

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Elm-Maple-South Streets Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2 Depot St., 2-14 Elm St., 1-2 Laurel La., 1-4 Maple St., 1-11 South St. not for publication

city or town Stockbridge vicinity _____

state Massachusetts code MA county Berkshire code 003 zip code 01262

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.)

Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date 7/20/04
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

- I, hereby certify that this property is:
- ☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
 - ☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
 - ☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register
 - ☐ removed from the
National Register
 - ☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Patrick Andrews

Date of Action

9/8/2004

Elm-Maple-South Sts HD, Stockbridge

Name of Property

Berkshire, MA

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

☒ private

☒ public-local

☐ public-State

☐ public-Federal

☐ building(s)

☒ district

☐ site

☐ structure

☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

41

2

building

4

sites

4

1

structures

3

objects

52

3

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling,

secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store, department store,

restaurant

GOVERNMENT: fire station, post office

RELIGION: religious facility, church-related residence

FUNERARY: grave

RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility, outdoor

recreation

(see continuation sheet)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling,

secondary structure, hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store, department store,

restaurant

RELIGION: religious facility, church-related residence

FUNERARY: grave

RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility, outdoor

recreation

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING: energy facility

(see continuation sheet)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Queen Anne, Romanesque

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial

Revival, Tudor Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, STONE/ limestone

walls WOOD/ weatherboard, shingle; METAL/ aluminum

STONE/ limestone, granite

roof METAL/ copper, ASBESTOS, STONE/ slate

other _____

Narrative Description

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

(see continuation sheets)

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (continued)

AGRICULTURE/ SUBSISTENCE: agricultural field
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: energy facility
LANDSCAPE: park, street furniture/object
TRANSPORTATION: rail-related

Current Functions (continued)

LANDSCAPE: park, street furniture/object

7. Description

Narrative Description

Setting

The Elm, Maple, and South Streets Historic District is part of Stockbridge, Massachusetts' central village located on a level terrace above the meandering Housatonic River and its floodplain. Surrounding and forming a scenic frame for the village are the high, wooded profiles of Bear Mountain (south and east), Prospect Hill (north), and at a distance beyond long stretches of flat and marshy terrain, Monument Mountain, and Cherry Hill (south and west). The Elm, Maple, and South Streets district comprises the southern part of the village, lying mostly on the terrace (historically called "the Plain"), bounded by a commercial block of Main Street on the north, a sloping shoulder of terrace on the west, and Laurel Hill, a rocky, wooded park overlooking the district to the east. The Main Street Historic District [NR 2002] abuts the district to the north. While Main Street, Stockbridge's most important single street, parallels the general flow of the river in an east-west direction, South and Elm Streets intersect Main Street and run north-south. Short one-block streets are Maple Street, which connects Elm and South Streets, and Laurel Lane, which extends east to the base of Laurel Hill. South Street slopes southwest beyond the

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terrace to cross the Housatonic, becoming the main road to Great Barrington (US Rte. 7). The playing fields of Recreation Park lie on floodplain on the north bank adjacent to South Street, while the railroad station off Depot Street lies on floodplain south of the Housatonic bridge. Railroad tracks paralleling the river form the south boundary of the district.

Character of the district

Most of the district's commercial, residential, and institutional buildings are found on level lots of modest size on the blocks of Elm, South, and Maple Streets near Main Street. While Main Street's generally larger and more architecturally distinguished buildings tend to occupy large lots and include many examples from the Federal period, the generally smaller Elm-Maple-South Street buildings date mostly from the mid-19th through the early 20th century and are less elaborate, with fewer architectural ornaments and stylistic details. The smaller scale and more vernacular character of many Elm-Maple-South Street district buildings reflect the artisanal occupations of its early residents, its largely Irish immigrant population after the mid-19th century, and Elm Street's continuing use as the commercial heart of town for Stockbridge's permanent residents (as opposed to tourists and visitors, targets of most Main Street businesses). The Red Lion Inn properties, anchored by a large hotel facing Main Street in the Main Street historic district, include a complex of smaller historic houses and a firehouse that were adapted for hotel use and that are part of the Elm-Maple-South Streets district.

On Elm Street many of the district's businesses cluster close to the street along sidewalks made of concrete bricks. On the west side in a tightly spaced row are masonry commercial blocks from the early 20th century (4 and 6 Elm Street) and two front-gabled wood-frame buildings from the 19th century (8 and 10 Elm Street). On the east side, two wood-frame commercial buildings are more widely spaced, a Greek Revival house, now a restaurant (5 Elm Street), and a Queen Anne-style store (9 Elm Street). Newer brick buildings on the northeast end of Elm not included in the district are a brick post office built in the 1960s and a recently built brick commercial block. These newer buildings are set back from the walkways and street behind paved parking areas, distinctly different in their placement than the historic district buildings. Also excluded from the district is a wood-sided laundromat on a lot (20b/99) behind the John Buck Store (9 Elm Street). Commercial signage is small and non-intrusive. Institutional buildings on Elm Street are the former Stockbridge Hose House (12 Elm), a wood-frame Queen Anne style fire station built by the town in 1898-99, now owned by the Red Lion Inn; St. Joseph's Catholic Church (11 Elm Street), a stone Gothic Revival building finished in 1862; and the church's Rectory (11 Elm Street), formerly the Smith/Webster House, a Federal wood-frame house.

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The buildings of Maple Street and Laurel Lane are entirely residential, though some houses are owned by the Red Lion Inn and are used for guests. On South Street several buildings have commercial uses. Most visible is the Mobil service station (11 South Street), a Colonial Revival brick and clapboard building with cupola from the 1950s. Two mid-19th century houses on the east side of South Street are owned by the Red Lion Inn (1 and 3 South Street), while others from the same period include a sweater shop (5 South Street), a craft shop (7 South Street), and a travel agency (9 South Street). The stone Richardsonian Stockbridge Railroad Depot (2 Depot Street), no longer connected to the railroad, today houses a commercial firm.

The varied colors of wood-frame and stucco buildings in the district often contrast with trim colors in a palette of white, yellow, green, dark red, gray, blue, and cream. The stone railroad station and St. Joseph's Church were built of local marble and gray limestone. The only brick building is the service station, painted white. Buildings are well-maintained, though several have been resided with aluminum. Several buildings appear to have had historic trim removed or porches remodeled to suit changing architectural taste. A number of houses are associated with historic carriage barns. One carriage barn was remodeled as a house (2-4 South Street), and a loft apartment was created in another (Laurel Lane, adjacent to 1 Maple Street). Other kinds of outbuildings are a former ice house, garden houses, a brick smokehouse, a former bicycle shop, and garages. Most roofs in the district are asphalt, though a cluster of buildings including St. Joseph's Church on Elm and Maple Streets have copper roofs, weathered green.

Though most lots and setback distances from the street are small, the district is green with gardens, lawns, roadside trees, and parkland. The largest private green spaces are found on the west side of South Street. Here a stucco early 20th century carriage house (2-4 South Street) and the Forni house from the mid-twentieth century (6 South Street) are deeply set back from the street behind streetside trees, lawns, and stone gateposts. The late 18th century Tidmarsh /Rockwell House (8 South Street) standing close to the street, but screened by densely planted hemlocks and a pole fence, has a large rear garden. The Chauncey Curtis House (5 South Street, 1855) has a larger than average lawn bordered by trees, shrubs, and a distinctive stone wall turning the corner at South and Maple Streets. Of pale local marble, the low rough-faced ashlar wall has rectangular coping and posts with ball-shaped finials. The Italianate Charles Goodrich House (2 Laurel Lane), backing on Laurel Hill, and its neighbor from the 1890s (1 Laurel Lane) are more secluded than others in the neighborhood. The grounds of St. Joseph's Church are generous in size, bordered along Elm Street with a fence of tooled marble posts with iron rails and along Laurel Lane with a wooden zig-zag split rail fence. On the church's lot are tall trees and a number of shrines and statues: these include a grotto at the base of Laurel Hill, a marble Madonna and child within a half-round niche of rough uncut stone, and a statue of St. Joseph. Also on the grounds close to the church is a single grave with a stone cross-shaped headstone for parishioner Jane Sedgwick.

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North of the Housatonic bridge the district's roadsides are neatly bordered with cut granite curbing and sidewalks. Along the west side of South Street and on Elm Street, the sidewalk and curb adjoin with no intervening strip of grass. Curbside parking is permitted only on Elm Street, where spaces are both angled and parallel in different areas, and the curb is shaped to accommodate them. Laurel Lane, originally a private right-of-way, and Depot Street are partly unpaved, without curbing or sidewalks. Inside the block bounded by Main, Elm, South, and Maple Streets unpaved interior drives connect buildings owned by the Red Lion Inn. Entrances to the hotel's interior drive and guest parking area are located between 12 and 14 Elm Street and north of 1 South Street. The large L-shaped Red Lion Inn (30 Main Street) and several of its outbuildings lie directly north of the district.

Roadside trees grow along most district streets but are widely spaced on the east side of South Street and absent from the northern, more densely built, part of Elm Street. Aside from the fences already mentioned, painted picket fence (2 Elm), dry-laid stone retaining wall (9, 10 and 12 Elm, and 9 South), and wooden post and rail fences (12 and 14 Elm, 1 Laurel Lane, 2 Maple, and 7 South Street) are present. Lilac hedges grow along the southern part of Elm Street, on Maple, and on South Street. A number of properties have clipped evergreen foundation plantings (St. Joseph's Church and Rectory, 11 Elm; 1, 6, and 7 South Street). Less formal collections of flowering fruit trees and loosely growing shrubbery are found at 3 and 4 Maple Street and 5 South Street. In front of 9 Elm Street is a flower-filled front garden. Many houses in the district have flowerboxes hanging from windowsills and railings, colorful during the summer.

Within the district two public parks were created by the town's Laurel Hill Association. The older is Station Park (1884) next to the train depot, a level 2.3 acre area including an unpaved circular drive threaded through the building's *porte cochere*, shaded by informally planted tall evergreen and deciduous trees on a lawn. On the northern bank of the river, Recreation Park (1903) is a 9.7 acre mostly open area of level playing fields partly screened from adjacent Park Street by plantings of trees and shrubs on low mounds and widely spaced roadside maples. Informal borders of willows and white pine line the riverbank and plantings of firs grow along South Street. In the park are soccer, baseball, and skateboarding areas, the latter paved with raised structures and sideline benches. Near Park Street stand play equipment for young children and a picnic table. On a corner of the park where Park and South Streets intersect is the Stockbridge trolley waiting station (1907), a small concrete building with flaring hipped roof. Park Street, the northern boundary of the park, was laid out on the former trolley trackbed. Between the two parks across the Housatonic, the South Street bridge (1955) is a gently arched concrete span with painted metal railing. Fluted lamp posts with ball globes stand on square pedestals at each end of the bridge. In weathered green copper, sprays of oak leaves frame the letter S on each pedestal.

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Fifty-five resources contribute to the historic character of the Elm-Maple-South Streets district. The "Escapebo" of Norman Rockwell (8 South Street, 1971, photo 20) qualifies as contributing because of the particular importance of its owner. The tally of contributing resources is forty-one buildings, three objects, four sites, and four structures. Construction dates of contributing resources span the period from 1783 through 1971. The district includes only three noncontributing resources, including two from the 1950s that should be re-evaluated once they are fifty years of age: the 1958 Colonial Revival gas station at 11 South St. and the 1955 South St. Bridge. One additional noncontributing resource, a garage, is of recent construction (3 Maple Street).

Architecture**Federal**

One large district house dates from the 18th century, the Tidmarsh/ Edwards/ Rockwell House (8 South Street, 1783, photo 19). The two story hip-roofed house resembles the large Federal houses of Main Street more than other houses in this neighborhood. Nearly square in footprint, the house has a five bay front, deep two bay sides, and a two-part gabled two-story ell. Two rectangular interior chimneys emerge from the side planes of the low-pitched roof. The white clapboarded house has a finely dentillated roofline, elaborate fascia moldings, 6/6 windows with blinds, and an enclosed front porch. The panelled door is framed with four-paned sidelights, pilasters, and a three-part transom. Two transom lights are over the door, and single panes above the sidelights. (This arrangement of lights is consistent with an image of the house on a map of 1855.) The porch, added since 1855, has a dentillated cornice and doors on two sides. Doors and porch windows are multi-paned. Corner pilasters with lancet-shaped panels suggest a porch construction date during the mid- to later 19th century.¹ The foundation is made of large blocks of cut stone. Added after artist Norman Rockwell bought the house in 1957 is an appended south side one story hip-roofed sunroom. On the south side the ell extends sideways beyond the main block of the house. On the ell's indented north side is a shed-roofed open porch and garage door. External stairs to a second floor door are located on the back of the ell. Though it stands close to South Street, the house's facade is difficult to see through a dense stand of hemlocks. The plantings reflect Rockwell's desire for privacy during his years of ownership (1957-1978). The artist's studio, a remodeled carriage barn that stood in the rear yard, was moved to the Norman Rockwell Museum at Linwood near Glendale in Stockbridge. Molly Punderson Rockwell's photographic studio, a former ice house, remains near the driveway in the back yard, a low, front-gabled, shingled building with wall dormer. Southwest of the house near the edge of the terrace, the Rockwell "Escapebo" (1971, photo 20), formerly attached to the artist's studio which lay to its north by a shielding fence, is a wood-walled complex framing an outdoor

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¹ The second Spencer Byington House at 9 South Street, built in 1864, has similar lancet-panelled pilasters.

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sitting area, a retreat from the public gaze. Composing the Escapebo are connected walls and sheds with pitched roofs of one plane that together create an asymmetric enclosure opening to the west, a shield from the view of the street and other buildings. The structures, designed by Stockbridge architect Starbuck Smith, have solid, pale gray walls of vertical flushboarding.

Another sizeable Federal house, the Smith-Webster House (11 Elm Street, photo 8) is a front-gabled two story building with large central chimney and three bay front built between 1810-1815 by joiner David G. Goodrich.² Reflecting in its front-gabled orientation the Connecticut building traditions of the many post-Revolutionary newcomers to town including Goodrich, the house is one of a number of front-gabled Federal houses in Stockbridge. The aluminum-sided building is now the Rectory of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. The house's main door is placed close to a front corner, covered with a small gabled porch with Tuscan columns.³ The door is not aligned with the window above it, though the two adjacent windows are ranked with upper ones. A segmental arched slatted attic vent is located in the front gable. On the south side a one story hip-roofed sun porch of probable 20th century origin extends nearly the length of the main block. A metal awning covers the door to the porch. Upper windows on the south side reach the eaves. (These are not spaced in a way to suggest they might have been part of an original five bay front.) The roof of the main block appears to have been remodeled in the mid-19th century with deep eaves and raking soffits, not Federal features. Bricks in the large center chimney are small and irregular, appearing to be fairly old. Windows on the main block and on a two-story north wing are mostly wood-framed 12/2s, the lower windows longer than upper ones. The foundation appears to have been faced with concrete, and the street-facing gabled porch has a concrete deck. The house extends to the rear with a two-story gabled ell with additional doors. A small north side shed-roofed enclosed porch has 2/2 windows. On the back of the ell is a shed-roofed garage addition. The building has a copper roof similar to the roof on the adjacent St. Joseph's Church.

The ell of the Daniel B. Fenn House (14 Elm Street, photo 7) is also said to be of Federal period origin (ca. 1827). The house, now owned by the Red Lion Inn, was moved from a deeply set back location southwest of the Hose House (12 Elm Street) in 1986 and remodeled for use by the Inn. The ell as it now appears is a narrow two-story gabled block with a fairly large ridgeline interior chimney of rectangular shape. Upper windows reach the eaves and roof overhangs are narrow along the eaves and flush on the

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² According to records in the Stockbridge Library Historical Room, David G. Goodrich built the Lenox church on the hill ca. 1806. His own house and farm, for which he was first assessed in 1803, was south of the central Stockbridge village. He was born in 1766, married Abiah Andrews in 1797, and came from Salisbury, Litchfield Co., Connecticut. In 1819 Rev. Field noted he was a Baptist.

³ Due to the absence of historic photographs, it is not known whether the porch predates the Colonial Revival era. Columned porches were found on Stockbridge houses as early as the 1780s, however.

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rakes. Some windows on this block are noticeably smaller than others; most are 6/1s. As presently configured, the ell has a door close to the northwest corner, and a greenhouse addition along the full length of the ell's south side added in recent years.⁴ Several small casement windows of probable 20th century origin are located on the ell.

Greek Revival

The Marcus Miller House (5 Elm Street, photo 5), the district's most typical Greek Revival style building, is now known as Michael's Restaurant. One source suggests the house is an 18th century building moved from the corner of Main and Elm Streets in the early 19th century.⁵ The two-story, side-gabled house faces a side yard to the south, with the door centrally placed on a three-bay front. The building has broad corner pilasters with capital moldings, a broad entablature extending across the gable and along the eaves, an inset doorway, and a fairly low-pitched roof. Windows are 6/6s and 6/1s, the upper ones reaching the entablature. Some have blinds. The house has been resided with aluminum and includes a number of alterations and additions. A shed-roofed one-story addition with large multipaned windows and a shed roof faces the street. A gabled porch of recent date supported on small square-cut posts covers the south-facing central door. A pair of windows replaces a single one on the second floor of the front, and bracketed tilting window hoods on the main block are later additions. On the north side of the main block a door to the restaurant under a small gabled porch was added. Appended to the main block, a two-part gabled ell includes modern windows, a hip-roofed area housing kitchen vents, and a broad shed-roofed one story addition that extends south beyond the front wall of the main block. Behind the first ell, a newer ell extension has a second floor, north side door reached by an external stairway, a rear first floor door, a south side curved-roof greenhouse addition, and a clapboard-sided chimney typical of recent construction.

Another house with Greek Revival features is the newer Spencer Byington House (9 South Street, 1864), a large 2½ story house with a prominent front-gabled block. A travel agency is located in the aluminum-sided building. The three-bay front block has a side-placed doorway, corner pilasters with lancet-shaped panels, a broad entablature and rake moldings, and an elliptical attic fanlight. Windows are 6/6s, which on the second floor, reach the entablature. A window over the door is smaller than other facade windows, likely a replacement. Later additions also include a Colonial Revival gabled door hood with arched underside supported by curved braces and a side porch with shed roof supported by thin square

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⁴ Photographs of the house in the Red Lion Inn's collection show that before the greenhouse was added, the ell had an off-center door on the south side.

⁵ Electa Jones (1854), p.182. Said to be the house of Phineas Brown, who bought the corner lot in 1783 from Hannah Mhuttawampee. Deed 24/622.

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cut posts. A portion of the side porch is enclosed. The main block and an equally large Italianate cross-gabled block extending to the south have foundations of large rough-faced stone blocks. The Italianate block, a separate house that was moved to adjoin the Greek Revival house, has deep eaves with paired scrolled roof brackets and an off-center double-leafed door including tall rectangular windows under a frame with drip-molding. Ranks of 2/2 windows flank the door, which is unevenly spaced between them. On the block's two-bay south side are deep gable returns and a round-headed attic window under a hooded frame. On the back of the Greek Revival block, extending to the north, is another front-gabled 2.5 story block with a concrete foundation, deep eaves, and raking soffits contrasting with the Greek Revival roof of the front block. Tucked into the corner between the blocks is a small hipped two-story block. The two north side blocks each have street-facing doorways. On the back of the large house is a double deck open wooden porch. All blocks have interior brick chimneys visible at the roof ridgelines.

The smaller 1½ story front-gabled Jeremiah Stuart House built between 1846 and 1850 at 4 Maple Street (photo 13) has a few characteristics of Greek Revival buildings such as a front-gabled orientation, fairly low roof pitch, broad door surround, and slightly inset door. The house has deep eaves with raking soffits, simple chamfered vergeboards with rounded ends, a narrow door opening, and a rectangular one story bay under a shed roof, features more typical of contemporary Gothic Revival houses. A brick foundation underlies both the main block and bay. The door is placed on a side next to two windows. The house has wall dormers with deep eaves, two on the east and one broad one on the west, and curved brackets supporting a small gabled door hood. The clapboarded house has 6/6 windows with blinds and a central chimney on the roof ridge. An ell flush with the west wall has a small west-facing gabled dormer and appended east side screened porch under a shed roof, which is likely a 20th century addition. A second one-story section of ell with a small cupola, also 20th century, houses a garage. Since the house was purchased by the Red Lion Inn, a walkway of broad Goshen flagstone appears to have been built to connect the house with the interior drive of the Inn.

A small house built before 1850, the Connelly-Kinsella-Rathbun House at 10 Elm Street (photo 3), is a vernacular building with the front-gabled orientation and side hall plan of a popular Greek Revival type. On the first floor today is the Katherine Meagher dress shop. The 1.5 story clapboarded house has a brick foundation, low roof pitch, narrow gable returns, and narrow frieze boards under eaves. On the front are two upper windows under the roof peak, and a side-placed lower door. Windows are 2/2s with blinds. The door is a late 19th century type with a window and heavy moldings around lower panels. A larger window than others flanks the door under a full width shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts. The porch has a wood deck above a foundation screen, simple cut railing, and central wooden stairs. Photographs from the 1890s show the house without a porch.⁶ A wall dormer with two windows

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⁶ Stockbridge Library's historic photo collection.

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is located on the north side of the main block. A 1½ story wing with smaller wall dormer extends south from the back of the main block. A second door on the wing, a gray and white type of recent date, faces the street under a shed roof, flanked by a window.

A vernacular house enlarged soon after 1850 is the Daniel B. Fenn House (14 Elm Street, photo 7). Added to the Federal ell already described is a broader 1½ story gabled block. This block was enlarged in the 20th century with two bay wall dormers on both sides and a cross-gabled 1½ story north bay. The block includes several modern 6/1 windows, probably replacements from the early 20th century.⁷ Aside from deep eaves on the gabled end facing Elm Street, features of the 1850s have been removed during remodeling.

Gothic Revival

St. Joseph's Catholic Church (11 Elm Street, photo 9), built between 1860 and 1862, is the district's only Gothic-inspired building. The first stone church and the only Catholic church in Stockbridge, St. Joseph's has buttressed walls built of light-colored local limestone in square-cut, irregular sized ashlar, freely coursed. Tool marks from the process of smoothing the stone block faces are evident. The front-gabled church is entered through a central protruding tower with steeply gabled porch in which a lancet-shaped opening frames an inset double leaf batten door with decorative iron fastenings. Above the porch is a lancet-shaped stained glass window with wooden tracery under a stone hood molding. The rectangular tower, completed above the roof peak in 1939, includes a belfry with lancet openings in which there is wooden tracery and louvers. Above the belfry is an octagonal turret with lancet openings topped by a faceted copper roof and cross. The main church roof, today covered with copper, has a fairly steep pitch and narrow overhang. Front and side stained glass windows between buttresses are lancet shaped. Circling the church a few feet from the foundation is a tooled stone belt course with angled faces. A small gabled and hip-roofed sacristy of similar stone, built in 1875, extends from the north side near the chancel, and a rear enclosed gabled porch with stucco walls appears to be a 20th century addition. A brick external chimney is also found on the back.

The church's notable interior was largely designed and built in 1939. Over the altar a stained glass window of the Crucifixion, a French work by Valentin Bousch made for the Abbey of Flavigny in Lorraine in 1531, was installed where there had been a lancet-shaped window.⁸ The round-headed

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⁷ Windows with larger, single-paned lower sashes and smaller six-paned upper sashes are also found on the Episcopal rectory at 29 Main Street, a building remodeled in 1923, and on the Guerrieri Block, 40 Main Street (1921), built by carpenter and woodworker Antonio Guerrieri.

⁸ This window was part of a triptych, the other panels of which are in the Metropolitan Museum in New York. On the back of the church the lancet-shaped former opening can be seen, now infilled with stucco.

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window includes classical architectural elements, columns and an arch, around the figure of Christ and two lower figures, one Abbot Luci, for whose abbey the window was created. In Latin is the inscription, "Faith imitates light," with a sun and moon in the background. Woodwork in the church, carved by local craftsman Antonio Guerrieri for the renovation, partly incorporating oak from former pews, is exceptional, with dark roof vaulting, paneling, and tracery, especially elaborate in the chancel (photo 21). Also elaborate are impost carvings at the bases of vaults and cherubs in bosses of the vaulting. Stations of the Cross and a baptismal font (photo 22) with fine inlaid designs display Guerrieri's exceptional marquetry skills probably learned in his native Italy.⁹ In a rear organ loft an Aeolian Skinner pipe organ was installed in 1939. Here too is a European work of art, a painting brought from Rome by Jane Sedgwick of the Adoration of the Magi by Federico Barocci di Urbino, a painter born in 1528. Nineteenth century paintings are located in lower alcoves of the sanctuary.

On the church grounds are carved stone figures and a gravestone. A grotto built into rock at the base of Laurel Hill, a shrine to Our Lady of the Assumption, was carved in Italy of Carrara marble. Two oval side plaques with low relief carvings flank a niche in which there is a statuary group of intertwined figures. A marble altar table stands below. North of the church is a rough stone niche in which stands a full marble figure of Our Blessed Mother, Lady of Victories, with child. South of the church entrance is a statue of St. Joseph with child. Along the south wall of the church is a single grave with marble cross headstone, that of Jane Sedgwick, who died in 1889.

Italianate

The most frequently encountered style in the district is the Italianate, with examples being houses built from the 1840s to the 1870s. Some built early in the period may have been embellished later with such Italianate features as paired, scrolled, roof brackets. Possibly a house that stood on the lot when Alpheus Stafford bought the property in 1839, the Alpheus Stafford House (1 South Street, photo 15) was embellished and enlarged in 1870. The 2½ story clapboarded house is cross-gabled, probably expanded with two deck-hip-roofed blocks. Facing South Street is a front-gabled block with a one-story semi-hexagonal bay and an adjacent hip-roofed two-story block housing an enclosed entry porch. Extending on both sides of the house are gabled 2½ story wings, the northerly one incorporated into a large deck-hip-roofed block. On the back is a jerkin-head roof and a shed roof over a rear door. Such Italianate details as round attic windows are found in the gabled blocks, and paired, scrolled brackets along deeply overhanging eaves and rakes. The round attic windows are framed with keystones and horizontal bases

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⁹ Antonio Guerrieri is responsible for building the commercial buildings at 4 and 6 Elm Street and for his family's own buildings at 40 and 40 Main Street. He did extensive carving for the interior of the Marian Fathers' church on Prospect Hill in Stockbridge as well.

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of Second Empire design. Beneath the attic oculi, concave roofs slope to cover rectangular hoods over narrow, paired, second floor windows. The hoods are ornamented with moldings and lacy scrolled edging. Windows in the front bay and on the south wall are also elongated 1/1s, while other windows are 2/2s. Multipaned windows of the enclosed entry porch fill segmental arched openings edged with hooded moldings. A bead of molding separates the porch's flushboarded walls from upper clapboarding. The 19th century paneled door within the porch is framed with sidelights and a transom. The bay window has a flat roof and panels beneath windows. The house has a rough tooled limestone ashlar foundation and an external brick chimney of likely late 19th century date. Lion statues by the porch steps indicate the house is currently owned by the Red Lion Inn.

The Asa B. Stafford House (3 South Street), probably built in 1846-47 and enlarged or elaborated in 1870, is an aluminum-sided cross-gabled two story house. The house has a three bay front with side-placed door framed within an architrave with crosseted corners, a mid-19th century detail that survived the residing. The door has lower panels framed by cross-bracing and a rectangular window. Widely spaced paired scrolled brackets underpin deep eaves and rakes. Windows have been replaced. Most are 6/6s with removeable muntins. Lower windows are larger than the upper ones, which extend nearly to the eaveline. Some elongated paired narrow windows are located on the south side on a gabled two-story bay and on the north side behind a gabled bay. A 1.5 story ell extends behind the main block, and a one-story shed-roofed addition behind the ell. An Italianate door with two round-headed upper windows is located on the ell. The stone foundation is ashlar, partly faced with concrete. Steps to the front door are concrete. On the back of the lot, facing an interior drive, is a side-gabled 1.5 story barn from the 19th century.¹⁰ The barn is sheathed with vertical flushboards, has an exterior trolley-hung door, and in side gables has small six-paned windows. On the sides, the roof is flush; along eaves the roof's overhang is of medium depth with raking soffits.

On opposite sides of Maple Street facing South Street are two houses built in the 1850s. The Elizabeth J. Watson House (7 South Street, photo 17) built in 1854 is a two story clapboarded house with a very low-pitched hipped roof. An early Italianate type, this square house with two bay front and sides has single brackets spaced along broad eaves. The brackets are unusual, tiny knee-braces with convexly curved outer members. The house has blinds and molded window crowns over 6/6 windows. Tall French doors open onto a verandah on the first floor front and south side. The full front verandah that wraps the south corner, extending the full depth of the main block, is of late 19th century design with turned posts, scrolled brackets, and a fine cut railing. The door, under a transom, is paneled with a window. The house

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¹⁰ The barn appears on the 1898 Sanborn map. It may be the same barn for which Asa B. Stafford was assessed in the 1860s.

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has a cut limestone foundation. Behind the main block is a gabled two-story ell with similar eave brackets and eave design, indented from the main block on the north and flush with it on the south. The ell adjoins a one-story addition on the south, in which a second door opens onto the verandah. Behind the ell with a perpendicular roofline is an attached 1½ story gabled building with deep eaves and no roofline brackets. The clapboarded building has a rubblestone foundation, clapboarded walls, and 9/6 windows under tilted, bracketed hoods. A batten door on a corner of the rear block faces Maple Street, and a door with multipaned windows faces South Street. A white-painted post and rail fence borders two sides of the corner property.

Across Maple Street, the Chauncey Curtis House (5 South Street), built in 1855, is a front-gabled 2½ story building with single double-nosed scrolled roofline brackets and an L-shaped hip-roofed verandah spanning the front and south side. The verandah's chamfered posts and scrolled brackets appear to be of earlier date than the square cut railing and posts by the front steps. The Curtis and Watson houses have many common features besides the L-shaped verandah. The Curtis House too has a transom over the door, a two-bay front and south side with French doors opening onto the verandah, and mostly 6/6 windows with molded crowns. The Curtis House, however, has been aluminum-sided. Its door is a modern one with diagonal muntins in a window. A small 6/6 attic window is located in the front gable. A two-story ell as long as the main block extends behind the house, partly bordered on the south by a verandah supported by braced posts. Ell windows are mostly 6/1s, reaching the eaves, and several smaller windows are present. On the end of the ell is an east-facing door under a gabled porch with arched, chamfered gable brace. Both the main block and ell have ridgeline interior chimneys. Behind the house and reached by a drive from Maple Street is a 1½ story carriagehouse.¹¹ The side-gabled building has an overhead garage door and door on the street-facing side, some 6-paned square rear windows on the back, a small 9/6 window in the east gable, and an external west brick chimney. The back is sided with narrow wood clapboards, the front with wide clapboards, and the eaves have raking soffits. (This property's marble wall is described above.)

Built in 1853-1854, the older of the two houses in the district built by Spencer Byington (1 Maple Street) has a design reminiscent of the Federal period. It is likely that the two-story, aluminum-sided house was built with Italianate ornamentation that was later removed, but as it appears today, with a low-pitched hip roof and central gable with segmental-arched opening over a symmetrical three bay front, it seems to be modeled after the town's larger five bay Federal houses, several of which have a similar design.¹² A

¹¹ Larger than 20th century garages, this building may well be the carriage house built in 1856 noted in assessors' records.

¹² On Main Street, for example, the Henry W. Dwight House at 48 Main Street (1825) and the Thaddeus Pomeroy House at 52 Main Street (1820) have similar roofs and central gables but five bay instead of three bay fronts. The house across the street at 2 Maple Street, also hip-roofed with a central gable and symmetrical front, has not been aluminum-sided and preserves Italianate features which this house may have lost.

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chimney is centrally placed on the ridge of the hipped roof. In the gable opening are slatted louvers. On the east side, a semi-hexagonal bay, typical of the mid-19th century, has a concave, faceted roof and 2/2 windows. On the sides of the block are single upper windows. The present porch appears to be a late 19th or early 20th century Colonial Revival addition with Tuscan columns and a balustrade. An enclosed entry porch of probable later date stands within the columns. The door is framed with narrow sidelights. Several windows on the front appear to be of late 19th century design, with muntins forming a frame around larger central panes. The upper outer windows and side windows are 6/6s and others on rear additions are 2/2s. A complex of rear additions considerably enlarges the house, including a gabled two-story ell with appended east side sunroom with large six paned windows and a large hip-roofed two story wing extending west from the ell. Both added blocks have ridgeline chimneys. The house has a copper roof. Under fairly deep eaves, slats are spaced along the soffits perpendicular to the walls. The house has a brick foundation.

Associated with the house are two outbuildings: a front-gabled two-car garage with overhead doors and an upper loft door suggesting the building may be a modified barn. The second is a board and batten carriage barn set back from Laurel Lane east of the house. The side-gabled 1½ story barn has a large off-center doorway under a shed-roofed hood, two smaller doors, two gabled dormers, 6/6 windows, a brick chimney, and a shed-roofed one story east side addition. The roof has deep eaves and is fairly steeply pitched, suggesting a later 19th century date. Currently the barn includes an antique restoration shop and a loft remodeled as an apartment, reached by an external stairway on the west end.

A more clearly Italianate house is the Bridget Behan House across the street at 2 Maple Street (photo 11). A blacksmith lived on this lot in the early 19th century, but the house grew so significantly in value in 1871 when owned by Bridget Sinnott Behan that it appears to have been essentially rebuilt at that time. Like its neighbor at 1 Maple Street it has a hipped roof, central attic gable, and three bay front. A rectangular louvered vent is located in the front gable. Paired scrolled roofline brackets underpin deep eaves. The house has moldings over lower windows and a crossetted, hooded doorframe under a flat-roofed porch. Turned porch posts with scrolled braces are probably from the later 19th century, and clapboarded railings from the 20th. The 19th century main door has a rectangular window above vertical panels edged with moldings. The house has a tooled cut limestone foundation, two-bay sides, 2/2 windows with blinds, the upper ones reaching the cornice, and an exterior brick chimney. A two-story hip-roofed wing is fronted by a hip-roofed porch with turned posts, a spindle railing, and trellises. Added to the back of the main block is a flat-roofed one story addition with 2/2 windows. A spindled railing-edged deck was added on the addition roof in recent years, and external stairs lead to a rear door above the addition. A two car clapboarded front-gabled garage probably built in the mid-20th century stands west of the house. Two tall sugar maples stand east of the house.

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Built in 1873, the John H. Strong House (3 Maple Street, photo 12) is a front-gabled 2½ story clapboarded house with three second floor front windows above projecting lower bays. Surviving Italianate details are the doorway, a round-headed attic window, molded window crowns, deep eaves, and a one story semi-octagonal front bay with low-pitched, faceted roof. On the bay, 1/1 windows are framed by horizontal belt moldings and paneling. Next to the bay is an enclosed porch with a latticed foundation screen under a hipped roof with 2/2 and narrow 1/1 windows. Wooden steps on the side lead to a door with a four-pane window. The inner Italianate doorway has a hooded frame in turn capped by a chamfered, slightly scrolled outer frame. A single paned transom tops a door with a rectangular window and lower panels. Frieze and rake boards are prominent.¹³ A small two-story flat-roofed wing with a chimney and single rank of front windows adjoins the west side of the main block. A gabled 1½ story ell and a shed-roofed porch are located behind the main block. Several small, modern windows are found on the west side of the house. The building has a brick foundation and brick interior chimneys on the main block. A noncontributing modern garage with asymmetric pitched roof and wood panel siding stands west of the house.

The Charles and Amelia Goodrich House (2 Laurel Lane, photo 10), built in 1874, is the largest Italianate house in the district. The 2½ story cross-gabled house has deep eaves with single and double elaborately scrolled brackets, high relief molded splayed window crowns, and an arched doorway with double leaf door, each leaf with an arched window. The door is recessed on a wing next to a prominent front-gabled block, and positioned under an enclosed porch with low-pitched gabled roof and nine-paned windows probably built in the 20th century. On the side of the front-gabled block is a one story flat-roofed semi-hexagonal bay, and on the roof of the block, two gabled, pediment-crowned dormers. A rear 2½ story block has simpler, single scrolled eaveline brackets but similar window crowns as the front block. A second door and tripartite attic window are located in an extension of the rear block. Windows including the front attic window are 2/2s, some on the north side in pairs. The house has blinds, a limestone ashlar foundation in the front, brick foundation in the rear, and brick interior chimneys on roof ridgelines. A side-gabled two-car garage with horizontal beveled board siding built in the first half of the 20th century stands behind the house. The garage front includes a door beside two overhead car doors. On the side are multi-paned windows.

Stick Style

A cottage today owned by the Red Lion Inn, moved to the back of the lot at 1 South Street during the mid-20th century has late 19th century Gothic features.¹⁴ The roof of the 1½ story clapboarded building is steep in pitch with deep eaves and raking soffits. On the asymmetrical front of the side-gabled cottage

¹³ No historic photographs of this house have been discovered to learn whether roofline brackets existed.

¹⁴ The cottage appears to have stood near the Fenn House on land that became a parking lot for the Red Lion Inn. Sanborn maps. The Red Lion Inn could not find records of its earlier use.

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are two wall dormers under deep-eaved gabled roofs, with decorative peaked stickwork above the openings. Beneath one of the dormer roofs is a loft door, which suggests that the building may be a remodeled carriagehouse or barn. The loft door and the off-center front door are diagonally and vertically braced with decorative chamfered stickwork. A decorative wooden peak is also located above the doorframe. The cottage has a two bay side and two unranked lower front windows. Windows are 6/6s. A 1½ story wing with lower roofline is inset from the front, with a full-width porch under a corrugated metal shed roof. Two stairs on the wood-decked porch lead to two doors with rectangular windows, and above the porch roof are two corresponding small rectangular cornice windows. On the back of the wing are two lower 6/6 windows ranked with similar cornice windows. The wing has two side bays. A rear door in the main block, unusually broad in proportion to its height, with a large window over panels is covered by a shed-roofed porch. The cottage, with three living units, is supported by a concrete block foundation.

Richardsonian

District buildings erected during the 1890s include the town's second train depot (Stockbridge Railroad Depot, 2 Depot Street, photo 1). Replacing a wood frame building of the mid-19th century, the stone station of 1893, planned by an unknown architect of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was inspired by railroad stations designed by H. H. Richardson. The asymmetric building has walls of irregularly coursed and sized rough-faced limestone ashlar. The stone is predominantly of a medium gray color but the walls include some random blocks of pale gray. Lintels over windows and doors with transoms are also pale gray. The depot's concave roofs have flaring eaves extending horizontally to cover broad walkways and the platform along the building's walls. Straight chamfered wooden braces of slender proportions support the eaves. The asymmetric station has three parts: a faceted, peaked roof covers an outdoor baggage and express area and baggage room on the east end; a ridged connecting roof covers the central men's waiting room, a central corridor, and the ticket and telegraph office, a small angled bay facing the tracks; and on the west end, a broader hipped roof covers the women's waiting room with angled end walls framing a large interior fireplace.¹⁵ A large stone chimney extends from the fireplace against the west wall and a smaller one from the ridge near the east end of the station. Extending from the middle of the station on the north is a *porte cochere*. Stone piers with wide incurving bases support a low-pitched roof. A low stone wall connects the two outer piers and arched braces frame the openings. Photographs show that the *porte cochere* was once covered with ivy, and flowers filled the semicircular planting bed framed by the low connecting wall. The planting bed wall is punctuated with

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¹⁵ Blueprints for the station, though missing page 2, were found in the Stockbridge Library's historical collection. No architect is named. Plans are dated March 23, 1893.

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piers of larger stones. The roof originally had iron cresting. A number of 1/1 windows have been recently installed. A broad central window and narrow flanking windows are located under the *porte cochere*. Doors in the style of the originals have vertical panels above and below a central horizontal panel. Some features of the station's interior are intact, particularly the women's waiting room with vertical strip wainscoting, seats against the walls on either side of the fireplace, a dominant large red brick structure with Richardsonian arched opening. A bracketed brick mantel stands over the fireplace. The fireplace's mortar is terra cotta in color, specified in the architect's plan as "Portland cement colored red."¹⁶ The interior walls of the station above wainscoting are also red brick. In years following the station's construction, arched metal platform roofs were added along the tracks in both directions, supported by metal posts with curved braces. A board-and-batten shed adjoins the corrugated metal roof at the east end of the concrete platform.

Queen Anne

On opposite sides of Elm Street two Queen Anne style buildings were completed in 1898. The Stockbridge Hose House No. 1 (12 Elm Street, photo 6), now owned by the Red Lion Inn and used as a guest suite, is a 2½ story clapboarded former fire station with a three story tower. The square tower, which was probably a belfry, rises from a corner of the eaves above a concave shingled skirt. A railing-framed open deck under segmental arches is topped by a pyramidal roof with a three pronged lightning rod finial. The rectangular building has a ridge-hipped roof with appended gabled bays cantilevered above the first floor on front and south side. Cove moldings underpin the eaves. Shingles fill the tympana of the gables; on the front gable a clock is mounted, and on the side is a rectangular attic window. Curved brackets enclosing pierced circles when viewed from the sides underpin the gabled bays, in which there are double or triple, narrow 1/1 windows beneath cornice panels. Other panels beneath the eaves and a belt molding at the level of second floor window sills circle the building. On the building's first floor front is a large engine doorway with overhead door, a replacement door containing two single pane windows.¹⁷ On the south side another door is located near the front corner and a pair of windows beneath the upper bay. A one-story addition on the back of the building includes a side door and is topped by a railing-edged deck of recent date reached by an external stairway. A concrete block external chimney and two ranks of windows are located on the north side.

The John Buck Store (9 Elm Street, 1898, photo 5) is a 2½ story clapboarded gable-roofed building that for many years contained two street-level stores. The bilaterally symmetrical building today houses

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¹⁶ The railroad company's blueprints for the station show a shingled tower over the ticket office and an eyebrow dormer, neither of which survive, if built.

¹⁷ A photograph of the building from the mid-twentieth century shows side-hinged, panelled doors with rectangular windows. Stockbridge Story, 127.

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Vlada's Boutique, a women's clothing store. The side-gabled front block has a projecting central front gabled bay with a shingled tympanum containing a rectangular attic window. On the second floor of the bay are two windows under a continuous crown separated by a rectangular pattern of panels; on the first floor is a central door flanked by multipaned display windows. The door and a transom are also multipaned. A pent roof with some simple scrolled brackets beneath the front gable extends across the front covering two side doorways and transoms. The outer corners of the pent roof are supported today with square posts, probably replacements. Most windows are 1/1s, the upper front ones with blinds. Above the two-bay sides of the front block the gables contain paired windows separated by panels. The roof has a fairly steep pitch and broad eaves, under which is a prominent frieze. A 2½ story ell with two bays and a perpendicular roofline extends to the rear. Brick chimneys project from roof ridges, two near the sides of the front block and one centrally placed on the ell. The building has a rough-faced granite ashlar foundation.

The Louis P. Buck House (1 Laurel Lane), built in 1899, is a 2½ story clapboarded building retaining few Queen Anne features. The front-gabled house originally had a full front porch that has been replaced by a small Colonial Revival gabled porch over the side-placed door, which is also of Colonial Revival design, containing a fan-shaped window. With steps on a side, the porch has square posts, a railing, and porch openings with rounded corners. Another change to the 1899 house is the addition of a pair of tall attic gable windows of modern design. The house retains prominent window crowns over 1/1 windows. A small first floor rectangular bay window on the west side appears to be of recent date. On the west roof is a small gabled dormer. On the east side facing Laurel Hill is a one-story shed-roofed addition with modern windows. An ell with modern windows and a lower ridge extends to the rear. Beside the house is a front-gabled two car garage apparently from the second half of the 20th century.

Other late 19th century buildings

A front-gabled commercial building of 1889 erected as a meat market, the Kinsella-Rathbun Store (8 Elm Street, photos 3 and 4) is a two-story building with a shop on the lower story elevated five steps above sidewalk level. Cut granite steps with rough-faced risers and iron railings lead to the shop door. Don Lagueux's antique shop currently occupies the building. Deep eaves with raking soffits and rake boards are probably original features, as is a narrow 6/6 rear-facing window on the second floor. Upper front and side walls are clapboarded, while the shopfront is flushboarded and paneled. Two 6/6 upper front windows with blinds are separated from the shopfront with a molding. Multipaned shop windows and angled sidelights flank a central inset multipaned shop door.¹⁸ Pilasters and panels frame the shop

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¹⁸ A photograph from the 1890s shows the building originally had a door near a front corner next to two 2/2 windows. The steps were built about the time Joseph Franz finished the Mercantile Building in 1916, and it is probable that the remodeling of the shopfront took place then. Deed 376/572 (1915). Photograph collection, Stockbridge Library Historical Room.

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windows. On the south side are an external brick chimney and second floor windows reaching the eaves. A second floor door is located on the side under a small gabled roof with deep eaves, reached by an external wooden stairway. Behind the gabled store block is a one-story flat-roofed addition appended to a shed-roofed addition. A one-story flat-roofed side addition (1908) with a clapboarded false front appends the lower south wall of the gabled store. The addition's shopfront and steps resemble those of the gabled block; its south wall is clapboarded without windows. Small iron lanterns hang on both shopfronts.

The Louis Fenn Bicycle Shop (called "Bicycle Livery" on a map of 1898), located on the interior of the block bounded by Elm, Maple, and South Streets, was historically associated with the Daniel B. Fenn House, now at 14 Elm Street. The bike shop is a one-story front-gabled building with asymmetric low-pitched roof joined to a shed-roofed side addition. Sheathed with horizontal beveled board siding on the side of the gabled block and front of the side addition and with horizontal and vertical flushboarding on the front of the gabled block, the building has assorted types of doors and windows. On the front a batten door with diagonal boards rolls on a trolley next to a late 19th century paneled door with rectangular window. The south side has a 6/6 and two 2/2 windows. On the wing is a modern metal overhead garage door and a small 6/6 window. The building has a wooden sill; no masonry foundation is visible. On the back, an external brick chimney appends a wall with vertical board siding.

Also on the Fenn lot is a small brick Smokehouse with the date 1874 inscribed on a stone lintel. The front-gabled structure has a modern asphalt shingled roof, but retains a sheet iron door with long forged strap side hinges and a small vents at the gable peaks. There are no other openings on the structure, which is six feet tall at the ridge and approximately five feet wide and six feet deep. The marble lintel is inscribed with the initials "D. F."

English Revival

Built in 1907 as a carriage house for two adjacent houses, the Virginia Butler Carriagehouse (2-4 South Street, photo 16) is a 1½ story stucco side-gabled building with steep-pitched slate roofs. Rafter ends are exposed along the eaves. The building's original shared use by "the Nunnery" (not extant, site at 6 South Street) and the Tudor Revival rectory at 28 Main Street is reflected in the building's two similar parts separated by a parapet or firewall extending from a central cupola. The octagonal cupola has a faceted ogee copper roof and finial and blind wood-paneled sides. A second tier of finials on square pedestals circles the eaves of the cupola roof. Two prominent front gables include segmental-arched loft openings below cantilevered wooden hoisting arms. The openings were infilled with windows. Below the southern gable is a multipaned picture window, and below the northern one is a gabled shingled enclosed porch with low-pitched roof. 6/6 windows flank the front gabled bays. Between the gables and divided by the

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parapet is a raised section of roof, a sandwiched shed dormer, with small paired rectangular windows. Brick chimneys with concrete coping are positioned at the outer ends of the roof ridge. A small gabled shingled porch is located on the north side. A door in the same position on the south side has no porch. There are two side windows on the second floor and one below. Behind the building is a one story addition with a gambrel roof. A stucco shed-roofed northern extension of the rear block includes a large brick chimney. Gateposts of mortared uncut stone with square tops remain along South Street near a drive to the north part of the carriagehouse. Two small board and batten sheds are located in the yard.

Colonial Revival

Built in 1916, the Joseph Franz House (2 Elm Street, photo 2) is a house with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival features. The front-gabled stucco 2½ story house has a full front hip-roofed porch, angled front corners, a semi-hexagonal one-story side bay, and a two-story hip-roofed wing in the tradition of Queen Anne buildings, and small-scale classical detailing and a general simplicity in keeping with the Colonial Revival. The front gable is enclosed with a continuous cornice and wide rakeboards edged with moldings. Slender pilasters and lower paneling frame a tripartite attic window beneath a round vent, also pilaster-framed. The door, on a side of the front porch, has a frame in Federal style with fluted pilasters. The eaves of the front-gabled block and the hipped wing are wide. The porch is supported with simple square-cut posts, possibly replacements, and has a solid railing. Most windows are 1/1s, some narrow. Front windows are not ranked; five on the second floor include angled ones on the corners, while three on the first floor are evenly spaced beside the front door. A second door on the side of the wing is enclosed in a very small porch under a metal roof with a multipaned windows with arched tops in which there are fanned muntins. The roof, which was painted, appears to be made of sheet iron. A small iron lantern hangs on the corner by the porch. The second floor of the wing is a sunroom with banks of 2/2 windows. In the back garden is a small front-gabled garden house with casement windows and asphalt siding. The shed has deep eaves, vergeboards and an off-center door.

In 1916, the same year his house was completed, Joseph Franz was first assessed for the Colonial Revival Mercantile Building at 6 Elm Street (photos 3 and 4). The two-story rectangular commercial block has a flat roof, stucco walls, and a wide cornice with dentils and high-relief moldings. Second floor 1/1 windows, five on the front, have splayed lintels. A belt molding crowns shopfronts on the street side and the varied doors and windows on the north side that face a driveway. The molding, in poor condition on the side, is of cast concrete, while the front molding, possibly replaced, is wood. A café and Hilary Beadell's antiques store currently occupy the street-facing shops, while offices are located on the side. Transoms top the front display windows and doors, today asymmetrically arranged, but

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symmetrical before remodeling.¹⁹ Two large single panes of plate glass are located on either side of the north corner. A smaller display window, two narrow vertical windows, and two doors of different styles occupy the front at street level. Two of the three north side doors are topped by transoms, one by a gabled hood. The building stands close to its neighbor at 8 Elm Street, with no south side openings. A firewall of concrete blocks between this building and 8 Elm Street, visible on the rear, extends above and behind the building.

Another commercial building erected in 1930 by Joseph Franz is the A & P Block at 4 Elm Street (photo 2), a simple one-story rectangular stucco building with central door which currently houses the Elm Street Market, a convenience store and lunchroom. The building has metal flashing over a narrow wood roofline cornice. A wooden belt molding above the shopfront tops wood panels located above and below large aluminum-framed plate glass display windows and an aluminum-framed door. The door is inset, flanked with angled panes. The north wall is covered with ivy, while the south side faces a driveway. There are no side doors or windows. On the back is a small shed-roofed concrete block addition.

During the early 1920s when Louis H. Fenn inherited the Fenn House (14 Elm Street, photo 7), it was enlarged with a front one-story added porch. The present front sunroom has a lower pitched roof than the block of the 1850s, encircled with large paired twelve-paned windows, four pairs on the front and two on sides. Whether the addition originally included the house's front door and had Craftsman or Colonial Revival features is not known. Wide wooden clapboards now sheathe the block and rows of windowbox brackets circle the sides above a latticed foundation screen.²⁰

The Trolley Waiting Station (corner of Park and South Streets, photo 18) is a small, square, one-story building with pyramidal hipped roof built in 1907 to serve jointly as a covered shelter for trolley passengers and as an electrical switching station for the town's new electrical system.²¹ The building has stucco walls and on the side facing Park Street (where the tracks of the Berkshire Street Railway formerly ran) an elliptical-arched opening, now infilled with vertical wood flushboarding, two blind windows and a door. A surviving photograph from the trolley years shows an unblocked arched opening leading to a front waiting room.²² The arch molding springs from narrow impost moldings. Stucco jambs

(continued)

¹⁹ In 1932, according to a photograph, the south half of the front mirrored the surviving north side. Two central doors were flanked by rectangular sidelights and large display windows. The Post Office occupied the north side at that time. Photograph collection, Stockbridge Library Historical Room.

²⁰ As noted above in footnote 7, Antonio Guerrieri, an active builder and woodworker in the neighborhood in the early 20th century, may have been involved in remodeling the house at this time.

²¹ Joseph Franz. "Underground Cable System in a Village of 2000 Inhabitants," Electrical World, June 22, 1909. The building may still be in use today as an electrical station, since the front door has a hazard warning sign.

²² Shown on a postcard in the Stockbridge Library Historical Room.

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are chamfered. The roof's deep flaring eaves with wooden soffits, today deteriorating, provided additional shelter. The back half, reached by a door on the east side, housed the electrical switching system. The door has a nine-paned window above paneling. A series of small circular metal-edged ports extends across the back under the eaves.

Built in 1951, the Anthony Forni House (6 South Street) is the only Colonial Revival house in the district, set back behind a wide lawn on South Street. The 1½ story side-gabled aluminum-sided house has a three-bay front with central door framed by narrow four-pane sidelights. The door is paneled including two upper windows. Three gabled dormers contain small 6/6 windows. Other windows are 6/6s with blinds. On the north side is a central external brick chimney and a shed-roofed sun porch. On the south side is a vertical attic vent, a 6/6 second floor window, and an attached side-gabled garage with two car doors and multipaned breezeway doors. Slightly arched openings crown the car doors and breezeway doors. A second small freestanding front-gabled garage or garden shed is located in the rear.

The gas station at 11 South Street is a Colonial Revival-style building built in 1958. The white-painted brick building now houses the station's convenience store, fronted with three large windows with false muntins and windowboxes. The front-gabled, one-story building with parapet-edged, flat-roofed one-story wing has no side openings on the north or south. Wide clapboards sheathe the front gable where there is a round multipaned light. A cupola on two square stages, the lower one clapboarded, the upper one paneled, stands on the roof ridge towards the front of the block. It has a pyramidal low-pitched hip roof and multipaned sides. The building has prominent front gable returns; a similar molding extends as a cornice across the front of the wing. Rake moldings are dentilled. The store's off-center entrance is inset in a shallow rectangular recess that extends above the door. The aluminum-framed door with an upper multipaned window is framed with fluted pilasters and keystone-ornamented lintel. Behind the building is a shed-roofed one-story addition with wood panel siding. In front of the station on a wide paved area are gas pumps under a large metal canopy displaying a Mobil sign.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are recorded in the district, sites may be present. One site is recorded in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the district represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) that are favorable indicators for many types of ancient Native American sites. Much of the district includes well drained, level to moderately sloping, alluvial floodplain topography and riverine terraces near the Housatonic River. Most of the district lies within 1,000 feet of the Housatonic River or its floodplain, an area where the river has meandered during much of the ancient and historic past.

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Native Americans have inhabited the district locale since the historic Contact Period and probably earlier during the ancient past. Historically, the Mohicans called the Stockbridge land Wnahktakook or Great Meadow and had a village in the area. This area of the Housatonic Valley bottom and related neighboring wetlands and upland area would have offered Native peoples a wide range of environmental resources important to their subsistence. Given the above information, the size of the district (25.13 acres) and the availability of open space, a high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources in the district.

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the district. Additional historic research combined with archaeological survey and testing can help locate the full range of Native American settlement present in the Stockbridge locale. Archaeological features may exist that represent a more traditional Native lifestyle that may have existed in the district before a more European style Native village in the Main Street area during the 18th century. Structural evidence of European style residences, outbuildings, and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may be present in the Elm-Maple-South Street district area. The Mohican Village of Wnahktakook was concentrated along the terrace that eventually became Main Street. Additional settlement was scattered south of this area in the vicinity of the proposed district. The village was reserved by the Mohicans for their use during negotiations for this land for English settlers in 1722. The village of Wnahktakook was also one of two villages set aside by the legislature in a six-mile square township or Mission Village in 1736. During the 1740's, 20 English-style houses, owned by Native families were known to line both sides of Plain Street (Main Street). Native families also lived in bark-lined houses of traditional Mohican design. Given the location of Native owned lots between South and Elm Streets, structural evidence of Native owned European and traditional style houses may survive in the district locale. Historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing can also help identify the full range and type of European settlement in the district locale. Structural evidence may exist from trading stations and residences related to Dutch settlement in the area during the 18th or even 17th century. The Dutch claimed the Housatonic Valley as part of the Westenhook Patent granted by New York. Structural evidence and related features may exist from the home of Jehoiakim Van Valkenburgh a Dutch trader who built a house in the vicinity of 12 Main Street during the early years of the Mission Village. Archaeological evidence of 18th and 19th century European settlement may represent the most common archaeological resources in the district. Structural evidence may survive from homesteads of English settlers known to have settled in the area in violation of town charter by 1749. Colonial farmsteads and commercial businesses increased throughout the last half of the 18th century so that by 1776, only a third of the town's 900 residents were Native American and by 1790, only 5 Natives remained in a town of 1300 individuals. Known potential 18th century residential sites in the district include the John

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Sargeant House (ca. 1734), torn down in 1901 to build the extant John Caldwell House, the Josiah Dwight House (late 18th century), originally located on a Riggs Center lot, the Barnabas Bidwell House (late 18th century), also located on a Riggs Center lot and the Rev. Field House (probably late 18th century) that burned in 1831 at the site of a later house (1832) at 17 Main Street. Structural evidence may also survive that documents the original position and site of buildings that have been moved including the Henry Williams Dwight House (ca. 1786) at 2 Main Street, moved in ca. 1910 from a position facing the street to its present orientation. Potential archaeological evidence of commercial/industrial sites also reflect the period of post-Revolutionary growth experienced by the town and district. The Main Street locale had clearly developed as the commercial heart of the village by 1780. Structural evidence and archaeological features may exist related to the Silas and Anna Bingham store (1775) and tavern (1778) that began a long history of commercial use in the area of the Red Lion Inn at 30 Main Street. Similar evidence may also survive from the William Goodrich Tavern (1773) originally located at the southeast corner of South and Main Streets. Other smaller businesses, whose sites are presently unknown, known to operate in the district during the late 18th Century include a saddler, hatter, and cordwainer. These enterprises may have operated in separate structures or in outbuildings associated with residential structures. Archaeological evidence may exist from the Theodore Sedgwick law office (mid-1790's) originally located on the east side of Sedgwick's residential lot at 22 Main Street. Structural evidence of 18th century institutional/civic structures, used by both Native Americans and Colonists, may also survive in the district. Archaeological evidence of the First Meetinghouse (1739) may exist in the Chimes Tower area. Archaeological evidence of a 1730's schoolhouse may also survive opposite Van Valkenburgh's house at 15 Main Street. Several potential sites of 19th and early 20th century structures are also known for the district, however, most buildings constructed during these periods still remain. Structural evidence and occupational related features may survive from the Pomeroy House (1897), moved to 52 Main Street, in the vicinity of the existing house at 25 Main Street. Similar evidence may also exist at 2 Sargeant Street from a ca 1890's house originally located at the present site of the Riggs Music House (possibly the Ferdinand Hoffman House) and the Wyman House (1860's) originally located at 18 Main Street. Other potential residential sites from this period include the Laurel House that stood at the site of the present school and the Stephen Tucker House originally located at 16 Main Street. Structural evidence may also survive from St. Paul's Church (1844), originally located at the site of the present church at 29 Main Street. Archaeological evidence of Caldwell College (1901), demolished in 1931 for construction of the Foundation Inn at 23 Main Street may also exist in the district.

(end)

Elm-Maple-South Streets HD, Stockbridge

Name of Property

Berkshire, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☒ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☒ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ART

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

1783-1971

Significant Dates

1860

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Norman Rockwell

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Joseph Franz, Antonio Guerrieri, James F. Pilling,

David Goodrich

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

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Stockbridge (Berkshire), MASection number 8 Page 1**8. Statement of Significance**

The Elm-Maple-South Streets National Register Historic District, Stockbridge, MA retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and fulfils Criteria A, B, and C, as well as Criteria Consideration G, on the local level. The district holds associations with the development of Stockbridge as a commercial and tourist center, and is significant for its well-preserved collection of period buildings, including the work of several prominent local builders. The period of significance for the district extends from 1783, and the earliest surviving resource in the district, to 1971, the latter date chosen for the construction of the "Escapebo" by internationally known painter Norman Rockwell, a resident of the district for some twenty-five years.

Criterion A.

The Elm-Maple-South Streets District meets Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places, since over the period of significance from 1783 to 1971 resources of the district reflect changing commercial activity in the heart of Stockbridge, the entry and development of an important Irish community, and the continuous residence of tradesmen and civic leaders. The district retains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, fulfilling Criterion A at the local level.

Early town history. During the 1720s when English and Dutch settlers began to move into the Housatonic Valley, it was the home of several groups of Mohicans. After having lost territory and former villages to Mohawks and Dutch patroons near the Hudson, the Mohicans had moved to the Housatonic Valley, their former hunting grounds. One of their villages, Wnahktakook or "Great Meadow," was located where Stockbridge's central village is today. Though the Dutch claimed the Housatonic Valley as part of the Westenhook patent granted by New York, English residents of the Connecticut Valley prevailed upon the General Court to buy two townships of land from the Mohicans in 1724. Sheffield was the first Housatonic town to be incorporated in 1733. Wnaktakook lay in the Upper Township, at that time unincorporated.

In 1734 Rev. Samuel Hopkins of Westfield began to promote the idea of a mission in the Housatonic Valley, finding allies among other clergy, the Commissioners for Indian Affairs in Boston, and the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. During this period of dangerous confrontation with the French and their native allies, strengthening ties with friendly native groups made political sense to Massachusetts leaders who hoped to make the Berkshire frontier safer for new settlements. Mohican sachems Umpachenee from Skatehook (near Great Barrington) and Konkapot from

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Wnahktakook agreed to establish a consolidated native town in the location of what later became Stockbridge. In July 1735 when a young missionary, John Sergeant, a former Yale valedictorian and tutor, was ordained in Deerfield in a ceremony attended by Governor Belcher and delegations of Mohawks and Mohicans, the mission officially began.

Stockbridge, incorporated in 1739, was planned as a town of Mohican proprietors where instruction would be given in Christian and English ways. The only English who were granted land were teacher Timothy Woodbridge, religious leader John Sergeant, and four other families who were to be models, demonstrating farming and other skills. The town was thus an 18th century "praying village," patterned after those of the 17th century led by John Eliot in eastern Massachusetts. Sergeant learned Mohican and gave sermons in that language, also translating the Bible. Woodbridge, who may have already spoken Mohican, taught reading and writing.²³

Houses of the native village were concentrated on the terrace along what became Main Street, with some scattered south of the river, leaving the riverside meadows, which flooded in the spring, as cultivated, horticultural land. English families built houses on Prospect Hill north of the village, though Timothy Woodbridge lived south of the river and John Sergeant at first lived in a house on the main street. The land that is in the Elm-Maple-South Streets district was part of the native village. In 1750, after John Sergeant had died and Jonathan Edwards had come to take his place, the land was surveyed and parceled out to the native families reflecting their place of residence at that time. Johannis Mhuttauwaumpah's lot lay along the east side of today's Elm Street, Mossheenaumack and his wife Rhoda Quonpunwas were proprietors of the land between South and Elm and land west of South Street, and John Naunaumphaunk had a lot in the meadows north of the river east of South Street.²⁴ By that date, observers noted twenty English-style houses owned by native families in the village as well as bark-lined houses of traditional Mohican design.

South Street appears to roughly follow a native path that became the 18th century north-south road connecting Sheffield with Pittsfield. The old path crossed the Housatonic at a ford. Maps are unclear about the ford's exact location, but it may have been farther east than the present South Street bridge. Because of several mentions of a "meadow gate" in old deeds, seemingly in the vicinity of Elm Street, it is possible that Elm Street was laid out on the footpath leading to the ford.²⁵ When the town built a

²³ The first map of the town from 1736, when it was called "Indiantown," was signed by a number of native residents in script. Massachusetts Archives.

²⁴ From "Lots of the Original Indian Proprietors and Disposition of the Same" in Colonial Records, Berkshire Registry of Deeds, and Lion Miles' research on native owners of village lots.

²⁵ The schematic "Plan of Indiantown" of 1736 shows the "Road from Sheffield to Pittsfield" as a roughly straight road, without an east-west jog on Main Street. The Compiled Plan of House Lots belonging to native proprietors in the Colonial Records book in the Berkshire Registry of Deeds shows the street from the south meeting "Plain Street" (Main Street) east of what is today Pine Street, which intersects opposite South Street. Lion Miles' research of native deeds shows a meadow gate at the intersection of Elm and

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bridge in 1744, it was located a short distance west of the present bridge, but it established South Street as the main entrance to the village from the south.²⁶

After the 1761 peace with France, the flood of settlers who followed the Housatonic north from Connecticut were eager to buy real estate in Berkshire County. Speculators thrived, including the Williams family of Stockbridge. Though records show the Mohicans had been selling their land since the departure of Jonathan Edwards in the late 1750s, the General Court granted them permission to sell their land in 1765, heralding a massive transfer of town lands to non-native buyers.²⁷ Stores established by English traders in Stockbridge were selling goods and alcohol, though the Mohicans by general consent had forbidden alcohol be sold in their town. Selling land appeased the chronic poverty, debts, and threats of legal action that plagued the town's native residents. In the process, however, they were often cheated. In 1768 Rhoda Quonpunwas sold her land south of the main street to Phinehas Morgan for five pounds, and Mhuttanwaumpeh sold fifty acres to Elijah Williams for twenty-five pounds.²⁸ After the English persuaded the General Court to let them conduct their own affairs, establishing a separate school (1760) and church (1773), the Mohicans moved their institutional buildings and homes to Cherry Hill. Nearly all the village lots had shifted from native to English ownership by 1785 when the Mohicans abandoned Stockbridge and moved to upstate New York.

1770-1820. On the highway from Connecticut, the town's early stores and inns were built at the intersection of South and Main Streets. On the northwest corner the first store with an identified location was opened in 1772 by Timothy Edwards, the eldest son of Jonathan Edwards, a merchant in New Jersey before he returned to his boyhood town. On the opposite southwest corner, William Goodrich, a cordwainer by trade, opened an inn in 1773, though he left soon afterwards to lead a Mohican company of militia during the Revolution. On the southeast corner (location of today's Red Lion Inn), Silas and Anna Bingham opened a store in 1775 that was an inn by 1778.²⁹ During the war, Timothy Edwards was active as a commissary supplying troops, especially at West Point, taking a loss in trading continental notes for specie while supporting the war effort. In 1782 after Goodrich returned and before he moved to

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Main Streets. As late as the 1850s a north-south "cow lane" into the meadows by the river was located near the intersection of Elm and Maple. (Deeds 134/405, 135/486).

²⁶ Some of the wooden pilings were said to exist in the 20th century. The bridge and highway led directly onto Goodrich Street, then part of the highway to the south. By 1958, when the present bridge was built, the road had been realigned to bypass Goodrich Street.

²⁷ While in 1764 only 73 acres were sold, in 1766, 3400 acres were transferred out of Mohican ownership. Lion Miles, "The Red Man Dispossessed: The Williams Family and the Alienation of Indian Land in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, 1736-1818." *New England Quarterly* (March 1994).

²⁸ Deeds 15/435 and 25/177.

²⁹ Miles. "Anna Bingham." 289

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Vermont, he sold a parcel on the west side of South Street to innkeeper Isaac Marsh and a lot farther south to a physician, Richard Tidmarsh, who there built a house (Tidmarsh-Edwards-Rockwell House, 8 South Street, photo 19).³⁰ Tidmarsh had come to America as a surgeon with the British army, settled after the war in Richmond, and then had come to Stockbridge to heal a broken limb of Mrs. Edwards. He died in 1790, after which Timothy Edwards (1738-1813) bought his house and took up residence. Edwards was the guardian of Aaron Burr, his nephew, and the latter's law studies may have brought him for a period to Stockbridge. Edwards was a member of the Governor's Council and a Judge of Probate. He was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1779, an honor he declined. He was a commissioner in the long-lingering boundary dispute with New York, a founder of Stockbridge's Berkshire Republican Library, and an officer in the country's first home missionary society, organized in 1798.³¹ After Timothy Edwards' death in 1813, Elisha Brown, another merchant and an owner of a local marble quarry, bought the house. Brown's store stood on the north side of the main street across from the former Bingham inn. After Anna Bingham sold her property in 1807 the tavern's business increased as stage lines between Boston and Albany made regular stops at the tavern.

On the west side of South Street north of the Tidmarsh-Edwards House, tradesmen and other businessmen owned property. A print shop is noted on a deed soon after 1800 on the adjacent lot to the north. A shop where Loring Andrews in 1788 published the first newspaper in Berkshire County, the Western Star, has never been located, and there is a slight possibility that this may have been his location. He kept in his shop a bookstore and reading room. A Federalist paper arising in response to Shays Rebellion, the Star was supported by Theodore Sedgwick, who live on the lot to the west.³² On this same lot north of the Tidmarsh-Edwards House, saddler Roswell Lombard owned a house, barn, and shop during the 1790s, and John S. Hopkins, a store owner and partner with Cyrus Williams, owned property after 1800. To the north Ira Seymour, a tailor who became an innkeeper, owned the Goodrich-Marsh inn property before he moved to Ohio.³³

During the 1790s, possibly following an old path to the meadows, a lane to a new South School came into use, and for many decades this street, later named Elm Street, was called "the Schoolhouse Road."

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³⁰ Deeds 14/220, 11/32.

³¹ Birdsall, 66, 154. Deed 31/372 notes Timothy Edwards was in residence in the Tidmarsh house by 1793.

³² Birdsall, 181, 182, 186, 187. The lot where the converted carriagehouse now stands at 2-4 South Street appears to be the shop's location. Deed 62/63. No deeds to Andrews were found; he may have leased a shop. A shop was mentioned, occupied by "Capt. Holland" in 1793 (31/454). Charles Webster, a printer, bought the same lot in 1826. Deed 70/359. Birdsall states the first post office in Berkshire Co. was located in the print shop (1791), though David D. Field writing in 1829 said Thaddeus Pomeroy, a druggist and physician, had opened it in 1792.

³³ Deeds 31/372, 34/576. Roswell Lombard went to debtors' prison in 1798. Ira Seymour's house, probably an inn, was plundered during Shays' Rebellion.

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In 1791 "the Proprietors of the South Schoolhouse" purchased for the school the southern end of Benjamin Pepoon's store lot, a triangular piece that extended south from the main street on the west side of today's Elm Street.³⁴ Shareholders in the school were the village's business and professional residents including Timothy Edwards, Roswell Lombard, Daniel Pepoon, Ira Seymour, Theodore Sedgwick, and others. The lot on which the school was built (where the Hose House, 12 Elm Street, stands today) was described as wet and "overgrown with whortleberry bushes."³⁵ A two-story school was built in 1799 after a fire destroyed the first building. The Pepoon store stood on the west corner of the lane and the main street, owned after Pepoon by Jared Lane and then by Cyrus Williams.³⁶ The town built a gun house at the south end of the street (not extant, south end of St. Joseph's Church lot) in 1798.³⁷ In 1803 the town surveyed the two-rod wide road "by the South Schoolhouse," which by that date turned west on today's Maple Street to intersect South Street, but it was not accepted as a town road until after 1807.³⁸ In 1819 the road was widened and angled near the southern corner.³⁹

During the first decade of the 19th century, John Hunt, a lawyer and a part owner of a Stockbridge woolen mill, bought from merchant Simeon Deming a highly valued house and lot that extended along the east side of the schoolhouse street. His house probably faced Main Street, and as noted on assessors' records in 1809, was backed by a garden and an orchard of twenty apple trees planted along the base of Laurel Hill. His lot which extended to today's Laurel Lane included a garden house near the eastern border and a sizeable shop called a "Red House" built close to the street (just north of 5 Elm Street today).⁴⁰ The same year Hunt sold the south part of the lot to "house joiner" David Goodrich, who had

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³⁴ Deed 30/333. Benjamin Pepoon by this time had moved to Charleston, South Carolina. He sold the lot for the seemingly trivial sum of two pounds, fourteen shillings.

³⁵ Jones, 231.

³⁶ Jared Lane sold the store to Cyrus Williams and J. S. Hopkins in 1803. Deed 43/99. Cyrus Williams ran the store with different partners, at first John Sergeant Hopkins (until 1808), and later with Daniel R. Williams, a son of Prentiss Williams, who ran it alone after 1841. Assessors' records.

³⁷ Jones, 245. It was called a "cannonhouse" in a deed of 1807 (45/169).

³⁸ Colonial Records, 431. Deed 45/119 of 1807 states the schoolhouse road "may be wanted for a public road."

³⁹ Colonial Records, 432. Deeds also reflect the realignment of the road between houses at 11 Elm and 2 Maple, for example 75/411.

⁴⁰ Assessors records first show Simeon Deming owning a highly valued house in 1807, likely the date of construction of "the Old Corner House" at 48 Main Street. Deeds 45/169, 46/294, 48/642. John Hunt served as captain in the group of Stockbridge militia that marched to Boston during the War of 1812. After he was one of the incorporators of the Stockbridge Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Co. in 1815, his finances seem to have declined. He was taken to court by Cyrus Williams in 1817 and claims on his property made (53/192, 60/181). Dr. Alfred Perry, a physician who organized a branch in Stockbridge of the American Temperance Society, succeeded Hunt in the house at the corner of Main and Elm Streets. Later merchant Jared Curtis lived there (60/181.)

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come from Connecticut during the 1790s to buy a farm in southern Stockbridge. Goodrich sold a house (11 Elm Street, the Smith-Webster House, photo 8) and blacksmith shop on the lot in 1815 to Russell Smith Jr., a second generation Stockbridge blacksmith.⁴¹ Smith's holdings included a "trip hammer shop." The ringing of blacksmith anvils in the Smith shop and in another blacksmith shop on the opposite side of the street, and the clamor of craftsmen in the red shop gave the street the popular name of "Hammer Street" by the mid-19th century.⁴² John Reynolds, James Dougherty (a stonecutter), Henry Lincoln (possibly a carpenter), Charles Hinckley (a wheelwright), Luther Hinckley (a wagon maker), and William Whitney and Mason Van Deusen (tinsmiths) successively occupied the shop north of the Smith place.⁴³ A saddler, Henry Church, bought a lot south of the Smith property in 1821.⁴⁴

In 1807 Silas Pepoon divided Anna Bingham's 5½ acre holding into lots and sold much of the land in the block bounded by today's South, Main, Elm, and Maple Streets. Pepoon sold a corner lot to David Goodrich, who built a barn used in common by a number of village businesspeople (not extant, site, where the lawn is today at 5 South Street).⁴⁵ He sold land south of the school to several local men who sold it in turn to blacksmith Elisha Darbe in 1818, at that date with buildings (site, 2 Maple Street). Darbe owned a modest house on the corner and a blacksmith shop north of the house facing what is today Elm Street. Several blacksmiths succeeded Darbe in the shop, first Samuel Simmons, then George Younglove, and later Eliada Kingsley.⁴⁶ The date of the older part of the Daniel B. Fenn House (14 Elm Street, photo 7) which stood back from the street north of the blacksmith shop and south of the school remains unclear, but it appeared after 1809 and before 1829.⁴⁷ On one of several lots plotted on South Street south of the tavern, physician Royal Fowler built a house in 1816.⁴⁸ Silas Pepoon sold Cyrus Williams the adjacent lot (location of 1 South Street) and also the lot on which the Pepoon (later Williams) store stood, which extended south from the main street to the School.⁴⁹

(continued)

⁴¹ Deed 56/602.

⁴² Laurel Hill Association minutes, 1854, and deed 151/62 (1856) call the street by this name. See below for blacksmith shop on the west side of Elm Street.

⁴³ Henry Lincoln may have been a nail maker. Jedediah Lincoln was called a "nailor" in 1793 and wrought nails were said to have been a village product in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Field 595. Two sources as well as assessors records describe the building as a red house or shop. Deeds 47/307, 60/181, 65/692, 117/297

⁴⁴ Deed 7/341. The house, not extant, stood on the present lot of St. Joseph's Church.

⁴⁵ Deed 48/285.

⁴⁶ Deeds 75/411, 81/163, 101/334.

⁴⁷ The date used for the older section is from a structural study of the building done for the Red Lion Inn in recent years. Red Lion Inn historical collection. In 1809 no buildings were mentioned on the lot south of the school. (48/285). George Younglove, a blacksmith, lived there until the early 1830s when he sold it to Eliada Kingsley. Assessors' records. The house is evident in its set back position on the 1830 map.

⁴⁸ The building, not extant, stood where the Red Lion Inn is today. Deeds 55/663, 665, 666.

⁴⁹ Deeds 48/219, 47/197.

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South of what is today Maple Street, Thaddeus Pomeroy, a druggist who lived on Main Street, owned meadows extending to the river.⁵⁰ When the street was widened in 1819, a "hovel" belonging to Pomeroy, probably a shelter for farm animals, stood close to the bend in the road. No houses were built south of the street until the mid-19th century.

1820-1850. Jonathan Hicks, the driver of the first stage line to run through Stockbridge, bought the former Bingham tavern when Silas Pepoon went bankrupt in 1812. Hicks's daughter Emily in 1827 married Daniel B. Fenn (1801-1889), who managed the renamed Stockbridge House for Hicks before going into business as a merchant. An account book from 1837 shows Fenn was buying livestock and selling meat, and during the 1840s, he was trucking and dealing in hay, tools, flour barrels, and plaster.⁵¹ For a few years, Fenn owned the former Tidmarsh House (8 South Street), before selling it in 1842 to John Z. Goodrich.⁵² He owned the house south of the schoolhouse (Daniel B. Fenn House, 14 Elm Street photo 7) by 1839, a place he occupied and shared with his son, also Daniel B. Fenn.⁵³ The house at 10 Elm Street (photo 3) also seems to have been in the family. Though its date of construction remains unclear, the property appears to have been owned by heirs of Jonathan Hicks as of the late 1820s.⁵⁴

Daniel Fenn's sister Maria married a printer, Charles Webster, who in 1826 bought property on South Street (location of 6 South Street) and a decade later moved to the Smith House (11 Elm Street, photo 8).⁵⁵ After Webster died in 1841, the Elm Street house the Websters had rented from Horatio Byington was purchased for the benefit of Webster's widow and heirs.⁵⁶ North of the Smith-Webster House a house (not extant, location of 9 Elm Street) belonged to Rosanna Hicks, likely the widow of Jonathan Hicks and mother of Daniel Fenn's wife.⁵⁷ By the mid-1840s, what seems to have been the old red shop

⁵⁰ Pomeroy bought the land from Josiah Dwight in 1812 (52/172), and land south of Laurel Hill from the Woodbridge family (81/333).

⁵¹ Sergeant and Fenn account book, in collection of Stockbridge Library Historical Room. The location of a Fenn store has not been discovered. There were three generations of Daniel Fenn, the first a "house joiner" coming from Alford in the late 18th century. The second Daniel was the merchant, while the third studied law, dealt in real estate and insurance, and worked in the office of the Hurlbut Paper Company in South Lee.

⁵² Deed 103/563.

⁵³ Assessors records note he bought the property from Marshall Brace in 1839. It included a house, barn, and outbuilding. His land is described on a deed of 1844 (110/345) and "Daniel B. Fenn's garden" is mentioned in 112/409 (1845). It is not surprising that he built the smokehouse in 1874 on the back of his lot. He was accustomed to smoking hams for his customers. His recipe for the brine used prior to smoking is pencilled in one of his account books in the collection of the Stockbridge Library.

⁵⁴ One of the deeds suggesting this land belonged to Hicks' heirs is Deed 73/21.

⁵⁵ Deed 70/359. Assessors' records.

⁵⁶ Russell Smith moved to Troy, New York, selling his house to Horatio Byington in 1829. Deed 75/19. Assessors' records. Deed 123/187 states that Mrs. Webster's property was conveyed to Caroline Converse in trust for Mrs. Webster by Horatio Byington.

⁵⁷ Deed 127/34. Daniel B. Fenn bought the property at public auction after Mrs. Hicks' death in 1849.

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had become a tin shop owned by William Whitney and Mason Van Deusen. They sold the remainder of the lot, including a house and, along the south boundary, half a barn and half a well, to shoemaker Marcus Miller in 1847.⁵⁸ A contemporary noted that the Miller house (Marcus Miller House, 5 Elm Street, photo 5) was an 18th century building that had been moved to the lot from the corner of the main street.⁵⁹

Nathaniel Waters (1809-1890), a tailor and the village postmaster for about 40 years, bought the former Darbe house (site, 2 Maple Street) in 1837.⁶⁰ Blacksmiths Alpheus and Asa B. Stafford in 1840 bought the blacksmith shop that stood south of the school and north of the Darbe house, and lived in houses on South Street (Alpheus Stafford House, 1 South Street, photo 15, and Asa B. Stafford House, 3 South Street). Alpheus's house, bought in 1839 and earlier owned by a goldsmith, was supplied with a private aqueduct, rented for \$5 annually.⁶¹ Two new houses were built by the family in 1846 and 1847, seemingly including Asa's to the south. Alonzo Stafford, whose assessments were included with the sons' and who seems to have lived earlier in an outlying location, bought a lot (location, 3 Maple Street) from Spencer Byington (then at 5 South Street) in 1846. The house at 3 Maple (photo 12) may have been the other new house of the Stafford family noted in assessments in the following year.⁶²

In 1828 the Stockbridge Academy incorporated, using the upper floor of the schoolhouse. In 1833 it moved to a new building off the main street near Laurel Hill, but the old schoolhouse continued to be used for younger children. After Cyrus Williams left the Academy a scholarship fund, it changed its

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⁵⁸ Deeds 117/297, 135/149. The Van Deusens were a family of Dutch descent that had moved from New York to the Housatonic Valley in the early 18th century. The Van Deusen tin shop, later a plumbing and heating business, was a landmark on Elm Street until the mid-20th century. The site of the shop is now a parking lot for the new commercial block and post office north of 5 Elm Street.

⁵⁹ Jones. 182. The Miller house is said to have been the house of Phineas Brown, perhaps moved before the expensive house of Simeon Deming was built on the corner in 1807. Phineas Brown bought the corner lot from Hannah Mhuttawampah in 1783 (24/622). Deeds for the property at 5 Elm Street, as it passed from Henry Lincoln to Charles Hinckley, Luther Hinckley, Whitney-Van Deusen, and Miller are: 65/711, 81/563, 117/297, 135/149. Valuations do not suggest major changes to the house during these years until 1860, when it doubled in value under Miller's ownership, likely then remodeled in Greek Revival mode.

⁶⁰ Deed 93/51.

⁶¹ Assessors records. Ezekiel Smith, goldsmith lived where Alpheus Stafford later lived in the early 1830s. Deeds 78/229, 101/198, 101/332. Spencer Byington and Alpheus adjusted their boundary line in 1844. (107/198).

⁶² Deed 112/409. Assessors' records are not clear about whose houses were built during these years. Jeremiah Stuart, who lived at 3 Maple Street during the 1850s was assessed for a house in 1850, possibly one purchased from the Staffords. Alonzo Stafford died in 1860. The house for which he was assessed in 1859 seems to have been a farm house.

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name in 1842 to the Williams Academy in his honor. Maps from the period show a widening in the road south of the school, suggesting that the longer wall of the rectangular building was a south-facing facade, and that the Fenn house, though deeply set back from the present line of the street, stood adjacent to the wider road.⁶³

The efforts of local political and business leaders including J. Z. Goodrich (8 South Street) and Theodore Sedgwick Jr. to bring a railroad through Stockbridge finally culminated in the opening of the Stockbridge & Pittsfield Railroad in November 1849. The first station (not extant, location at 2 Depot Street) was a side-gabled wood frame building with deep eaves.⁶⁴ Daily mail and connections to Boston and New York supported local industries and made Stockbridge a more accessible tourist destination.

1850-1890. A newcomer to Stockbridge in the 1820s remembered the town had no Irish residents.⁶⁵ By 1860, however, what is now Elm Street had become an Irish neighborhood with a Catholic church under construction. Within a few more years businesses in the neighborhood were owned by Irish entrepreneurs. Irish workmen had helped build the railroads in Berkshire County, and the numbers of those settling, often on property left by people moving west, were increasing noticeably by the mid-1840s.⁶⁶ At 2 Maple Street the house passed from Nathaniel Waters, who eventually moved to San Francisco, to Jane Moore and then to Bridget Linnot, who married and rebuilt or remodeled the house in Italianate mode in 1871 with her husband Edward Behan, a gardener (photo 11).⁶⁷ Ann Connelly bought a house north of the old school (10 Elm Street, photo 3) in 1851, and Sarah Whitaker one on the adjacent lot (not extant, site, 6 Elm).⁶⁸ Across Elm Street (given its present name in 1869), Jane Dooley and Catharine Moore bought houses (not extant, both on the lot where St. Joseph's Church is today).⁶⁹ It is interesting to note that these early Irish buyers of property in the neighborhood were nearly always women. Catharine Moore's house, later the residence of John Kilduff, was the old gun house from 1798, which was used as a confessional before St. Joseph's was built.⁷⁰ Father Peter Eagan from Lee arranged

⁶³ See town map of 1830 and the 1855 Clark map.

⁶⁴ See photograph in *Picturesque Berkshire* (1893), 25.

⁶⁵ Anne Ashburner.

⁶⁶ Birdsall, 320.

⁶⁷ One of Waters' later deeds notes a store on the property, likely for his tailoring business. Deed 103/85. Deeds of later property transfers: 125/85, 135/413, 166/377, 171/238, 205/81, 267/485. Patrick Quigley held a mortgage for the costs of rebuilding the house. Edward Behan was a gardener for Lucius Tuckerman.

⁶⁸ Deeds 147/125, 150/218. The origin of the Connelly house has been hard to trace, but the land seems to have belonged to Jonathan Hicks' heirs in the late 1820s and early 1830s. Deeds 73/21, 78/229. Daniel R. Williams acquired the house in 1848, according to assessors' records.

⁶⁹ Deeds 156/510 (1857), 150/310 (1855). Jeremiah Carey had lived where Catharine Moore bought property.

⁷⁰ Jones, 245.

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to buy the two lots from Dooley and Moore in 1860, after which ground was broken for the church by Father Isaac Hecker, a Paulist and friend of Jane Sedgwick, one of the church's founding members.⁷¹

Jane Sedgwick (1821-1889), who lived on the lot where 6 South Street is today, was a member of the town's most famous family and a niece of Catharine Sedgwick, the novelist.⁷² She had converted to Catholicism and lived many years in Rome, where she bought the painting that long hung over the altar of St. Joseph's Church. The zeal and influence of this woman, described as "scholarly and brilliant," helped make possible the construction of the first Catholic church in Stockbridge, a town long a bastion of conservative Calvinism.⁷³ Jane Sedgwick brought a group of nuns, the Sisters of St. Joseph from Chambery, France, to live on South Street, using her house as their convent. They later moved to Lee, and it was the Lee church, under Father Peter Eagan, that sponsored the Stockbridge church.⁷⁴ Mass had been said on the riverside meadows or in Town Hall to "great numbers" of "Irish Papists" during the 1850s.⁷⁵ The stone building (St. Joseph's Church, 11 Elm Street, photo 9) was completed in 1862 except for the vestry, which was built with donations from Sedgwick in 1875. A Catholic cemetery opened on Church Street in the western part of the village in 1866. Jane Sedgwick asked that her grave be located on the church grounds, a wish granted at her death in 1889.

The meadowlands that extended from today's Maple Street to the river were used as pasture until the later 19th century. In 1851 Charles Sedgwick sold the meadows to Spencer Byington, who at that date lived in a house north of the Maple Street corner (location of 5 South Street).⁷⁶ Byington used a barn on the meadow lot and had a dairy herd, and in 1854 after his house on South Street burned, he bought a house recently built by Eunice Prindle on a lot he had sold her, and improved it as his new residence (Spencer Byington House, 1 Maple Street).⁷⁷ He sold his lot on the corner of Maple and South Street to Chauncey Curtis, who built himself a house in 1854 and a barn in 1856 (Chauncey Curtis House, 5 South Street).⁷⁸ Spencer Byington sold a lot south of the Maple Street corner back to Charles Sedgwick, who in turn sold it to a relative, the widowed Elizabeth J. Watson. Here in 1854 she built a house (Elizabeth J. Watson House, 7 South Street, photo 17).⁷⁹ Further houses were built on the meadow lot in

⁷¹ Deed 164/218.

⁷² She was a daughter of Henry D. Sedgwick and Jane Minot Sedgwick. She lived on the property that had belonged to her father.

⁷³ Colby, 82. Mullaney, 82, 83.

⁷⁴ File on St. Joseph's Church, Stockbridge Library.

⁷⁵ Jones, 214.

⁷⁶ Thaddeus Pomeroy sold the land to Robert Sedgwick, a New York lawyer, in 1836 (89/13), and Elizabeth Sedgwick to her brother-in-law Charles Sedgwick in 1842 (109/125) after Robert's death. Spencer Byington bought the lot north of Maple Street in 1841, also a part of the Robert Sedgwick estate (83/239).

⁷⁷ Deeds 135/485, 134/405,

⁷⁸ Assessors' records. Deed 142/71.

⁷⁹ Assessors' records. Deeds 135/563, 144/21. Elizabeth Watson married Ferdinand Hoffmann, a Prussian headmaster of a private Stockbridge academy, before 1865.

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1873 by John H. Strong (3 Maple Street, photo 12) and by Charles and Amelia Goodrich (2 Laurel Lane, photo 10) in 1874.⁸⁰ Spencer Byington built himself a second house on the meadow lot in 1864 (Spencer Byington House II, 9 South Street), and in 1875 sold his property to his son Henry C. Byington, also a dairy farmer.⁸¹

Jeremiah Stuart, who was assessed for the house at 4 Maple Street in 1850, was the father-in-law of Stockbridge lawyer Jonathan Edwards Field, a well-known political figure in Massachusetts.⁸² Field's daughter Emelia who married William Ashburner inherited the Stuart house before 1860. After she and her husband moved to San Francisco, she continued to own the house, which may have had seasonal use. Several older houses were enlarged and/or updated in the years surrounding the Civil War: the Alpheus Stafford House (1 South Street, photo 15) in 1870; the Asa B. Stafford House (3 South Street), when occupied by Hopeful Bement, in 1871-1872; and the Marcus Miller House (5 Elm Street, photo 5) in 1860.⁸³

Residents of the Tidmarsh-Edwards House (8 South Street, photo 19), John Z. Goodrich and his second wife Mary Hopkins Goodrich are both remembered for their contributions to the town of Stockbridge. In 1853, five years before she married Goodrich, Mary Hopkins rallied townspeople to organize its village improvement society, the Laurel Hill Association, one of the earliest in the country. The organization has been given credit for creating the beautifully planted and groomed public spaces which gave Stockbridge wide recognition among the tourists, visitors, and cottagers who by the late nineteenth century supported the town's economy. Mary Goodrich personally gave the town a footbridge across the Housatonic (between Laurel Hill park and Beartown Mountain) and saw that a monument to the town's early native residents was erected in the Indian Burial Ground on Main Street. John Z. Goodrich (1804-1885) was a textile manufacturer in Glendale, a publisher who merged several newspapers to found the Berkshire Eagle, a state Senator, trustee of Williams College, U. S. Congressman, president of the Housatonic Railroad, and one of the founders of the national Republican Party in 1856.⁸⁴ In Stockbridge he paid for construction of the town's stone Library, built in 1863. The corner on which the library was built had been vacated about 1845, when Daniel R. Williams moved the old Cyrus Williams store, a side-gabled building of 1½ stories, to a position on Elm Street (location of 6 Elm Street).⁸⁵

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⁸⁰ Deeds 210/316, 183/251, 190/167. Assessors' records.

⁸¹ Deed 228/108

⁸² He married Mary Ann Stuart in 1835 and lived at 2 Pine Street. Field was five times the president of the Massachusetts Senate and a commissioner to revise Massachusetts laws. He was the son of Stockbridge minister David Dudley Field, the brother of Supreme Court Justice Stephen J. Field and of Cyrus Field, who laid the first trans-Atlantic cable.

⁸³ Assessors' records.

⁸⁴ The Goodrich Family in America, Chicago: Fergus Printing Co., 1889: 172-173.

⁸⁵ Assessors' records. Note on back of photograph of the old store in collection of Stockbridge Library.

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John Z. Goodrich's daughter Sarah married Joseph R. French, a manager of the Glendale Woolen Company, and in 1865 she bought Spencer Byington's Maple Street house (1 Maple Street).⁸⁶ Sarah sold an adjacent lot to the east in 1866 to Amelia Goodrich, the wife of Goodrich's nephew Charles Goodrich, who was John Z. Goodrich's partner in the Glendale mill and the Glendale village storekeeper.⁸⁷ The Charles and Amelia Goodrich House (2 Laurel Lane, photo 10), built in 1874, used a private right-of-way that was later made a town road.⁸⁸ The Laurel Hill Association succeeded in having the town rename a number of streets in 1869.⁸⁹ At this time the former Schoolhouse Road became Elm Street and the "road from the tavern to Great Barrington" became South Street. Maple Street was named later, at first considered a part of Elm Street.⁹⁰

The entryway to the village for the many tourists and cottagers who came to Stockbridge by train, South Street and the railroad depot were subject to the attention of the Laurel Hill Association. Following their early meetings in the Academy on Elm Street, the organization built a walkway from the hotel to the depot along the east side of South Street which crossed the river on a footbridge.⁹¹ In a massive old willow tree by the road bridge, said to have been planted by David Goodrich when he first came to Stockbridge, the group built a stairway and platform with iron supports where band concerts were held and where people could sit among the branches. (A storm destroyed the tree in 1884.) The Laurel Hill Association bought a small parcel of land near the railroad station in 1882 which it landscaped in 1884 and called Station Park (2 Depot Street).⁹² Mrs. Choate, a cottager on Prospect Hill, donated flowers for the park in 1888, but the town had to warn Mrs. Eliza Kinsella of Goodrich Street that her cow was grazing in the park and eating the flowers.⁹³

Andrew Kinsella of the same Irish family that had settled on Goodrich Street bought the Ann Connelly House (10 Elm Street, photo 3) in 1888, mortgaging it to neighbor James Kilduff.⁹⁴ The next year Kinsella had a barn on the property removed and built a meat market on the north side of the lot (Kinsella-Rathbun Store, 8 Elm Street, photos 3 and 4).⁹⁵ By 1890 he also had a livery barn and shed, a

⁸⁶ Deed 183/251. Assessors' records. Sarah French was J. Z. Goodrich's daughter from his first marriage.

⁸⁷ Deed 190/167. The Frenchs had died before the house was sold to C. H. Willis, a bank clerk, in 1872. Deed 210/524. Willis kept boarders in his house.

⁸⁸ Assessors' records. Shown on Beers map of 1876. The owner of the Charles Goodrich House, Anson Buck, asked Laurel Lane be made a town street in 1899, a proposal accepted by the town. Town Meeting minutes.

⁸⁹ Records of the Laurel Hill Association.

⁹⁰ The school had been removed from Elm Street by 1876. Beers Atlas.

⁹¹ Records of the Laurel Hill Association. The footbridge, which was 125 feet from the road bridge, was taken down in 1885. On the walkway a gravel or plank crossing was made at Maple Street, a street then unpaved.

⁹² Deed 250/284. The railroad company donated gravel for the roadway and paths.

⁹³ Records of the Laurel Hill Association.

⁹⁴ Deeds 267/284, 265/231.

⁹⁵ Assessors' records. Deed 271/160.

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horse barn, and an office on the eighth acre lot. During the 19th century the Kinsellas were one of many families of English and Irish descent that owned land both in the the Elm-Maple-South Streets district and on Goodrich Street or on farmland south of the river.⁹⁶

1890-1930. Minutes of the Laurel Hill Association noted in 1888 that the railroad company was "derelict" in the "long-promised removal" of the railroad station, and raised money by popular subscription to pay half the cost of a new stone station. The company removed the old station, but did not build the new one (Stockbridge Railroad Depot, 2 Depot Street, photo 1) until 1893.⁹⁷

About the turn of century, another regional railway, the Berkshire Street Railway, lobbied to run trolley tracks through Stockbridge, meeting great opposition among residents and the Laurel Hill Association. Even Stephen Field who had invented the trolley, a summer resident and son of Jonathan E. Field, opposed its coming to Stockbridge. A committee headed by Alexander Sedgwick and Henry C. Haven raised money by public subscription to purchase a right-of-way along an alternate route that paralleled the north bank of the river on the edge of the village. In 1902 the Laurel Hill Association sold the Berkshire Street Railway an easement with the right to build tracks.⁹⁸ The same year the committee bought the fourteen acres of Byington land extending to the river, presenting it in 1903 to the inhabitants of Stockbridge for a "pleasure ground" (Recreation Park, South and Park Streets).⁹⁹ Town Meeting of 1905 voted to appropriate money to lay out a street (Park Street) north of and parallel to the tracks. The Trolley Waiting Station (Park and South Streets, photo 18) of 1907 was partly paid for by the Laurel Hill Association. It also served as a switching station for the new town-wide electrical system installed by Joseph Franz, an engineer trained in Vienna.¹⁰⁰ Street lights came to Stockbridge in 1908. Serving yet another mode of transportation, William G. McClintic built a garage in 1922 (not extant) on the north corner of Park and South Streets on land he had bought from the Byingtons (location, 11 South Street).¹⁰¹ It included a small garage, a large storage garage, and two gas pumps.

On the lot where the house owned by Jane Sedgwick had stood, Virginia Butler in 1898-1899 built a large shingled Colonial Revival house she called "the Nunnery" the only Gilded Age "cottage" built in the district.¹⁰² The Anthony Forni House (1951) now occupies the site at 6 South Street. In the house's

⁹⁶ Some surnames of families with these dual holdings were Edwards, Darbe, Goodrich, Field, Stafford, Kinsella, and Kilduff.

⁹⁷ Laurel Hill Association records. Blueprints for station at Stockbridge Library.

⁹⁸ Deeds 315/243, 318/497.

⁹⁹ Deed 318/497. The Committee was named "the Society for the Protection of the Highways of Stockbridge." The deed specified no buildings be allowed on the park, and that it be a place for "lawful athletic exercises and contests and outdoor sports." It was first referred to as the Stockbridge Athletic Field.

¹⁰⁰ Postcard collection and Joseph Franz file in Stockbridge Library. Article by Joseph Franz in Electrical World (June 22, 1909). Laurel Hill Association records.

¹⁰¹ Deed 407/168.

¹⁰² Assessors' records. See photograph in collection of Stockbridge Library and in Stockbridge Story, 161.

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ballroom, village children could attend dancing lessons. A staunch supporter of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Virginia Butler moved a house from the corner of South and Main Streets and built a new stucco Tudor Revival rectory in its place in 1907.¹⁰³ The same year she built a stucco carriage barn and garage (2-4 South Street, photo 16) to be used jointly by "the Nunnery" and the rectory. In 1905, across the street in the house at 1 South Street (photo 15), was the Womens' Art Exchange.¹⁰⁴

The fire in 1896 that destroyed the Plumb's hotel (afterwards, the Red Lion Inn, corner of South and Main Streets) prompted the town to improve its fire-fighting capability. On the town's lot on Elm Street where the Academy had stood, Stockbridge builder James F. Pilling erected a new fire station, the Hose House Number One (12 Elm Street, photo 6) in 1898-1899.¹⁰⁵ Across the street in 1898, butcher John M. Buck from Goodrich Street put up a new commercial building (John Buck Store, 9 Elm Street, photo 5) in which he sold feed, coal, wood, hardware, farm implements, and paints.¹⁰⁶ A Chinese laundry was located in the southern part of the building. Anson Buck, a teamster, at this time lived in the former Charles Goodrich House (2 Laurel Lane, photo 10), selling a lot on the north side of Laurel Lane to Louis P. Buck in 1899. The Louis P. Buck House (1 Laurel Lane) was built the same year.¹⁰⁷ A grocer, Louis Buck at first located his business on Main Street, but by 1911 he had moved it to Elm Street.¹⁰⁸ Another house owned by the Buck family (not extant) was built west of the Louis Buck house about the same time.¹⁰⁹ During the mid-1910s, the early years of Austen Riggs' psychiatric clinic, the Charles Goodrich House (2 Laurel Lane, photo 10), then called "the Laurels," became a rooming house for patients managed by Elmer Purinton.¹¹⁰

On the west side of Elm Street, Lewis H. Fenn, a son of Daniel B. Fenn (14 Elm Street), kept a "bicycle livery" business in a shop (Lewis Fenn Bicycle Shop) on the back of his father's property from the 1890s into the second decade of the new century.¹¹¹ An older brother, Daniel B. Fenn Jr., inherited the Fenn

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¹⁰³ No longer the Rectory, the house remains at 28 Main Street.

¹⁰⁴ Little could be learned about this group, noted on the 1905 Sanborn map.

¹⁰⁵ Stockbridge Town Reports.

¹⁰⁶ Deeds 296/450, 298/635, 298/257.

¹⁰⁷ Assessors records. Deed 306/414. Louis P. Buck sold the house to Loretta Pilling in 1920. Deed 395/631.

¹⁰⁸ The Sanborn map of 1911 shows a grocery in the south half of the Buck building at 9 Elm Street, probably the Louis Buck market.

¹⁰⁹ Bought by the Catholic Church in the 1920s as a parish house, it was razed in 1991. A photo of the Queen Anne house is in the Stockbridge Library.

¹¹⁰ Kubie, 21.

¹¹¹ Sanborn maps, directories. Daniel B. Fenn (1801-1889) the hotel manager and merchant, had two sons, Daniel, born in 1836, and Lewis, each from different wives. Both seem to have lived in the house at 14 Elm Street.

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house after the death of his father in 1889. After studying law with Jonathan E. Field, he was for a time connected with the paper mill in South Lee and a state legislator. He kept a real estate and insurance office on Elm Street and was active in civic affairs. After Daniel's death in 1917, Lewis Fenn owned the house.¹¹²

Walter E. Rathbun bought the Kinsella house, livery barn, horse barn, and market building in 1905 (8 and 10 Elm Street). In the store he sold shellfish from Maine, fruit, game, and vegetables and added the wing for a Chinese laundry in 1908.¹¹³ The Kilfoile and Tracy Livery stable had occupied the barns on the back of the Kinsella lot. Bernard Tracy, who bought the Smith-Webster House (11 Elm Street) from Michael Flynn in 1896, ran the livery and trucking business alone after Rathbun bought the property. In 1923 Tracy sold his house to the Catholic church to use for a parochial residence. The previous year the bishop in Springfield had made St. Josephs' an independent parish.¹¹⁴

Joseph Franz, who in 1916 built both the Mercantile Building (6 Elm Street, photos 3 and 4) and a house for himself and his wife (2 Elm Street, photo 2), came to Stockbridge to help lay out the Berkshire Street Railway and to supervise the Stockbridge Lighting Company's new electrical system. On the lot north of the Rathbun store Franz razed a duplex, apparently the former Williams store moved from Main Street, a building most recently occupied by Gen. Marcus P. Miller's family.¹¹⁵ In the new commercial block, the town post office occupied the north shop, with the telephone company on the second floor. The Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company (A&P) were also occupants at street level before Franz in 1930 built a second commercial block on part of his garden (A&P Block, 4 Elm Street, photo 2).¹¹⁶ Franz probably designed the buildings, since he drew plans for a number of others in town in following years. Antonio Guerrieri, a woodworker and builder from Italy who settled in Stockbridge, is said to have built the Franz buildings.¹¹⁷ Across South Street in the John Buck Store (9 Elm Street, photo 5), Edward Flynn kept a market from the mid-1910s through the 1920s.

(continued)

¹¹² Assessors' records. Lewis Fenn owned the house until his death in 1929.

¹¹³ The 1911 directory lists Samuel L. Chin as proprietor of a laundry on Elm Street.

¹¹⁴ Deed 294/430. Sanborn maps. Stockbridge Story 68, 69. Tracy also owned barns in the location of today's garage at 35 Main Street.

¹¹⁵ Miller achieved his rank in the Spanish-American war. He seems to have been the son of the shoemaker Marcus L. Miller. The Miller family bought the lot from Frances F. Dwight, then resident in the Corner House, in 1867. Deed 197/247. Deed to Joseph Franz, 380/445. He deeded the house lot to his daughter Nathalie, 380/469. Franz and adjacent storekeeper Walter Rathbun made an agreement that Rathbun would replace the steps in front of his building and not build in front of his existing building. 376/572.

¹¹⁶ Stockbridge Story, 46. Assessors' records.

¹¹⁷ Interview by writer in 1996 with Mary Guerrieri Heather.

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1930-1950. Joseph Franz's design influence in Stockbridge extended beyond Elm Street. He planned a steel viewing tower (Laura's Tower) on Beartown Mountain in 1932 and rebuilt the Mary Goodrich Memorial Footbridge across the Housatonic by Laurel Hill in 1936. In 1938 as the Berkshire Music Festival established itself at Tanglewood, he redesigned in steel the wooden Music Shed planned by architect Eliel Saarinen, making it affordable for the Festival to build. He was active in the Laurel Hill Association, often doing its surveys and drawings. He designed alterations for the Berkshire Playhouse in 1953, and in Becket built the dance theater for Jacob's Pillow. [NHL] ¹¹⁸ In 1935 he became a Selectman, the Democratic candidate in a hard-won election.

During the late 1930s, Antonio Guerrieri redid the interior of St. Joseph's Church (11 Elm Street, photos 21, 22) with extensive carved woodwork and marquetry. ¹¹⁹ A 16th century French stained glass window given to the church by John Barry Ryan, a new parishioner who moved to the "Old House" on the west end of Main Street in 1930, may have prompted the changes. Besides the interior work done by Guerrieri, the belfry was erected, and the exterior stone wall was reconfigured to install the window over the altar. After World War II, Mrs. Ryan donated the shrine of Our Lady of the Assumption, a memorial to servicemen who died in the war. ¹²⁰

Farther north on Elm, the long-enduring Van Deusen metalworking business had become a hardware store and a heating and plumbing business. In a wing of the building (not extant) were located the Wilcox insurance agency and a coal and grain company. The Van Deusen family lived in an Italianate house south of the store (site of both buildings, north of 5 Elm Street). In the mid-1930s, the Marcus Miller House (5 Elm Street, photo 5) opened as the Elm Street Restaurant. ¹²¹ Timothy O'Brien, an employee of the Red Lion Inn for more than fifty years, became the owner of the Fenn House (14 Elm Street, photo 7) in 1929. ¹²²

On South Street "the Nunnery" (site, 6 South Street) was demolished in 1943 after passing from Virginia Butler to John Butler Swann. The former "cottage" was rented for a year by the Austen Riggs clinic, but the owners found the tax burden too high to sustain. Edward M. Kilfoile bought the property in 1949, and the next year sold a lot, which included half the carriagehouse (2-4 South Street, photo 16), to Virginia Kilfoile Forni and Anthony Forni. The Fornis built the house that stands at 6 South Street in 1951. ¹²³

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¹¹⁸ Blueprints at Massachusetts Archives, Boston.¹¹⁹ About the turn of century, Charles Astor Bristed had made some contributions to the church's interior. Abbott, 222.¹²⁰ Stockbridge Story, 69. A Guide to Stockbridge, 8.¹²¹ Directories.¹²² Records of the Red Lion Inn.¹²³ Deed 555/135. Assessors' records.

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After 1950. In 1957, four years after moving to Stockbridge, Norman Rockwell bought the Tidmarsh-Edwards House (8 South Street, photo 19), remodelling its carriagehouse as his studio. His second wife Mary Punderson, daughter of the Red Lion Inn's manager and a retired teacher, used an ice house on the property for a photographic studio. Rockwell's celebrity and the continuous curiosity of tourists led the couple to plant a dense hedge and build a backyard retreat they named the "Escapebo," a structure designed by their architect neighbor Starbuck Smith and built in 1971 (photo 20).¹²⁴ Rockwell lived in the house, using many Stockbridge residents as subjects for his paintings, until his death in 1978. Afterwards, his studio was moved to the Norman Rockwell Museum near Glendale, approximately 1¼ mile west of Stockbridge Center.

A new bridge (South Street Bridge) and layout for US Route 7 near the Housatonic altered the southern part of South Street in 1955. The present gas station (11 South Street) was built to replace the McClintic station in 1958. The last train to stop in Stockbridge came in 1964. Afterwards the railroad station (2 Depot Street, photo 1) became a discotheque, a gift shop, an art gallery, and a restaurant before it was bought by the High Meadow Foundation, a corporation associated with the Country Curtains business.

Many of the buildings near the Red Lion Inn were bought by the Fitzpatrick family, owners of Country Curtains, after they bought the Inn in 1968 and made it into a year-round hotel. Town Meeting authorized the building of a new fire station in 1969, since the wooden floor of the Hose House (12 Elm Street, photo 6) was too weak for the heavy trucks then used. In 1976 the Fitzpatricks bought the building, which first held a candy business of Ann Fitzpatrick Brown, then a mail order business for the Norman Rockwell Museum. In 1995 the Red Lion Inn renovated the firehouse as a guest suite. "Laurel House" (Charles Goodrich House, 2 Laurel Lane, photo 10) was bought by Ann Fitzpatrick Brown for her personal use. Other buildings acquired by the Fitzpatricks are 1 and 3 South Street, 2 and 4 Maple Street, 4 Elm Street, and the Railroad Depot (2 Depot Street). The Daniel B. Fenn House (14 Elm Street) and outbuildings were also bought by the Inn in 1984. The house was moved to its present location in 1985.¹²⁵

After standing on Elm Street for more than a century, the Van Deusen buildings (north of 5 Elm Street) were removed about 1960 to make way for a new post office and commercial block. Other buildings in the district also remained in the possession of single families for several generations. The Franz commercial buildings were sold out of the family in the late 1990s, but the house remains in the family. The John Buck Store (9 Elm Street) was sold by the Buck family in the late 1960s. The south part of 8 Elm Street and 10 Elm Street remained in the Rathbun-Meagher family until 2001.

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¹²⁴ Deed 695/297. Quackenbush and Tobin report.¹²⁵ Records of the Red Lion Inn.

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Stockbridge (Berkshire), MASection number 8 Page 18Criterion B

The Elm-Maple-South Streets District meets Criterion B of the National Register of Historic Places at the local level for its associations with the internationally known painter Norman Rockwell (1894-1978), whose house and its "Escapebo" survive within the district. Already nationally known, the New York-born Rockwell moved to Stockbridge from Vermont in 1953 and lived here for the remaining 25 years of his life, frequently drawing inspiration for his paintings from his community and his neighbors.

Criterion C

The Elm-Maple-South Streets District meets Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places at the local level. The buildings of the district are characteristic of the architecture of the period of significance from 1783 to 1971 in their original designs and in the modifications made to them as fashion and uses changed. The district includes the work of several prominent local builders, and the interior finishes of St. Joseph's Church include important examples of Antonio Guerrieri's woodcarving and marquetry. The district also includes the most important concentration of Italianate buildings in Stockbridge.

Descriptions in Section Seven illustrate the range of styles from the Federal period through the mid-20th century represented by district buildings. Among the residential buildings, the Tidmarsh-Edwards-Rockwell House (1783) is one of the town's fine, large Federal houses built by professionals and merchants in the period after the Revolution. The Smith-Webster House (1810-1815), built by David Goodrich from Connecticut, is an example of the front-gabled Federal style of Connecticut found during this period only in those parts of Massachusetts where Connecticut builders migrated. Examples of Greek Revival houses are the Marcus Miller House (an older house remodeled about 1860) and the second Spencer Byington House (1864), both adapted for commercial uses in the twentieth century. Two of the modest vernacular houses found in this neighborhood also have some Greek Revival features, the Jeremiah Stuart House (1846-1850) and the Connelly-Kinsella-Rathbun House (c1830?).

The buttressed St. Joseph's Church (1860-1862) is a Gothic Revival building constructed with local limestone. The interior is distinguished by a valuable French 16th century stained glass window located over the altar and by carved interior woodwork and marquetry, the work of Antonio Guerrieri, a 20th century craftsman and builder living in Stockbridge.

The Italianate style in varied forms is better represented in this district than in any other part of Stockbridge. These houses include the Elizabeth J. Watson House (1854) with a low-pitched hipped roof, elongated lower windows, and distinctive roof brackets. Hipped roof three bay houses with symmetrical fronts include the first Spencer Byington House (1853-1854) modified in Colonial Revival

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style in the early 20th century, and the Bridget Behan House (1871). Front-gabled sidehall Italianate houses are the John H. Strong House (1873), the Asa B. Stafford House (1846-47), and the Chauncey Curtis House (1855). More complex in form are the Alpheus Stafford House (remodeled into its present form in 1870) and the Charles and Amelia Goodrich House (1874), both of which are cross-gabled with bold eave ornaments and arched doorways. The concentration of these Italianate buildings impart much of the district's mid-19th century character.

The late 19th century Stick Style is represented by an interior cottage on the grounds of the Red Lion Inn (ca. 1880). The town's railroad depot (1893) is an example of Richardson-inspired stone construction. Several Queen Anne Style district buildings include the John Buck Store (1898), the towered Hose House No. One (1898-1899) built by local builder James F. Pilling, the Louis P. Buck House (1899) remodeled in the 20th century, and the Joseph Franz House (1916), with a cross-gabled Queen Anne form and classical detailing. An English Revival carriage house (1907) on South Street remodeled into a house comes from the same early 20th century period. Colonial Revival style is represented by two commercial blocks on Elm Street, the A & P Block (1930), and the Mercantile Building (1916) both built by Antonio Guerrieri. Also Colonial Revival in style are a house, the Anthony Forni House (1951), a gasoline station (1958), and a trolley waiting station (1907), all standing on South Street. A single modern structure, the "Escapebo" built by Norman Rockwell on South Street (1971) is a shed-roofed, asymmetric complex of smooth wooden planes.

Criterion Consideration G.

The period of significance for the Elm-Maple-South Street District extends to 1971 to include the "Escapebo" of Norman Rockwell as a contributing resource (photo 20). Because of the importance of its owner, an artist with wide national recognition, the structure is considered significant, reflecting important information about Rockwell's life in Stockbridge. His need for seclusion from celebrity-seekers at his place of residence is expressed in this rear-facing walled complex built in 1971 and also in the thick hedge of hemlock that screens his house's facade from view of the street. The "Escapebo" is the most visible Rockwell-related resource remaining at his residence, since his studio was moved to the Norman Rockwell Museum in the Glendale section of Stockbridge.

Two other resources from the 1950s are not directly associated with Rockwell, and are therefore not considered to meet the criteria consideration for exceptional significance. These include the Colonial Revival gas station with cupola on South Street built in 1958 and the Housatonic bridge on U.S. Route 7

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built in 1955, a structure embellished with fluted lamp posts and copper oak leaf wreaths. Both retain the distinctive characteristics of their period of construction and are considered worthy of inclusion. Their status should be changed to contributing once they are fifty years of age.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Stockbridge are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Ancient Native American sites in the district area may contain information that helps understand the variability and extent of Native settlement and subsistence in the uplands of western Massachusetts. Sites in this area can improve our knowledge of Native people along the Housatonic River drainage and their relationships with other Native socio/political groups to the south in the Connecticut area, to the west towards the Hudson River drainage in New York or eastward to the Connecticut River locale. Ancient sites in this area may also be important in the study of Native American exchange systems and the role they played in the spread of technologies, ideas, and material goods between the areas noted above as well as eastern and southern coastal locales. Documented historic period settlement and potential ancient Native American resources in the Main Street District also offer an opportunity to test the extent historic period resources can be used as an indicator of earlier period resources and how Native American landuse changed through time.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to document social, cultural, and economic change between three diverse cultures over three centuries of settlement in the Stockbridge locale. Historic documents and archaeological resources in the district may contain important and, in Massachusetts, unique information that documents the acculturation of the Mohican community through much of the 18th century. While many Native American "praying villages" and traditional communities ceased in eastern Massachusetts by the end of the 17th century, the Native population in the village of Wnahktakook grew to 120 individuals reportedly living in 20 English-style houses by the 1740s. From that period, however, European colonists increasingly settled in the town. Many Native Americans continued to own land along Main Street until 1785 when most individuals in the Mohican community began to move to New Stockbridge, New York to land offered by the Oneida Native community. By 1790, only 5 Native Americans remained in a town of 1300 persons. Archaeological resources may help document the type of Native community that existed in the district and the extent that traditional lifestyles persisted or adopted European characteristics. Structural evidence of Native homes and related artifacts and features may contribute important information that documents architectural

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details of Native dwellings and the extent that European style structures were adopted over more traditional Native dwellings. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) associated with Native dwellings may also contain important information that documents Native lifestyles in the Wnahktakook community before and after its establishment as a "Mission Village" in ca 1734. Archaeological resources may also contain information that identifies some of the reasons why the Native community left Stockbridge for the New Stockbridge community in New York. Much of the above information can also be obtained through the analysis of burial patterns in the Indian Burying Ground located in the district. Important information can be obtained by locating and mapping unmarked graves, artifacts, and features as well as excavation of burials and osteological study.

Much of the information presented above can also be obtained for the European community that settled in the district area. Historical records combined with archaeological survey and testing may help document the full extent of Dutch settlement in the district. Dutch traders may have settled in the area as traders in the 17th century, however, no evidence has been documented. One Dutch trader, Jehoiakim Van Valkenburg was reportedly friendly with a local Native sachem and served as an interpreter during the early years of the Mission Village. Van Valkenburg's fluency in Mohican is evidence of his prior contact with the Mohican community before 1734. Structural evidence may survive from Van Valkenburg's home in the vicinity of 12 Main Street. Artifacts of Dutch origin in the district area can also offer evidence for a Dutch presence in the area.

Although English colonial settlement in the district locale may have occurred prior to ca. 1734, John Sergeant's home represents the first colonial home in the district about that time. Structural evidence of Sergeant's home may contribute important architectural details of that early homestead. That information and the contents of occupational related features may contribute important information relating to the lifestyle of Christian missionaries to 18th century Native American communities. Similar information can also be obtained for colonists who began infiltrating the Stockbridge community by 1749. Lands in the district area were granted to colonial settlers by the General Court in 1722; however, Native Americans reserved the Wnahktakook village as one of two villages for their use. After establishment of the Mission Village, town charter prohibited settlement by non-Native settlers. Historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing may help locate the sites of early colonial homesteads in the district and their relationship to existing Native American homes. Structural evidence of colonial homes, outbuildings and occupational related features may help document the role of agriculture, husbandry, timbering or other occupations in the lives of the district's early settlers. Important information may also exist that documents the role various industries and commercial

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enterprises played in the growth of the district as the commercial heart of the village by 1780. Archaeological survivals of 18th century homes and businesses in the district are important since most examples of structures from this period are no longer extant. Identification and careful mapping of these buildings can help document the layout of the district and patterns of growth over time. Detailed analysis of the contents from occupational related features associated with farmsteads and residences may contain important information relating to the social, cultural, and economic lives of residents in the district and town. Occupational related features can exist with extant buildings as well as archaeological sites. Much of the information described above for 18th century colonial homes and businesses can also be obtained for similar structures in the 19th century. Structural evidence for homes, businesses, and outbuildings no longer extant can contribute important information relating to the architectural details for specific buildings and patterns of architectural change over time. Similar information can also be obtained for existing buildings that have been altered and where outbuildings have been lost.

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(end)

Elm-Maple-South Streets HD, Stockbridge
Name of Property

Berkshire, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 25.13 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 18	639040	4682250
Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 18	639340	4682120
Zone	Easting	Northing

3. 18	639280	4681780
Zone	Easting	Northing
4. 18	638820	4681790
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 Margaret Hepler, consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, Massachusetts Historical Comm.

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date July 2004

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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10. Geographical Data

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

For the arrangement of the district, see the enclosed district sketch map. The numbers of properties and resources on the map are keyed to information on the District Data Sheet. Assessors' maps are also enclosed.

The Elm-Maple-South Streets Historic District lies directly south of the Main Street Historic District (a district listed on the National Register of Historic Places). It comprises the southern part of the central Stockbridge village with the exception of Park and Goodrich Streets.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The proposed district is different in character than Main Street to its north, with smaller, less architecturally elaborate commercial and residential properties. Historically and functionally its difference has been a denser concentration of artisans in the nineteenth century, a predominantly Irish population in residences and businesses after the mid-nineteenth century, and a preponderance of retail establishments catering to the town's year-round, non-tourist population during the twentieth century. To the east lies Laurel Hill, a rocky, wooded park within the Main Street district that is distinctly different in character, to the west, the unbuilt terrace slopes and lowlands of the Housatonic floodplain. Park Street, a residential street to the southeast developed in the early twentieth century, is architecturally inconsistent with the predominantly nineteenth century character of the district. Goodrich Street, southwest of the district, is a rural neighborhood with some historical ties to the south village, but it lacks the commercial character of the Elm-Maple-South Streets district and differs in architecture and layout, with large lots, barns, and agricultural fields.

Between the Main Street district and the Elm-Maple-South Streets district are several lots excluded from the proposed historic district. Lot 20b/76 is a parking lot without any historic resources. Hidden from the street between Laurel Hill and the building at 9 Elm Street, lot 20b/99 was excluded because it includes a modern laundromat. North of the Marcus Miller House at 5 Elm Street on lots 20b/96 and 97 is a complex of recently built commercial buildings and a post office from the 1960s; these were also excluded.

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Section number photo Page

**List of photographs: Elm-Maple-South Streets Historic District, Stockbridge,
Massachusetts**

Photographer: Margaret Hepler

Dates: February 2001 (photos marked with * taken October 2002)

Negatives: at Stockbridge Historical Commission

- 1 Stockbridge Railroad Depot, 2 Depot Street (view from N)
- 2 A. & P. Block, 4 Elm Street; Franz House, 2 Elm Street (view from E)
- 3 Stockbridge Hose House No. 1, 12 Elm Street; Connelly-Kinsella-Rathbun House, 10 Elm Street; Kinsella-Rathbun Store, 8 Elm Street; Mercantile Building, 6 Elm Street (view from E)
- 4 Kinsella-Rathbun Store, 8 Elm Street; Mercantile Building, 6 Elm Street; A. & P. Block, 4 Elm Street (view from E)
- 5 Marcus Miller House, 5 Elm Street; John Buck Store, 9 Elm Street (view from SW)
- 6 Hose House No. 1, 12 Elm Street (view from SE)
- 7 Daniel B. Fenn House, 14 Elm Street (view from N)
- 8 Smith-Webster House (St. Joseph's Rectory), 11 Elm Street (view from W)
- 9 St. Joseph's Church, 11 Elm Street (view from SW)
- 10 Charles and Amelia Goodrich House, 2 Laurel Lane (view from W)
- 11 Bridget Behan House, 2 Maple Street [May 2001] (view from S)
- 12 John H. Strong House, 3 Maple Street (view from N)
- 13 Jeremiah Stuart House, 4 Maple Street (view from S)
- 14 Streetscape, Maple Street [May 2001] (view from W)
- 15 Alpheus Stafford House, 1 South Street (view from W)
- 16 Virginia Butler Carriage house, 2-4 South Street [May 2001] (view from NE)
- 17 Elizabeth J. Watson House, 7 South Street (view from NW)
- 18 Trolley Waiting Station, Park and South Streets [May 2001] (view from NE)
- 19 Doorway, Tidmarsh-Edwards-Rockwell House, 8 South Street * (view facing W)
- 20 Escapebo, Tidmarsh-Edwards-Rockwell House, 8 South Street * (view facing W)
- 21 Chancel carvings by A. Guerrieri, St. Joseph's Church, 11 Elm Street *
- 22 Baptismal font marquetry by A. Guerrieri, St. Joseph's Church, 11 Elm Street *

**ELM, MAPLE, SOUTH STREETS HISTORIC DISTRICT
STOCKBRIDGE (BERKSHIRE), MA
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map#	Photo#	MHC#	Address	Map/lot	Name	Style	Date	Type/Status
1	1	44	2 Depot Street	21/60	Stockbridge RR Depot	Richardsonian	1893	B/C
				60.01	Station Park		1884	Si/C
2	2	110	2 Elm Street	20b/77	Joseph Franz House	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	1916	B/C
					Garden shed			B/C
3	2,4	109	4 Elm Street	20b/77.02	A & P Block	one story, concrete	1930	B/C
4	5	122	5 Elm Street	20b/98	Marcus Miller House	Greek Revival	?, 1860	B/C
				20b/101	driveway, right-of-way			Si/C
5	3,4	108	6 Elm Street	20b/77.01	Mercantile Building	Colonial Revival	1916	B/C
6	3,4	106	8 Elm Street	20b/74	Kinsella-Rathbun Store	front-gabled 2 story w. one-story wing	1889 /1908	B/C
7	5	121	9 Elm Street	20b/100	John Buck Store	Queen Anne	1898	B/C
8	3	105	10 Elm Street	20b/74	Connelly-Kinsella- Rathbun House	front-gabled, 1 ½ story	c. 1830	B/C
9	8	120	11 Elm Street	20b/102	Smith-Webster House	Federal	1810-1815	B/C
					(St. Joseph's Rectory)			
10	9	119	11 Elm Street	20b/102	St. Joseph's Church	Gothic Revival	1860-1862	B/C
					statue of St. Joseph			O/C
					grave of Jane Sedgewick		1889	Si/C
					grotto with sculpture		c. 1945	O/C
					statue of Mary		c. 1945	O/C
					stone and iron fence			St/C
11	6	104	12 Elm Street	20b/73	Hose House #1	Queen Anne	1898-1899	B/C
12	7	103	14 Elm Street	20b/71	Daniel B. Fenn House	front-gabled 1 ½ story with 2 story ell	c. 1827/c. 1853	B/C
13					Lewis Fenn Bicycle Shop	front-gable 1-story	19 th c.	B/C

**ELM, MAPLE, SOUTH STREETS HISTORIC DISTRICT
STOCKBRIDGE (BERKSHIRE), MA
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map#	Photo#	MHC#	Address	Map/lot	Name	Style	Date	Type/Status
14					Fenn Smokehouse	brick, front-gabled	1874	St/C
715		117	1 Laurel Lane	20b/103	L. P. Buck House	front-gabled 2 ½ story	1899	B/C
					garage			B/C
16	10	116	2 Laurel Lane	20b/105	Goodrich House	Italianate	1874	B/C
					garage		ca. 1930	B/C
17		115	1 Maple Street	20b/69	Spencer Byington H. (I)	hip-roofed 2-story	1853-1854	B/C
					garage			B/C
18				20b/69.01	carriage house	board and batten	ca. 1880	B/C
19	11	102	2 Maple Street	20b/70	Bridget Behan House	Italianate	1871	B/C
					garage			B/C
20	12	114	3 Maple Street	20b/20/59	John H. Strong House	Italianate	1873	B/C
					garage			B/NC
21	13	101	4 Maple Street	20b/58	Jeremiah Stuart House	front-gabled, 1 ½ story	1846-1850	B/C
22	15	98	1 South Street	20b/55	Alph. Stafford House	Italianate	ca. 1870	B/C
					rear house	Stick Style	ca. 1880	B/C
24	16	96	2-4 South Street	20b/38, 40.01	Va. Butler Carriagehouse	English Revival	1907	B/C
					garden shed			B/C
					garden shed			B/C
25		99	3 South Street	20b/56	Asa Stafford House	Italianate	1846-1847	B/C
26					side-gabled barn	1 ½ story	1856	B/C
27		100	5 South Street	20b/57	Chauncey Curtis House	Italianate	1855	B/C
					carriage barn	side gabled 1 ½ story	1856	B/C
					marble wall			St/C
28		97	6 South Street	20b/37	Anthony Forni House	Colonial Revival	1951	B/C
					garage			B/C
29	17	113	7 South Street	20b/60	Elizabeth Watson H.	Italianate	1854	B/C

**ELM, MAPLE, SOUTH STREETS HISTORIC DISTRICT
STOCKBRIDGE (BERKSHIRE), MA
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map#	Photo#	MHC#	Address	Map/lot	Name	Style	Date	Type/Status
30		47	8 South Street	20b/35,36	Tidmarsh-Edwards-Rockwell House	Federal	1783	B/C
31					Ice house/photo shop	front-gabled, 1 story	ca. 1910	B/C
32					"Escapebo"	one story, with walls	1971	St/C
					Hemlock hedge			
33		549	9 South Street	20b/61	Spencer Byington H. (II)	Greek Rev/Italianate	1864	B/C
34			11 South Street	20b/62	gasoline station	Colonial Revival	1958	B/NC
35			South / Park Sts.	21/62	Recreation park		1903	Si/C
36	18				Trolley waiting station	hip-roofed, concrete	1907	B/C
37			South Street		South Street Bridge		1955	St/NC

Key to abbreviations:

B	Building
Si	Site
O	Object
St	Structure
C	contributes to historic character of district
NC	does not contribute to the historic character of district

Tally of resources	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Buildings	41	2
Structures	4	1
Objects	3	
Sites	4	
TOTAL	52	3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Elm-Maple-South Streets Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire

DATE RECEIVED: 7/27/04
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/5/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:
DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/09/04

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04000932

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 9/8/04 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Exceptionally significant for association with noted
artist Norman Rockwell.

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A, B, C
REVIEWER Patrick Andrews DISCIPLINE Historian
TELEPHONE DATE 9/8/2004

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.



Roll-2-32A

- ① Stockbridge Railroad Depot
2 Depot St.
Elm, Maple, South Sts. HD
Stockbridge, Berkshire, Massachusetts
Margaret Hepler
February 2001.
negative in files of Stockbridge HC.
view from north



(2)

4, 2 Elm St.

Elm, Maple, South Sts. HD

Stockbridge, Berkshire, MA

M. Hepler

Feb. 2001

neg. in files of Stockbridge HC

view from east

Roll-2-4A



2011-255A

- (3) 12, 10, 8, 6 81m St.
81m, Maple, South Sts. HD
Stockbridge, Berkshire, MA
M. Hepler
Feb. 2001
neg. in Stockbridge HC files
view from east



(4)

8, 6, 4, 2 Elm St.

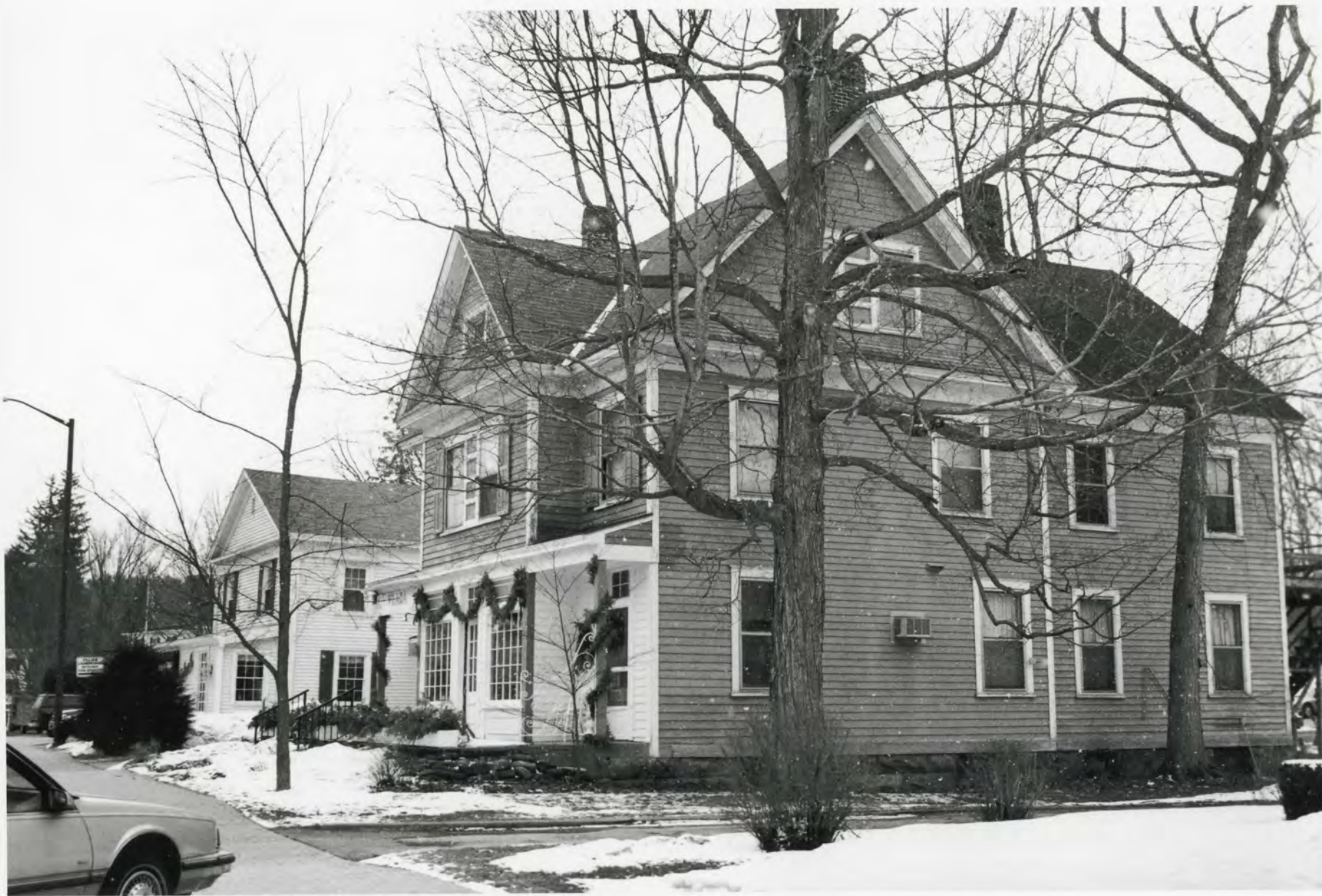
Elm. Maple, South Sts. HD

Stockbridge, Berkshire, MA

M. Hepler

Feb. 2001

neg. in Stockbridge HC Piles
view from east



Roll-2-9A

(5)

5, 9 Elm St.

Elm, Maple, South Sts HD

Stockbridge, Berkshire, MA

M. Hepler

Feb. 2001

neg. in Stockbridge HC files

view from SW



⑥

Stockbridge Hose House no. 1

12 Elm St.

Elm, Maple, South Sts. HD

Stockbridge, Berkshire, MA

M. Hepler

Feb. 2001

neg. in Stockbridge HC files

view from se

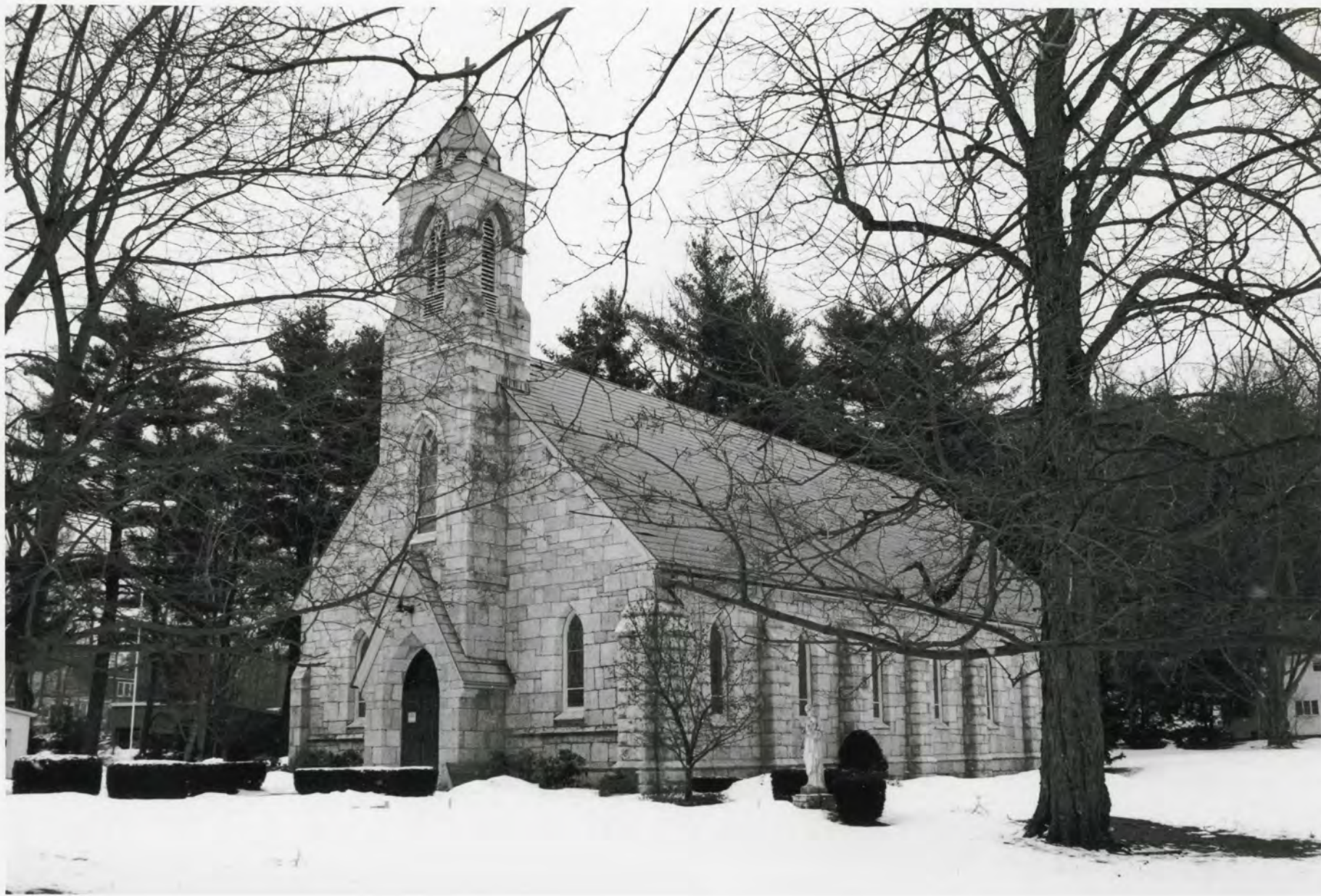


2011-1-25A

- ⑦ 14 Elm St.
Elm. Maple, South Sts. HD
Stockbridge, Berkshire, MA
M. Hyler
Feb. 2001
neg. in Stockbridge HC files
view from north

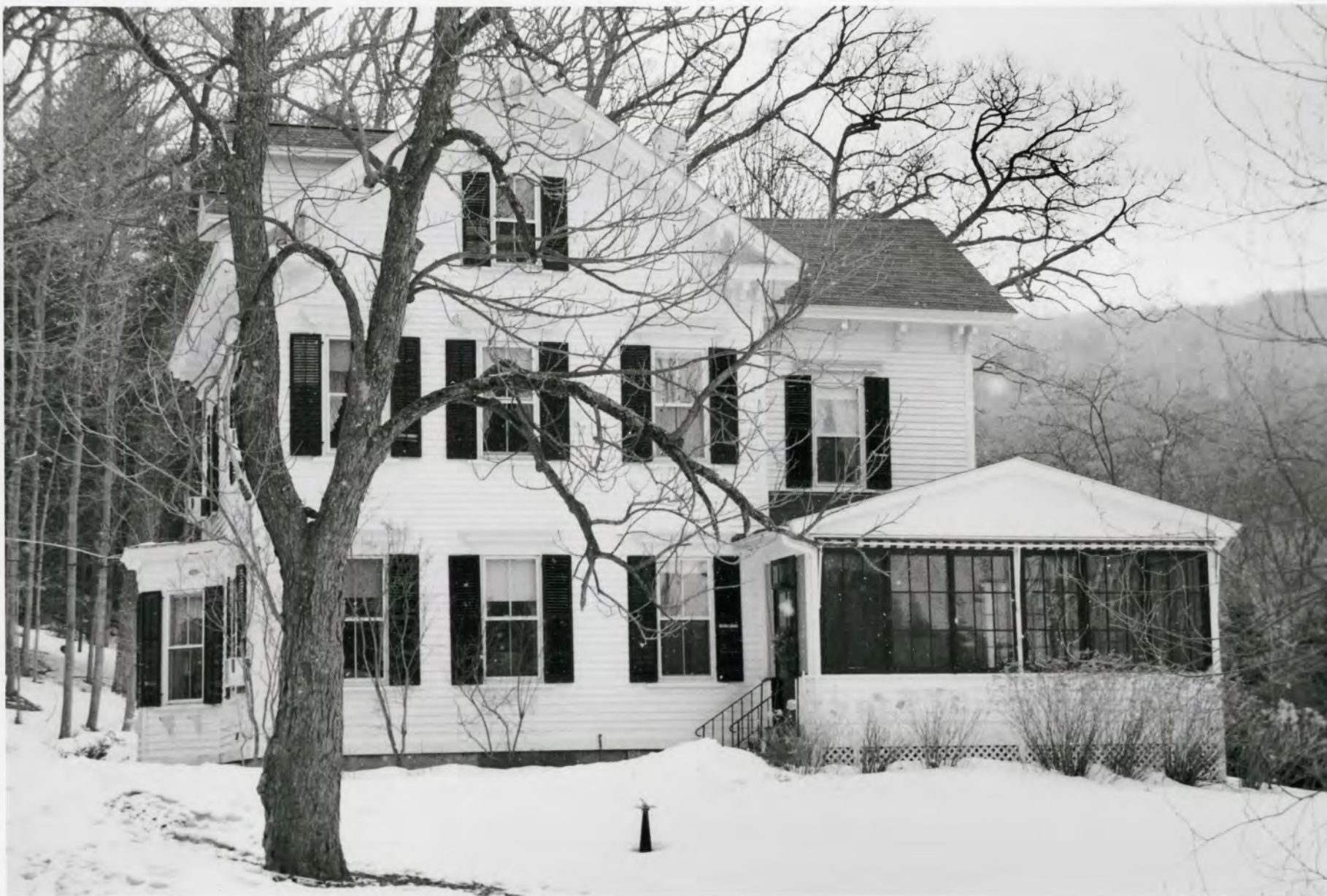


- (8) Smith-Webster House / St. Joseph's Rectory
11 Elm St., Elm. Maple, South Sts. HD
Stockbridge, Berkshire, MA
M. Hepler
Feb. 2001
neg. in Stockbridge HC files
view from west



Roll-2-16A

- (9) St. Joseph's Church, 11 Elm St.
Stockbridge, Berkshire, MA
? 1m, Maple, South Sts H¹
M. Hipler
Feb. 2001
neg. in Stockbridge HC files
view from SW



(10)

2 Laurel Lane

Elm, Maple, South Sts. HD

Stockbridge, Berkshire, MA

M. Hepler

Feb. 2001

neg. in files of Stockbridge HC
view from west

PC11-2-21A



2011-4-4A

(11)

2 Maple St.

21m, Maple, South Sts. HD
Stockbridge, Berkshire, MA

M. Hepler

May 2001

neg. in files of Stockbridge HC
view from south

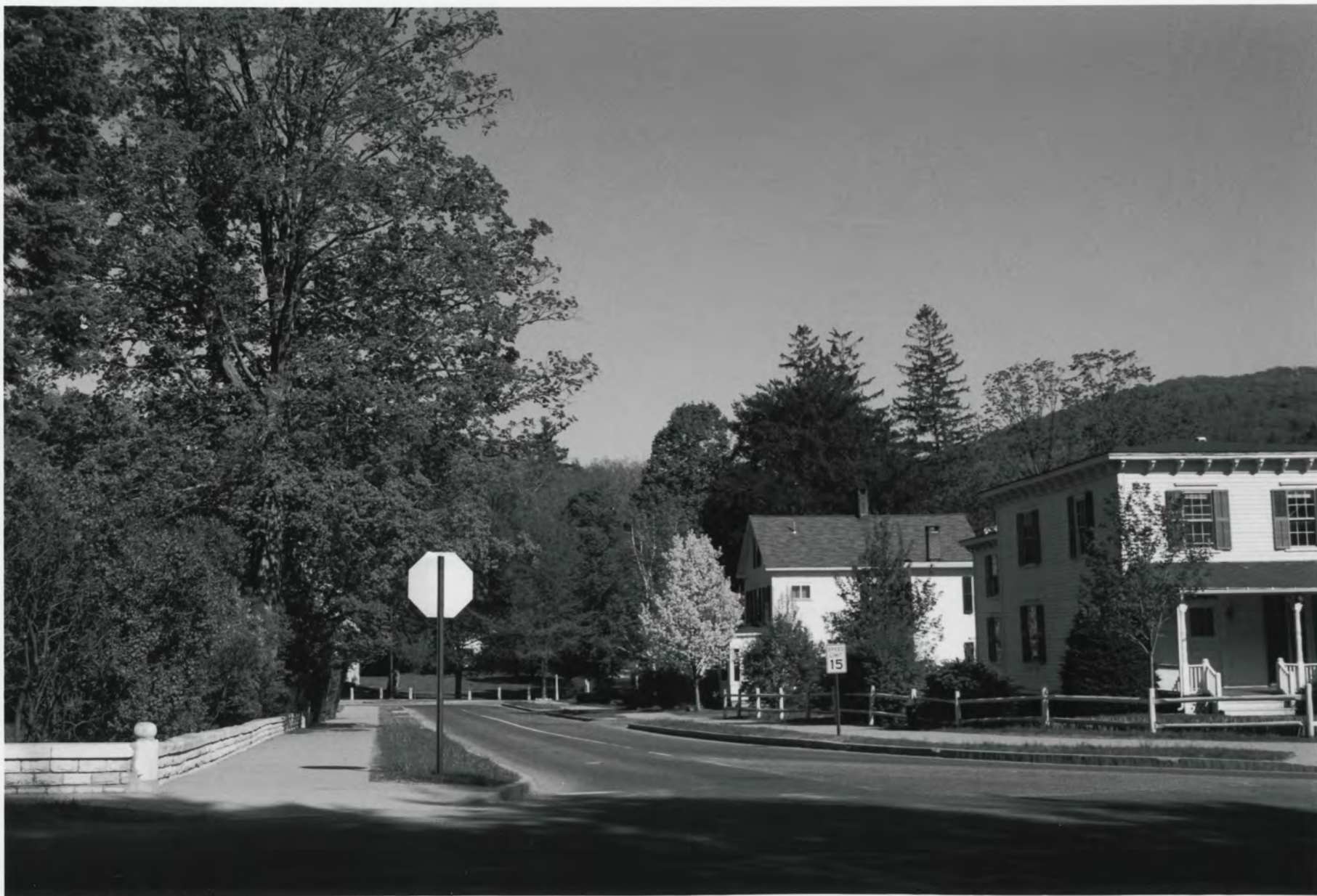


2011-1-7A

- (12) 3 Maple St.
Elm. Maple, South Sts. HD
Stockbridge, Berkshire, MA
M. Hepler
Feb. 2001
neg. in Stockbridge HC files
view from north



(13) 4 Maple St.
Elm, Maple, South Sts. HD
Stockbridge, Berkshire, MA
M. Hepler
Feb. 2001
neg. in Stockbridge HC files
view from south



(14)

Maple St., from corner of South St.
Elm, Maple, South Sts. HD
Stockbridge, Berkshire, MA
M. Hepler
May 2001
neg. in Stockbridge HC files
view from west

2011.3.7a



1011-1-14A

- (15) 1 South St.
? 1m, Maple, South Sts. HD
Stockbridge, Berkshire, MA
M. Hapler
Feb. 2001
neg. in Stockbridge HC files
view from west



(16)

2-4 South St.

21m, Maple, South Sts. HD
Stockbridge, Berkshire, MA

M. Hepler

May 2001

neg. in files of Stockbridge HE
view from ne

Roll - 4-423 11A

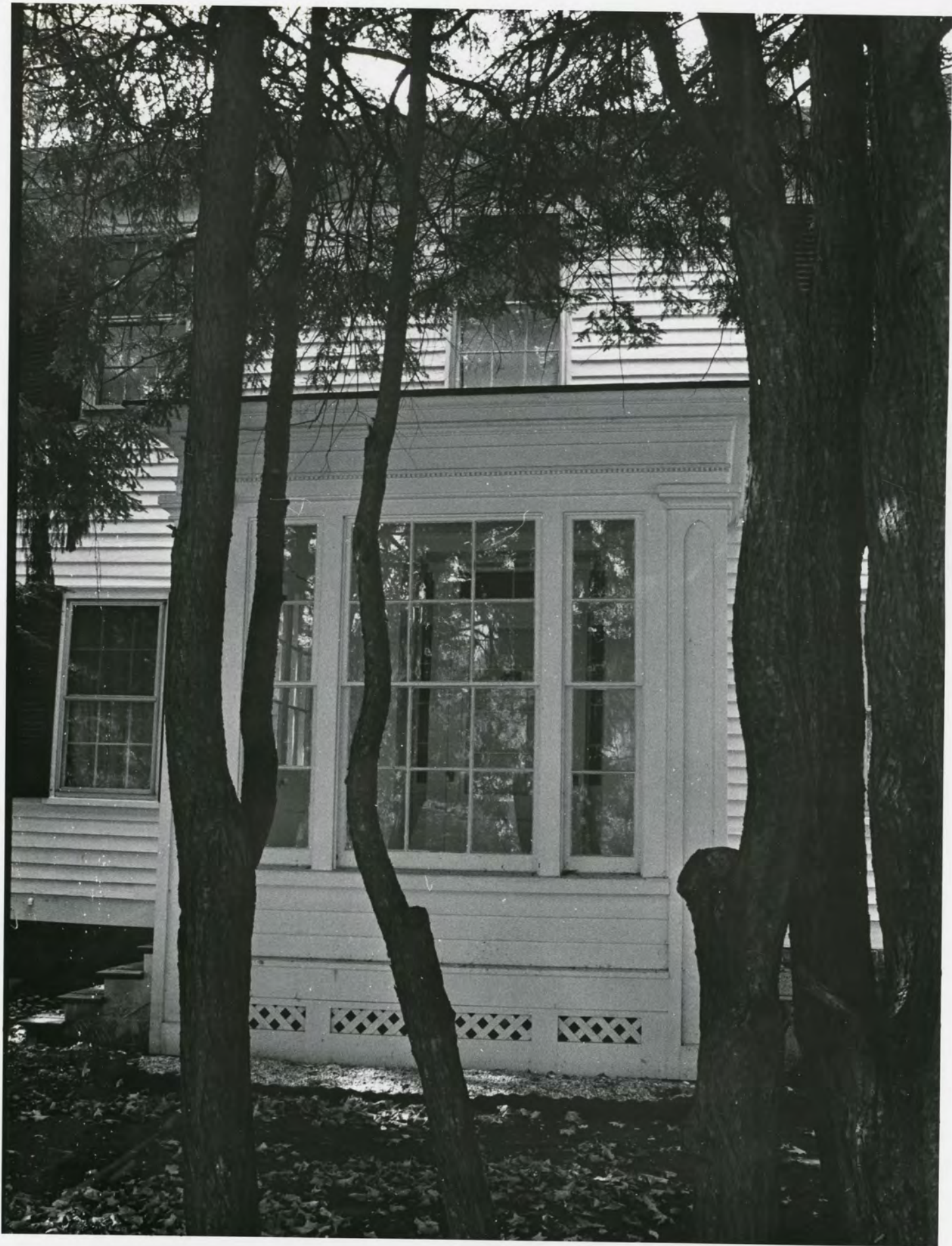


- (17) 7 South St.
Elm, Maple, South Sts. HD
Stockbridge, Berkshire, MA
M. Hepler
Feb. 2001
neg. in Stockbridge HC files
view from NW



(18)

Trolley Waiting Station
South and Park Sts.
7th, Maple, South Sts. HD
Stockbridge, Berkshire, MA
M. Hepler
May 2001
rep. in files of Stockbridge HC
view from ne



(19) Doorway, Tidmarsh-Edwards-Rockwell H.
8 South St.
Stockbridge, Berkshire, Massachusetts
M. Hepler
October 2002
negative, Stockbridge HC
looking west from South St.



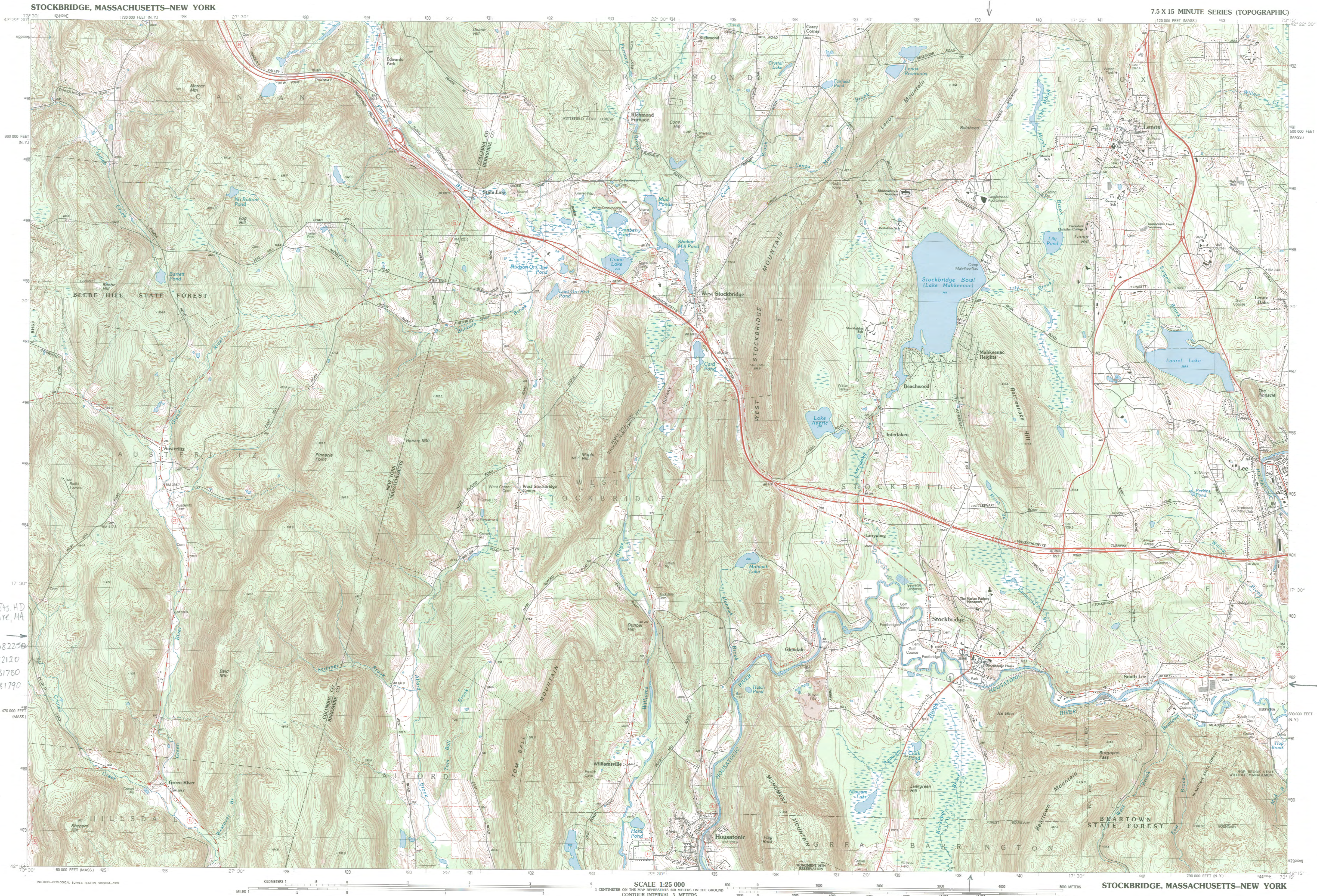
(20) "Escapebo", Tidmarsh-Edwards-Rockwell House
8 South St.
Elm / maple / South Sts. HD
Stockbridge, Berkshire, Massachusetts
M. Hepler
October 2002
negative, Stockbridge HC
looking west from South Street



(21) Chancel, St. Joseph's Church
11 Elm St.
Stockbridge, Berkshire, Massachusetts
M. Hepler
October 2002
negative, Stockbridge HC



(22) Baptismal font, St. Joseph's Church
11 Elm St.
Stockbridge, Berkshire, Massachusetts
M. Hepler
October 2002
negative, Stockbridge HC

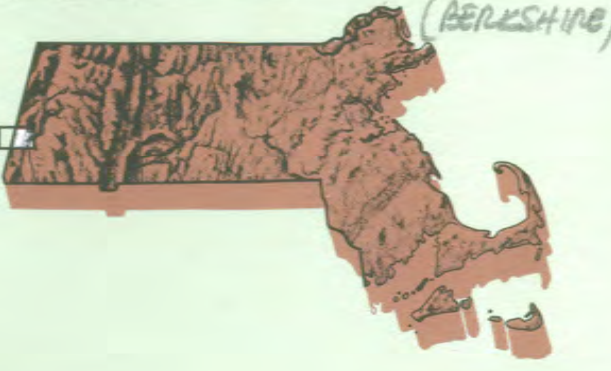


Elm-Maple-South Sts. HD
Stockbridge, Berkshire, MA
UTM references:
1) 18/639040/4682250
2) 18/639340/4682120
3) 18/639280/4681780
4) 18/638820/4681790



Stockbridge

MASSACHUSETTS-NEW YORK
1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

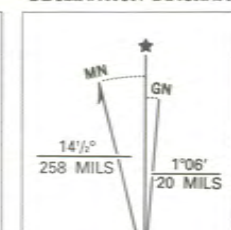
- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
1997

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Derived from imagery taken 1980 and other sources. Photorectified using imagery taken 1997; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1981. Boundaries revised 1999.
The west half of this area also covered by 7.5-minute 1:25,000-scale map: State Line dated 1973.
The east half of this area supercedes Stockbridge 1:25,000-scale map dated 1973.
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18 10 000-foot ticks. Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone and New York coordinate system, east zone.
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

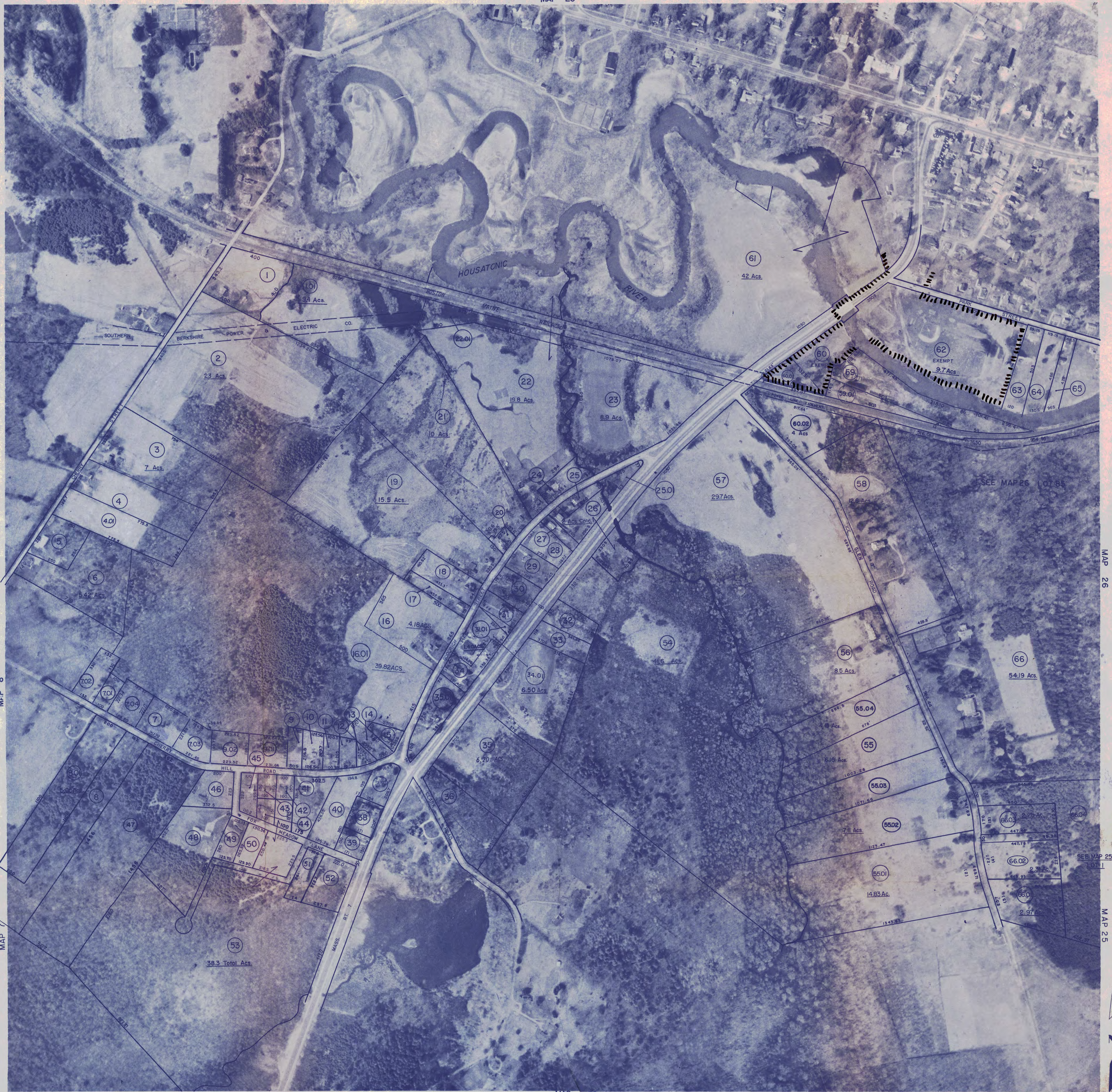
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet		1	2	3
1	3.2808		4	5	
2	6.5617				
3	9.8425				
4	13.1234				
5	16.4042				
6	19.6850				
7	22.9658				
8	26.2467				
9	29.5275				
10	32.8084				
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (GN) and 100 magnetic declination (MN) at center of map. Diagram is approximate.	1 East Chatham 1:24 000	2 Pinckney East	3 Pinckney East
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048			4 Chatham 1:24 000	5 East Lee	6 Hildesdale 1:24 000
			7 Great Barrington	8 Otis	



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; land 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 shaft	
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	
Distorted surface: strip mine; lava; sand	
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	
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	
Woodland; scattered trees	
Scrub; mangrove	
Orchard; vineyard	

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request.
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
1997



FOR TAX PURPOSES ONLY

THESE MAPS ARE NOT TO BE USED FOR CONVEYANCE
AMERICAN AIR SURVEYS, INC.
907 PENN AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PROPERTY LINE
TOWN LINE
ORIGINAL LOT LINE
DEED LOT NUMBER IN PARENTHESIS
PARCEL NUMBER

LEGEND

district boundary

TOWN OF STOCKBRIDGE
STOCKBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Elm-Maple-South Sts. Historic District

REVISIONS

1-22-67	1961 CHANGES	9	4-5-76	1970 CHANGES	3-20-1995	1994 CHANGES
2-5-67	1962 CHANGES	10	3-14-77	1976 CHANGES	3-16-1996	1995 "
3-11-67	1963 CHANGES	11	4-10-78	1972 CHANGES	2-18-1998	1997 CHANGES
4-22-67	1966 CHANGES	12	4-10-79	1978 CHANGES	REVISED TO JAN 1999	
5-25-69	1968 CHANGES	13	3-11-80	1979 CHANGES		
6-3-77	1970 CHANGES	14	3-19-82	1981 CHANGES		
7-6-73	1972 CHANGES	15	4-23-83	1982 CHANGES		
8-17-78	1974 CHANGES	16	9-17-84	1983 CHANGES		
3-17-89	1988 "		4-30-85	1984 "		
5-23-90	1989 "		2-16-86	1985 "		
1-9-	1990 "		3-5-87	1986 "		
2-28-92	1991 "		3-16-88	1987 "		
4-27-93	1992 "		3-28-94	1993 "		

MAP NO. 21

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY: April 21, 1960
DATE OF TAX MAP: August 31, 1990
SCALE: 1" = 200'

MAP 8

MAP 7

MAP 26

MAP 25

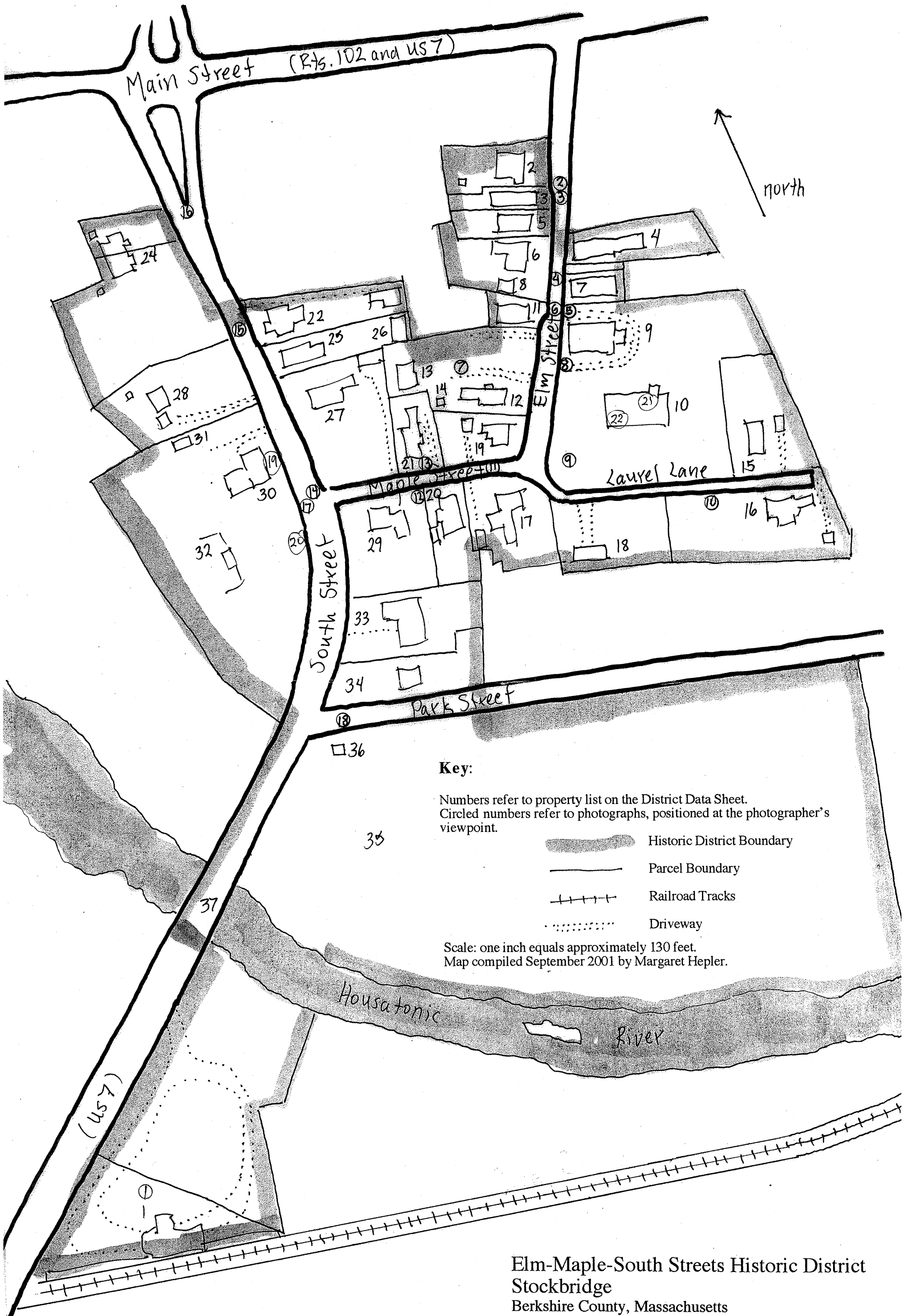


Elm-Made-South Streets Historic District

REVISONS				
1	1-22-62	1961 CHANGES	9	3-15-77 1976 CHANGES
2	5-21-62	1962 CHANGES	10	4-10-78 1977 CHANGES
3	3-6-64	1963 CHANGES	11	4-10-79 1978 CHANGES
4	5-25-65	1964 CHANGES	12	3-11-80 1979 CHANGES
5	1-10-68	1967 CHANGES	13	3-18-82 1981 CHANGES
6	2-25-69	1968 CHANGES	14	2-26-83 1982 CHANGES
7	3-15-71	1970 CHANGES	15	11-5-84 1983 CHANGES
8	6-8-73	1972 CHANGES	16	3-10-85 1984
			17	4-17-86 1985 "
			18	3-16-88 1987 "
			19	3-17-89 1988 "
			20	1-91 "
			21	2-2-92 1991 "
			22	4-27-93 1992 "
			23	3-20-95 1994 "

MAP NO. 20B

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY: April 21, 1960
DATE OF TAX MAP: August 31, 1960
SCALE: 1" = 100'



Elm-Maple-South Streets Historic District
Stockbridge
Berkshire County, Massachusetts



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

July 15, 2004

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Elm-Maple-South Streets HD, Stockbridge (Berkshire), 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 included 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.

Please note: the enclosed assessor's map, consisting of an annotated aerial photograph, is the official map used by the town of Stockbridge.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Margaret Hepler, Consultant
Linda Jackson, Stockbridge Historical Commission
Douglas Rose, Stockbridge Planning Board
J. Christopher Irsfeld, Stockbridge Board of Selectmen