestanding and not connected with the expanded building, although its north wall abuts the south wall of the expanded Beach Building. This building, which contributes to the significance of the property, has vertical weatherboard siding, cornice brackets, and wooden eight-over-eight sash. Its only alterations have been new doors and windows on the first story. (Photograph 6, Figure 1)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup><u>View of New Milford, Connecticut</u>, G. Burleigh & Co., Troy, N.Y., 1906, Interviews with Charles Beach Barlow, August and November, 1991. The sheds appear to have been constructed between 1906, when they do not appear to have been present on the Burleigh lithograph, and the 1920s, when Mr. Barlow recalls them as a child.

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The interior of the Merritt Beach & Son Building shares the bifurcation of the facade on the first story. A brick partition wall runs the length of the original building, with openings near the front and rear. The rear opening in this wall features elaborate scroll brackets with pendants accenting its lintel. Walls, historically brick, were sheet-rocked in some places during the 1950s, but this has recently been removed. Ceilings are of narrow boards, with 8" x 12" carrier beams down their centers, supported by original fluted cast-iron columns. The rear wall of the original building has been incorporated into the present, expanded structure, with window openings still visible. Floors throughout are also narrow boards of pine. The second floor is largely open utilitarian space with a small office near the front, with windows overlooking downtown New Milford. The third floor, originally the public hall, is occupied by a photography studio and school, and has been divided into smaller rooms by wallboard partitions. (Photographs 7,8,9)

#### 8. Statement of Significance Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: nationally statewide X locally Applicable National Register Criteria Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) Period of Significance Significant Dates 1873-1941 1873 COMMERCE ARCHITECTURE ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION Cultural Affiliation N.A. Significant Person Architect/Builder Merritt Beach & Son N.A.

#### State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Merritt Beach & Son Building is significant historically to New Milford for its association with the town's economic growth and development and its use as a public meeting place. (Criterion A) It is significant architecturally to New Milford as the only commercial building of its period and Italianate style to survive in the town's commercial district. (Criterion C)

#### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: COMMERCE AND RECREATION

The firm of Merritt Beach & Son constructed the building's original section in 1873 to serve as the outlet for its expanding lumber and hardware business. The business was founded in 1857 as Canfield & Beach with a lumberyard on Elm Street in New Milford; Canfield withdrew from partnership in 1866 and the firm was managed by four successive generations of the Beach and Barlow families. The business still exists today in the form of a holding company, making it the town's oldest business in continuous existence, although it is no longer associated with this building. It incorporated in 1915, and was New Milford's leading hardware and lumber supplier of its period. It retained that distinction into the twentieth century, when the firm, then known as C.M. Beach Company, remodeled and restored many of the eighteenth century houses in the New Milford area. Its association with this building continued until 1977, when the building was sold to the Prox Furniture Company which used its first floor as a showroom.

In addition to serving as a store and lumberyard, the building's original uses included a tobacco warehouse on the east side of the ground floor and on part of the second story, and a public hall on the third floor, both further reflections of New Milford's development during the late nineteenth century. New Milford was the packing and shipping center for the local sun-grown cigar wrapper-leaf tobacco industry and during the late nineteenth century supported 12 warehouses devoted to the crop, nearly all of them located adjacent to the tracks of the former

**See** continuation sheet

### 9. Major Bibliographical References

11. Form Prepared By Reviewed by John Herzan,	National Register Coordinator	
name/title_William F. Devlin, Consultant		
organization New Milford Trust for Historic	Preservation November 1	5, 1991
street & number 36 Park Lane West	telephone (203) 354-	L370
city or town <u>New Milford</u>	state <u>CT</u> z	

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Housatonic Railroad.<sup>2</sup> The Beach Building continued to be partially used for tobacco storage into the early years of the twentieth century.<sup>3</sup> The local industry peaked around World War I. During the 1920s a number of factors, including foreign competition and the new popularity of cigarettes, sent New Milford area tobacco production into a decline from which it never recovered.<sup>4</sup>

The public hall on the third floor, known as Beach Hall, is a reflection of the need for public space in New Milford as it assumed increasing importance as the commercial and social center of the rural region of southern Litchfield County. The hall was used into the early decades of the twentieth century for dances. Between 1873 and 1876, when New Milford's present town hall was completed, Beach Hall served as New Milford's town meeting place, and as a temporary seat of town government.<sup>5</sup>

#### ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Merritt Beach & Son Building is the only example of an Italianate commercial building of its period to survive in New Milford. Commercial development in New Milford centered during the colonial and early American periods around the town's green, northeast of this site. After the Housatonic Railroad, completed through town in 1840, stimulated industrial growth and commercial agriculture, Bank Street, a short street between the green and the railroad depot, became the village's commercial center. Merritt Beach, however, chose a site for his business on the edge of the town's industrial and warehouse area along the railroad tracks to provide space for his lumber operation and to facilitate delivery of his lumber by rail, as well as to accommodate the tobacco-packing operation in the building which also shipped by rail. His decision spared the Beach Building from destruction during a huge fire in 1902 that swept through New Milford's commercial district, leveling several commercial buildings on the green, all of Bank Street, and several others on Railroad Street. The commercial buildings which replaced those destroyed included several built in a more restrained Italian Renaissance mode than the Beach Building, and many others which reflect later Victorian styles. The ornate window hoods, exuberant cornice, and bracketed partition opening on the first floor are unique to this building in New Milford. The two-story rear addition built in 1946 complements this original structure without competing with it, while the remaining freestanding lumbershed to the rear, with its stick bracketed cornice,

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weatherboard siding, and sliding loading door facing the tracks, enhances the significance of the property by preserving intact evidence of one of its original uses.

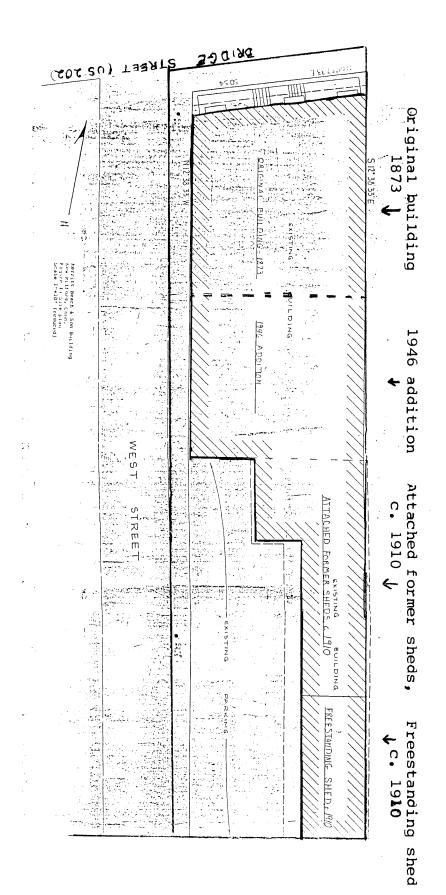
1. New York Historical Society, notes for <u>Edith Newton's New</u> <u>Milford,</u> 1979; interviews with Charles Beach Barlow, August and November, 1991

2. Devlin, William, National Register of Historic Places nomination for E. A. Wildman & Company Tobacco Warehouse, New Milford, Connecticut, November, 1987. Copies at Connecticut Historical Commission, 59 South Prospect Street, Hartford, CT 06106.

3. New Milford Gazette, December 22, 1900, p. 4.

4. Danbury News Times, October 31, 1968.

5. New Milford Historical Society, ibid., p. 58.



Merritt Beach & Son Building New Milford, Litchfield County, Connecticut Figure 1: Site plan, scale 1"=10"(reduced)

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