

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 Derby Shop/Goodnow Pail Factory/Holman & Merriman Machine Shop/ L.A. Carpenter Machine Shop/Streeter Shop
other names/site number Holman & Merriman Machine Shop (preferred name)

2. Location

street & number 63 Canal Street
not for publication n/a
city or town Hinsdale vicinity n/a
state New Hampshire code NH county Cheshire code 005
zip code 03451

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)

Wida Ray Wilson DSHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

10/29/2007
Date

NEW HAMPSHIRE
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 commenting or other official/Title

Date

Derby Shop/Holman & Merriman Machine Shop/Streeter Shop
Hinsdale, Cheshire County, New Hampshire

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): _____

 12.11.07
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**Derby Shop/Holman & Merriman Machine Shop/Streeter Shop
Hinsdale, Cheshire County, New Hampshire**

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Industry Sub: Manufacturing Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Multiple Dwelling
Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Factory with clerestory roof

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

roof slate

walls brick

other n/a

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

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.

**Derby Shop/Holman & Merriman Machine Shop/Streeter Shop
Hinsdale, Cheshire County, New Hampshire**

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

C: Architecture

A: Industry

Period of Significance

C: 1837

A: 1837-1957

Significant Dates 1837

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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

Derby Shop/Holman & Merriman Machine Shop/Streeter Shop
Hinsdale, Cheshire County, New Hampshire

previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .71 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing
1 18 706521 4740150

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 Paula Sagerman, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization n/a date June 1, 2007

street & number 7 Winter Haven Dr. telephone (802) 464-5179

city or town Wilmington state VT zip code 05363

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

**Derby Shop/Holman & Merriman Machine Shop/Streeter Shop
Hinsdale, Cheshire County, New Hampshire**

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 Mark Minckler

street & number 63 Canal St. telephone (603) 336-5203

city or town Hinsdale state NH zip code 03451-0670

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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**Holman & Merriman Machine Shop
Hinsdale, Cheshire County, New Hampshire**

Description

The 1837 Derby Shop/Goodnow Pail Factory/Holman & Merriman Machine Shop/L.A. Carpenter Shop/Streeter Shop (hereinafter called the Holman & Merriman Machine Shop) is located near the east end of Canal Street in Hinsdale village, New Hampshire. This three-story brick structure is an intact and early example of a monitor-type clerestory-roofed brick industrial building, the only building of this type to have been constructed in Hinsdale, and one of only four remaining clerestory-roofed structures in New Hampshire. The building was constructed in 1837 as Joel Derby's cooperage, served as the Goodnow Pail Factory from 1837-1859, as the Holman & Merriman Machine Shop from 1865-1923, as the L.A. Carpenter Machine Shop from 1924-1936, and as the Streeter Machine Shop from 1936-1962. It was used as an industrial resource continuously for almost 150 years, until 1981.

Hinsdale is located on the Connecticut River in the southwest corner of the state. Hinsdale village is a small community in a narrow valley with a long linear principal thoroughfare (Route 119) that follows the Ashuelot River, which empties into the Connecticut River about one mile from the village. Route 119 is known at its west end as Main Street and at its east end as Canal Street. The subject building sits on the north side of Canal Street, in close proximity to both the street and the canal that runs behind the building. The canal was originally one-half mile long, but has been filled in west of the subject building, and is now dry due to the removal of the dam that directed water into it.

The three-story brick industrial building is built on ledge, and into a steep bank that ascends from the road to the canal, resulting in a three-story front elevation and two-story rear elevation. The eight-bay by three-bay shop faces south and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, a granite block foundation, common-bond brick masonry walls with a four-tier corbelled cornice, and a side-gable slate clerestory roof with boxed cornices. The clerestory is wood frame with clapboard siding. Emerging from each end of the roof ridge is a corbeled interior brick chimney, and there are exterior brick chimneys near each end of the rear elevation. There is also a small one-story shed roofed addition spanning the west gable wall.

The main block has regularly-spaced window openings and an off-center front doorway in the fifth bay. The openings have granite lintels. The front doorway contains a double-leaf wood door with tall vertical single-pane lights and horizontal lower panels. The front elevation and west gable contain twelve-over-twelve wood windows. The rear elevation and the second story of the west gable wall contain six-over-six wood windows. The clerestory has paired sliding six-

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pane wood windows. At the fourth bay of the rear elevation is the rear doorway, which contains a wood door with lower horizontal panels and six-pane upper light. There is a vertical-board door at the east gable wall, and a large wood door with three lower vertical panels and three upper vertical panels in the west gable.

The addition has a poured concrete foundation, common-bond brick masonry walls, and a shed roof with rolled roofing. There are regularly-spaced six-over-six wood windows, except for the front elevation, which has a twelve-over-twelve wood window. Next to this window is a double-leaf wood door with lower horizontal panels and four-pane upper lights.

The main block has a timber frame structure with 10x10 beams and 10x10 chamfered posts. The first story is one open space, with a poured concrete slab floor, unfinished walls and ceiling, and exposed structure. A set of modern wood steps leads to the second story. The second story has two modern apartments, with the original wood floors and much of the timber frame structure left exposed. The third story is one open space, with the original wood floor, unfinished walls and ceiling, and exposed structure. Under the building is the original wheel pit that provided the hydrostatic head for powering the machinery.

The current appearance of the building is probably very similar to its original appearance. The front door has been replaced; its original appearance is unknown. When the current owner bought the building, this door was missing. He replaced it with the extant door, which is appropriate to the historic appearance of the building. The building originally had 12/12 windows. In 1936, these windows were replaced with 6/6 windows, and the original windows were kept in storage. In the 1990s, the original 12/12 windows were reinstalled in the front elevation of the brick building, and the 6/6 windows were installed in the secondary facades.

The building originally had a wood shingle roof; the shingles are preserved beneath the slate. The unfinished interiors of the first and third stories still depict the industrial uses of the building. The current owner plans to preserve these unfinished spaces. The addition was constructed in the early twentieth century and has not been altered. Most of the machinery in the building was removed by the 1960s; the current owner has saved some machinery and tools and would like to display them in the future. The brick building is in good condition, particularly considering its age and exposure to the street.

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Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance

The 1837 Derby Shop/Goodnow Pail Factory/Holman & Merriman Machine Shop/L.A. Carpenter Shop/Streeter Shop (hereinafter called the Holman & Merriman Machine Shop) is significant under Criterion C for architecture as an intact example of an early monitor-type clerestory-roofed brick industrial building with a surviving wheelpit and tailrace. It is the only clerestory-roofed building ever to have been built in Hinsdale, is one of the only remaining industrial resources in Hinsdale, and is one of only four surviving clerestory-roofed buildings in New Hampshire. Clerestory-roofed structures are particularly significant because their appearance depicts the requirement of industrial buildings for natural light and ventilation previous to the advent of electricity. This roof type helped create an iconic early industrial building type. The building is also significant under Criterion A for industry as it may have been the only brick building and the only clerestory-roofed building constructed as a cooperage in New Hampshire, and may be the only cooperage that remains standing in New Hampshire except for the very small, wood frame cooperage sheds that were part of rural farm complexes. In addition, the building was used as an industrial facility for almost 150 years, making it the longest operating surviving industrial resource in Hinsdale, and one of the last. Industrial census records also demonstrate the building's significance as an industrial facility in Hinsdale. The brick building retains its integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling and association. It retains integrity for the year 1837, the date of its construction. The building's period of significance for industry is 1837-1957, which ends fifty years ago (the most recent year allowed under National Register guidelines), for which it also retains full integrity.

Architectural Significance

The Holman & Merriman Machine Shop is one of Hinsdale's most important landmarks. It is an intact example of a brick monitor-type clerestory-roofed industrial structure. Significant architectural features include its massing, common-bond brick walls, corbelled brick cornice, slate roof, monitor roof, corbelled brick chimneys, regularly-spaced window openings with historic multi-pane wood windows, timber frame structure, the unaltered first and third stories, and the wheelpit and tailrace. The current appearance of the building is probably very similar to its original appearance.

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Several monitor-type clerestory-roofed industrial buildings were constructed in New Hampshire during the nineteenth century, but no other clerestory-roofed building are known to have ever been constructed in Hinsdale. The purpose of the monitor was to allow light and ventilation into the building, and also created an iconic depiction of an early industrial structure. Most of the original clerestory roofs of New Hampshire do not survive, as most of these buildings were later updated with gabled or flat roofs. Other examples of intact monitor-type clerestory-roofed buildings include the 1846 Lower Mill at Harrisville, which is also in Cheshire County; the c. 1820s Belknap-Suloway Mill in Laconia; and the 1840 Squam Lake Woolen Mill in Ashland.

The Holman & Merriman Machine Shop may also be the only monitor-type clerestory-roofed building in New Hampshire that was constructed as a cooperage/pail factory. It may have also been the only brick building constructed as a cooperage in New Hampshire, and may be the only cooperage that remains standing except for the very small, wood frame cooperage sheds that were part of rural farm complexes.

The Shop's location at the eastern gateway to Hinsdale village, and the New Hampshire Historical Marker identifying the building as a significant historic site, add to the prominence of the structure. The building is also one of the only remaining structures associated with Hinsdale's 1828 dam and canal, which were instrumental in the development of the town's principal historic economy, manufacturing.

Industrial Significance

The Holman & Merriman Machine Shop is possibly the most important industrial resource in the town of Hinsdale. It is the oldest, and one of the only remaining industrial buildings in town. It served two of the earliest industries in Hinsdale, as a cooperage/pail factory and machine shop, and was used as a manufacturing facility for almost 150 years. The building was used as an industrial resource from 1837-1992, and as a manufacturing facility from 1837-1981. It was constructed in 1837 for cooper Joel Derby, and has also served as a pail factory, a sewing machine factory, a machine shop, a carbide tool factory, boiler valve factory, and lastly, for paper storage by a local paper manufacturing company. The building is best known as the Holman & Merriman Machine Shop, which operated at the site from 1865-1923. This well-built, three story, open-plan structure with plentiful light and ventilation allowed for a wide variety of industrial uses over the years, to adapt to the needs of Hinsdale's local economy.

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The building depicts Hinsdale's pre-industrial revolution and pre-railroad period, when Hinsdale was transforming from an agricultural economy into an industrial one. The building predates the era when the Ashuelot River in Hinsdale village was lined with large manufacturing facilities (the last half of nineteenth century and first quarter of twentieth century).

The building was constructed adjacent to an 1828 canal, in order to take advantage of this water power. The canal survives behind the building, as well as the wheelpit and tailrace under the building. Most of Hinsdale's historic industries used the waterpower provided by the canal, and the Derby factory was one of the first industries to do so. The water wheel was located in the wheel pit under the building and was fed from the canal via a gate hole. A flume carried the water under the street and into the Ashuelot. There was one other cooperage in Hinsdale, run by Levi Green. It operated during the 1850s and 1860s and is no longer standing.

The Industrial Census records of 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 reveal the importance of the industries that operated in the building. The first industrial census to report on individual companies, the 1850 census, reported that the Goodnow pail factory produced 100,000 pails per year, which were worth \$14,000. Except for the local woolen factories, this figure was one of the highest profit margins in Hinsdale that year. The Goodnows' pails were exhibited at the 1853 World's Fair in New York, and were awarded a "premium" for their workmanship.

When the 1860 census was taken, Warren Easton was manufacturing sewing machines for the Baker Sewing Machine Company in the building. These machines were reportedly the forerunners of the nationally-known White Sewing Machine. In the 1870 and 1880 industrial censuses, the Holman & Merriman Machine Shop was the only machine shop listed in Hinsdale, having replaced the L.C. Tolman's shop, the only machine shop listed in the 1860 census. Advertisements published in the 1870s show that Holman & Merriman were manufacturers of turbine water wheels, circular mills, "all kinds" of mill work, stave saws, jack, and bench and press screws. In addition, research indicates that the first self-propelled vehicle was invented on the site in 1875, by George Long.

Only two other local factories remained in operation when manufacturing ceased in the Holman & Merriman Machine Shop: the Robertson Paper Company, which is still in operation as McGoldrick Paper, and the Erving Paper Company. The McGoldrick Paper Company complex has lost integrity due to numerous twentieth-century additions, and the Erving Paper Company was closed in 1982 and demolished in the mid 1990s. The only other remaining industrial

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buildings in town are two storehouses, both altered, one of the Haile and Frost woolen mill (NH Inventory HIN0012), and one of the Hinsdale Woolen Mill.

Historical Background

The Holman & Merriman Machine Shop is located in Hinsdale village, New Hampshire. Hinsdale was settled in the 1740s and chartered as a town in 1753. Like most of New Hampshire's eighteenth-century settlements, it was originally an agricultural community with a few small mills such as grist and saw mills. Hinsdale was generally unsuitable for agriculture due mostly to its topography, but was a natural location for water-powered enterprises due to its location on the Ashuelot River. By the early nineteenth century, there was a shift from the farm-based economy to an industrial economy, particularly in Hinsdale village. Early industries included woolens, blacksmithing, and the subject cooperage/pail factory, which is the oldest remaining intact industrial building in Hinsdale. By the mid nineteenth century, most residents were supported by the industrial economy.

In 1828, local blacksmith Pliny Merrill and his brother Pardon constructed a dam at the east end of the village, about 300 yards east of the Holman & Merriman Machine Shop. This is now known as the McGoldrick Dam (removed 2001). The Merrills also constructed a canal leading westerly from the dam and running parallel to and north of Canal Street, running about one-half mile between the dam and the mouth of the canal near Cream Pot Hill Road. The canal included six "water privileges" that over the years supported at least twenty-five different manufactories. It supplied water through branched-off canals that ran perpendicular to the canal and fed into the Ashuelot, and allowed properties on both sides of Canal Street to benefit from water power. The water power from the canal as well as the river helped Hinsdale become a thriving manufacturing village by the mid nineteenth century.

Pliny Merrill built the first industry along the canal in 1832, an edge tools factory. It was located at the western end of the canal. He probably owned all the land adjacent to the canal when the dam was constructed, and subdivided it in the early 1830s. In 1833, he sold a lot that included the subject property to Lyman Howe. In 1834, Howe sold it to Windsor Bowker and Albert Newton. This deed describes the property as bordering the mill pond (above the dam) and being east of Hinsdale Mills (now the McGoldrick Paper company site across the street from the Shop). In March of 1835, Bowker and Newton sold the property to a group of men who sold it in July of 1835 to Joel Derby, Jr. The lot included land on both sides of the road, with 200' frontage on the

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canal, the right to water privileges from the canal, and the right to dig earth for means of conveying water from the canal to the river.

According to local histories, the Holman & Merriman Machine Shop was constructed as Joel Derby's cooperage in 1837. This account is supported by deed records, which show that Derby purchased the property in 1835. Derby constructed the brick industrial building adjacent to the canal. Most of Hinsdale's historic industries used the waterpower provided by the canal, and the Derby factory was one of the first industries to do so. Pails and barrels were manufactured there.

Derby was born in 1805 in Gardner, Massachusetts, and moved to Hinsdale about 1832. Derby did not own the building for very long. In 1837, he sold the property to Almon Goodnow, another local cooper. Included in the transaction are the "Pail Factory" and its water wheel and drums. Goodnow continued to produce pails and barrels until his death in 1849, when the property was acquired by Edwin Goodnow (born 1819, probably Almon's son). Edwin Goodnow (along with his partner John S. Emory) also produced pails and barrels, and judging by the 1850 industrial census, was one of the most successful manufacturers in Hinsdale at the time. To his benefit, the Ashuelot Railroad opened in 1850, with a depot in Hinsdale. The railroad ran twenty-four miles between Keene and South Vernon, Vermont, and followed the Ashuelot River. The South Vernon junction joined the railroad with other railroads running in every direction.

In 1852, Edwin Goodnow sold the brick factory to Franklin Goodnow, who was probably Edwin's brother. At this point the building was known as the "F. & E. Goodnow Pail Factory;" John Emory was apparently no longer a partner. The Goodnows' pails were exhibited at the 1853 World's Fair in New York, and were awarded a "premium" for their workmanship. The 1858 map of Hinsdale labels the brick building as the "Goodnow Pail Factory."

In 1859, the property was sold to Elbridge Twitchell of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and Henry Whitney of Hinsdale, and pails or any other cooperage-related industries were never again produced in Hinsdale. Based on other New Hampshire historic property surveys and literature regarding the history of cooperages, this coincided with the third quarter of the nineteenth century end of this industry in New Hampshire. The only other cooperage that existed in Hinsdale, operated by L. Green, closed in the 1870s, and locally, this industry was replaced with two box shops. According to "The cask age: the technology and history of wooden barrels" by Diana Twede,

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The reasons for the end of the barrel era relate to changes in technology, logistics, markets and overall economic activity. The industrial revolution created an increase in demand and stimulated mechanization, resulting in lower quality barrels as well as the development of other substitutes. The trend to paper-based substitutes was enabled by the invention of the papermaking machine and the process for pulping wood in the 1800s. Rail transport changed the geometry of transport vehicles and enabled mechanical handling practices that favoured the box shape. These innovations enabled a shift in marketing and retailing, ushering in the consumer packaging revolution.

The 1860 census reveals that Twitchell and Whitney were local chair manufacturers, but they leased the property to Warren Easton, who manufactured sewing machines for the Baker Sewing Machine Company. These machines were reportedly the forerunners of the nationally-known White Sewing Machine. In 1863, Twitchell and Whitney sold the property to Frederick Boyden, Sylvester Bishop, and Charles Amidon, who operated a woolen factory east of the subject property.

In 1865, the Holman & Merriman Machine Shop was established in the brick building. Jason R. Holman was born in 1831 in the adjacent town of Chesterfield, and came to Hinsdale in 1850. For twelve years, he worked as an apprentice in the Newhall & Merrill Machine Shop, and then in 1862 became L.C. Tolman's partner in Tolman's machine shop. Tolman's shop appears in another location on the 1858 map of Hinsdale (on the south side of Canal Street closer to the dam), but may have been operating in the Shop by 1862.

In 1865, Tolman sold his interest to Charles D. Merriman, and the name of the company was changed to Holman & Merriman. Merriman was born about 1833 in the adjacent town of Northfield, Massachusetts, and came to Hinsdale after serving as an army captain in the Civil War. Holman and Merriman manufactured jack and bench screws, water wheels and mill machinery, and also repaired machinery. They acquired the property in 1869. This year, a canal company was founded to manage the water privileges of the canal. Its first members were the Holman & Merriman machine shop, the Eagle Iron Foundry (run by Charles Merriman), the G.A. Robertson paper company, and the C.J. Amidon & Sons woolen mill.

The 1870 industrial census notes that the machine shop earned \$9,000 that year, an average profit for local industries. Other factories that produced machinery and/or metal implements included the bolt and screw factory of Charles Hunter, the edge tool factory of Wilder &

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Hopkins, and the machine shop/agricultural implement factory of Newhall & Stebbins. Holman and Merriman lived near their machine shop, on the south side of the road.

In 1875, George Long, who was an apprentice in the machine shop, constructed his first "roadmobile" there. This is believed to be the first self-propelled vehicle in the world. It was a steam-propelled vehicle powered by charcoal that could reach a speed of 30 miles per hour. This achievement earned the machine shop a New Hampshire Historical Marker, the only one in Hinsdale. In 1882, Long applied for a patent on his improved model, which was fueled by gasoline and powered by steam. It had a two-cylinder engine, a tubular frame, wire wheels, adjustable seats for two, rubber tires, forward and reverse gears, front-wheel brakes, and ball-bearing steering. This vehicle is now at the Smithsonian Museum. The machine shop is the only building associated with Long, except for his home on Main Street in Northfield, Massachusetts. His vehicles were invented and tested in Hinsdale because the citizens of Northfield considered them a dangerous menace.

In 1885, Merriman sold his interest in the property to Holman. Holman continued to operate a machine shop and repair shop on the premises, and also made double disc sanders for the wooden box industry. In the 1880s, the Hinsdale Machine and Tool Company also occupied part of the complex, and manufactured bench screws, ratchet bench stops, and Woods Universal vises.

Jason Holman continued to operate the complex as a mill repair shop and double disc sander manufactory into the twentieth century. In 1923, Holman's son Warren sold the property to James T. Duffy. At this point it was known as a general repair shop. The 1924 Sanborn map labels the complex as the L.A. Carpenter Machine Shop (operated by LeRoy Carpenter).

In 1927, Duffy sold the buildings to LeRoy Carpenter, and in 1936 they were acquired by Howard Streeter, who was Joel Derby's great-great nephew. At this point, there was still no plumbing or electricity in the building, and the machinery and lights were still run by waterpower. Streeter replaced the water wheel, added gasoline power to supplement the water wheel, electricity for lights and light motors, steam boilers, and flush toilets via a new connection to the public water system. Streeter maintained the machine shop operation and repair work, and also manufactured carbide tip tools for the stone cutting industry and chisels for pneumatic hammers that were used to carve Mt. Rushmore. He also made munitions parts for World War II. Streeter lived across the street from the machine shop.

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Streeter's shop closed in 1962, and in 1967 the property was acquired by the Tempstat Corporation of Natick, Massachusetts, which manufactured temperature and pressure safety relief valves for hot water heaters and boilers. Tempstat outgrew the subject property and moved to North Hinsdale in 1974. In 1975, the Robertshaw Controls Company of Richmond, Virginia, purchased the property, which sold it in 1980 to Zurn Industries of Erie, Pennsylvania. Zurn then sold the property in 1981 to the G.E. Robertson Paper Corporation of Hinsdale, ending the use of the complex for manufacturing purposes. Robertson Paper was located across the street from the Holman & Merriman Machine Shop, and is now owned by the McGoldrick paper company. Robertson used the subject property for paper storage, and Mark Minckler, the current owner, bought it in 1992.

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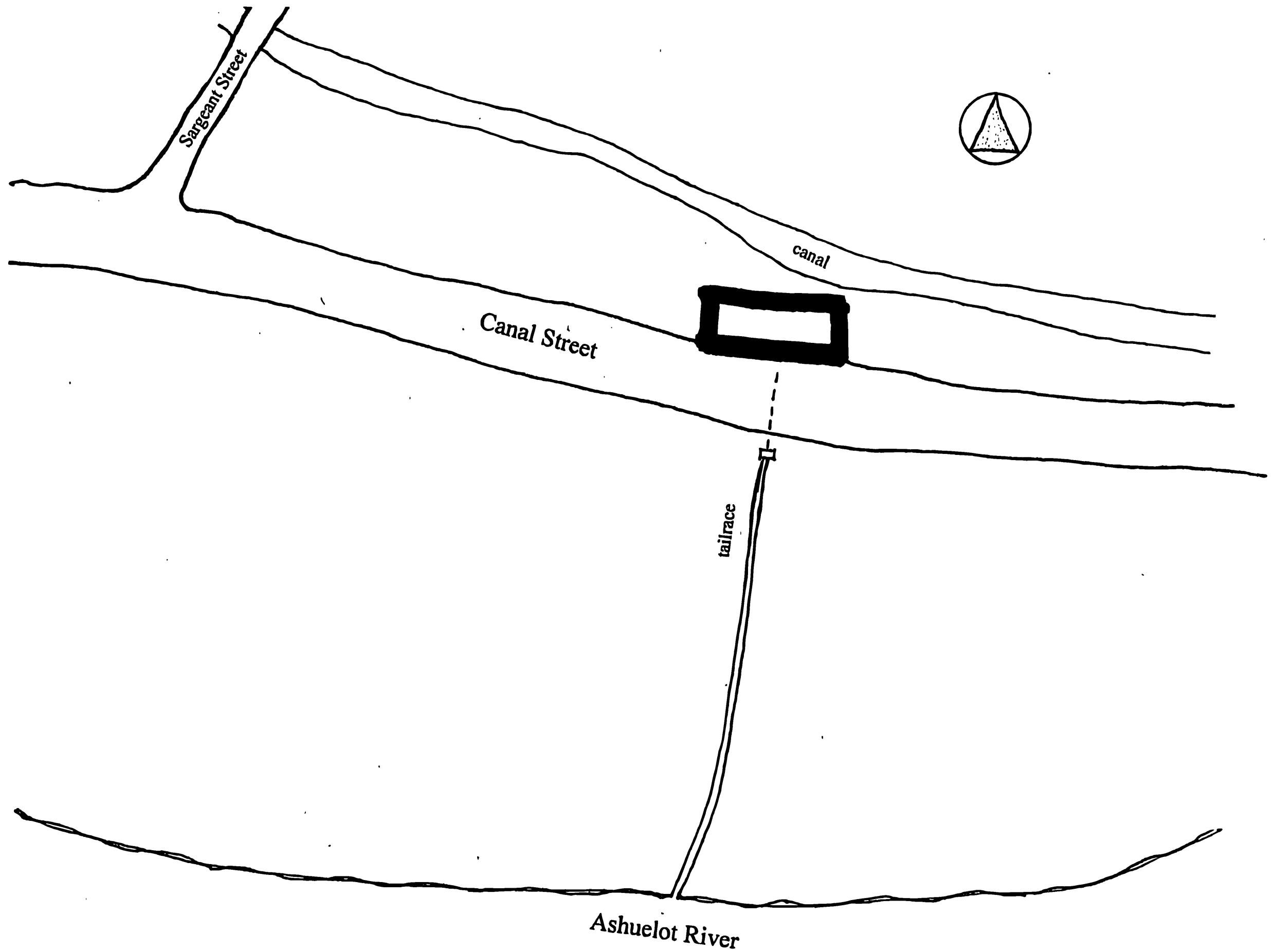
**Section 10 Page 1 Derby Shop/Holman & Merriman Machine Shop/Streeter Shop
Hinsdale, Cheshire County, New Hampshire**

Boundary Description

The boundary of the Derby Shop/Holman & Merriman Machine Shop/Streeter Shop is the footprint of the building. The boundary of the nominated property is indicated on the attached sketch map.

Boundary Justification

Within this boundary is the brick machine shop. This boundary is sufficient to depict the historic significance of the building.



Holman & Merriman Machine Shop
Hinsdale, Cheshire County, New Hampshire

0' 50' 100'
= Machine Shop and National Register Boundary