

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only

received **AUG 31 1982**
date entered

1. Name

historic New Marlborough Center; New Marlborough Green

and/or common New Marlborough Village (Preferred)

2. Location

street & number Route 57, ^{MA 57} New Marlborough Rd., ^{Monterey, MA and} Southfield Rd., N/A not for publication

city, town New Marlborough of N/A vicinity of congressional district

state Massachusetts code 025 county Berkshire code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
☒ district	☐ public	☒ occupied	☒ agriculture
☐ building(s)	☐ private	☐ unoccupied	☐ commercial
☐ structure	☒ both	☐ work in progress	☐ educational
☐ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	☐ entertainment
☐ object	☐ N/A in process	☒ yes: restricted	☐ government
	☐ being considered	☐ yes: unrestricted	☐ industrial
		☐ no	☐ military
			☐ museum
			☒ park
			☒ private residence
			☒ religious
			☐ scientific
			☐ transportation
			☐ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple (See attached List)

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of N/A state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Southern Berkshire Registry of Deeds

street & number Town Hall

city, town Great Barrington, state Massachusetts 02130

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Inventory of Historic Assets of the Commonwealth of Mass. (#72-79),
title Historic American Building Survey has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 1979, 1935 ☒ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records (1) Massachusetts Historical Commission, (2) Library of Congress

city, town 294 Washington Street, Boston state Massachusetts 02108

7. Description

New Marlborough Center
Historic District

Route 57, New Marlborough Rd.
Monterey Rd., Southfield Rd.

Condition

☒ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☒ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

New Marlborough Center Historic District is located on Route 57 in the northeast, central part of the Town of New Marlborough, Massachusetts. It is the oldest of five villages that comprise the town; a picturesque western New England village clustered around a Green. It is still the major settlement along Route 57, as it was during the first two quarters of the 19th century when it served as a stop on the Hartford to Albany Stage Line. The village sits in a protected valley formed between Woodruff Mountain to the south and east, Luffingwell Hill to the west, and Dry Hill to the north. To the south and north respectively, are the Sandisfield River and Anthony (Arnold) Brook.

The village is isolated as a unit, by being surrounded by fields to the north and south; by the intersection of Route 57 and the South Sandisfield Road on the east; and west by the New Marlborough Road. Of the three roads leading to the center, two remain unpaved and all are bordered by old stone walls.

The district is comprised of 214.48 acres of land containing twenty-one buildings, six historic archaeological sites, the Green with its monument to Elihu Burritt and the Old Burial Ground. Architecturally, it is characterized by a predominance of woodframe Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival style farm houses. Their vernacular quality is supplemented in several instances with relatively sophisticated ornamentation.

At the west end of the district, on New Marlborough Road, the New Marlborough Center Cemetery is located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the center. Its oldest section covers the tops of two mounds of earth which are bisected by a grass covered access road. The ground cover is largely of thyme, often found in old burial grounds. Local tradition holds they are Indian Mounds; more likely they are twin glacial kames. The Town's first settler, Mr. Benjamin Wheeler, is buried on the eastern mound along with the majority of the earliest settlers. The western mound is covered with graves dating mostly from the first three quarters of the 19th century. The stones show a progression through time from simple slate slabs to ornate marble monoliths. (#800, Photo 1)

Proceeding easterly along the New Marlborough Road, flanked by stone walls, a diagonal road joins Route 57 from the northwest. Two houses are located along it. The Benjamin Wheeler House is a $2\frac{1}{2}$ story brick federal with a mid-late 19th century wood addition. It was constructed during the first quarter of the 19th century by Benjamin Wheeler, II, the son of the first settler. The three bay brick front faces south. The front entry has a fan light, and the brick is today painted white. All the windows in the brick section have marble lintels. The roof shows a shallow overhang and returns, surmounted by a central chimney. (#68, Photo 3)

Proceeding northeast onto Route 57, and easterly on the north side of the road, is Foxcroft, the W.H. Adams House. The rambling $2\frac{1}{2}$ story Federal period farmhouse has several additions and a barn. The W.H. Adams Blacksmith and Wheel Shop was located east of this house. The cellar hole remains undisturbed. (#67A, Photo 4)

(Cont'd)

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Also associated with the house is a 19th century barn, and several small out-buildings including a guest house, which may be a milkshed converted in the 1930's. (#146)

The J. Baldwin House is a 2½ story wood frame central chimney Federal period house with a full mid' 19th century veranda. It is located on the southwest corner of the junction facing northeast. It was owned by both the Baldwin and Wheeler families, but built by J. Baldwin, circa 1800. It continued to be used as a farm until the 1930's and has several 19th century outbuildings, now modernized. (#69, Photo 2)

Eight buildings face the New Marlborough Green at the district center. This tree shaded tract was given to the Town of New Marlborough by the Cincinnatus Lodge of Masons in 1795. Today, the original two acre tract is maintained and preserved by the New Marlborough Village Association. (#802, Photo 10) On the north side of the Green the first house encountered is the Deacon Leonard Potter House, (built in 1832). It is a 2½ story Greek Revival Style house with an extremely long ell to the rear. Two dormers were added to the roof circa 1907 and the window sashes changed. The original interior and chimneys have also been removed and replaced with a single exterior fieldstone stack. However, the nine window front facade with a recessed and side-lighted front door, cornices, lintels and pilasters remain unchanged. (#71, Photo 6)

The New Marlborough Congregational Church, also called the Village Meeting House, was constructed in 1839 just east of the site of the first meeting house which was built in the 1840's. The meeting house front facade is a flushboarded Greek temple front with a recessed entry flanked by two Doric columns. A wide molded entablature encircles the structure, and is flanked by pilasters at the corners. It is surmounted by a flushboarded pediment. The two stage belfry is topped by a round lantern constructed of columns supporting a rounded copper dome. The interior is lighted by eight large double sashed small pane windows which can be closed by doubly shutters. The sidewalls are clapboarded. Its interior is unchanged since its construction, consisting of vestibule with stairs on each side leading to a choir loft. Its pulpit is faced with twelve columns, representing the twelve apostles. The auditorium is aisled on each side with divided boxed pews in the center and similar single pews on each side. At the southwest corner of the building, a U.S.G.S. bench marker gives the elevation as 1351 feet. Originally, there were two horse sheds behind, set at right angles to form a court. (#72, Photo 7)

East of the church there is a lane flanked by huge maple trees which leads to the ruins of the Southern Berkshire Institute. From 1856 to 1885 this co-educational boarding school was successful in providing a program not unlike our present community colleges. The 3½ story classic revival building was razed in the 1930's. Good photographic and archival documentation exists on the school. (901, Photo 8)

Across the Monterey Road stands the Tavern, a stop on the Red-Bird Stage Lines. It served the town as a tavern, store and post office. (Cont'd)

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for over two hundred years. Tradition has it that it was constructed in 1760. A store ell attached to the west side and removed in the late 1940's may have been the oldest part. The present tavern is an L-form plan Georgian building of 2½ stories. Inspection of the building leaves little doubt that it was built during the eighteenth century. However, the present 16 columned double tier front porch was an afterthought added circa 1839. Its interior is almost unchanged. The impressive front door with its original hardware and lock enters a central hall and stairway. To the left is the ladies' parlor, to the right the tap room, which retains its original outside entry, Greek Revival style spirits cabinet, and evidence of a caged bar. At the back of the entry hall is a dining room and beyond, the kitchen. A ballroom runs the length of the front upstairs; it can be divided into two bed chambers by hinged, raised wood paneled dividers. (#73, Photo 11)

Next door is a handsome 1824 Federal Style house which has an elaborately detailed frieze; corner pilasters and twin square attic vents in the gable peaks. In plan it has three rooms around a central chimney, with a one-story ell to the rear. The central entrance has flanking pilasters and a pitched roof entry porch. (#74, Photo 12)

The Lieutenant Luke Harmon House, built about 1800; sits at the east end of the Green. It is another L-plan Georgian with two palladian windows; one centered on each facade. Both entries are surmounted by copper fan lights; the westerly one has a rising sun detail. This house was recorded on the HABS Survey in 1935. It was built about 1800. (#75, Photo 13)

Four houses face the west and south sides of the Green. Fairhill, a 2½ story twin chimney Federal house occupies the west end of the Green. (#70)

Diagonally across the New Marlborough Road is the site of the Strong, Catlin, Ticknor House, called Kings Grant. It was built for the town's first minister, the Reverend Thomas Strong, in 1745. The house was destroyed by fire in 1962. The site remains unoccupied and undisturbed. (#810, Photo 5)

The Sheldon-Heaton House, a Colonial Revival house, was constructed in 1910-1915 from part of the Ezra Sheldon House which was the first house constructed in the village, circa 1745. (85, Photo 14)

The Parsonage or Colman-Nimick House, a 2½ story Federal house with Greek Revival detail, built circa 1803, completes the circle of the Green. Notable architectural features include a recessed central entry with joining ionic pilasters which are repeated at the corners of the building, and a wide, undecorated cornice. (#79, Photo 15)

At the center of the Green is a fieldstone pedestal topped by an anvil, a monument to "The Learned Blacksmith", Elihu Burritt, 1810-1879, "Linguist and Apostle of Peace", and advocate of low rate ocean postage.

(Cont'd)

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He followed his trade and studied at the Forge in New Marlborough 1831-1833. It was erected in August 1908, constructed by Mr. Patrick A. Brennan. (#802, Photo 9)

The district continues on both sides of Route 57 eastward to the junction of Routes 57 and 183, the South Sandisfield Road. The predominant style is Greek Revival, with Federal influences and a single Italianate house built circa 1860.

On the north side of the road, a 2½ story Federal period house, Edward Bergman House, has some Greek Revival style trim and a shop ell to the northwest. This served as Mr. Barney A. Bergman's Tailor Shop circa 1880. (#76, Photo 16)

The S.W. Wright & Company Blacksmith Shop is a 1½ story vernacular Federal period building, a portion built as early as 1790 and with 20th century alterations. (#77, Photo 17)

The Luke Catlin-J. Hyde House is a 1½ story Greek Revival residence with cornice windows and a recessed porch built circa 1838. (#78, Photo 18)

The Duncan Adsit House is a T-shaped Italianate 2½ story building with bracketed trim. It is the only house of this style in the district. It was built about 1860. (#81, Photo 19)

Both the Day-Tuttle-Hollister and the Taylor-Wright houses were constructed on the same Greek Revival design. The Day-Hollister house is dated in the attic plaster 1847, above the date is a small primitive bas-relief of the builder, owner or plasterer. The Day-Hollister House is unaltered; (#82) the Taylor-Wright House had a full veranda added during the late 19th century. (#83, Photo 20)

The northeast corner of the district is occupied by the Martin E. Sheldon Farm, the largest single piece of acreage in the village, 112 acres. It was built circa 1825, and the date is scribbled in the attic plaster. The gable end of the house has a planked pediment with an oval fan light. A 1½ story ell is attached to the east side. Two extremely large barns overlook a small brook. (#84, Photo 21)

Near the road above the brook is the foundation of Harvey Holmes Brass Foundry. The exact product of the foundry is unknown. Also associated with it was a saw mill and a small tannery. The complex was in operation during the 1830's. The Dam and Wheel pit of the saw mill survive, upstream, a couple of hundred yards. (#913, Photo 22, 23)

Along the southside of the road is the Beach House, a 2½ story Greek Revival residence, (#84A, Photo 24) the site of Dr. Charles Eames Brick House, built in 1832 and demolished in the 1920's (#912) and the Rooney's, a 2½ story Federal house, altered about the turn of the century. (#80)

8. Significance New Marlborough Center Historic District

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
☐ prehistoric	☐ archeology-prehistoric	☐ community planning	☐ landscape architecture	☒ religion
☐ 1400–1499	☒ archeology-historic	☐ conservation	☐ law	☐ science
☐ 1500–1599	☒ agriculture	☐ economics	☐ literature	☐ sculpture
☐ 1600–1699	☒ architecture	☒ education	☒ military	☐ social/
☒ 1700–1799	☐ art	☐ engineering	☐ music	humanitarian
☒ 1800–1899	☐ commerce	☒ exploration/settlement	☐ philosophy	☐ theater
☒ 1900–	☐ communications	☒ industry	☐ politics/government	☒ transportation
		☐ invention		☐ other (specify)

Specific dates Multiple

Builder/Architect Mr. Sikes, Thomas Tattilow

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The New Marlborough Center Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and association. It is historically significant as the original settlement of Township Number Two, now New Marlborough, and remained the focus of the town's civic and commercial activities from the mid-18th through late 19th centuries. Its history is reflected in the concentration of well preserved buildings and historic archaeological sites which define the area. Additionally, the district preserves an unusually fine collection of Federal period, and Greek Revival style houses. Thus New Marlborough Center meets Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places. Although a complete archaeological survey has not been done, nor have the known sites been field tested, judging from presently known information, the District may also meet Criterion D.

New Marlborough Center was an early settlement on the "Great Road" (now sections of Routes 57 and 23) which was a fur trading route in the 18th century. It connected Westfield and Sheffield, running along the north boundary of the town. The location, being in a protected valley with two adjacent rivers, was a favorable spot for settlement. Most of the proprietors to whom the township was granted in 1735 were from Marlborough in Middlesex County. The town's first settler, Benjamin Wheeler, wintered (1739–1740) in a small frame cabin a little northwest of the district, on the right bank of Anthony Brook (so named for the town's last Indian resident). Wheeler, remained the only white inhabitant of the town, the nearest white settler being ten miles away in Sheffield. He returned to New Marlborough with his wife and family the next summer to build a house which still stands above the site of his cabin.

Between 1741 and 1754, a large number of settlers arrived to populate the town. In 1745, Ezra Sheldon constructed a house on the east corner of the Southfield Road. It was considered the oldest house in the village, only part of it remains as the Sheldon-Greer-Heaton House today. (#85, Photo 14) The Strong-Catlin-Ticknor House (#910, Photo 5) was also built the same year on the opposite corner. Known as "Kings Grant", it was built for the first Minister, the Reverend Thomas Strong. He served from 1744 to 1777. The third Minister, the Reverend Jacob Catlin of Harwinton, Connecticut, Yale College, 1784, also lived in the house. He was ordained the Minister in New Marlborough on July 4, 1787. He published a work on theology called Catlin's Comendious. He remained pastor for thirty-nine years until his death in 1826.

The second floor was used by the Cincinnatus Lodge of Mason when it was organized in 1795. Its Charter was signed by Paul Revere, Grand Master. They also presented the town with The Village Green that year. Local tradition has said that the Marquis de Lafayette stayed overnight in the

(Cont'd)

9. Major Bibliographical References

An Informal History of the Town of New Marlborough, 1735-1975
Callahan Ed. New Marlborough BiCentennial Commission, 1975;
A History of New Marlborough, 1735-1943,
Berkshire Courier, 1944;
(Cont'd)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 214.28 Acres Conn. &
Quadrangle name Monterey, MA and South Sandisfield, Ma Quadrangle scale 1:25000
UMT References

A	1 8	6 46 6 70	46 6 53 6 0	B	1 8	6 4 70 9 0	46 6 4 6 1 10
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 8	6 45 9 10	46 6 49 1 0	D	1 8	6 4 5 60 0	4 66 49 4 0
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Comprised of 30 separate parcels of property, the boundaries of New Marlborough Historic District are delineated by the Town of New Marlborough Assessors Plot Plans, 1968, Scale 1" = 400'.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

Virginia H. Adams, Program Assistant with James N. Parrish, Historic
name/title Preservation Planner, Berkshire County Regional Planning Commission

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date July, 1982

street & number 294 Washington Street telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts 02108

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Valerie Ann Talmage

title Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission date Aug. 24, 1982

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 9/30/82

for Stelios Byas
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

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house during his American tour of 1825; however, recent research contradicts this claim. When the house was destroyed by fire in 1962, lost with the house was a portrait in oils of Dr. Catlin, his writing table, and an original collection of sermons. It is also believed that these pieces may have survived the fire as an antique thieves booty. The foundation remains undisturbed.

The first Meeting House was built opposite "Kings Grant" in 1743 on the exposed rock ledges, east of the present church. Four acres were procured of Lot Number 22 on which to build a Meeting House, forty feet by thirty-two feet, with a twenty foot shed. The contract was let to one Thomas Tattilow. (See #72, Photo 7)

The present Greek Revival Meeting House (#72, Photo 7) was built in 1839. At a church meeting, December 25, 1837, a committee was named to procure a subscription for a new meeting house. A draftsman, a Mr. Sikes, was secured from Suffield, Connecticut. His eye-pleasing design cost \$4,100 to build, \$3,800 of which was raised by the committee. About \$300 was raised via the selling of the Old Meeting House. It is still used summers by the united congregational churches of New Marlborough and is maintained by the New Marlborough Village Association, Inc. The church is considered to be one of the two finest Greek Revival Churches in Berkshire County, the other being the Tyringham Union Church, built in 1844. Also, it bears remarkable resemblance to the Congregational Church in Chester Center, Massachusetts, built circa 1846, probably by the same Mr. Sikes.

The Southern Berkshire Institute, (#911, Photo 8) the site of which exists behind the church, began in June 1856. Julius Ruing, James Hyde, John Brewer, and Edwin Adams organized a corporation for the purpose of establishing a boarding or day school for both sexes. The principal promoter of the school was Edward Stevens of Saratoga, New York, a native of New Marlborough. From 1860 to 1870, the school had its most successful period boarding one hundred students. J.A. McIntosh, AM, was its first Principal; was assisted by four lady teachers. He was succeeded by N.W. Metcalf, AM, in 1860 and B.F. Parsons, AM, in 1861. In 1876 Professor S.T. Frost took over for the next six years. In the 1890's the building served as a summer hotel. Abandoned, it was razed in the late 1930's.

The Tavern on the Green, (#73, Photo 11) has long been the focus of activity for the village. From 1806 to 1925 it served as New Marlborough's Post Office. Gideon Granger was the first Post Master appointed Sept. 15, 1806. With development of the 15th Massachusetts Turnpike (Now Route 57), a good road and a splendidly-equipped opposition Mail Stage Line, the Red-Bird Line, owning seventy-five horses and nine stages, was founded in 1834. The line was originated by Amos Kendall, Post Master General under President Andrew Jackson as part of his design of reorganization of the postal department. Kendall, a Massachusetts man by birth, was said to have been particularly proud of the

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Hartford to Albany Line.

The Red-Bird Line brought mail one day from Harford, the next from Albany. Previously, mail had come in but once a week. Being in a central location between Hartford and Albany, New Marlborough became the "Midway Station". The highest elevation on the line was three miles east of the village. Warren Wheeler was the tavern's first owner. Deacon Caleb Wright was the Inn Keeper in 1832 continuing until 1857. I.N. Tuttle ran the hotel, store, and post office from 1857 until 1885 when the building was bought by Patrick A. Brennan who constructed the monument to Elihu Burritt on the village green.

The Green (#802, Photo 10) served as the Militia Drill Field during the Federal Period. In the War of 1812, New Marlborough responded during the summer of 1814. Captain Joseph C. Catlin was in command of a company formed of detachments of several militia companies. Luke Harmon served as Lieutenant; Benjamin Smith, Jr., Ensign; and Jonathan Arnold, Fifer. They marched to Boston serving three months defending the port from British attack. The house at the east end of the Green belonged to Lieutenant Luke Harmon. (#75, Photo 13)

At the center of the "Village Green" to the right of the Monterey Road, stands a fieldstone Monument to Elihu Burritt (1810-1879), (#802, Photo 9), "The Learned Blacksmith, Linguist, and Apostle of Peace". He was born in New Britain, Connecticut in 1810. In the spring of 1831, Harvey Holmes started a brass foundry at the east end of New Marlborough Village on Umpachene Brook. In need of workmen, he hired Burritt. When the foundry closed, Burritt purchased it and operated it as a Blacksmith Shop until 1833. He was well-educated; was said to speak fifty languages at age 30; and studied while working at his forge, a book propped up by the chimney. Later he moved to Worcester, Massachusetts and became editor of the Advocate of Peace, organized the Conference of the Friends of Peace in 1848 in Brussels, and served as U.S. Consul in Birmingham, England. He wrote and published innumerable pamphlets and advocated low-rate ocean postage. The monument was constructed in 1908 in his memory.

On the southeast corner of the Green stands the Parsonage (Coleman Nimick House). (#79, Photo 15) It was purchased as the Congregational Parsonage for the village in 1871 for a cost of \$2,430.52. The first minister to use it was Reverend Richard T. Searles, the last Reverend, Montil J. Fuller.

During the last quarter of the 19th century, New Marlborough became extremely quiet. The nearby industrial villages of Mill River and Southfield prospered, due to their location on the Sandisfield River, producing paper and whiplashes. Meanwhile, the "Old Parish" at New Marlborough Center was being sapped by western migration, and could not provide the industrial opportunities offered by neighboring villages.

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In 1889, Hildreth K. Bloodgood discovered New Marlborough and purchased the Deacon Leonard Potter House, (#71, Photo 6) as a summer residence for himself and his family. Mr. Bloodgood, an importer and breeder of Hackney ponies eventually, circa 1904-1907, built a large Jacobethan Revival estate called Mepel Manor, north of the village. It was designed by Edward Pierce Casey, his wife's cousin, and named after the Star of Mepel, his first Hackney imported from England. He believed that the region was extremely well-suited for horse farming. His daughter, Mrs. J. Macy Willets (her husband's family raised thoroughbred Hunters on the Martin E. Sheldon Farm, (#84, Photo 22; east-end of Village) continued the tradition on her own place, Cassilis Farm. It is because of her interest in the Village that it is little touched and unspoiled by commercial development. It was through the efforts of Mrs. Willets and Mrs. Rodney Williams that the Tavern was purchased and held until restoration was begun by its present owner in circa 1972. Concern over the preservation of the Village brought together an informal group of year-round and summer residences into the New Marlborough Village Association. They see to the upkeep and preservation of the Village and its Green through an annual solicitation.

The documented historic archaeological resources in the district dating from the mid-18th through mid-19th centuries and associated with domestic, agricultural, industrial, and educational activities are an integral part of the Village history. In addition to these sites, the district should be considered to contain other subsurface features and artifactual deposits relating to over 200 years of continuous occupation. Identification and excavation of these archaeological sites in combination with documentary resources could provide information pertinent to social and economic research questions directed at the growth of the village through time. The existence of the Hartford to Albany Post Road indicates a strong potential for evidence of regional exchange and interaction in the archaeological record.

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The Learned Blacksmith, Merle Curtis, Wilson Erickson, New York, 1937

New England Images, Samuel Chamberlin Hastings House, 1962

Revelations of New England Architecture, Bruce & Grossman, Viking, 1975

Childs Gazetteer of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, 1725-1885, Hamilton Child, Syracuse, 1885

History of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, J.B. Beers & Company, New York 1885

History of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, David Dudley Field, Pittsfield, 1829

Item #10

East - East boundaries are established as the east and southeast lines of Plot #36

South - Southerly boundaries are established as the south side of Route 57, the east, south and west sides of Plot #55, and the south lines of Plots 50, 49, and 46 to the east line of Plot #98. The south lines of Plots #98 and 97 complete the boundary.

West - West boundaries are established as the west lines of Plots #97, 68, 87, 28, & 29.

North - North boundaries are established as the N. lines of Plots #33, 32, 31A & N. line of Plot #36

-----Please also see attached sketch map.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

New Marlborough Village (Dist)
Berkshire County
MASSACHUSETTS

82001896

Working No. 8/31/82-2375

Fed. Reg. Date: 2.1.83

Date Due: 9/30/82 - 10/15/82

Action: ☒ ACCEPT 9/30/82

Entered in the ☐ RETURN

National Register ☐ REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

- ☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____

Reviewer _____

Discipline _____

Date _____

☐ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ☐ technical corrections cited below
☐ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
☐ excellent	☐ deteriorated	☐ unaltered
☐ good	☐ ruins	☐ altered
☐ fair	☐ unexposed	☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- ☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder Architect _____

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- _____ summary paragraph
- _____ completeness
- _____ clarity
- _____ applicable criteria
- _____ justification of areas checked
- _____ relating significance to the resource
- _____ context
- _____ relationship of integrity to significance
- _____ justification of exception
- _____ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UMT References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

Title _____ date _____

13. Other

- _____ Maps
- _____ Photographs
- _____ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



OLD BURIAL GROUND

New Marlborough Center Cemetery
View north toward New Marlborough
Road from the top of one of the
mounds, west boundary Historic
District. #43/23 1979

1.
124

New Marlborough & above
J. Parrish, photographer and negative curator
Berkshire Co MA



J. BALDWIN HOUSE
View west, front facade,
New Marlborough Road
#43/34 1979

2.
924

*new marlborough village
Berkshire Co. MA
J. Parrish, photographer and negative curator*



BENJAMIN WHEELER II HOUSE

View N.N.W., New Marlborough Road, ^{3.} 724
south gable and front facade.

#43/33 1979

*New Marlborough Village
Berlinshtein Co MA*

J. Parrish, photographer and negative curator



(4) 66-27A.

"FOXCROFT", W. H. ADAMS HOUSE
View N.N.W. Route 57
#66/27A 1980

4.
#24

J. Parrish, photographer and negative curator



53/13
SITE OF STRONG, CATLIN, TICKNOR HOUSE
View south, stone steps led to front
door, burned 1962.

#53/13

1979

new Marlborough Village 5
Berkeley Co Mt 24

J. Parish, photographer and negative curator



DEACON LEONARD POTTER HOUSE

The Farm House

View N.W. from Route 57, front
facade.

#9/14 1979

*New Marlborough Village
Berkshire Co MA*

*8
of 24*

J. Parrish, photographer and negative creator



② 9/9

THE MEETING HOUSE

New Marlborough Congregational Church
View N.W., front gable and east facade
from Green. *New Marlborough Village*

#9/9 1979 *Berkshire Co MA*

7.24

J. Parrish, photographer and negative curator



(10)

53/12

SITE OF THE SOUTHERN BERKSHIRE INST. ^{B.}_{g24}
View N.N.W., Maple boarded drive to
site from Green, west of Monterey Road.
#53/121 1979

*new Marlborough Village
Berkshire Co MA*

J. Parrish Photographer and negative curator



ELIHU BURRITT MONUMENT

East side of Monterey Road, center of
Green, field stone monument, bronze
plaque surmounted by an anvil.

#9/10

1979

*New Marlborough Village
Berkeley Co MA*

J. Parrish, Photographer and negative curator



NEW MARLBOROUGH GREEN

10.
424

View N.E. (Elihu Buritt Monument
foreground, Tavern, 1824 House, &
Lt. Harmon House, background) Route 57.
#9/10 1979

*new marlborough village
Dunstable Co MA*

J. Parrish, photographer and negative creator



(12) 9/11

TAVERN ON THE GREEN

New Marlborough *village*

View N.E. from Green, west and front
facade.

#9/11 1979

John Bushner A.M.A.

*g¹¹
24*

J. Parrish, photographer and negative curator



(3) 12-50
1824 HOUSE

View N.N.E., west gable and front

facade from Green. *New Marlborough*

#72/30 1980 *Village*

Berkshire Co MA

J. Parrish, photographer and negative curator



(14) 72-29

LIEUTENANT HARMON HOUSE

View east, west facade from Green. ¹³ 24

#72/29 1980 new Marchmont Village
Buckshire Co, N.H.

J. Parrish, photographer and negative curator



(15) 7/2/31

SHELDON-GREER-HEATON HOUSE

View S.E. from Route 57 opposite the ¹⁴Green.

New Marlborough Village
#72/31 1980 *Berkshire Co. MA*

J. Parrish, photographer and negative curator



THE PARSONAGE

View southwest, front facade from
Route 57.

#9/16

1979

*New Marlborough Village
Berkshire Co MA*

J. Parrish, photographer and negative curator

15
924



(17) 72/
EDWARDS-BERGMAN HOUSE

View N.W. from Route 57, front facade.

#72/27

1979

*new Marlborough Village
Berkshire Co MA*

J. Parrish, photographer and negative curator

16
824



S. W. WRIGHT & CO. BLACKSMITH SHOP

View north, Route 57.

#53/10 1979 *New Marlborough Village*
Berkshire Co MA

17
of 24

J. Parrish, photographer and negative
curator



L. CATLIN-J. HYDE HOUSE

View north, front facade, short
dead-end off Route 57.

#43-35 1980 *New Marlborough Village
Berkshire Co MA*

J. Parrish, photographer and negative curator

18
724



DUNCAN-ADSIT HOUSE

View north from Route 57.

#53/8 1979

*new marble house Wallace
Berkeley CO Mt*

J. Parrish, photographer and negative curator

19
624



TAYLOR-WRIGHT HOUSE
View north from Route 57.

#72/25 1980

*New Marlborough Village
Berkshire Co MA*

J. Parrish, Photographer and negative curator

20
0624



MARTIN E. SHELDON FARM
View north from Route 57.
#9/18 1979

21.
624

*New Marlborough Village
Berkshire Co MA*

J. Parrish, photographer and negative curator



HARVEY HOLMES BRASS FOUNDRY SITE ²⁸
View north from Route 57. Foundry ⁰⁶²⁴
foundation in foreground; saw mill
ruins near center, in trees; tannery
left center. East boundary of
Historic District

#58/12A 1980

J. Parrish, photographer and negative curator

Berkshire Co ma
New Marlborough Village



HARVEY HOLMES SAW MILL DAM & TANNERY
View of turbin casing. Dam in upper
background. North of Route 57 at
intersection of Route 183, east
boundary of Historic District.
#58/11A 1980

25
0624

J. Parrish, photographer and negative curator

*Berkshire Co MA
New Marlborough Village*

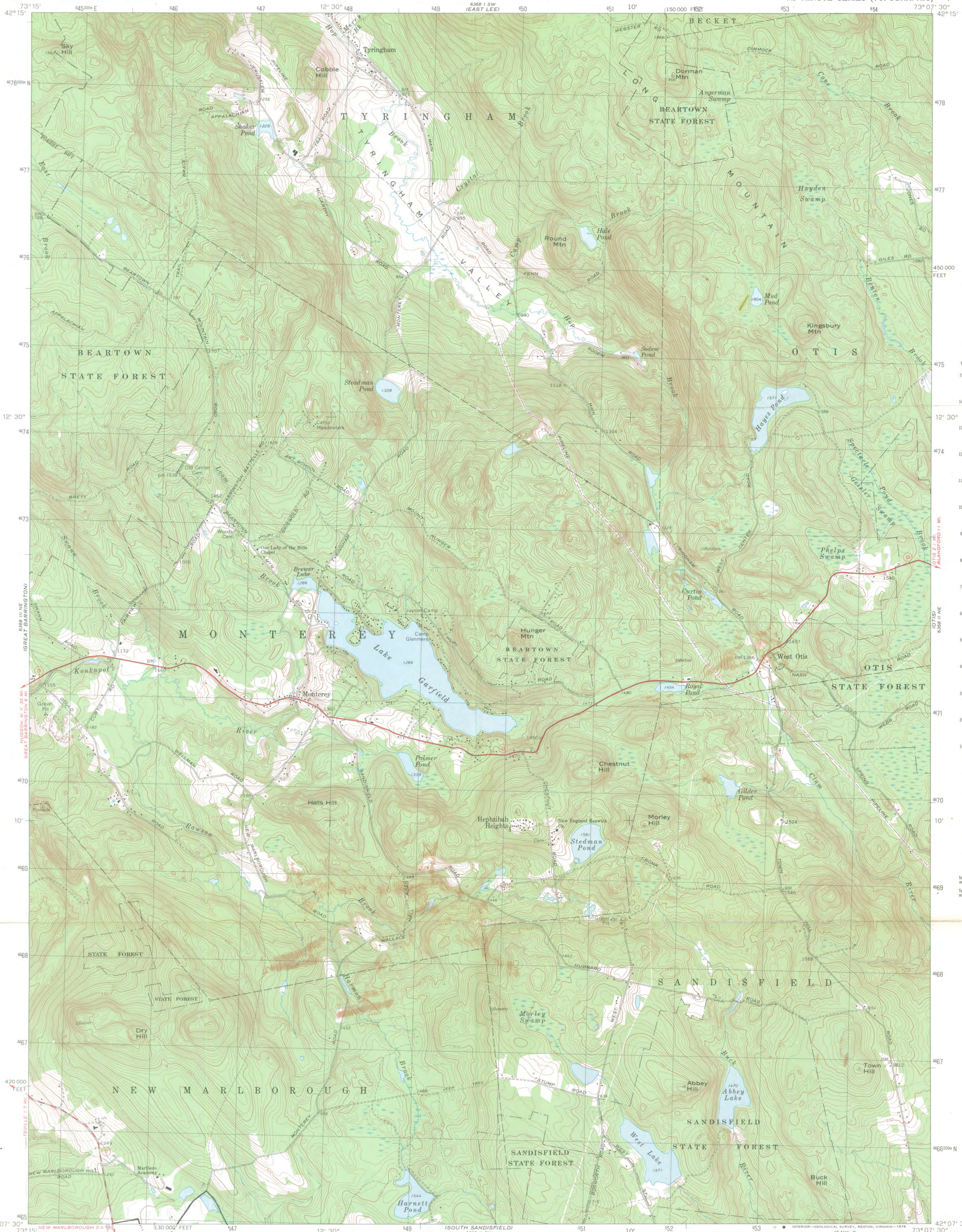


MRS. BEECH HOUSE
View south from Route 57.
#53/9 1980

24.
of 24

J. Parrish, photographer and negative curator

New Marlborough Village -
Berkshire Co ma



CONVERSION SCALES

Feet	Meters
1500	450
1400	420
1300	390
1200	360
1100	330
1000	300
900	270
800	240
700	210
600	180
500	150
400	120
300	90
200	60
100	30
0	0

To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

New Marlborough Center H. D.
New Marlborough, Mass.
UTM
A: 18 466670
4665360
(cont'd)
Map 1 of 2

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1942. Field checked 1946. Revised from aerial
photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1973
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 18
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



SCALE 1:25 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route



MONTEREY, MASS.
N4207.5-W7307.5/7.5
1973

AMS 6368 II NW-SERIES Y814



Label 11

New Marlborough Center H. D.
New Marlborough, Mass.
UTM (cont'd)
B: 18 647090
4664610
C: 18 645910
4664910
D: 18 645600
4664940

Map 2 of 2

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

SOUTH SANDISFIELD QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS-CONNECTICUT
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



CONVERSION SCALES

Feet	Meters
1500	450
1400	420
1300	390
1200	360
1100	330
1000	300
900	270
800	240
700	210
600	180
500	150
400	120
300	90
200	60
100	30
0	0

Feet | Meters

1	3048
2	6096
3	9144
4	12192
5	15240
6	18288
7	21336
8	24384
9	27432
10	30480

To convert feet to meters multiply by 3.048
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, Massachusetts Land and Harbor
Commission, Massachusetts Geodetic Survey, and Connecticut
Geodetic Survey.
Topography in Connecticut by planetable surveys 1944
Topography in Massachusetts from aerial photographs by
photogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1942
Field check 1946. Revised 1958
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone, and Connecticut coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 18
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines
visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

UTM GRID AND 1969 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

13° 23' 13" N
1° 13' 22" N

SCALE 1:25 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

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

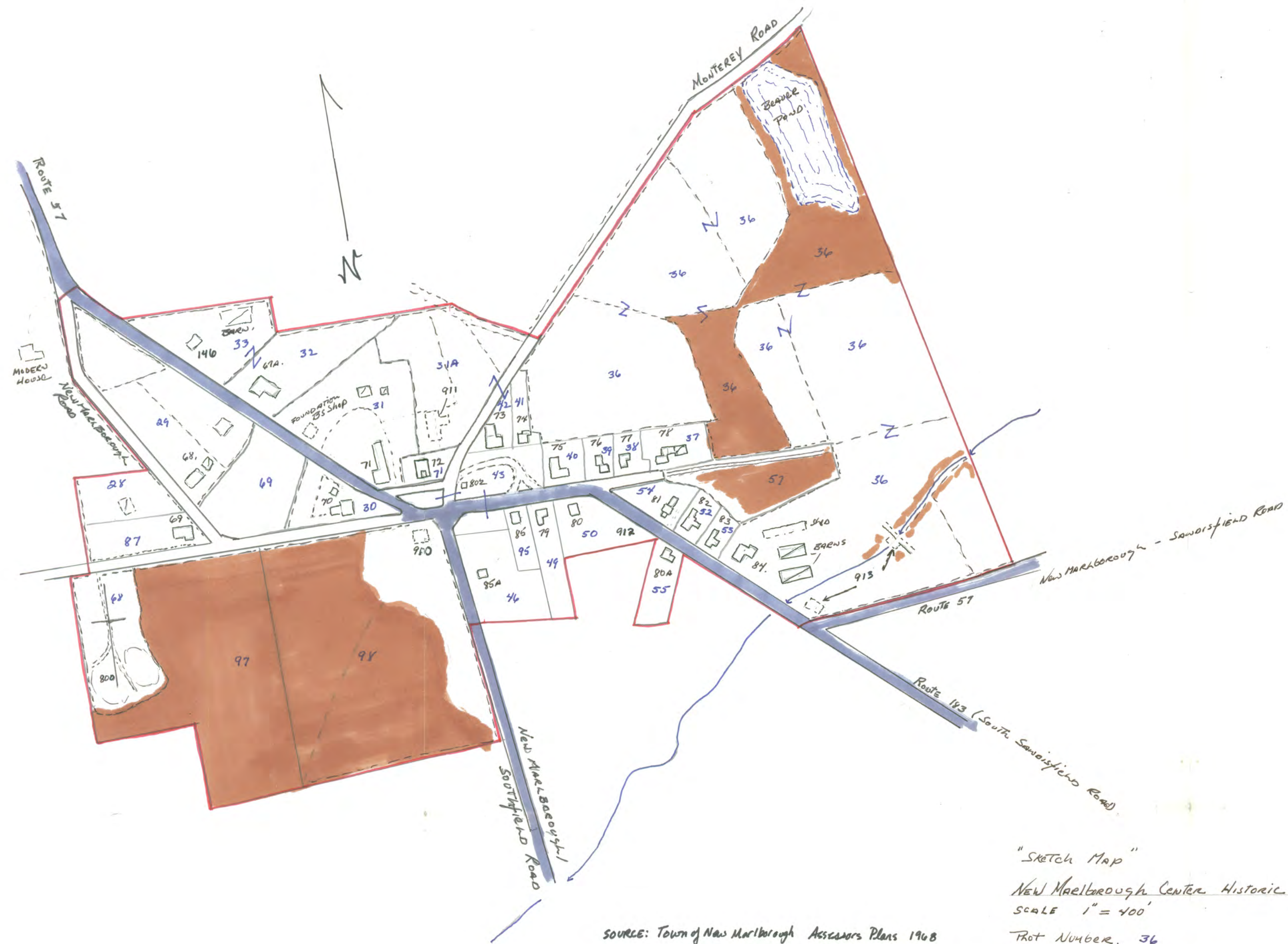
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
Connecticut Highway Department from aerial photographs taken 1969
This information not field checked

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt

U.S. Route State Route

SOUTH SANDISFIELD, MASS.-CONN.
N4200-W7307.5/7.5
1958
PHOTOREVISED 1969
AMS 6368 II SW-SERIES V814



"Sketch Map"

New Marlborough Center Historic District

Scale 1" = 400'

Trot Number 36

MHC. Form. Number 84

District Boundaries

Forested Area

Paved Road

--- Stone Wall

J.W.P. 9/24/12