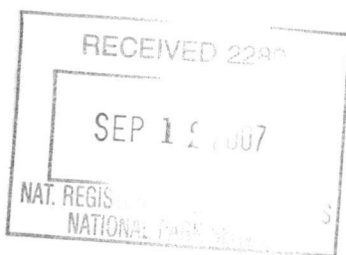


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1103

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 Heath Center Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number East and West Main Streets, 12 & 23 Avery Brook Road, 8 Taylor Brook Road, 1-51 Bray Road, Colrain Stage Road (cemetery), 3-16 Ledges Road, 15-48 South Road
not for publication

city or town Heath _____ vicinity _____

state Massachusetts code MA county Franklin code 011 zip code 01346

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

September 7, 2007

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

for
Edson R. Beall

10-25-07

Name of Property
HeathCenterHistoricDistrict

County and State Franklin, MA

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	
<u>55</u>	<u>8</u>	building
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	structures
<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>75</u>	<u>11</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

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)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/house
COMMERCE/TRADE/department store/general store
SOCIAL/meeting hall
GOVERNMENT/town hall/post office
EDUCATION/school/schoolhouse
RELIGION/religious facility/church
RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument/marker
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field, agricultural outbuilding/barn

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/house
SOCIAL/meeting hall
GOVERNMENT/town hall/post office
RELIGION/religious facility/church
RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument/marker
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field, agricultural outbuilding/barn

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal; MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival/Gothic Revival; LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate/Queen Anne; LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival; AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/BRICK/CONCRETE
walls WOOD/weatherboard/shingle
roof STONE/slate; ASPHALT
other _____

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheets.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Heath Center HD
Heath (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

The town of Heath is in the northwest section of Massachusetts. Located in northern Franklin County, it is bounded on the east by Colrain, on the south by Charlemont, on the west by Rowe, and on the north by the state of Vermont. The town is in the foothills of the Berkshires and its terrain is rocky and hilly with elevations ranging from 1500 to 1850 feet. Several streams flow through town down the hillsides toward the south and Deerfield River, creating deep valleys. The Center lies on a large plateau whose surrounding land rises precipitously on the north and falls off to the south. As much of the land has been cleared for agriculture, vistas to the south and across the Deerfield River valley, to the southwest and southeast are deep and broad.

Federal Period (1776-1830)

LANDSCAPE

The Heath Town Common, East Main Street (MHC #.900) (**Photograph # 1**), was laid out for the meetinghouse during the Federal Period in 1787. It is located at the southeast quadrant of the intersection of South Road and Main Street (East and West) and is divided into two sections by a diagonal pathway that developed in the late 19th century from South Road to East Main Street. The larger section, slightly less than an acre in size, is open grassy space with a row of trees on its south edge and a single tree beside Main Street at its north edge. The second section of common land is a smaller, triangular, grass-covered segment approximately 50' x 10'. There is a flowerbed in its widest area beside a stone retaining strip. On this part of the common there is a stone bench. From most angles, the two parts of the common read as one. Over time, the common has seen the loss of three buildings, the first meetinghouse (1788-1833), the Baptist Church and horse sheds, and the addition of one building, the Heath Old Town House (MHC #9) (**Photograph # 2**) in 1834-35. The common's historical function as open land containing a town building is uncompromised, with the exception of a war memorial boulder (MHC # 901), ca. 1946, and a small cluster of utilities.

CEMETERY

The Center Cemetery is at the northeast corner the district, at the intersection of Colrain Stage and West Hosmer Roads. It is approximately two acres in size and is bounded by low stone walls. On the south side near the intersection of the two roads is the main entrance made up of granite posts on which is hung a pair of iron gates. The cemetery is level and grassy and the stones are west-facing and in gentle alignment. There is a thin row of trees around the cemetery outside the walls, mainly birch, maple and hemlock (**Photograph # 3A**). The cemetery contains 250-300 stones, most of which are marble though there are slate and granite, as well as a single cast-iron and granite marker of 1937. A few representative examples have been listed on the data sheet, but all stones within the period of significance are contributing.

An 1814 slate stone of the Harring family has a highly unusual contrasting rust color in its carved portions.

In form the stones follow the typical range from tabernacles of the late 18th and first half of the 19th centuries, to simple,

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Heath Center HD
Heath (Franklin), MA

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upright rectangular slabs of the early 20th century, obelisks of varying heights from the second half of the 19th century, several prominent crosses, and low rectangular or boulder-shaped stones of the 20th century. **(Photograph #3B)** One triple tabernacle stone of 1821 marks the triple grave of the Herring children. A pair of large, rough-faced boulders of the 20th century marks the side-by-side plots of the Gleason and Read families. A 1923 marble boulder commemorates Sullivan Taft, who lived from 1781-1865. A large marble cross set at the northern edge of the cemetery was originally set up on the town common to commemorate Dr. Wolcott, who ran Myrfield Sanitarium, but residents required it to be placed in the cemetery. **(Photograph #3C)**

The earliest dated stone is the slate stone for Milton Harrington, who died in 1799. This and other of the earliest stones use the willow and urn motifs that appeared in the late 1700s. An 1801 Spooner stone is typical of this iconography of earthly mourning. Drapery and carved corner folds were added to frame an 1824 weeping willow and urn. After 1850, however, family plots with a central marker that is often an obelisk eschew iconography for the listing of family members. With the message that the family will be rejoined in heaven, the religious message is still present. An occasional rosette or geometric form appears on many stones of this period. More recent gravestones have returned to a more pictorial decoration, the most interesting of which is the Paul Lively stone of 2001 decorated with a crawler-tractor and a front-end loader for the mechanically adept Mr. Lively.

Nineteenth-century carvers in the Heath Center Cemetery identified by Bob Drinkwater of the Association of Gravestone Studies are Samuel Daugherty and his brother-in-law Martin Woods of Whately; several slate stones from the Chapin shop in Bernardston; several from an unidentified carver who worked in the Greenfield area in the early 19th century; and several attributed to Solomon Ashley of Deerfield.

RESIDENCES

The Federal style in Heath Center is proportionally the best represented of 18th and 19th century styles. Notably absent from the Center are barns built during this period.

The Federal-style Samuel and Sarah Gould House at 27 East Main Street, ca. 1777-79, is distinguished from a number of Federal houses of Heath Center in that it is a 2½-story house with an end-gable roof, and, rather than the more customary five-bay width, is only three bays wide. Substantially constructed, the house is yet conservative in form and detail. It has the center chimney of the preceding Georgian period and two front rooms lit by single windows on the south elevation rather than the more common two. Windows are relatively small and those of the second floor are placed close to the eaves. The house is two bays deep and has a two-story ell on the rear of two bays, followed by a two-story wing on the east that is five bays long. The roof on the northwest corner of the house extends to first-floor level to create a saltbox profile from the west. From the west elevation a one-story open connector attaches a two-bay garage (1991) to the house for a T-shaped plan. Foundations of the main block of the house are high granite and fieldstone for the wing; the roof is asphalt, and siding is clapboard. Sash is 12/12 – a configuration more common in the Georgian than Federal periods. Window surrounds have drip cap lintels and the center door surround is architrave in form with corner blocks – a late Federal, early Greek Revival surround - to which have been added stacked blocks projecting from the plane of the facade.

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The door is batten construction, without panels, and likely original to the house. The center entry is sheltered by a flat-roofed, eclectic style porch that is topped by a Colonial Revival balustrade and rests on turned Queen Anne-style posts. There is a tennis court and bocce court, and a separate two-car garage (1955) east of the house.

The Benjamin Maxwell House, 15 South Road, ca. 1780 (MHC #4) (Photograph # 3) is one of the finest Federal houses in the Center. It is a 2½-story, west-facing house under a steeply pitched gable roof with a center chimney. The main block of the building on fieldstone foundations is five bays wide and two bays deep and windows are paired rather than evenly spaced, as are most of the earliest Federal houses' windows. There is a 2½-story ell on the east to which is attached a one-story ell section – both also on fieldstone foundations. The ell is four bays long. The main entry to the house has a pedimented surround that stands in relief and is supported on pilasters that enclose half-length sidelights. The sidelights are a regional variation being two panes in width rather than the more usual single panes found further south in the Connecticut River valley. Windows are small and on the second floor placed close to the eaves. Sash is 6/6. An arcaded porch with a hipped roof was added to the north façade of the main block ca. 1929, and a glassed-in porch with hipped roof and segmentally arched openings ornamented with keystones was added to its south façade. Both porches are Colonial Revival in style, but more specifically they are Federal Revival. The ell is thought to have been added at the same time as the porches. Second-floor ell windows are casement, but first-floor windows are double hung. South of the house is an equipment shed ca. 1940 with board and batten siding. There is also a garage with novelty siding ca. 1920 that incorporates a potting shed, and an added greenhouse extension of synthetic siding and roof, ca. 1990.

Thought by some to be the oldest house in the Center is the modestly sized, but well-maintained Federal Reuben and Sarah Rugg House at 24 West Main Street, ca. 1794 (Photograph # 4). This is a 1½ story Cape Cod form house with a side-gable roof that is wood shingled and has a small center chimney. Set on a slope, the clapboard-sided house has a one-story wing, four bays long, on the east that becomes two stories in height as its basement level is exposed. The main block of the house is a compact five bays wide and two bays deep. Windows are set closely together and they have 12/12 sash. It is preceded by a full-width porch on Queen Anne style turned posts. The wing appears to have been added between 1850 and 1870 as it is Italianate in style with its pedimented window lintels. Window sash in the wing is 2/2. The roof of the wing extends to form a porch across one half of its length and the porch is supported by a single turned post. At ground level in the eastern end of the wing is a double-width barn entry so this end of the building served as a carriage house or small barn. Foundations in both the main block of the house and the wing are fieldstone.

The Isaac and Olive Gould House at 13 East Main Street, 1790 (MHC #27) (Photograph # 5) is a Federal style, 2½-story house with an end gable roof and a center chimney. Once again, the center chimney is a conservative feature that builders in Heath maintained into the 19th century when many builders elsewhere had adopted the two interior chimneys, center hall plan of the Federal style. The house is five bays wide and two bays deep and stepping down on the sloping lot, there is a 1½-story wing on the east that is three bays long, followed by an attached two-bay garage. Windows on the principal elevation, the south elevation, are paired at first and second stories and those of the second story are placed fairly close to the eaves. Sash is 6/6 and the window surrounds are simple flat stock. The window surrounds and pedimented main door surround are later alterations (2002). Unaltered trim details give the house a distinguished exterior. The asphalt-shingle roof makes returns at the eaves and the clapboard-sided building has a broad skirtboard. Similar to its neighbors at 9 and 27 East Main Street, the main block of the house rests on high dressed-granite foundations.

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Foundations under the wing are concrete. On the west elevation there is a secondary entry facing the school and town common. Its surround is simple flat stock. The house has a small shed at the northeast.

The Reverend Joseph and Sophia Strong House at 1 Bray Road, 1791-97 (MHC #11) (Photograph # 6), is exemplary as a large-scale Federal house. It is 2½ stories in height under an end-gable roof. It takes the same form as many of Heath's Federal-style, 2½-story buildings, but at a grander scale. The plan of the house has also greatly improved over many of its Federal contemporaries with two interior chimneys rather than the center chimney that persisted in popularity through much of the Federal period in Heath. It is five bays wide and three bays deep and there is a 1½-story ell on the rear that is five bays long, for a T-shaped plan. The main block of the clapboard-sided house sits on high granite foundations and has a slate roof; foundations of the ell are lower and fieldstone. There are a few replacement sashes in the ell, but the windows of the house have 12/12 wooden sash, chosen during a 1945 restoration effort. This was a configuration that was particularly popular between 1750 and 1775 and surpassed in the 1780s by 6/6 sash. There are other buildings in town dating from the first third of the 19th century that also use the 12/12 sash, however. The center entry has a broad Greek Revival-inspired door surround of 1945 that is trabeated and encloses half-length sidelights. It has an eight-panel door. There is a garage/woodshed outbuilding, the storage barn-fire truck house, ca. 1875, (MHC #25), east of the house. It is one story, has an end-gable roof, and two open bays on its south elevation.

The Orric and Carolyn Rugg Elmer House at 12 Avery Brook Road ca. 1800 (Photograph # 6A), represents a regional variation on the Federal-style Cape Cod that is relatively rare. It is 1½ stories with a front gable roof. That is, the house is oriented with its main entry in the gable end facing the street, while the greater length of the house faces south, continuing to capture the sun as was commonly done during the Georgian and Federal periods in rural areas. There is no entry on the south elevation. While it is possible that an entry was removed from the south elevation at some point, there are two other examples of the gable end-entry Federal Cape Cod house on Ireland Street in South Worthington and West Chesterfield. The house has a center chimney on its asphalt-shingled roof and rests on low stone foundations – both center chimney and low foundations are conservative stylistic features. The eaves are thinly boxed and do not make returns. There is a large, two-story, 20th century addition on the west elevation of the house for a long, rectangular plan. The main block of the wood shingle-sided house is an asymmetrical four bays wide on the east façade and three bays deep on north and south. The off-center entry has a tall and narrow Federal door surround that encloses a five-light transom. The main entry door has four panels. Window surrounds are largely covered by the wood-shingle siding, but they have exposed simple drip-edge lintels and contain 12/12 sash. There is a transverse gable dormer on the south side of the roof and a shed roof dormer on the north. North of the house is an English-style, side-hill barn that dates after 1850, and a novelty-sided shop of ca. 1920.

The Moses and Bethiah Miller House, 48 South Road, 1804 (Photograph # 7), is the Center's sole brick house and one of its finest Federal buildings. The main block of the house is a 2½-story, end-gable building. A red brick house, it has high granite foundations, and an asphalt shingle roof. The brick section of the house is five bays wide and two bays deep. Its main center entrance has a tall and slender arched opening, at the top of which is a leaded fanlight. Windows have splayed brick lintels and sash is now 2/2. There is a two-story, frame ell on the west side of the house. Owner Howard Dickinson reports that the ell was raised a story by his father and that its first-floor framing so departs from that of the main block of the house that it is likely to have been an earlier building, late 18th century in date. The south side of the ell

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Heath Center HD
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is flushboard sided, and it is preceded by an Italianate style porch on ornamental posts. There is a one-story frame addition on the west end of the ell. There are substantial outbuildings that make up this farmstead. West of the house is the main barn, an English-style, side-hill dairy barn made up of two barns, the one on the north brought to the site, rotated, and joined with the earlier barn. At its southeast corner is a wood-stave silo, and on its south side is an attached, one-story horse/cow barn from the 1930s. At the southeast corner of the horse/cow barn is a one-story milk house from the 1960s. West of the main barn is a one-story tool shed from the 1960s; a one-story manure barn from the 1930s; a chicken barn from the 1930s; and a sugar shack. At the northeast corner of the main barn is a 1935, single-bay garage with a later woodshed attached to it on the east. The farm includes a sawmill in the woods south and west of the farmstead. Fields north of the house once served as Heath fairgrounds.

The Ezra Gleason-Benjamin Tilden House, 23 Avery Brook Road, ca. 1790, is a 2½ story, side-gable house with a center chimney. It is south facing, and on its east elevation are two wings of 2½ stories but at slightly different heights, followed by an attached English style barn of ca. 1790. The main block of the house is five bays wide and it is two bays deep. There is an open porch that was added to the west façade. The main block of the clapboard-sided house has stone foundations, as does the barn. Roofing on all the sections is wood shingle. From structural analysis by restoration contractor Jerry Eide, it is thought that the main block of the house began in the late 18th century as a center chimney, 1½-story Cape Cod-form house that faced south. The roof of the Federal cape was raised some time after the middle of the 19th century to make it into a 2½ story house. The first story is post and beam construction; the second floor is balloon framing. The center chimney, once removed, has been reconstructed in its original dimensions. Windows of the first floor are relatively smaller than those of the second floor, though all have 6/6 sash. The center window of the second floor has a crown-molded lintel.

The center door surround is trabeated and Greek Revival in style. It has half-length sidelights framed by broad pilasters that support a high entablature. The north side of the main block of the house was extended approximately ten feet after the roof was raised, giving the house an uneven profile but additional space on both floors. Ca. 1903, two wings were added between the main block and the barn. They are 2½ stories in height with end-gable roofs set end-to-end, though at slightly different heights. The first wing is four bays long and the second is seven bays long. Each is preceded by a two-level Colonial Revival-style verandah supported by four Doric columns on the first wing and five on the second. There is a shed-roof dormer on the first wing and two shed-roof dormers on the second with sets of three 6/6 sash. The first wing has an enclosed weight and pulley elevator in a wooden framed enclosure attached on its south elevation. The second wing has two barn openings at the first-floor level. Two doors open on to the second floor verandah from this wing. Sash on both wings is 6/6. The porch attached to the main block on its west façade is supported by Colonial Revival-style Doric columns as well.

At 14 West Main Street is the Dr. George Hill House, 1821 (Photograph # 8). This simple Federal house is 2½ stories in height under an end-gable roof with a small center chimney. The roof is metal and has thinly boxed eaves and no returns, which suggests an economical approach to its original construction. The clapboard-sided house is five bays wide, though the two eastern first-floor bays have been enclosed and replaced by a small square window. Second-floor windows are placed tight to the eaves. Sash is mainly replacement 1/1, though there is 2/2 sash in the wing. The main

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Heath Center HD
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block of the house is two bays deep, is on fieldstone foundations, and there is a one-story wing on the east for a long rectangular plan. At the center entry, there is a simple trabeated door surround that is topped by a drip edge. It has the tall and narrow proportions favored during the Federal period. East of the house is a large, 20th century, gambrel-roofed garage of two bays that is brick on the first floor and wood clapboards above.

Although it was built after the Greek Revival had supplanted the Federal style in popularity, the Caleb and Azubah Miller House, 11 Ledges Road, ca. 1829, is a Federal house. Constructed by local builder Colonel David Snow, it is south facing, overlooking the town common from a hillside. The house is a 1½ story Cape Cod with a center chimney. It has wood clapboard siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and low fieldstone foundations. This is a good example of the small house that was at one time more populous in the Massachusetts landscape than is now evident. It is three bays wide and two bays deep and its windows are the long and narrow shape of the Federal style, reduced in scale. They contain 6/6 sash. There is a 1½-story kitchen ell that was extended on the east where a porch would traditionally have been. Door and window surrounds are flat stock and without additional trim. Indicative of the house's original simplicity is the lack of eave returns. A shingle-sided, shed-roof dormer was added to the south side of the roof. A portico is currently under construction at the main entry.

The Miss Ruth White House at 15 Ledges Road, 1829, shares many features with the Miller House, 11 Ledges Road, as a stylistically simplified, Cape Cod-form house that faces south and towards the common from a hillside. Built also by Colonel David Snow, local housewright, it is a 1½-story house with a fairly large center chimney. It is three bays wide, though two of the bays are hidden behind an added, enclosed porch on the south. It is two bays deep and sits on low fieldstone foundations. The house is wood clapboard sided and has an asphalt shingle roof. Attached to the northwest corner of the house is a 1½ story addition with a similarly oriented side-gable roof and from this addition extends to the north a 1½ story ell that is three bays long for a complex plan. While the Miller House had thinly boxed eaves without returns, this house is yet sparer with its eaves clipped close to the house. Windows are larger than those at the Miller House and have 2/2 sash. West of the house are two outbuildings – a shed and a poultry barn.

Dating, in part, from the Federal period is the Dr. Rivera and Naomi Nash House, 27 West Main Street, ca. 1798. The main block of the building is a 2½ story, side-gable house with a center chimney. The east-facing block is five bays wide but the southernmost bay has been covered on the first floor with a Colonial Revival-style gambrel roof addition. The center entry to the main block is a tall, Federal-style trabeated surround with a high frieze. It encloses full-length double-pane sidelights, similar to those at the Benjamin Maxwell House at 15 South Street (MHC #4). Sash in this section of the house is 6/6 and it is two bays deep. The south addition is 2½ stories in height and on its east façade is an exterior stone chimney, a not uncommon Craftsman style feature added to many houses that were expanded as summer residences in the first decades of the 20th century. Attached to the west façade of the main block is a 2½-story gambrel-roofed ell that has shed-roof dormers. It is five bays long and has an entry on its north façade near the road. Following the ell on the west is an attached garage that has a high and narrow gambrel roof. It has a pedestrian door in the north façade and double garage doors on its west façade. The garage has shed-roof dormers as well. The exterior of the house is a mixture of wood shingles and clapboards.

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At 5 Ledges Road, the David Thayer House, ca. 1829, is the third 1½-story Cape Cod house that dates from the first half of the 19th century on this road. This house, however, shares with the house at 12 Avery Brook Road an unusual form, which is an entry in its gable end that faces the street. The house presents its long, sun-catching elevation to the south, but orients its main entry in its four-bay façade to the road. That entry is now hidden behind a large, enclosed porch addition on concrete block foundations. In fact, there are two doors and two windows in this façade, one door being in all likelihood an alteration. Other alterations are the reduction of its center chimney, the application of wide board siding, and probable replacement of 6/6 window sash with 2/2. There is a one-story kitchen wing on the north. Foundations under the main block of the house are not visible. The roof is asphalt shingles. The house is in poor condition.

COMMERCIAL BUILDING

Next door to Sawyer Hall at 3 East Main Street is the Daniel Spooner Store, 1793 (MHC #22) (**Photograph # 1**), a building that has a very irregular profile due to multiple alterations and additions. It began, however, as a front-gabled Federal-style store, and knowing this we can better understand what alterations have been made to the exterior. It is a 2½-story, vinyl-sided, and front-gabled building that faces south toward the common. There is a shed-roof addition on its east elevation behind which is a transverse gable addition that is 2½ stories high. The main block of the building is on fieldstone foundations, the additions on concrete. The roofs are all metal. The main block originally had a center entrance flanked by two windows, but the center entry has been replaced by a window and moved to the shed-roof addition. A one-story porch extends across both south and part of the west facades. This porch has a square post balustrade and is supported on posts. Behind the porch, rather than the vinyl siding used elsewhere, there is unpainted wood, board-and-batten siding. Windows are vinyl replacement sash. There is a wood pergola extending from the east side of the house and a garden gazebo located in this side yard as well. Now a single-family house, the building is well maintained, its long history of alterations evident.

Greek Revival (1820-1850)

INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

The Old Town House, 6 East Main Street, 1834-1835 (MHC #9) (**Photograph # 2**), is Heath Center's most stylish Greek Revival institutional building. Located on the southeast corner of the Heath town common, it is a 1½ story, front-gabled building that is three bays wide and three bays deep. The clapboard-sided building is set upon rather high fieldstone piers, having had new foundations installed, but foundation plantings across the north, or street, elevation screen its open crawl space from view. The building was given its Greek Revival, temple-like appearance through the use of wide corner pilasters with developed capitals on its north elevation, by a wide frieze at the cornice level, and by a triangular carved ornament in the building's gable field. This ornament was popular in Franklin County during the Greek Revival period - a radiating louver motif that has no classical Greek precedent but was developed by builders in western Massachusetts, inspired by Asher Benjamin's Greek Revival designs. Similar carving designs as linen folds appear on gravestones of the period. The center door has an architrave surround with a projecting cornice and a 10-panel door. Sash in the building is 12/12, which is very conservative. The roof is asphalt shingle.

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RESIDENCE

The Dr. Simeon Strong House, 4 East Main Street, 1840 (MHC #23), has been considerably altered and is now covered with vinyl siding that obscures its stylistic details. It has, however, maintained its original form. It is a 2½ story house with a side-gable roof and a center chimney. The roof is asphalt shingle covered, and the house has low fieldstone foundations. It is west facing and set back from South Road, which passes on the west. The town common is at the north side of the house and has traditionally been used for its access. On the west façade the house is seven bays wide, and two, three-sided bay windows were inserted at each side of the main entry. Two full-height bays on the north were added, and there is a two-story south wing with an exterior chimney as well. The wing is set back from the plane of the west façade. The center entry has a well-detailed pedimented portico on Doric columns. The original door surround appears to have been replaced by a flat stock surround. Sash is a conservative 12/12. The east elevation has an added pedimented entry portico supported on piers. There are two outbuildings on the east, a ca. 1920 garage, and a shed.

Gothic Revival (1830-1850)

INSTITUTION

The Gothic Revival style was intended for rural areas where cottages could be readily fit into a hilly landscape for a romantic composition of house and land. But it was also chosen for rural churches where its medieval origins lent an authority of tradition to the building and its congregation. Heath Center's Union Evangelical Church, 5 East Main Street, 1833 (MHC #12) (Photograph # 9), designed by local builder Colonel David Snow, is an early example of this style in which the Gothic Revival features were added to a Greek Revival-style building. It is a 1½ story, front-gable building whose eaves make complete returns to form a Greek Revival pediment. The south façade is divided into five temple-like bays by battered pilasters (slightly wider at the bottom than at the top). The bays are of unequal width. The two outermost are the narrowest and they flank the two widest bays, each of which contains a door composed of five horizontal panels. The door on the west is raised panel and the one on the east is recessed panel. The center bay contains a full-length ogive arch window with wood muntins bent in the upper sash to form the pointed ogive panes. The south façade is reached by a full-width stone stoop. The lateral facades continue the Gothic theme with three fixed 30/30-light windows that have blind ogive arches above them.

There is a three-stage tower placed on the roof ridge close to the front gable. The first stage is a square base, followed by a belfry with pilasters at its corners and louvered openings. The third stage is a small octagonal, metal-covered, domed cupola. As the land slopes down on the west façade, basement windows are exposed. There is also a small entry on that façade. Rebuilt foundations are concrete block.

RESIDENCE

At 7 West Main Street, the Methodist Parsonage (MHC #8), is a Gothic Revival cottage. It is 1½ stories in height under a steeply pitched, front-gable roof. The house is three bays wide and three bays deep and there is a short woodshed wing on

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the west. Foundations are stone and brick, and the roof is asphalt shingles. The molded lintels at the windows and door are Gothic in style. There is a gabled dormer on the east side of the roof, and on the same façade is a shed roof-sheltered secondary entry. While now it is the details of the window and door surrounds and the roof pitch that give the building its stylistic identity, there may well have been bargeboards at the eaves originally to solidify that Gothic designation. The house has been dated 1797, but in its present stylistic form dates ca. 1840. Structural analysis would be necessary to determine what may be present from the 18th century date assigned to it in the inventory.

The Sally Marsh House, 16 West Main Street, ca. 1829, has been altered to the extent that it has no definable style. Its gable-and-wing form, however, was a new form of construction in 1829 when it is thought to have been built, and it would have been one of the first examples in Heath. The main section of the house is front gabled and 1½ stories in height. It is three bays wide and two bays deep. The wing has a side-gable roof and is also 1½ stories high with a porch across its south façade supported on slender posts. The house has replacement windows and faux shutters; a large picture window composition has been inserted in the west façade and a three-sided bay window on the south façade. Entry to the house is from the three-bay-long wing. The roof is asphalt-shingle covered and there are no eave returns, though they are fairly wide eaves. Foundations are parged.

Italianate (1850-1870)

INSTITUTIONS

The Methodist Episcopal Church, 1 West Main Street, (MHC #8) (Photograph # 10), was built in 1872 when the Italianate style was on the wane. Though some of its stylistic identity may have been lost through alterations, it appears to have been nearly utilitarian from the outset. A few Italianate stylistic features remain, however. The church is one story on the east elevation and as the land slopes away to the west, it exposes the building's basement level on the north, east, and south for a two-story height. The church has a front-gable roof whose eaves are thinly boxed; it has wide Italianate overhangs and no returns. The east elevation is blind, as a center window and two flanking entrances have been removed, and the main entry is now through an added and asymmetrical closed portico. The portico is front-gabled but its roof extends awkwardly on one side across nearly half of the church façade. Double-leaf doors in cross-and-bible panelling serve the main entry. The church is four bays deep on the north and five on the south, where there is an addition at the rear of the building for an extra bay. The addition also contains a secondary entry with a pedimented portico. Full-length window sash in the north and south facades of the building is 9/9 and window surrounds have fine crown molding lintels. New vinyl replacement windows have been installed (2004) at the basement level. At the front of the gable roof is a three-stage tower. The first stage is a square base on which is set a slightly smaller square stage. The third stage is a square belfry with corner pilasters, and louvered openings. At the edge of the belfry roof is a low parapet border of scrolled ornament. The building has just completed rehabilitation for reuse as a senior center.

The Center School, 11 East Main Street, ca. 1867 (MHC #10) (Photograph # 5), is an eclectic style building, which suggests its builders were either reiterating earlier school designs, or may, in fact, have used a door, door surrounds and windows from an earlier building. It is a 1½ story, front-gable building that has a pair of entries with Federal-style four-light transoms above them at each side of its south facade. The west entry door is a cross-and-bible, six-panel door that

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was common in the last decades of the 19th century, and the east door is a four-panel door that was commonly used during the Greek Revival period ca. 1820-1850. In the gable end of the south façade is a single window. Foundations are fieldstone and the steeply pitched roof is asphalt shingled. Typical of utilitarian buildings constructed for economy, the eaves of the roof are thinly boxed, there are no eave returns, and there is no molding at the cornice. The east elevation has a bank of seven windows, which were installed ca. 1940, while the east has a single window at the northeast corner. There is a rear-wall stove chimney and three windows on that elevation. All windows have 12/12 sash, a Georgian configuration that was quite out of date by 1867. The school is being kept in good repair.

Queen Anne (1880-1910)

INSTITUTION

Sawyer Hall, 1 East Main Street, 1895, (MHC #21) is a Queen Anne-style building. It is 2½ stories in height beneath a side-gable roof. The building follows the traditional elevation pattern, being five bays wide and three bays deep, but it is at an enlarged scale that suits its purpose as a library and town office building. To add a picturesque quality to the building in a Queen Anne manner, Sawyer Hall's builders included a second-story transverse-gable bay centered on the main north façade. The gable bay rests on two piers, and a full-width, one-story, shed roof porch has been extended at either side. Centered on the gable bay itself is a triple window composition of elongated 1/1 replacement sash. Extending from the north side of the building is a two-story ell. It is three bays long. On the Hall's west elevation is an added two-story bay without fenestration. Foundations of the main block of the building are brick and those of the west bay are poured concrete. There is an added accessibility ramp on the south façade that has a segment running perpendicular to the porch, then is incorporated in the eastern half of the porch. It was built on brick and concrete foundations and has a square baluster railing. The roof of the Hall is slate, laid with a band of Queen Anne-style fish-scale pattern slates. Slate also covers the north ell roof, but the shed-roof porch is metal covered. Eaves are thinly boxed. Fenestration throughout the main block of the building and the ell is 1/1 replacement sash. The window surrounds of the main block have projecting Queen Anne molded lintels.

Colonial Revival (1880-1910)

COMMERCIAL BUILDING

The Creamery, 16 Ledges Road, 1895, is a Colonial Revival-style, south-facing building originally commercial but converted to residential use. It is set into a steep hillside at the end of Ledges Road. The clapboard sided house is 2½ stories high under a side-gable, asphalt shingled roof. Foundations of the main block are not visible. It is five bays wide and two bays deep and there is a 1994, two-story addition on the north. Across the south and west façades of the main block of the building is a two-story porch on posts. There is little stylistic detail to the house, but at the first floor level on the south façade is an entry whose architrave surround has a keystone at its top and encloses a small fanlight. This is a Colonial Revival surround. Windows have 1/1 replacement sash.

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RESIDENTIAL

The Rodolph and Florence Fournier House, at 3 Ledges Road, 1920, is the fourth Cape Cod house on this road and is one of the three that face south towards town center and the common. The house differs in that it is a raised Cape Cod, its roof raised to allow greater headroom at the attic level, and, rather than having been built in the late 1820s, it was constructed in 1920. Raised Cape Cods appeared in the Federal period and persisted into the 20th century, as they were economical to build and provided a more usable second floor. The house is 1½ stories under a side-gable roof with a center chimney. There is an enclosed, shed-roof porch across the south or entry façade. It appears to be three bays wide and two bays deep, and windows are a combination of 6/6 and replacement 1/1 sash. There is a shed-roof entry extension on the north side of the house and a pair of shed-roof dormers on the south side of the roof. The house has rather high fieldstone foundations, a metal roof, and is wood shingle sided. It is in fair condition. Southwest of the house is a small, one-story barn.

Clearly Colonial Revival in style is the James and Maria Rugg House, 29 East Main Street, a makeover of a house that predates 1858. Having been enlarged ca. 1902 and then altered in the 1920s, none of its original appearance is apparent, however. This is a 1½-story house with a side-gambrel roof that is asphalt-shingle covered. It is five bays wide and two bays deep and there is a 1½-story ell on the north, two bays long, that terminates in a porch. There is an end wall chimney on the west façade. Across the south façade is a one-story porch supported on Colonial Revival Doric columns. A detail of the house that is stylistically shared with the Craftsman style is the shed-roof dormer that spans much of the south side of the roof. The main entry on the south has a plain surround. Foundations are stone.

Craftsman and Arts and Crafts (1913-1930)

RESIDENCES

At 8 West Main Street is the Fred Benson House, 1920, Heath Center's only bungalow. It is 1½ stories in height under a hipped roof with exposed rafters at the eaves. There are both hipped-roof and shed-roof dormers on the roof, all asphalt shingle covered. The house is square in plan and is set into the hill behind it so that the basement level is exposed across the south and a portion of the east facades. There are concrete foundations, and the house is aluminum sided. A porch at the southeast corner has been enclosed in glass. Windows are asymmetrically placed and sash is 6 vertical lights over 1. On the east elevation is a shallow oriel, a common decorative feature in bungalows.

The Reinhold and Ursula Niebuhr House/Stone Cottage, 17 West Main Street, 1933, is an idiosyncratic, Arts and Crafts-inspired house that was designed as a guest house by Mary Louise Robbins, who lived next door at 27 West Main Street. The house is set on a lot that slopes down to a stream on its south side, so it is one story on the north and two stories on the south. It is an offset L shape in plan with an open entry courtyard at the intersection of the two parts of the house. Set back from and lower than West Main Street, the section of the house that runs east and west is two stories of masonry and wood construction. The masonry is roughly dressed, large-scale fieldstones set in white mortar; the wood section is wood shingle sided. This east-west section has a front gable roof in whose east gable field is a dove-cote. The main entry to the house is on the east end and is flanked by two windows of 6/6 sash. On its west end is a recessed corner porch on the

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second story and replacement casement windows on both first and second floors with rough-hewn inset wood lintels. On its south façade are asymmetrically placed windows, casement on the second floor and a band of 9-light sash on the first floor. These window types are repeated on the north elevation. The north-to-south section of the house, under a gable roof, is fieldstone on the first floor and wood shingle on the second floor. There is a projecting open porch on the second story, west side, of this section of the house, which is supported on a corner post.

At 28 West Main Street, the Robbins Cottage-Dower House, ca. 1920, set high above the street is a 1½-story clapboard-covered house that is front gabled but set sideways to the street. It has no clear stylistic identity but comes closest to being Craftsman in intent. It is a narrow three bays wide and four bays long in its main section and has a strip of 6/6 windows across its south elevation. There is an exterior metal stove chimney adjacent to the entry on the west elevation. The north half of the main section's gable roof extends to first-floor level for a saltbox profile. The roof is covered in wood shingles and has wide eave overhangs that are boxed. There is a shed-roof dormer on the south half of the roof. Foundations are not visible from the public way. Attached to the building and set back slightly on its east façade is a 2½-story wing that is nearly square in plan. At the edge of the road is a one-story wood shingle-sided garage, ca. 1920, on concrete foundations. The garage has a batten pedestrian door and flanking six-light fixed sash windows on its south elevation, and a garage door opening on its east elevation.

The Deaconess Susan Trevor Knapp House, 8 Taylor Brook Road, ca. 1912 (Photograph # 11), is a particularly fine Craftsman-style cottage. It is north-facing and placed lower than the road on a slope, so that its south elevation is supported on concrete blocks and fieldstone footings. The house lot is bordered on the west by a low stone wall. The house is 1½ stories high under an asphalt shingle-covered, side-gable roof. The roof extends on the north for a deep overhang, though there are no supports under it, and there are exposed rafters at the deep overhangs in each gable end. The house is wood-shingle sided. The north façade is an asymmetrical three bays wide with an off-center entrance, and the house is three bays deep. There is a wide porch on the first floor level of the south elevation. On the north side of the roof is a shed-roof dormer in the center flanked by gabled dormers. There is an off-center chimney. The asymmetry of the house is a calculated feature of the style meant to convey the hand-crafted approach to architecture of the Craftsman style. Windows have paired, 4/4 double-hung sash, and screens in place have angled corners for more of the hand-crafted appearance.

LANDSCAPE

The original Heath Fairgrounds is an open, grassy field on the west side of South Road, north of the Moses and Bethiah Miller House, 48 South Road. It is a part of that farm. It is a slightly crowned piece of land bordered on three sides by trees. Trees on the west side of the field extend only half way across and there is an opening to a second field beyond. There is a wooden sign at the roadside marking the site. It says, "Site of Heath Fair 1916-1962."

OBJECTS AND STRUCTURES

There are several stone walls in the Center of note. One extends in front of the Samuel Gould House, 27 East Main Street,

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in alignment with the road that previously crossed in front of the house. A second stone wall is located in front of the same house at the edge of the relocated road. At the southwest corner of the lot is a granite 8-mile marker; at the end of the front walk is an Arms Academy granite marker dated 1880, and at the end of the drive an altitude marker is set into the ground.

The War Memorial Stone on the common on East Main Street, ca. 1946 (MHC #901), is a large lightly colored stone boulder approximately four feet in diameter. It has inset on its west side a bronze plaque "To the Memory of the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines from the Town of Heath who served in all wars from 1775-1898. World War I 1917-1918 (four names) and World War II 1941-1945 (twenty-nine names)."

At 13 East Main Street is a wood marker noting "Mary-Flora White 1896-1948." A similar wood sign is located on the common and notes, without particular accuracy, "1785 Nearby were: Mills Creamery Tavern." A third of these markers commemorating the Heath Fairgrounds is at 48 South Road.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known in the district or in the general area, sites may be present. Environmental characteristics of the district represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient sites. While most of the area is characterized by rocky and hilly terrain, several well-drained, level to moderately sloping terraces, ridgelines, and plateaus are present within 1,000 feet of wetlands. Heath Brook drains the western portion of the district, while two branches of Avery Brook drain the eastern half of the district. Whittemore Spring, still in use today at 48 South Street and documented in deeds as early as 1776, may have also been in use during ancient times. Given the information presented above, the size of the district (84.5 acres), the availability of open space, and known patterns of Native American settlement in northern Franklin County at the foothills of the Berkshires, a high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources in the district. Smaller, temporary, special purpose-type sites and isolated finds may characterize typical site types in the district.

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the district. While gradual settlement in and around Heath Center did not occur until about 1765, earlier settlement was present in the general area. The first settlement in the area that was to become Heath was a military establishment, Fort Shirley, constructed in 1744 north of Heath Center. No permanent settlement resulted from the presence of the Fort; however, sites related to the operation of the fort, including small temporary campsites and sites that focused on the extraction of natural resources may exist in the area. By 1752 individual settlers began farmsteads southeast of Heath Center, but settlement of the Center did not occur until about 1765 and after the Revolutionary War.

During the late 18th century, residential, commercial, and institutional buildings began to form a town center around the meetinghouse lot. Thirteen buildings constructed between 1780 and 1803 survive in Heath Center. Archaeological sites of additional late 18th and early 19th century buildings should also survive. Structural evidence from the town's first meetinghouse (1787) may survive at the meetinghouse lot at 4 East Main Street. Similar evidence may survive from the Baptist Church, moved to the meetinghouse lot in ca. 1855. The Baptist Church was unused by 1870 and moved ca.

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1895 to the Rev. Joseph and Sophia Strong House, where it was used as a barn until it was demolished ca. 1940. Structural evidence may survive from a town animal pound (1792) on Ledges Road, a 1790s blacksmith shop, also on Ledges Road, the 1795 Mills Creamery Tavern located on the common, and the ca. 1820 Heath Post Office across from the site of the Baptist Church. Structural evidence may also exist from the ca. 1820 Enos Adams Tannery, originally located on the south side of East Main Street.

During the 19th and 20th centuries, residential construction also increased in the Center. While most residences built during this period still survive, several also survive as archaeological sites. Structural evidence may survive at the site of the Old Red House, the Anna Maxwell House on West Main Street, the Melissa A. Bennett house on South Road, David Snow's house on the corner of Ledges and West Main Street, and a house on Bray Road occupied by Dr. Edward Drown in 1935.

Archaeological resources may also exist at the Center Cemetery (1798) located on Colrain Stage Road. Unmarked graves containing evidence of a burial shaft, coffin, human remains, and personal items of the deceased may exist anywhere within and around the boundaries of the cemetery. Post holes related to old fences and boundary markers may also exist. Artifacts, including memorial offerings and gravestone fragments, may also exist within the cemetery boundary. Structural evidence of outbuildings related to operation and maintenance of the cemetery may also exist.

Structural evidence of barns, stables, outbuildings and evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may survive with all extant buildings and those that exist in an archaeological context in the district.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Heath Center Historic District is exemplary of a late 18th and 19th century rural, western Massachusetts town center that developed residential, commercial, and institutional buildings around a meetinghouse lot. It is architecturally significant for the range of extant styles from relatively high style Georgian and Federal houses to relatively unadorned, vernacular institutional buildings of Italianate and Queen Anne periods, all of which are reflective of the local agricultural economy and its small population. It is architecturally significant for the presence of examples of the 19th century work of Heath housewright David Snow, several of whose residential and institutional buildings are to be found in the Center.

Heath Center is significant as the 20th century summer home of a community of progressive clergymen and their families who exchanged ideas among themselves and with the Heath community on the attainment of social justice through religious practice. Heath Center was the place where books, sermons, and articles were written over summer months, and where activist strategies were conceived. It meets criterion B as the summer home of theologian Reinhold Niebuhr, the most celebrated of these clergymen, whose religion and philosophy made a national and international impact on labor and civil rights, on domestic and foreign policy particularly during World War II and the Civil Rights movement.

The Heath Center Historic District has integrity of location, materials, feeling, association, workmanship, design and setting, and meets criteria A, B and C on the local level. The period of significance begins in 1776 and extending to 1957, the standard 50-year cutoff established by the National Park Service.

Contact Period (1500-1620) and Plantation Period (1620-1675)

During the 150 years of these two periods, Heath may have been a seasonal home to the Squakeags, a branch of the Pocumtuck group of Native Americans who would come from the area of Northfield to fish in the spring and hunt in the winter. There are no known Squakeag sites, but it is speculated that their encampments would have been made along the Mill Brook and the West Branch, and on what is now the Taylor Brook Road, which was an east-to-west route through Heath Center.

Colonial Period (1675-1775)

In 1735 the town of Boston was granted three townships in western Massachusetts. One of them, Boston Plantation No. 1, had more than 5,000 acres and included most of what is now Heath, Charlemont, Rowe, and Buckland. The plantation was bought by a John Reed in 1737, who sold a portion of it to land speculators John Checkley and Gershom Keyes. The section they purchased was to become Charlemont and included much of what is now Heath. Reed sold a second section on the north to Joshua Green and Isaac Walker. Long known as the Green and Walker Grant, this section later became part of Heath as well. Neither of the two sections was settled quickly as the region was far from the relative safety of the Connecticut River valley settlements and land was still available in that more fertile landscape.

The first dated settlement in the area that was to become Heath was a military installation, Fort Shirley, constructed in

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Name of Property Heath Center Historic District

County and State Franklin, MA

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)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

RELIGION

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1776-1957

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Reinhold Niebuhr

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Colonel David Snow; Louise Robbins; [Samuel Daugherty; Martin Woods; & Solomon Ashley; Bernardston Chapin Shop, carvers]

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Name of repository: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

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1744 north of Heath Center. Fort Shirley was one of a series of protective forts built across the north section of the region during the French and Indian War, whose mission was to guard against attacks from Native Americans who, spurred by the French, were attacking settlers in the Connecticut River valley where population was concentrated. It did not take long for the military to realize that Fort Shirley's location was a poor choice. The route that it was on was in such bad condition that neither Native Americans nor supply wagons could effectively navigate it. The fort was closed gradually over the next ten years, and its occupants left the area once they were released from duty, so no permanent settlement resulted from its presence. The British were also trying to remove the French out of North America through attacks into Canada and they formed Rogers Rangers to take that campaign in 1759 to the Saint Lawrence River, culminating in the siege of Quebec. One of Rogers Rangers was later to settle in Heath Center, Benjamin Maxwell (Benjamin Maxwell House, 15 South Road, ca. 1780 MHC #4) (Photograph # 3).

Individual settlers began arriving around 1752, south and east of the Center near water sources or on plateaus of the hilly upland landscape. By 1765 a critical number had settled, and the town of Charlemont was incorporated. Included within its boundaries, Heath was known as Charlemont Hill and actually contained the institutional center of Charlemont. On the lower part of the Hill were the Charlemont meetinghouse, constructed in 1767 (now gone and outside the district), and the house of the minister Rev. Jonathan Leavitt, ordained in 1768, and his wife Sarah (Leavitt House, on Bassett Road, outside the district).

There was gradual settlement in and around Heath Center from about 1765 beginning with Jonathon and Mrs. Taylor who settled east of the Center. In her History of Heath Anna Maxwell, daughter of one of its first permanent settlers, characterized the early arrivals as being quite poor and attracted to Charlemont Hill for cheap land. According to Maxwell a number of them defaulted on their land payments, and ca. 1773 two men from Bedford, Massachusetts, Colonel Hugh Maxwell and Mr. William Buck, bought up some of these defaulted farms in and near the Center. Hugh Maxwell's brother Benjamin Maxwell joined them in 1775 when he bought an established farm in the Center. These three purchases marked the establishment of more permanent landowners in Heath, and after the Revolutionary War yet more active settlement took place throughout the town.

To allow settlers to reach Heath Center from Charlemont, Avery Brook Road was laid out in 1765. A second north-south road from the Deerfield River in Charlemont was laid out at approximately the same time and became Burrington Road, Bassett Road, and a part of South Road. For east-west travel, Taylor Brook Road was laid out as a connector along an existing Native American pathway. All three of these routes were essential for Heath's residents to prosper, as before 1800 there was no gristmill on Charlemont Hill and people had to go either to Charlemont to the south, or Deerfield to the east, to get grain ground.

Although his role in the layout of Heath's first roads was not mentioned, records in the Massachusetts Historical Society indicate that Benjamin Maxwell, like his brother Hugh, may have acted as surveyor, as he was paid to lay out 160 rods of turnpike for the Fifth Massachusetts Turnpike Association in 1800.

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Agriculture

While not a great deal is known about the first farming efforts made by these early settlers, Anna Maxwell said of her father Benjamin that he came to the farm he bought in Heath Center with four oxen, three cows, and a horse, and that he raised corn and rye. Maxwell was able to grow enough for his family, which began with eight members and grew to thirteen, so the farm was both fertile and tillable.

Federal Period (1775-1830)

Center Development and History

Charlemont men joined their neighbors in fighting the Revolutionary War. Those who took part from Heath Center and whose homes remain were Benjamin Maxwell and his son-in-law Aaron Smith (both at 15 South Road, ca. 1776, MHC #4); Reuben Rugg (24 West Main Street, ca. 1794); Aaron Dickinson (48 South Road, ca. 1804); Samuel Gould (27 East Main Street, ca. 1777-79); and his sons Isaac Gould (13 East Main Street, ca. 1790); and Samuel Gould, Jr., the latter of whom was killed in the battle of White Plains in 1776. Benjamin Maxwell became a Lieutenant in the Massachusetts militia and took part in a number of engagements including the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Most men took part for several months at a time between 1775 and 1781, rather than for years at a time, but their absence during the growing season meant their families were unable to keep crops and livestock adequately. The town was constrained to help support these families, as did most communities, but there were considerable differences in this region. Unlike the more densely settled areas of the east, the small town of Charlemont was sparsely settled. Family networks were not yet well established; and most of the farming households had only recently arrived, so had few reserves to rely on.

Immediately after the war, townspeople were in considerable financial difficulty, perhaps to a greater extent here than elsewhere. Taxes were high to pay war debts, and there was a shortage of money in circulation. While the situation was dire enough throughout much of western Massachusetts to fuel Shays' Rebellion, the people of Heath had had enough distress, wanted no part in the Rebellion, and none joined.

To add to the townspeople's burdens, the war became the source of a protracted dispute with Rev. Jonathan Leavitt, who claimed the town owed him money beyond their original agreement, in order to make up for the devaluation of currency that occurred during the war. On their part, the parishioners felt Leavitt had Tory leanings. The dispute dragged on after the war and parishioners eventually locked Leavitt out of the meetinghouse. For the next five years he continued to preach to a small congregation from a Charlemont schoolhouse, for which he demanded continued compensation.

Meanwhile, in 1779, the residents of Charlemont voted to set off a large portion of the hill as a new township that was to include the section of land on the north, the Green and Walker Grant. Rev. Leavitt's intractable nature may have driven some of Charlemont's willingness to set off land for a new township, as, curiously, the boundaries of the new township were drawn so that both the meetinghouse and Rev. Leavitt's home were included within Heath. This might have been a relatively inconsequential liability, were it not for the fact that many of the new settlers were struggling to make ends meet

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and had never been part of his congregation. Rev. Leavitt is recorded as having personally taken cattle from Heath settlers as part of his claimed compensation, thereby driving a number of them to leave. His claims were finally settled in 1788.

The incorporation of Heath in 1785 was the result of successful petitioning by Hugh Maxwell, who was sent by his neighbors to Boston in 1784 to attend General Court and make sure that the matter was promptly taken up. Maxwell got help in this no-doubt-complicated transaction from an old friend and fellow Revolutionary soldier, General William Heath of Roxbury. So, at Maxwell's recommendation, the new town was named after its benefactor William Heath.

At first town meeting in 1785 Heath residents set to work organizing their town. One of the first votes they took was to build a new schoolhouse in the Center. The provision of schoolhouses dutifully continued, and by the time the map of 1830 was drawn, there were six town schools. For higher education, several select schools were held in homes during the 1820s and 1830s to prepare Heath's young people for the ministry or for college. The Old Red House in the Center (now gone) was used for one such select school; the Moses and Bethiah Miller House, 48 South Road, was a second.

Unlike most new towns, Heath residents did not have to build a meetinghouse as one of their first tasks. Rather, they continued to use the 1769 Charlemont meetinghouse. In 1789, however, the meetinghouse was taken down and moved to a better location by some of its thirty-five congregation members. The chosen site was further north on Charlemont Hill, a spot closer to most residents and one that was considered the most beautiful in the new township. The chosen one-acre site was owned by Benjamin Maxwell who agreed to sell it for the new meetinghouse. This was a standard amount of land to set aside for a meetinghouse and it has now become the Heath Town Common, (MHC #900) **(Photograph # 1).**

The consequence of the move was that the center of Heath shifted from the south part of Charlemont Hill to the area surrounding the meetinghouse. Reflecting its central importance, in 1792 the town voted to put an animal pound on West Main Street (now gone) and in 1802 Bray Road was laid out. It was at first called Cemetery Bridge Road, as it led to the Center Cemetery; much later it was renamed Bray Road. In 1803 the road to Colrain going east from the Center was discontinued and a new road that was less steep laid out as East Main Street and Taylor Brook Road. A portion of the old road's embankment is at 27 East Main Street (MHC #2).

For about a year, ministers circulated to the meetinghouse to preach from as far away as Sunderland. Then in 1790 Heath got its first settled minister, Rev. Joseph Strong (Rev. Joseph and Sophia Strong House, 1 Bray Road, ca. 1791-97, (MHC #11) **(Photograph # 6).** One of his early sermons was in 1791 when Sarah Leavitt, Rev. Leavitt's wife, and mother of twelve, died and Strong preached her funeral oration. The printed sermon is in the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Heath Historical Society. Shortly after Rev. Strong arrived, the first burial ground was laid out on land donated in south Heath (MHC #800) (extant, outside the district). A second burial ground, somewhat closer to the Center, the Center Cemetery, Colrain Stage Road (MHC #801), was laid out on an acre of land donated by Benjamin Maxwell a few years later, in 1798.

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After a relatively long ministry of thirteen years, Rev. Strong was dismissed by his congregation in 1803 over a dispute on doctrine. He protested the dismissal, finally assented, was given \$200 in settlement, and is said to have left town driving his cattle in front of him, with wife and daughter on a horse, furnishings and other children in a wagon. The image, with its hint of embarrassment, suggests Heath residents were not of a single mind over their church's doctrine and that his dismissal was not universally accepted. Two other religious options developed within this period, however, for those who did not see eye-to-eye with the established religion. In 1792 Stephen Barker came to Heath and began recruiting members for a Baptist Society. He was persuasive enough that a society was formed in 1801 and grew to 120 members by 1830 – among them some of disaffected Congregationalists such as Benjamin Maxwell and his sons. The second option was a Unitarian Society that was formed in 1825. Though the Unitarians never had a settled minister, they were a large enough group to have a meetinghouse, and by the time the map of 1830 was drawn, it was one of three meetinghouses in town: Baptists in North Heath and Unitarians in North Heath (both now gone), along with the Congregationalists in the Center.

Following Rev. Strong, the Congregationalists hired Rev. Moses Miller (Moses and Bethiah Miller House, 48 South Road, 1803) (**Photograph # 7**), who was well respected in town and preached from 1804 to 1840. Miller stands out in Heath history as a popular figure, an educator, and revival leader. He ran a select school for young men in his home on South Road and in his religious educator role, Miller was responsible for inspiring two of Heath's young people, Lowell Smith and Elizabeth Taylor Ayer, to become missionaries. As a revival leader, though, Miller was even more successful. He held revivals for nine years and his greatest accomplishment was known as the Grand Revival. It lasted from October of 1822 to October 1823, when such meetings mostly ran for just a few summer months. As a result of the revivals, 121 people joined the church. Miller is also said to have built up the largest Sunday school in Massachusetts, with 500 members. Guest ministers preached at the church occasionally. One such guest was Theophilus Packard from Shelburne Center, who preached on the evils of slander in 1815.

A pew was kept in the church for an African-American family, the Goffs. Paul and Judith Paine Goff lived and farmed about 100 acres north of the Center from 1801 to about 1813. In their household were also Newport Johnson and Barzilla Paine. According to Calvert, the Goffs came to Heath from Deerfield.

The Federal Period saw a physician and a postmaster added to Heath's population. In 1798 Dr. Rivera Nash and his wife Naomi built their house at 27 West Main Street. The house was occupied by a second doctor when the Nashes sold to Dr. Elijah Hayden in 1802. Hayden cared for Heath's residents until 1806 and left town just before a typhus epidemic struck. Taking up the work from 1806 to his death in 1842, Dr. Joseph Emerson was one of the town's best-remembered doctors. He lived on Bray Road in a house now gone, and built the Dr. Simeon Strong House, 4 East Main Street, in 1840 (MHC #23) but did not live there. Dr. Emerson supplemented his medical income by acting as a mortgage banker and real estate investor in Heath. The first postmaster was Sylvanus Maxwell who was appointed in 1816 and kept the office in his house in the Center. He was postmaster for seventeen years.

Town reports show that townspeople long supported music education. They voted, for instance, in 1795 to hire a singing master to run a singing school for nine pounds sterling, and continued it for years. At the close of each annual singing school, a recital was put on in the meetinghouse for the whole town to attend. Another form of entertainment was that of

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military training and display. While some residents kept up an infantry company - the Floodwood Company that practiced on the common and was known as an ill-equipped group - the Heath Rifle Company was formed ca. 1827. This was a showcase military group with matching uniforms and equipment whose members practiced complex drills that they displayed at town events. The Company's flag, or standard, is in the Heath Historical Society Collection displayed in the Center School, 11 East Main Street.

Agriculture

Gradually the agricultural community got back on its feet raising cattle, sheep, and producing dairy products. By the early 1800s Heath farmers were sending their produce, butter, cheese, pork, and poultry to Boston in a four-horse market wagon. On its return trip from Boston, the wagon brought groceries and dry goods to stock the Center's two general stores, and medicine for the Heath doctor. Apples were a substantial crop suited to the land; potatoes and beans were grown as well. The main grain crops were wheat, corn, and rye. Heath farmers for much of the period raised cattle for Connecticut River Valley farmers who bought them in the fall and kept them in stalls through the winter months, fattening them for spring market. Heath farmers propagated the cattle and grazed them throughout the summer on the town's plentiful grasses. In 1795, 463 cattle were kept in Heath for valley farmers. Cattle-fattening was an agricultural arrangement that was prevalent throughout the Connecticut River valley and western hilltowns during most of this period and into the 1840s.

Commerce

In 1793 the Center got its first store, the Daniel Spooner Store, 3 East Main Street (MHC #22) (**Photograph # 1**). The store changed hands fairly often during the Federal Period, and it was joined ca. 1810 by a second store with dry goods and groceries in the Old Red House (now gone). Heath residents could get goods and groceries from traveling vendors as well as from its two stores; Benjamin Maxwell's son Alexander, for one, is recorded as having brought beef, lamb, and gin to the Center from Charlemont for sale. The Old Red House quickly became a community center of sorts as the general store shared its first floor with a tavern.

Commerce increased in the 1790s when the Center had a blacksmith shop run by Forward Roe on Ledges Road (now gone) and in the 1820s a second blacksmith, Sylvanus Maxwell, worked in the Center and operated the Heath post office from a building across from the Baptist Church (both post office and Baptist Church are now gone). A business collecting potash was in operation in the 1790s in the Center. Daniel Spooner collected wood ashes at a building (now gone) on Ledges Road not far from his store. The ashes were leached into potash and taken to Boston for trade, but the practice only lasted for a short period of time. Another business in the Center was established ca. 1820 - Enos Adams built a tannery on East Main Street on the south side of the street (now gone). One of the customers for Adams' tannery would have been David Marsh who arrived in the Center ca. 1815 with his first wife Merriam and began making his living as a cordwainer at the Dr. Rivera and Naomi Nash House, 27 West Main Street. Along with leather and shoes, the Center had a tailoring business from the 1820s owned by Heath historian Anna Maxwell and run from her house on West Main Street (now gone). Oliver Sawyer, who lived in the Gleason-Tilden House, 23 Avery Brook Road, was a cooper as well as a farmer in 1805.

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Architecture

Thirteen buildings constructed between 1780 and 1803 remain in Heath Center, although their exact order of construction is not inarguably set. Certainly among the first houses to appear in the Center were the Benjamin Maxwell House, 15 South Road, ca. 1776 (**Photograph # 3**); the Samuel and Sarah Gould House, 27 East Main Street, ca. 1777-79; the Reuben and Sarah Rugg House, 24 West Main Street, ca. 1794 (**Photograph # 4**); the Isaac and Olive Gould House, 13 East Main Street, ca. 1790 (**Photograph # 5**); the Gleason-Tilden House, 23 Avery Brook Road, ca. 1799; the Rev. Joseph and Sophia Strong House, 1 Bray Road, ca. 1791-97 (MHC #11) (**Photograph # 6**); and the Dr. Rivera and Naomi Nash House, 27 West Main Street, 1798. Dating probably 1800 and slightly later are the Orric and Caroline Rugg Elmer House, 12 Avery Brook Road, ca. 1800 and the Moses and Bethiah Miller House, 48 South Road, 1803-04 (**Photograph # 7**). The first store to appear is the Daniel Spooner Store, 3 East Main Street, 1793 (**Photograph # 1**).

It is apparent that in most towns, the most substantial buildings are the ones that are more frequently preserved, while the smaller, less envied homes are sooner to be lost. Heath is no exception, as the majority of its early houses are well-built, 2½-story houses, often have decorative detail, are moderate to large in scale, and form the residential backbone of the Center. Fitting this description are the Benjamin Maxwell House, the Samuel and Sarah Gould House, the Isaac and Olive Gould House, the Rev. Joseph and Sophia Strong House, the Dr. Rivera and Naomi Nash House, the Dr. George Hill House, and the Moses and Bethiah Miller House.

Also characteristic of the hill towns during the Federal Period were numerous small, 1½-story houses that had a hall and parlor at each side of a central chimney, and a kitchen and bedroom across the rear of the house. Heath Center has retained an unusually large proportion of them. Fitting this description are: the Reuben and Sarah Rugg House at 24 West Main Street, the Orric and Caroline Rugg Elmer House at 12 Avery Brook Road, and the Gleason-Tilden House at 23 Avery Brook Road, (as it was prior to a roof-raising). A final possible example is the ell at the Moses and Bethiah Miller House, which may, according to its owner, have been an earlier house on the site.

Three houses from the 1820s follow this Federal form and small scale as well. They are the Caleb and Azubah Miller House, 11 Ledges Road, ca. 1829; the Miss Ruth White House, 15 Ledges Road, 1829; and the David Thayer House, 5 Ledges Road, ca. 1829. All three are 1½-story, Cape Cod-form houses constructed by the same Heath carpenter, David Snow. They are quite modest in size, and ornament is spare to nonexistent. They clearly met a housing need in the Center, and, supported by their hillside location, they were maintained and preserved to the present.

Colonel David Snow, Housewright

Colonel David Snow began his career as a housewright as an apprentice to Col. John Ames of Buckland and Colrain. Ames was a well-known master builder who trained a number of craftsmen; they in turn went on to spread his Federal and Greek Revival-style principles. Snow, in addition to building, was a real estate developer, and bought a sawmill in the Dell (west of the Center) in 1805, from which he could supply his building materials. He interrupted his career to become captain of a military company in the War of 1812 and afterwards was a colonel of the Fifth Regiment. On return, he ran

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the sawmill until 1837 and during those years as a carpenter built a fair number of the town's houses and public buildings, along with smaller items such as at least one Heath resident's coffin. One of the first houses he built was the Isaac and Olive Gould House, 13 East Main Street, 1790 (**Photograph # 5**), in the Center, which according to Edward Calver was built in six weeks by a carpentry team led by Snow. In 1808 he built the Moses Smith House on Number Nine Road (outside the district). In about 1817 Snow bought land on the west side of Ledges Road, and built a house for himself on the northwest corner (burned down in 1948). Then, acting as a real estate developer, over the decade of the 1820s he built and sold the three houses up Ledges Road, discussed above, and possibly the Dr. George Hill House, 14 West Main Street (**Photograph # 8**) and the Sally Marsh House, 16 West Main Street. By 1830 when a map of Heath was made, Snow had built at least six houses, which explains the 1829 date ascribed to many of them by town historians. For Oliver B. Kendrick, Heath's mason, Snow built the Kendrick House, on Colrain Stage Road, ca. 1829 (outside the district). In 1833 he built the new Congregational Church (now Union Evangelical Church, 5 East Main Street) across from the common, followed by a new town house (now the Old Town House, 6 East Main Street) on the common in 1834 using some materials from the original meetinghouse. Snow died in 1862 at 83.

Landscape

Documented in a 1776 deed according to Edward Calver is a landscape feature, the Whittemore spring, a water source on the Moses and Bethiah Miller farm, 48 South Street, that is still in occasional use today by Heath residents for drinking water. Who the namesake of the spring was has been lost, but the name has persistently been used although it is locally pronounced "Whitmore," again according to Calver. The spring was used by South Road travelers for watering their horses and oxen as well as themselves, and during the 1930s Paul Burrington, a Heath resident, built a wooden holding tank from a half barrel, which is still in use.

Early Industrial Period (1830-1870)

Center Development and History

From the 1830s to the 1870s the Center was composed of churches, commercial buildings, and houses. The meetinghouse lot, which is now the common, was primarily open roadway. It still contained the meetinghouse in 1830, but what was later to become tended green was at that time an open dirt roadway traversed by horses, carriages, and wagons.

Commercial development was fairly well set in the Center with the Daniel Spooner Store, the Red House Inn where John Hastings kept the Post Office too, and a general store run by Samuel Barber in the Isaac and Olive Gould House. Barber also took his turn as postmaster at the Gould House. There were two light industries on Ledges Road. One was Orric O. Elmer's match shop on Ledges Road. (Elmer lived at 12 Avery Brook Road.) The second was David Fox's woodworking shop at 15 Ledges Road (Miss Ruth White House, 1829) where Fox manufactured ax handles and hand-smoothed wood shingles. In 1834 Enos Adams sold his tannery to Rufus and his son Samuel Barber, indicating that the tannery was still in operation in the Center. Samuel was joined part-time in the business by his sisters Mary and Catherine Barber, while Rufus continued to farm. It is generally true throughout western Massachusetts during this period that the commercial and light industrial enterprises were undertaken as an adjunct to farming, and censuses confirm that their

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owners listed themselves primarily as farmers. Something of an exception to the farming rule would be the millinery business that was run at the Samuel and Sarah Gould House, 27 East Main Street, by two daughters of Amos Brooks.

The Center was a place of retirement for David and Bernice Gould who bought the Rev. Joseph and Sophia Strong House, 1 Bray Road in 1853. Before moving to the Center, they had been among the town's most prosperous farmers specializing in dairy cattle, sheep, and pigs. While on their farm, they produced enough cheese and meat to warrant taking their own produce to the Boston market. David Gould (d. 1869) was a Heath selectman and representative to the state legislature.

An historian with statewide recognition was J. G. Holland, a one-time resident of the Dell, who contributed to the history of Heath in his History of Western Massachusetts of 1855. However, much more of what we know about the Center during the Georgian and Federal periods is the result of the work of Anna Maxwell (West Main Street, house now gone), Squire Benson (North Heath), and Louisa and Hugh Maxwell IV (Dr. Joseph and Sophia Strong House, 1 Bray Road) who prepared a map in the 1840s of the town's early residents. The Maxwell/Benson map was drawn with archaeological sensitivity as it included the cellar holes of early settlers and residents, as well as the extant farmsteads of Heath, both occupied and unoccupied. At the same time, between 1841 and 1845, Anna Maxwell recorded the town's history as she knew of it from her father's history. She narrated the history of the founding of Heath, its roads, means of livelihood, principal residents, and in particular the town's chief institution, the Congregational Church. Taken together the map and narrative are significant as they represent an historical self-consciousness that took shape in the Early Industrial Period, the result of education, a measure of economic security, and simple longevity for the town of Heath.

If it is true that Heath's Early Industrial Period was a time when the Center reached high points in education and architecture, it was also a time when the town's location began to tell on its residents. Heath's growth and prosperity reached an apex ca. 1832 with 1,200 residents, and then it began a marked decline, mainly for geographic reasons. Without substantial streams for waterpower, the town was not likely to have significant industrial development, and at this high altitude, agriculture was limited by a short growing season. Unlike the Connecticut River valley towns, here there could be no broomcorn or tobacco cash crops. Further, no railroads were to pass through town to take farmers's produce to a larger market. The same geography of exposed rocky soils and hilly terrain limited the ability of families to farm more intensively, and also limited their ability to support several generations on the same acreage. And families in Heath, censuses show, were often large. Aaron and Abigail Dickinson (48 South Road) for example, had six children in 1850. David and Sarah [the census of 1850 lists Sarah as wife, Bernice as daughter] Gould had nine children between the ages of 22 and 3. William and Lucy Gleason (Colrain Stage Road) had eleven children.

Yet, economic expectations were rising in Heath as much as elsewhere, so when industrial work appeared in the mill towns of North Adams or Fitchburg, and when fertile land was available in the West, namely New York, Ohio, and Michigan, young people left by the scores to find opportunity. Heath lost nearly half of its population during the period. Over three hundred people left town between 1830 and 1840 alone. At the very time in 1855 when rooming houses in Connecticut River valley towns were bulging at the seams with Irish, Italian, and French Canadian immigrants, Heath counted one new Irishman and one new Canadian. In this hill town, emigration was not offset by immigration.

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The loss of population was felt in several of the town's churches. The Unitarians folded their society; about the same time, the Baptists, competing for members, moved their church from North Heath to the Center placing it on the meetinghouse lot close to South Road (4 East Main Street). Horse sheds for churchgoers were built next to the church. Even with the move, membership dropped, so that the church was unused by 1870, taken down and moved ca. 1895. The Congregationalists persisted, though not without upheaval. A new church gradually filled in the gap left by the Unitarians and Baptists, and that was the Methodist Episcopal Church. This form of Protestantism began attracting members beginning in 1859, when Rev. Moses Spencer organized interested townspeople and began alternating preaching between Heath and Rowe. Within the year, the Methodist Episcopal Church was formed with a permanent minister, Rev. Gilbert R. Bent, a Nova Scotian who came to Heath with his wife Crusa and an infant. There were 40 members by the time they built their church at 1 West Main Street, (MHC #8) in 1873-74 (**Photograph # 10**). Rev. Ephraim Scott, who was living on South Road in a house now gone, gave the land for the church, and the house at 7 West Main Street was purchased for a Methodist parsonage about 1860.

Heath sent forty-two men to the Civil War and only twenty-four returned. This was proportionally a high loss for a small town. Two stories stand for the losses: Lucy and Captain Wm. Gleason lost three of their seven sons, and Lemuel Bolton was killed after having fought in twenty-eight battles. He was only twenty-one.

At the end of the Civil War the town decided to act on its longstanding plans to build a new schoolhouse in the Center, 11 East Main Street 1867 (MHC #10) (**Photograph # 5**). The building was put up on town-owned land and produced its share of teachers and young people (both men and women) who went on to select schools, high schools, and college. Heath prided itself on the educational level its residents achieved – this was an academically accomplished community. By one account, between 1829 and 1852 ten Heath men graduated from college. Women went to female seminaries such as the one Mary Lyon first held in Buckland and then established permanently as Mt. Holyoke. Residents contributed money and goods to get the Mt. Holyoke seminary off the ground, and from 1829-1852 more than fifty women from Heath are recorded as having attended Mt. Holyoke and several of the other women's seminaries in the region. Many of them left Heath - Elizabeth M. Dickinson, for example, was in the administration of Kansas schools. Hattie White, 16 West Main Street (Sally Marsh House), became a teacher in South Africa at the Cape of Good Hope Seminary. From the Center, Sarah Jane Hastings Nichols became a mathematician and teacher in New York. Heath women were making themselves heard both in school and in church. In 1833 when the new Congregational Church was constructed, some of its members began agitating for a new minister to replace Rev. Miller. While this was not a new activity for many townspeople, it is distinguished by the fact that the women members of the congregation stepped forward with their own petition to save Rev. Miller's job. Ms. Anna Maxwell described the women's unprecedented action when it was still a fresh controversy and was, in her estimation, immoderate behavior. The petitioners did not prevail. In 1840 Miller moved to South Hadley and then to a new parish in Hawley, but returned to Heath to preach on other occasions.

Agriculture

Showing their determination to be well educated and up to date in agricultural techniques, many of the town's farmers joined Heath's first farmers club, which was organized in 1838. Farming, raising cattle and sheep, making butter and cheese, spinning and weaving were the main farming occupations, and despite the loss of population, for a brief period in

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1845 Heath led the county in the quantity of cheese it produced (62,000 lbs.). Yet, while dairying was strong, sheep farming declined between 1845 and 1855. To make up for leaner years and to bring much needed cash into their households, women, according to J. Ritchie Garrison in Landscape and Material Life in Franklin County, Massachusetts, 1770-1860, produced and sold excess butter, cheese, and eggs.

After the west was settled, its farmers competed successfully with towns like Heath that were sustained in large part with grass production. This meant farmers lost revenue they had had for decades. Large numbers of farm families turned to supplementary occupations like making palm leaf hats. Heath and Charlemont in 1845 produced between 15,000 and 30,000 palm leaf hats each, a figure larger than neighbors Rowe and Colrain. By 1855 that number had declined by half in Heath and only Charlemont continued to produce at a consistently high level. Several examples of this fine work are on display at the Heath Historical Society's Old Town House Museum, 6 East Main Street.

A craze that swept much of western Massachusetts was that of raising silkworms, and Heath farmers took it up as yet another way to supplement their incomes. In the 1830s they planted mulberry trees and raised worms for the cocoons they spun. The unwound cocoon fibers were then sold for silk weaving to mills as close as those in Northampton. But this was not a congenial climate for the worms or for their food, so their cultivation died out with hard winters and mulberry tree disease in 1839 and 1840.

Architecture and the Common

Farmers had prospered with their dairy products, sheep, and cattle to the extent that the town was fairly well off - well enough off to take down their old meetinghouse and construct a new Congregational Church and a new Town House when Massachusetts formally separated church and state in 1833. The separation was long in coming, so the congregation had prepared to build a new Congregational Church and did so in 1833 north of the common, 5 East Main Street (MHC #12) (**Photograph # 9**). The following year townspeople took down the meetinghouse and using some of its timbers, it is said, built the Old Town House, 6 East Main Street, 1834-35 (MHC #9) (**Photograph # 2**). Hay scales then were put up in the area of the old meetinghouse.

A new house was built adjacent to the common, the Dr. Simeon Strong House, 4 East Main Street, 1840 (MHC #23). On West Main Street the Methodist Parsonage, 7 West Main Street, was built ca. 1840, possibly on the foundations of an earlier house. The Sally Marsh House, 16 West Main Street, ca. 1829 became the Methodist Parsonage in 1899.

Town Development and History

The population of Heath continued to decline, albeit more slowly, during the Late Industrial period. From 642 people in 1865, the population dropped to 613 in 1870 and by 1900 there were only 440 people. There was some immigration into town. In 1905 there were seventeen French Canadians listed in Heath. French Canadians who lived at various times in the Center were the Fourniers (Rodolph and Florence Fournier House, 3 Ledges Road, then known as Stage Road), and

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the Cormiers (Anthony and Carolyn Cormier lived at the Miss Ruth White House, 15 Ledges Road). Anthony Cormier was a truck driver for Heath and ran the Star mail route from Heath to Shelburne Falls, and also for 20 years held a position at Kendall Mills. One of the Center's first summer residents arrived ca. 1870, Mrs. Algernon Mandell who bought the Samuel and Sarah Gould House at 27 East Main Street.

The Late Industrial Period in Heath was a time when people gathered in the Center at the Old Town House, the school, or the Congregational Church, 5 East Main Street, and joined organizations to learn more, to socialize, and debate. The period began in January of 1870 when the Heath Lyceum was organized to meet every Monday for "literary entertainment and debate." The first debate was on women's suffrage and, despite their higher education and independent acts during the Early Industrial Period, "(w)omen," it was concluded, "must be kept back from polls, the pulpit and the Presidency yet a brief period longer." Agricultural organizations were a draw to the most progressive farmers. Heath Center residents Mary and Flora White are credited with establishing the Heath Agricultural Society in 1916, but there was an earlier version of the fair in 1870 when the Agricultural Society put on its first exhibition. Horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry were exhibited at the Town House as well as crafts – called fancy articles – and produce from the garden. The Deerfield Valley Farmer's Institute was the area's major agricultural organization, however, and members met in Heath and surrounding towns to listen to experts and to debate other members. Their topics, such as taxation on farmers, and management of livestock, were loyally recorded in the Greenfield Gazette and Courier. Finally, the Heath Grange was founded in 1900 with fifty-five members. Rodolph Fournier was the First Master and Florence Fournier was one of the first Lecturers.

Certainly not all Heath Center's residents were equally fortunate. Through maps and census records we can follow many of them. Lowell Trask, for example, who lived at both 14 and 27 West Main Street, was in town in 1830, and was listed in 1850 as a 43-year-old laborer with his wife Betsy and four children. By 1860 he had improved his position to farmer, but by 1880 he was once again a laborer, now 73 and living alone with his son-in-law. Sylvia White who lived on West Main Street and was listed in 1830, went from independence in 1850 when she was 60 years old to moving to the Heath poorhouse in 1860 when she was 69. From the census records it is clear that people doubled up, shared housing with the older generation when they needed help, and took in others as paid help for the farm and household. When all else failed, people went to the Heath town farm, or poorhouse, to live.

It is not surprising that a town whose residents placed such a high value on education would determine to establish a public lending library. In 1893 with partial funding from the state, Heath began its library, appointing as first librarian Henry Kirk Smith who kept the library in the house he shared with his sister, the Benjamin Maxwell House, 15 South Road (MHC #4) (**Photograph # 3**). He and his sister Amelia Smith Guild were said to have split their house in half with a line up the center stairs continuing, it would appear, their childhood sibling habits. Smith was a descendent of the Maxwell family and came summers to Heath from Philadelphia where he was a civil engineer. He settled year round in Heath in 1893 and ran the library until 1897 when a permanent library, Sawyer Hall, 1 East Main Street (MHC #21) was built. He was also the first curator of the Historical Society's collections that were housed in the Town House from the 1900 founding of the Society.

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Other organizations such as the singing schools continued to be popular in Heath. Singing masters rotated among towns and in the process developed seven choirs for area churches. Other Heath residents with an interest in history made up members of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association and met to give papers on historical topics that are still referenced today.

In 1889 the Center School had thirty pupils and those who wanted education beyond the primary levels went to the Arms Academy in Shelburne. After 1907 they went to the newly opened Charlemont High School. Some who did not go on to school went to work in a pocketbook factory in South Deerfield, or, as in the case of the Stetson sisters, Orinda Stetson Williams and Melissa Stetson Todd went at age 13 to weave at the Griswoldville cotton mill in Colrain.

With declining population, church members in town continued to dwindle. The Baptists in 1884 sold their church and it was moved by Hugh Maxwell IV to become a barn at his home, the Rev. Joseph and Sophia Strong House (1 Bray Road), and it served until ca. 1940, when it was razed. To remain viable, the Congregationalists in 1888 began convincing the Methodists that a merged congregation was the solution, and in 1892 they joined to become the Union Evangelical Church Society. The new church's first minister was a Baptist. Their home was the Congregational Church building (5 East Main Street); the Methodist Episcopal Church building (1 West Main Street) was left vacant, although Edward P. Dickinson kept his general store and Post Office in the basement level of the church until 1913, when he moved it to the nearby Daniel Spooner Store.

In 1898 phone lines were strung up in the Center by the founders of the Heath Telephone Company. They began with a line between two farms and as more residents signed on, a company was formed and grew to be unusually large for a locally run operation. It ran for thirty-two years and had expanded into the towns of Rowe, Colrain, Shelburne, Buckland, and Ashfield by 1900, adding others in subsequent years. The times were not uniformly progressive, however; disease remained a constant threat. North Heath had an outbreak of scarlet fever; diphtheria and tuberculosis took other residents.

Cottage industries such as palm-leaf hat making continued to supplement many Heath households. Melissa A. Bennett, who lived in the Center (house on South Road, now gone) was written up in the Greenfield Gazette of 1873 for having in twelve days made 97 hats. The process required her to trim the leaf, braid the hats, and put on finish trim to make them ready for market.

For the mechanically adept, another income supplement was to invent timesaving devices. Samuel W. Barber at 13 East Main Street got a patent for a hinge he invented, and George W. Jones, elsewhere in town, invented a fire kindler. Samuel Barber, who lived alone with his fourteen-year old son Harry in 1860 also kept a grocery store and the post office in his house on East Main Street, competing with Horace McGee who ran the Spooner store on 3 East Main Street. The latter was larger and stocked medicines and hardware items along with the groceries. Following Samuel Barber, George and Marion Peon kept the small general store and post office going in the house while they worked for Mary and Flora White as their resident farmers. Marion Peon was postmaster for seventeen years. The White sisters bought the house at 13 Main Street for the Peons to use as a tenant house.

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One of the first natives who left Heath and then returned for summers was Felicia Emerson Welch, the daughter of Dr. Joseph and Sarah Emerson (Bray Road house, now gone). In about 1891, when she became a widow, Emerson Welch bought the James and Maria Rugg House, 29 East Main Street, and added on to it for a summer house. While she was active in many of the town's cultural activities, she is best known for having donated to the town the open land in northwest Heath on which Fort Shirley had been located. She was a benefactor of the Heath Church, and worked to establish a town library and a Historical Society. She arranged for a relative, Ebenezer Sawyer, to contribute to building the town library, so it was named in his honor, Sawyer Hall, 1 East Main Street, after its construction in 1897 (MHC #21).

Mary and Flora White, also returning Heath natives, made a large impact on Heath Center during this very sociable period. The sisters had moved from Heath for their education, then to teach and run an experimental school, but they started coming back for the summers in 1896. Their mother Harriet White lived at the Sally Marsh House, 16 West Main Street. Flora White had graduated from Westfield Teachers College in 1877, and taught in Massachusetts before establishing the Concord school. She was a writer whose best-known work was Bloodroots in the Wake of Circumstances, a book of poetry. She wrote religious dramas, short stories, and poetry, sometimes using a pseudonym. The sisters bought the Samuel and Sarah Gould House in the Center (27 East Main Street) as a summer school, changing its name from Nims Hill to Plover Hill, and within a few years took in summer-school boarders. The sisters were progressive teacher trainers as well as grade-school teachers, and they held at least one conference for kindergarten teachers at Plover Hill to introduce the latest in educational thinking: the Frederick Froebel techniques that emphasized learning through manual work and created the kindergarten. Meanwhile they continued to run the Concord school until 1914 when they sold it to live full time in Heath.

The White sisters saw Heath's potential as a summer destination, and began cultivating a rich cultural life for the town that blossomed in the early 20th century. The sisters held pageants at Plover Hill to raise money for schools in Africa; they entertained artists, writers, and religious leaders. They organized the Heath Historical Society in 1900 and initiated the Heath Agricultural Society in 1916. They were active in the Episcopal Church and brought clergy to Heath Center beginning in 1910 with St. Faith's summer school, which they fostered with Archdeacon Charles Sniffen at the Dr. Simeon Strong House, 4 East Main Street. The school was run by the Deaconesses of St. Faith's Episcopal school in Poughkeepsie, New York. One of the Deaconesses stayed to build a summer house of her own, the Deaconess Susan Trevor Knapp House, 8 Taylor Brook Road, (**Photograph # 11**).

Deaconess Knapp was related to Dr. Grace Wolcott, who was also a friend of the Whites. Dr. Wolcott came to Heath in 1903 and bought the Ezra Gleason-Benjamin Tilden House, 23 Avery Brook Road, where she established a summer rehabilitation and rest home for women. She greatly added on to the house, named it Myrifield, and hired a man to farm its land and provide fresh food to the home. He lived across the road at the O. O. Elmer House, 12 Avery Brook Road. A summer at Myrifield persuaded more than one woman to return, and several bought property in the town.

In 1911 Margaret Robbins Malone and her husband Dana Malone, an attorney in Greenfield and former Massachusetts Attorney General, bought two farms in Heath. Several years after he died in 1917, Margaret Malone bought the Benjamin Maxwell House, 15 South Road, (**Photograph # 3**) naming it Freelands to indicate her pacifist position during World

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War I. Several generations of the Malone family then summered in the house, and Margaret's brother Howard Chandler Robbins was soon to come as well.

Agriculture

As late as 1915 sheep were still being raised in Heath, their wool and lambs sold for cash income. Apple orchards were well suited to Heath's terrain and climate and they had been a part of most farms since the Early Industrial Period. Apples remained a solid crop, and wild blueberry fields were nurtured from early in the 20th century. Dairy herds were the most important source of income for Heath's farmers. When butter and cheese production from the west provided tough competition for Heath farmers, they founded the Heath Cooperative Creamery in 1895 to be more efficient and boost production. The cooperative built a central milk processing factory at 16 Ledges Road, with room enough to accommodate a butter and cheese maker's quarters on the second floor.

Architecture and the Common

At the outset of the Late Industrial Period, the town common contained the town house, the Baptist Church, horse sheds, and the hay scales, which had been placed where the original meetinghouse was located. It was a relatively built up space. The section of the common that did not contain buildings was open roadway, which extended around the Center school as well. With the move of the Baptist Church, hay scales and horse sheds, the lot was allowed to grow grasses that eventually extended into the roadway. It was about 1883 that the cut-through was formed from South Road to East Main Street and the grassy common effectively divided into two parts.

At a time when the Stick Style, French Second Empire, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles were flourishing in Massachusetts, buildings in Heath Center were stylistically modest, even utilitarian. The period began with a large construction job, the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1 West Main Street, in 1872 (**Photograph # 10**). This was neither a large nor particularly wealthy congregation, so the building was pragmatic in design. It followed the elevation pattern established with the Congregational and Baptist Churches of earlier date. Set into a hillside, it had two unornamented entries flanking a center window, and a front gable roof from which rose a three-stage steeple with a low carved ornament its only embellishment. However, the building was made ample in size if not architecturally elaborate, and its providential congregation provided space at the exposed basement level for an income-producing store.

The Heath Cooperative Creamery, 16 Ledges Road, built in 1895 was essentially built on a residential model being a 2½-story building that has an end-gable roof, and the five bay width common in Heath Center's large houses. Originally it was even more utilitarian in design than the Methodist Episcopal Church, as the two-story porch and one Colonial Revival door surround were later alterations.

A third large-scale building constructed during the period in the Center was Sawyer Hall, 1 East Main Street, also 1895 (MHC #21), built to house the town's library, but soon turned into a town hall as well. While the building is nominally Queen Anne in style, it follows the period's simple intentions and keeps in balance with the adjacent Methodist Church through its frame construction and minimal ornament. It is 2½ stories in height beneath an end gable roof, and is given the greater volume of the Queen Anne style with a central, projecting, transverse gable bay. The building signals its

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institutional function with its larger scale. Clearly residential was the Deaconess Susan Trevor Knapp Cottage, 8 Taylor Brook Road, built in 1912. While most new arrivals in town were buying existing houses and rehabilitating them, Deaconess Knapp was one of the very few who constructed a new house. She took the opportunity to express a contemporary architectural fashion, and the result is a distinctly Craftsman-style building.

Early Modern Period (1915-1940)

Town History and Development

Heath Center remained during the Early Modern Period a mix of commercial, residential, and institutional uses. In 1923 Community Hall was opened in the long-vacant Methodist Episcopal Church (1 West Main Street), and the general store in its basement was run by Edward Dickinson, who was also Postmaster.

Heath's permanent population continued to diminish slowly from 383 to 298 residents. The total school enrollment in 1924 was 53 pupils, who were distributed among the town's four operating schools, and an indication of the town's circumstances is the fact that the Center School only got electricity for its 18 students in 1936. That was the year that storms ravaged much of western Massachusetts during the winter, and in Heath one snowstorm was so bad that women taking part in a sewing project in the Center were marooned and had to stay over, unable to get to their homes outside the Center. A crew of one hundred Civilian Conservation Corps workers was assigned to rebuild the bridges and roads that were washed out in one of the storms that followed in 1938.

In a trend that began in the Late Industrial Period, the town remained firmly agricultural except for the summer months when it also became a vacation home to a number of families who came from Boston and Cambridge, Washington, D.C. and New York, among other places. The two populations – summer and year-round - joined in church, at the Heath Fair, in Historical Society activities, and at special events. The town shifted from its characterization by Edward Calver as having "missed greatness, even by regional standards," to that of a town that in the summer was characterized by summer resident Elisabeth Sifton as "a hive of integrationist, ecumenical and international church activity."

Most of the people who vacationed in Heath were Episcopal clergymen invited for their first visits by Ethel Paine Moors, who lived in the Rev. Leavitt House in South Heath. In the words of one summer resident, Heath became "...one of those amazing places in which, if you shake a tree hard enough, at least six theologians will fall out." [Robert McAfee Brown, 'Reinhold Niebuhr: A Study in Humanity and Humility' in The Legacy of Reinhold Niebuhr]. These summer residents returned year after year because they found in Heath a congenial setting that developed into a summer community of enlightened religious leaders.

Businessmen and doctors, many of whom had either grown up in the town or had friends and relatives in Heath, also came. In the 1920s Frank Carpenter who had been born in the Isaac and Olive Gould House, 13 East Main Street, returned to Heath with his family. The Carpenters bought the James and Maria Rugg House, 29 East Main Street, and

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remodeled it, then bought the Samuel and Sarah Gould House, 27 East Main Street, from the White sisters. Carpenter, who was in textile manufacturing, died in 1935, but his family continued to come to Heath in the summers.

In 1915 Dr. Lawrence and Ruth Chapin bought the Dr. Simeon Strong House, 4 East Main Street (MHC #23), after St. Faith's school closed. Dr. Chapin had been one of the White sisters' students and was a Springfield physician. As was the case with many of the summer residents, Chapin took on a community project and in his case was successful in organizing an effort in 1923 to buy the vacant Methodist Episcopal Church, 1 West Main Street, 1872 (MHC #8), and convert it to a Community Hall.

In 1916 Dr. Howard Chandler (1876-1952) and Louise Robbins bought the Nash house at 27 West Main Street, which they called Frary Hill. Dr. Robbins, brother of Margaret Malone, was Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York from 1917-1929, then Professor of Pastoral Theology at General Theological Seminary from 1929-1941. He composed hymns and carols, pursued his theological work, and was among the clergymen who occasionally preached in the Heath church when the resident minister, Rev. Dixon, was away. He contributed to the town as master of ceremonies at the Heath Fair each summer; he set up a fund for the Heath Church; and both Robbins were active in the Historical Society. Louise Robbins designed and had several houses built in Heath Center: the Reinhold and Ursula Niebuhr House (the Stone Cottage), 17 West Main Street, and the Robbins Cottage, 28 West Main Street. A large number of the summer residents who came to Heath were their friends. After Dr. Wolcott's death in 1915 her rehabilitation/rest home Myrfield (the Gleason-Tilden House, 23 Avery Brook Road) was closed, so Dr. Robbins bought it for his mother and sisters, Dorothea Robbins Landon and Mary Robbins Champney, who joined the summer migrations.

Rev. Worcester and Laura Perkins came from New York as friends of the Robbinses and bought the Orric O. & Carolyn Elmer House, 12 Avery Brook Road. They were involved in the Heath Fair; Perkins, an Episcopal rector, preached at the church and organized other social and athletic events.

Dr. Edward Staples Drown and wife Paulina Cory Drown in 1918 joined the Heath summer clergy when they bought an old farm, the Dr. Joseph and Sarah Emerson House on Bray Road (now gone). Drown was a Professor at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge. He was one of the ministers who preached several Sundays each summer at the Heath Center Church and brought progressive thinking to the pulpit.

Bishop Angus and Catherine Dun came to live in the Creamery, 16 Ledges Road, in 1922 and for many summers put up friends from Washington, D.C., as well. At the time they came to Heath, Dun was dean of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, then between 1944 and 1952 was Fourth Episcopal Bishop of the Washington Cathedral. As Bishop he took part in conducting the funeral of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt at the White House. A leader in the Peace Movement, Dun preached for unity among the Protestant religions through his work and writings as a leader of the Federal Council of Churches, and was an early civil rights advocate. Fellow churchmen who were opposed to his efforts to integrate the Washington Cathedral dubbed him "Black Angus." His wife wrote that "(h) e considered his greatest achievement as a Diocesan his persuasion of the Cathedral chapter to open its three schools to black applicants well before the Supreme Court decision." Bishop Dun wrote and preached in Heath and gave an annual address at the Heath fair as well.

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In 1932 Reinhold and Ursula Niebuhr first came to Heath with their two children Christopher and Elisabeth and stayed with the Duns at the Creamery. They subsequently moved to what was at the time called the Stone Cottage, 17 West Main Street, which had been built by Louise Robbins on her property. It has subsequently been called the Reinhold and Ursula Niebuhr Cottage. Both Ursula and Reinhold Niebuhr were theologians, though he considered himself less a theologian than an activist minister. Ursula Keppel-Compton Niebuhr was a distinguished scholar, and the first woman to be awarded a first in Theology at Oxford University. A specialist in liturgy, she became chairman of the Department of Religion at Barnard College, in New York. Ursula Niebuhr preached at James Chapel at Union Theological Seminary in New York and took her turn in the Heath pulpit as well.

Reinhold Niebuhr is considered by many to have been one of the 20th century's most influential thinker/activists on the application of Christianity to social, economic, and political issues. His activist approach to the ministry began in Detroit, Michigan where he advocated for workers' rights and spoke out against Henry Ford's labor practices for thirteen years. He was an early advocate of civil rights, and with a similarly minded colleague established a 2,138-acre farm for dispossessed black farming families in Mississippi. After Detroit, the next thirty years of his career were spent at Union Theological Seminary in New York. There, his scope of activism extended to the international scene. During the years leading up to World War II he worked diligently on getting Jews out of Germany, when others failed to see the crisis.

Niebuhr moved in his thinking from Marxism, to a liberal socialism—which he came to think of as too passive and neutral—and finally to that of a tempered democrat who joined President Roosevelt advocating for intervention in World War II. After the war he preached about the threat of Americans developing an internationalist *hubris* in response to the victory. In later years, he continued to work for racial equality and became an anti-Vietnam War activist.

Niebuhr's view of humanity may be described as "Christian realism": a vision of mankind as not ultimately perfectible, but as carrying an ineradicable element of sin that requires continual striving towards justice to overcome. He carried that belief to concrete action. In 1947, Niebuhr, Eleanor Roosevelt, Hubert Humphrey, and Walter Reuther established Americans for Democratic Action. According to Peter Beinart in The New York Times Sunday Magazine of April 30, 2006, "The ADA's most important intellectual was the tall, German-American theologian Reinhold Niebuhr. Niebuhr was a dedicated opponent of communism, but he was concerned that in pursuing a just cause, Americans would lose sight of their own capacity for injustice...Americans, Niebuhr argued, should not emulate the absolute self-confidence of their enemies. They should not pretend that a country that countenanced McCarthyism and segregation was morally pure."

The principles of Christian realism that Niebuhr pursued have been claimed for their own use by a host of political movements over the years from liberals to neo-conservatives. On June 21, 1992, historian Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. wrote in The New York Times editorial page on Reinhold Niebuhr's 100th anniversary as "preacher, theologian, political philosopher, educator, one of the great Americans of the century. He cast an intellectual spell on my generation; though his Christian realism passed out of fashion in the hippie 60s and 70s and yuppie 70s and 80s, it is enjoying a revival in the disenchanted 90s. Niebuhr is currently a subject of arid dispute between liberals and conservatives, each claiming him... He persuaded me and many of my contemporaries that original sin provides a far stronger foundation for freedom and self-government than illusions about human perfectibility."

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The persuading was done primarily through his writing; Niebuhr was a prolific writer. Between 1916 and 1956 he published fifteen books and 469 articles in more than seventy magazines and journals. The majority of the articles dealt with the moral elements within political issues, and their effect was to make Niebuhr a force of considerable magnitude in the conduct of foreign policy in the United States. As George Kennan is quoted by Peter Beinart in referring to 20th century liberals, Niebuhr was the "father of us all." Much of the writing was done in Heath. In her reminiscences of their life together in Heath, published in the Heath Bicentennial Booklet 1785-1985, Ursula Niebuhr recounted the meetings with friends, walks on Heath's country roads, picking flowers and blueberries, and ending with, "This I enjoyed even more than Reinhold. He was always wanting to get back to his writing!"

During his years in Heath, Niebuhr received honorary Doctor of Divinity degrees from Grinnell College (1932), Yale University (1942), Oxford University (1943), Harvard University (1944), Princeton University (1946), and the University of Glasgow (1947).

Each summer in Heath, Reinhold Niebuhr would preach a sermon at the Union Evangelical Church (5 East Main Street), and for one of those sermons he wrote a prayer that has become known world-wide as the "Serenity Prayer."

"God, give us grace to accept with serenity the things that cannot be changed,
Courage to change the things that should be changed,
And the wisdom to distinguish the one from the other."

The prayer has become a part of our culture at large, and more than that it has slipped into urban legend, readily portrayed in the web as of medieval or rabbinical or Scottish or Stoic origin. The prayer was composed by Niebuhr, used by Dr. Robbins, adopted by Alcoholics Anonymous, and also simplified by Alcoholics Anonymous. Elisabeth Sifton, Niebuhr's daughter and Senior Vice President of publishers Farrar, Straus and Giroux, described it in an essay for the Yale Review:

"I don't know when or how AA simplified the text-perhaps from the very beginning. Their version frames the prayer in the first-person singular and simplifies the opening. It omits the spiritually correct but difficult idea of praying for *grace to accept with serenity that which we cannot change*, and focuses instead on the simpler notion of obtaining *serenity to accept what cannot be changed*. My father let this happen and didn't fuss when wordings were altered, though he minded it. There are after all, several large differences between the two formulations. Another change is more serious. In the second clause, *courage to change what should be changed* becomes, in the AA rendering simply *courage to change what can be changed*.... The shift in the text reduces a difficult, strong idea to a banal, weak one, and I suspect that this dumbing down of the prayer has contributed to its enormous popularity."

William Wolf in an article entitled, "Books on Niebuhr Reviewed," wrote, "As a student-pastor then of the Heath Church I distinctly remember hearing Niebuhr speaking this prayer. At the end of the service Howard Chandler Robbins walked forward to borrow the text and thus launched it on its way."

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Ironically, Niebuhr did not ascribe great significance to the prayer, as among his wider accomplishments were the creation of Americans for Democratic Action, involvement in the World Council of Churches, and receipt of the Medal of Freedom in 1964. The Niebuhrs' last summer in Heath was in 1956, after which they moved to Stockbridge due to his poor health. Reinhold Niebuhr died in 1971; Ursula Niebuhr died in 1997. In 2003, their daughter expanded on her earlier essay on the Serenity Prayer in her memoir, The Serenity Prayer: Faith and Politics in Times of Peace and War, an account of her family and the summer ecclesiastical community of Heath. She describes the Heath of her childhood as "not a place people pass through on their way somewhere. But it is a place that has drawn summer people who had no idea they would keep coming back, or any idea how long and deeply Heath would stay lodged in them." For Sifton today, memories of Heath "keep alive my hope that America can regain the innate and lively decorum of a truly secular community that respects truly religious people."

The presence of clergymen may have had an effect on the thinking of townspeople and certainly it was a time when the clergy themselves exchanged ideas. As was noted above, they took part in the church preaching sermons through the summer, but the Heath Fair was also a forum for expression of political and social reform. In 1935, for instance, Dr. Edward Drown, Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge (Bray Road house, now gone) spoke on the theme of "Peace and Abolition of War." Niebuhr gave at least one of the addresses at the Heath Fair on social justice. In 1934 the fair's theme had been the New Deal, and one of the floats that year was devoted to Interracial Cooperation that seems to have aimed at anti-Semitism. Although he lived in the Dell rather than in the Center, Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter took part in Center activities and brought many African American religious leaders to the town to visit.

Connection between Heath and the rest of the world was primarily through the perspective living in the town gave its ecclesiastical residents, but the connection was maintained in pragmatic fashion by the telephone. Between 1918 and 1930, when the telephone company was sold to New England Telephone, the central telephone office was in the John Stetson House (11 Ledges Road). Mrs. Stetson was the town operator, and Mr. Stetson was the telephone repair man. Some of the Center's residents worked directly for the summer people. For instance, Rodolph Fournier was Mrs. Chapin's chauffeur (The Simeon Strong House, 4 East Main Street, 1840 [MHC #23]). Fournier also in 1935 was running the milk route from Heath to Charlemont and Shelburne Falls.

Agriculture

A set of Works Progress Administration agricultural maps of the Center indicate all the fields were devoted to growing hay, though there were also apple orchards up Ledges Road and on the south side of West Main Street. Avery Road had saleable timber stands, but also orchards and hay fields near the Gleason-Tilden House, 23 Avery Brook Road. Active farming was carried out throughout town and dairy farming was the most important kind. Dairy farmers continued to have their milk processed at the Heath Cooperative Creamery on Ledges Road. The Dickinsons at 48 South Road distributed their milk throughout town and especially in the summer to the part-time residents.

Architecture

The Early Modern Period brought more building to the Center than the previous period. Along with the garages that reflected townspeople's newly purchased automobiles, there were additional farm buildings, new houses, and a dedicated fairground.

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Garages from the period are found at 15 South Road, 17 West Main Street, 27 West Main Street, 29 East Main Street, 4 East Main Street, 48 South Road, and 8 Taylor Brook Road. Farm buildings were added to improve efficiency and add functions to the Moses and Bethiah Miller farm, 48 South Road, where a silo, manure barn, chicken barn, and sugar shack were constructed. A poultry barn was built at the Miss Ruth White House, 15 Ledges Road, a shop at the O. O. & Carolyn Elmer House 12 Avery Brook Road, and a garden shed at 23 Avery Brook Road.

The existence of numerous farm houses for sale during World War I and the Depression meant that many of the summer residents landed in an existing house, but the expanding number of year-round and summer people who wanted to live in the Center led to construction as well.

Rodolph and Florence Fournier built the house at 3 Ledges Road in 1920. A local man, Fred Benson, built the bungalow at 8 West Main Street in 1920. Then homes for summer people were built at 17 West Main Street, the Stone Cottage, 1933; and the Robbins Cottage, 28 West Main Street, ca. 1920.

The Heath Fair was held the first year on the common, and then found permanent grounds in 1917 at a field that would become a part of the Moses and Bethiah Miller farm, 48 South Road in 1946. The fairgrounds were set up with tents for annual displays, a platform for a band and a speaker, and one collapsible building. It took place every August between 1917 and 1962, with one year omitted in the 1940s. The fairgrounds were moved outside the district in 1962 to a new location on Colrain Stage Road.

Modern Period (1940-1955)

Town History and Development

Heath Center changed perceptibly during the Modern Period. David Snow's house on the corner of Ledges and West Main Street burned down ca. 1946; the old Baptist Meetinghouse that had been moved and converted to a barn was torn down in 1940. A War Memorial Boulder was put up on the common in 1946 and three historical markers were installed to commemorate the common, the home of the White sisters, and the fairgrounds on South Road. Of the fourteen or fifteen dairy farms active in Heath at the beginning of the 20th century, only one remains today, and it is outside the Center. The Center School in 1948 failed to meet state building standards, so did not open for a month, then in 1951 it was permanently closed. It now holds the Heath Historical Society archives. In 1955 Community Hall (United Methodist Episcopal Church, 1 West Main Street) was donated by the Historical Society to the town, though nothing changed in its appearance for another year.

In the midst of such change, continuity in the Center was provided by people such as Esther Dickinson (Moses & Bethiah Miller House, 48 South Road) who was active in town affairs and postmaster for thirty years. Between 1951 and 1954 she ran the post office in the Daniel Spooner store where her uncle Edward P. Dickinson had kept it. Then in 1954 she moved the post office to the Dr. George Hill House, where she maintained it in the ell of the house for the next twenty-seven years.

(continued)

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Heath Center HD
Heath (Franklin), MA

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Continuity also came from summer residents who continued to populate the town, many of them second generation.

Preservation Concerns

Preservation activities are longstanding in Heath Center. In 1975 Sawyer Hall was saved from demolition and replacement by town vote. The Historical Society has preserved and continues to maintain the Old Town House and the Center School. The Society also saved from demolition the 18th century Solomon Temple barn (from the Moses & Bethiah Miller House, 48 South Road) by moving it to the fairgrounds and re-erecting and restoring it for use as a farm museum. Most recently, the town completed rehabilitation of the Community House as a Senior Center, a project that was completed in 2005. Although the awkward entry of 1956 was maintained, the in-kind replacement of clapboards with clapboards and the careful maintenance that was done to the building is to be commended.

Town residents have on more than one occasion contributed funds to buy endangered properties and keep them intact. In the past thirty years in Heath more than a dozen 18th century houses and six of the eight one-room schoolhouses have been saved and preserved by citizens. Of the privately undertaken restoration projects, restoration of the Gleason-Tilden House, 23 Avery Brook Road, is the most recent and is notable for the restoration of its center chimney, a rare occurrence that deserves recognition.

The chief preservation concern for Heath Center is that unplanned residential development could alter its rural aspect. Development - houses set at the edge of the road - in an incremental manner would destroy the 19th and early 20th century balance in the Center among the buildings, fields, and the open space of the Common. Incremental development through the sale of land on Bray Road, Avery Brook Road, Main Street and South Road would be a severe loss to the town and to all of Franklin County. Townspeople have voted zoning revisions, additions and development regulations at town meeting in recent years, however.

The second point of concern regards the unknowing or insensitive alteration of historic buildings. The use of vinyl siding and replacement windows is so far limited, but its spread would cause loss of the weathered surfaces and appropriate fenestration that indicate the age of the buildings and their historic appearance. In the same regard, the open space of the Heath Center Common might similarly be compromised by further additions of memorials, markers, or monuments, as has happened so often to commons elsewhere. Maintaining an open common is key to keeping the Center in character.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Heath are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Few ancient sites recorded in the town, combined with the lack of systematic site examinations and comprehensive town-wide archaeological surveys, have resulted in little detailed information for the area. Because the town has remained primarily a farming community and resisted intensive development, it is highly likely that significant ancient Native American archaeological sites survive. Regional information indicates that surviving sites may date from the Paleoindian (10,000-12,000 B.P.) Period to Native contact with Europeans in the 17th and 18th centuries. Ancient sites

(continued)

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in the district may provide a basis for reconstructing both environmental change within the mid-Connecticut River Valley and the process of cultural adjustment as Native people adopted their settlement and subsistence strategies in response to that change. Archaeological data and secondary sources indicate that Native American resources should exist in the district area. Archaeological survivals in the district locale may help to clarify the importance of this area relative to other Native settlements elsewhere along the Connecticut River. Smaller, temporary ancient sites in the district locale may represent a functional adaptation for the exploitation of riverine and upland floral and faunal resources, with larger core-type sites located along the Connecticut River in the Northfield Core and Deerfield-Greenfield Core areas.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the early settlement of the town and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of a meetinghouse settlement that developed in the 18th and 19th centuries in the Berkshire foothills of northwestern Massachusetts. Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate archaeological sites related to the occupation of Fort Shirley (1744) north of Heath Center. Smaller temporary campsites and isolated artifact finds may exist related to travel to and from the fort. Archaeological sites that focused on the extraction of natural resources may also exist in the area. Inhabitants of the fort may have exploited timber and mineral resources for construction and maintenance of the fort. The fort's inhabitants might have also hunted and collected floral and faunal resources to supplement their subsistence.

Historical and archaeological resources may also help reconstruct the evolution of the meetinghouse center settlement that developed in the Heath Center Historic District. Structural evidence of the first meetinghouse (1787), animal pound (1792), blacksmith shop (1790s), Mills Creamery Tavern (1795), Post Office (ca. 1820), the Adams Tannery (ca. 1820), the site of the Baptist Church (ca. 1855), and several residential sites may contribute information relating to the exact sites of these important structures, their architectural characteristics and the barns, stables, outbuildings, and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) that surrounded them. Each of the structures and features listed above may contribute important information related to the spatial organization of early farmsteads and facilities present at civic, commercial, and industrial buildings.

Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features and structural evidence from the sites of outbuildings might contribute important evidence related to the growth of manufacturing and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of residents in the district. While farming and husbandry characterized the town's economy well into the 20th century, home manufacturing or cottage industries and a summer vacation population supplemented Heath households and the town's economy throughout the period. The sites of outbuildings and contents of occupational-related features may contain important evidence related to spinning and weaving, both major farming occupations, as well as the manufacture of palm leaf hats, shoe manufacture, and tailoring. Archaeological evidence might also exist related to experiments with silk production from the 1830s to 1840 and why this venture failed. Archaeological resources might also contribute important evidence related to early farming in the Center and town. Little information survives about early farming efforts in Heath.

In addition to the information described above, the sites of outbuildings and contents of occupational-related features may contribute additional important social, cultural, and economic evidence of the Center's inhabitants. Early settlers in the

(continued)

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18th century were reported to be quite poor, with several defaulting in their land payments. Archaeological resources, especially the contents of occupational-related features may contribute important evidence related to the economic well-being of early settlers, how it was influenced by farming methods, and the effect of cottage industries. Archaeological information from the sites of outbuildings and occupational-related features may be especially important in the district since they can occur with both extant buildings and at archaeological sites. Occupational-related features may contribute the analytical base needed to study the Center's population and economy over time and between social groups. Occupational-related features could be stratified, providing the means to study changes on a particular property over time. The same features might contribute the basis for comparing different socio-economic groups in the Center at specific stages in the town's history. For example, the contents of occupational-related features may contain important evidence related to the effects of various cottage industries on the agricultural economy of the Center over time. Occupational-related features might also provide the basis for comparing the Center's agricultural versus vacation inhabitants and their influence on one another.

Archaeological resources at the Center Cemetery may contribute additional evidence related to the growth of a meetinghouse center settlement and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of its inhabitants. Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing may contribute important evidence related to the evolution of the Center Cemetery, including its initial use, boundaries, and internal configuration of graves. Historical and archaeological evidence may exist that indicates the cemetery was in use prior to 1798, possibly as a family burial ground. Settlement existed for some 30 years or more prior to the official incorporation of the cemetery, indicating the potential that inhabitants may have died during that early period. The earliest grave in the cemetery is dated 1799; however, unmarked graves may exist prior to that date. Unmarked graves might also contribute evidence to accurately define the boundaries of the cemetery and the burial patterns within its limits. Osteological study of skeletal remains in unmarked graves and marked graves may contribute important evidence related to the overall health and pathologies that affected the Center's population. Burial practices and the contents of graves may also contribute social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the town's population.

(end)

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(end)

Name of Property Heath Center Historic District

County, State Franklin, MA

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 84.5 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

A. 18	677180	4728150
Zone	Easting	Northing

C. 18	679000	4726110
Zone	Easting	Northing

B. 18	678950	4728430
Zone	Easting	Northing

D. 18	676780	4726105
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, Principal Planner, PVPC, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director

organization	Massachusetts Historical Commission	date	August, 2007
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street & number 220 Morrissey Blvd telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town	Boston	state	MA	zip code	02125
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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.)

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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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the district are to be found on the attached Town of Heath Assessor's map sheets 5.2, 5.4, 6.1, and 6.3.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were chosen to follow the rear lot lines of the concentration of historic properties that make up Heath Center. The district extends north up Bray Road to pass a woodlot at the junction of Bray Road and Colrain Stage Road.

(end)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, PVPC

Date: May 2005

Location of Negatives: PVPC, West Springfield, MA

1. East Main Street, view to NE
2. 6 East Main Street, Old Town House, view to SE
3. 15 South Road, Benjamin Maxwell House, view to NE
- 3A. Colrain Stage Road, Heath Center Cemetery, view to N
- 3B. Colrain Stage Road, Heath Center Cemetery, view to NE
- 3C. Colrain Stage Road, Heath Center Cemetery, view to N
4. 24 West Main Street, Reuben & Sarah Rugg House, view to NW
5. 11, 13 East Main Street, Center School, Gould House, view to NE
6. 1 Bray Road, Rev. Joseph & Sophia Strong House, view to NE
7. 12 Avery Brook Road, Orric & Caroline Rugg Elmer House,
view to NW
8. 48 South Road, Moses & Bethia Miller House, view to NW
9. 5 East Main Street, Union Evangelical Church, view to NE
10. 1 West Main Street, Methodist Episcopal Church, view to NW
11. 8 Taylor Brook Road, Deaconess Sarah Knapp House, view to SE

(end)

Heath Center Historic District
Data Sheet

MHC #	Map #	Address	Historical Name	Date	Style	Resource	C/NC
		Avery Brook Road					
		12 Avery Brook Road	Orric & Caroline Rugg Elmer Hse.	ca. 1800	Federal	B	C
		12 Avery Brook Road	barn	ca. 1850	English	B	C
	2-0200	12 Avery Brook Road	shop	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B	C
	2-0100	23 Avery Brook Road	Gleason-Tilden House	ca. 1790	Federal	B	C
	2-0100	23 Avery Brook Road	cottage	ca. 1850	no style	B	C
	2-0100	23 Avery Brook Road	garden shed	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B	C
		Bray Road					
HEA.11	23-0500	1 Bray Road	Rev. Joseph & Sophia Strong House	1791-97	Federal	B	C
HEA.25	23-0500	1 Bray Road	Storage barn/fire truck house	ca. 1875	utilitarian	B	C
	6-0+B8130	30 Bray Road	house	ca. 1970	ranch	B	NC
	6-0400	51 Bray Road	United Church parsonage	1970s	cape	B	NC
		Colrain Stage Road					
HEA.801	12-0500	Colrain Stage Road	Center Cemetery	1798	N/A	Site	C
HEA.801	12-0500	Colrain Stage Road	Harring Family stone	1814	N/A	O	C
HEA.801	12-0500	Colrain Stage Road	Sullivan Taft Boulder	1923	N/A	O	C
HEA.801	12-0500	Colrain Stage Road	Milton Harrington Stone	1799	N/A	O	C
HEA.801	12-0500	Colrain Stage Road	Spooner Stone	1801	N/A	O	C
		East Main Street					
HEA.900	23-0600	East Main Street	Heath Town Common	1787	N/A	Site	C
HEA.901	23-0600	East Main Street	Heath War Memorial	1946	N/A	O	C
	23-0600	East Main Street	Historical Marker on Common	ca. 1950	N/A	O	C
HEA.21	23-0100	1 East Main Street	Sawyer Hall	1897	Queen Anne	B	C
HEA.22	23-0200	3 East Main Street	Daniel Spooner Store	1793	no style	B	C
	23-0200	3 East Main Street	gazebo	ca. 1990	utilitarian	St	NC
	23-0200	3 East Main Street	outbuilding/potting shed	ca. 1910	utilitarian	B	C
HEA.23	32-0100	4 East Main Street	Simeon Strong House	1840	altered	B	C
	32-0100	4 East Main Street	shed	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
	32-0100	4 East Main Street	garage	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B	C
HEA.HA3	32-0100	4 East Main Street	Baptist Meetinghouse site	ca. 1830	N/A	Site	C
HEA.9	23-0600	6 East Main Street	Old Town House	1834	Greek Revival	B	C

Heath Center Historic District
Data Sheet

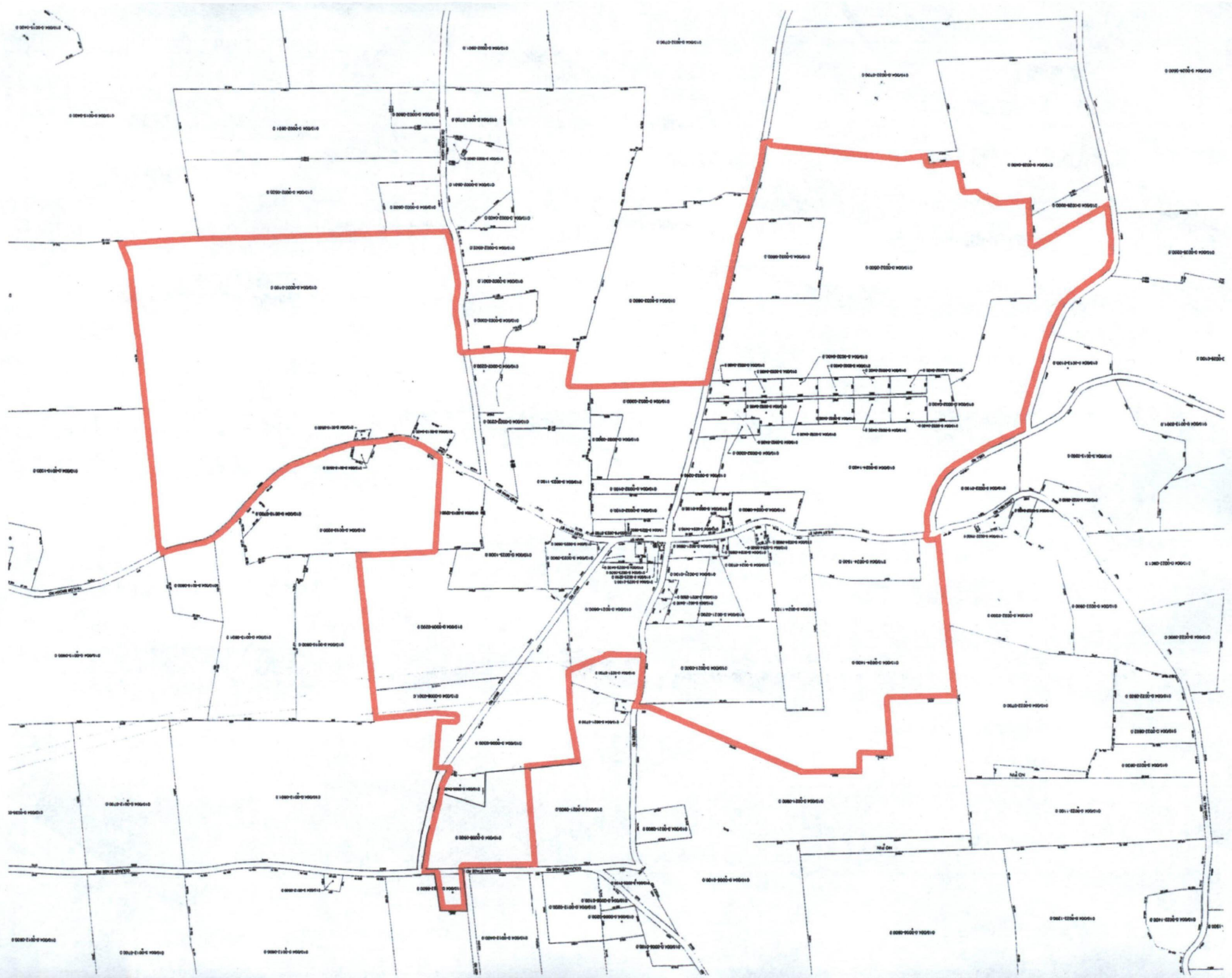
	Map #	Address	Historical Name	Date	Style	Resource	C/NC
HEA.12	23-0500	5 East Main Street	Union Evangelical Church	1833	Gothic Revival	B	C
HEA.24	23-0700	8 East Main Street	Churchill House	ca. 1980	Cape Cod	B	NC
HEA.10	23-0800	11 East Main Street	Center School	ca. 1867	utilitarian/eclectic	B	C
HEA.27	23-0900	13 East Main Street	Isaac & Olive Gould House	1790	Federal	B	C
	23-0900	13 East Main Street	shed	ca. 1980	utilitarian	B	NC
	23-0900	13 East Main Street	historical marker	ca. 1950	N/A	O	C
	23-1000	27 East Main Street	Samuel & Sarah Gould House	1777-79	Federal	B	C
	23-1000	27 East Main Street	garage	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B	C
	23-1000	27 East Main Street	stone road embankment	ca. 1770s	N/A	Str.	C
	23-1000	27 East Main Street	Arms Academy marker	1880	N/A	O	C
	23-1000	27 East Main Street	altitude marker	n.d.	N/A	O	C
	23-1000	27 East Main Street	mile marker	ca. 1800	N/A	O	C
	23-1000	27 East Main Street	tennis court	ca. 1980	N/A	Str.	NC
	23-100	27 East Main Street	bocce court	ca. 1980	N/A	Str.	NC
	10-0200	29 East Main Street	James & Maria Rugg House	ca. 1858	alt. Col. Revival	B	C
	10-0200	29 East Main Street	garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
		Ledges Road					
	21-0100	3 Ledges Road	Rodolph&Florence Fournier House	1920	Cape Cod	B	C
	21-0100	3 Ledges Road	barn	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B	C
	21-0300	5 Ledges Road	David Thayer House	ca. 1829	Cape Cod	B	C
	21-0400	11 Ledges Road	Caleb and Azubah Miller House	ca. 1829	Cape Cod	B	C
	21-0500	15 Ledges Road	Miss Ruth White House	1829	Cape Cod	B	C
	21-0500	15 Ledges Road	shed	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B	C
	21-0500	15 Ledges Road	poultry barn	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B	C
	21-0600	16 Ledges Road	Heath Cooperative Creamery	1895	no style	B	C
	21-0600	16 Ledges Road	shed	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B	C
		South Road					
HEA.4	32-0300	15 South Road	Benjamin Maxwell House	ca. 1780	Federal	B	C
	32-0300	15 South Road	equipment shed	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B	C
	32-0300	15 South Road	garage/greenhouse	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B	C
	32-0300	26 South Road	house	ca. 1980	modern	B	NC
	32-0400	South Road	house	ca. 1980	modern	B	NC

Heath Center Historic District
Data Sheet

	Map #	Address	Historical Name	Date	Style	Resource	C/NC
	32-0500	48 South Road	Moses and Bethiah Miller House	1803-04	Federal	B	C
	32-0500	48 South Road	barn	ca. 1800	English	B	C
	32-0500	48 South Road	silo	ca. 1920	utilitarian	Str.	C
	32-0500	48 South Road	tool shed	1960s	utilitarian	B	NC
	32-0500	48 South Road	manure barn	1930s	utilitarian	B	C
	32-0500	48 South Road	chicken barn	1930s	utilitarian	B	C
	32-0500	48 South Road	sugar shack	1930s	utilitarian	B	C
	32-0500	48 South Road	garage/woodshed	1935	utilitarian	B	C
	32-0500	48 South Road	sawmill		utilitarian	Str.	C
	32-0500	48 South Road	Old Heath Fairgrounds	1916-1962	N/A	Si.	C
	32-0500	48 South Road	Historical Marker	ca. 1950	N/A	O	C
	32-0500	48 South Road	Whittemore Spring	ca. 1804	N/A	Str.	C
		Taylor Brook Road					
	10-0400	8 Taylor Brook Road	Deaconess Sarah Trevor Knapp Hs.	ca. 1912	Craftsman	B	C
	10-0400	8 Taylor Brook Road	garage	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B	C
		West Main Street					
HEA.8	24-0400	1 West Main Street	Methodist Episcopal Church	1872	Italianate	B	C
	24-0500	7 West Main Street	Methodist Parsonage	ca. 1840	Gothic Revival	B	C
	21-0600	8 West Main Street	Fred Benson House	ca. 1920	Bungalow	B	C
	24-0700	14 West Main Street	Dr. George Hill House	1821	Colonial Revival	B	C
	24-0700	14 West Main Street	garage	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	B	C
	24-0900	16 West Main Street	Sally Marsh House	ca. 1829	gable and wing	B	C
	24-0800	17 West Main Street	Reinhold & Ursula Niebuhr House	1933	Arts & Crafts	B	C
	24-0800	17 West Main Street	garage	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B	C
	24-0800	17 West Main Street	historical marker	ca/ 1950	N/A	O	C
	24-0700	20 West Main Street	Heathbrook Studio	1986	modern	B	NC
	24-1100	24 West Main Street	Reuben & Sarah Rugg House	ca. 1794	Federal	B	C
	24-1100	24 West Main Street	barn	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B	C
	24-1100	24 West Main Street	shop	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B	C
	24-1400	27 West Main Street	Dr. Rivera & Naomi Nash House	ca. 1798	Federal	B	C
	24-1500	28 West Main Street	Robbins Cottage-Dower House	ca. 1920	no style	B	C

Heath Center Historic District
Data Sheet

	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Buildings	55	8
Structures	4	3
Objects	12	0
Sites	4	0
Total	75	11





East Main Street, Health Center

Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

May, 2005

PVPC

View to NE

Photo No. 1



6 East Main Street, Health Center
Franklin, MA
Bonnie Parsons

May, 2005

PVPC

View to SE

Photo No. 2



15 South Road, Heath Center

Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

May, 2005

PVPC

View to NE

Photo NO. 3



Heath Center Cemetery, Colrain Stage Road
Heath Center H. D.

Bonnie Parsons

December, 2006

PvPc

V: cw 1. node

Photograph #3A

DEC, 2006 11407937 0411 214



Heath Center Cemetery, Colrain Stage Road

Heath Center, H.D.

Bonnie Parsons

December, 2006

PVPC

View to north east.

Photograph # 3B

DEC. 2006 1247737 0411 2 H



GRACE VOLUNTARY
THE BELLOWS COMPANY

Heath Center Cemetery, Colrain Stage Road

Heath Center, H. D.

Bonnie Parsons

December, 2006

PVPC

View to north

Photograph # 3c

DEC. 2006 11:00PM 0411 2 N



24 West Main St. , Heath Center
Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

May, 2005

PVPC

View to NW

Photo No. 4



11 and 13 East Main Street, Health Center

Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

May, 2005

View to NE

Photo No. 5



1 Bray Road, Heath Center

Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

May, 2005

PVPC

View to NE

Photo No. 6



12 Avery Brook Road
Heath Center Historic District

Bonnie Parsons

December, 2006

PVPc

View to north west

Photograph # ~~6A~~ 7

DEC. 2006 1050787 0411 2 N



46 South Road, Heath Center

Franklin, MN

Bonnie Parsons

May, 2005

PVPC

View to NW

Photo No. 8



5 East Main Street, Heath Center
Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

May, 2005

PVPC

View to NE

Photo No. 9



1 West Main Street, Heath Center

Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

May, 2005

PIPE

View to NW

Photo No. 10



8 Taylor Brook Road, Heath Center
Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

May, 2005

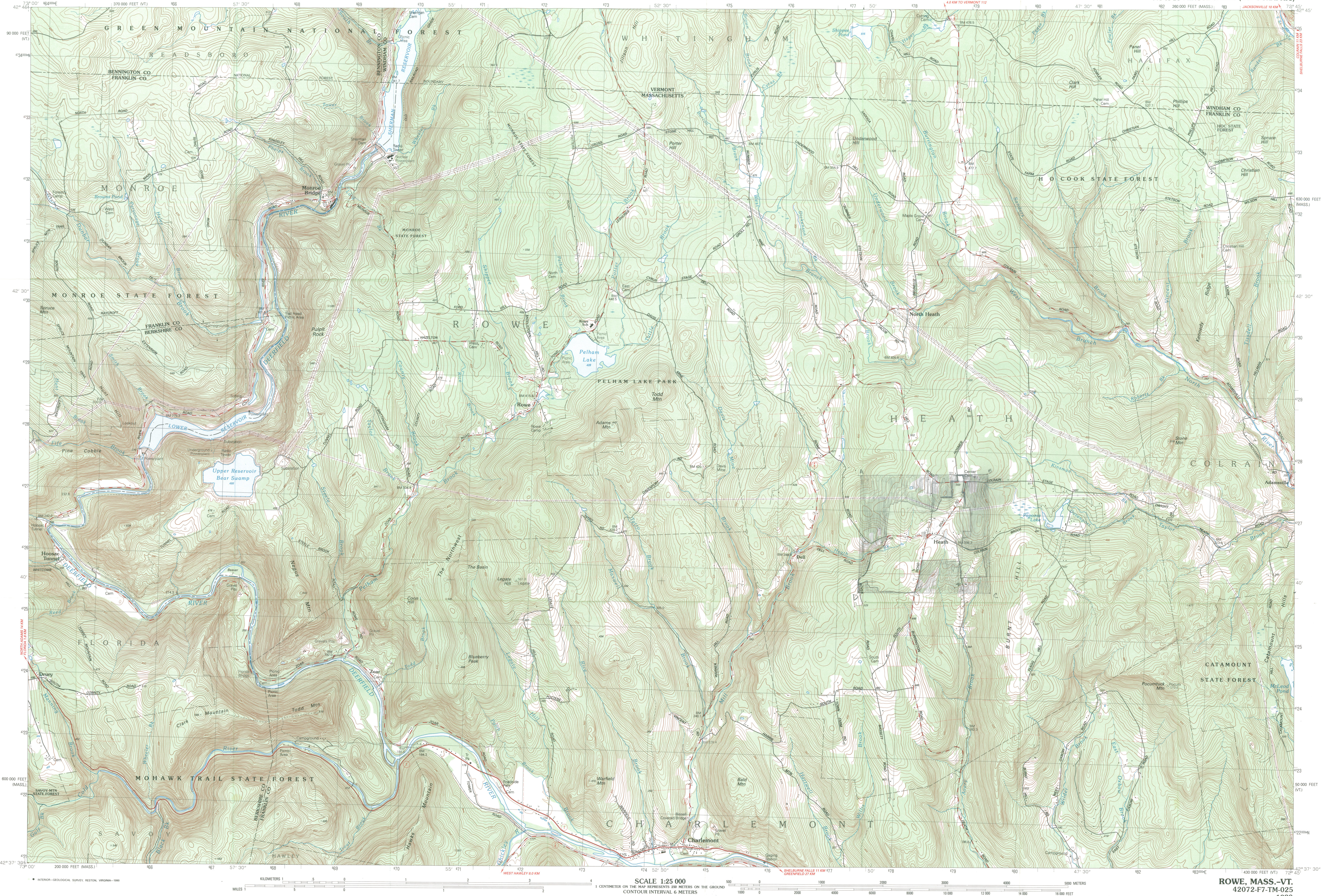
PVPc

View to SE

Photo No. 4

ROWE, MASSACHUSETTS-VERMONT

7.5 X 15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

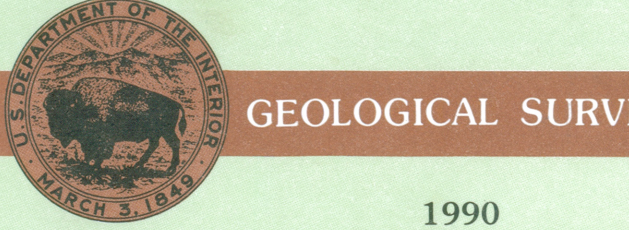


Rowe
MASSACHUSETTS-VERMONT

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map




- 7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING
- Contours and elevations in meters
 - Highways, roads and other manmade structures
 - Water features
 - Woodland areas
 - Geographic names



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981-82. Field checked 1984. Map edited 1990
Supersedes Rowe and Heath 1:25 000-scale maps dated 1973 and 1974. This area also covered by 7.5 minute, 1:24 000-scale maps: Rowe and Heath dated 1973 and 1974
Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 18
Universal Transverse Mercator
10 000-foot grid ticks: Massachusetts coordinate system, maintained zone and Vermont coordinate system
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 5 meters south and 37 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 6 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS			
Meters	Feet		1	2	3	4
1	3.2808		1	2	3	4
2	6.5617		5	6	7	8
3	9.8425					
4	13.1234					
5	16.4042					
6	19.6850					
7	22.9659					
8	26.2467					
9	29.5276					
10	32.8084					
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (BM and 1993 magnetic declination (M)) at center of map Diagram is approximate		1 Stamford (7.5) 2A Randolph (7.5) 2B Jacksonville (7.5) 3 Brattleboro (7.5) 4 North Adams 5 Bennington 6 Cheshire 7 Ashfield 8 Greenfield		

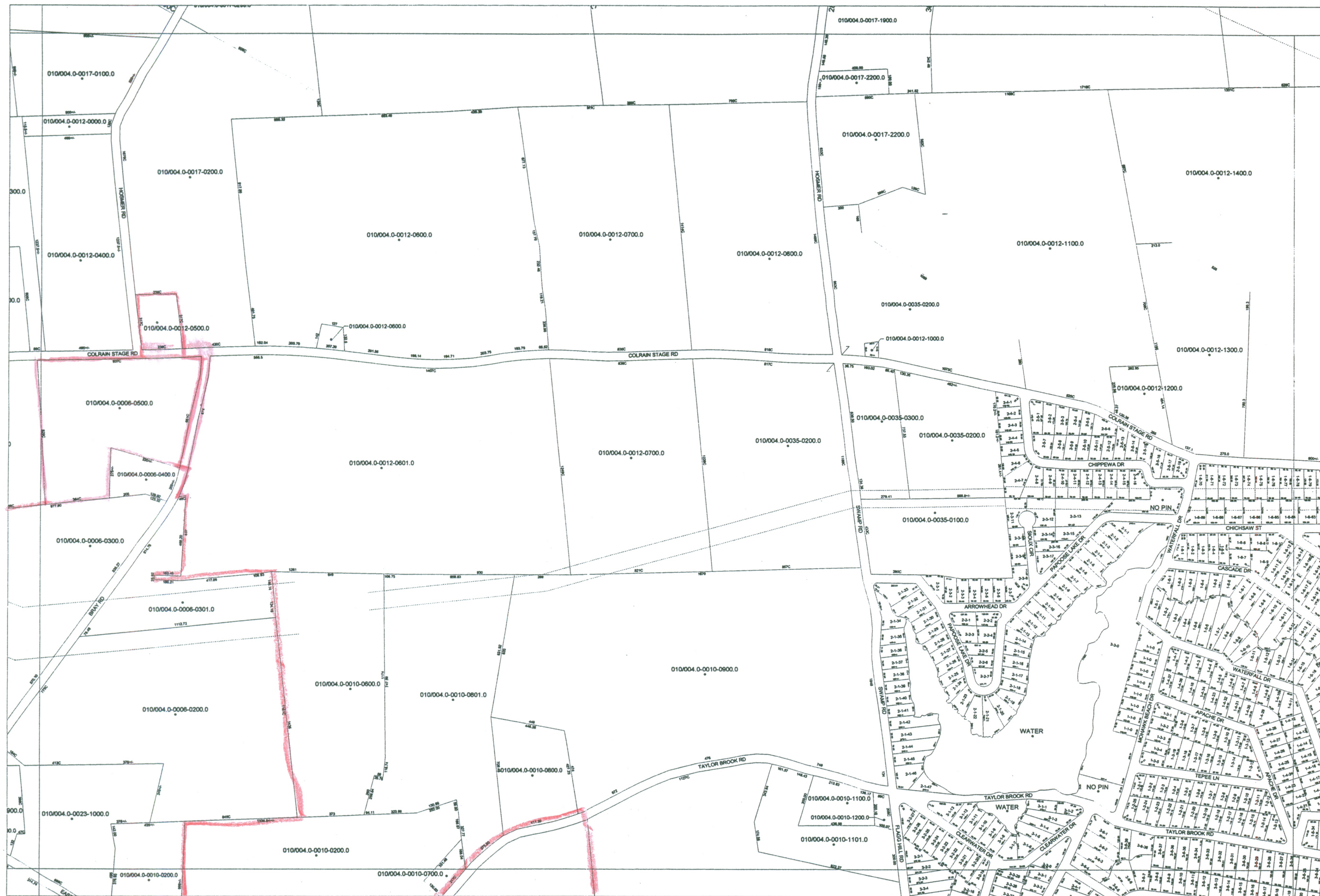
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road; trail
- Route marker: Interstate, U.S.; State
- Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge
- Bridge: drawbridge
- Footbridge; overpass; underpass
- Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
- House; barn; church; school; large structure
- Boundary
- National, with monument
- State
- County, parish
- Civil township, precinct, district
- Incorporated city, village, town
- National or State reservation; small park
- Land grant with monument; found section corner
- U.S. public lands survey: range, township, section
- Range, township, section line: location approximate
- Fence or field line
- Power transmission line, located tower
- Dam; dam with lock
- Cemetery; grave
- Campground; picnic area; U.S. location monument
- Windmill; water well; spring
- Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
- Control: horizontal section: vertical station; spot elevation
- Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
- Distorted surface: strip mine, lava; sand
- Sounding; depth curve
- Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
- Rapids; large and small; falls, large and small
- Swamp; marsh
- Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation
- Wooded; cultivated area
- Sand; mangrove
- Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

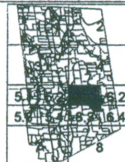
ROWE, MASS.-VT.
42072-F7-TM-025
1990



Date Printed: July 30, 2003

FUSS & O'NEILL, INC. Consulting Engineers
1000 Main Street, Suite 200
Heath, MA 01843
Phone: 413-239-1234
Fax: 413-239-1235

Disclaimer:
Parcel and property information depicted on this map was taken from property deeds and maps, assessor's records, and other sources of information provided by the Town of Heath. The intent of this map is to present a graphical representation of property information relative to topographic features and is subject to a more accurate survey. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED IS NOT TO BE USED FOR THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.



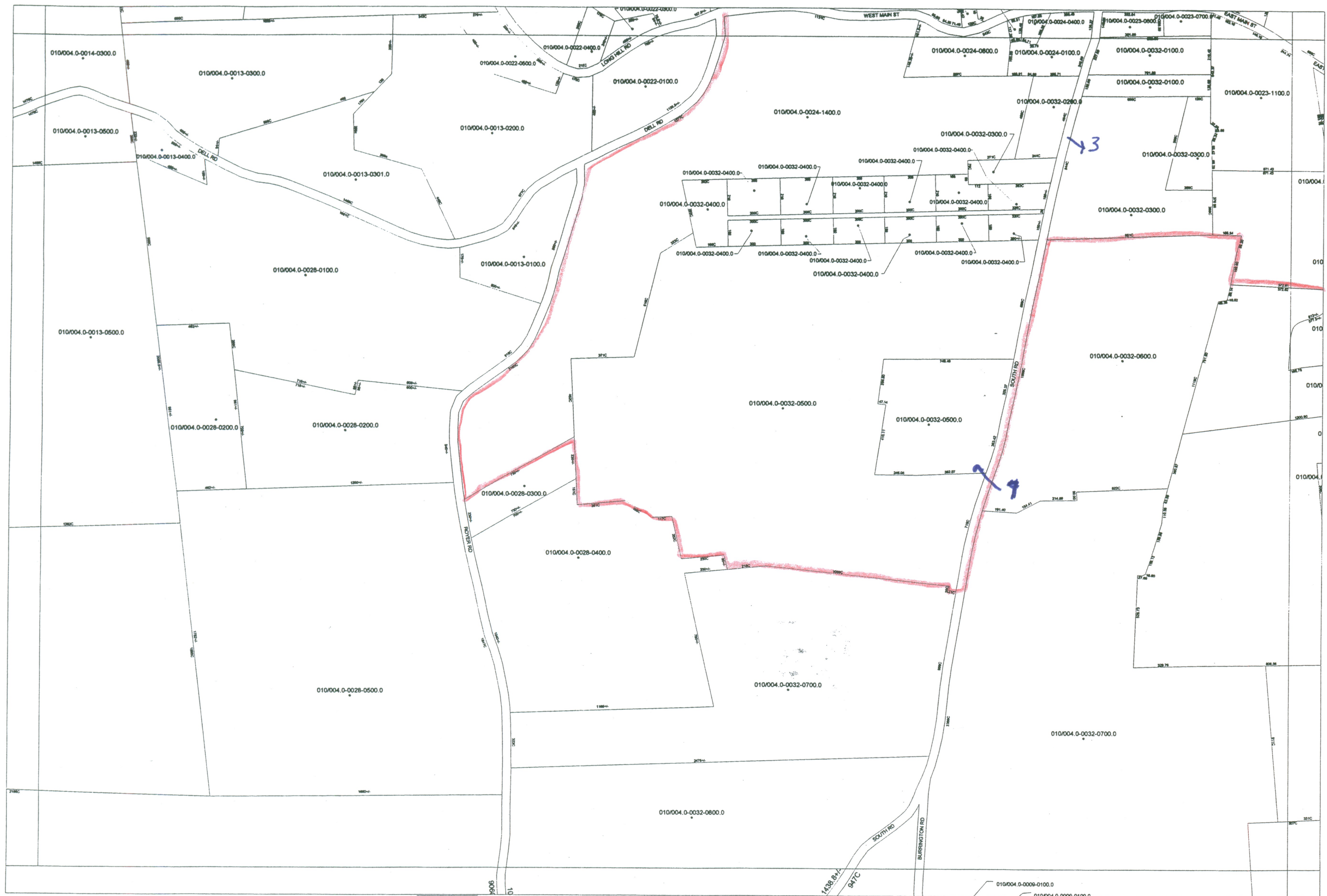
Town Of Heath, Massachusetts Draft Tax Map

Legend	
	Sheet Grid
	300' Deeded Dimension
	370' Calculated Dimension
	Lotline (From Deeds & Maps)
	Lotline (From Tax Map)
	Town Line
	R.O.W. (Buffered)
	R.O.W. (Discontinued)
	Essement

Scale: 1" = 200'



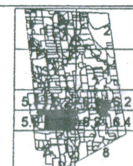
Sheet 6.1



Date Printed: July 30, 2003

FO FUS & O'NEILL, INC. Consulting Engineers
1100 WASHINGTON ST., SUITE 200, WASHINGTON, MA 01890
(508) 848-2000

Disclaimer:
Parcel and property information depicted on this map was taken from property deeds and maps, assessor's records, and other sources of information provided by the Town of Heath. The intent of this map is to present a graphical representation of property information relative to topographic features and is subject to a more accurate survey. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED IS NOT TO BE USED FOR THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.



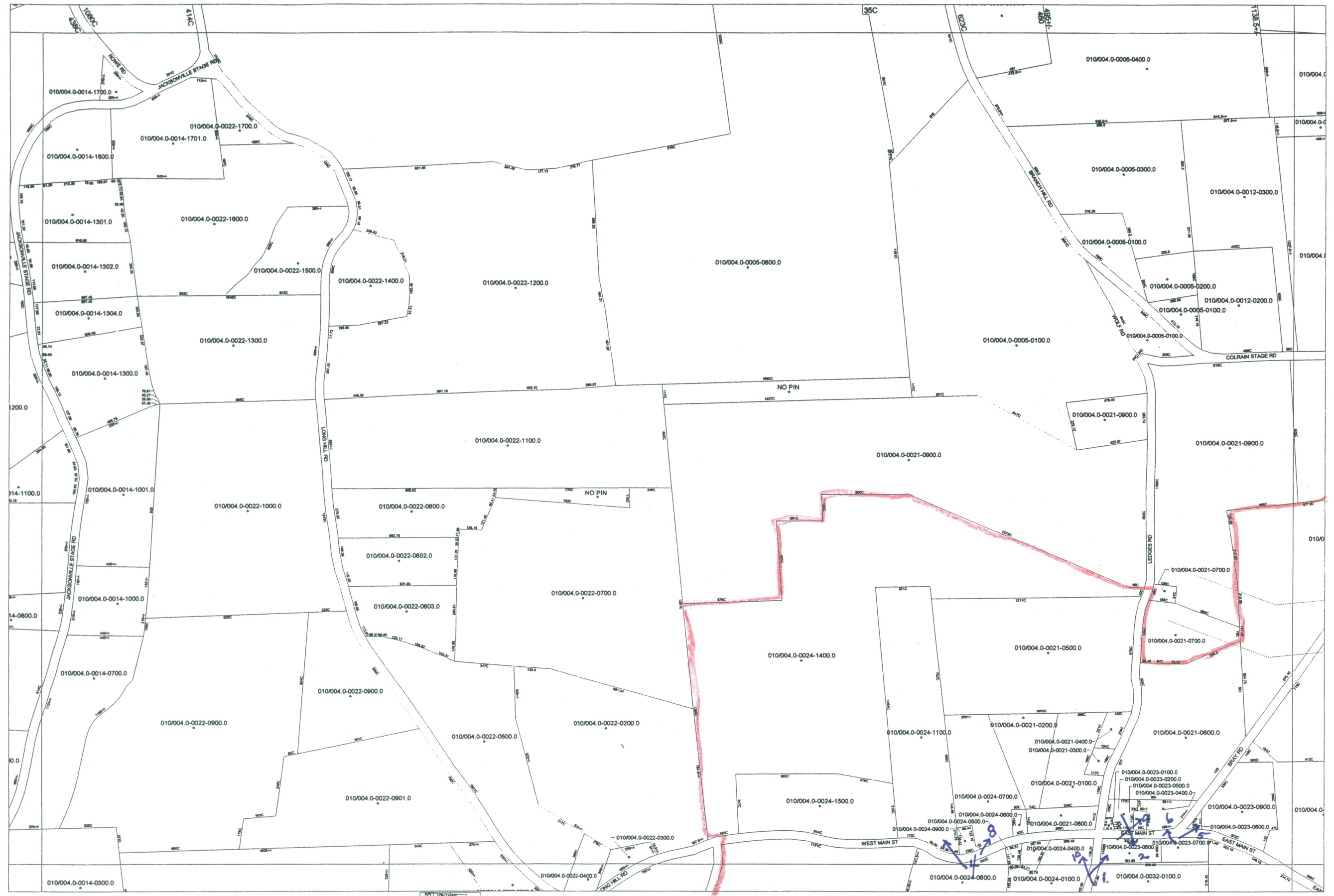
Town Of Heath, Massachusetts Draft Tax Map

Legend	
Sheet Grid	Town Line
300' Deeded Dimension	R.O.W.
370' Calculated Dimension	R.O.W. (Buffered)
Lottine (From Deeds & Maps)	R.O.W. (Discontinued)
Lottine (From Tax Map)	Easement

200 0 200 400 Feet
Scale: 1" = 200'



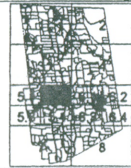
Sheet 5.4



Date Printed: July 30, 2003

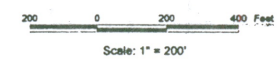
FUSS & O'NEILL INC. Consulting Engineers
 114 "CAMPBELL" ROAD, SUITE 200, WESTPORT, MASSACHUSETTS 01886
 (508) 833-2148

Disclaimer:
 Parcel and property information depicted on this map was taken from property deeds and maps, assessor's records, and other sources of information provided by the Town of Heath. The intent of this map is to present a graphical representation of property information relative to topographic features and is subject to a more accurate survey. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED IS NOT TO BE USED FOR THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.



Town Of Heath, Massachusetts Draft Tax Map

Legend	
	Sheet Grid
	300' Deeded Dimension
	370' Calculated Dimension
	Lotline (From Deeds & Maps)
	Lotline (From Tax Map)
	Town Line
	R.O.W.
	R.O.W. (Buffered)
	R.O.W. (Discontinued)
	Easement



Answers maps
set 1
Heath Center N.S.

10/10/10

10/10/10

10/10/10

10/10/10

10/10/10

10/10/10

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY Heath Center Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Franklin

DATE RECEIVED: 2/01/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/20/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07001103

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 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER Q Beall

DISCIPLINE Q Beall

TELEPHONE

DATE 3-20-13

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.



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth

January 10, 2013

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1021 Eye Street, NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

07001103

RE: Heath Center Historic District, Heath (Franklin County), Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Loether:

We have recently discovered an inconsistency in the full name of the Knapp House at 8 Taylor Brook Road in the Heath Center Historic District. It is correct in the text of the nomination, where the name is Deaconess Susan Knapp, but the name is incorrectly listed as Deaconess Sarah Knapp on the photo caption, photo list, and district data sheet. I have enclosed corrected copies of each for your files.

Please let me know if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

Xc: Heath Historical Commission with enclosures

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Heath Center HD
Heath (Franklin), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the district are to be found on the attached Town of Heath Assessor's map sheets 5.2, 5.4, 6.1, and 6.3.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were chosen to follow the rear lot lines of the concentration of historic properties that make up Heath Center. The district extends north up Bray Road to pass a woodlot at the junction of Bray Road and Colrain Stage Road.

(end)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: **Bonnie Parsons, PVPC**

Date: **May 2005**

Location of Negatives: **PVPC, West Springfield, MA**

1. East Main Street, view to NE
2. 6 East Main Street, Old Town House, view to SE
3. 15 South Road, Benjamin Maxwell House, view to NE
- 3A. Colrain Stage Road, Heath Center Cemetery, view to N
- 3B. Colrain Stage Road, Heath Center Cemetery, view to NE
- 3C. Colrain Stage Road, Heath Center Cemetery, view to N
4. 24 West Main Street, Reuben & Sarah Rugg House, view to NW
5. 11, 13 East Main Street, Center School, Gould House, view to NE
6. 1 Bray Road, Rev. Joseph & Sophia Strong House, view to NE
7. 12 Avery Brook Road, Orric & Caroline Rugg Elmer House,
view to NW
8. 48 South Road, Moses & Bethia Miller House, view to NW
9. 5 East Main Street, Union Evangelical Church, view to NE
10. 1 West Main Street, Methodist Episcopal Church, view to NW
11. 8 Taylor Brook Road, Deaconess ~~Sarah~~ Susan Knapp House, view to SE

Corrected Jan 2013

(end)

Heath Center Historic District
Data Sheet

	Map #	Address	Historical Name	Date	Style	Resource	C/NC
	32-0500	48 South Road	Moses and Bethiah Miller House	1803-04	Federal	B	C
	32-0500	48 South Road	barn	ca. 1800	English	B	C
	32-0500	48 South Road	silo	ca. 1920	utilitarian	Str.	C
	32-0500	48 South Road	tool shed	1960s	utilitarian	B	NC
	32-0500	48 South Road	manure barn	1930s	utilitarian	B	C
	32-0500	48 South Road	chicken barn	1930s	utilitarian	B	C
	32-0500	48 South Road	sugar shack	1930s	utilitarian	B	C
	32-0500	48 South Road	garage/woodshed	1935	utilitarian	B	C
	32-0500	48 South Road	sawmill		utilitarian	Str.	C
	32-0500	48 South Road	Old Heath Fairgrounds	1916-1962	N/A	Si.	C
	32-0500	48 South Road	Historical Marker	ca. 1950	N/A	O	C
	32-0500	48 South Road	Whittemore Spring	ca. 1804	N/A	Str.	C
		Taylor Brook Road					
	10-0400	8 Taylor Brook Road	Deaconess Susan Trevor Knapp Hs.	ca. 1912	Craftsman	B	C
	10-0400	8 Taylor Brook Road	garage	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B	C
		West Main Street					
HEA.8	24-0400	1 West Main Street	Methodist Episcopal Church	1872	Italianate	B	C
	24-0500	7 West Main Street	Methodist Parsonage	ca. 1840	Gothic Revival	B	C
	21-0600	8 West Main Street	Fred Benson House	ca. 1920	Bungalow	B	C
	24-0700	14 West Main Street	Dr. George Hill House	1821	Colonial Revival	B	C
	24-0700	14 West Main Street	garage	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	B	C
	24-0900	16 West Main Street	Sally Marsh House	ca. 1829	gable and wing	B	C
	24-0800	17 West Main Street	Reinhold & Ursula Niebuhr House	1933	Arts & Crafts	B	C
	24-0800	17 West Main Street	garage	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B	C
	24-0800	17 West Main Street	historical marker	ca/ 1950	N/A	O	C
	24-0700	20 West Main Street	Heathbrook Studio	1986	modern	B	NC
	24-1100	24 West Main Street	Reuben & Sarah Rugg House	ca. 1794	Federal	B	C
	24-1100	24 West Main Street	barn	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B	C
	24-1100	24 West Main Street	shop	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B	C
	24-1400	27 West Main Street	Dr. Rivera & Naomi Nash House	ca. 1798	Federal	B	C
	24-1500	28 West Main Street	Robbins Cottage-Dower House	ca. 1920	no style	B	C

corrected Jan. 2013

Heath Center Historic District, Heath (Franklin Co.)



10. 1 West Main Street, Methodist Episcopal Church, view to NW
(Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, May 2005)



11. 8 Taylor Brook Road, Deaconess Susan Knapp House, view to SE [Corrected Jan. 2013]
(Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, May 2005)

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Heath Center Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Franklin

DATE RECEIVED: 9/11/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/01/07
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/16/07 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/25/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07001103

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 10.25.07 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.



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

September 7, 2007

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Heath Center HD, Heath (Franklin Co.), 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 properties in the district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Two letters of objection have been received.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Delores Viarengo, Heath Historical Commission
Thomas Lively, Heath Board of Selectmen
Bonnie Parsons, PVPC, consultant
Deborah Phillips, Heath Planning Board

CHERYL M.
WOODARD

3 Ledges Road
Heath Ma 10346
413 339 0172

RECEIVED
MAY 31 2007
MASS. HIST. COMM

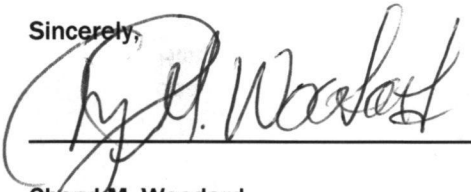
May 15, 2007

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston Ma 02125

Dear Employer Historic District,

I Cheryl Woodard owner of 3 Ledges Road in Heath do not want my property to be
part of this Historic places in Heath.

Sincerely,



Cheryl M. Woodard



[Privacy Policy](#) [Contact Us](#) [Directions to Nourse](#) [Site Map](#) [Fruit Tree Nursery](#)
Nourse Farms 41 River Road South Deerfield, MA 01373 Phone: 413-665-2658

MASSACHUSETTS SIGNATURE WITNESSING

Gov. Exec. Ord. #455 (03-13), §5(f)

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

County of

Franklin

} ss.

On this the 24th day of May, 2007, before me,Deborah J. Tuttle

Name of Notary Public

personally appeared

Cheryl M. Woodard

Name(s) of Signer(s)

proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identity, which was/were

State of mass Drivers license

Description of Evidence of Identity

to be the person(s) whose name(s)
was/were signed on the preceding or
attached document in my presence.Cheryl Woodard5/24/07Deborah J. Tuttle

Signature of Notary Public

Deborah J. Tuttle

Printed Name of Notary

My Commission Expires

October 9, 2009

Place Notary Seal and/or Any Stamp Above

OPTIONAL

Although the information in this section is not required by law, it may prove valuable to persons relying on the document and could prevent fraudulent removal and reattachment of this form to another document.

Description of Attached DocumentTitle or Type of Document: Statement to Commonwealth of MASSDocument Date: 5/15/2007 Number of Pages: _____

Signer(s) Other Than Named Above: _____

Right Thumbprint
of Signer

Top of thumb here

8 East Main Street
P.O. Box 4
Heath, Mass. 01346
May 14, 2007

Massachusetts Historical Commission
National Register of Historic Places
to whom it may concern:

RECEIVED
JUN 06 2007
MASS. HIST. COMM

I do not want my property put
in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely

Dolores M. Churchill

RE: Map 23 - 0700

Attest: A True Signature

Today Dolores M. Churchill
appeared before me.

Hilma A. Sumner



HILMA A. SUMNER
Notary Public
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
My Commission Expires
September 24, 2010