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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 CRANESVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number CRANEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. Location

street & number North and south of Main Street west of Park Avenue not for publication

city or town Dalton N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Berkshire code 003 zip code 01226

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Brona Simon 9/22/05
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission, Deputy 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 Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

Cranesville HD
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	
204	60	building
3	0	sites
13	34	structures
1	10	objects
221	104	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

1 (Crane Museum, NRIND, NHL)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/ multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/ business
- INDUSTRY/ manufacturing facility
- EDUCATION/library

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/ multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/ business
- INDUSTRY/ manufacturing facility
- EDUCATION/elementary school

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- EARLY REPUBLIC/ Federal
- MID-19TH CENTURY/ Greek Revival
- MID-19th CENTURY/ Italianate (see cont. sheet)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation stone, brick, concrete
- walls weatherboard, wood shingle, vinyl, metal, brick
- roof asphalt, tar & gravel, 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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Cranesville Historic District
Dalton, Berkshire County, MA

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATIONS, continued:

LATE VICTORIAN/Eastlake, Queen Anne

LATE 19TH and 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival

OTHER/contemporary

DESCRIPTION

The Cranesville Historic District contains a total of 264 buildings, including 204 contributing properties. In addition, the district contains 11 objects as follows: nine non-contributing signs, one non-contributing flagpole, and one contributing lily pond/stone grotto. There are 47 structures, and three contributing sites as follows: two vacant parcels owned by the Town of Dalton and the site of the former Zenas Crane House.

The district encompasses approximately 154 acres. Within the historic district but not included in the count is the 1930 Crane Museum, originally the Stone Mill Rag Room, 32 South St., 1844, (MHC# 36) which was designated a National Historic Landmark on May 5, 1983.

The Cranesville section of Dalton is located on the western edge of town contiguous to the Pittsfield city line and the paper mills which the Crane family established on the East Branch of the Housatonic River. The district lies mostly on the north side of the river, as does the oldest and most settled part of Dalton. The major east-west axis of this area is Main Street (MA Route 9), which extends in a northeasterly direction as it rises in elevation between the South Street intersection and Park Avenue on the east. The stretch of Main Street in the district is approximately three-quarters of a mile long. It is the oldest and principle thoroughfare in Dalton. A major transportation route, it consists of four lanes in the district with major intersections, including two traffic lights, at the intersections of Main Street with South and Housatonic streets. This intersection is the focal point of the Cranesville Historic District.

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Here is located the Federal-style Zenas Crane House, 18 South St., 1844 (MHC #24, PHOTO #1) and to the south next door, the 1899 Crane and Company offices, 30 South St., 1899-1956 (MHC #37). There has been an office building for Crane & Co. at this location since 1859. The district also includes two major north-south streets: South Street heading southwest toward the Pittsfield line, and Park Avenue at the east end of the district heading north off the north side of Main Street. The other streets in the district branch off from these two north-south streets. South Street began to develop with houses north of the Housatonic River in the mid-1850s. Park Avenue began as an access drive on the west side of the Main Street Cemetery in the early 1880s, and was extended north a mile in the early 1890s to meet High Street or Gulf Road, a road leading northwest to the Town of Lanesborough.

The Crane family houses are located along Main Street to the west and east of the intersection of Main and South streets. Other houses along Main Street are generally set back by short driveways and 20- to 30-foot-deep front yards. The exception to these setbacks on Main Street are primarily on the north side, where the estates of several Crane family members are located within several hundred yards of the Zenas Crane House, 18 South St., 1844 at the intersection of Main Street and South Street. The large estates known as the W.M. Crane House, "Sugar Hill, 45 Main St., 1907-09 (MHC #27) (PHOTO #2) and the F.G. Crane House, "Model Farm," 161 Main St., ca. 1920 (MHC #12) (PHOTO #3) are characterized by long driveways and expansive lawns sweeping down to Main Street. These two large houses can be seen at the north end of these lawns and dominate the view along Main Street to the north. Set back by more modest lawns along Main Street are three other large houses owned by Crane family members and associates: the J. D. Carson House, 197 Main, ca. 1876 (MHC #12) (PHOTO #4), the Charles Kittredge House, 152 Main, 1926 (MHC #11), and the W. M. Crane, Jr. House, 95 Main St., 1960, MHC #28. The open lawn areas around these family houses and estates lend an important visual quality of openness and a certain sense of the bucolic to the Cranesville Historic District. These estates and large houses retain their original historic fabric, design, and associations.

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Mill Sites:

The economic engines which fueled Cranesville since the 1870s are the two Crane & Co. paper mills within the district. The Bay State Mill, 30 Main St., 1877-1984 (MHC #25), near the Pittsfield town line, and the Pioneer Mill, 30 South St. (60 Pioneer St.), 1893-1985 (MHC# 35), at the junction of Main and Housatonic Streets are located in close proximity to the Housatonic River which runs in an east-west direction south of Main Street. A paper mill has operated on the site of the Pioneer Mill since 1809. The district also contains a small mill pond, Crane Pond, southeast of the Bay State Mill on the north side of the river. Both mills are largely screened from Main Street by long driveways. The driveway to the Bay State Mill is on the south side of Main Street a few houses east of the Pittsfield-Dalton town line. A small portion of the mill is visible from Main Street looking down this driveway, but in general, the mill is set behind and down hill of residences fronting Main Street. The Pioneer Mill (PHOTO #5), is not visible from Main Street at its intersection with South Street. It is tucked behind the Zenas Crane House, 18 South St., 1844 and Crane and Co. offices, 30 South St., 1899-1956 and located down hill to the southeast of these buildings.

Since the end of the period of significance in 1955, both the Pioneer Mill, dating from 1893, and the Bay State Mill, dating from 1877, have seen subsequent additions and window alterations, the latter mostly glass block, brick infill, or window replacement. These physical changes have been part of the ever-changing nature of Crane & Co., a successful papermaking manufacturer. The locations of these large complexes away from the main thoroughfares of Main Street and South Street have a minimal visual impact on the Cranesville district as a whole.

The Bay State Mill:

The Bay State Mill, 30 Main St., 1877-1984 (MHC# 25) is a three-story, red brick building with a low-pitched, nearly flat roof and tower, and a raised basement. It is set back from the south side of Main Street near the Pittsfield line by a long driveway just east of Library Square. As originally constructed in 1877 after a fire burned the previous complex, the mill was 2½ stories

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with steeply pitched gable roofs punctuated by cupolas, dormers and a four-story tower at the corner of the L-shaped plan. The mill has been altered since that time by adding a third full story and by eliminating the gable roofs and projections on buildings #1, #2, and #3, and replacing them with flatter, more shallow-pitched roofs (SKETCH MAP # 1).

The architecture is mill construction with red brick walls and segmented brick arched window openings with stone sills. Roofs are slightly pitched over corbelled eaves with rounded metal single corbels evenly spaced where the walls meet the roofs. Original wooden double-hung windows have been replaced partially by anodized metal windows, retaining the 8/12

light configuration. The Bay State Mill still has its generators and turbines, but they are inoperable.

According to the Department of Public Safety's Building Inspection Department, the firm of Harding and Seaver designed a three-story addition to the Bay State Mill in 1914 (missing from the files at the Massachusetts Archives) and a three story storage addition four bays deep with basement in 1916 to the Calendar Building. The 1914 work appears to have been the drainer building attached at right angles off to the northwest to the main building.

The Bay State mill complex contains a number of wings and additions and Crane & Co. has assigned many of these numbers, shown on SKETCH MAP #1. They are listed below:

- #1: Main Building, 1877+
- #2: Main Building, 1877+
- #3: East wing, (in 1892, storage and shipping)
- #4: Calendar building, " pre-1892.
- #5: an ell shaped addition to the calendar building (#4), also known as the "West Wing Extension,," ca. 1892-1905. It has a connector addition 24' x 32" in the elbow between buildings #2 and #4 built in 1954.
- #6: Drainer Building, ca. 1911-1920.

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- #7: Office and sorting building, pre-1926 with attached 4- story crenellated tower
 - #8: Boiler house, pre-1942, 1 story
 - #9: Coal shed, pre-1942, 1 story
 - #10: Finishing Building, 1961.
 - # 11 and #12: separate detached buildings, see below
 - #14: Shipping building and loading dock, 1973
 - above-ground tank, 1980

Separate buildings and structures on the Bay State Mill property (SKETCH MAP #2):

- #11: separate detached shed, 1 bay, pre-1937.
- #12: garage, 1977, 12' x 20'.)
- flagpole, ca. 1984
- two "Bay State" signs, 1984
- guard house, 1999, off South Street
- guard house, ca. 1990, off Main Street

The Pioneer Mill:

The Pioneer Mill complex, South St. (60 Pioneer St., 1893-1985 (MHC# 35) is located behind the Company's Main Office Building. It is a three-story red brick building with a low gable roof decorated by exposed rafters. The oldest part of the complex was constructed in 1893. Exterior walls are red brick with chamfered brick eaves and shallow-gabled roofs. The utilitarian buildings display segmented arched brick window lintels with stone sills and 8/12 lights, many infilled with glass block or replaced with similar 8/12 light anodyzed metal window replacements. In general, the Pioneer Mill began as a somewhat "T" shape with a long east-west three-story axis containing on the west a carpenter shop, shipping room, on the first floor, a finishing room on the second, and a stock room on the third floor. At the east end of this axis were drainers on the first floor, a beater engine on the second, and a rag room on the third. In the middle of this east-west axis was another wind at right angles off to the south, positioned midway. This north-south wing was also three stories and contained chest and jogging rooms,

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sizing and paper shaving operations on the first floor, a machine room on the second, and drying lofts on the third. At the east end of the east-west axis at right angles off to the south was the engine room, a semi-detached boiler room, and a coal house connected to the boiler room by a one-story hallway connector (1898 Sanborn Insurance Map). By 1911, the one-story coal house had been torn down as well as the one story connector to the boiler house. A new 1½ story larger coal house had been built. The engine room attached to the east end of the main building and to the boiler house had been enlarged and a three story addition parallel to the main east-west axis of the building had been attached to the engine house on the east and the north-south wing on the west.

A single-story addition housing the Crane-Weston Development Center was constructed in 1968. This is a two-story concrete, brick, and glass structure with a flat roof located at the north end of the complex-shaped mill building at the east end of the circular drive. Writing in 1977, Pierce

(p.53) described the interior as “equipped with the latest scientific equipment . . . designed to insure that Crane maintains its leadership in the paper industry.” A 14-foot concrete dam which was constructed in 1910 was dismantled in the fall of 2000 on the East Branch of the Housatonic River after having developed a problem with its water release gate in 1997, forcing a decision about its future. It was the first dam to be removed under a state environmental program called “River Restore” targeting unneeded dams in Massachusetts. Not only has the dam been removed, but the turbines and generators in the Pioneer Mill have been torn out. The big shaft in the Pioneer Mill is gone.

In 1967, Crane & Co. hired Olmsted Associates, Inc. of Brookline, Mass. to regrade and landscape the grounds around the Pioneer Mill and the Crane Museum. The current grading and slope of the property follows their 1967 plan, as does the current paved parking lot area. However, their planting suggestions are no longer there, and the subsequent new 1968 development center interfered with the landscape plan as designed. The Pioneer Mill grounds have been recently relandscaped with all new plantings.

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The Pioneer Mill complex contains a number of wings and additions and Crane & Co. has assigned many of these numbers, shown on SKETCH MAP #3. They are listed below:

- #1: Main Building, 1893, 40' x 172
- #2: Main Building, 1893, 53' x 146', with new loading dock on west side and 1946 addition to Building #2 in rear toward the river
- #3: 1893
- #4: ca. 1911-26
- #5: ca. 1898-1905
- #6: Boiler house, pre-1926, south side of Building #3, pre-1926
- #7: Boiler House addition, 1967, 42' x 60', south of Boiler house
- Kier Building, north of Building #3
- Beater Building, 22' x 28', west of Kier Building
- Shipping dock in ell between buildings #1 and 2, post-1935, 24' x 52'
- #8: addition north of Building #4, , ca. 1911-26, 60' x 107', the south half of #8 is pre-1935
- #9: ell-shaped addition, north of the tower, 32' x 35'.
- Lab. addition, north of #9 addition, 44' x 46'
- and north of 1954 addition
- Wet-Lap Building, 1968, 80' x 100'
- Liquor tank and foundation (waste water tank), 1985

Separate buildings and structures on the Pioneer Mill property (SKETCH MAP #4):

- Electric sub-station, pre-1966
- Oil storage tank and oil and steam distribution lines, 1966
- Lumber shed, ca. 1920
- two signs, 1984
- Pump house, 1993, red brick, gabled, one story

Located on the grounds of the Pioneer Mill complex is the Stone Mill Rag Room, 32 South St., 1844/1930 (MHC# 36). This building was listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1983. The

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Rag Room wing of the large Old Stone Mill, which was converted to use as Crane Museum of papermaking, was constructed in 1844. The single-story stone building displays a rebuilt stepped gable end. The exterior physical integrity is somewhat better than the interior, but both reflect a Colonial Revival stylistic ethos popular in the beginning decades of the 20th century. The building's Colonial Revival door, bullet glass transom, and windows with paneled shutters date from its conversion to a museum in 1930. The architect was Charles S. Keefe of New York City. According to the surviving blueprints from 1929, the foundation of the Rag Room was reinforced with concrete and I-beams; second floor flanking windows in the stepped gable removed and infilled with stone on the south elevation, new entries and doors added on both gable ends, and a round leaded glass window with keystone added above the north entrance. A first-floor window and three basement windows on the west elevation were filled in; new 6/6 windows installed on the east and west lateral walls, and new stone steps and wrought iron railings placed at the north and south entrances. On the interior an oak plank floor was added, as was a false fireplace of brick and a stone hearth, new purlins, girders, and wooden braces were installed to support the roof, and wall cases installed on the east and west elevations for displays. Reflecting the Colonial Revival ethos in 1939, the Federal Writers' Project guide, *The Berkshire Hills*, described the inside of the completed museum as follows: "The interior has been restored to resemble the Old Ship Church in Hingham, Massachusetts." Interior improvements are then listed with the comment that they "go far to reproduce the feeling, if not the exact appearance, of the Hingham Church (WPA 1939:239)." The current building dates as much from 1930 when the Crane Museum opened as it does from the 1844 Rag Room as originally built.

Despite 200 years of intensive papermaking activity, the Cranestville Historic District is remarkable for its predominantly residential appearance. This is not accidental. Beginning with the 1816 house of its founder, Zenas Crane, and extending through an early generation of Crane family mansions built in the 1870s, 1880, and 1890s which gave way to the construction activity of a new generation of family residences in the early 20th century, the Crane family has always chosen to live close to the mills they owned and to the workers they employed. Visually, the

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historical development of Cranesville makes for an interesting mix of more modest early Greek Revival and late 19th century Eclectic styles, as well as the Georgian and Colonial Revival styles of the early 20th century which dominate Main Street today west of Park Avenue. In addition, because Crane & Company built or bought employee housing, over 100 at one point, and managed them as rental units well into the 1960s and 1970s, the housing stock is in very good condition. Crane & Company has been in the forefront of retaining the residential quality of the district. In 1982, it converted the Zenas Crane House, 18 South St., 1816 to use as company headquarters and another nearby house, Crane & Co. Executive housing, 54 South Street, ca. 1926, to company offices. The additions to the Zenas Crane house and to the Crane & Company offices, 30 South St., 1899-1956 next door have been located on the rear of the buildings downhill from South Street to minimize the visual impact from Main and South streets of the business uses of these buildings. From the fronts, the massing of these buildings have been retained while the useable office space has been increased.

There are a number of outstanding designs represented in the Cranesville Historic District beginning with the Federal style. The earliest extant building in the district is the brick Federal-style Zenas Crane House, 18 South Street, 1816 (MHC #24, PHOTO #1). Now used as offices by Crane and Co., the two story 5 x 2-bay building has louvered fans in the side pediments, an elliptical fanlight, partial sidelights and 12/12 and 8/8 windows capped by marble lintels. In 1937 the house was sandblasted to remove some 28 layers and 80 years of paint. At the same time porches were removed. The present Colonial Revival entrance porch is a later addition. The building continued to be used as a residence for a variety of company employees and renters until 1982.

Clustered at the corner of Main and Housatonic Streets are three early-19th century frame buildings which all display some characteristics of the Greek Revival style. The most elaborate stylistically of the three is the house at 239 Main Street, 1835 (MHC #19), a two-story, pediment-fronted building with 6/6 windows and an entry in the adjoining single-story ell. The house next-

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door, Crane & Co. workers' housing, 227 Main Street, ca. 1904 (MHC# 18) rests on a brick foundation and appears to be a later 19th century adaptation of the Greek Revival style. It displays a similar plan to 239 Main Street although the gable front is defined by cornice returns rather than a pediment and a wide, plain frieze decorates the side elevations. The gable front is again entryless and in this case the ell contains two stories.

The house, 25 Library Square, ca. 1860 (MHC #2) moved to this site and placed on a brick foundation was originally a Gothic cottage. This three by two bay, vinyl-covered building has been heavily altered in recent years including the removal of its bracketed frieze decorating the steeply pitched gable wall dormer on the center of the facade and the removal of the peaked lintels capping the windows and the door. The Crane & Co. workers' house, 26 Main St., ca. 1904 (MHC #5) is a vernacular gable front building. The two-bay wide building displays a semi-elliptical fanlight in the attic. Together with two other houses on Library Square, now razed, these houses were all owned by Crane & Co. and rented out to employees.

The John D. Carson House, 197 Main Street, ca. 1876 (MHC #16, PHOTO #4) is a hip-roofed, circa 1876 Italianate-style building. This is the only surviving example of the elaborate houses erected by the mill owners in the late 19th century. Similar houses erected for members of the Crane family are no longer extant. As is characteristic of the Italianate style, brackets decorate the frieze; there are bay windows on the first floor and decoratively-framed windows on the second. The house remains a well-preserved example of its style although there have been some modifications including the removal of the original double-columned Stick style flat-roofed projecting porch at the front entrance, the replacement in the early 20th century of the central second story window with its center round-arched window flanked by semi-circular windows. It has been replaced by a flatter leaded glass rectangular window with shed hood, and the elimination of two round-arched front dormer windows with hood molds and the prominent wooden balustrade atop the deck roof. More recently, the house's exterior weatherboard has been covered in vinyl siding.

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The Crane & Co. workers' house, 18 Main St., ca. 1880 (MHC #4) a good example of the Eastlake Style. The two-story, cross-gabled building is clapboarded with a stone foundation and slate roof. Small decorative trusses decorate each of the gables and some of the windows are capped by shed hoods. The former Cranesville Library (house, 80 Main Street, 1882/1908) (MHC# 9) located at Sugar Hill is a 1½ story frame building constructed in 1882 and moved twice. It retains its basic form but with a rear one-story addition, and is capped with its original jerkin-head roof and jerkin-head dormers trimmed with jigsaw bargeboard. Turned posts support the front porch and the posts are spanned by a geometric stick railing. Its exterior, originally clad in wood shingles and clapboards, has been covered with asbestos siding. Much of its original architectural richness has been removed including a clock, originally located in the front gable and the iron cresting at the top of the roof. Nonetheless, this house is widely known as the 1882 Craneville Library and has retained its massing and roof shape, if not most of its original architectural detailing.

The Queen Anne style was the most popular Eclectic style in Cranesville for houses not built by Crane & Co. The house at 138 Ashuelot Street, ca. 1880 is a Queen Anne style house with Eastlake details. This is a two story front gable house with a steep roof and one story porch across the front. Although it has been vinyl-sided, it retains its original detailing in the front gable. On the east side is a round-arched stained glass window on the stair landing to the second floor. Located just east of the Pittsfield city line within Dalton, the Crane & Co. workers' house, 4 Main Street, ca. 1900 (MHC# 3) is representative of the Queen Anne style. Projecting from the complex hipped-roof mass is a gabled, two-story bay window, pedimented dormer windows and several porches supported by turned posts. The vinyl siding may obscure additional materials and detailing. The John Goodrow House, 143 Park Avenue, ca. 1890 (MHC# 495) is an good example of a front gable Queen Anne with corniced window moldings and original weatherboard sheathing. Its turned porch columns have, however, been replaced with squared ones. Another Queen Anne style house, 190 South Street, ca. 1890 is a front gable with ell form and 1½ stories tall. The ell on the north side has been extended, possibly because it was listed as a Crane & Co. double house in 1944. The front gable has a set of two narrow gable windows under a dentilled

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wooden cornice, surrounded by with fish scale shingle sheathing in the front gable end. The house is weatherboard and the first floor is surrounded by an open porch with turned porch columns.

The house, 247 Main Street, ca. 1910 (MHC# 21) is an excellent example of the Foursquare building form. The two-story house displays the characteristic box-like form, capped by a hip ^{NPS} roof punctuated by hip dormers. A single-story porch fronts the building with the side hall entrance emphasized by a low pediment. Although the building has been covered in siding and the front door has been replaced, the house retains its defining characteristics. The adjacent house, 251 Main Street, ca. 1890 (MHC# 22) is a somewhat larger example of the same form, measuring five bays across on the first floor and three above. A two-story bay window projects from the side elevation and the front porch is supported by turned posts resting on a low wall. Asbestos siding currently covers the building.

The Senator W. Murray Crane House "Sugar Hill," 45 Main Street, 1907-09 (MHC# 6) (PHOTO #2), is a large, brick, Colonial Revival-style mansion constructed in, capped by a hipped roof with numerous chimneys. Wall sheathing is red brick laid in a Flemish bond. The three-bay wide pedimented west facade is fronted by a projecting bay and open one story flat-roofed porch supported by pairs of columns. The main entrance of the house faces east under a projecting porte-cochere supported by similar pairs of columns. The east entrance is fanlit. Recessed brick arches frame the taller first floor windows in the side bays reminiscent of a blind arcade. A modillioned cornice wraps around the building above the second floor windows. Jack-arched stone lintels with central keystones cap the multi-paned windows. Inside the house includes six main bedrooms, four guest bedrooms, a paneled billiard room and ornately carved mantels and woodwork. The property contains approximately 19 acres and also includes a five bay garage, three greenhouse, the above-mentioned former Cranesville Library, now a house, and another double house. Sugar Hill has recently been rehabilitated according to the Secretary of the Interior's standards for use as an assisted-living facility

The Winthrop Murray Crane, Jr. House, "Chilton House," 101 Main Street, 1915 (MHC# 10) is a large brick Georgian Revival mansion. The front of the house faces east toward the driveway

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instead of south toward Main Street. The flared hip roof is punctuated by chimneys and hipped-roofed dormers. The house is symmetrical on the front (east) facade with two bays of windows flanking a recessed two-story portico and entrance of paired two-story Roman Doric columns. The walls are red brick laid in a Flemish bond with stone trim. They terminate in a wide wooden frieze, dentilled at the eaves. Brick quoining articulates the corners and frames the bays. The house is set back from Main Street by a driveway lined with oak trees. There is a stone running course between the first and second stories. Windows are 6/1 lights with jack-arched stone lintels on the second story and brick lintels with stone keystones on the first story. The property also includes five acres of land and a brick garage building, ca. 1940 (MHC# 29), capped by a hip roof and ventilator.

The Frederick G. Crane House, "Model Farm," 161 Main Street, ca. 1920 (MHC# 12, PHOTO #3) is a brick building designed in a restrained Tudor style. The main asymmetrical facade features two front-facing parapeted stone gables over 2½ story red brick walls laid in Flemish bond, between which are two mock half-timbered gabled dormers set in a roof that sweeps from the roof ridge to the first floor. There is a one-story brick wing with flat roof to the east and to the west a *porte cochere*. Most windows are grouped in pairs or twos, threes, and fours to a set and are framed by stone tabs with stone lintels and sills. Groupings of four windows on the west front facade have glass transoms. Upper lights in most upper story windows are diamond-paned leaded glass. The roof is intersecting gabled and asphalt-shingled. The numerous chimneys include two clusters of triple flues. The house may have been designed by the firm of Harding and Seaver, although no overall set of blueprints by this firm have been found. Interestingly, the Harding and Seaver papers which survive include two photographs: one of the house at Model Farm and the other a photograph of a Mrs. R. P. Bartlett House in Rochester, New York with a notation on the latter "very much like F. G. Crane in Dalton by request." The massing, footprint, brick walls and stone trim, and general detailing is virtually identical. This documentation suggests that Harding and Seaver first designed and built Model Farm for Fred G. Crane and then reprised their work in a close copy for Mrs. Bartlett. The main house at Model Farm has some 15 rooms and a 24 x 47-foot ballroom with a 14-foot ceiling. Several Harding and Seaver

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drawings which the firm prepared for the interiors of the reception room and music room at Model Farm remain in the Bradley architects files in Pittsfield.

Other extant buildings on the 28-acre Model Farm property include one barn (MHC# 33) and several outbuildings. There is a large concrete-faced root cellar (MHC# 34) dug into the side of a hill; a gable-roofed "Summer House" decorated with half-timbering (MHC# 31); and a small "Tool House" with a stone foundation (MHC# 30). Model Farm also includes the "Gardeners Cottage," 46 Model Farm Road, ca. 1925 (MHC# 13), designed by Harding and Seaver. Although the plans are undated, the original Harding and Seaver blueprints exist in Pittsfield at the Bradley architectural firm for the "Summer House," the "Tool House," and the "Gardeners Cottage," all of which were designed for Frederick G. Crane. The Tool House's original diamond-paned leaded-glass windows have been mostly replaced by plain single lights. The huge main barn at Model Farm was destroyed by fire in October, 1957.

The other Tudor Revival house in Cranesville is a large stuccoed English Tudor style residence known as the Dr. William Paddock House, 1 Park Avenue, ca. 1910 (MHC# 23) at the corner of Park Avenue and Main Street. It was built for Dr. William Paddock and his wife, the former Elizabeth Crane, and known as "Sky Meadow."

Cranesville contains several outstanding examples of modest Colonial Revival houses built in the 1920s. One is a house, 209 South Street, ca. 1925 in Colonial Revival style with side-gabled gambrel roof and weatherboard sheathing. Two Colonial Revival houses, the Fred O. Palmer House, 147 Ashuelot St., 1926, and the Fred O. Palmer House, 153 Ashuelot Street, 1928, were named for Palmer, a local builder. The former is a side-gabled two story asymmetrical house with 3/1 vertical muntined windows, a pent roof over projecting set of three front windows, and a projecting gabled portico. The latter is an asymmetrical two story house with two full shed roofed dormers across the front and back, with a pedimented projecting portico supported by round columns. First floor original windows are also 3/1 with vertical muntins.

The Crane & Co. executive house, 54 South Street, ca. 1926 was built for a Crane employee and the architects entitled the prints "the so-called Reuben Pierce House, built for him, on a street

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west of the office building." The Pierce house has an asymmetrical facade, an offset front-facing gable and is 1½ stories tall with a large intersecting-gabled roof ell accommodating a glass-enclosed sun porch on the south side of the front facade. It was designed in Colonial Revival style and has a one-bay garage to the rear of the property. Crane and Co. still owns this house and uses it as company office space. The house has been sheathed in vinyl siding. The architectural integrity is partly compromised by the removal of the multi-paned windows on the south sun porch and their replacement by single-light plate glass. Nonetheless, the house contributes an important Colonial Revival presence to the top of South Street and retains the residential quality of the neighborhood, despite its current function as Crane & Co. office space.

The Charles J. Kittredge House, 152 Main Street, 1926 (MHC# 11) is a Colonial Revival style. The brick house block is capped by a slate hip roof and fronted by a two-story, pedimented portico with two-story Doric columns. A semi-elliptical fanlight, sidelights, and entablature elaborate the center entrance. The adjacent Crane & Co. executive house, 192 Main Street, 1930 (MHC# 15) is a two-story, clapboarded Colonial Revival building capped by a hip roof and resting on a concrete foundation. The house is lighted by a mixture of tripartite and 6/6 windows. The Georgian-style entrance displays fluted pilasters, modillions, and a semi-elliptical fanlight framed by a broken pediment. The house appears to have been constructed by Crane and Company for executive housing around 1926. It is very similar to the Zenas Marshall Crane House (MHC# 46) at 444 Main Street built in 1914 in the center of Dalton west of the Town Hall and outside the Cranesville district. The two houses at 152 and 192 Main Street were built on the lot formerly occupied by the James Brewer Crane House, an Italianate ca. 1860 frame mansion razed over sixty years ago.

Breaking with the family preference for the Colonial Revival styles, the Arthur Eaton Crane House, 11 Main Street, 1949-50 (MHC# 26) is a contemporary-style dwelling from a design by the architectural firm Bradley and Gass of Pittsfield. Obscured from the street by a long drive and wooded setting, the two-story dwelling features California redwood sheathing and granite with flat terraced roofs. The last of the houses erected for members of the Crane family is the second Winthrop Murray Crane Jr. House, 95 Main Street, 1960 (MHC# 28), a large two-story hipped-roof Colonial Revival house, to the rear of and sharing a driveway with the first W. M. Crane Jr. House, "Chilton House" 101 Main St., 1915.

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Crane & Co. Double Houses:

There are a number of double houses in Cranesville associated with Crane papermaking employees. Charles Parrott defines the "overriding formal characteristic of the double house [as] its bilateral symmetry" along an axial line (p. 2). Crane & Co. built many of these houses for Crane employees beginning in the mid-to late-1880s and listed them as "tenements" in the company files. They are two stories, side gabled, and usually have a one story open porch across the front. Parrott explains this house form as normally a matter of economy in terms of building materials, energy consumption, fire protection, and land use. These houses reduced the amount of building material needed, a savings estimated at 10-15%, and were more energy efficient because of the party wall down the middle between the two units. Parrott also notes the conservative design continuity of the double houses. Stylistically, it is difficult to date many of the double houses in Dalton with accuracy from stylistic detailing, especially since so many of them have been resided and their original 2/2 windows replaced. Even Crane Avenue double houses display some slight stylistic differences among houses built during the same time period. The double house, 14-16 Crane Avenue, ca. 1884 and its neighbor shown on the 1884 Burleigh birdseye view has a centered front-facing roof gable with one gabled attic window. This detail is missing next door to the west on the double house, 24-26 Crane Avenue, ca. 1884, but across the street, the double house, 19-21 Crane Avenue, ca. 1890, shown on an 1893 map, has the same roof gable and matching attic window. Unlike Lowell and other mill cities in eastern Massachusetts, Dalton never grew into an industrial city. Therefore, the double house remained a popular building form with Crane & Co. through the end of the 19th century and into the 20th.

In addition to the side-by-side double house, there were two variants which were constructed for Crane employees: the "cottage" style and the "back-to-back." One example of the "cottage" style survives as Crane & Co. worker housing, 67 South Street, 1920 (MHC# 386). It is unusual for Dalton in that it is a single story originally double house with a hipped roof and one story porch across the front. Now a single-family residence, it was built as a double house as shown on Barnes' 1920 House Numbers map. The address was originally 67-69 South St. The front facade has six bays, four of which are windows, but the two doors are offset to the south of the center line. The other style of double house has no surviving examples in Cranesville or larger

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Dalton. It is a variation of what Parrott calls the back-to-back double house. A surviving photograph in the 2001 "Memories Past" calendar printed by the Dalton Historical Society shows a double-pile side-gabled house with three bays across the front. On each side are one-and-a-half story side-gabled wings containing entrance doors. On one side of the central mass, the wing is set toward the front facade and on the other side toward the rear of the central mass. It is not known how many of this form of double house were built in Dalton. None are extant today in Cranesville. Two examples of two-story single-family side-gabled company houses with three bays across the front are house, 208 South St, ca. 1893 and house, 216 South Street, ca. 1893 (PHOTO #8).

Finally, Crane & Co. was part of a regional movement to provide large architect-designed duplex houses attractively laid out and landscaped, but they did this relatively late. Parrott relates the period during the mid-1890s when New England developed a penchant for village improvement and better worker housing, and again in the 1912-1919 period when Welfare Capitalism and a tenement reform movement prompted efforts to upgrade the small vernacular double houses of earlier years. In Dalton, this did not occur until after World War I and came in the form of the 1923 South Street Development project. Crane & Co. contracted with the Pittsfield architectural firm of Harding and Seaver to design four workers' duplex houses off South Street. The company laid out Porter Street. The architects drew up five plans for these houses in 1923, a distinct stylistic break from previous two-family company houses. They were listed as jobs A-1, A-2, A-3, B-1, and B-2. Plan A-3 was never built, but the other four were completed by 1926. Plan A-1 is the house at 20-22 Porter; A-2 the house at 9-11 Porter; B-1 the house at 19-21 Porter; and B-2 the house at 4-6 Porter (PHOTO #7). None are symmetrical and all were designed not to look like two-family houses. They are two stories tall, wood-framed, sheathed in wooden shingles, and designed in Colonial Revival style. Care was taken to locate the entries to these houses for maximum privacy on different sides of the houses, if possible. None of the four are alike. Architectural details include intersecting gabled, pent, and hipped roofs; projecting gable ends; jerkin-head dormers, 6/1 double-hung windows, side porches and projecting porticoes. The architectural integrity of these four houses is excellent. They all retain their

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original wood-shingled sheathing, but most have newer vinyl 6/1 replacement windows. These houses are reminiscent of those workers' houses put up at the turn of the century in Hopedale, Massachusetts (NRDIS), another company town run by enlightened capitalists.

Crane & Company, Inc. offices:

The Crane & Co. Offices, 30 South Street, 1899-1956 (MHC# 37, PHOTO #1)) is a two-story rectangular brick building, with some resemblance to its original appearance when built in 1899 to replace the 1859 wood-framed Crane office building on the same site. As originally constructed, the one story building was capped by an upper story of small windows crowned by a balustrade. It had no flanking wings. According to Pierce's company history, "the office has multiplied in size with a total of seven additions (Pierce 1977:32)." With the many changes, it is difficult to determine whether seven additions is an accurate count. Certainly, some of the exterior additions are obvious by the varying colors of the brick on the building and its expanding footprint. The limestone entablatured entrance is original. Luckily some blueprints exist in the company files.

Rather than leave this location where the first office building was located in 1859, Crane built the original central portion of the current building in 1899. The original blueprints from 1899 were drafted by Joseph McArthur Vance. Since then, it has been expanded and upgraded by several Pittsfield architects over the years. The first change came in 1923 when Harding and Seaver put on the one story flanking wings, raised the second floor to full story windows and removed the top balustrade on the original design, re-graded the sides of the lot around the building, and made it a walkout basement in the rear. In 1934, Harding and Seaver received a second commission to design a new front door and entablature with side lights. Harding and Seaver also designed some second story interior alterations in July, 1936. In 1946, Joseph McArthur Vance was hired to design the top floor addition. Changes at this time also included remodeling the second floor interior, replacing some of the existing windows, installing a new metal molded cornice on the exterior, and upgrading the phone lines and electrical wiring. The front of the building largely reached its current appearance by 1946. In 1956, Prentice and Bradley, the successor firm to Harding and Server, designed the large modern addition on the rear of the building, which is not visible from South Street. They also refurbished part of the interior wall finishes and redid an

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interior stairway. In 1963, New York City architects J. Gordon Carr and Associates installed the double main doors and added small multi-paned windows to the top floor on the front façade (Glendon 1963: 4). Finally, Prentice Bradley was back for some further interior additions and alterations in 1982, such as a new basement plan, and new second floor alterations. But the 1963 and 1982 alterations were very minor.

Visual evidence of Cranesville as a company settlement remains intact today in streets like Crane Avenue (PHOTO #6) and Porter Avenue (PHOTO #7). These two streets at the southwest end of the district south of the Housatonic River and the Bay State Mill, were developed between the 1880s and early 1920s by Crane & Company who operated the Pioneer Mill and the Z & W. M. Crane Company who operated the Bay State Mill. The predominant house type on Crane Avenue is the two-story side-gabled side-by-side double house with a symmetrical facade and a one story projecting porch or stoop. The houses here date from the late 1880s and 1890s and have retained their massing, setting, feeling, and association. They are very similar with minor variations in detailing. The original weatherboard has given way, first to asbestos and later to metal or vinyl siding. Many houses on the street have seen window replacements from the original 2/2 wooden windows to 1/1 vinyl or extruded metal windows. Nonetheless, these are minor visual intrusions compared to the regularity of the setbacks, massing, and consistent house form which marks this street as "company housing." Developed by Crane & Company, Inc. in 1923 and architect-designed, the four asymmetrical duplex houses on Porter Avenue (PHOTO #7) in Colonial Revival style have excellent architectural integrity, with some new window replacements, and are located two on the north and two on the south side of Porter at its intersection with South Street. They stand out in a neighborhood along South Street of older more architecturally varied company houses dating from the 1890s and predominantly represent either front gabled house forms or side-gabled double houses.

The South Street neighborhood (PHOTO #8) and the more modest houses along Main Street were built in the nineteenth century in styles ranging from Greek Revival to Queen Anne and popular Eclectic styles of a hundred years ago. Also, some of the most modest houses are either two-family side-gabled mill housing, or smaller one family gable front forms. In general, while a

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few retain their original weatherboard or wood-shingled sheathing, most have been resided with metal or vinyl siding and there have been many cases of window replacements. These houses reflect an earlier period of worker housing before a concerted effort was made to plan employee housing on entire streets as represented by Crane Avenue and Porter Avenue. Nonetheless, they have retained their setting, location, and massing, and the feelings and associations with papermaking in Dalton. Two side-gabled Crane & Co. mill houses, one double and one single (MHC# 38 and 39, PHOTO #5) also remain of five built on Pioneer Street, now a private drive which led to the Pioneer Mill off South Street. They are similar to the mill housing on Crane Avenue, and date from around 1893. They too have suffered cosmetic alterations in the way of vinyl siding and replacement windows, but retain their associations and massing. Two other streets which developed in the 1880s and 1890s with some company housing are Pine Street and Ashuelot Street (PHOTO #9) at the northeast end of the historic district off the west side of Park Avenue. These streets contain mostly gable front houses and double side-gabled mill housing, the latter similar to the double side-gabled mill houses on Crane Avenue. Virtually every house on both of these streets has been resheathed, usually with vinyl or metal, over the original weatherboard and display new replacement windows. This is particularly true of Pine Street, which has less integrity in its housing stock than Ashuelot and somewhat more variation in housing forms. Since many of the original wooden windows were 2/2, replacement one-over-one windows do not have a significant visual impact on the integrity of the two streetscapes.

“Vets Village” Architecture

Finally, on Oak and Chestnut streets, the Dalton Housing Authority built 26 Cape style houses between 1950-52 (PHOTO #10) financed by the state on land donated by Crane & Co. for World War II veterans. Originally rental units, they were purchased by private owners in the 1960s. The houses on Oak and Chestnut are one-story Cape-style residences of two-by-four construction. They measured 24' x 30' and had no garages. All were side-gabled with an unfinished low attic. The roof pitch appears to have been 12:6. The original materials were asphalt roofing and wooden weatherboard siding. The front facades were divided into three bays with a set of two windows, the front door, and another single window. Above the front door was a scalloped wooden molding which acted to divert water from the roof from landing in front of

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the door. The historical physical integrity of the streetscape and the regularity and scale of the houses is intact on both Oak and Chestnut. Most have been resheathed in the past 50 years with asbestos siding or, more recently and more commonly, vinyl siding. Those with original wooden clapboard include: 62 Oak St., and 17 and 23 Chestnut St. Original windows were wooden double-hungs. The house at 65 Oak St. has the original 6/6 wooden windows. The majority of the 26 houses have replacement windows, usually vinyl-clad, in either 1/1s or 6/6 lights. In general, the vinyl siding and replacement windows do not mar the appearance of the two streets, because the setbacks are even at about 26 feet from the street curb, and the scale is intact. In a few cases, the double set of windows on one side of the front door were removed and replaced by a picture window, sometimes slightly bowed, and sometimes with multiple panes of glass. Examples of this are: 63 Oak St., and 21 and 23 Chestnut St. One house on each street is non-contributing: 63 Oak and 21 Chestnut. Alterations to both of these houses have marred the original appearance too much to be contributing to the district.

Intrusions:

Some of the intrusions in Cranesville are associated with Crane company interests holding the land and eventually selling it to people who built new residences, considered infill on older streetscapes. For example, on Pine Avenue on the north side of the street, W. Murray Crane et. al. retained four vacant lots, shown on a 1920 map. These were eventually sold and contain two houses today, the two story Garrison-style house, 113 Pine, 1970, and the ranch style house on three lots (house), 123 Pine, 1956. Newer house construction at the west end of Porter Avenue and west end of Chestnut and Oak streets has been excluded from the district boundaries.

The most visible intrusion on Main Street in the historic district is the Dalton Convalescent & Nursing Home, 265 Main Street, 1966 (MHC# 154), a rectangular one story building located on the lot formerly occupied by the Craneville School. It is, however, a narrow red brick-sheathed one-story building with the same setback as the adjoining houses to the west and does not particularly call attention to itself in this residential area of Main Street. Another intrusion, the new Craneville School, the Central Berkshire Regional School, 95 Park Avenue, 1954 with a large 1990 addition. The long setback at the school on the west side of Park Avenue and the large open space for lawn in front of the building minimize the school's visual impact in a residential area.

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Recent demolitions:

Crane & Co. has continued to have a tangible, if only slightly, visible effect on the Cranesville district in recent years. There have been several demolitions on property owned by Crane & Co. or on the Crane family estates. A double workers' house, 17-19 Library Square, 1890 (MHC# 334) was demolished in 1991, and another Crane & Co. house, 11 Library Square, 1890 was demolished in 2003. Among demolished buildings in the district are: the Crane Chauffeur House, 203 Main Street, 1850 (MHC# 17), and the J. D. Carson Carriage House, 205 Main St. (DAL-333) both demolished in 1986; and several buildings at "Model Farm," 161 Main St., ca. 1920 among which are: a Caretaker's House, 49 Model Farm Road, ca. 1925 (MHC# 14), another Caretakers house, 50 Model Farm Road, ca. 1925 (both demolished in 1988), the F. G. Crane Caretaker's House, 103-105 Model Farm Road (MHC# 483, demolished in 1993); and a large barn, 161 Main St., ca. 1920 (MHC# 32, demolished in 1999). Two other buildings, probably outbuildings, were demolished at Model Farm in 1993 and 1994, according to Assessors' records. A garage behind the Crane & Co. Offices, 30 South Street, also was demolished in 1999. All of these buildings were at the rear of Crane estates or back far enough from Main Street and South Street as to have little visual effect on the district.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are recorded in the Cranesville Historic District or in the general area (within one mile), sites may be present. The district is located in an area containing several environmental variables that represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) favorable for the presence of Native American sites. Well drained, level to moderately sloping stream terraces, and outwash plains are located throughout the northern, western, and southern periphery of the district. Many of these areas are highly sensitive for ancient Native American sites. Some areas classified as urban land deposits would adversely effect the site potential in those locales. The latter areas may characterize a minor part of the district. Given the above information, a moderate to high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources in the district.

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There is also a high potential for locating significant historic archaeological resources in the Cranesville Historic District. Moved structures, razed structures, and even road alterations have been fairly common in the district. These activities indicate a high probability for locating structural evidence of residences, barns, outbuildings, and other types of archaeological features including builder's trenches, roadway profiles, and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells, utilities). Although there appears to be no written historical records documenting the many house moves by Crane and Co. within the district, map and text records indicate that house moves were fairly normal throughout most of the period of significance. For example, the house at 25 Library Square (MHC# 2) was moved to its present location from the Crane estate "Willowbrook" on the present grounds of the Arthur Crane House (MHC# 26). The house at 90 South Street was moved by Crane & Co. to its present site sometime after 1925, according to company maps, possibly from where 54 South Street was built for Reuben Pierce, since both locations show a transaction of land on November 9, 1926, and the 1926 Sanborn Insurance maps shows the footprint of the current Pierce house. In short, Crane & Co. appears to have moved houses from one location to another depending on the company's needs for housing or for the land upon which the houses originally sat. The most dramatic and largest scale move was removing the company houses on Wilson Avenue in 1907 in order to clear the land for the 1907 Sugar Hill estate (MHC# 27). Both sides of the Sugar Hill driveway may contain subsurface evidence of the former workers' housing and associated activities dating from the late 1880s and early 1890s up to 1907.

The district contains some extant stone ruins connected with at least one Crane family estate, that of Zenas Marshall Crane, whose residence was located on the south side of Main Street north of the pond east of the Bay State Mill (MHC# 25). The house and associated outbuildings were torn down in 1943, but the property is located at what was formerly 60-64 Main Street. The lot was not particularly deep and the south end of it sloped down to the pond. Behind the house was a large glassed greenhouse, shown on the 1876 and 1893 maps and east of the house was a large barn with a footprint in the shape of an "H." Evident today are the ruins of six structures on this property. Along the west edge is a stream leading to the pond. The ruins of a dry-laid stone-arched footbridge remains with most of the north upstream half washed away. Half of the dirt

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floor has been washed away. It appears that Zenas Marshall Crane might have used this footbridge to get from his house to the Bay State Mill (MHC# 25), which he owned with his brother. The second ruin is a long rough ashlar stone retaining wall at the back of the property running along the drop-off. At its east end, it contains a dressed vermiculated limestone stairway with a round stone arch and keystone. This is in poor condition and crumbling. A historic photograph reproduced in the 1984 bicentennial history of Dalton on page 100 reveals the stairway and arch to be the east end of the large greenhouse on the property. In the photograph, the rough ashlar stone wall is inside a shed roofed rear portion of the greenhouse which drops down to another stone retaining wall, not located because of the dense of the dense foliage, which followed the shore of the pond. The fourth ruin at the east end of the property is a metal pipe fence and cut stone coping along the drop-off to the pond. The fifth is a remnant of limestone retaining wall at the east end of the property, composed of chunky boulders. And the sixth structure is an L-shaped concrete wall or foundation about three feet high and two-and-a half feet thick with slots in its upper surface. This last structure is in the area of the "H"-shaped barn shown on the 1876 and 1893 maps and may have been part of the barn foundation.

Documentary research combined with archaeological testing, excavation and monitoring during new construction may also identify structural evidence and archaeological features related to the long history of industrial development in the district. Structural evidence of the old Berkshire Mill (1801) built by Zenas Crane on Housatonic Street where the 1975 Wahconah Mill is located today. Structural evidence may also survive from the Old Red Mill and Stone Mill on the site of the extant Pioneer Mill. The Old Red Mill was built prior to 1810 and burned in 1870. A large part of the Stone Mill (ca.1844) was destroyed by fire in 1870. The Ashuelot Woolen Mill (ca.1851), renamed the Bay State Mill in 1865 was also destroyed by fire in 1877. Portions of the mills listed above may have been filled after being destroyed by fire then new mills rebuilt on the same site. Much of the fill might actually be industrial waste from neighboring mills or demolition debris. Archaeological evidence of water power related structures should also survive in the district. Structural and stratigraphic evidence from many of the millpond dams may exist along the East Branch Housatonic River. Structural evidence of wheel pits, head races, tail races, and other canals may also survive.

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Other potentially important archaeological sites in the district include the sites of the first, second, and third Craneville Schools at 265 Main Street, the first site of the Craneville Library (1893) at 26 Main Street, the second site of the Craneville Library (1907-08) on the east corner at the intersection of Wilson and Main Streets, a store that appears on the 1858 Walling Map on the north side of Main Street at what is now the South Street intersection, the Holden Inn (pre-1878) at the site of the J.D. Carson House at 197 Main Street, and the Flansburgh wooden box factory (1881) originally located on the south side of the East Branch of the Housatonic River off South Street.

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CRANESVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

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): HPCA #9673

- 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 # _____

BERKSHIRE, MA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1816-1955

Significant Dates

1816, 1844, 1879, 1893, 1923-26, 1950-52

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

BRADLEY, PRENTICE.

(see continuation sheet)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

DALTON HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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#8: ARCHITECT/ BUILDER, continued:

Gass, Douglas T.
Harding, George C.
Keefe, Charles
Rathbun, Charles T.
Seaver, Henry M.
Vance, Joseph McArthur
Wilson, H. Neill

SIGNIFICANCE

The Cranesville Historic District in the Town of Dalton is significant under Criterion A for its historical association with Industry and with Community Planning and Development. It is additionally significant under Criterion C for its Architecture, in terms of the quality and variety of its company buildings and its associations with such well-known Pittsfield architects as Harding and Seaver, H. Neill Wilson, Joseph McArthur Vance, and Charles T. Rathbun. From around 1816 to 1955, the Cranesville Historic District represents almost 150 years of activity by the Crane papermaking interests in the Town of Dalton. The continuing industrial success of the paper business in Cranesville had an impact upon the built environment in every conceivable way through every intervening decade from its architectural development to its house forms, neighborhoods, spatial relationships, excellent condition of its building stock, residential character, and quality of life. Cranesville is a visual and historical testament to the working partnership between business and government as played out in a western Massachusetts papermaking town.

Cranesville is dominated almost wholly by houses built by the Crane family and by neighborhoods, streets, and houses owned, managed, or built by the company. The district reflects the decades of interest in worker welfare and in improvements in the papermaking

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facilities and worker housing of the company. Historically, Crane & Company has been the biggest taxpayer, the largest employer, and the chief benefactor in Dalton for many decades. The papermaking company, for 200 years since its beginnings in 1801, has shaped the physical development of Cranesville in particular and the Town of Dalton in general. Profits for the company meant benefits for the community at large. Because the papermaker has consistently and successfully weathered financial ups and downs through its long history, Cranesville reflects the best of a symbiotic relationship between the town fathers and private industry.

Criterion A: Industry

For 200 years, Dalton's west side has been known for papermaking. The Cranesville Historic District is the area most closely identified with papermaking and with the Crane family and its associates. Dalton's largest industry was begun by Zenas Crane (1777-1845) who came to Dalton in 1799 in search of a site to build a paper mill. In 1801 Crane built the Old Berkshire Mill on Housatonic Street, where the 1975 Wahconah Mill is located today. Crane continued to operate the mill until 1807, when he sold his share to his partner, Henry Wiswell. In 1810, Crane reentered the papermaking business, purchasing David Carson's interest in the "Old Red Mill" and subsequently becoming sole owner in 1822. In 1842 Crane transferred his interest in the business to his sons Zenas Marshall Crane (1815-1887) and James Brewer Crane (1817-1891). When they died, the mill's ownership went to Zenas Marshall's sons, Zenas Crane, Jr. (1840-1917) and Winthrop Murray Crane (1853-1920), and to James Brewer's son, Frederick Goodrich Crane (1866-1923).

In 1851 Zenas Marshall Crane and James Brewer Crane took control of the old Ashuelot Woolen Mill, a stone building located roughly between Old Red and the Government Mill, off Main Street near the Pittsfield line. The mill was renamed the Bay State Mill, 30 Main Street, 1877-1984 in 1865 and when it was destroyed by fire in 1877 it was rebuilt. Other mills operated by the brothers included the Old Red Mill and the Stone Mill on the site of the Pioneer Mill today.

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Much of the Stone Mill was destroyed by fire in 1869 but was rehabilitated until the Pioneer Mill, South St. (60 Pioneer Street), 1893 was built in 1893. The Old Stone Mill Rag Room, 32 South Street, 1844, survived and is the oldest building in the historic district associated with Crane papermaking in Dalton. The Red Mill burned in 1870 and was eventually replaced by a new brick building, part of the Pioneer Mill. Just over the Pittsfield city line, outside the historic district, is the Government Mill, a paper mill begun by Thomas Colt which was acquired by the Cranes to produce currency paper after they won the government contract to make paper for U. S. currency. After a fire in 1892, it too was rebuilt.

The two mills which survive today in Cranesville are the Bay State Mill, 30 Main Street, 1877-1984 and the Pioneer Mill, South Street (60 Pioneer St.), 1893-1985. During the 1880s, the Pioneer Mill made parchment paper and bond paper, but its chief product was bank note paper. The Bay State Mill was known during the late 1860s and until 1877, when it burned, for manufacturing fine and fancy stationery. Bay State Mill continued to make fine writing paper into the early 1930s. In 1932 the Stationery Division was formed and the writing paper operations were moved to the former Dalton Shoe Co. building on Flansburg Avenue.

The firm was incorporated as Crane and Company in December, 1922, bringing together Crane & Company's Stone and Government Mills, Z. & W. M. Crane's Bay State Mill, and Zenas Crane Jr.'s independent Old Berkshire Mill (formerly Carson & Brown). In the summer of 1930 what had been the Rag Room wing of the Old Stone Mill was opened as the Crane Museum (MHC #36). Outside the district but also within the town of Dalton, there are numerous other buildings linked to Crane & Company. A Stationery Division was established in 1932 and located in the former Dalton Shoe Company building on Flansburgh Avenue. In 1956 the company expanded again with the acquisition of the Byron Weston Company. By this purchase, Crane & Co., Inc. acquired all of the tenement housing of Carson & Brown on and around Mill Street in the "Flats" area and along Housatonic Street north of the old Berkshire Mill. The construction of the \$8.5 million Wahconah Mill in 1975, adjacent to the Old Berkshire Mill, marks the continued expansion of the company for the manufacture of currency paper. It is the

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first complete Crane paper mill built in the 20th century. The Crane-Weston Development Center was constructed and attached to the northwest side of the Pioneer Mill in 1968.

The Crane paper mills have been the town's major employer for much of its history. In 1897, the Crane mills employed 700-750 as compared to the 100 employed by the local shoe factory. In 1939, one fourth of the town's population of 4,000 was employed in the mills. The relationship between the Crane mill owners (and the owners of the Weston mills in the eastern sections of Dalton) and the town has historically been based on mutual cooperation. As described in "The Berkshire Hills", written as a WPA project in 1939: "Profits for the company meant benefits for the community (WPA: 240)." For residents of Dalton, this working relationship extended to the areas of education, recreation, medicine, and conditions of housing.

Crane & Co. associations in Cranesville

Cranesville has many examples of buildings connected to members and employees of the Crane papermaking interests. Founder Zenas Crane (1777-1845) is associated with two buildings in the district: the Zenas Crane House, 18 South Street, 1816 (MHC#24) where he lived until his death, and the Old Stone Mill Rag Room, 1844 (MHC# 36) converted to the Crane Museum in 1930. Zenas Crane, Jr. (1840-1917) became the first of the third generation of Crane family members to move into the management of company papermaking. In 1865, he was assigned to revitalize the writing paper manufacturing operations at the old woolen mill, then given its present name of Bay State Mill. When it burned in 1877, he went to Europe to study how tinted and colored writing paper was made and returned to make Bay State Mill into a premier producer of fine and fancy writing paper. The two oldest portions of the Bay State Mill (buildings #1 and #2), dating from 1877, are associated with his career.

Winthrop Murray Crane (1852-1921), at the age of 26 in 1879, obtained the initial U. S. Government contract for currency paper for the company, which has been a significant portion of the company's annual production volume ever since. This contract has been the underpinning of the prosperity and operations of Crane & Co. in Dalton and Pittsfield ever since. Winthrop

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Murray Crane also oversaw the development of the highly-combustible, strong, but thin, paper wrapping for the repeater shells of the newly-developed Winchester rifle, manufactured in New Haven, Connecticut. This lucrative contract saw the Crane papermaking interests through the Panic of 1873. Frederick Goodrich Crane (1866-1923) was an astute business manager connected with Crane papermaking and was elected president of Crane & Co., Inc. when it was incorporated in 1922. He built the F. G. Crane House, "Model Farm," 161 Main Street, ca. 1920. While W. Murray Crane held political offices and served in an advisory capacity to Crane & Co., Frederick G. Crane and Zenas Crane, Jr. handled the day-to-day operations of the company in the last decade of the 19th century and first decade of the 20th century.

Two Crane employees stand out as having made contributions to Crane & Co. The Crane & Co. house, 227 Main Street, ca. 1840 (MHC#18) and the Crane & Co. executive house, 54 South Street, ca. 1926 are both associated with Reuben Pierce, clerk at Crane & Co. W. Murray Crane hired a young salesman, Reuben C. Pierce, in 1903 and sent him on a trip to the Pacific Coast. He was "the first Crane salesman to cross the Rockies." according to Wadsworth Pierce's 1977 company history (p. 35). In San Francisco, Pierce found a customer who needed a strong transparent paper stock suitable for use as draftsmen's tracing paper. Pierce returned from his trip with this problem in mind and the papermakers and researchers in a small laboratory at the Pioneer Mill developed a formula for a tracing paper which became one of Crane's "big production lines." Pierce was living in the company house at 227 Main Street in 1920, and after it was completed for him by Crane & Co. in ca. 1926, he moved into the new house at 54 South Street, next door and south of the Crane & Co. Offices, 30 South Street, 1899-1956 where he resided through the 1930s. Another outstanding Crane employee was William J. O'Connell, who was hired by Zenas Crane, Jr. in 1906 at the age of 18 to work at the Bay State Mill. In 1917, O'Connell became general manager of the mill, and later manager of the Stationery Division and treasurer of Crane & Co., Inc. He observed the 70th anniversary of his association with Crane on May 19, 1976. O'Connell lived in the Zenas Crane House, 18 South Street, 1816 from 1932 until around 1947.

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In addition to their contributions to industry, Crane family members became involved in politics. The first Zenas Crane (1777-1845) served in the state legislature as a representative from 1812-1813 and 1830-1831, and was a member of the Governor's Council from 1836-1837, the latter service while living in the Zenas Crane House, 18 South Street, 1816 (MHC# 24), where he died in 1845. His son, Zenas Marshall Crane (1815-1887), served as a state senator and a member of the Governor's Council, but Cranesville contains no extant houses associated with him.

However, there are several stone ruins in the district connected with retaining walls, foundations, a bridge, and partial garage foundation which remain from the Zenas Marshall Crane estate (vacant lot, 60-64 Main Street), which was razed in 1943. Winthrop Murray Crane (1852-1921), Zenas Crane's grandson, achieved national recognition as Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts (1896-1899), Governor of Massachusetts (1900-1903), and then a U. S. Senator (1903-1913). He also served as a member of the Republican National Committee for 24 years. He built his estate, W. M. Crane House, "Sugar Hill," 45 Main Street, 1907-1909 (MHC# 6), while serving in the United States Senate. Finally, Bruce Crane (1909-1985), his son, served on the Governor's Council from 1953-1956 while residing at Sugar Hill.

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development

As its name suggests the western section of Dalton, known as "Cranesville" until the 1890s and then as "Craneville" since then has always had strong ties with the Crane family of papermakers. The western part of Dalton and the "Flat," or center of town, have historically been dominated by the Crane interests while the eastern section of Dalton was the territory of the Byron-Weston mills. The small village center at Cranesville developed into a largely a self contained unit, eventually coming to have its own school, library, and store, as well as residences and industries. In terms of institutional buildings, the first schoolhouse for Cranesville, District No. 2, was a small wood-framed building located near the driveway of the "Model Farm," 161 Main Street, ca. 1920. In 1867 the original building was replaced by a two-room school, located on Main Street on the land now occupied by the Dalton Convalescent and Nursing Home, 265 Main Street, 1966 (MHC# 154) in Cranesville. In 1895, this second Craneville school building was moved to the corner of John Street and Park Avenue where it is now a house at 104-106 Park Street just outside the historic district. The third Craneville School, built in 1895, was a 2½

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story brick and stone building which was demolished in 1966. In 1882 Zenas Crane & Bro. built the Cranesville Library and reading room (MHC# 9) on Main Street on the corner of what is now known as Library Square next to the drive leading to the Bay State Mill. It was used as a library for 11 years until around 1893 and then moved across Main Street to Wilson Avenue, and finally, in 1908, to the Crane family estate at Sugar Hill. The current house, Crane & Co. workers' housing, 26 Main Street, ca. 1904 was built on the library site.

Cranesville had a few commercial buildings as well. A store was located on the north side of Main Street at what is now the South Street intersection. It appears on the 1858 Walling map. Around 1894, this may have been the same building as that of Smith and Wright's general store, which sold dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, and fruits and candies ('Cap' Couch, #46, Feb. 15, 1973). The second hotel in Dalton was the Holden Inn, located on the future site of the J. D. Carson House, 197 Main Street, ca. 1876, conveniently located across Main St. from the Zenas Crane House, 18 South Street, 1816. In addition to the Crane paper mills, John W. Flansburgh established a business in 1881 making wooden boxes, the entire output of which was sold to the Crane paper mills. This factory was located on the south side of the Housatonic River off South Street. It was a collateral business to the paper mills, since Flansburgh is listed in Child's 1885 Dalton directory as "carpenter, contractor, and box manufacturer." It was taken over by his son, Willis Casper Flansburgh, who went to work in his father's business at age 12 in 1881. Around 1893, Willis took over the business from his father when the elder Flansburgh went into the contracting business constructing buildings. According to his obituary, Willis C. Flansburgh maintained the box shop business until his death in June, 1937.

Cranesville was a discrete area of Dalton for most of the 19th century. By 1842, the Western Railroad, predecessor of the Boston & Albany, had reached Dalton and Pittsfield, giving Dalton papermaking access to wider markets. The first building map of Cranesville is the 1858 Walling map. Located west of what is now Park Avenue, the built up portion of Cranesville in 1858 stretched along both sides of Main Street from the Pittsfield line east to just northeast of the intersection of Main Street that would become the intersection with Housatonic Street. Along South Street, less than ten houses were scattered south to the north side of the Housatonic River. At this time just before the Civil War the principal industry was the Crane Paper mills at the

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current location of the Pioneer Mill. Cranesville continued to be a discrete area of Dalton separated from the other settled parts of town to the east by an area along Main Street which was not built up until after 1884. By 1884, Zenas Crane Jr. and his brother, W. M. Crane, had the Z. & W. M. Crane paper mill on the current site of the Bay State Mill while the current Pioneer Mill was the site of the Crane & Co. paper mills. A wood-framed office of Crane & Company was constructed in 1859 for a cost of \$375.00. This first office building was replaced by the Crane & Co. offices, 30 South Street, 1899-1956, adjacent to the south of the Zenas Crane House, 18 South Street, 1816.

The 1876 Beers map (MAP #1) shows that Cranesville still had not grown appreciably beyond its extent in 1858. Crane & Co. had two houses south of the Housatonic River on South Street and there were 17 houses in the South Street area between the river north of Main Street. At this date, there was no Library Square off Main Street west of the driveway to what became the Pioneer Mill, and while the Main Street cemetery was at the northeast intersection of what became Main Street and Park Avenue, Park was simply a path extending north along the west side of the cemetery. Three of the Crane family residences were located on the south side of Main Street just east of the Pittsfield line: the Z. M. Crane House (razed), the J. B. Crane house (razed), and the Zenas Crane House, 18 South Street, 1816, now used for Crane & Co. office space, at the intersection of Main and South Streets. On the north side of Main Street from the Pittsfield line to what is now the intersection with Park Avenue, were located the Zenas Crane, Jr. residence (razed) and the residence of Mrs. L. Weston at 196 Main Street (razed). Pioneer Street, now vacated, ran southeast off South Street to Crane's Pioneer with four workers houses along its short stretch down hill to the mill. Pioneer and South streets were unnamed at this time. There was no Wilson Avenue tending north from Main Street, but this later street was probably named after James Wilson, a papermaker, who had a house in that area facing south on Main Street. Housatonic Street, which follows the north bank of the Housatonic River, was new in 1876 and known as "New Road."

Between 1876-1884, Cranesville began to grow. In 1879, Crane & Co. obtained the contract to produce paper for U. S. currency. With this long-standing economic underpinning, Cranesville and the company began to grow. It was a boom which transfigured the small town by 1893.

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Library Square began to take shape on the south side of Main St. just west of the driveway into the current Pioneer Mill. An 1884 birdseye view (MAP #2) shows the Craneville Library and several houses at this intersection. Park Avenue at this time was a cow path extending north to a wooded area south of High Street in the area of present-day Oak, Chestnut, and Pine streets. Additional workers' housing continued to be constructed south of the Housatonic River on what became South Street. The 1884 birdseye view shows four Crane & Co. double houses, 14-16, 24-26, 38-40, and 52-54 Crane Avenue, ca. 1884 on the south side of the street near the South Street intersection. The Bay State Mill burned on May 15, 1877, and was promptly rebuilt. Its chief product was the manufacture of fine writing paper.

Between 1884 and 1893, Crane & Company laid out Wilson Avenue (MAP #3), on the north side of and perpendicular to Main Street, and began to construct workers housing for their employees. Named for James Wilson, whose house is shown on the 1876 Beers map in this location and who died between 1876-1885, this street was constructed for houses of paper mill workers. Wilson Avenue is today in the same location as the driveway to the Sugar Hill estate. Wilson Avenue was vacated and the houses moved between 1907 and 1908 in order to clear the land in 1907-08 for the estate of Senator W. Murray Crane House, "Sugar Hill" 45 Main Street, 1907-1909 (MHC# 6). In 1893, the west side of Wilson Avenue showed five houses, mostly double houses, owned by Z & W. M. Crane and the east side of Wilson had three double houses and three single houses, all set well back from Main Street and owned by Crane & Co. In 1893, Library Square had a short drive and four workers' houses. Of these, only one house remains at 25 Library Square, 1860. The Cranesville Library still stood on the corner of what became the Crane & Co. house, 26 Main Street, ca. 1904. South of the Housatonic River, Crane Avenue was platted in the early 1880s roughly parallel to the river and west off South Street. In 1893, Crane Avenue had six double houses for workers on the south side of the street: Crane & Co. double houses, 62-64 and 72-74 Crane Avenue, 1890, and three on the north, only one of which was a double house. South Street, known as the Main Street Extension at this time, received the name "South Street." The stretch of South Street from its intersection with Crane Avenue south to the Boston and Albany railroad tracks was then known as Barton Avenue. North of Main Street, Park Avenue was laid out between Main and High Street. To the west off Park Avenue, two new

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streets named Ashuelot and Pine were laid out and platted into lots on what had been Crane property. Pine Street had only three houses in 1893, but there were 30 platted lots on Ashuelot Street with 19 houses already constructed, two facing east on Park Avenue. These were also workers' housing for employees of the Crane paper mills.

Around 1894, the people of Dalton began to agitate for better and more frequent communication with Pittsfield, the Berkshire County seat. At the time, the Boston & Albany railroad was running six or seven trains a day between the two towns, in addition to two stage line trips a day. The Berkshire Electric Street Railway reached Dalton "Flats" and the east side of Dalton in 1896, connecting the town by rail to Pittsfield. By 1910, one of the busiest routes of this line was that from the Pittsfield depot to Dalton. The railway company continued service until November, 1932, when the cars were taken off the road. In 1933 the trolley car tracks were removed.

A curiosity of this line is that it did not follow Main Street all the way into Dalton. The 1904 Berkshire County *Atlas* shows that it left Dalton Avenue in Pittsfield at a point just before the town line with Dalton and veered south, crossing the East Branch of the Housatonic River twice, and headed east between the Bay State Mill and the river along the north bank, then crossed over the lake east of the mill, then headed up what is now South Street, part of which was a right-of-way of the streetcar line until 1932. The line rejoined Main Street at its intersection with South Street and continued east on Main Street through town. One story sometimes told about this circuitous route is that the Crane family did not want the noise and bustle of the trolley cars in front of their Cranesville houses on Main Street and were successful in having the line divert to the south of and behind their estates.

The first decade of the 20th century saw continued physical changes in Cranesville. By 1904 (MAPS #4a & 4b), Ashuelot Street was home to 21 houses and Pine to six. There were still 12 workers' houses on Wilson Avenue occupied by Crane employees. Double and single workers' housing on Wilson Avenue, built for the Company's employees before 1893, is shown in a 1907 photograph in the Crane Museum. Between 1907-1908 Wilson Avenue was abandoned entirely and all the employee housing was removed in 1908 and relocated.

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The 1920s saw a flurry of activity in Craneville. The company did not become incorporated as Crane & Co., Inc. until December 18, 1922, bringing under one corporation the former Crane & Co., who operated the Pioneer Mill, and Z. & W. M. Crane company, who operated the Bay State Mill. Frederick G. Crane died in 1923 and Winthrop Murray Crane, Jr. took over as president of the new corporation. Porter Avenue was laid out by Crane & Co in 1923 while the company planned the "South Street Development" project, involving construction of four double houses, Crane & Co. duplexes (4), 1-5, 4-6, 19-21, 20-22 Porter Avenue, ca. 1926, designed by Harding and Seaver architects. The 1927 Annual Town Meeting in Dalton passed Article 41, which accepted Porter Avenue as a public way as laid out by Crane & Co. Harding and Seaver also designed the Crane & Co. executive house, 54 South Street, ca. 1926 for Reuben Pierce.

During World War II, there was a hiatus in construction in Cranesville. After the war, the 1950s and 1960s continued to see changes to Craneville. A new Craneville School was built on vacant land donated by Crane & Co. on the west side of Park Avenue just south of Ashuelot Street in 1954. In 1957, the bridge on South Street, known as "Box Shop Bridge" for Flansburgh's nearby business, was replaced and the road was straightened to follow an old footpath and the trolley car right of way just north of the Housatonic River. This change created a loop to the east where several workers' houses remain on the old South Street. Having run out of burial space, the Ashuelot Street Cemetery west of Ashuelot Street was opened in 1958. In 1962, the Craneville school building was sold. It had been leased in 1959 to General Electric who took over the old school building for its Ordinance Department Drafting Building. The school building was torn down in 1966, replaced by the Dalton Convalescent and Nursing Home, 265 Main Street, 1966 (MHC# 154). In 1963 it was noted that one-third of all Daltonians worked for Crane & Company, Inc. In 1968, the small triangular park at South and Main Streets in front of Zenas Crane House gave way to a widening project on Main Street. Crane & Co. was slated to lose five parking spaces, according to state highway plans. The company hired Olmsted Associates, Inc. to draw up several alternative plans. The one accepted by the state eliminated the former small triangular park and vacated the land to top of South Street, moving South Street to the west to its current intersection with Main Street. This was done in order to accommodate a larger parking lot in front of the Zenas Crane House, 18 South Street, 1816 and the Crane & Co. offices, 30 South Street, 1899-1956 next door.

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Company housing:

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries the Crane company interests constructed more than 100 homes to meet the needs of new employees (Pierce 1977:39). A company map by Keeler in 1957 shows that the Crane & Co. and Byron Weston-owned houses in Dalton then numbered 109, with 68 concentrated in Cranesville, principally on Crane Avenue, South Street, Library Square, Pioneer, Main, Ashuelot, Pine, and Porter streets. These are the known houses which survived and which Crane & Co. still owned in 1957. The remainder of company-owned houses in 1957 were scattered around town outside the historic district with a concentration on Mill Street, and others on Warren, John, Housatonic, High, Glennon, Curtis, Willis, Flansburg, East, and Hinsdale Road. By 1957, this, by all means, did not represent all the "tenement" housing Crane had ever owned, because the company had a long history of selling its rental property with preference going to renters, pensioners, or current employees at somewhat less than assessed value.

The double houses Crane built for workers began to appear during the 1880s. It does not seem that the expense of land was a major consideration in the construction of these double houses. Even as late as 1957, Crane & Co. owned an estimated 80% of the land in the Cranesville district, counting company residential land, industrial land, and the large Crane family estates. Less of a consideration for the company in Dalton was the expense of land since there was a great deal of vacant land in Cranesville near the Bay State and Pioneer mills. The location of these company-owned houses in Dalton clustered so near the company paper mills suggests that a more important consideration was locating worker housing within walking distance of the mills. Initially, the company appears to have located workers in housing along Main Street and South Street, but until the 1880s, these tenements were not double houses. By 1893, Pioneer Street, had two double houses and several single houses literally within several hundred yards of the Pioneer Mill. When Crane Avenue was developed wholly in company-built double houses in the 1880s, Crane provided a foot bridge across the Housatonic River, between the street on the south side of the river and the Bay State Mill on the north side.

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Because of the virtual lack of Dalton city directories in the 19th century and early 20th century, it is difficult to reconstruct a social history of the people who rented and lived in Crane-built housing. Available directories only include 1895, 1896, and several years from the late 1940s and 1950s. The directory in Child's 1885 county history simply lists "Cranesville" with no street names or building addresses for the residents of western Dalton in Cranesville. One Dalton directory which has survived is Goussett's 1895 list alphabetically by last name of resident with their occupations and the name of the street on which they resided. At that time, two streets with concentrations of workers' housing were Crane Avenue and Wilson Avenue. Crane Avenue, on the south side of the river south of the Bay State Mill and connected to it by a footbridge across the river, appears to have been developed in the late 1880s. It does not appear on the 1876 Beers map of Dalton. By walking up South Street and taking another footpath to the east, Crane Avenue was also a short walk from the Pioneer Mill. Tenants on Crane Avenue at the end of the 19th century worked for the two Crane companies who owned the Pioneer and Bay State mills, indicating close cooperation between the two firms.

Notes on Crane Avenue from undated newspaper articles in the Dalton Historical Commission files indicate that as early as 1883, a Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Gage were living on Crane Avenue. Child's 1885 directory lists Jesse T. Gage as an employee of Z. Crane, Jr. & Bro. and as living simply in Cranesville. This means that Gage was working at the Bay State Mill. Other notes from the newspapers in 1888 mention a cellar hole being prepared for a double tenement on Crane Avenue, and a W. H. Woodworth who was "to occupy the tenement recently vacated by Edward Brownson, on South Main Street and Crane Avenue." The 1885 directory lists three Brownsons: Edwin H., Emery M., and Philo, all employed by Crane & Co. (Pioneer Mill, 30 South St. (60 Pioneer St.), 1893-1985 (MHC# 35)) and all living in Cranesville. In 1885, William Henry Woodworth was listed as "carpenter and laborer in paper mill (Child: 79)." A last newspaper note from 1885 indicates that a contractor named J. W. Strong was completing two houses on Crane Avenue for Messier Counter. The 1885 directory shows that the only man in town by that name was Duffield Counter, employed by a paper mill and living in Cranesville. In the 1895 town directory, at least 15 people were listed as living on Crane Avenue with occupations described as either "papermaker" or "paper mill." They were: George Barnard, David Barnard, Lawrence Connors, George Crosier, Andrew Drea, Jesse Gage, Daniel Hughes,

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Fred Murray, Maria Murray, Sophia Robtor, Hattie Smith, Martin Tilton, Edgar Tilton, Agnes Toole, and Maud Vener. Andrew Drea was a laborer in the paper mill of Crane & Co. (Pioneer Mill,), while Edgar Tilton was employed by Z. Crane Jr. & Bro. (Bay State Mill, 30 Main St., 1877-1984 (MHC# 25)).

The other two tenants living on Crane Avenue were connected to Crane interests, but not listed as papermakers: David Barnard, millwright, and Robert Marshall, laborer. David Barnard surely worked in one of the Crane-owned mills. His name is capitalized in the 1885 Child's directory befitting his status as a millwright and the fact that he was making enough money to be one of the patrons of the directory in which he was listed. Robert Marshall is described in the directory as not just a laborer, but "farmer for Z. M. Crane," probably at Crane's Willowbrook residence or on some of Zenas Marshall Crane's private land. Robert Marshall, too, was a patron of the Child's directory and his name was also capitalized in the 1885 directory.

Crane-built housing occupied all of Wilson Avenue. Like Crane Avenue, renters on Wilson were not just employees of the paper mills, but in some cases, worked for Crane family members. Inasmuch as Wilson Avenue was built up between 1884 and 1893, it is also possible to see who lived on this company-owned street and to trace their occupations vis-à-vis papermaking in Dalton. Of the thirteen houses listed, eight houses had workers whose occupations were described as "papermaker" or "paper mill." They were Thomas Dowling, Michael Dowling, Mrs. Marshall Curtis and Charles M. Curtis, Arthur and Flora Crosier, Mrs. Mary Grady, Frank Knight, Etta Schnapp, and William Veits. Perhaps more interesting are the occupations of Wilson Avenue residents of the other five houses. There was W. C. Burbank, a harness maker; James Brooks, a coachman; Mrs. Mary A. Brandow, a "domestic"; Edward O'Harra, gardener; and C. L. Bently, a "farmer." It is likely that these people worked for one of the Crane family members who lived nearby, possibly at Zenas Crane, Jr.'s "Willowbrook" estate (razed) immediately west of Wilson Avenue or they may have worked for W. M. Crane, Mrs. L. M. Crane, or James Brewer Crane, all of whom had large houses on Main Street within a block of Wilson Avenue.

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Another small neighborhood of Crane company workers' housing is represented by two houses on the vacated Pioneer Street near the Pioneer Mill: Crane & Co. workers' housing, 14-16 Pioneer Street, ca. 1893 (MHC# 38) and Crane & Co. workers' housing, 22 Pioneer Street, ca. 1893 (MHC# 39). Like several similar mill houses (razed) on both sides of Pioneer Street built around the same time, their construction probably coincides with the rebuilding and expansion of the Pioneer Mill in 1893. These two surviving houses are both two stories tall, with side gables, and have been vinyl sided over the original clapboard. They have one story shed-roofed open porches across the front facade and represent typical mill workers' housing by Crane interests for the late nineteenth century. The house at 14-16 was built as and remains a double house. The house at 22 Pioneer St. was always a single-family side-gabled house.

Crane & Co. executive housing and Crane family houses:

Main Street and South Street in the historic district has a rich history of Crane & Company activity in building, acquiring, and using houses in the center of Cranesville. These were largely single-family houses. In 1895, H. P. Kittredge, a Crane relative and bookkeeper, was living in an unspecified house at Library Square. In 1920, the company clerk, Reuben Pierce, lived in the Greek Revival house, Crane & Co. workers' housing, 227 Main Street, ca. 1840, which Crane & Co. had purchased. The Crane & Co. workers' housing, 26 Main Street, ca. 1904 was home to Theodore Pomeroy in 1920. Pomeroy was son-in-law to the Crane & Co. Superintendent, Willie S. Warren. Other Crane company-owned houses used for white collar employees by 1920 included 18, 247, 251 Main St. (Crane & Co. workers' housing; 18 Main St., 1880 (MHC# 4); house, 247 Main St., 1900 (DAL-21)); and house, 251 Main St., 1890 (MHC# 22), and 8, 68 and 78 South Street (Crane & Co. workers' housing, 68 South St., 1900 (MHC# 387) and Crane & Co. workers' housing, 78 South St., ca. 1876 (MHC# 385)). The house at 8 South Street, known as the "White Cottage," was razed in the mid 1990s. The house at 68 South Street was conveyed, in 1919, to Frederick G. Crane by Crane & Co. in exchange for his land between Pioneer Street and the north boundary of the 68 South Street lot. This house was rented to Crane & Co. employees until the company sold it in 1962 to Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn Tucker, who in turn sold it to the First Congregational Church in May, 1976. The church sold it again in 1987 and it is privately owned.

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It is unclear how many of the better homes which Crane & Company managed and owned were actually built by the company for its white-collar work force, as opposed to purchasing existing houses and then renting them to employees. One notable example of building for a specific employee is the Reuben Pierce House (Crane & Co. executive house, 54 South Street, ca. 1926.) It was designed by Harding and Seaver architects in 1923 specifically for Pierce and he lived there until shortly before 1940. Reuben Pierce was the company clerk at the time in the early 1920s. At the time his new house was being constructed, Pierce was renting the Crane & Co. workers' housing, 227 Main Street, ca. 1840 (MHC# 18). In 1956, Crane & Co. executive William G. O'Connell, in charge of the Stationery Division, also lived at 54 South Street. The two-story, Colonial Revival-style Crane & Co. executive house, 192 Main Street, 1930 (MHC# 15) at the corner of South Street was built as Crane & Co. specifically for executive employees. It is architecturally very similar to the Zenas M. Crane, Jr. house at 444 Main Street, outside the Cranesville Historic District and next to the Dalton Town Hall, also designed by Harding and Seaver.

The first Crane family residence in the area was a Federal-style brick house, the Zenas Crane House, 18 South Street, 1816 (MHC# 24) constructed by Zenas Crane near his mills. After Zenas Crane's death in 1845, his wife, Lucinda Brewer Crane, continued to live there until her death in 1872. Hand-written notes attached to the inventory form in the Dalton Historical Commission include a rough chronology of who lived in the house after Mrs. Crane died. After her death, it was occupied for a year by Mr. and Mrs. Seymore Crane and their son, George. Mrs. Crane died there at the age of 42. Later in the 1870s, it was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. George Hagar, then in 1882, by Colonel and Mrs. Robinson. Robinson was the U.S. Treasury Department Superintendent at Crane's Government Mill just over the Pittsfield line. For a few months in 1885, a Weston family lived in the house. Mr. Weston was the gardener for Mrs. James Brewer Crane. After 1889, this house was used for executive housing for employees of the Crane papermaking interests. According to a "Brick House" folder, as the Zenas Crane House became known in the Crane real estate files, Mr. Willie S. Warren, Superintendent of Crane & Company, began living in the Brick House around 1889-1890. At that time there was no plumbing. His daughter was married to Theodore Pomeroy in 1905 in the house. Mr. Warren had the porches put on the house. In 1922 Warren bought a house at 58 Curtis Avenue, outside

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the historic district, in the "Flats" area of town and moved out. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Pomeroy moved from their home (Crane & Co. workers' housing, 26 Main St., ca. 1904 (MHC# 5) to the Brick House in 1923. In 1934, they moved to 58 Curtis, in other words following the house moves of Mrs. Pomeroy's parents. In 1934, Winthrop Murray Crane asked Mr. William G. O'Connell to move from a house on Dalton Avenue in Pittsfield (Route 9) to the Brick House. O'Connell was hired at the age of 18 in 1906 by Zenas Crane, Jr.. When the latter died in 1917, O'Connell became general manager at the Bay State Mill. He later became manager of the Stationery Division and treasurer of Crane & Co. With the cooperation of the company, restoration and changes were made to the Brick House. The porches were removed; fireplaces opened in all the rooms and chimneys checked, some partitions removed to make fewer larger rooms, 28 coats of paint sandblasted from the exterior locally-made Dalton brick, and the front entrance "renewed." According to a February 6, 1979 memo in the "Brick House" folder, Rene Clark, a nationally-known artist was asked to research historic houses of the early 19th century and redecorate the interior accordingly. Miss Clara Crane was asked to research the date that the original Zenas Crane moved into the house, which she found was 1816. The stone date block currently on the front facade was her idea and was executed by Pittsfield architects Harding and Seaver in the mid-1930s.

The Brick House continued to be used by Crane & Co. to house various company executives almost up to 1982 when it became office space. Around 1947, the William G. O'Connells moved two doors down to the smaller Reuben Pierce House at 54 South Street after their four daughters were married and the Pierce house became available. The Brick House was then rented to the families of Steve Clarke, Harry Stedman, Bruce Driscoll, and Robert Parker, the latter moving out in 1978, according to the 1979 company memo. Dalton Historical Commission notes also mention, after 1948, the families of Stephen Clarke, Ed Stevenson, Harry Stedman, R. J. Sedgwick, and then Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Johnson (1965), W. A. Suriner (1966), Bruce E. Driscoll (1966), and David Shutte (1970). Since 1982 when it was converted, the "Brick House," as it is known by the company, has been used for Crane & Company offices.

During the late 19th century various members of the Crane family and other mill owners erected impressive mansions in Cranesville, the western part of Dalton. The mansions, flanked by formal

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gardens and greenhouses, were located in close proximity to the mills and the houses of employees. Three of these were designed in the Italianate style, but only one survives in the historic district. There is a vacant lot at 60-64 Main Street with remnants of landscaping and foundations of a greenhouse where Zenas Marshall Crane's 1850s house stood. This house was razed in 1943 after the last Crane Family member died. It had been built in 1836 as a boarding house for the employees of the Ashuelot Manufacturing Company, a woolen mill which was situated on the site of the Bay State Mill. Crane heavily renovated the house in the then-popular Italianate style and changed the course of the brook to make a pond and waterfall on the grounds. He also built a greenhouse at the rear of the property. It was the birthplace and later the home of Senator W. Murray Crane from 1884-1906. Another Crane family mansion was "Willow Brook." It was constructed by Zenas Crane, Jr. in 1887 and designed by Fuller and Wheeler, architects, of Albany, New York. The stone, Richardsonian Romanesque-style building was sold to William G. Putnam, a Pittsfield contractor, in 1937 and demolished. It stood on the north side of Main Street, near the Pittsfield line and was replaced by the Arthur Eaton Crane House, 11 Main Street, 1949-50 (MHC# 26). Of the three Italianate-style houses, only the John D. Carson House, 197 Main Street, ca. 1876 (MHC# 16) survives (PHOTO #4).

A number of Crane family members constructed residences in Cranesville in the early twentieth century. Winthrop Murray Crane (1853-1920) began construction of his home, "Sugar Hill", 45 Main St., 1907-1909 (MHC# 6) in 1907. Next door his son, Winthrop Murray Crane, Jr. (1881-1968), built his first house, "Chilton House," 101 Main St., 1915 (MHC# 10). The second W. M. Crane, Jr. House, 95 Main St., 1960 (MHC# 28) was constructed behind Chilton House, 101 Main St., 1915. Arthur Eaton Crane (1914-1985), son of Winthrop Murray Crane, Jr., built a house (Arthur Eaton Crane House, 11 Main Street, 1949-50 (MHC# 26)) on the north side of Main Street just east of the Pittsfield town line in 1949 on the former site of "Willow Brook." Dr. William Paddock built a house (Dr. William Paddock House, 1 Park Avenue, 1910 (MHC# 23)) on corner of Park Avenue and Main Street. His wife, the former Elizabeth Crane (1858-1942) was the daughter of James Brewer Crane (1817-1891). Charles J. Kittredge (1893-1944) and his wife, Elizabeth, erected the Kittridge House, 152 Main Street, ca. 1926

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(MHC# 11). Kittredge was the son of Henry Kittredge and Lucinda Crane. She was the daughter of Lindley Murray Crane (1822-1879) and a grand-daughter of Zenas Crane.

Veterans' Village:

"Vets' Village" as it is known locally, was the result of the Dalton's voters' acceptance on June 17, 1948, of Chapter 200 of the Acts of 1948, relative to a Veterans' Housing Project for Dalton to be known as the Dalton Housing Authority, according to the *Annual Reports* of the Town of Dalton for the year ending December 31, 1948 and subsequent annual reports to 1953. According to Anderson (1978), "Housing for Dalton's veterans was a top priority among the concerns of town fathers in the first years after World War II" In all, 26 houses were built by the new housing authority between 1950-1952. By August 1, 1950, 16 houses were occupied by renters on Oak Street Extension. This project, known as Dalton 200-#1 was covered by 40-year bonds amounting to \$194,000. In 1950, the State Housing Board then approved the second project for ten more houses on the new Chestnut Street, known as Project 200-#2 at a cost of an additional \$154,000, which were occupied by renters by March 1, 1952. The public works department in Dalton completed their contract for street, sidewalks, sewers, and town water lines on Chestnut during 1952 and planted trees on both streets in the Spring of 1953. The 16 houses on Oak Street ran from #60-77, while the ten houses on Chestnut Street were located between #16-23.

On the newly chartered Dalton Housing Authority in 1948 were five men, Walter Reed, the first chairman of the Housing Authority, Theodore M. Pomeroy, John Bowerman, Raymond Gallagher, and Robert E. Croughwell. Although the Dalton men wanted individual homes for the veterans, such was not the policy at the time. The Commonwealth wanted barracks-type housing, but the locals held out for over a year insisting on individual homes. Their efforts succeeded, making the Dalton Housing Authority the first individual-homes housing authority in the state. Pomeroy became known subsequently as "Mr. Public Housing" in Dalton and Croughwell was a well-known Crane & Company executive who oversaw the company-owned residences and real estate holdings for the paper company. In 1950, Crane & Company donated the land for the ten houses which were built on Chestnut Street. As early as 1945, Crane &

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Company considered donating land for the Veterans' Housing and drew up several different plats for lots on what became Chestnut and Oak streets, while negotiations continued with the town. Crane & Co. deeded land for this development to the town for \$1.00 and the 26 lots were laid out with 60-foot frontages by 160 feet on Oak and Chestnut.

Dalton Housing Authority files on this project have not been located, but according to Thomas Caliento, who worked as a carpenter, at least two local general contractors were involved in the construction: Ermino Barbaralunga, and Knickerbocker & Galusha, both of whom were awarded the building contracts. The contract for bricklaying went to Carroll, Verge, and Whipple. These contracts were awarded by competitive bid. Unfortunately, these Pittsfield companies are out of business. Initially, nine five-room and seven six-room 1½ story houses were built. The ten additional homes were completed for veterans on Chestnut Street in the spring of 1952.

The 26 houses on Oak and Chestnut were designed by Donaldson Ray McMullin of Weston, Massachusetts (PHOTO #10). He held state license #688. This collection of homes was rented by the Housing Authority until some time around 1963 when the Chapter 200 money for the veterans' housing was repaid to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Gerald Casey, Executive Director of the Dalton Housing Authority, recalls that there was a committee in 1950 to screen applicants who wanted to rent the 16 new houses. The applicants had to be WW II veterans, and Crane & Co. files indicate that at least 60 people applied for this housing. Company files further indicate that the Dalton Housing Authority initially applied for state Chapter 200 money to built an additional 20 houses on Chestnut, but were turned down. There was apparently a quota system in effect in Massachusetts with the State Housing Board because of high demand for Chapter 200 money. Consequently, Dalton had to content itself with funding for the 10 additional houses which were built on Chestnut Street.

Examples of Crane Family philanthropy within the historic district from which the Town of Dalton has benefited are numerous. In 1882, Zenas Crane Jr. built the Cranesville Library and reading room, house, 80 Main Street, 1882/1908 (MHC# 9) for the use of the people in the Cranesville part of town. Other gifts within Cranesville included land for the new Craneville Elementary School, Central Berkshire Regional School, 95 Park Avenue, 1954/1990 and land for

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the Veterans Housing on Oak and Chestnut streets in 1949-50, during the time that Winthrop Murray Crane, Jr. was president of Crane & Co., from 1923-1951.

Criterion C: Architecture

The residential buildings in the Cranesville area include examples of Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Eastlake, Foursquare, Queen Anne, and Tudor styles, with a heavy emphasis on the Colonial Revival styles which were favored by members of the Crane family for their substantial family homes in the early 20th century and for some of the housing for company employees. Included in the historic district are both the mill owners' mansions and more modest homes erected by and for the workers employed at the nearby mills. The workers' housing consists largely of gablefront forms, usually two stories tall, or are side-gabled mill housing two stories tall built for two families (See Description, Section #7). Houses in the Cranesville Historic District houses represent an imposing collection of buildings designed by some of the best-known architects in the region.

Harding and Seaver:

Many of the buildings constructed by the Crane family and Crane & Co. in the early 20th century were designed by the architectural firm of Harding and Seaver of Pittsfield. This firm seems to have been a particular favorite with the Crane family and the corporation they ran. The senior partner in this firm was George C. Harding (1867-1921). Harding was a graduate of M.I.T. and became active professionally in 1896. He was in partnership with Charles Rathbun briefly, but the firm dissolved in 1899. After working for a time, he formed a partnership with Henry M. Seaver in 1902 after which the Harding and Seaver firm built a wide and successful practice. Following the death of Harding in 1921, Seaver continued alone until 1933 still under the name of Harding and Seaver. He was a long-standing member of the Pittsfield Planning Board, having begun his first term in 1924.

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The firm was commissioned to do extensive work in Dalton, Massachusetts. Harding and Seaver had a decided preference for Colonial Revival designs in the early 20th century with the work they did for Crane & Co. Within Cranesville, the following commission were the work of this firm: W.M. Crane House, "Sugar Hill, 45 Main St., 1907-09 (PHOTO #2) and the F.G. Crane House, "Model Farm," 161 Main St., ca. 1920, (MHC# 12) (PHOTO #3), as well the Model Farm Tool House, ca. 1920 (MHC# 30), Model Farm Summer House, ca. 1920 (MHC# 31), F. G. Crane Gardener's Cottage, 46 Model Farm Rd., 1925 (MHC# 13), and Caretakers House (razed) at Model Farm. They also designed a 1914 and a 1916 addition to the Bay State Mill complex (DAL-25); the South Street Development project (1923) for Crane and Company: including Crane & Co. duplexes on Porter Avenue: 1-5 Porter Ave., ca. 1926 (MHC# 395), 19-21 Porter Ave., ca. 1926 (MHC# 393), and 20-22 Porter Ave., ca. 1926 (MHC# 394); the Reuben C. Pierce House (Crane & Co. executive housing, 54 Main St., 1923); and a house for Crane executives (Crane & Co. executive housing, 192 Main St., 1930, (MHC# 15). Harding and Seaver's name is also on blueprints for the 1923 one story wings which were added to the Crane & Co. Offices, 30 South St., 1899-1956 (MHC# 37) and on prints for 1934 alterations to the same building.

Elsewhere in the center of Dalton (See Area Form B), the firm designed the YMCA building (1909) at 27 South Carson Street (MHC# 80); the Congregational Church Parish Hall (1913) at 514 Main Street (MHC# 52); the Union Block (1914) at 395 Main Street (MHC# 43), owned by Crane & Co.; the Z. Marshall Crane House (1914) at 444 Main Street (MHC# 46) west of the Dalton Town Hall, the Main Street Cemetery Chapel at 321 Main Street (MHC# 81), the Dr. P. Sullivan House and Office (MHC# 49), and a small clubhouse for the Dalton Tennis Association. Local sources and files at Bradley Architects in Pittsfield indicate that the firm designed various houses on Main Street including the Couch House, 459 Main Street, (1939, Area B, MHC# 47), and the house at 471 Main Street (1937; Area B, MHC# 49) although both of these buildings post-date the death of Harding in 1921. Another commission was the renovation to the Charles F. Sawyer House (1923, Area B, 525 Main Street, MHC# 53), consisting of taking a Victorian-era house with "gingerbread," adding a wing, brick-veneering the exterior, and changing it to a Colonial Revival-style house.

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Harding and Seaver designs outside Dalton include Governor Crane's house in Windsor, a house for Marshall Crane in Windsor (1926), the Lenox Town Hall (1903), the Museum of Natural History and Art at Pittsfield (1907), the YMCA building on North Street in Pittsfield (1908), the Lathrop Hall (1905) and Memorial Chapel (1914) at Colgate University in Hamilton, New York, and Colby Academy at New London, N. H.

Bradley and Gass

The successor firm to Harding and Seaver, Bradley and Gass of Pittsfield, designed the new Contemporary-style Arthur Eaton Crane House, 11 Main Street in 1949-50 (MHC# 26) completed in 1950. Bradley and Gass, of Pittsfield, bought the Harding and Seaver firm in 1948. Prentice Bradley and Douglas T. Gass were both from Boston. According to a March, 1948, *Berkshire Eagle* article in the Seaver scrapbook at the Berkshire County Historical Society, Bradley was a pioneer in modular construction. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1928 and Harvard with a Masters' in Architecture in 1933. Between 1939 and 1948, he was a technical director for the Modular Service Association of Boston, having worked in the offices of Jens Frederick Larson and also for Lowell, Belknap, and Wir, as well as Stone and Webster. Before coming to Pittsfield in 1948, Douglas T. Gass had worked on the restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia, and for two Boston firms: Perry, Shaw, and Hepburn and Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch, and Abbot. In what seems a tradition between the architectural firm beginning with Harding and Seaver and its successors and Crane & Co., the Prentice Bradley firm, successor to Bradley and Gass, was hired to convert the Zenas Crane House, 18 South Street, 1899-1956 (MHC# 24) to company office headquarters in 1982.

H. Neill Wilson:

Another architect who garnered commissions from the Crane family and Crane & Co. was H. Neill Wilson (1855-1926), a Pittsfield architect. He was trained by his father, a midwest architect named James K. Wilson who favored the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Henry Neill Wilson was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, working with the firm of Water and Wilson in Cincinnati and, then, briefly in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Wilson came to Berkshire County in 1885. In 1899, Wilson took a partner, Henry E. Weeks, and the firm then became Wilson & Weeks. His various commissions included churches, hotels, private residences, and commercial buildings.

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Wilson drew up the blueprints for the original appearance of the 1899 Crane office building (Crane & Co. offices, 30 South Street, 1899-1956 (MHC# 37)). Some of his original design for this building has survived in a few blueprints. In the center of Dalton outside the historic district, Wilson designed the Irving House (razed), the Town Hall and Library in Dalton (1892), both on Main Street, and, at the east end of Dalton, the Central Block and Annex commercial buildings (ca. 1890, MHC# 97) for Byron Weston on Depot Street.

Notable Wilson designs in Pittsfield include the Wollison-Shipton Building at 142-156 North Street (1888); the Berkshire County Home for Aged Women in (1888), St. Stephen's Parish House; the Wendell Hotel at Park Square (1898, razed); the Pilgrim Memorial Church (1897-98); the North Union Block (1890) and the new Mills Block (1902), both on Upper North Street. Further afield, he designed the William Russell Allen House, the David Wolf Bishop House in Stockbridge, Mass., the Red Lion Inn in Stockbridge; the Ten Eyck Hotel in Albany, NY; and collaborated with Charles T. Rathbun on the Housatonic Congregational Church (1893-94).

Joseph McArthur Vance:

According to two 1948 articles in *The Berkshire Eagle*, Joseph McArthur Vance (1868-1948) was born in Urbana, Ohio [sic] and grew up in Chattanooga, Tennessee. He came east to study at M.I.T. where he was graduated in 1891. For a time he was associated with Francis R. Allen, a Boston architect. The firm of Allen and Vance won the competition for a new women's hospital at E. 49th and 50th Streets in New York City in 1899. Vance came to Pittsfield in 1894 to superintend the construction of the six-story Berkshire County Savings Bank Building at the corner of North Street and East Streets at Park Square.

Within Cranesville, Vance was hired to convert the interior second floor of the John D. Carson House, 197 Main St., ca. 1876 (MHC# 16) into four apartments for Crane & Co. in 1945. The exact nature of this work is unknown, but may have involved the house's conversion to apartments for Crane employees. Vance was also hired to make an addition to the Crane & Co. Offices, 30 South St., 1899-1956 (MHC# 37) in 1946, to plan for new windows, and re-do the second floor interior. The new molded metal cornice on the outside of the building is also Vance's work. In the center of Dalton outside the historic district, Vance was hired to design the 1929 Dalton Post Office built by Crane & Co., Inc. He did this in cooperation with Frank E. McMillan, on the staff of the U.S. Post Office Department. Although this was a leased facility

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owned by Crane and Co., Crane was very serious about designing the building to closely match other Department of Treasury post offices being designed and built in the country at that time.

Vance's well-known Pittsfield commissions included: the Melville Building (1899) on Upper North Street; the Registry of Deeds Building; the First Baptist Church; the First Church of Christ, Scientists; the Colonial Theater (1903); the old Majestic Theater on Lower North Street (1910, later the Palace Theater, razed in 1993); the Masonic Temple (1914); the white brick Kinnell-Kresge Building at 49-49 North Street (1918); and the top two stories of the Berkshire Life Insurance Building. An avid local dramatics amateur, he also designed the impressive Mahaiwe Theater in Great Barrington, which opened in 1905, as well as the Ramsdell Public Library (1908) in Housatonic, and the Aspinwall Hotel in Lenox (destroyed by fire in 1931). The entire corpus of Vance's work in Pittsfield and elsewhere is, to date, unknown.

Charles T. Rathbun:

An interesting letter on the corpus of architect Charles T. Rathbun's work after his death in 1908 by Henry M. Seaver to *The Berkshire Eagle* on December 28, 1940, mentions that Seaver had a scrapbook with an article about the 50th wedding anniversary of Rathbun and his wife in which it was mentioned that the house of Senator Crane in Dalton was an Eastlake style house, torn down many years ago that was the work of Rathbun. This was the Winthrop Murray Crane House (razed) which was located just west of the present Sugar Hill driveway at 45 Main St., a location that is now front lawn at Sugar Hill.

Rathbun (1828-1908) was a prominent architect in Pittsfield where he was born on the City's West Side. He attended the public schools in Pittsfield and learned the trade of carpenter. He drew up many plans for public and private buildings in Berkshire County, including the First Methodist Church on Fenn Street (1873), which he considered his masterpiece. Other commissions outside Pittsfield included Memorial Church in Lee, the Congregational Church in Williamstown, the Housatonic Congregational Church (in collaboration with H. Neill Wilson, 1893-94), and the former Central Block in Housatonic. According to a letter from architect

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**Cranesville Historic District
Dalton, Berkshire County, MA**

Henry M. Seaver, printed on December 28, 1940 in *The Berkshire Eagle*, Rathbun was trained as a carpenter, "became a good one and began to make what he called 'drafts' for other carpenters to use." Seaver's impression was that Rathbun took more interest in these "drafts" than "in making a practical and convenient plan for an owner." In the tradition of builders using carpenters' books, or pattern books, Seaver felt that Rathbun "did not hesitate to put an Eastlake-style addition on an old colonial building." In 1893-94 when the Housatonic Congregational Church was built, H. Neill Wilson was listed as the architect and Rathbun as the builder, indicative perhaps of the distinction being made at the time between a formally trained architect and a builder with more practical experience. There is a strong suspicion that Rathbun may have been involved in some of the Crane company mill housing at the end of the 19th century in Cranesville.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Dalton are poorly understood and few sites are recorded, any prehistoric survivals could be significant. Ancient sites in this area can be important by contributing to our knowledge of Native American settlement and subsistence in the Berkshire uplands of western Massachusetts and interior tributary streams at the headwaters of the Housatonic River drainage. Ancient sites in this area can also be important by further defining the extent of Native American socio/political and socio/economic relationships with Native peoples to the west in the New York area, to the south in Connecticut, or more eastern locales in Massachusetts, including the Connecticut River Valley. The Cranesville Historic District lies within the Housatonic River drainage, which flows southerly through Connecticut. The district is also close to New York which lies two towns to the west. The Hudson River drainage is present in the northern portion of Dalton. Major Native American core areas are also present along the Connecticut River to the east. Native American sites in this area can help test the importance of drainage system boundaries versus geographic proximity and their influence on Native American subsistence and settlement systems.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to contribute important

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information related to the industrial and residential growth of the district and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the district's inhabitants that made that growth possible. While most industrial archaeological resources have yet to be documented, structural evidence may survive from most of the early mills that made the district's growth and prosperity possible. Little of the district's early to mid-19th century industry survives, making any evidence of those early mills potentially important. Archaeological survivals of the Old Red Mill and Stone Mill may exist at the extant Pioneer Mill Complex and the Ashuelot Woolen Mill at the extant Bay State Mill complex. Structural evidence of these mills may contribute important evidence related to the architectural details of the mills, their water-power supply, and production capabilities. Structural evidence and detailed analysis of trash deposits and fill may also contribute evidence related to paper and textile technologies used and the extent that structures from earlier mills were used in later construction. Important information may survive that indicates the extent Dalton's mills initiated or employed technologies available at specific points in time.

While 18th and early 19th century settlement is known in the Cranesville Historic District locale, no sites have yet to be documented in the district. The majority of residential structures listed on the Cranesville district data sheet date to the late-19th and early 20th century. Given the above information, the district has potential to contain important residential sites dating to the late 18th and early 19th century period. The above information may help document a poorly understood period of the Cranesville District and town's settlement.

The extent that residential structures were moved and potential lack of documentation for the moves indicate archaeological resources may be an important in the reconstruction of several areas of the district. While structures were moved and razed throughout the district on a regular basis, the removal of late-19th century worker's housing on Wilson Avenue for construction of the 1907 Sugar Hill Estate was probably the most extensive. Because most moves and demolitions were made on privately owned company land, few of these activities were documented in public records indicating company records and archaeological resources as important sources of information.

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Residential structures, barns, outbuildings and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may contribute important social, cultural, and economic information related to the full range of the district's inhabitants from company workers to mill owners and their families. The architectural details, utilities, and outbuildings available at residential homes and estates may contribute important information related to company imposed social stratification in the district. Conversely, detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features and artifact concentrations around residences and outbuildings may contribute important cultural and economic information that documents the district's stratification based on a individual or families relationship to company worker's and mill owners. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features and the function of outbuildings around residences might also contribute important information that differentiates the working class community, especially if Native Americans, African Americans and Irish American immigrants are present. Written records are often lacking for the latter groups of residents.

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Dalton, Berkshire County, MA

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(end)

CRANESVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 154 acres

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

1. 18 Zone	649760 Easting	4704460 Northing	3. 18 Zone	651005 Easting	4703560 Northing
2. 18 Zone	649960 Easting	4704440 Northing	4. 18 Zone	649560 Easting	4702840 Northing

x 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 Norene A. Roberts with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization MHC date September 2005

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

city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02125-3317

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 _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Cranesville Historic District
Dalton, Berkshire County, MA

UTMs (continued):

5.	18	649000	4702940
6.	18	649240	4704140

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The parcels shown outlined in pencil on the accompanying Assessors' plat maps, Map 20 and Map 24.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The legal parcels mentioned above consist of that area historically associated with the west side of Dalton known historically as "Cranesville." The western boundary of the district is the corporate boundary between the City of Pittsfield and the Town of Dalton. The southern boundary of the district includes the area of Cranesville lying north of the East Branch of the Housatonic River, but extends south of the river to include a residential area along South Street, Crane Avenue and Porter Avenue with housing more than 50 years old which was developed and owned by Crane papermaking interests. The east boundary ends at Park Avenue, the historic dividing line between Cranesville and the center portion of Dalton known as the "Flats." The north boundary includes a residential neighborhood along Ashuelot, Pine, Oak and Chestnut streets, west of Park Avenue additionally associated with Crane & Co. workers' housing or developed with the assistance of donations of land by Crane & Co. and Crane family members. The northwest boundaries include land associated with the large Crane family member estates, but excludes Ashuelot Cemetery, developed as the latest town cemetery in Dalton, in 1857.

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Cranesville Historic District
Dalton, Berkshire County, MA

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Norene Roberts

Date of photographs: May 2001

Location of negatives: Dalton Historical Commission

1. Zenas Crane House, Crane & Co. office building (L-R). 18, 30 South Street. Looking E
2. Winthrop M. Crane house, "Sugar Hill." 45 Main Street. Looking N
3. Frederick G. Crane House, "Model Farm." 161 Main Street. Looking N
4. John D. Carson House. 197 Main Street. Looking N across Main/South Sts. intersection.
5. Pioneer Mill, 60 South Street, 22 Pioneer Street, 14-16 Pioneer Street (L-R). Looking SE from rear of Crane & Co. building, 30 South Street.
6. Crane & Co. double houses, 14-26 Crane Ave (L-R). Looking SW.
7. Crane & Co. duplex houses, 19-21, 20-22 Porter Avenue (L-R). Looking W.
8. Crane & Co. houses, 200-216 South Street (L-R). Looking NE from Porter Avenue
9. Front gable houses, 104-116 Ashuelot Street. (L-R) Looking SE
10. Veterans housing, 22-18 Chestnut Street (L-R). Looking NE

(end)

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Sketch map:

1. Bay State mill complex
2. Bay State mill vicinity map
3. Pioneer Mill complex
4. Pioneer Mill vicinity map

Map:

1. Cranenville historic district, 1876
2. Dalton Bird's eye view, 1884
3. Cranenville historic district, 1893
4. Cranenville historic district, 1904

Cranesville District Data Sheet 9.20.05.xls

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	INV	ASS. MAP	STREET #	STREET	RESOURCE	YEAR	FORM/STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
2		108-6	64	Ashuelot St	House	1890	Frontgable	B	C
3					Garage	ca. 1960		B	NC
4		108-7	72-74	Ashuelot St	House	1870	Frontgable	B	C
5		108-39	73	Ashuelot St	House	1925	Frontgable	B	C
6		108-8	78	Ashuelot St	House	1890	Frontgable w/ell	B	C
7					Garage	ca. 1940		B	C
8		108-38	83	Ashuelot St	House	1894	Frontgable	B	C
9					Pool	1979	above-ground	S	NC
10					Garage	ca. 1940		B	C
11		108-9	84	Ashuelot St	House	1880	Frontgable	B	C
12					Garage	ca. 1940		B	C
13		108-37	91	Ashuelot St	House	1925	Frontgable	B	NC
14					Garage/implement	1979		B	NC
15		108-10	92	Ashuelot St	House	1870	Frontgable w/ell	B	C
16					Garage	ca. 1935		B	C
17		108-36	97	Ashuelot St	Coroverse, J.W. House	1905	Queen Anne	B	C
18					Garage	ca. 1940	multi-bayed	B	C
19		108-11	98	Ashuelot St	House	1870	Frontgable w/ell	B	C
20		108-35	103	Ashuelot St	House	1918	Queen Anne	B	C
21					Shed/garage	ca. 1940	1-bay	B	C
22		108-12	104	Ashuelot St	Griffen, J. House	1900	Queen Anne	B	C
23					Garage	ca. 1930		B	C
24		108-13	110	Ashuelot St	House	1895	Frontgable	B	C
25					Garage	ca. 1930	1-bay	B	C
26		108-34	111	Ashuelot St	House	1890	Frontgable	B	C
27		108-14	116	Ashuelot St	House	1890	Frontgable w/ell	B	C
28					Garage	ca. 1927	1-bay	B	C
29					Pool		Above-ground	S	NC
30		108-33	117	Ashuelot St	House	1880	Frontgable w/ell	B	C
31					Garage	ca. 1890	1 1/2 bay	B	NC
32		108-32	123	Ashuelot St	House	1920	Foursquare	B	C
33		108-15	124	Ashuelot St	House	1820	Frontgable	B	C
34					Barn	ca. 1890		B	C
35		108-31	125-127	Ashuelot St	House	1920	Mill housing	B	C
36		108-30	137	Ashuelot St	Duplex	1900	Frontgable w/ell	B	C
37					Garage	ca. 1950	2-bay	B	C
38		108-16	138	Ashuelot St	House	1880	Queen Anne	B	C

Cranesville District Data Sheet 9.20.05.xls

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	INV	ASS. MAP	STREET #	STREET	RESOURCE	YEAR	FORM/STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
39		108-29	143	Ashuelot St	Van Buren, A.R. House	1900	Queen Anne	B	C
40					Barn	ca. 1900		B	C
41		108-28	147	Ashuelot St	Palmer, Fred O. House	1926	Colonial Revival	B	C
42					Garage	1926	1-bay	B	C
43		108-27	153	Ashuelot St	Palmer, Fred O. house	1928	Colonial Revival	B	C
44					Garage	ca. 1935		B	C
45		108-17	158	Ashuelot St	House	1870	Frontgable w/ell	B	C
46					Garage	ca. 1935		B	C
47					Pool-above-ground w/deck	ca. 1990		S	NC
48		108-26	167	Ashuelot St	House	1905	Frontgable	B	C
49		108-18	170	Ashuelot St	House	1892	Frontgable w/ell	B	C
50		108-25	173-175	Ashuelot St	Double house (moved)	1885	Mill housing	B	C
51		108-19	180	Ashuelot St	Town of Dalton/vacant lot			Site	C
52		108-24	181	Ashuelot St	House-duplex	1870	Mill housing	B	C
53					Garage	ca. 1950	2-bay	B	C
54		108-20	182	Ashuelot St	Wylie, Alex House	ca. 1900	2-fam frontgable	B	C
55					Garage-carriage barn	ca. 1915		B	C
56		108-23	189-191	Ashuelot St	Double house (moved)	1880	Mill housing	B	C
57					garage/shed	ca. 1935	1-bay	B	C
58		106-26	15	Chestnut St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1952	Cape	B	C
59				Chestnut St	Pool	1999		S	NC
60		106-38	16	Chestnut St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1952	Cape	B	C
61		106-27	17	Chestnut St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1952	Cape	B	C
62				Chestnut St	Pool	1998		S	NC
63		106-37	18	Chestnut St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1952	Cape	B	C
64		106-28	19	Chestnut St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1952	Cape	B	C
65				Chestnut St	Pool	1989		S	NC
66		106-36	20	Chestnut St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1952	Cape	B	C
67		106-29	21	Chestnut St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1952	Cape	B	C
68		106-35	22	Chestnut St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1952	Cape	B	C
69		106-30	23	Chestnut St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1952	Cape	B	C
70				Chestnut St	Pool	1989		S	NC
71		106-34	24	Chestnut St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1952	Cape	B	C
72				Chestnut St	Garage	1983		B	NC
73		115-24	5	Crane Ave	House	1890	Frontgable w/ell	B	C
74					Garage	ca. 1930	1-bay	B	C
75		115-23	9	Crane Ave	House	ca. 1893	Frontgable w/ell	B	C

Cranesville District Data Sheet 9.20.05.xls

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	INV	ASS. MAP	STREET #	STREET	RESOURCE	YEAR	FORM/STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
76					Garage	ca. 1980	2-bay	B	NC
77		115-21	14-16	Crane Ave	Crane & Co. double house	ca. 1884	Mill housing	B	C
78					Garage	ca. 1930	1-bay	B	C
79					Shed/garage	ca. 1930	1-bay	B	C
80		115-22	19-21	Crane Ave	Crane & Co. double house	1890	Mill housing	B	C
81					Garage	ca. 1930	1-bay	B	C
82					Pool	1980		S	NC
83		118-82	24-26	Crane Ave	Crane & Co. double house	ca. 1884	Mill housing	B	C
84					Garage	ca. 1990		B	NC
85		116-5	31-33	Crane Ave	Crane & Co. double house	1900	Mill housing	B	C
86					Garage	1976		B	NC
87					Garage	1976		B	NC
88		117-4	38-40	Crane Ave	Crane & Co. double house	ca. 1884	Mill housing	B	C
89					Garage	ca. 1930		B	C
90					Garage	1976		B	NC
91		116-4	43-45	Crane Ave	Crane & Co. double house	1910	Mill housing	B	C
92					Garage	1976	2-bay	B	NC
93		117-5	52-54	Crane Ave	Crane & Co. double house	ca. 1884	Mill housing	B	C
94		116-3	55	Crane Ave	Crane & Co. double house	1910		B	C
95		117-6	64	Crane Ave	Crane & Co. double house	1890	Mill housing	B	C
96					Pool	1990		S	NC
97		116-2	65-67	Crane Ave	Crane & Co. double house	1910		B	C
98					Garage	1984	2-bay	B	NC
99		117-7	72-74	Crane Ave	Crane & Co. double house	1890	Mill housing	B	C
100		116-1	77-79	Crane Ave	Crane & Co. double house	1910	Mill housing	B	C
101					Pool	1979		S	NC
102		117-8	80-82	Crane Ave	Crane & Co. double house	1900	Mill housing	B	C
103		117-9	88-90	Crane Ave	Crane & Co. double house	1910	Mill housing	B	C
104					Carport	ca. 1995		B	NC
105					Pool	1976		S	NC
106		117-13	89-91	Crane Ave	Crane & Co. double house	1910	Mill housing	B	NC
107					Garage	1925	1-bay	B	C
108					Garage	1976		B	NC
109		117-12	109	Crane Ave	Drea, A. House	ca. 1893	Frontgable w/ell	B	C
110					Garage/outbuilding	ca. 1991	2-bay	B	NC
111					Pool	1989		S	NC
112		117-10	124	Crane Ave	Croughwell, M.F. House	ca. 1925		B	C

Cranesville District Data Sheet 9.20.05.xls

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	INV	ASS. MAP	STREET #	STREET	RESOURCE	YEAR	FORM/STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
113					Garage	ca. 1987	2-bay	B	NC
114	2	115-25	25	Library Sq	House (moved)	1860	Gothic Revival	B	C
115					Garage	1976	2-bay	B	NC
116					Pool	1989	Above-ground	S	NC
117	3	116-8	4	Main St	Crane & Co. Worker Housing	1900	Queen Anne	B	C
118	26	116-10	11	Main St	Crane, Arthur Eaton House	1949-50	Contemporary	B	C
119	4	116-7	18	Main St	Crane & Co. Worker Housing	1880	Eastlake	B	C
120	5	116-6	26	Main St	Crane & Co. workers' housing	ca. 1904	Gablefront	B	C
121				Main St	Garage	ca. 1930	1-bay	B	C
122					Garage	ca. 1960	2-bay	B	NC
123					Pool	ca. 1985	Above-ground	S	NC
124					Wrought-iron fence	ca. 1950		S	C
125	25	115-25	30	Main St	Bay State Mill complex	1877-1984	Industrial	B	C
126				Main St	Shed, 1-bay	pre-1937	Industrial	B	C
127				Main St	Garage	1977	Industrial	B	NC
128				Main St	Penstock	1877+		S	C
129				Main St	Flagpole	ca. 1984		O	NC
130				Main St	Bay State sign	1984		O	NC
131				Main St	Bay State sign	1984		O	NC
132				Main St	Guard house (off South Street)	1999	Industrial	B	NC
133				Main St	Guard house (off Main Street)	ca. 1990s	Industrial	B	NC
134	6	116-12	45	Main St	Crane, W. M. House - Sugar Hill	1907-09	Georgian Revival	B	C
135					Garage	ca. 1920	1-bay	B	C
136					Tool House	ca. 1914	Colonial Revival	B	C
137					Sign	2000		O	NC
138	27	116-12	45	Main St	Sugar Hill Carriage House	ca. 1914	Georgian Revival	B	C
139	7	108-1	50-52	Main St	House	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	B	C
140					Garage	ca. 1930	1-bay	B	C
141	8	116-12	60-62	Main St	Double house	ca. 1909	Mill housing	B	C
142					Garage	1990	1-bay	B	NC
143		115-25	60-64	Main St.(ex Z.M. Crane est.)	Vacant land			Site	C
144					Stone footbridge	pre-1890		S	C
145					Greenhouse stairs & wall	pre-1890		S	C
146					Stone retaining wall at pond	pre-1890		S	C
147					Metal pipe fence & stone coping	pre-1890		S	C
148					Chunky limestone wall	pre-1890		S	C
149					L-shaped concrete wall	ca. 1920		S	C

Cranesville District Data Sheet 9.20.05.xls

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	INV	ASS. MAP	STREET #	STREET	RESOURCE	YEAR	FORM/STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
150	9	116-12	80	Main St	House - former Craneville Library	1882/1908	Eastlake	B	C
151					Greenhouse	1952		B	C
152					Greenhouse	1952		B	C
153					Greenhouse	1952		B	C
154	28	115-31	95	Main St (behind 101 Main)	Crane, W. M. Jr. (second house)	1960	Colonial Revival	B	NC
155					Garage	1967		B	NC
156	10	115-30	101	Main St	Chilton House - Crane, W. M. Jr.	1915	Georgian Revival	B	C
157	29				Chilton House Garage	1940	Georgian Revival	B	C
158	11	115-29 & 27	152	Main St	Kittredge, Charles House	1926	Colonial Revival	B	C
159					Garage	1952		B	C
160					Barn/loft	1976		B	NC
161					Pool	1994	In-ground	S	NC
162	12	115-32	161	Main St	Crane, F. G. House - Model Farm	ca. 1920	Tudor Revival	B	C
163	30				Model Farm Tool House	ca. 1920	Tudor Revival	B	C
164	31				Model Farm Summer House	ca. 1920	Tudor Revival	B	C
165	33				Garage/barn	ca. 1920		B	C
166	34				Crane, Frederick G. Root Cellar	ca. 1920		B	C
167					Brick retaining wall	ca. 1920		S	C
168					Lily pond & stone grotto	ca. 1920		O	C
169	15	115-28	192	Main St	Crane & Co. executive housing	1930	Colonial Revival	B	C
170	16	115-33	197	Main St	Carson, John D. House	ca. 1876	Italianate	B	C
171	18	115-34	227	Main St	Crane & Co. workers' housing	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	B	C
172	19	115-35	239	Main St	House	1835	Greek Revival	B	C
173	21	115-36	247	Main St	House	1900	Foursquare	B	C
174	22	115-37	251	Main St	House - professional offices	1890	4-sq./Queen Anne	B	C
175					Garage	1976	2-bay	B	NC
176	154	115-38	265	Main St	Dalton Nursing Home	1966		B	NC
177					Retaining wall	1966		S	NC
178	13	115-32	46	Model Farm Rd	Crane, F.G. - Gardener's Cottage	1925	Colonial Revival	B	C
179					Greenhouse foundation	1925	Concrete	S	C
180					Retaining wall	1925	Concrete	S	C
181		108-67	60	Oak St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1950	Cape	B	C
182		108-84	61	Oak St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1950	Cape	B	C
183		108-68	62	Oak St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1950	Cape	B	C
184		108-83	63	Oak St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1950	Cape	B	C
185		108-69	64	Oak St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1950	Cape	B	C
186		108-82	65	Oak St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1950	Cape	B	C

Cranesville District Data Sheet 9.20.05.xls

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	INV	ASS. MAP	STREET #	STREET	RESOURCE	YEAR	FORM/STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
187		108-70	66	Oak St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1950	Cape	B	C
188		108-81	67	Oak St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1950	Cape	B	C
189		108-71	68	Oak St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1950	Cape	B	C
190		108-80	69	Oak St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1950	Cape	B	C
191		108-72	70	Oak St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1950	Cape	B	C
192					Garage	1962	1-bay	B	NC
193		108-79	71	Oak St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1950	Cape	B	C
194					Garage	1962		B	NC
195		108-73	72	Oak St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1950	Cape	B	C
196		108-78	73	Oak St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1950	Cape	B	C
197		108-77	75	Oak St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1950	Cape	B	NC
198		108-76	77	Oak St	Dalt. Hous. Auth. veterans' housing	1950	Cape	B	C
199					Garage	1962	1-bay	B	NC
200	23	115-39	1	Park Ave	Paddock, Dr. William L. House	1910	Tudor Revival	B	C
201					Garage	1975		B	NC
202					Pool	1975		S	NC
203		108-2	5	Park Ave	House-converted carriage house	1958	Colonial Revival	B	NC
204					Pool	1975		S	NC
205		108-3	35	Park Ave	Krapf, George House	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	B	C
206					Carport	1975	flat roof/open sides	S	NC
207					Pool	1975		S	NC
208		108-4	95	Park Ave	Central Berkshire Reg. School	1954/1990		B	NC
209					Sign	1990		O	NC
210					Light - single	1990		O	NC
211					Light - double	1990		O	NC
212	496	108-5	115	Park Ave	House	1900	Frontgable	B	C
213	495	108-40	143	Park Ave	Goodrow, John House	1890	Frontgable	B	C
214					Garage	1975	1-bay	B	NC
215	494	108-41	149	Park Ave	Goodrow, Willard House	ca. 1910	Frontgable	B	C
216		108-42	151	Park Ave	Building - municipal use	1962		B	NC
217					Sign - "Dalton Community Television"	1996	Wooden	O	NC
218	493	108-63	169	Park Ave	New, Fred House	1902	Queen Anne	B	C
219					Garage	1975	1-bay	B	NC
220		108-64	175	Park Ave	House	1961	Ranch	B	NC
221		108-65	181	Park Ave	House	1987	Ranch	B	NC
222					Pool	1995		S	NC
223		108-66	183	Park Ave	House	1951	Cape	B	C

Cranesville District Data Sheet 9.20.05.xls

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	INV	ASS. MAP	STREET #	STREET	RESOURCE	YEAR	FORM/STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
224		106-25	213	Park Ave	Apartment bldg - 6 apts.	1971		B	NC
225	405	108-62	79	Pine St	House	1905	Frontgable	B	C
226					Garage	ca. 1920		B	C
227	404	108-43	82	Pine St	House	1905	Frontgable	B	C
228					Barn	1905		B	C
229	403	108-61	85	Pine St	House	1850	Greek Revival	B	C
230					Pool	ca. 1990		S	NC
231	402	108-44	90	Pine St	Brownson, E. House	1897	Frontgable	B	C
232					Barn/garage	1897		B	C
233	401	108-60	93	Pine St	House and attached garage	1905	Frontgable w/ell	B	NC
234					Pool	ca. 1990		S	NC
235	400	108-59	97	Pine St	House	1905	Frontgable w/ell	B	C
236					Pool	ca. 1990		S	NC
237		108-45	100	Pine St	House	1929	Colonial Revival	B	C
238					Garage	1929		B	C
239		108-58	105	Pine St	House	1902	Frontgable	B	C
240					Garage	ca. 1950		B	C
241		108-46	108	Pine St	House	1949	Ranch	B	C
242		108-57	113	Pine St	House	ca. 1970	Garrison Style	B	NC
243		108-47	116	Pine St	House	1925	Frontgable	B	C
244					Garage	ca. 1960	2-bay	B	NC
245					Pool	ca. 1990	Above-ground	S	NC
246		108-48	122	Pine St	Finlete, J. House	1900	Frontgable	B	C
247					Garage	ca. 1940		B	C
248					Pool	ca. 1990	Above-ground	S	NC
249		108-56	123	Pine St	House	1956	Ranch	B	NC
250					Garage	1956	2-bay	B	NC
251					Carport - "Rood's Roost"	ca. 1990	open sides	B	NC
252		108-49	126	Pine St	House	1948	Cape	B	C
253					Garage	1975		B	NC
254		108-50	134	Pine St	House	1850	Four-square	B	C
255					Garage	ca. 1980		B	NC
256					Pool			S	NC
257		108-51	136	Pine St	House	1946	Cape	B	C
258					Garage	ca. 1946	1-bay	B	C
259					Carport	ca. 1990		B	NC
260		108-55	141	Pine St	House	1870	Frontgable w/ell	B	C

Cranesville District Data Sheet 9.20.05.xls

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	INV	ASS. MAP	STREET #	STREET	RESOURCE	YEAR	FORM/STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
261					Garage	ca. 1950	1-bay	B	C
262		108-52	144	Pine St	House	1948	Cape	B	C
263		108-54	147	Pine St	House	1870	Sidegable w/ell	B	C
264					Garage	ca. 1935		B	C
265		108-53	163	Pine St	House	1947	House	B	C
266					Garage	1947	1-bay	B	C
267	396	118-78	1-5	Porter Ave	Crane & Co. duplex	1925	Colonial Revival	B	C
268					Garage	1979	2-bay	B	NC
269					Pool	ca. 1990		S	NC
270	395	118-73	4-6	Porter Ave	Crane & Co. duplex	ca. 1926	Colonial Revival	B	C
271					Garage	ca. 1926	1-bay	B	C
272					Garage	ca. 1926	1-bay	B	C
273	393	118-77	19-21	Porter Ave	Crane & Co. duplex	ca. 1926	Colonial Revival	B	C
274					Garage	ca. 1926	1-bay	B	C
275					Garage	ca. 1926	1-bay	B	C
276	394	118-74	20-22	Porter Ave	Crane & Co. duplex	ca. 1926	Colonial Revival	B	C
277					Garage	ca. 1926		B	C
278	24	115-9	18	South St	Crane, Zenas House	1816	Federal	B	C
279					Chiller house	1973		B	NC
280	37	115-9	30	South St	Crane & Co. offices	1899, 1956	Colonial Revival	B	C
281	36	115-9	32	South St	Stone Mill Rag Room (Crane Museum)	1844-1930	Industrial	B	NHL
282	38	115-9		South St	Crane & Co. Worker Housing	ca. 1893	Mill housing	B	C
283				(14-16 Pioneer St)					
284	39	115-9		South St	Crane & Co. Worker Housing	ca. 1893	Mill housing	B	C
285				(22 Pioneer St)					
286	35	115-9		South St (60 Pioneer St.)	Pioneer Mill complex	1893-1985	Industrial	B	C
287					Lumber shed	ca. 1920	Industrial	B	C
288					Electric substation	pre-1966		S	NC
289					Sign	1984		O	NC
290					Sign	1984		O	NC
291					Oil storage tank & oil & steam lines	1966		S	NC
292					Pump house	1993	Industrial	B	NC
293					Penstock	1893+		S	C
294		115-9	54	South St	Crane Co. Exec housing	ca. 1926	Colonial Revival	B	C
295					Garage	ca. 1926	1-bay	B	C
296	386	115-26	67	South St	Crane & Co. Worker Housing	ca. 1920	Bungalow	B	C
297					Garage	ca. 1925	1-bay	B	C

Cranesville District Data Sheet 9.20.05.xls

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	INV	ASS. MAP	STREET #	STREET	RESOURCE	YEAR	FORM/STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
298	387	115-10	68	South St	Crane & Co. Worker Housing	1900	Queen Anne	B	C
299	385	115-11	78	South St	Crane & Co. Worker Housing	ca. 1876	Frontgable	B	C
300	384	115-12	90	South St	House (moved to site after 1925)	1888	Frontgable	B	C
301	383	115-14	91	South St	House	ca. 1876		B	NC
302		115-15		South St	Vacant lot			Site	C
303	382	115-13	104	South St	House	ca. 1876		B	C
304					Garage	ca. 1955	2-bay	B	NC
305	381	115-16	132	South St	Crane & Co. Worker Housing	1850	Sidegable	B	C
306					Garage	ca. 1940	1-bay	B	C
307					Garage	ca. 1970		B	NC
308					Pool	ca. 1990		S	NC
309	380	115-17	142	South St	House	ca. 1884	Frontgable w/ell	B	C
310					Garage	ca. 1940	1-bay	B	C
311					Pool	ca. 1990		S	NC
312	379	115-18	152	South St	House	ca. 1884	Frontgable w/ell	B	C
313					Garage	ca. 1985	1-bay	B	NC
314		115-19	190	South St	House	ca. 1890	Queen Anne	B	C
315		115-20	191	South St	House	ca. 1893	Mill housing	B	C
316					Garage	ca. 1970	1-bay	B	NC
317		118-1	200	South St	House	ca. 1893	Mill housing	B	C
318					Garage	ca. 1960	1-bay	B	NC
319					Stone retaining wall	ca. 950		S	C
320		118-81	201	South St	House	ca. 1893	Mill housing	B	C
321					Pool	1990	In-ground	S	NC
322		118-2	208	South St	House	ca. 1893	Frontgable	B	C
323		118-80	209	South St	House	ca. 1925	Colonial Revival	B	C
324					Garage	ca. 1930	1-bay	B	C
325		118-3	216	South St	House	ca. 1893	Mill housing	B	C
326					Garage	ca. 1995	1-bay	B	NC
327					Concrete retaining wall	ca. 1995		S	NC
328		118-79	217	South St	House	ca. 1900	Frontgable	B	C
329					Garage	ca. 1940	1-bay	B	C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Cranesville Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire

DATE RECEIVED: 9/26/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/21/05
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/05/05 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/09/05
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 05001208

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11.9.05 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Zenas Crane House (DAL-24) and Crane + Co. Office Building
(Dal-37), left to right, 18 and 30 South St., respectively,
Cranesville Historic District Dalton, MA
Berkshire County, MA.

Photographer: Morene A. Roberts

Date: May, 2001

Negative: Dalton Historical Commission

View looking east from edge of South St.

Photo # 1



Winthrop Murray Crane House - "Sugar Hill" (DAL-6)

45 Main St., Dalton, MA.

Cranesville Historic District
Berkshire County, MA.

Photographer: Morene A. Roberts

Date: May, 2001

Negative: Dalton Historical Commission

View looking ~~southeast~~ north.

Photo # 2



Frederick G. Crane House - "Model Farm" (Dal-12)
161 Main St., Dalton, MA,
Cranesville Historic District
Berkshire County, MA.

Photographer: Norene A. Roberts

Date: May, 2001

Negative: Dalton Historical Commission

View looking north.

Photo # 3



John D. Carson House (DAL-16)

197 Main St., Dalton, MA

Cranesville Historic District

Berkshire County, MA

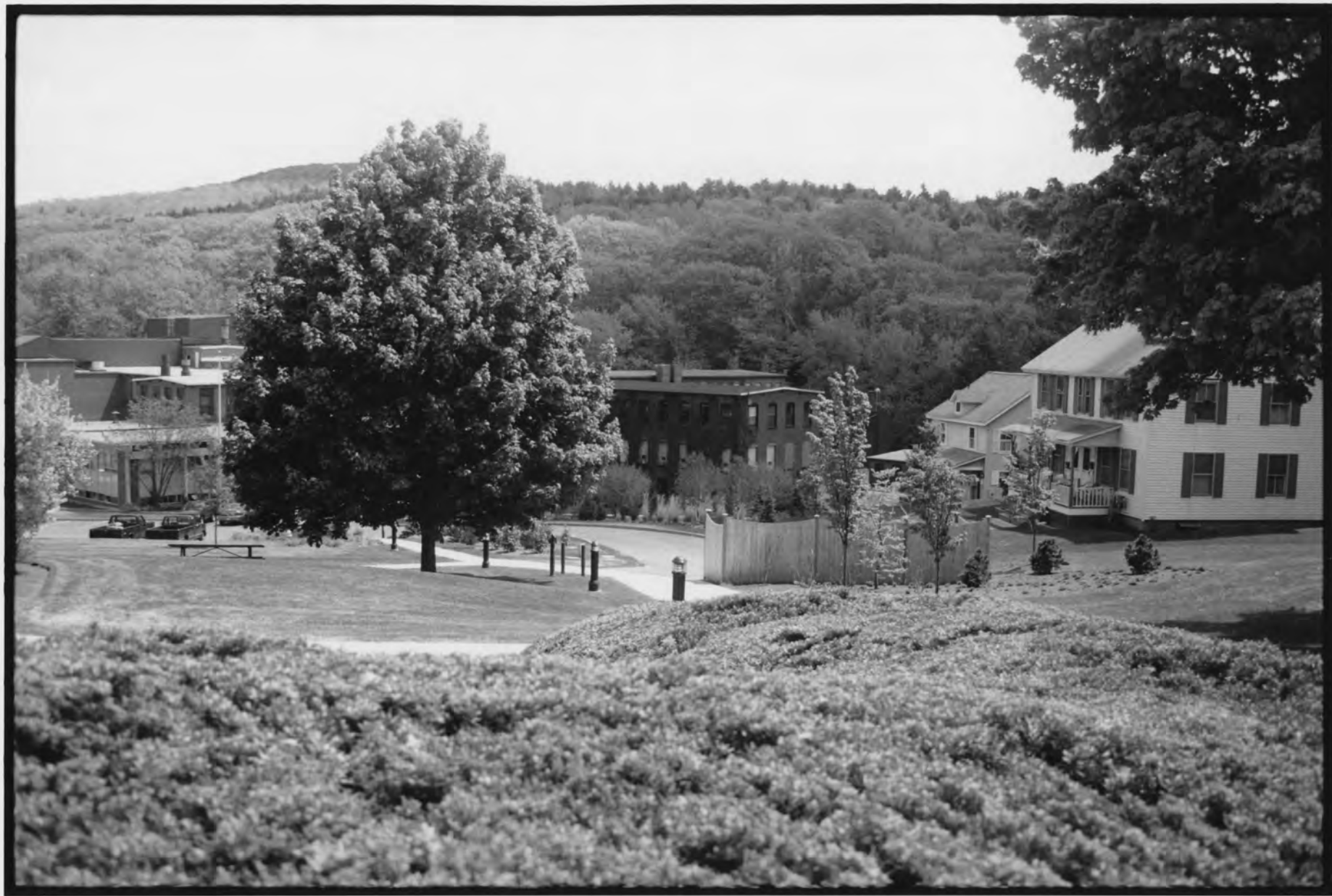
Photographer: Morene A. Roberts

Date: May, 2001

Negative: Dalton Historical Commission

View looking north across main St. from South St. intersection

Photo #4



left to right

Pioneer Mill, 60 Pioneer St.; 22 Pioneer St.; 14-16 Pioneer St.
(double house), Dalton, MA.

Cranesville Historic District

Berkshire County, MA

Photographer: Morene A. Roberts

Date: May, 2001

Negative: Dalton Historical Commission

View looking southeast from rear of Crane & Co. Office Building
at 30 South St.

Photo # 5



Crane & Co. double houses, 14-16 Crane Ave. and 24-26 Crane Ave. (left to right), Dalton, MA.

Cranesville Historic District
Berkshire County, MA.

Photographer: Norene A. Roberts

Date: May, 2001

Negative: Dalton Historical Commission

View looking southwest.

Photo # 6



Crane & Co. duplex houses, 19⁻²¹ Porter (left) and 20-22 Porter
Avenue (right), Dalton, MA.

Cranesville Historic District
Berkshire County, MA

Photographer: Morene A. Roberts

Date: May, 2001

Negative: Dalton Historical Commission

View looking west.

Photo #7



Crane + Co. houses at 200, 208, + 216 South St. (left to right)
Dalton, MA.

Cranesville Historic District
Berkshire County, MA.

Photographer: Morene A. Roberts

Date: May, 2001

Negative: Dalton Historical Commission

View looking northeast from Porter Avenue.

Photo #8



Front gable houses, 104, 110, + 116 Ashuelot St. (left to right),
Dalton, MA.

Cranesville Historic District
Berkshire County, MA.

Photographer: Morene A. Roberts

Date: May, 2001

Negative: Dalton Historical Commission

View looking southeast.

Photo # 9



Veterans' housing, Dalton Housing Authority

22, 20, 18 Chestnut St. (left to right), Dalton, MA.

Cranesville Historic District
Berkshire County, MA,

Photographer: Norene A. Roberts

Date: May, 2001

Negative: Dalton Historical Commission

View looking northeast

Photo #10

Craneville Historic District
Town of Dalton
Berkshire Co. MA
Pittsfield East, Massachusetts
1:25,000 1997
A 18 649760 4704450 C 18 651005 4703560 E 18 649000 4702940
B 18 649760 4704450 D 18 649560 4702840 F 18 649240 4704145



USGS
United States Geological Survey

Pittsfield East

MASSACHUSETTS
1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map
CRANEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

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 1981 and other sources. Photorevised using imagery taken 1997; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1994.
Boundaries revised 1999
Supersedes Pittsfield East and Peru 1:25,000-scale maps 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, unadjusted 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 6 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METERS
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5276
10	32.8084

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

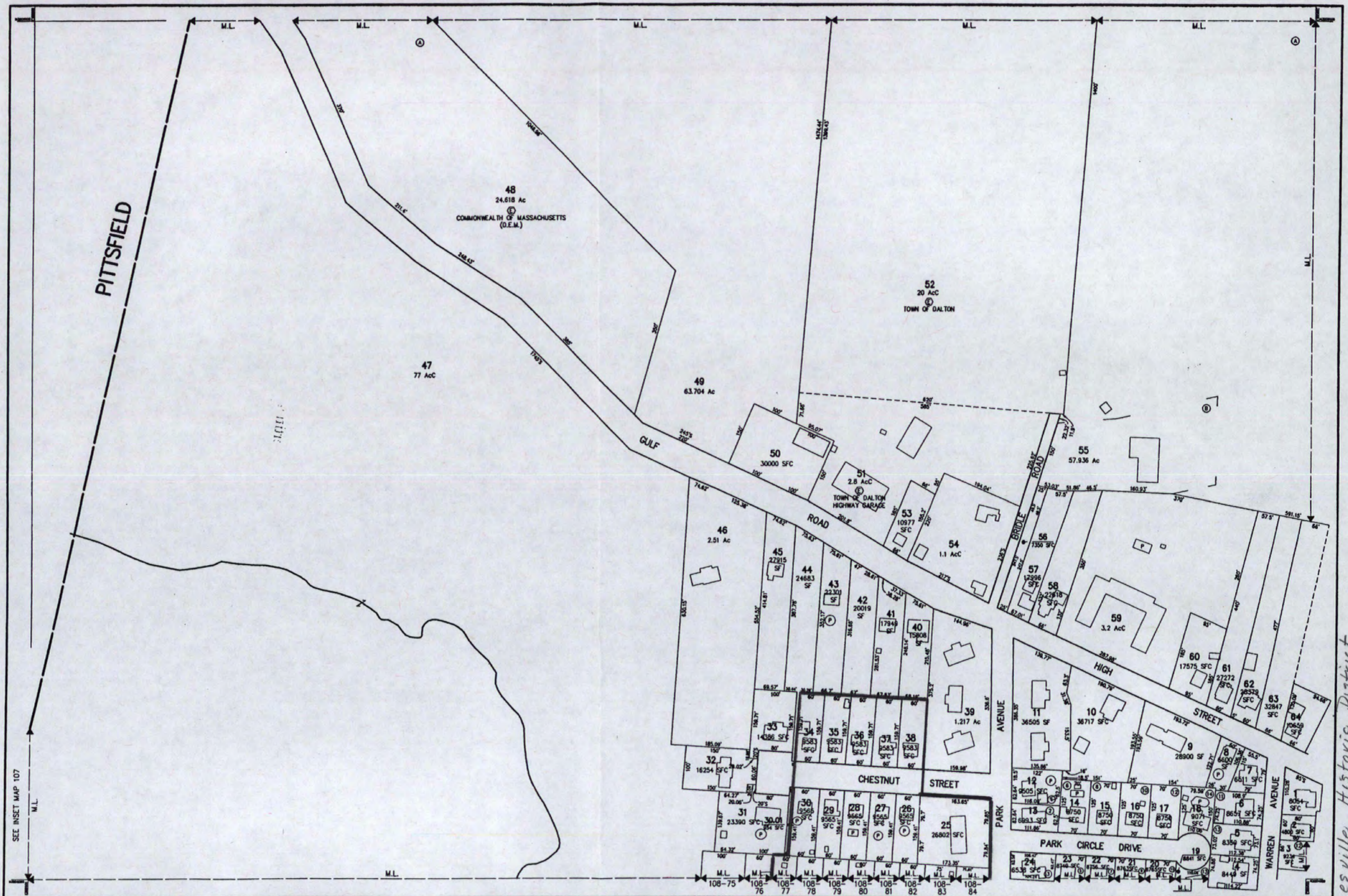
UTM grid convergence (GM) and grid magnetic declination (MD) at center of map. Diagram is approximate.

ADJOINING MAPS	1 2 3	4 5	6 7 8
1	Stephensport Center	2	Cheshire
2	Cheshire	3	Ashfield
3	Ashfield	4	Pittsfield West
4	Pittsfield West	5	Greenfield
5	Greenfield	6	Stockbridge
6	Stockbridge	7	East Lenox
7	East Lenox	8	Chester



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 gage, narrow gage	Bridge: drawbridge	Footbridge; overpass; underpass	Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	House; barn; church; school; large structure	Boundary: National, with monument; State; County, portion; Civil township, adjacent; district; Incorporated city, village, town; National or State reservation; small park	Land grant with monument; found section corner	U.S. public lands survey: range, township, section	Range, township; section line: location approximate	Fence or field line	Power transmission line, located tower	Dam, dam with lock	Cemetery: grave	Campground; picnic area; U.S. location monument	Windmill; water well; spring	Mine shaft; prospect; pit or cave	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
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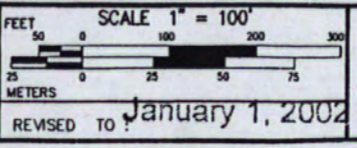


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 THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 83.
 PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: APRIL 4, 2000
 COMPLETION DATE: JUNE 30, 2002

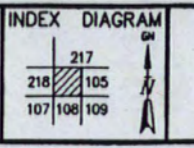
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AREA SURVEYED Ac
 AREA CALCULATED Ac
 RECORDED DIMENSION 100'
 SCALED DIMENSION 100'S
 MATCH LINE M.L.
 WATER

LEGEND
 EXEMPT PROPERTY
 SUBDIVISION LOT NO.
 BUILDING
 RIGHT OF WAY/ACCESS
 COMMON OWNERSHIP
 WETLANDS

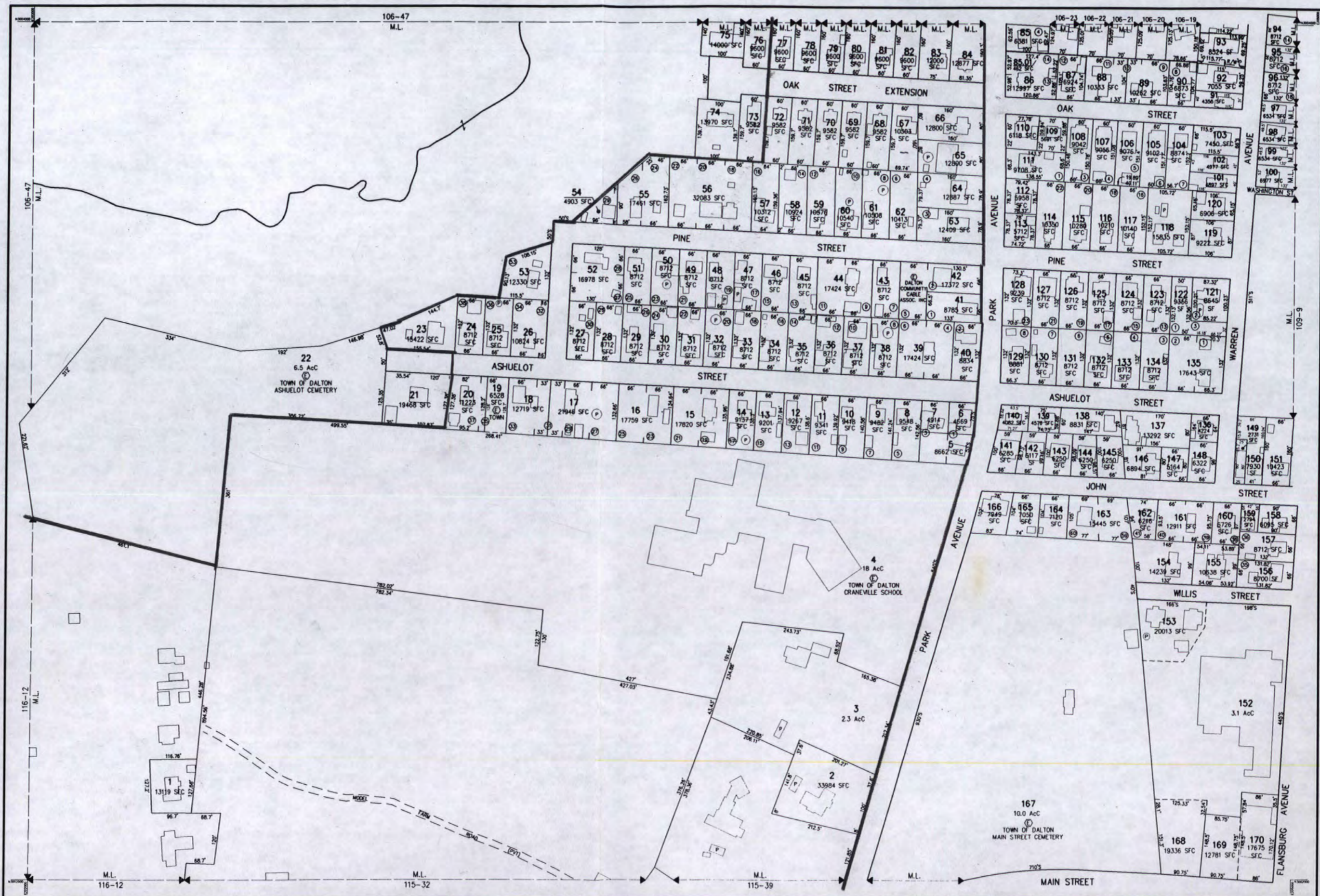


PROPERTY MAPS
DALTON
 MASSACHUSETTS



MAP NO.
106

*Cranesville Historic District
 Dalton, MA, Berkshire Co.
 Assessors' Map 106*



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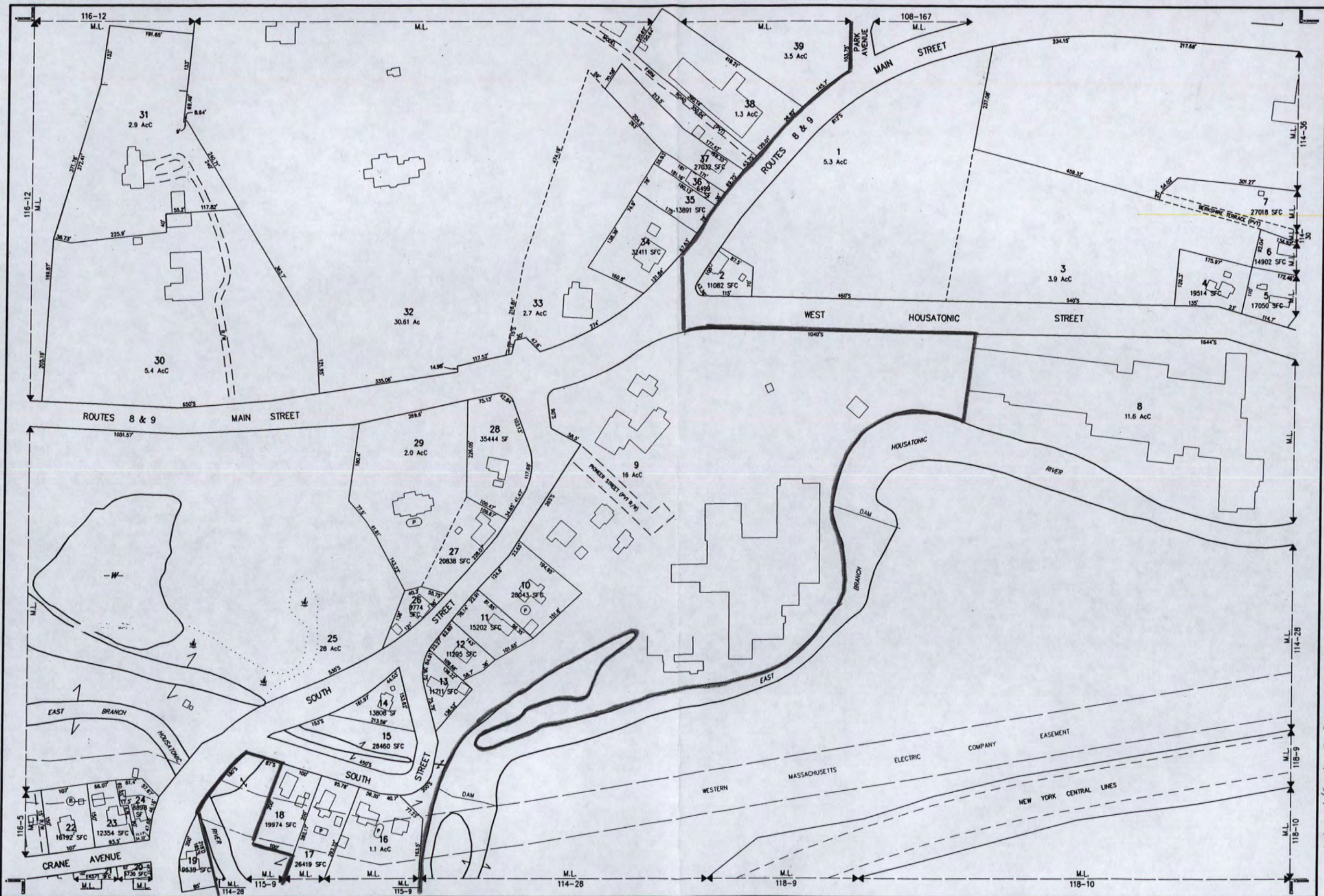
LEGEND
 POOL. EXEMPT PROPERTY. BUILDING. RIGHT OF WAY/ACCESS. COMMON OWNERSHIP. WETLANDS.
 AREA SURVEYED. AREA CALCULATED. RECORD DIMENSION. SCALED DIMENSION. MATCH LINE. WATER.
 Ac or SFC. 100'. 100'S. M.L.

SCALE 1" = 100'
 FEET 0 50 100 200 300
 METERS 0 25 50 75
 REVISED: JANUARY 1, 2004

PROPERTY MAPS
DALTON
 MASSACHUSETTS

INDEX DIAGRAM
 MAP NO. **108**

*Craneville Historic District
 Dalton MA, Berkshire Co.
 Assessors' Map 108*



THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.
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 COMPLETION DATE: JUNE 30, 2002

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AREA SURVEYED Ac or SFC
 AREA CALCULATED Ac or SFC
 RECORD DIMENSION 100'
 SCALED DIMENSION 100'S
 MATCH LINE M.L.
 WATER W

LEGEND
 POOL [Symbol]
 EXEMPT PROPERTY [Symbol]
 SUBDIVISION LOT NO. [Symbol]
 BUILDING [Symbol]
 RIGHT OF WAY/ACCESS [Symbol]
 COMMON OWNERSHIP [Symbol]
 WETLANDS [Symbol]

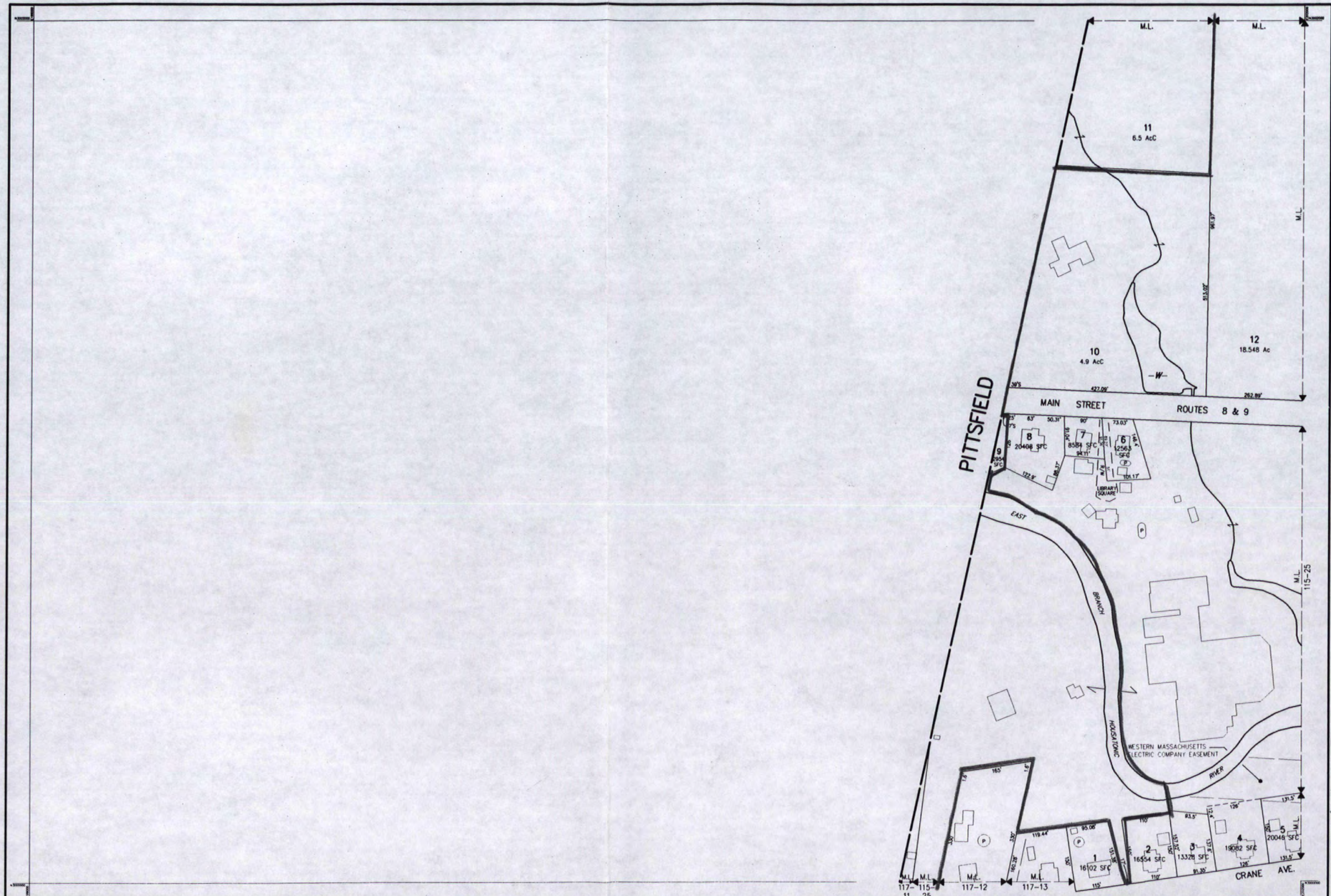
SCALE 1" = 100'
 FEET 0 50 100 200 300
 METERS 0 25 50 75
 REVISED TO: JANUARY 1, 2004

PROPERTY MAPS
DALTON
 MASSACHUSETTS

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MAP NO.
115

*Cranesville Historic District
 Dalton MA, Berkshire Co.
 Assessors' Map 115*



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PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: APRIL 4, 2000

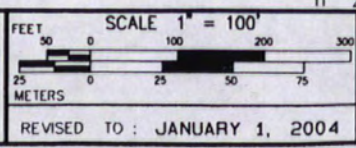
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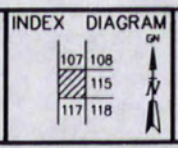
AREA SURVEYED Ac or SF
 AREA CALCULATED AcC or SFC
 RECORD DIMENSION 100'
 SCALED DIMENSION 100'S
 MATCH LINE M.L.

LEGEND

POOL [P]
 EXEMPT PROPERTY [E]
 SUBDIVISION LOT NO. [L]
 BUILDING [B]
 RIGHT OF WAY/ACCESS [RWA]
 COMMON OWNERSHIP [CO]
 WETLANDS [W]

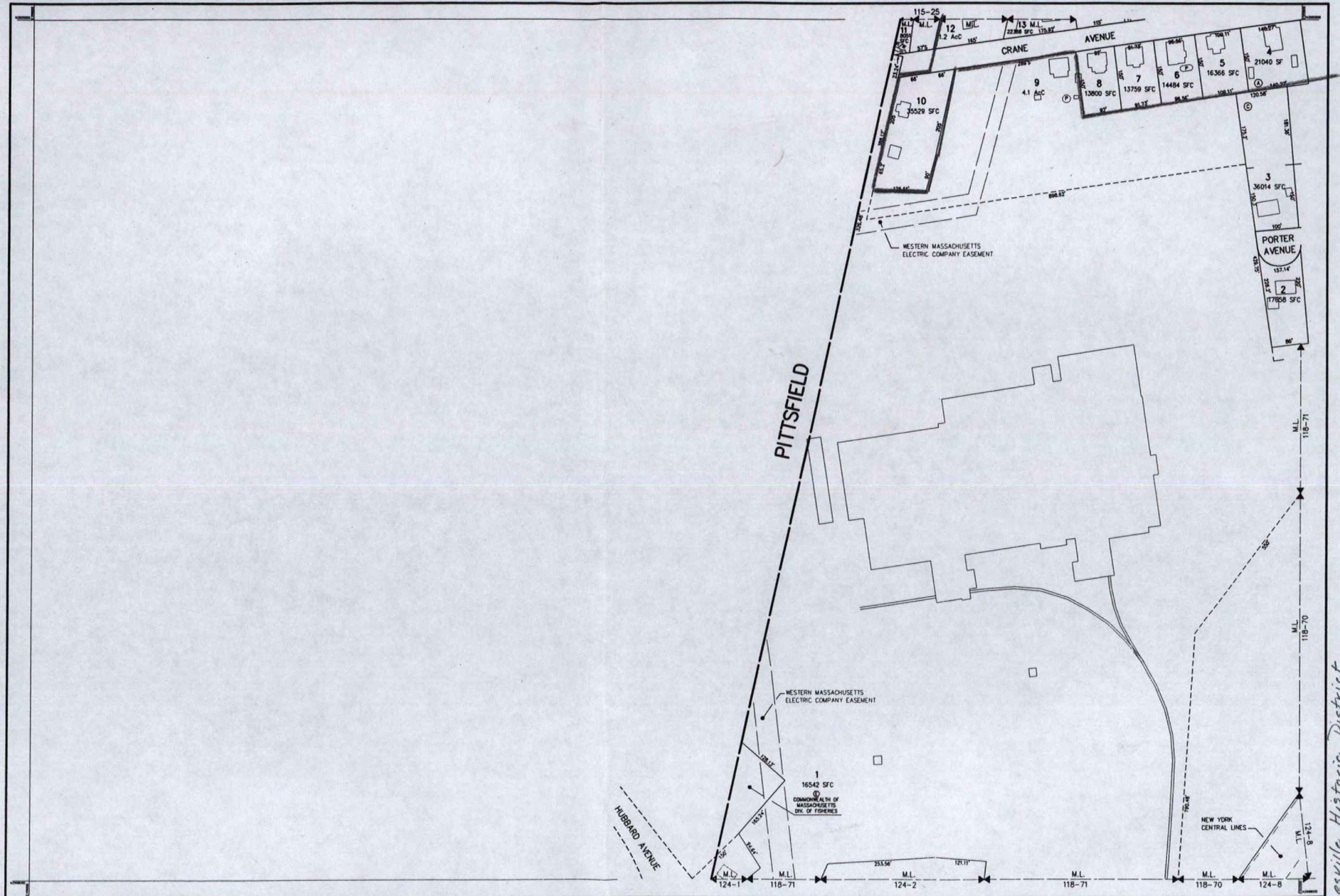


PROPERTY MAPS
DALTON
 MASSACHUSETTS



MAP NO.
116

*Craneville Historic District
 Dalton Mt., Berkshire Co.
 Assessors' Map 116*



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 THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 83.
 PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: APRIL 4, 2000
 COMPLETION DATE: JUNE 30, 2002

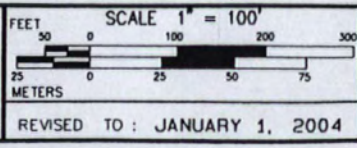
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LEGEND

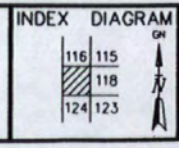
AREA SURVEYED	Ac or SF
AREA CALCULATED	Ac or SF
RECORD DIMENSION	100'
SCALED DIMENSION	.....	100'S
MATCH LINE	← M.L. →	
WATER	.....

LEGEND

POOL	.....
EXEMPT PROPERTY	.....
SUBDIVISION LOT NO.	.....
BUILDING	.....
RIGHT OF WAY/ACCESS	.....
COMMON OWNERSHIP	.....
WETLANDS	.....



PROPERTY MAPS
DALTON
 MASSACHUSETTS



MAP NO.
117

*Cranesville Historic District
 Dalton, MA, Berkshire Co.
 Assessors' Map 117*



THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.
 THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, MAD 83.
 PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: APRIL 4, 2000
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AREA SURVEYED Ac or SF
 AREA CALCULATED Ac or SF
 RECORDED DIMENSION 100'
 SCALED DIMENSION 100%
 MATCH LINE M.L.
 WATER W
LEGEND
 POOL P
 EXEMPT PROPERTY E
 SUBDIVISION LOT NO. S
 BUILDING B
 RIGHT OF WAY/ACCESS R
 COMMON OWNERSHIP CO
 WETLANDS W

SCALE 1" = 100'
 FEET 0 100 200 300
 METERS 0 25 50 75
 REVISED TO: JANUARY 1, 2004

PROPERTY MAPS
DALTON
 MASSACHUSETTS

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MAP NO.
118

*Granville Historic District
 Dalton, MA, Berkshire Co.
 Assessors' Map 118*



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

September 26, 2005

Dr. John Roberts, Acting Chief
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Dr. Roberts:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Cranesville HD, Dalton (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 property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

We request expedited review of this nomination.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Norene Roberts, consultant
Mary Walsh, Gail Pinna, Dalton Historical Commission
William E. Chabot, Board of Selectmen
Richard Ladd, Dalton Planning Board