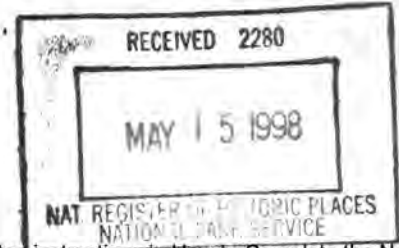


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



680

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 Taconic and West Avenues Historic District

other names/site number Berkshire Heights

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Main St., Maple, West and Taconic Aves., and Castle Street not for publication

city or town Great Barrington n/a vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Berkshire code 003 zip code 01230

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.)

Judith B. McDonough  
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

4/16/98  
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Edson H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6-11-98

Taconic and West Aves. 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

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
172	10	building
1		sites
3		structures
1		objects
177	10	Total

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

1 (Dwight-Henderson House, NRIND 1976)

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling, secondary structure, hotel  
RELIGION/ religious facility, church-related residence  
TRANSPORTATION/ rail-related  
LANDSCAPE/park  
HEALTH CARE/ hospital, sanitarium  
AGRICULTURE-SUBSISTENCE/animal facility

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure  
RELIGION/religious facility  
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related  
LANDSCAPE/park  
HEALTH CARE/medical office  
COMMERCE/TRADE/business, professional, restaurant

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Georgian  
EARLY REPUBLIC/Adams, Early Classical Revival  
MID 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY/Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate  
LATE VICTORIAN/Eastern Stick, Shingle, Queen Anne  
LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVAL/Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival  
LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/marble, limestone. CONCRETE  
walls WOOD/weatherboard, shingle, log, STONE/limestone; BRICK; STUCCO, METAL/aluminum  
roof ASPHALT; STONE/slate; METAL/copper  
other

**Narrative Description**

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

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West of the Housatonic River and Great Barrington's Main Street, and immediately southwest of the central business district lies a hilly residential area distinguished by a concentration of elaborate turn-of-the-century Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Shingle Style houses. Originally owned by the town's leading manufacturers and retailers as well as summer vacationers, these mostly intact, generous houses give the Taconic and West Avenues district its distinctive character and a sense of the prosperity and extravagance of the period. While about two thirds of its buildings appeared from 1890 to 1910, other structures in the district reflect the neighborhood's transition from agricultural land of the mid-eighteenth century to a checkerboard of houselots by the opening of the Second World War. Non-residential buildings associated with the district include a church, train depot, and former sanitarium. Within the 117 acre district, 172 buildings contribute to its historic character,<sup>1</sup> while 10 are non-contributing.

The roughly wedge-shaped district tapers to a point in the southwest at the intersection of Maple and West Avenues, parallels the western wooded ridge, approximately parallels Castle Street on the northeast, and follows Main Street and Maple Avenue on the southeast and southern boundaries. Predominantly hilly, the district slopes uphill from the eastern boundary on Main Street to the flanks of a wooded ridge above town on the west, and also from the southern boundary on Maple Avenue to the northern district limit on Castle Hill. The elevation of the western and northern parts of the district give many houses a fine view of the densely wooded hills framing Great Barrington on both sides of the Housatonic River. Steep grades are found on Castle Hill Avenue, Hollenbeck Avenue and Barrington Place. A level, open area is a terrace between the southern part of West Avenue, Maple Avenue and Main Street crossed by tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The district's low point is the intersection of Main and South Street.

Highways with through traffic border the area. Main Street (US route 7, and state route 41 and 23) carries the major highway paralleling the Housatonic River, and Maple Avenue (state route 41 and 23) is the road to Egremont. Commercial areas lie outside of the district boundary on both highways. Taconic Avenue, also a through road but less busy, carries traffic from Main Street through the heart of the district towards Alford. Fairview Hospital, overlooking West Avenue from a site on the hillside west of the district, brings some traffic to the area and accounts for the medical offices located in several formerly residential district buildings.

Within the district great variety is found in the size of house lots, setbacks, and spaces between buildings. The largest lots and deepest setbacks are on West Avenue, mixed with some lots of modest size close to the road. The smallest lots, laid out in the eighteenth century, are found along the eastern part of Castle Street, where tightly spaced buildings stand close to the road. Greater uniformity is found on South Street (photo 10) where setbacks and lots from an 1850s

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development are generous, but consistent, and on Benton Avenue (**photo 1**) and Brainard Avenue, where lots and setbacks from the 1890s are smaller, but again fairly uniform. On the south side of Taconic Avenue and its extension, Barrington Place, where there is an impressive uninterrupted row of thirteen sizable turn-of-the-century houses, setbacks and lot sizes are also consistent (**photo 14**). On the west side of Main Street, lots to the north are closely spaced; south of the South Street intersection on Main they become large and expansive. On the northernmost part of Taconic Avenue, west lots are larger and wooded, while tightly spaced smaller houses line the east side. On the north side of Taconic between Brainard Avenue and Oak Street a single large lot, formerly the Brainard estate, is now built with a set-back block of condominiums; another large estate lot on the interior of the block bordered by Taconic and West Avenue is the site of current condominium construction.

Streetside lawns connect properties in many parts of the district, creating the open fenceless landscape favored by planners of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Many mature streetside trees survive, and side and rear yards are generally well planted and tended. Church Memorial Park is a small town park on South Street in which there are no structures. Overarched by a canopy of mature trees, the park is informally planted with lawn and ornamental shrubs including rhododendron. Woods along the western ridge form a backdrop for western district properties. Small stands of woods grow among rock outcroppings on the southern part of Main Street, along a deep ravine north of eastern Castle Street, along northern Taconic Avenue, and on a large Castle Street lot near Lake Avenue. Few sidewalks are present along the district's streets.

The Taconic and West Avenues district is distinguished from surrounding neighborhoods by its concentration of large, historic, mostly wood frame turn-of-the-century houses. District buildings remain overwhelmingly residential, though a few houses have been converted to other uses. Medical, law, and dental offices occupy several buildings, while two large houses off South Street are now funeral homes.<sup>2</sup> The interiors of two large estate houses have been remodeled into residential condominiums.<sup>3</sup> A stone Gothic Revival house has been used since about 1920 as a Christian Science Church.<sup>4</sup> Non-residential buildings are also being reused in new ways, though exteriors remain largely undisturbed. The Collins sanitarium on Maple Avenue is used for office condominiums, and the train depot is a restaurant.<sup>5</sup> These instances of changed use have affected the neighborhood's appearance in minimal ways however, and associated signs are discreetly scaled. Intrusions are few. Most new or significantly altered buildings are set back and located on the interior of blocks. Several ranch houses have been built in the district, but only one of these stands near the street.<sup>6</sup> New condominium development has more seriously affected the district's character, in one case with the demolition of a historic house turned hotel,<sup>7</sup> and in the other, with the historic house moved to an edge of the property.<sup>8</sup> The new condominiums, however, are painted unobtrusive colors and have a multi-gabled appearance and scale compatible with surrounding Queen Anne homes. While most houses retain their historic exteriors, a few Queen Anne houses have enclosed verandahs, and some have

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been resided. Some houses built before the 1890s were updated with spindled verandahs, alterations which document changing historic taste. Most of the district remains remarkably intact. Most buildings are in good or excellent condition. An exception is one derelict, abandoned house with a rear barn; the latter has suffered fire damage.<sup>9</sup>

Architecture of the Taconic Avenue district reflects the neighborhood's development from the mid-eighteenth century to the 1940s. While large, elaborate, turn-of-the-century houses in Shingle, Queen Anne, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival styles are most numerous, earlier generations of town leaders built ornate Georgian, Federal, Gothic Revival, and Italianate houses in the district. Greek Revival survival are less imposing. Craftsmen and others built smaller vernacular structures on eastern Castle Street from the 1780s to ca. 1880.<sup>10</sup> Gothic-inspired details are rare on district houses built after the Civil War, and turn-of-the-century houses tend to have classically-derived ornaments. Locally distinctive are ashlar foundations and doorstones of white marble and darker gray limestone (blue dolomite) cut in local quarries. Some of the darker stone was cut nearby on Mount Peter, a hillock east of the Main and Maple intersection; two Gothic Revival stone buildings, St. James Episcopal Church and the Collins House, "Indianola," are constructed of this stone.<sup>11</sup> The same stone is found in turn-of-the-century buildings, on lower floors of wood frame Queen Anne houses built by the Evans Brothers,<sup>12</sup> and in the lower walls of the Tudor Revival St. James' Parish House.<sup>13</sup> Weathered cobblestones appear in a number of foundations and chimneys, some said to have come from stone walls that formerly crossed district agricultural land.

Brief descriptions of representative and outstanding individual buildings constructed from the mid-eighteenth century to 1930 follow in rough chronological order, with addresses in parentheses:

Three wood frame houses in the district are believed to survive from the eighteenth century.<sup>14</sup> The largest is the Georgian center-hall, 2 ½ story, five-bay General Joseph Dwight House (390 Main Street) (**photo 8**) built c. 1760. Considered the finest house in town in the late eighteenth century, it was built by local carpenter and furnituremaker Daniel Allen. The house has a saltbox addition, "coffin door" on the back of the south side, and two large chimneys located behind the ridge line. High relief Georgian window crowns may be originals, though the front door surround in Georgian style with fluted pilasters and heavy dentilled cornice moldings appears to be a replacement, since photographs early in this century show a simpler frame. The door is double-leafed. Upper windows abut boxed eaves with cove moldings. The house, twice moved, originally stood two lots father north on Main Street. Because William Cullen Bryant was married in the house, it is locally called the Bryant House. It was individually listed on the National Register in 1976. A smaller building from the same era is the center-hall Dr. William Whiting House (141 West Avenue) built in 1773. The side-gabled five-bay cottage has a steeply

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pitched, broad roof with paired ridgeline chimneys and from windows close to the eaves. The doorway is altered and a wing was added about 1960 to house a gift shop. The Whiting House was moved, first from an original position on Main Street north of the district, and then in 1963 from Bridge Street to West Avenue. The house is now used for offices. The Stephen Sibley House (77 Castle Street), also known as the "Pumpkin House," is a vernacular 1 ½ story cottage that stands on its original position on Castle Street. A massive center chimney of small old bricks is a visual token of the house's age, c. 1785. The house is unusual in having a saltbox shape with an asymmetric gable oriented to the street. The door, placed on a side next to two lower windows, has a Federal door surround. An early twentieth century screened porch was added.

Two large wood-frame Federal houses stand on original sites, both notable for their ornamentation and imposing facades. The older is the Ives-Taylor House (426 Main Street), a side-gabled 2 ½ story, center entrance house built in 1815. Standing on a hill over Main Street, the five bay house is adorned with corner Ionic pilasters, modillion-lined cornices, attic fanlights resting on pilasters, and a flat-roofed porch supported with slender Ionic columns. Half-length sidelights and half-round Ionic pilasters frame the doorway. Two ridgeline chimneys top a low-pitched roof. Centered on the south side is a narrow second doorway under a small dentillated pediment. Another entrance used by the present occupant, a funeral home, is located in a rear two story ell. The Leavenworth-Russell House (54 Castle Street) (**photo 5**) is a two story hip-roofed house with a two story inset front porch spanning half the facade. Ionic columns rest on marble plinths on a marble porch floor. Dentils border the porch soffit and adorn the cornice. Two doors perpendicular to each other, each topped with semi-circular leaded fanlights covered with wooden slatted fans, are located at the center of the facade on an end of the porch. One door leads into a broad central hall. Two lower windows on the inset porch are elongated nearly to floor level, unusual in a house of this date. Three ranked windows flank the northern door. The house is partially banked into a hillside, causing the lower rear windows to be shorter. Two chimneys protrude asymmetrically from the low-pitched hip roof. This distinctive house was built by Dr. David Leavenworth in 1822; he had lived in both Connecticut and Albany, both possible sources of the design which is unusual for western Massachusetts. The house is said to be the "castle" which named Castle Hill behind the house.

Across Castle Street from this house is a contrasting vernacular house that also dates from the 1820s, the Lonson Burghardt House (55 Castle Street). This small side-gabled 2 ½ story house has a central chimney and centrally placed doorway on an asymmetric three bay front. Upper windows abut eaves, and the sides are one bay. Queen Anne gable shingles have been added as well as a twentieth century sun porch.

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District Greek Revival houses are front-gabled and sidehall in plan. One of the larger is a house built on the 1745 foundation of Rev. Samuel Hopkins' house,<sup>15</sup> the 2 ½ story house at Castle Hill Farm (15 Castle Hill Avenue) (**photo 3**). Built c. 1840, the present house has broad corner pilasters, a broad entablature, and pediment framed by a low-pitched front gable. Pilasters, sidelights, and transom surround the door. What may be later additions are a Gothic Revival quatrefoil attic window, Italianate bracketed bay windows and round-headed attic windows, as well as a Queen Anne full front porch with turned posts. The Rosseter House (48 South Street), built shortly after South Street was laid out in 1854, is a 2 ½ story house, now stuccoed, with an enclosed pediment front, broad entablature, and doorway with sidelights. It also has acquired a full-front turn-of-the-century porch with hipped roof. The Daniel A. Treat House (48 West Avenue), built in the 1860s, is a 2 ½ story Greek Revival building disguised beneath Queen Anne shingling, an added front gabled bay, and wraparound spindled porch. A low-pitched roof and broad entablature on the three bay front remain from the original design.

Two less-altered Greek Revival buildings stand on the older section of Castle Street. The Stephen Sibley Shop (57 Castle Street) is a late eighteenth century building originally used by a clockmaker and brassworker, enlarged by a front-gabled Greek Revival addition. The three bay front is inset behind two Doric fluted columns and broad corner pilasters. Three-paned cornice windows face the street beneath an enclosed pediment. The nearby Gorham House (71 Castle Street), built c. 1845, is a 2 ½ story front-gabled house with corner pilasters, broad entablature, and pediment. The lower story is wrapped in an enclosed porch of later date.

The district's largest Greek Revival structure is the wood frame Collins Invalids Hotel (80 Maple Avenue), a sanitarium built in 1854 which is now used for office condominiums. On the three story cross-shaped building, two story square columns support entablatures and pediments and the decks of a double story spanning porch. Porches on the street-facing wing were recently removed. Doors are centered on lower porches, reached by stairs. The building has replaced doors and windows and a hip-roofed cupola replacing a former cupola with Greek Revival tripartite parapets.

Concurrent with the Greek Revival buildings are several in the Gothic Revival style. The largest is St. James Episcopal Church (352 Main Street) (**photo 7**) built in 1857-58 and designed by Springfield architect J. Washburn. The third church of the Society of St. James, this structure was built of local blue dolomite quarried and donated by John N. Robbins, a parishioner. Rectangular, rough-cut blocks of different sizes are irregularly coursed. The steep-pitched nave, supported by buttresses, has a red slate roof and rakes edged with wooden verge boards ornate with Gothic pendants. Standing in front of the nave, a square buttressed tower has corner copper-roofed pinnacles, clocks, and lancet belfry openings.<sup>16</sup> Stained glass windows in the nave and a double-leafed main door with heavy quatrefoil and trefoil moldings are also lancet-

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shaped. Pinnacles stand at the building's corners. Connected to the back of the church on the south is a multi-gabled stuccoed and half-timbered Tudor Revival parish hall built in the same dark local stone used for the church laid in the manner of turn-of-the-century construction. Windows with gothic tracery and multiple small panes are grouped in horizontal rows.

Built in 1851, the Gothic Revival house of Dr. C.T. Collins, "Indianola Place" (454 Main Street) (**photo 9**) is also constructed of the dark local limestone, in this case quarried immediately in front of the house from Mt. Peter and the formerly rocky roadway of Main Street. Set back from the street, it stands on a knoll near rock outcroppings. The 2 ½ story building has a double cruciform plan, steep-pitched roofs edged with trefoil-decorated wooden verge boards, and paired, narrow four-paned windows under hooded moldings. A one story bay with narrow windows projects from the south side. At gable peaks are simple pendant finials. A terrace of randomly-coursed stone similar to house walls extends from a centrally placed front door. The stone terrace formerly supported a wooden porch wrapped around the front. The house has been used as a Christian Science Church in recent years, and a new glazed entrance hall was added on the south side. Several ornate wooden verge boards have been removed.

A wooden Gothic Revival house built in the early 1850s, the Grove Hill Seminary (5 Castle Hill Avenue) is a clapboarded cruciform house of 1 ½ stories with steep-pitched roofs edged with decorative verge boards. A door with sightlights is centered under a front gable, flanked by one story bracketed bays and a spindled wraparound porch of turn-of-the-century date. The house has distinctive front wall dormers, also decorated with verge boards, that include pointed upper windows and long, narrow lower eight-paned windows extending from above the eaveline to what appears to be second floor level. A carriage barn with Italianate cupola stands near the property's back line.

Two wood-frame district houses built during the 1850s adopted Gothic Revival verge boards, attaching them to low-pitched gabled of houses with Greek Revival shapes. These are the Misses Culver House (57 South Street), a two story side-gabled four bay house with door facing a sideyard, and the John R. Chaterfield House (400 Main Street), a cross-gabled two story house. Both houses have full front porches with ornaments from a later date.

A conservative house with a hipped roof and doorway with sidelights reminiscent of Federal houses is another vernacular house built in the early 1850s on Castle Street. It is not known whether decorative features have been removed. The Martha E. Allen House (80 Castle Street) is a two story structure with an unadorned low pitched hip roof, central doorway, and wraparound verandah with small Gothic braces on chamfered posts. Lower paired front windows are floor-length. The central upper window, one of three on the facade, is lower in its placement than flanking windows, suggesting a central hall with stairway.

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A few Italianate buildings were constructed about the time of the Civil War, and another was moved into the area during the 1960s. The most imposing and elaborate of these is "Brightside," the wood frame Parley Russell House (11 West Avenue) (**photo 16**) built by John Lewis from 1859 to 1862. Low-pitched gables centered on the sides of the two story flat-hip-roofed house are part of an elaborate roofline, deep eaved with paired scrolled brackets. A small ventilating cupola and two sets of Paired chimneys with corbelled tops project from the roof. A highly ornamented central front bay includes an attic octagonal oculus, a segmental-arched upper tripartite window with bracketed crown, and flat-roofed bracketed porch supported with spiraled posts on pedestals. At the door are sidelights and an arched tripartite transom. Flanking floor-length windows are double, each eight-paned, with flat bracketed crowns. Upper single front windows are also elongated. On one side is a rectangular one story bay with semicircular arched windows, and on the other a full-side flat-roofed open arched porch supported by posts on pedestals with central and capital moldings. Side attic windows are double and round-headed. Some side windows are paired, some single, and many have subtly hooded frames. Behind the house is a two story ell. The house was recently moved from a position in the center of its lot to an edge near West Avenue.

Also Italianate but less elaborate and smaller, the Hatch-Mary Mason House (94 West Avenue) is a two story three bay side hall house with two story ell. The wood frame building has a hipped roof, deep singly bracketed eaves, and a two story bracketed bay. Windows have hooded moldings. The house has a replaced doorway and porch canopy in Colonial Revival style. Another Italianate house was moved to 11 South Street from Elm in the 1960s. This large, square, two story structure has a flat hipped roof with deep bracketed and dentilled eaves, and a cupola with similar roofline and paired round-headed windows. A central door stands beneath a flat-roofed canopy supported with columns flanked with semi-hexagonal one story bays. Upper front windows beneath heavy cornices are narrow and paired, the central ones round-headed. The house has side bays and a one story ell.

The Elihu Williams House (120 Castle Street) is the only side-gabled example of Italianate style, a wood frame 2 ½ story house with central front gable and paired ridge chimneys. Built c. 1868, the house has a central attic oculus, arched, paired central second story windows beneath a peaked molded crown, and a heavy segmental-arched molding over the door and sidelights. A continuous flat roof covers flanking semi-hexagonal bays and a central porch reached by steps; chamfered posts stand on pedestals. Paired brackets and dentils elaborate rooflines. The house has 2/2 windows, segmentally arched in front bays, otherwise topped with flat molded crowns.

With little new building done in the district during the 1870s and 1880s, few structures appeared in Stick or Victorian Gothic style. The largest Stick style building has not survived, a house built by Edwin D. Brainard in the early 1880s, called "Taghkannuc House," which stood between Brainard Avenue and Oak Street.<sup>17</sup> This imposing three story wood frame house had steep-

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pitched roofs with elaborate gable ornaments, a cruciform shape, tall paneled chimneys, and multiple braced open verandahs. One remnant of the house appears to have escaped demolition, a duplex at 15 Oak Street. A section with the same dimensions as the Oak Street building was removed from the back of the Brainard house sometime between 1898 and 1903, and was moved to the western side of the lot.<sup>18</sup> Victorian Gothic trefoils and round attic vents decorating the side gables of the Oak Street duplex match gable ornaments seen on the Brainard house in photographs. The duplex, which probably served as servants' quarters, is a two story house decorated with stickwork, fishscale shingles, and clapboarding. Over two doors is a flat-roofed front verandah supported with chamfered posts. The railing appears to be more recent. There are small upper windows beneath broad eaves and larger upper windows in wall dormers. Lower windows are paired and narrow. The house has a rough-faced ashlar foundation. On the back, where the house was formerly attached to the larger house, one finds an added staircase bay but few other openings.

Another house built in Stick style is the 2 ½ story house at 20 Hollenbeck Avenue which originally had a gabled roof.<sup>19</sup> The house was transformed in Colonial Revival style c. 1900 with a west side addition, an extended porch, and a hipped roof edged with modillions. The A.W.Selkirk House (49 South Street) retains the form of the Stick style house but has also been modified. The 2 ½ story front-gabled house has a steep pitched roof with deep eaves, but no surviving ornaments. Turn-of-the-century photographs show the house painted with a dark color instead of the present white.<sup>20</sup>

The Pringle House (40 West Avenue), one of the better examples in the district of Stick style, is a front-gabled 2 ½ story three bay house with sidehall plan. The facade is elaborate with narrow verge boards, stickwork, a waffle and bullseye pattern under the gable peak, fishscale shingles, and diagonal flushboarding. Turned posts with curved braces support a hip roofed wraparound verandah. On the south side is a two story bay.

The rapid conversion of farm land into building lots in the 1890s and first decade of the twentieth century led to the construction of the many Shingle, Queen Anne, and early Colonial Revival style buildings that today give the Taconic Avenue area its distinctive character. Builders used a rich architectural vocabulary to create asymmetric, often expansive, fanciful buildings, encircled with verandahs framed by lacy spindlework, columns, or shingled piers. These houses, textured with shingle, stone, clapboard, and pargeting, usually incorporate decorative features drawn from classical sources. Known builders of district houses from these years are Arthur H. Decker, Amiel Mundry, Frederick Spath, and brothers Charles and Edward Evans.<sup>21</sup> While it seems likely that architects were involved, particularly in designing several ambitious houses belonging to summer residents, their names have not been discovered.

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The earliest Shingle style house is the Frederick Sanford House (142 Castle Street), built in the early 1880s on former farmland on the edge of town. The gambrel-roofed shingle house is boldly ornamented with rounded fieldstone foundations, a large exterior chimney, piers on integral east and west side porches and a raised terrace. Ornamentation is otherwise understated: a small gable over the porch entrance to the front door, a belt course above lower windows on the south side, and an attic fanlight in a front gable. The main 1 ½ story gambrel-roofed block is enlarged with a two story rectangular bay, shed dormers, and a two story hip-roofed ell with appended one story shed-roofed porch.

Several Shingle and Queen Anne style houses of the 1890s incorporate quarried rough-faced dark limestone in walls as well as foundations. Two of these are known to have been built by the Evans Brothers. One is the St. James Rectory (342 Main Street) (**photo 7**), a Queen Anne house with shingled upper stories and a stone first story in which there are broad arches over the front doorway and windows. The stone first floor base of an exterior paneled brick chimney is also decoratively arched. The 2 ½ story hip-roofed building has a three story, faceted, corner-placed tower, and front and side gables; the front gable contains an integral porch with arched opening and spindle railing, and a Palladian window is located on the side. A verandah with columns, spindle railing, and gable over entrance stairs spans a portion of the front. A second Evans-built house with quarried stone detailing is the Edward B. Evans House (89 Taconic Avenue) (**photo 15**) a 2 ½ story Shingle style house with hipped, gable and gambrel roofs. A rough-faced stone wall pierced by a broad stone arch frames a porch with inset main doorway. Classical details on the shingled house include columns on a hipped side porch, a cartouche with keystones, a swan's neck pediment on an upper tripartite window, and bold modillions. Paired attic windows include diamond-shaped panes. The house has small cantilevered first floor bay windows. Another house that appears to be the work of the Evans brothers is the William E. Tefft, Jr. House (3 Berkshire Heights Road), a shingled 2 ½ story house with three stone porches, one of which frames a doorway at a lower level. As is known Evans houses, arches are found in the masonry, decorating the stone sides of the largest wraparound porch.<sup>22</sup> The gabled and hip-roofed house has a few classical details: porch columns and a Palladian attic window.

Another house incorporating quarried stone is the Sarah Parsons House (2 Berkshire Heights Road) (**photo 2**) which may be the work of builder A.H.Decker.<sup>23</sup> The side-gabled house has a stone first story, shingled upper story, and broad front gable. The house's sweeping ballerina-like curves and symmetrical front are unique among Queen Anne examples in the district. Two round towers, placed on front corners, and the front are skirted by a continuous rounded verandah supported by slender columns and edged by a finely cut railing. Sidelights and transoms frame the central doorway. An upper bay includes a small balcony. Third floor front windows are paired under a segmented arch. The Gibbs-Elizabeth Stanley House (30 West Avenue) is another turn-of-the-century house with a rough-faced lower floor of local gray stone.

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Two large Shingle style house on South Street may be the work of the same builder. One of these, the Theophilus Wolcott House (65 South Street), is known to have been built by the Evans brothers.<sup>24</sup> The 2 ½ story side-gabled house has integral porches across the lower front and under a broad front gable on the second floor; sides include two story semi-hexagonal bays. Turned porch posts support a spindled railing on the lower porch. The walls and curved brackets beneath overhanging gables are sheathed with decoratively cut shingles. Shingles in slightly bowed side gable peaks overhang triple attic windows with multiple small panes in the upper sash. The H.M.R. White House (39 South Street) is a larger, more asymmetric house with many similar details. Cross-gabled, it has a corner entrance porch framed with broad rounded shingled piers and a shingled rail. Like the Selkirk house, gable shingling is shaped to overhang attic windows, in this case with a larger, ridged overhang. Curved courses of shingles decorate gables on the porch and on an upper dormer. This house also has curved, shingled brackets and two story semi-hexagonal bays beneath overhanging gables.

Shingle style houses of medium size include a side-gambrel-roof house with prominent front gambrel built by A.H. Decker (28 Barrington Place). The 2 ½ story house has a side two story bay and door on a curved porch that wraps around the front and side. The porch is supported by paired square-cut posts and has a shingled rail with a battered shape. Side attic windows have a Palladian design. A front-gambrel 2 ½ story house, the Frank Wheeler House (12 Benton Avenue) is elaborated with a shallow side gable, and small first and second story angled bays. A shed-roofed porch with paired columns and a finely cut railing spans the front. Upper window sash have diagonal picket-patterned muntins. A gambrel roofed barn behind the house also dates from the late 1890s. Another 1 ½ story house at 1 Cypress Street, now shingled on the first floor with replaced siding on upper stories, was probably entirely shingled. The side-gabled house, built by A.H. Decker, has a long flaring front roof on which a dormer and broad, faceted tower with cone-shaped roof are recessed. An integral porch with square posts and simple cut railing spans the front. A Shingle style 1 ½ story house (John C. Wheeler House, 27 Hollenbeck Avenue) with front gambrel roof, side shed dormers and full front hip-roofed porch is one of the least complicated examples. Shingled porch piers are slightly arched, enclosing 8/8 windows. The foundation is cobblestone.

One of the many hybrids of Shingle and Queen Anne style, the H.W. Crippen House (23 Barrington Place) is a fanciful 2 ½ story house with steep side-gabled roof, mostly shingled siding, and large exterior brick chimney. A porch under the front slope of the roof extends laterally to become a round corner pavilion; it has a cone-shaped roof, paired slender shingled piers, and a shingled skirt of battered shape. Other features are a side pent roof, overhanging bracketed gable peaks, front hip-roofed dormer, and second floor bay.

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Typical of the district's medium-sized Queen Anne style houses is the William D. Ingersoll House (29 Benton Avenue), a 2 ½ story front-gabled clapboarded house with side cross-gabled bay. A hip-roofed porch ornamented with turned posts, scrolled brackets, and a spindled railing skirts the front and side. The main door stands beside a large first floor window. Beyond a two story angled side bay another side porch covers a door entering a two story ell. Front gable attic windows are paired, and the gable's shingling flares to meet the cornice. The house has a stone ashlar foundation.

Another typical medium-sized Queen Anne house is the Albert E. Whitwell House (39 Hollenbeck Avenue) (**photo 6**), a 2 ½ story house with front-gabled roof, round corner tower with conical roof, and side gabled bays. This well-preserved house has hipped dormers, a second floor gabled porch, and full front and side porch, rounded as it skirts the tower. Slender round columns and spindled railings ornament the porches. At the peak of the front gable three faceted panels overhang attic windows. Upper floors are shingled, while the first floor is clapboarded.

Large and elaborate Queen Anne houses stand at the top of the hill on South Street and along West Avenue. Others slightly smaller are mixed with Colonial Revival and Shingle houses in the impressive row on the south side of Taconic Avenue and Barrington Place. On South Street, the F. Giddings House (73 South Street) (**photo 12**) is a front-gabled building with appended side and front gabled bays including small second floor verandahs. A large hip-roofed porch with corner gables, spindled frieze and railing, and turned posts wrap around the front and east side. A 1 ½ story ell includes a conservatory with floor-length multipaned windows. Dormers add to the complexity of rooflines. A west side projecting stairwell bay is cantilevered like an oriel. Ornamental attic gable windows include Palladian triples, a lunette, and an oculus. Upper walls that were probably shingled have been aluminum-sided; wooden clapboards cover lower walls.

Across South Street, the J.F. Whiting House (72 South Street) is a hip-roofed house elaborated with a round corner tower with conical roof and multiple projecting 2 ½ story gabled bays. A round porch with spindled railing and frieze skirts the tower and covers the front door. Upper walls are shingled; the lower story is clapboarded. A two story ell with sunroom extends behind the house. A large cross-gabled house with full front and side wrapping verandah, the Hollister House (58 South Street) (**photo 11**) is an imposing asymmetric building with an octagonal tower projecting from a broad front gable. As on neighbors' houses, a spindled frieze and turned posts ornament the verandah. The Hollister house railing, however is composed of cut uprights rather than spindles, possibly replacements. On the second floor an integral porch under a hipped roof is framed with shingled arches. Attic windows with multiple small panes appear to be original. Side gable shingling bows outward above attic window pairs. A two story ell extends behind the house.

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On West Avenue, the Clifford F. Brochu House (56 West Ave) (**photo 17**) is a large elaborate house that appears to be the work of a different builder than other Queen Anne houses in the district, having steeper roofs and more articulation of wall surfaces. The clapboarded and shingled house has a ridge-hipped roof of polychromatic slate with multiple projecting gables, all crowning two story angled bays beneath deep eaves. A deep flat-hip-roofed porch supported with columns on pedestals spans the front; the roof extends on the north to cover a porte cochere; at the porch entrance the roof projects, supported by triple columns. Beneath a corner on the second floor is a small porch with bracketed posts. Wooden string courses connect sills of upper windows and lintels of those on the first floor, and vertical corner boards articulate the angled corners of bays. Oval ornaments with keystones decorate front and side walls. Narrow windows flank a round-headed front gable attic window. Behind the house stands a carriage house apparently of the same date, also with a polychrome slate roof.

The William Stanley, Sr. House (56 West Avenue), also called "Terrace Knoll" by later owners is a spreading shingled side-gabled house with full front verandah extending on the north to cover a porte cochere. Side gables and three front dormer-gables are decorated with large modillions; the larger central gable covers a balcony. In front of a one story hip-roofed south wing, the south end of the verandah becomes a rounded bay with conical roof enclosed with windows framed with shingled rail and piers. Historic photographs show that this bay was formerly open, supported with paired columns similar to those remaining on the central, open verandah.<sup>25</sup> The photographs also reveal that the present pedestals and wooden railing on the central verandah are replacements for a former shingled rail, similar to what remains on the enclosed bay. Shingles bow slightly over attic windows, in the manner of the Evans-built house at 65 South Street.

Farther south on West Avenue, the largest Queen Anne houses are deeply set back on large lots. The Benjamin Stillwell House (111 West Avenue), known locally as the General Stillwell House because "Vinegar Joe" Stillwell from World War II lived here for a few years during his youth, was built in the early 1890s. Two towers, gables, multiple-hip roofed dormers, and cobblestone chimneys elaborate the 2 ½ story shingled and clapboarded house. The two three-story towers, one octagonal with a faceted roof and one round with a conical roof, append the facade, which faces a view of far hills to the south across what was formerly a long open field. Stone terraces extend downslope from the house. A verandah with flat hipped roof spans the front and part of the sides; an angled corner extension covers the main door. Cobblestone piers, shaped in an inverted arch under the corner roof, support paired slender columns and a finely cut railing. Upper windows and a decoratively notched cornice abut eaves. A long side paralleling West Avenue includes a two story rounded bay. The Carriage House (131 West Avenue) standing in the lower field near the Stillwell House is a gambrel-roofed building with dormers remodeled as apartments.

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The only masonry Queen Anne house, the John H.C. Church House, "Bonny Bank"II (95 West Avenue) is a complex cross-gabled 2 ½ story brick structure, roughly L-shaped, with a projecting porte cochere. Next to the house, a stone terrace and pergola overlook the valley, a view now obscured by tall trees. Pergola columns and arbor survive; a roof appears to have been added. Half-timbered and stuccoed gables, one on the porte cochere, are among infrequent examples of non-classically inspired design among turn-of-the-century district houses. The house has multiple hip-roofed and small shed-roofed dormers. Exposed purlins, rafters, and simple verge boards elaborate roof edges. Inverted U-shaped trellises frame openings on an integral porch facing West Avenue and on a side of a one story hip-roofed bay. An exterior stone-trimmed brick chimney stands adjacent to the porte cochere; there are also two large interior chimneys.

Two other houses with half-timbered ornaments are the F. Hatch House (75 Taconic Avenue), a side-gabled 2 ½ story house. Half-timbering on a tall central facade gable is unusual, including a classically inspired semicircular-arched attic window with keystones. Gothic motifs are broad, recessed lancet arches on side gables. Rectangular windows with bordering small panes frame the central door. A partial front verandah supported with columns extends as a pavilion on one side. The Gibbs-Elizabeth Stanley House (30 West Avenue), a cross-gabled house with shingled upper stories has a half-timbered and stuccoed walls on a projecting front-gabled bay, now painted white. Half-timbering includes some curved members, and vertical timbers arch outward to become brackets under an overhanging second floor. Curved shingled brackets underpin the overhanging gable, where there is a recessed arch, flattened over a series of attic windows with diamond-shaped panes. Lower floors are made of the local rough-faced quarried stone, to the level of lower sills on the south part of the house, and to the level of lintels on a north addition made by Mrs. Stanley. On the addition, cutout quatrefoil designs decorate a bay window. Stone piers and squared timber posts support open porches beside the front gabled bay.

Another stucco-walled Queen Anne house, the George E. Russell House (7 Barrington Place) is a 2 ½ story front gabled building with gabled dormer, hip-roofed one story side bay, and hip-roofed porch wrapping part of the front and east side. Arched trellis panels now screen the porch, while upper windows abut deep eaves. The house has an external brick chimney and rear entrance bay.

A smaller, fanciful building with cross-gabled roof, the Ellery D. Smith House (56 Taconic Avenue) (**photo 13**) is an unusual district example of a 1 ½ story Queen Anne house. Picturesque steeply pitched shingled gables on the main block of the house and on a dormer face Taconic Avenue. Paired windows with overhanging small-paned transoms in a prow-like overhang in the large gable peak, and a small balcony with shingled sides and wooden railing in front of the dormer are unusual features. An enclosed front porch with shingled base is rounded on one side; beyond a square corner the porch is open and skirts the house's east end. On the

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east side another small balcony with columnar supports is located under a gable roof. Other features are a brick chimney with arched panel, modillions, and hipped dormers. Lower windows on the west side appear to be replacements.

Another more typical small Queen Anne house, the 2 ½ story house at 51 Castle Street has a hipped roof with appended gabled bays and a full front verandah with a rounded side. Queen Anne features are shingled gables, a two story angled bay beneath a side gable, and turned porch posts with scrolled brackets supporting a spindled railing.

Three front-gabled district houses with a few Queen Anne ornaments were built during the 1890s as rental houses. The two houses on Bryant Court (5 and 9 Bryant Court) have slightly differing designs, but similar one story front bays and side-placed doors under shed roofs. Ornaments are limited to fishscale gable shingling and a sunburst pattern in gable peaks, scrolled brackets under porch roofs, and simple verge boards. The house at 3 Benton Avenue is a 2 ½ story clapboarded building with two bay front, cross-gabled bay and hip-roofed full front porch. Slender porch columns stand on a clapboarded railing. Lower gables slope to the cornice with angled shingling. Still simpler in design, the Benjamin Peterson House (168 Taconic Avenue) is a vernacular front-gabled one story house with partly exposed basement story elaborated only by a cantilevered side semi-hexagonal bay and front flat-roofed porch.

Colonial Revival houses from the turn-of-the-century differ from their Queen Anne contemporaries with more nearly symmetrical facades, central doorways, and fewer cross gables. These houses usually have dormers, full front porches and classical ornaments. The largest of these is the "Longfellow House" (116 West Avenue), built in 1903-04 by the Durants. The facade closely reproduces that of the original house in Cambridge. The ridge-hipped-roof lacks the deck and balustrade of the original, and the south wing is enclosed instead of an open porch, but details of the imposing front, with central pedimented bay, two story tapering Ionic pilasters on paneled pedestals, modillion-lined eaves, gable fanlight, gabled dormers, and central doorway with consoles, are similar. Ionic columns and a railing of boldly sculpted balusters ornament an open north side one story porch. Part of the Durant property is a side-gabled carriage house with central gable remodeled as apartments.

On Taconic Avenue, the Anne and Harry Douglas House (81 Taconic Avenue) is a large L-shaped 2 ½ story hip-roofed house. On the broad three bay front a projecting gable with lunette crowns a second story projecting bay enclosed with large sixteen-paned windows that appear to have been a balcony; columns and a finely cut railing are still present. Under a full front hip-roofed verandah is a Federal Revival doorway with elliptical fanlight and sidelights. A single dormer on the front and two on the side are hipped roofed, and there is a side two story semi-hexagonal bay. On the front gable modillions decorate eaves and rakes. On the rear are hip-

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roofed one story bays, possibly additions. The clapboarded house is connected to a double car hip-roofed garage, probably of later date; a walkway between the house and garage is framed with trellises.

Nearby are two neighboring Colonial Revival houses, the Mary McDonald House and the Harriet L. Dewey House (59 and 67 Taconic Avenue). The McDonald house is a 2 ½ story house with steep-pitched gambrel roof on which stand two tiers of front dormers, the upper hip-roofed, the lower shed-roofed, the row of shed dormer windows is elaborated by a central semi-hexagonal bay. A front porch extending on one side to form a pavilion may have been on originally; it is now enclosed with casement windows framed by columns on a clapboarded rail. A porch gable and stairs with curved clapboarded railing mark the entrance to the porch. On windows, upper sash are multiple-paned, lower sash single-paned. The Dewey house is a hip-roofed 2 ½ story three bay building with central door framed with sidelights. A partial front porch projects beyond the facade to form another open pavilion-like extension. Porch columns support a flat hipped roof and a spindled railing. Over the doorway is a second floor angled bay and a large gabled dormer with three windows. Smaller flanking hip-roofed dormers have similar windows, double-hung with multiple-paned upper sash.

On Castle Hill another Colonial Revival house from this period, the John McCarty House (34 Castle Hill Avenue) (**photo 4**) is a 2 ½ story side-gabled house with hip-roofed two story ell. The clapboarded house has a three bay front, the central door framed with half-length sidelights and panels with urn ornaments. A porch with columns and spindled railing spans the front and wraps to a side, where there is another door at a lower level under a columned hip-roofed canopy. Centered on the front is a hip-roofed dormer. An unusual feature of this house is a rectangular south side cantilevered oriel-like bay window underpinned by an oblong of stepped brick; the central window has a stained glass transom. Behind the McCarty house is a large gambrel-roofed barn from the same date that housed the original owner's trucking business. The house at 6 Brainard Avenue is a hip-roofed Colonial Revival house of 2 ½ stories with a slightly asymmetrical three bay front. A flat hip-roofed porch with columns and finely cut railing covers the central door and windows of the clapboarded house; a fixed window beside the porch appears to be an addition of later date. Windows flank the central door; a second floor central window is tripartite. Two hip-roofed dormers are connected by a shed dormer. There are two chimneys and modillion-decorate eaves.

14 Oak Street, first owned by Clarence Sweet, was probably built by carpenter Frederick Spath; it greatly resembles Spath's own house on Hollenbeck Avenue<sup>26</sup> and is connected to him by deeds. The deck hip-roofed house has paired hip-roofed front dormers, each with two windows, and single side dormers. Diamond-patterned muntins decorate dormer windows. The house has four upper front windows, a one story angled side bay, and a full hip-roofed porch supported by

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paired and triple columns. A small carriage house or garage with loft having similar style stands in a rear sideyard.

Another hip-roofed Colonial Revival house of the foursquare type is the Charles F. Zimmer House (127 West Avenue). This example with a single hipped dormer and side-placed door flanked by sidelights. This less elaborate example has modillion-decorated eaves and a wraparound hip-roofed front porch with square posts. It too is connected with a period garage or carriage house. Nearby is a very small gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival house, the Charlotte I. Tobey House (135 West Avenue). The shingled 1 ½ story house has two shed dormers, a gabled porch supported with columns, and a central door between two lower windows.

During the same period an imposing Neo-classical house was built in the district, and an older house remodeled in a similar style. The John S. Fuller House (143 Castle Street) built about 1905 is a 2 ½ story hip-roofed house with a three bay front. A pediment and two story paired, fluted, Ionic columns project over the central bay where a door and sidelights under an entablature and upper tripartite window are located. Railings by the door include medium-sized turned balusters. A 2 ½ story wing extending east of the main block contains an integral corner porch. The south-facing back of the house includes a flat-roofed porch with balustrade supported with one-story Doric columns, paired at corners and clustered by central stairs. On the rear porch the railing is made of finer turned uprights. Two story bays and three gabled dormers are symmetrically arranged on the back. Modillions decorate eave lines and the large front pediment, where there is an elliptical lunette. The neoclassical French House (392 Main Street) is a mid-nineteenth century house extensively remodeled by Adelaide French in 1912. The house has a broad five bay front and porch elaborate with two story Ionic columns, modillions, and lunette. The doorway, overhung by a balcony reached by a central second floor door, includes leaded sidelights and a shallow elliptically arched transom. A simple door next to the main door takes the place of one of four lower front windows. Hip-roofed bays with modillion-decorated cornices extend on both sides. A nineteenth century side-gable carriage house with central gable stands behind the house.

An uncommon design, which might be called vernacular Renaissance Revival, is found at the corner of Castle Street and Brainard Avenue in the John E. Clary House. The two story house with low-pitched hip roof and deep eaves has a three bay facade with small upper windows. The lower part is a three part arcade with paired columns and shallow, flattened arches in front of recessed windows and door. It is possible that the multipaned windows now spanning the front were additions that enclose an originally open integral porch. On the front plane of the ridge-hipped roof is a jerkined attic gable with a pair of horizontal windows. The rectangular house has no elaborating side bays. Another atypical building is a large two story stucco house built around 1915 to replace an older house called "Monaghea" that had burned (James McEnery

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House, 82 West Avenue). Designed by owner James McEnery's "architect daughter"<sup>27</sup> the house is English Revival in character, with prominent front gables, stucco walls, large external chimney, and numerous casement windows. The Colonial Revival doorway, however, is classically inspired with a prominent entablature, a row of transom lights, and sidelights. Gable screens and narrow verge boards are fanciful and Gothic in character. The former carriage house was incorporated into the new house, becoming the present north wing. The carriage house block projects behind the house, extended by a hip-roofed sunroom, creating a sheltered courtyard area for a rear door. A sunporch on the south side was remodeled as a greenhouse in 1974.

The Great Barrington Depot (46 Castle Street), Pedestrian Underpass, and St. James Place Railroad Overpass, all built about 1901, are functionally interrelated structures, visually unified by the use of rough-faced stone in landscaping and in the lower walls of the depot. The one story depot has low-pitched hipped roofs spreading wide over surrounding walkways, supported with square wooden posts with chamfered braces, some replaced. Similar posts and braces support long platform roofs, also hipped. The broad roofs, originally slate, were recently replaced with ridged metal. From the roofs extend a small shed dormer and brick chimney. A hip-roofed porte cochere projects from the depot's long side opposite the tracks, presently the entrance to a restaurant housed in the depot. Depot walls are built of buff-colored brick and rough-cut stone ashlar with a battered shape below window sills. Doorways have been modified with new doors and added external baffles. North of the depot the pedestrian underpass is a set of steps west of the tracks, a tunnel beneath, and an east side walkway bordered with a north retaining wall of large blocks of rough-faced stone. The present roof over the stairs is not original. On the south side of the depot, a flight of stone steps leads from the St. James place roadway under the tracks to a higher level of the depot. Stone retaining walls with stone coping follow the curving road and border the stairs. Railroad embankments and retaining walls are built of more rough-faced stone with stepped coping blocks. The railroad bridge over the road retains a decorative iron railing with diagonal design along the platform walkway west of the tracks. Heavy metal beams with diagonal reinforcing braces support the tracks.

Built about 1901 as an outbuilding of the Barrington Hotel, the Log House (15 Berkshire Heights Road) is a rustic one story long-walled building with a low-pitched side-gabled roof and shingled gables. Additions have enlarged the building, but it retains a long integral porch, deep eaves, and windows with diamond-shaped panes.

District houses built in Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and English Revival styles in the years between the World Wars are smaller, less elaborate, and much less numerous than turn-of-the-century houses. One of the larger Craftsman houses is the Byron A. Allen House (133 Castle

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Street), built ca. 1930. The side-gabled 2 ½ story stucco bungalow has a long front roof sloping to cover a full front porch with cobblestone piers. A shed dormer is centered on the front roof. On the back of the house two stories are exposed below the roof line. Eaves on the rakes are deep, supported with knee-braces. Exposed rafter ends and narrow verge boards also give roof lines a characteristic Craftsman appearance. A large external chimney is faced with cobblestone. A small rectangular sunroom bay with shed roof contains a series of small closely-spaced windows, multipaned in upper sash.

A side-gabled Craftsman house not of the bungalow type is the O'Neil House (41 Castle Street), a 2 ½ story shingled and clapboarded house with gabled front bay. The house's deep overhanging rakes are knee-braced, and eaves reveal rafter ends. Windows are grouped and asymmetrically placed. A shed doorway overhang is supported with angled braces. On a side a shed roof covers a shallow side rectangular bay.

A very small 1 ½ story shingled bungalow at 9 Oak Street is side-gabled with a central shed dormer, external cobblestone chimney, and off-center doorway. Windows have been replaced. The shingled house has a concrete foundation, a material found only in 20<sup>th</sup> century houses built after the turn-of-the-century period.

Several stucco Craftsman houses were built with hipped roofs. A pairs of identical two story stucco houses with angled side bays, ashlar limestone foundations, and hip-roofed front porches stand next to each other on Castle Street (177 and 181 Castle Street). The porches have stucco piers and battered lower walls with side-placed openings. A larger hip-roofed stucco house, the Reuben S. Allen House (10 Brainard Avenue) has hip-roofed dormers and a full front porch under a flat hipped roof supported with heavy stucco piers.

Two small English Revival houses were built in the 1920s and 30s on remaining lots. The more intact is the Harry Joslin House at 25 Brainard Avenue, a 1 ½ story house with overlapping steep-pitched front gables, one covering an entrance bay. A peaked pent roof with trellis sides frames the door. On the front is a large cobbled external chimney, and on sides are shed dormers with exposed rafter ends. Lower south windows, numerous and grouped together, create a sunroom.

Colonial Revival houses built during the inter-war period are less elaborate and tend to be smaller than those built earlier. One of the larger is the Dr. John Adam House (129 Castle Street), a side-gabled 1 ½ story house with symmetrical front. A shallow side dormer with three sets of paired windows spans the front. A peaked canopy with curved underside and side braces covers a central door and sidelights. Flanking windows are triple, spaced close together, with 6/6

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panes. Side multipaned paired doors open onto an open flat-roofed side porch supported by shingled piers; behind the porch is a sunroom. An external brick chimney is centrally placed on a side, intersecting the roof's jerkined gable.

On a former Asa Russell property on lower Castle Street and Castle Hill Road, five modest Colonial Revival houses, all of different designs, were built about 1925 on newly-laid out lots. The Carolyn Griswold House (64 Castle Street) is a front-gabled 1 ½ story house with gabled entrance bay and open side porch. The house at 72 Castle Street is a side-gabled two story three bay house with an open side porch, attic lunettes, and a central door topped with a small transom. Uphill the Hickey House (10 Castle Hill Avenue) is a more complex cross-gabled 1 ½ story house, still small in scale, with lunette ornaments. The Ralph W. Pope House (16 Castle Hill Avenue) is a side-gabled 1 ½ story cottage with broad front gable. A side-placed door is ornamented with a fanlight transom and sidelights. The uppermost house is a simple one story side-gabled cottage (Bidwell House, 22 Castle Hill Avenue) with asymmetrically placed door and windows, some of these replaced.

**Archaeological Description**

Two prehistoric sites have been recorded within the proposed district boundaries and a high potential exists that additional sites will be found. At least thirteen sites have been recorded in the general area of the district (within one mile). Site 19-BK-25 is recorded on the Parley Russell house lot at 11 West Avenue. Cultural components at that site date to the Late Archaic and later based on artifacts collected by residents beginning in 1885. The site has also been referred to as the Great Wigwam site, possibly indicating a Contact Period component and association with a historically known site of that period known as the gathering place next to the "Great Wigwam". Site 19-BK-107 lies south of the above site in the area historically known as the Great Hollow, now occupied by the Steven Funeral Home. Numerous artifacts have also been collected from that site since the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century indicating a Middle Archaic through Woodland Period occupation. Both of the above sites lie on elevated terraces along the western border of the Housatonic River flood plain. At least two Contact Period Mohican villages are reported in the Great Barrington locale. The physical characteristics of the district (slope, soil drainage, distance to water) also represent locational criteria which are favorable for many types of prehistoric sites. While sloping areas, often with steep grades are common throughout much of the district, several well drained level to moderately sloping terraces are present bordering the Housatonic River flood plain, including a rather large level locale in the vicinity of the railroad corridor through the district. Some wetland areas in the district have been historically filled or re-routed through culverts including at least one brook which originally flowed from the west down South Street and is now in a pipe. Given the above information and the size of the district (114.38

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acres), the location of prehistoric sites in the district is documented and a high potential exists that additional sites will be found. Historic land use in the district has likely effected the integrity of these resources, however, the availability of open space and filling indicates these effects may have been mitigated in some areas.

There is also a high potential for historic archaeological resources in the district. Structural remains, from residences, commercial and institutional structures, outbuildings and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) associated with both extant structures and those removed, should survive dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> through 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. While a few 18<sup>th</sup>-century residences survive in the district, most examples from this period are no longer extant. Some evidence may survive in the district from Dutch settlement which occurred in this area during the 1720s and 1730s, however, these sites have yet to be verified. Settlement probably occurred during this period although most documented sites are later during the 1740's. Early residences or farmsteads in the district could occur anywhere above the Housatonic River flood plain prior to planned development of the settlement. After official roadways were laid out, most 18<sup>th</sup>-century buildings within the district were found next to two roads: Main Street and a branching road leading northwest to Seekonk and Alford Roads. Castle Hill Avenue was part of the branching roadway. One of the earliest documented house sites in the district is the home of the town's first minister Rev. Samuel Hopkins. Portions of the stone foundation from that house are reported to survive as part of the Castle Hill Farmhouse at 15 Castle Hill Avenue. Additional archaeological evidence from that house, its outbuildings and occupational related features may also survive at that location. Archaeological evidence from 18<sup>th</sup>-century military troop encampments may also survive in the district. The Main Street locale south of the Dwight House at 390 Main Street is reported to be the site of General Burgoyne's troop camp during his march to Boston after his 1777 defeat. Archaeological features including trash pits, privies and evidence of other temporary structures and/or facilities related to this camp may survive in the area. Archaeological resources related to commercial and industrial structures may also survive in the district. Structural evidence of outbuildings and occupational related features associated with agricultural activities could survive near any 18<sup>th</sup>-century residence in the district since these activities formed the basis for a local self-sufficient economy characteristic of the early settlement. Agriculture continued to be important into the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century, however, its importance was decreasing as a result of increasing manufacturing and commercial opportunities. Archaeological evidence of a late 18<sup>th</sup>-century tavern and blacksmith shop are reported to predate the 1851 Collins House at 454 Main Street. Outbuilding remains and occupational related features could survive from a store and saddle shop kept at various times at the Dwight House (1759-60) property on 390 Main Street. Archaeological evidence from another store and potash factory from the 1780s and 1790s may also survive on the property of the Ives-

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Taylor House(1815) at 426 Main Street. Evidence of tanning vats may also survive from the late 18<sup>th</sup>-century on land north of the Ives-Taylor House. A 1740s lime kiln is also reported on a hill near Lewis Avenue, however, it is unknown whether or not this operation was within the district. Construction of the depot and underpass at 46 Castle Street is known to have resulted in the demolition of an 18<sup>th</sup>-century bakeshop and several houses whose construction date is unknown. Archaeological resources related to several 18<sup>th</sup>-century institutional type structures may also survive in the district. Structural evidence from the Great Barrington Jail may survive on the lot where the St. James Episcopal Church now stands at 352 Main Street. Archaeological evidence from the 1761 courthouse may also be located in or near the district in the middle of Main Street immediately north of the Episcopal Rectory at 342 Main Street. At least two houses in the district were depositories for commissary stores during the Revolutionary War period. Structural remains from outbuildings and trash areas may survive near the original site of the Dwight House at 390 Main Street, one of the two houses associated with this activity. Similar archaeological survivals as well as structural evidence from the second house may also survive at the site of the Ives-Taylor House at 436 Main Street.

Archaeological evidence from several important 19<sup>th</sup> century structures and activities may also survive in the district. Evidence from the George Church House later known as the "Octagon" may survive in the Church Memorial Park on South Street. The house was razed after Church's death and the land donated to the town. A house was also razed when the present drive for the hospital was constructed between 82 and 94 West Avenue. Archaeological evidence from the Brainard Estate may also survive in the vicinity of a large lot at 80 Taconic Avenue now built up with condominiums. Some 19<sup>th</sup>-century residences have also been moved on their lots indicating potential structural remains related to the original building site. One residence included in this category is the Parley Russell House, also known as "Brightside", located at 11 West Avenue. That house, originally built in 1859-62, was recently moved from a position in the center of the lot to an edge near West Avenue. Archaeological survivals from at least one 19<sup>th</sup>-century institutional type structure may also survive in the district. Structural remains may exist at the site of the Rose Cottage Seminary built in 1857-58 at the present site of Saint James Episcopal Church at 352 Main Street. Archaeological evidence may also survive from the Berkshire Inn, no longer extant, originally built in 1895 on Main Street. The general area of the Inn, marked by the present location of the Dwight House at 390 Main Street, is a concentration of several potential historic sites dating to both the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. A tavern and its barns were reportedly demolished for construction of the Inn. Further impacts to the area were caused when the Inn was extended in 1897 displacing the Dwight House and a stone house that stood to its south. Potential archaeological resources related to residences in the district were also the focus of important events in 19<sup>th</sup>-century history. One residence, locally known as the "Castle" at 54 Castle Street was originally built in 1822 by David Leavenworth and later

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occupied by Asa C. Russell. During Russell's occupancy, the house was reportedly a stop on the underground railway before the Civil War. A rear barn, which no longer survives, was connected by a tunnel to a deep ravine behind the house. Evidence of the tunnel is reported to survive in the ravine and elements of the barn may exist as an archaeological resource. Archaeological evidence from several 19<sup>th</sup>-century commercial related structures should also survive in the district. A store, operated by merchant Dr. David Leavenworth, was present at the corner of Castle and Main Streets. Leavenworth also ran a cider brandy distillery in a place called "Robbins Grove" off what was later upper Castle Street. Archaeological survivals from both of these resources may be located within the district. Archaeological evidence from several small shops established in the 1830s in the Hollow on Main Street may also exist in the district. Those shops, which included a blacksmith, wagonmaking and painters shop, were demolished about 1850 after which residences were built at 400 and 406 Main Street. Archaeological evidence may also survive from a steam driven electrical power generating station originally located on a lot south of St. James Episcopal Church.

(end)

Taconic and West Avenues HD  
Name of Property

Berkshire, MA  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

- A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Community Planning and Development
- Religion
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1745-1930

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Rev. Samuel Hopkins

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Daniel Allen  
Charles and Edward Evans

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:  
\_\_\_\_\_

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Significant persons (continued)

Gen. Joseph Dwight  
William Cullen Bryant  
Dr. C.T. Collins  
George Church  
Asa C. Russell  
W.E.B. DuBois

Architect/builders (continued)

Arthur H. Decker  
Frederick Spath  
Amiel Mundry

(continued)

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The Taconic and West Avenues Historic District is significant under Criterion A in reflecting a broad span of town development from the mid-eighteenth century until 1930. Surviving buildings and road patterns show an evolution of the district from farmland with scattered houses and artisan shops to a fashionable suburb and summer house community by the early twentieth century. Under Criterion B, the district is important for its association with Great Barrington's political, religious, industrial, and commercial leaders, as their primary residential area from the mid-eighteenth century until 1930. Under Criterion C, the district is significant architecturally as an outstanding concentration of elaborate turn-of-the-century houses reflecting the work of local builders using local materials, and for distinctive architectural examples from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The district retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, fulfilling National Register Criteria A, B, and C at the local level.

Criterion A

Great Barrington's land was part of two Housatonic townships purchased by English colonists in 1724 from the Mohicans, a native group settled in the Housatonic valley who had earlier lived near the Hudson River. One of their villages, Skatekook, and another gathering place next to the "Great Wigwam" were located in what is now Great Barrington. English settlers who began to arrive in the 1720s from the Connecticut Valley first came to nearby Sheffield. In 1743, after the population had grown, those living in what later became the central village of Great Barrington split to become the North Parish of Sheffield. English settlers found that the Housatonic territory was disputed, also claimed by Dutch of the Hudson Valley as part of the 1795 Westenhook patent. Dutch and Palatine tenants of patroons also began to settle in the Housatonic in the 1720s and 30s, having already established ties with the Mohicans.

The town's early history was colored by the two groups of settlers, the Dutch being prominent in town affairs and in the Society of St. James, one of the earliest Episcopalian churches in Massachusetts and the first in Berkshire County. St. James Episcopal Church (352 Main Street), founded in 1762, opened its first building on Christmas Day, 1764, on a Main Street lot south of the district. Though the early Dutch tended to settle in the northern part of town, their descendants, among them Hollenbecks, Rosseters (earlier spelled Rosseteer), Van Deusens, and Burghardts, lived in the Taconic and West Avenue district. The mostly English congregants of the orthodox, established North Parish and called Rev. Samuel Hopkins to be their first settled minister. Hopkins was a Yale graduate and student of Jonathan Edwards, theologically similar in

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his unbending Calvinism. He refused to baptize the children of non-members, alienating many of the Dutch. In 1745 Hopkins built his house on what was later called Castle Hill; the foundation of his house, built of stone provided by parishioners, remains as part of the Castle Hill Farmhouse (15 Castle Hill Avenue) (photo 3).<sup>28</sup>

The rapid descent of Housatonic waters between East Mountain and the west bank highlands (Castle Hill) favored construction of water-powered saw and grist mills soon after settlement. By 1743 a forge with trip hammer was making bar iron near the earlier mills. Also in this constricted place in the otherwise broad Housatonic valley, the "Great Bridge" was constructed sometime prior to 1737 on the Main Road (Main Street) that followed the Housatonic north from Connecticut and Sheffield. Other roads connected Great Barrington to Westfield on the east and to Hudson ports on the west. In 1761 the village was incorporated as Great Barrington, the same year Berkshire County was organized. Its designation as county seat, which led to courthouse construction in the middle of Main Street (immediately north of today's Episcopal Rectory at 342 Main Street), reflects Great Barrington's early prominence among Berkshire towns. A jail stood on the lot where St. James Episcopal Church (352 Main Street) stands today. Built south of the courthouse, the mansion homes of Gen. Joseph Dwight (390 Main Street)(photo 8) was a statement of his importance in its size and fashionable Georgian details, central hall plan, and interior finishing. Local carpenter and furniture maker Daniel Allen, whose own house stood another lot to the south, built the Dwight house, considered the finest in town during the eighteenth century.<sup>29</sup>

Eighteenth century district buildings stood next to two road: Main Street and a branching road leading northwest towards Alford. Castle Hill Avenue was part of this early branching highway, connected to Main Street first by an angled road that approximately followed the nineteenth century railroad bed from a place near today's Maple Avenue to the base of Castle Hill Avenue, and later after 1747 when the angled road was discontinued, by Castle Street, laid out from the courthouse on Main Street to the Castle Hill Avenue corner.<sup>30</sup> Remains of an early house built on the older diverging road were visible in 1800 near what is today South Street.<sup>31</sup> Main Street lots south of the Dwight and Allen houses, not included in early land allocations, were built with more widely spaced houses than Main Street north of the district.<sup>32</sup>

Events during the Revolution and Shays' Rebellion touched the district. In 1777 on his march to Boston the defeated General Burgoyne stayed in the Dwight House as a guest of Elijah Dwight while his captured troops encamped farther south along Main Street. Because Great Barrington stood at a crossroads, it was a depository for commissary stores. The basement of the Dwight House kept these stores, as did a house on the site of the Ives-Taylor House.<sup>33</sup> During Shays' Rebellion in 1786, judges of the court were conducted by a mob to the house of Dr. William

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Whiting (141 West Avenue), then standing north of the courthouse on Main Street; the mob forced them to promise they would not hold court until grievances were addressed. In February 1787 another mob marched down Main Street and took a back road to Sheffield, where the bloodiest confrontation of the Rebellion took place. Militias sympathetic to the government then held Shaysite prisoners in the Great Barrington jail (site, the Episcopal Rectory, 342 Main Street).<sup>34</sup> During the Federal period after these conflicts had ended, many new settlers came to Great Barrington from Connecticut, bringing craft skills, commercial experience, and professional training.

During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries local residents pursued farming, trade, and diverse crafts in shops located in the district. In the 1740s a lime kiln is known to have operated on the hill near today's Lewis Avenue.<sup>35</sup> Samuel Hopkins, Jr. farmed, living in his father's house on Castle Hill until about 1806. Joseph Dwight's son Elijah, also clerk of the county courts, kept a store in the north front room of the Dwight House where he sold tea, chinaware, and coffee. A later resident of the house, Allen Henderson, was a saddler who kept a shop in his basement. A house standing on the site of the present Collins House was a tavern in the 1770s, owned by a blacksmith who kept a shop a little to the north. During the 1780s and 90s Moses Hopkins, another son of the first minister, kept a store and ran a potash factory on the property of the Ives-Taylor House. From about 1785-1800 Isaac Van Deusen kept tan vats on nearby land to the north. After the Revolution, Stephen Sibley made clocks and pursued his craft as brazier in a shop on lower Castle Street (Stephen Sibley Shop and House, 57, 77 Castle Street). In 1803 Booth and Gibbs, then residents of the Dwight House, set up the first wool carding machine in the region in the upper story of the grist mill. In following years, Lewis Gorham (71 Castle Street) ran the carding mill and an adjoining plaster mill. Merchant Dr. David Leavenworth, whose store was on the corner of Castle and Main Streets and whose imposing house, known as "the castle," had been built in 1822, ran a cider brandy distillery in a place later called "Robbins Grove" off of what was later upper Castle Street.<sup>36</sup> In the 1830s, a blacksmith shop, wagon making shop and painter's shop (not extant) were built in "the Hollow" on Main Street.<sup>37</sup>

We have little early description of the district's landscape, though records note that Main Street was graded to remove hills and ravines near the present Episcopal Church,<sup>38</sup> and rows of elms were planted along the street about 1770 and again before 1800. Rocks near Mt. Peter long hindered traffic on Main Street as did a mire in the Hollow. About 1815 when lawyer George H. Ives<sup>39</sup> built the Ives-Taylor House, he also undertook an early public works project: cutting ledge in the road, raising the roadbed, and building the stone retaining wall that survives below his house.

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From the 1830s on, district residents managed the industries that arose on several water privileges in Great Barrington and in the village of Housatonic. In 1836 the Berkshire Woolen Company began production of cassimeres in mills on the west bank near the center village. John C. and Asa C. Russell, brothers from Connecticut who were already merchants on Main and Castle Street, were the business managers and principal stockholders of the firm; Asa C. Russell lived in "the Castle" (54 Castle Street) after David Leavenworth.<sup>40</sup> Also in 1836, the Everett Woolen Mills began making fancy cassimeres in a mill on East Street. John L. Dodge, a director of the Mahaiwe National Bank, was an officer in this company; in the 1880s he built "Hillcrest" (200 Castle Street) in the district. Parley A. Russell, son of John C. Russell and owner of "Brightside" (11 West Avenue)(photo 16), began a long and influential business career as an agent and treasurer of the Everett mills. George E. Russell (7 Barrington Place), another son of John C. Russell, was vice president of the Everett mills.<sup>41</sup>

The Berkshire Railroad began running through Great Barrington in 1842, greatly facilitating industrial development. The Waubeek and Monument Mills in Housatonic, makers of cotton warps and bedspreads, organized in the early 1850s and combined in 1871. These highly successful mills adjacent to the railroad tracks and an upper water privilege were founded by the senior Russell and George Church. Church Memorial Park stands on the site of the Church house.<sup>42</sup> The younger generation of Russells and Churches continued to run the mills throughout the nineteenth century. Parley A. Russell was director. John H.C. Church (who owned three district houses: 33 South Street, 58 South Street, by bequest from the Hollisters [photo11], and 95 West Avenue) was treasurer and general manager of Monument Mills.<sup>43</sup>

Two new district roads appeared in the mid-nineteenth century. Maple Avenue was laid out in 1836, but little was built there until Dr. C.T. Collins established his sanatorium and resort, the Collins Invalids Hotel (80 Maple Avenue) in 1854. On the corner of Maple and Main in 1851, Dr. Collins replaced an older house with a stone Gothic house, "Indiola Place," (454 Main Street) (photo 9) constructed of blue dolomite cut from ledges from the immediate vicinity. About 1850, John Chatfield demolished the artisan shops in the Hollow and built two new homes (400, 406 Main Street). During the mid-1850s building activity centered on a block of land owned by George Pierce (406 Main Street) who lived in one of the Chatfield houses. In 1854 Pierce laid out South Street and perpendicular spurs of West Avenue, dividing the area into nineteen lots.<sup>44</sup> This was the first planned housing development in this district, an early suburb; buyers of lots held and resold them or built their own houses on South Street, which became a fashionable address for town merchants and industrialists. The earliest house on these streets were the Misses Culver House (57 South Street), the Rossiter House (48 South Street) and the Woodworth House(40 South Street), built by a clothing store owner. The industrialist George Church bought one of the early houses on South Street and remodeled it into an octagon (not

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extant).<sup>45</sup> John Lewis built the ornate Italianate house "Brightside," (11 West Avenue)(photo 16) on a large lot north of this development in 1859-60.<sup>46</sup> Lewis' daughter married Parley Russell, who lived in the house until 1916. During the following decade the houses at 48 and 94 West Avenue were built.

Business blocks in downtown Great Barrington multiplied after the coming of the railroad. The second St. James Episcopal Church building, located in the heart of the expanding commercial real estate on Main Street, was abandoned to be remodeled as a commercial block. The congregation moved down Main Street and built the present stone church in 1857-58 (352 Main Street) on the site of a former select school, the Rose Cottage Seminary, run by the Misses Kellogg.<sup>47</sup>

Shortly after 1850 Miss Martha W. Allen, who took over the Kellogg school, built two houses at the corner of Castle Hill Avenue and Castle Street, in which she opened her own Grove Hill School (5 Castle Hill Avenue and 86 Castle Street). The "grove" appears to have been a stand of oaks south of the lane that became upper Castle Street. The extension of Castle Street was laid out by the town in 1873, having a gentler grade than Castle Hill Avenue for travel to Alford. Shortly after 1868, before the town took possession of the road, two houses (the Elihu Williams House at 120 Castle Street and the Nathaniel Huse Anderson House at 132 Castle Street) had been built along the old lane that became upper Castle Street; their lots were formerly farmland owned by the Hollenbecks and John Dodge.<sup>48</sup> These houses on the north side of Castle Street were followed in the 1880s by two more: the Frederick Sanford House (142 Castle Street) and a large house visible on the 1884 Birdseye View which seems to have belonged to Stewart Seeley, a stove and tin dealer (20 Hollenbeck Avenue). According to the Birdseye View, these houses were the edge of town in 1884, and where southern West Avenue would later be, orchards spread from the railroad tracks to the top of the ridge.

In the early 1880s Edwin D. Brainard returned to Great Barrington from Albany and began amassing lots of real estate between upper Castle Street and the Parley Russell estate. In the grove of oaks south of Castle Street he built a large wooden Gothic house, "Taghkannuc House," (site 80 Taconic Avenue, house not extant).<sup>49</sup> Brainard is given credit for imagining the development potential of the neighborhood,<sup>50</sup> and laid out many of the roads south of Castle Street, north of the Parley Russell estate, and west to the top of the ridge of hills. Anticipating development of the neighborhood, Brainard organized the Berkshire Heights Water Company, which pumped water from Green River to a reservoir on the ridge.

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During the 1890s real estate development in "Berkshire Heights" quickened.<sup>51</sup> Mrs. Mark Hopkins' stone chateau built across Main Street in 1883 gave the central part of town a newly opulent character. Riding a tide of promotion and fashion in which Berkshire was esteemed as a summer and autumn resort,<sup>52</sup> urbanite, especially New Yorkers, bought lots and built houses. The district was conveniently located near the railroad. The majority of new home buyers, however, were local professional and business people, especially retailers in the business blocks of Main, Railroad, and Bridge Streets and managers involved in local industries. New industries organized in the 1890s were the Riverside Cotton Mills and the Stanley Instrument Company, organized by electrical inventor William Stanley to manufacture electrical meters. Both companies were located in the central part of town and involved many district residents.<sup>53</sup> The B.D. Rising Paper Company south of Housatonic also opened a mill in 1900, creating a demand for new housing.<sup>54</sup>

Brainard began selling individual lots in the early 1890s. In 1892 he sold a lot to physician Whitmell P. Small (155 Castle Street), who engaged the Evans brothers to build a large Queen Anne house. In 1893 Brainard sold a block of land south of Castle Street to Dr. Gordon H. Race, physician, and John C. Benton, a shoe store owner. The pair laid out lots on the west side of Benton and the east side of Brainard Avenue,<sup>55</sup> upon which houses arose from 1898 to 1904. In partnership with Franklin D. Pope, Dr. Small in 1895 bought much of Brainard's remaining property. The two sold lots to individuals or groups of lots to builders such as Arthur H. Decker, Frederick Spath, and the Evans Brothers who built speculative houses or designed houses in conjunction with buyers.

North of Castle Street, Sarah Hollenbeck laid out Hollenbeck Avenue and sold many of the fronting lots. Her father, Stewart Seeley, a stove and tin dealer on Railroad Street, seems to have built the large house facing Castle that she inherited (20 Hollenbeck Avenue);<sup>56</sup> she also married into the Hollenbeck family (Castle Hill Farm, 15 Castle Hill Avenue), dairy farmers who owned extensive property on the hill. Residents of new houses on Hollenbeck Avenue built during the 1890s included Judge Justin Dewey of the Superior Court (51 Hollenbeck), John C. Benton (32 Hollenbeck), proprietor of the City Shoe store and real estate developer, and John C. Wheeler (27 Hollenbeck) an insurance and real estate agent.

An 1896 developmental plan of some of Parley Russell's land included the northern extension of West Avenue intersecting with "Taghkannuc Avenue" lots laid out on both sides of Lewis Avenue.<sup>57</sup> In addition to lots west of West Avenue, he sold one on lower Taconic Avenue in 1894 to Albert Winchell, who built "Fairview" (45 Taconic Avenue). Builder Edward B. Evans bought two of Russell's lots and constructed a house for himself (89 Taconic Avenue), while

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selling another at 97 Taconic Avenue. Another builder, Amiel Mundry, bought the next lot west on Taconic and built himself a house (105 Taconic Avenue). As late as 1903 fragments of the agricultural landscape remained; a crop of potatoes and pasture were mentioned in a deed that year along the northwest side of west Avenue.<sup>58</sup>

Large houses on the West Avenue hill were built during the 1890s and early 1900s. New York attorney William Stanley, who had lived in Great Barrington as a boy, and who was the father of the electrical inventor William Stanley, Great Barrington's most famous resident, built the house at 56 West Avenue where he retired. New York resident Benjamin W. Stillwell had amassed land between 1885 and 1893 creating a large lot for his house (111 West Avenue) built during the 1890s. Trained as both a lawyer and physician, the elder Stillwell became a country gentleman for a few years in Great Barrington. About 1902 industrialist John Henry Coffing Church, who had also owned two large houses on South Street<sup>59</sup> built a large brick house at 95 West Avenue on former Taylor land, which he named "Bonny Bank." One of the town showplaces, the house overlooked the Housatonic valley from an extensive back terrace and pergola; informally planted gardens with a serpentine walk and pond spread across the lower slope of the lot.<sup>60</sup> A sister of J.H.C. Church and her husband Clark Durant built the "Longfellow House" (116 West Avenue) about 1904. An older house, "Monaghea," owned by James McEnery burned about 1905; an architect daughter designed a new house incorporating the carriage house of the older one (82 West Avenue). George Tuller, who ran the former Collins sanatorium as a hotel, laid out lots at the southern end of West Avenue in 1903.<sup>61</sup> The town accepted the southern extension of West Avenue to Maple Avenue as a town way in 1906.

The town voted in 1900 to block Castle Street at the railroad tracks and create a new road (St. James Place) and underpass connecting Main Street with Taconic Avenue. This was accomplished by purchasing a lot south of St. James Episcopal Church where a steam-driven power generating station had stood. In 1901 in conjunction with the new road, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad built a new depot and pedestrian underpass (46 Castle Street). To build the depot, several older houses were demolished, including a brick eighteenth century bake shop. South of St. James Place, construction in 1895 of a large hotel called the Berkshire Inn (not extant) also cause older buildings to be moved and destroyed.<sup>62</sup> The gabled, multistoried shingled building, elaborate with cobblestone piers and chimneys, fluted Doric columns on a porte cochere, and long verandah, was extended in 1897, displacing the Dwight House and a stone house that stood to its south. The Dwight House, moved behind the hotel, became a tea room called "Bryant Cottage." Summer people objected, but the Berkshire Street Railroad began running cars down Main Street in 1902, connecting Great Barrington and Pittsfield. In 1912, after dentist Theodore French died, Adelaide French extensively remodeled the house at 392 Main Street adding a neoclassical facade.

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On the hill west of the district, another large hotel called the Barrington was built in 1901. A shingled, gabled structure with long porches, the hotel burned in 1904. A hotel outbuilding that survived the fire is the Log House (15 Berkshire Heights Road). Non-residential seasonal visitors with family connections in Great Barrington built two houses on the hill: Sarah Parsons the house at 2 Berkshire Heights Road (photo 2) and William E. Tefft, Jr. at 3 Berkshire Heights Road. John P. Pomeroy, president and treasurer of the Riverdale Mills, bought and renamed the old Brainard "Taghkannuc House," "The Oaks." Pomeroy detached a former rear cross-gabled ell from the house, the duplex that stands at 15 Oak Street. In 1913 the Brainard-Pomeroy estate became a hotel, "The Oakwood."<sup>63</sup> An associated employee cottage has become the inset house at 11 Oak Street.

George E. Russell, a director of the Berkshire Woolen Company and Everett mills, moved from the family home near the railroad when the new depot was constructed, spending the last year of his life in the house at 7 Barrington Place. Land on Castle Hill that was part of the Russell property (Leavenworth-Russell House, 54 Castle Street) (**photo 5**) became house lots. The earliest house built on Russell land was the c. 1901 John McCarty place with its large barn (34 Castle Hill Avenue) (**photo 4**).<sup>64</sup> During the 1920s, smaller houses appeared on other lots of the estate. In the same period Church family heirs razed the George Church octagon on South Street and gave the site to the town for a park. Graded and seeded, Church Memorial Park was accepted by the town in 1924. Development in the district slowed considerably after 1910. After World War I several houses appeared on lots remaining on upper Castle Street, Castle Street near the depot, lower West Avenue, and lower Taconic Avenue.

Criterion B.

Important figures in Great Barrington history have been residents of the Taconic and West Avenues district from the mid-eighteenth century to the present. The Rev. Samuel Hopkins (1721-1803) (his house foundation part of 15 Castle Hill Avenue) (**photo 3**) began his ministry at Great Barrington as the first settled minister called by the North Parish of Sheffield. He had studied at Yale and in Northampton with Jonathan Edwards. The two theologians shared a strict Calvinist theology about which they both wrote influential treatises. Hopkins arranged for Edwards to move from Northampton to neighboring Stockbridge, and they exchanged frequent visits during the 1750s. After moving to Newport, RI in 1769 Hopkins became widely known for his theological writings, which were still published and read in the mid-nineteenth century, having been the first New England minister to condemn the institution of slavery.

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General Joseph Dwight (1703-1765) (390 Main Street) (**photo 8**) was a Hatfield native who had fought in the battle of Louisbourg. Well-connected with political and economic elites of the Connecticut Valley and with the Williams family of Berkshire by marriage, he moved to Great Barrington in the later 1750s. Already a Hampshire County judge in the Court of Common Pleas, Dwight became a Berkshire judge after the county organized in 1761 and actively shaped town and county affairs. His son Col. Elijah Dwight succeeded him in the hose and in town affairs, acting as Clerk of Courts, Register of Probate, and a merchant, selling imported goods from a room in his house.

Stephen Sibley (57, 77 Castle Street) came to Great Barrington in 1782 from Connecticut, following his brother, a physician, who married one of Rev. Samuel Hopkins' daughters. He set up shop as a brazier and clockmaker, making tall eight-day clocks, and was also active in town affairs as a Justice of the Peace. He was one of a pair of entrepreneurs that first harnessed the waterpower of the Housatonic.

Dr. David Leavenworth ( -1831) (54 Castle Street) (**photo 5**) who built his "Castle" on land formerly owned by Sibley, was a partner with his brother Isaac in keeping the most important store in Great Barrington, built by them on the corner of Castle and Main Streets. He also kept a cider distillery off of what was later laid out as Castle Street. Originally from Waterbury, CT he had studied medicine and been a state printer in Albany before coming to Great Barrington in 1805. Leavenworth was town representative to the General Court.

William Cullen Bryant (1794-1878), an early and notable American poet, was associated with the district during the years he spent in Great Barrington as a young lawyer. After George H. Ives (426 Main Street) invited the Cummington native to be a partner in his law office, Bryant came to town in 1816. He set up his own office after two years of partnership, working in a small office where St. James Episcopal Church (352 Main Street) stands today.<sup>65</sup> Bryant also served for several years as Town Clerk. In 1821 he married Frances Fairchild in a parlor of the Dwight House. Bryant and his wife spent their first year of marriage living with Ralph Taylor and his wife, a daughter of General Thomas Ives at 426 Main Street. While in Great Barrington, Bryant returned to writing poetry, encouraged in his literary pursuits by the Sedgewicks of Stockbridge, whom he visited. Finding law ill-suited to his interests, Bryant left in 1825 to become a literary editor in New York.

George H. Ives (1789-1825) (426 Main Street) was a son of General Thomas Ives, who followed his father's profession in the law and assumed the practice of his father's office after the elder's death. He took on a public works project in the early 1810s, improving the rocky and boggy section of Main Street near his house. In 1829 he demolished an old tavern and its barns on

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Main Street and built the Berkshire House (not extant), which was the town's most important hotel for years. An important developer of the central business district, he laid out Bridge River, and Church Streets and divided the area into lots.

Dr. C.T. Collins (454 Main Street) (photo 9) came to Great Barrington from New York where he had been a founding member of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was an advocate for the founding of the national American Medical Association. The author of many articles in medical journals, he had a reputation beyond a local one as founder of the Collins Invalid Hotel, or Collins House, a sanatorium and resort founded in 1854. At the start of the Civil War, Dr. Collins invited enlisted soldiers to dine at his house before their departure. His son A. Chalkley Collins, who later lived in the house, was active in civic affairs, serving on many committees and town boards and advocating better schools. The younger Collins was an officer of the Mahaiwe National Bank. In 1892 Sarah Sheldon Collins organized the Thursday Morning Club, a civic and charitable organization of town women.

As new houses were built on South Street in the 1850s and on newer streets during following decades, many Great Barrington retailers and officers of town industries chose to live in the district. Frederick T. Sanford (142 Castle Street) came to Great Barrington from Egremont to open the J.F. & F.T. Sanford Store at the head of Railroad Street. Egbert Hollister (58 South Street) (photo 11) was a storekeeper and first president of the Great Barrington Savings Bank, organized in 1869. He was president of the Berkshire Railroad, a director of the Mahaiwe Bank, and Town Treasurer throughout the Civil War. His son Edward Hollister maintained the family business and succeeded him in the house, probably responsible for the new Queen Anne facade c. 1890. Benjamin F. Durant (400 Main Street) ran the City Store after being associated with the Russells and Hollister in a store called Durant, Hollister, and Company. E.P. Woodworth (40 South Street) was a director of the Mahaiwe Bank, a selectman and state legislator who ran a clothing store, a similar business to one later carried on by his son-in-law and successor in the house, Andrew L. Hubbell. Hubbell was also a director of the Mahaiwe Bank. J. Fred Whiting (72 South Street) succeeded his father Frederick Whiting as the town's druggist. The town historian and archaeologist Charles J. Taylor (426 Main Street) was a storekeeper, part of the firm of Hollister and Taylor. He also was treasurer of the Great Barrington Savings Bank, a selectman, and representative to the General Court. His study, a retreat used while writing his history,<sup>66</sup> stands on a rocky knoll beside his house.

George Church (1806-1903), a Selectman during the Civil War, was the father of a large family, including John H.C. Church. These residents of South Street were among the most important figures in town industries. George Church, a native of Canaan, CT had experience in iron smelting before arriving in Great Barrington to join the Richmond Iron Works of Van Deusenville. The company prospered during the Civil War supplying the government with

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material for cannonmaking. Church married Maria Bostwick of Van Deusenville in 1861, and that year moved to South Street. He was one of the founders of Monument Mills in Housatonic and was also active in the Ramapo Wheel Foundry of Hillburn, NY and the Berkshire Glass Sand Company of Cheshire, MA that supplied cut glass manufacturers in this country and Europe. Church was locally active in politics and was an officer in the Mahaiwe Bank, the Berkshire Railroad, the Stanley Instrument Company and the Great Barrington Savings Bank. John H.C. Church studied architecture at M.I.T. after graduating from Great Barrington High School. Whether he designed his Great Barrington residences is not known. After returning to town, Church was associated with the Richmond Iron Works and became treasurer and general manager of Monument Mills.

Another important local family, the Russells, came from Connecticut in the 1820s. Brothers John C. and Asa C. Russell (54 Castle Street)(**photo 5**) first worked for their uncle Alvenus Cone in a general store and later bought the store. They were founders of the Berkshire Woolen Company, which grew to be a leading woolen mill in Berkshire County, employing three hundred. They also founded Monument Mills, the town's most important business, after buying the defunct Housatonic Manufacturing Company. John C. Russell was a founder and original stockholder of the Mahaiwe National Bank. John's son Parley Russell (1838-1916) began work in 1855 as a clerk at the Hollister and Taylor store and briefly ran his own store before becoming involved in the textile industries of the town. After the Berkshire Woolen Company foundered in the panic of the 1870s, Parley and his brother George reorganized the woolen mills, which became the Everett Woolen Company. He was involved other local enterprises such as Monument Mills, the Stanley Instrument Company and many town organizations. His first wife was the daughter of John Lewis, who built "Brightside" (11 West Avenue) (**photo 16**), the house where Russell lived for the remainder of his life. After he death, he married Celeste Stanley Gilbert, a member of the Stanley family.

A housekeeper in the Russell family was the mother of W.E.B. DuBois, one of the most important intellectuals in the civil rights movement in America. As a youth, DuBois was given the freedom of the Russell library at 11 West Avenue. His academic performance at Great Barrington schools and his concurrent work as a correspondent for New York newspapers revealed his prodigal talents. Later study at Fisk and Harvard universities launched him on a public career as a theorist and leader of African-Americans seeking civil justice. DuBois was a founder of the Niagara Movement and the N.A.A.C.P.

Two newspapermen lived in the district. In 1889 Harry Douglas (81 Taconic Avenue) founded a Democratic paper, *The Berkshire News*, in partnership with his brother Malcolm. The *Courier*

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bought out the paper in 1895. John E. Clarey (2 Brainard Avenue) took over the *Courier* in 1899 when he moved to Great Barrington from Iowa, becoming a force for better town government, and taking an active role himself as treasurer, tax collector, and town clerk. He also represented the town in the General Court.

Mary A. Mason (94 West Avenue), a summer resident from New York, made great contributions to Great Barrington as donor of the public library and as a founder and donor of Fairview Hospital. She donated \$50,000 to the town to erect the library (the present building on Main Street, built in 1912-13), known as the Mason Library in honor of her husband Henry Hobart Mason. In her will, Mary Mason provided for the founding of a hospital, giving a similar sum and her two houses on West Avenue.<sup>67</sup> The hospital was initially opened in her former house (94 West Avenue) with her other house serving as a nurses' dormitory. The present Fairview Hospital was built on the hill overlooking West Avenue during the late 1920s.

Another summer resident associated briefly with the district was Charles L. Freer ( -1919) of Detroit who lived for a short time in the Log House (15 Berkshire Heights Road) of the former Barrington Hotel while his own estate was under construction on the brow of the ridge in southern Berkshire Heights. Freer donated an outstanding collection of Oriental art and the Whistler Peacock Room to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, C.C., where it is separately housed as the Freer Collection.

Criterion C.

The buildings of the Taconic and West Avenues district, many of which were highly fashionable at the time of their construction, document the evolution of architectural style in south Berkshire from the mid-eighteenth century to 1930.<sup>68</sup> High style and often distinctive examples of Georgian, Federal, Gothic Revival and Italianate buildings along with vernacular and simpler houses in these styles are a valuable testament to early Great Barrington's place in Berkshire architectural history. In the late nineteenth century local builders made their own syntheses of Shingle, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, producing houses generous in size and rich in architectural ornament. The use of local stone, particularly white marble and rough-faced blue dolomite, gives to foundations, steps, porch floors, and walls, a distinctive character particular to this locale. With little neighborhood intrusion and few alterations made to original designs, the buildings and their setting with its elevation and view convey the sense of the "country house" so esteemed in turn-of-the-century decades among urbanites and town residents alike.

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Since patterns of prehistoric settlement in Great Barrington are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Prehistoric sites in this area can contribute information for a greater understanding of Native American settlement and subsistence and settlement patterns in the uplands of western Massachusetts. Prehistoric sites in this area can improve our knowledge of Native people along the Housatonic River drainage and their relationships with other Native socio/political groups to the south in the Connecticut area, to the west towards the Hudson River drainage in New York or eastward to the Connecticut River locale. Prehistoric sites in this area may also be important in the study of Native American exchange systems and the role they played in the spread of technologies, ideas and material goods between the areas noted above as well as eastern and southern coastal locales. Documented prehistoric sites in the district have demonstrated the potential ability to study the topics noted above from the Middle Archaic through Woodland Periods. A known site in the district and documentary sources have also indicated the potential for Native American studies during the Contact Period.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, cultural and economic characteristics which typified a rural agricultural settlement in the 18<sup>th</sup>-century and its growth during the 19<sup>th</sup>-century into a thriving South Berkshire center for manufacturing and commerce and fashionable, built-up suburb and summer house community by the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and excavation can document 18<sup>th</sup>-century components of the district, many of which are locationally unknown both in the literature and physically in the district. Among the many residential, institutional, commercial and industrial structures known to have existed in the district during the 18<sup>th</sup>-century, only three wood frame residences currently survive. Among those three structures, only one, the Steven Sibley Shop at 57 Castle Street survives at its original location. Archaeological research can help reconstruct the 18<sup>th</sup>-century layout of the district including its earliest settlement which may include early settlement by the Dutch. Archaeological testing can also document the location and form of the town's 1761 Courthouse and Great Barrington Jail, both of which may be located in the district. This information can help document the role these facilities played in the local and possibly regional court and penal system. Archaeological research can also help to better understand aspects of the district's 18<sup>th</sup>-century economy which at first was characterized by agricultural interests but which through time, service occupations, industry and manufacturing became increasingly important. Detailed analysis of the contents in occupational related features and structural remains from residences and outbuildings can document the extent to which the district's early economy was self sufficient and, exactly what self sufficiency implies for individual families and the district or village as a whole. Analysis of archaeological features and structures can also provide information on the technologies employed in various trades and industries including

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blacksmithing, saddle making, baking, tanning, agriculture and potash manufacture. Archaeological research can also help document the role Great Barrington and the district played during the American Revolution by contributing information on the role of the depositories for commissary stores located in the district. Archaeological information may also be present in the district which helps better understand the overall condition of British troops during their march to Boston after Burgoyne's 1777 defeat. Detailed analysis of the camp layout and occupational related features can provide details on general military life and operating procedures for the British Military.

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## ENDNOTES

1. Of these 172 contributing historic buildings, 22 are sizable outbuildings; carriage houses, an ice house, barns or garages that are architecturally significant. In addition there are three contributing structures, one object, and one site (a landscape). A total of 159 properties are included in the district.
2. 426 Main Street and 33 South Street
3. 95 and 111 West Avenue
4. 454 Main Street
5. 80 Maple Avenue and 46 Castle Street
6. 14 Hollenbeck Avenue
7. 80 Taconic Avenue. A detached piece of the Brainard house appears to survive, however, at 15 Oak Street.
8. The Parley Russell House now stands at 11 West Avenue, adjacent to condominiums at 15 West Avenue built on the house's historic lot.
9. 43 Castle Street
10. These include 55, 57, 77, and 83 Castle Street
11. 352 and 454 Main Street
12. 342 Main Street and 89 Taconic Avenue. The houses at 3 Berkshire Heights Road and 30 West Avenue, builders unknown, have similar stonework. The Sarah parsons House at 2 Berkshire Heights Road, possibly the work of A.H. Decker, also has a rough-faced stone first floor.
13. 352 Main Street
14. Another eighteenth century building is the rear portion of the Stephen Sibley Shop, 57 Castle Street to which a Greek Revival front was added. A hump in the ridgeline may indicate the junction with the older building.
15. The house of this famous minister was moved about the time the railroad was built (1842) to become a hotel in the business district near the tracks and older depot. It is still present, in altered form, as the upper two floors of the building at 87 Railroad Street.
16. The present carillon is composed of five bells cast in London, given by the Seed family of Great Barrington, and 49 Flemish bells, given by Frederick Beinecke and William Mills Sperry.
17. Images of this house are found on the 1884 Birdseye View of Great Barrington and on postcards from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century after the house had been converted to a hotel. Gary Leveille Collection.
18. Documented on Sanborn fire insurance maps
19. This house is shown on the 1884 Birdseye View with the same two story front bay and general plan, minus the present west addition.
20. Postcard collection, Gary Leveille.
21. Mundry and Edward Evans both resided themselves in the impressive row of Queen Anne houses on Taconic Avenue: Mundry at 105 Taconic Avenue and Evans at 89 Taconic.
22. Another detail found in other Evans houses is a shingled, curved bracket.
23. Emily Albertine Ryder sold "a tract of land" to Decker in 1902. He sold it in 1903 to Sarah parsons. No buildings were mentioned on either deed, but a house was standing there by the time the 1904 Atlas was made. Registry of Deeds book 180, pp. 470-1, and book 190, p. 166.

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24. MacLean, 480
  25. Postcard collection, Gary Leveille
  26. Not located in this district
  27. Unfortunately her name has not been discovered
  28. See note 14 above
  29. The Allen house was moved in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century to make room for a stone house with four two-story front columns. The latter was demolished when the Berkshire Inn was built in 1895. The Allen house stood for many years near the railroad tracks on the back of a nearby lot, and was moved out of town early in this century.
  30. Taylor, 104
  31. Joseph Sheldon, builder of the house, owned the land on which South street was developed in the 1850s, then owned by George Pierce. Moses King was a subsequent owner of the Sheldon house.  
Taylor, 105
  32. About 1750, Capt. Stephen Gunn built a house on the site of the present Ives-Taylor House. Taylor, 159. Another 18<sup>th</sup> century house stood on the site of the Collins House built by Dr. Joseph Lee, a physician who settled in town in 1761. The Dr. William Whiting House (141 West Avenue) stood at this time on the more densely built part of Main Street.
  33. The Gunn family house on the site of the Ives-Taylor House was used for stores gathered by commissary Moses Hopkins, a son of minister Samuel Hopkins. Taylor, 262
  34. An Episcopal parsonage stood on this site in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The first gambrel-roofed parsonage. Which stood to the front of the present nineteenth century parsonage, was bought by Dr. Samuel Lee and used as the house of the prisonkeeper from 1766 to 1790. The jail was built of heavy squared hewn timbers, and was connected to the house by a passageway. Taylor, 284
  35. Taylor, 145
  36. This grove appears to have been the stand of oak trees to which nineteenth century residents resorted for pleasure outings and 4<sup>th</sup> of July picnics, and where the Brainard house was built in the 1880s.
  37. The low place near the intersection of South Street.
  38. An "ash bridge" for pedestrians crossed a brook that ran where St. James Place was later laid out.  
Taylor, 291
  39. George Ives was a grandson of Gen. Joseph Dwight. His father Gen. Thomas Ives lived on Main Street in the Allen house next to the Dwight house
  40. The Asa C. Russell house was a stop on the underground railway before the Civil War. A rear barn was connected by a tunnel to a deep ravine, well-concealed beneath the house. Evidences of the tunnel are said to remain in the ravine, though the barn is no longer standing.
  41. George E. Russell lived for many years in a hose on Castle that was taken down when the new railroad depot of 1901 was built. His new house, built a year before his death, is the one on Barrington Place
  42. George Church originally came to town bringing iron smelting experience from Connecticut; he was associated with the Richmond Iron Works of VanDeusenville
  43. His other business interests were the Great Barrington Savings Bank, Richmond iron Works, National Mahaiwe Bank, and the Stanley Instrument Company
  44. For a plan of Pierce lots, see Registry of Deeds, Book 91, p. 330
  45. The Church house was demolished at family request in 1924 after the elder Churches had died. They gave the lot to the town to become Church Memorial Park

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46. MacLean, 549
47. One of the buildings taken down for the church was a gambrel-roofed former law office where William Cullen Bryant had practiced, which had been used as a school building for the Misses Kellogg for their Rose Cottage Seminary
48. Registry of Deeds, Book 134, p. 1 and Book 129, p. 385
49. For a list of lots he acquired, see Registry of Deeds, Book 171, p. 484. Sellers included Robbins ("Robbins Grove"), Hollenbeck, Lewis, and Parley Russell. For a drawing of the house, see the 1884 Birdseye View.
50. MacLean, 543
51. The term Berkshire Heights may have been Brainard's for the development he anticipated. The term is found in Bryan's Book of Berkshire, 1886, in the 1894 Town Report, and in the 1904 Atlas published by Bryan
52. Clark Bryan, publisher of The Book of Berkshire, which came out in new editions several times during the 1880s and 1890s, appealed to an urban elite to buy country homes. Like a social register, the book listed families and names, describing views and promoting new real estate development. Until the early 1880s, Bryan was also publisher of *The Berkshire Courier*.
53. Manager of the Riverdale Mills was John P. Pomeroy (site of house, 80 Taconic Avenue). Active as officers in William Stanley, Jr.'s Stanley Instrument Company were John S. Fuller (1434 Castle Street), J.H.C. Church (33, 58 South Street and 95 West Avenue), Frederick Darlington (160 Castle Street), John L. Dodge (200 Castle Street) and Parley A. Russell (11 West Avenue)
54. Selectmen's Report, Town Report of 1901
55. See plan in Registry of Deeds, Book 170, p. 132
56. Registry of Deeds, Book 153, p.478; and Book 167, p. 208
57. Registry of Deeds, Book 174, p. 42
58. This note was found in a deed for the Pringle House, 40 West Avenue
59. J.H.C. Church's South Street houses were ones he acquired by bequest from the Hollister family (58 South Street), and one, also called "Bonny Bank" (33 South Street), that he built c. 1896 after buying land from Charles Taylor
60. This landscaping appears to have been lost as trees and brush have grown
61. Registry of Deeds, Map Book 1, p. 23
62. In recent decades after the hotel was razed, the Dwight House was moved again to stand closer to Main Street, a position closer to its original one. A motel and commercial structures, excluded from the historic district, now stand on the hotel lot
63. Postcards of the hotel show that the Gothic character of the original building had been downplayed with a white paint job, extensive double verandahs along a rear ell, and Queen Anne porch supports. Gary Leveille postcard collection. The hotel was demolished in the 1960s and replaced by the present condominiums
64. The McArty house, as elaborate as many standing in the heart of the new elite development, is located close to the traditional Irish part of Castle Hill. New turn-of-the-century houses owned by people with Irish-Americana surnames were also located some distance from Castle Hill Avenue, Castle Lane, and the tracks, where earlier generations of Irish had lived in a ghetto of vernacular houses
65. The office was used after his departure by the Kellogg sisters for their school the Rose Cottage Seminary

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66. History of Great Barrington, 1882
67. One of these houses was razed when the present drive to the hospital between 82 and 94 West Avenue was constructed.
68. See Section 7 above for a discussion of buildings and features that are locally distinctive

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Vital Records of Great Barrington. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1904

(end)

Taconic and West Avenues HD  
Name of Property

Berkshire, MA  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 117.44 acres

### UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 18 634320 4672600  
Zone Easting Northing

3. 18 635040 4672260  
Zone Easting Northing

2. 18 634930 4672450  
Zone Easting Northing

4. 18 635000 4671900  
Zone Easting 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 Margaret Hepler, Preservation Consultant with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 1998

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

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

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

#### Photographs

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

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

### Property Owner

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

name multiple owners

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. NPS Form 10-900 OMB No.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetTaconic and West Avenues Historic District  
Great Barrington (Berkshire Co.), MASection number 10 Page 1

## GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References (continued)

5.	18	634700	4671480
6.	18	634490	4672290

Verbal Boundary Description

Indicated on accompanying assessor's maps.

Boundary justification

The Taconic and West Avenues district is distinguished from surrounding neighborhoods by its concentration of large, historic, mostly wood-frame turn-of-the-century houses. The brick blocks of the commercial district and Town Hall lie over the tracks to the northeast, while north of the district along the railroad tracks and on the eastern part of Castle Hill, houses tend to be smaller and vernacular in character, though there are widely scattered turn-of-the-century examples. Farther west on Castle Hill, houses tend to be of more recent date and smaller in scale than district houses. A number of new houses have been built in woods along the western ridge, and Fairview Hospital dominates the setting of upper Lewis Avenue. To the south and southeast adjacent areas differ from the Taconic and West Avenues district; commercial development along Maple Avenue, and a more densely built historic neighborhood on flat land south of Maple Avenue, a neighborhood with smaller concentration of turn-of-the-century buildings, both contrast with the district. East of the district, the large stone Hopkins-Searles chateau ("Searles' Castle," NR 1982) stands on expansive grounds behind an imposing stone wall. Though built in the 1880s, its scale, stone construction, and self-imposed isolation on park-like grounds separate it from the district. On the west side of Main Street south of St. James' Place another cluster of non-historic commercial buildings is distinctly separate, contiguous with three small buildings of recent date across the tracks on lower Taconic Avenue; because of their different age and character, these areas have also been excluded from the district.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior  
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Continuation Sheet

Taconic and West Avenues Historic District  
Great Barrington (Berkshire Co.), MA

Section number photo Page 1

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Margaret Hepler

Photos 1-17 (8 x 10), taken January, 1998

Photos 18- (3 x 5), taken November, 1997 and January, 1998\*

Negatives: with Great Barrington Historical Commission

1. 5-7, 11, 21, 29 Benton Avenue (NE from Benton and Taconic Aves. Intersection)
2. 2 Berkshire Heights Road, (looking W)
3. 15 Castle Hill Avenue (looking NW)
4. 34 Castle Hill Avenue (looking SE)
5. 54 Castle Street (looking NW)
6. 39 Hollenbeck Avenue (looking SW)
7. 352, 342 Main Street (looking W)
8. 390 Main Street (looking W)
9. 454 Main Street (looking SW)
10. 11, 39, 49, 57, 65, 73 South Street (looking SE from West Street)
11. 58 South Street (looking NW)
12. 73 South Street (looking SW)
13. 56 Taconic Avenue (looking NW)
14. 67, 75, 81 and 89 Taconic Avenue (looking SW from Benton and Taconic Aves. Intersection)
15. 89 Taconic Avenue (looking S)
16. 11 West Avenue (looking N from private right of way off West Avenue)
17. 12 West Avenue (looking NW from West Avenue)
  
18. 1, 7 Barrington Place
19. 1, 7, 15 Barrington Place\*
20. 7, 15 Barrington Place
21. 23 Barrington Place
22. 28, 12 Barrington Place
23. 28 Barrington Place\*
24. 3 Benton Avenue\*
25. 5-7, 11 Benton Avenue
26. 12 Benton Avenue
27. 18 Benton Avenue

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
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Taconic and West Avenues Historic District  
Great Barrington (Berkshire Co.), MA

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28. 18 Benton Avenue
29. 24 Benton Avenue
30. 11, 21, 29 Benton Avenue\*
31. 32 Benton Avenue
32. 2 Berkshire Heights Road
33. 3 Berkshire Heights Road
34. 3 Berkshire Heights Road
35. 15 Berkshire Heights Road\*
36. 2 Brainard Avenue
37. 6 Brainard Avenue\*
38. 10 Brainard Avenue\*
39. 7, 15 Brainard Avenue
40. 17, 21, 25 Brainard Avenue; 56, 59 Taconic Avenue\*
41. 17, 21 Brainard Avenue
42. 21, 25 Brainard Avenue
43. 5, 9 Bryant Court
44. 5 Castle Hill Avenue
45. 5 Castle Hill Avenue
46. 10 Castle Hill Avenue, 72 Castle Street\*
47. 16 Castle Hill Avenue\*
48. 22 Castle Hill Avenue\*
49. 15 Castle Hill Avenue
50. 15 Castle Hill Avenue
51. 17 Castle Hill Avenue\*
52. 29 Castle Hill Avenue\*
53. 34 Castle Hill Avenue\*
54. 39, 41, 43 Castle Street
55. 43 Castle Street
- 56-58. 46 Castle Street
- 59-60. Railroad underpass, Castle Street
61. 51 Castle Street
62. 54 Castle Street
63. 55 Castle Street
64. 57 Castle Street
65. 57, 71 Castle Street
66. 72, 64 Castle Street
67. 69, 71 Castle Street
68. 77 Castle Street

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
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National Register of Historic Places  
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Taconic and West Avenues Historic District  
Great Barrington (Berkshire Co.), MA

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- 69. 83 Castle Street, 3 Benton Avenue
- 70-71. 86 Castle Street
- 72.-73. 97 Castle Street
- 74. 120 Castle Street
- 75. 129 Castle Street
- 76. 132 Castle Street
- 77. 133 Castle Street
- 78. 142 Castle Street
- 79-80. 143 Castle Street
- 81. 155 Castle Street
- 82. 160 Castle Street
- 83. 169 Castle Street
- 84. 173 Castle Street
- 85. 177, 181 Castle Street
- 86. 185 Castle Street
- 87. 193 Castle Street
- 88. 200 Castle Street, gateposts on Lake Avenue\*
- 89. 200 Castle Street, ice house, carriage house\*
- 90. 1 Cypress Street
- 91. 15 Hollenbeck Avenue
- 92. 20 Hollenbeck Avenue
- 93. 20 Hollenbeck Avenue, carriage house
- 94. 27 Hollenbeck Avenue
- 95. 32 Hollenbeck Avenue
- 96. 39 Hollenbeck Avenue
- 97. 51 Hollenbeck Avenue
- 98. 1 Lewis Avenue
- 99. 12 Lewis Avenue
- 100. 19 Lewis Avenue
- 101. 352, 342 Main Street, St. James Church and Rectory
- 102-103. St. James Church, rectory
- 104. 352 Main Street, St. James Church parish hall
- 105. 390 Main Street
- 106. 392 Main Street
- 107. 400 Main Street\*
- 108. 406, 400 Main Street
- 109. 426 Main Street
- 110. 426 Main Street

(continued)

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**National Register of Historic Places  
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Taconic and West Avenues Historic District  
Great Barrington (Berkshire Co.), MA

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- 111. 426 Main Street, Taylor Study\*
- 112. 454 Main Street
- 113. 454 Main Street\*
- 114. 454 Main Street
- 115. 40 Maple Avenue
- 116. 80 Maple Avenue
- 117. 80 Maple Avenue\*
- 118. 100 Maple Avenue
- 119. 8 Oak Street
- 120. 9 Oak Street
- 121. 10 Oak Street
- 122. 11 Oak Street\*
- 123. 12 Oak Street
- 124. 14 Oak Street
- 125. 15 Oak Street\*
- 126. 15 Oak Street
- 127. 16 Oak Street
- 128. 22, 20 Oak Street
- 129. St. James Place Railroad Overpass
- 130. 10 South Street
- 131. 11 South Street
- 132. 16 South Street
- 133. South Street, Church park
- 134. South Street, Church park
- 135. 33 South Street
- 136. 39 South Street
- 137. 40 South Street
- 138. 48 South Street\*
- 139. 49 South Street
- 140. 57 South Street
- 141. 72, 58, 48 South Street
- 142. 58, 48 South Street
- 143. 58 South Street
- 144. 65 South Street
- 145. South Street, south side; 65, 73 South Street
- 146. South Street, south side; 65, 73 South Street\*

(continued)

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Taconic and West Avenues Historic District  
Great Barrington (Berkshire Co.), MA

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- 147-148. 72 South Street
- 149. 73 South Street
- 150. 2, 26 Taconic Avenue
- 151. 45 Taconic Avenue
- 152-153 Taconic Avenue
- 154. 59 Taconic Avenue
- 155. 67 Taconic Avenue
- 156. 75 Taconic Avenue
- 157. 67, 75, 81, 89 Taconic Avenue
- 158-160. 81 Taconic Avenue
- 161. 75, 81, 89, 97 Taconic Avenue\*
- 162. 89 Taconic Avenue
- 163. 89, 97 Taconic Avenue
- 164. 97 Taconic Avenue
- 165. 105 Taconic Avenue
- 166. 75, 81, 89, 97 Taconic Avenue\*
- 167. 115 Taconic Avenue
- 168. 128 Taconic Avenue
- 169. 140, 128 Taconic Avenue
- 170. 135 Taconic Avenue\*
- 171. 143 Taconic Avenue
- 172. 143 Taconic Avenue
- 173. 156, 142 Taconic Avenue
- 174. 162 Taconic Avenue
- 175. 168 Taconic Avenue
- 176. 170 Taconic Avenue
- 177-180. 11 West Avenue\*
- 181. 81 Taconic Avenue, 11 West Avenue\*
- 182. 12 West Avenue
- 183. 12 West Avenue\*
- 184. 30 West Avenue

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**United States Department of the Interior  
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Taconic and West Avenues Historic District  
Great Barrington (Berkshire Co.), MA

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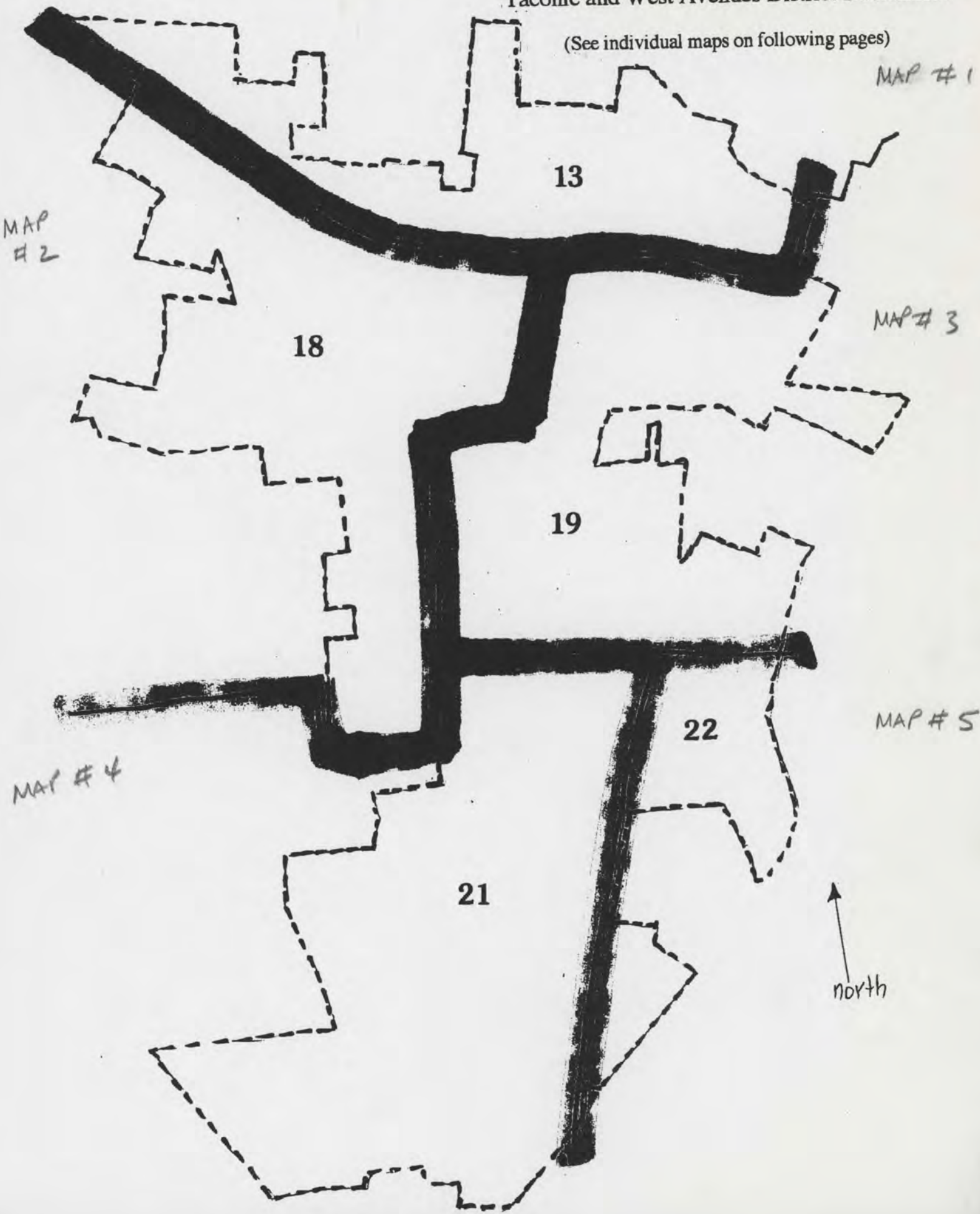
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- 185. 30 West Avenue
- 186. 40 West Avenue
- 187. 48 West Avenue
- 188. 56 West Avenue
- 189. 82 West Avenue
- 190. 94 West Avenue
- 191. 94 West Avenue
- 192. 95 West Avenue\*
- 193. 111 West Avenue
- 194. 113 West Avenue
- 194-195. 116 West Avenue
- 196. 116 West Avenue, Carriage House
- 197. 126 West Avenue
- 198. 127 West Avenue
- 199. 135 West Avenue
- 200. 136, 130 West Avenue
- 201. 130 West Avenue
- 202. 140 West Avenue
- 203. 141 West Avenue\*
- 204. 146 West Avenue\*

(end)

# Assessors' Maps: Taconic and West Avenues District Boundaries

(See individual maps on following pages)



**District Data Sheet**  
**Taconic and West Avenues Historic District**  
**Great Barrington (Berkshire Co.), Massachusetts**

Address	Map #	Assessor's Map/Lot	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
1 Barrington Place	1	18/80	372	Marcus Barnes House	c. 1907	Queen Anne	B	C
7 Barrington Place	2	18/91	373	George E. Russell House (b: A.H. Decker)	1901	Queen Anne	B	C
12 Barrington Place	3	18/32	374	Gorton H. Race House	c. 1905	Queen Anne foursquare	B	C
15 Barrington Place	4	18/92	375	(b: A.H. Decker)	c. 1901	Queen Anne	B	C
23 Barrington Place	5	18/94	376	H. Wright Crippen House	c. 1901	Queen Anne	B	C
28 Barrington Place	6	18/31	377	(b: A.H. Decker)	c. 1901	Shingle	B	C
3 Benton Ave.	7	19/11	353	Gilbert H. Cook House I	c. 1900	Queen Anne	B	C
5-7 Benton Ave. (photo 1)	8	19/12	354	Gilbert H. Cook House II	c. 1900	Queen Anne foursquare	B	C
11 Benton Ave. (photo 1)	9	19/24	360	Joseph W. Curtiss House	c. 1898	Queen Anne	B	C
12 Benton Ave.	10	19/9,10	352	Frank W. Wheeler House Carriage House	c. 1898 c. 1898	Shingle/QA Queen Anne	B B	C C
18 Benton Ave.	11	19/23	359	Clarence R. Sabin House	c. 1901	Queen Anne	B	C
21 Benton Ave. (photo 1)	12	19/25,26	361	William C. Hinman House	c. 1898	Queen Anne	B	C
24 Benton Ave.	13	19/30	364	Nathan Comstock House (b: A.H. Decker)	1904	Queen Anne	B	C
29 Benton Ave. (photo 1)	14	19/35	285	William D. Ingersoll House	c. 1898	Queen Anne	B	C

**District Data Sheet**  
**Taconic and West Avenues Historic District**  
**Great Barrington (Berkshire Co.), Massachusetts**

Address	Map #	Assessor's Map/Lot	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
—								
32 Benton Ave.	15	19/34	284	Edward P. Durant House	c. 1900	Queen Anne	B	C
2 Berkshire Heights Rd. (photo 2)	16	18/24	120	Sarah Parsons House (b: A.H. Decker?)	1903-04	Shingle	B	C
3 Berkshire Heights Rd.	17	18/26	378	William E. Tefft, Jr. House	c. 1895	Shingle	B	C
15 Berkshire Heights Rd.	18	18/96	379	Log House of Barrington Hotel	c. 1901	Craftsman	B	C
2 Brainard Ave.	19	18/64	337	John E. Clarey House	c. 1902	2 <sup>nd</sup> . Ren. Reviv. Vernacular	B	C
6 Brainard Ave.	20	18/65	338		c. 1900	Colonial Reviv.	B	C
7 Brainard Ave.	21	19/1	350	Henry W. Burgett House Carriage House	c. 1901	Queen Anne	B B	C C
10 Brainard Ave.	22	18/68	339	Reuben S. Allen House	c. 1915	Craftsman	B	C
15 Brainard Ave.	23	19/21	357	L.L. Gorham House (b: A.H. Decker?) Carriage House	c. 1901	Queen Anne	B B	C C
17 Brainard Ave.	24	19/22	358		c. 1900	Single/QA	B	C
21 Brainard Ave.	25	19/29	363	John McFarland House	c. 1901	Queen Anne	B	C
25 Brainard Ave.	26	19/31	365	Harry F. Joslin House	c. 1925	English Reviv.	B	C
5 Bryant Court	27	19/95	104		c. 1890	Queen Anne	B	C
9 Bryant Court	28	19/94	104		c. 1890	Queen Anne	B	C
5 Castle Hill Ave.	29	13/151	112	Grove Hill Seminary Carriage House	c. 1850	Gothic Revival Gothic Revival	B B	C C
10 Castle Hill Ave.	30	13/166	380	William J. Hickey House	c. 1925	Colonial Reviv.	B	C

**District Data Sheet  
Taconic and West Avenues Historic District  
Great Barrington (Berkshire Co.), Massachusetts**

Address	Map #	Assessor's Map/Lot	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
15 Castle Hill Ave. (photo 3)	31	13/150	113	Castle Hill Farm, Whiting-Hollenbeck H.	c.1840	Greek Revival	B	C
16 Castle Hill Ave.	32	13/165	381	Ralph W. Pope House	c.1925	Colonial Reviv.	B	C
17 Castle Hill Ave.	33	13/149	382		c.1920	Colonial Reviv.	B	C
22 Castle Hill Ave.	34	13/164	383	Charles A. Bidwell House	c.1925	Colonial Reviv.	B	C
29 Castle Hill Ave.	35	13/148	384	Oscar T. Stedman House	c.1892	Stick	B	C
34 Castle Hill Ave. (photo 4)	36	13/161	385	John McCarty House	c.1901	Queen Anne/	B	C
				Carriage House	c.1901	Colonial Reviv.	B	C
39 Castle St.	37	19/37	366	William T. Gorham House	c.1928	Colonial Reviv.	B	C
41 Castle St.	38	19/28	362	Henry C. O'Neil House	c.1930	Craftsman	B	C
43 Castle St.	39	19/18,19	356	Michael Connors House	c.1898	Queen Anne	B	C
				Barn	c.1898	Queen Anne	B	C
46 Castle St.	40	19/52b	105	Great Barrington Depot	1901	Craftsman	B	C
	41		924	Pedestrian Underpass	c.1901		ST	C
51 Castle St.	42	19/17	355		c.1898	Queen Anne	B	C
54 Castle St. (photo 5)	43	13/169	134	Leavenworth-Russell House	1822	Federal	B	C
55 Castle St.	44	19/8	106	Lonson Burghardt House	c.1825	Side-Gabled	B	C
57 Castle St.	45	19/7	108	Stephen Sibley Shop	c.1790	Greek Reviv. remodeled	B	C
64 Castle St.	46	13/168	349	Carolyn P. Griswold House	c.1925	Colonial Reviv.	B	C
69 Castle St.	47	19/13			c.1912	Front-Gabled	B	C

**District Data Sheet**  
**Taconic and West Avenues Historic District**  
**Great Barrington (Berkshire Co.), Massachusetts**

Address	Map #	Assessor's Map/Lot	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
—								
71 Castle St.	48	19/6	109	Lewis L. Gorham House	c.1845	Greek Revival	B	C
72 Castle St.	49	13/167	348		c.1925	Colonial Revival	B	C
77 Castle St.	50	19/5a	110	Stephen Sibley House. "The Pumpkin House"	c.1785	Federal	B	C
83 Castle St.	51	19/4	351	George Cook House	c.1880	Stick	B	C
86 Castle St.	52	13/152	111	Martha E. Allen House	c.1855	Victorian Eclectic	B	C
97 Castle St.	53	19/2,3	371	Grove Hill Seminary P.T. Larkin House	c.1897	Queen Anne	B	C
120 Castle St.	54	13/135	346	Elihu Williams House Carriage House	c.1868 c.1870	Italianate Gothic Revival	B B	C C
129 Castle St.	55	18/63	336	Dr. John G. Adam House	c.1928	Colonial Revival	B	C
132 Castle St.	56	13/134	345	Nathaniel H. Anderson House	c.1868	Side-gabled Italianate vernacular	B	C
133 Castle St.	57	18/62	335	Byron A. Allen House	c.1930	Craftsman	B	C
142 Castle St.	58	13/127	344	Frederick T. Sanford House	c.1880	Shingle	B	C
143 Castle St.	59	18/59,61	118	John S. Fuller House	c.1905	Neoclassical	B	C
155 Castle St.	60	18/58	119	Dr. Whitmell P. Small House (b: Evans Brothers) Barn-garage	c.1892 c.1920	Queen Anne	B B	C C
160 Castle St.	61	13/125a	343	Josephine S. Darlington House	c.1893	Queen Anne	B	C
169 Castle St.	62	18/57	333		c.1910	Craftsman	B	C

**District Data Sheet**  
**Taconic and West Avenues Historic District**  
**Great Barrington (Berkshire Co.), Massachusetts**

Address	Map #	Assessor's Map/Lot	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
173 Castle St.	63	18/56	332	Mary Kiernan House	1903-04	Shingle/QA	B	C
177 Castle St.	64	18/55	331	Howard J. Hawkins House	c.1919	Craftsman	B	C
181 Castle St.	65	18/54	330		c.1919	Craftsman	B	C
185 Castle St.	66	18/53	329	Frederick Wolcott House	c.1904	Queen Anne	B	C
193 Castle St.	67	18/52	328		c.1905	Shingle/QA	B	C
200 Castle St.	68	13/116	342	Carriage House of "Hillcrest", Dodge-Peters House	1896	Shingle	B	C
				Icehouse	c.1896	Shingle	B	C
			925	Gate Posts, off Lake Ave.	c.1896		O	C
1 Cypress St.	69	18/40	320	(b: A.H. Decker)	c.1905	Shingle	B	C
14 Hollenbeck Ave.	70	13/141	347		c.1970	Ranch	B	NC
15 Hollenbeck Ave.	71	13/133	387	Curtis W. Baldwin House	c.1894	Queen Anne	B	C
20 Hollenbeck Ave.	72	13/140	388	Seeley-McComb House	c.1880	Colonial Reviv.	B	C
				Carriage House	Remodeled c.1900 c.1880	Queen Anne	B	C
Hollenbeck Ave.	73	13/140a	389		c.1950	Ranch	B	NC
27 Hollenbeck Ave.	74	13/132	390	John C. Wheeler House	c.1892	Shingle	B	C
32 Hollenbeck Ave.	75	13/139	391	John C. Benton House	c.1899	Queen Anne	B	C

**District Data Sheet**  
**Taconic and West Avenues Historic District**  
**Great Barrington (Berkshire Co.), Massachusetts**

Address	Map #	Assessor's Map/Lot	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
39 Hollenbeck Ave. (photo 6)	76	13/130	392	Albert E. Whitwell House	c.1893	Queen Anne	B	C
51 Hollenbeck Ave.	77	13/128	393	Judge Justin Dewey House	c.1893	Queen Anne	B	C
11 Lewis Ave.	78	18/115	314	Carriage House of 30 West Ave.	c.1898	Shingle/QA	B	C
12 Lewis Ave.	79	18/76	313	Judge Walter B. Sanford House	c.1913	Craftsman	B	C
19 Lewis Ave.	80	18/114	394	J. Whiting House	c.1920		B	C
19 Lewis Ave.	80	18/114	394	J. Whiting House	c.1900	Shingle	B	C
342 Main St. (photo 7)	81	19/92a	124	St. James Rectory II (b: Evans Bros.)	1895	Queen Anne	B	C
352 Main St. (photo 7)	82	19/92	123	St. James Episcopal Church	1857-58	Gothic Revival	B	C
				(a: J. Washburn)				
				Parish House	1912	Tudor Revival	B	C
				(a: J. McA. Vance)				
				Garage	c.1912	Tudor Revival	B	C
390 Main St. (NR) (photo 8)	83	19/93b	123c	Gen. Joseph Dwight House (b: Daniel Allen)	1759-60	Georgian	B	NR
392 Main St.	84	19/96	103	Theodore & Adelaide French House	c.1850/1912	Neoclassical	B	C
				Carriage House			B	C
400 Main St.	85	19/97	102	Durant House (b: John R. Chatfield)	c.1850	Gothic Revival	B	C
				(rear house)	c.1920?		B	NC
406 Main St.	86	19/100	101	George Pierce House (b: J.R. Chatfield)	c.1850	Greek Revival	B	C
426 Main St.	87	22/1	91	Ives-Taylor House	1815	Federal	B	C
			92	Charles Taylor Study	c.1875	Victorian Eclect.	B	C
			926	retaining wall	1811		ST	C
				(rear house)	c.1970	Col.Rev. ranch	B	NC

**District Data Sheet**  
**Taconic and West Avenues Historic District**  
**Great Barrington (Berkshire Co.), Massachusetts**

Address	Map #	Assessor's Map/Lot	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
454 Main St. (photo 9)	88	22/3	90	Collins House, "Indianola"	1851	Gothic Revival	B	C
40 Maple Avenue	89	22/6	294	Manager's house of Collins sanatorium	c.1850	front-gabled	B	C
80 Maple Avenue	90	22/41,41a,c	33	Collins Invalids Hotel	1854	Greek Revival	B	C
100 Maple Avenue	91	21/28	295	Bacon-Cone House Carriage House	c.1840 c.1890	Greek Revival Queen Anne	B B	C C
8 Oak St.	92	18/42	322	E.J.Adams House	c.1904	Colonial Reviv.	B	C
9 Oak St.	93	18/60	334		c.1926	Craftsman	B	C
10 Oak St.	94	18/44,45	323	A. Parshley Adams House	c.1912	Colonial Reviv.	B	C
11 Oak St.	95	18/69b	341	Oakwood Hotel employee cottage	c.1915	Craftsman	B	C
12 Oak St.	96	18/41	321	Harriet Kilbourne House	c.1898	Colonial Reviv. Foursquare	B	C
14 Oak St.	97	18/343a,36	317	Clarence I. Sweet House (b: F.P.Spath?) garage	c.1900 c.1910	Colonial Reviv. Foursquare	B B	C C
15 Oak St.	98	18/69a	340	Brainard servant's house	c.1883 moved c.1900	Stick Style	B	C
16 Oak St.	99	18/35	316	John Harper House (b: F.P. Spath)	c.1901	Queen Anne	B	C
20 Oak St.	100	18/84	311	George C. Wood House	c.1898	Queen Anne	B	C
22 Oak St.	101	18/78a,79,81-3,86	312		c.1900	Queen Anne	B	C

**District Data Sheet  
Taconic and West Avenues Historic District  
Great Barrington (Berkshire Co.), Massachusetts**

Address	Map #	Assessor's Map/Lot	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
Saint James Place	102	r.r. right of way	927	St. James Place Railroad Overpass	1901		ST	C
10 South St.	103	19/99	276	St. James Rectory I	c.1882	Stick/QA	B	C
11 South St. (photo 10)	104	22/1	272		moved 1895 c.1860	Italianate	B	C
16 South St.	105	19/98	275		moved c.1968 c.1890	Queen Anne	B	C
South St.	106	19/51	928	Church Memorial Park	1924		L	C
33 South St. (photo 10)	107	21/9	95	J.H.C. Church House ("Bonny Bank")	c.1896	Queen Anne	B	C
39 South St. (photo 10)	108	21/8	97	H.M.R. White House	c.1900	Shingle	B	C
40 South St.	109	19/50	94	E.P. Woodworth House	c.1854	Vict. Eclectic	B	C
48 South St.	110	19/49	93	M. Rosseter House	c.1855	Greek Revival	B	C
49 South St. (photo 10)	111	21/7	273	A.W. Selkirk House (b: Evans Bros.)	c.1879	Stick	B	C
57 South St. (photo 10)	112	21/6	96	Misses Pamela & Laura Culver House	c.1855	Gothic Revival vernacular	B	C
58 South St. (photo 11)	113	19/48	99	Edward S. Hollister House	c.1870	Queen Anne	B	C
					remodeled c. 1890			
65 South St. (photo 10)	114	21/5	98	Carriage House Theophilus Wolcott House	c.1870 c.1887	Gothic Revival Shingle	B B	C C
72 South St.	115	19/47	274	John F. Whiting House	c.1891	Queen Anne	B	C
73 South St. (photo 10, 12)	116	21/4	100	F. H. Giddings House	c.1903	Queen Anne	B	C

**District Data Sheet**  
**Taconic and West Avenues Historic District**  
**Great Barrington (Berkshire Co.), Massachusetts**

Address	Map #	Assessor's Map/Lot	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
2 Taconic Ave.	117	19/38	287	Thomas F. Conneally House	c.1930	Colonial Reviv.	B	C
16 Taconic Ave.	118	19/36,14-16, 26-27,153	286	Anna Miles House	c.1925	Colonial Reviv.	B	C
45 Taconic Ave.	119	19/43	288	Albert Winchell House "Fairview"	c.1894	Shingle/QA	B	C
56 Taconic Ave. (photo 13)	120	19/32,33	283	Elery D. Smith House	c.1901	Queen Anne	B	C
59 Taconic Ave.	121	19/42	289	Mary McDonald House	c.1901	Colonial Reviv.	B	C
61 Taconic Ave.	122	19/42	290	Carriage House, 59 Taconic	c.1901	remodeled	B	NC
67 Taconic Ave. (photo 14)	123	19/41	291	Harriet L. Dewey House	c.1896	Colonial Reviv.	B	C
75 Taconic Ave. (photo 14)	124	19/40	292	F. Hatch House	c.1900	Queen Anne	B	C
80 Taconic Ave.	125	18/69	367	"The Oakwood" (condominiums)	c.1985		B	NC
81 Taconic Ave. (photo 14)	126	19/39	293	Anne & Harry Douglas House Garage	c.1895 c.1920	Colonial Reviv.	B B	C C
89 Taconic Ave. (photo 14, 15)	127	18/71	282	Edward B. Evans House (b:EvansBros.)	c.1899	Queen Anne	B	C
97 Taconic Ave.	128	18/70,74	308	F.E. Owens House (b: Evans Bros.)	c.1902	Queen Anne	B	C
105 Taconic Ave.	129	18/75	309	Ameil Mundry House (b: A. Mundry)	c.1893	Queen Anne	B	C
115 Taconic Ave.	130	18/77,78	310	H.M.Baldwin House	c.1902	Shingle/QA	B	C
128 Taconic Ave.	131	18/34,36	315	Joseph P.G. Davis House (b: F. Spath)	c.1901	Queen Anne	B	C
135 Taconic Ave.	132	18/33	395	E.R. Humphrey House	c.1900	Queen Anne	B	C

**District Data Sheet**  
**Taconic and West Avenues Historic District**  
**Great Barrington (Berkshire Co.), Massachusetts**

Address	Map #	Assessor's Map/Lot	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
140 Taconic Ave.	133	18/37,38	318	Junius P. Adams House	c.1902	Queen Anne	B	C
142 Taconic Ave.	134	18/39	319	Frederick Turner House (b: A.H.Decker)	c.1905	Queen Anne	B	C
143 Taconic Ave.	135	18/29	396	G. Will Platt House "Pine Knoll" (b.: Evans Brothers)	c.1892	Shingle	B	C
156 Taconic Ave.	136	18/46,47	324	John Gibson House (b: A.H.Decker)	c.1905	Queen Anne	B	C
162 Taconic Ave.	137	18/48,49	325		c.1915	Queen Anne	B	C
168 Taconic Ave.	138	18/50,54a	326	Benjamin Peterson House	c.1899	front-gabled	B	C
170 Taconic Ave.	139	18/51	327	Henry F. Hebert House	c.1935	English Revival	B	C
11 West Ave. (photo 16)	140	19/45a	121	Parley Russell House "Brightside"	1859-1862	Italianate	B	C
12 West Ave. (photo 17)	141	18/72	281	Clifford F. Brochu House	c.1899	Queen Anne	B	C
15 West Ave.	142	19/45	397	Carriage House (condominiums)	c.1899 c.1997	Queen Anne	B	C NC
30 West Ave.	143	18/116,117	280	Charles Gibbs-Elizabeth Stanley House	c.1896	Queen Anne	B	C
40 West Ave.	144	18/118	279	Pringle House	c.1890?	Stick	B	C
48 West Ave.	145	18/120	278	Daniel A. Treat House	c.1867	Greek Rev./QA	B	C
56 West Ave.	146	18/121	277	William Stanley, Sr. House "Terrace Knoll"	c.1890	Queen Anne	B	C
82 West Ave.	147	18/122	307	James McEnery House "Monaghea" II (a: McEnery daughter)	c.1915	English Revival	B	C
94 West Ave.	148	21/3a	306	Hatch-Mary Mason House	c.1870	Italianate	B	C

**District Data Sheet  
Taconic and West Avenues Historic District  
Great Barrington (Berkshire Co.), Massachusetts**

Address	Map #	Assessor's Map/Lot	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
95 West Ave.	149	21/10, 10a-d	305	John H.C. Church House "Bonny Bank" II	c.1902	Queen Anne/ English Revival	B	C
111 West Ave.	150	21/11, 11a	300	Benjamin Stillwell House "Gen. Stillwell House" ("Stonegate" condominiums)	c.1897	Queen Anne	B	C
113 West Ave.	151	21/21, 21a,b	301	Carriage House of 111 West Ave.	c.1900	Queen Anne	B	C
116 West Ave.	152	21/12	122	Clark T. Durant House "Longfellow House"	c.1903-04	Colonial Revival	B	C
			370	Carriage House			B	C
126 West Ave.	153	21/13	304	Edith P. Savile House	c.1900	Colonial Revival	B	C
127 West Ave.	154	21/22	298	Charles F. Zimmer House garage	c.1912 c.1912	Colonial Revival	B B	C C
130 West Ave.	155	21/14	302		c.1970	Colonial Revival	B	NC
135 West Ave.	156	21/25	296	Charlotte I. Tobey House	c.1915	Colonial Revival	B	C
136 West Ave.	157	21/15	303	W. Taylor Day Cabin	c.1920	remodeled	B	NC
140 West Ave.	158	21/18	299		c.1970	Colonial Revival	B	NC
141 West Ave.	159	21/27	32	Dr. William Whiting House	1773 moved 1903	Colonial	B	C
146 West Ave.	160	21/19,20	297	W. Taylor Day House garage	c.1905	Shingle	B B	C C

KEY TO DATA SHEET SYMBOLS: B building ST structure O object L landscape  
 C contributes to historic character of district NC non-contributing  
 ( ) probable builder (b) or architect (a)

**District Data Sheet  
Taconic and West Avenues Historic District  
Great Barrington (Berkshire Co.), Massachusetts**

Address	Map #	Assessor's Map/Lot	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
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	<u>CONTRIBUTING</u>	<u>NON-CONTRIBUTING</u>
BUILDINGS	171	10
OBJECTS	1	
LANDSCAPES	1	
STRUCTURES	3	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>PREVIOUSLY LISTED</b>	<b>1 BUILDING (DWIGHT-HENDERSON HOUSE, 1976)</b>	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Taconic and West Avenues Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire

DATE RECEIVED: 5/15/98 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/26/98  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/11/98 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/29/98  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98000680

NOMINATOR: STATE

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 6-11-98 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



N  
PARK  
TH  
SI

①

5-7, 11, 21, 29 Benton Avenue  
Taconic and West Avenues District  
Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., MA

Margaret Hepler

January 1998

GBHC files

Looking northeast from Benton, Taconic Ave. intersection



②

2 Berkshire Heights Rd.

Taconic and West Aves. Dist.

Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., MA

M. Hepler

January 1998

GBAE files

Looking west from Berkshire Hts Rd.



③

15 Castle Hill Ave.

Taconic and West Aves. Dist.

Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., MA

M. Hepler

November 1997

6 BHC Sites

Looking northwest from Castle Hill Ave.



(4)

34 Castle Hill Ave.

Taconic and West Aves. Dist.

Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., MA

M. Hepler

January 1998

GB HC files

Looking southeast from Castle Hill Ave.



⑤

54 Castle St.

Taconic and West Aves. Dist.

Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., MA

M. Hepler

November 1997

GBHC files

Looking northwest from Castle Pt.



⑥ 39 Hollenbeck Ave.  
Taconic and West Aves. Dist.  
Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., MA  
M. Hepler  
November 1997  
6 BHC Sites  
Looking southwest from Hollenbeck Ave.



(9)

352, 342 Main St.  
Taconic and West Aves. Dist.  
Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., MA  
M. Hepler  
November 1997  
GBHC files  
Looking west from Main St.



⑧

390 Main St.

Taconic and West Aves. Dist.

Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., MA

M. Hepler

January 1998

GBHC files

Looking west from Main St.



⑨ 454 Main St.  
Taconic and West Aves. Dist.  
Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., MA  
M. Hepler  
January 1998  
GBHC files  
Looking southwest from Main St.



(10)

11, 39, 49, 57, 65, and 73 South St.

Taconic and West Aves. Dist.

Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., MA

M. Hepler

November 1997

GBHC files

Looking southeast from West Ave.



(19)

58 South St.

Taconic and West Aves. Dist.

Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., MA

M. Hepler

November 1997

GBHC files

Looking northwest from South St.



(12)

73 South St.

Taconic and West Aves. Dist.

Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., MA

M. Hepler

November 1997

GBHC files

Looking southwest from South St.



(13)

56 Taconic Avenue  
Taconic and West Aves. Dist.  
Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., MA

M. Hepler

November 1997

GBHC Sites

Looking northwest from Taconic Ave.



(14)

67, 75, 81, and 89 Taconic Ave.

Taconic and West Aves. Dist.

Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., MA

M. Hepler

November 1997

GBHC files

Looking southwest from Benton and Taconic Aves. intersection.



(13)

89 Taconic Ave.

Taconic and West Ave. Dist.

Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., MA

Peter Rybacki

November 1993

GBHC files

Looking South from Taconic Ave.



(16)

11 West Avenue

Taconic and West Aves. Dist.

Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., MA

M. Hepler

January 1998

GBHC files

Looking north from a private way off West Ave.



LEWIS AVE  
WEST AVE

17

12 West Ave.

Taconic and West Aves. Dist.

Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., MA

M. Hepler

November 1997

GBHC files

Looking northwest from West Ave.



Great Barrington 1,7 Barrington Place  
Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(18)



Great Barrington 1, 7, 15 Barrington Place  
Roll 7 Date 1/98 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(19)



1

7, 15 Barrington Place

Great Barrington

Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

20



1  
Great Barrington 23 Barrington Place  
Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area JI  
Negative in GBHC files

(21)



Great Barrington 28, 12 Barrington Place  
Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(22)



Great Barrington 28 Barrington Pl.  
Roll 7 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(23)



Great Barrington 3 Bernton Ave.  
Roll 7 Date 7/98 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(24)



Great Barrington S-7, 11 Benton Ave.

Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area F

Negative in GBHC files

25



Great Barrington 12 Binton Ave.  
Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(26)



Great Barrington 18 Benton Ave.

Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

27



Great Barrington 221 Benton Ave.

Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(29)



Great Barrington 11, 21, 29 Benton Ave.

Roll 7 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

30



Great Barrington 32 Benton Ave.

Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

31



Great Barrington 2 Berkshire Heights Rd.

Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(32)



Great Barrington

3 Berkshire Heights Rd.

Roll 1

Date 11/97

Area I

(33)

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 3 Berkshire Heights Rd.

Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(34)



Great Barrington 15 Berkshire Heights Rd.  
Roll 7 Date 1/98 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

35



Great Barrington 2 Brainard Ave.

Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(36)



Great Barrington 6 Brainard Ave.

Roll 7 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(37)



Great Barrington 10 Brainard Ave.

Roll 6 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(38)



Great Barrington 7, 13 Brainard Ave

Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

39



Great Barrington 17, 21, 25 Brainard; 56, 59 Tacoma

Roll 7 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

40



Great Barrington 17, 21 Brainard Ave.

Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files





Great Barrington 21, 25 Brainard Ave.

Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(42)



Great Barrington 5, 9 Bryant Court  
Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(43)



Great Barrington 5 Castle Hill Ave.

Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(44)



Great Barrington 5 Castle Hill Ave.

Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(45)



Great Barrington 10 Castle Hill Ave., 72 Castle St.

Roll 7 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(46)



Great Barrington 16 Castle Hill ave.

Roll 7 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

47



Great Barrington 22 Castle Hill Ave.

Roll 7 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(48)



Great Barrington 15 Castle Hill Ave.

Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

49



Great Barrington 15 Castle Hill Ave.

Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(50)



Great Barrington 17 Castle Hill Ave.

Roll 7 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(51)



Great Barrington 29 Castle Hill Ave.

Roll 7 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(52)



Great Barrington 34 Castle Hill Ave.

Roll 7 Date 1/99 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(53)



Great Barrington 39, 41, 43 Castle St.  
Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(54)



Great Barrington 43 Castle St.  
Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

55



Great Barrington 46 Castle St.  
Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(56)



Great Barrington 46 Castle St.  
Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(57)



5

Great Barrington 46 Castle St.  
Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(58)



Rail road Underpass,  
Castle Street

Great Barrington

Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(59)



Great Barrington

Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

Railroad Underpass,  
Castle St.

(60)



Great Barrington 51 Castle St.  
Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(61)



Great Barrington 34 Castle St.

Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(62)



Great Barrington 55 Castle St.  
Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(63)



Great Barrington 57 Castle St.  
Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

**Negative in GBHC files**

(64)



Great Barrington 57, 71 Castle St.

Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(65)



Great Barrington 72, 64 Castle St.

Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(66)



Great Barrington 69, 71 Castle St.  
Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

67



FOR SALE  
RETIRED  
RETIRED

Great Barrington 77 Castle St.

Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(68)



Great Barrington 83 Castle<sup>St.</sup> ~~3~~ 3 Benton Ave.

Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(69)



Great Barrington 86 Coakle St.  
Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(70)



Great Barrington 86 Castle St.

Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files (71)



Great Barrington 97 Castle St.  
Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(72)



Great Barrington 97 Castle St. (view from Benton)  
Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(79)



Great Barrington 120 Castle St.

Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area 1

Negative in GBHC files

(74)



Great Barrington 129 Castle St.

Roll 4 Date 4/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(75)



Great Barrington 132 Castle St.  
Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(76)



Great Barrington 133 Castle St.

Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(77)



Great Barrington 42 Castle St.

Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(78)



South elevation,

Great Barrington 143 Castle St.

Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(79)



north side  
Great Barrington 143 Castle St.  
Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

80



Great Barrington 155 Castle St.  
Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(81)



Great Barrington 160 Castle St.  
Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 169 Castle St.

Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 173 Castle St.  
Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(84)



Great Barrington 177, 181 Castle St.

Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area F

Negative in GBHC files

85



Great Barrington 185 Castle St.

Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

86



Great Barrington 193 Castle St.  
Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(87)



(gate posts on Lake Ave.)

Great Barrington 200 Castle St.  
Roll 7 Date 1/98 Area F

Negative in GBHC files

(88)



ice house, carriage house

Great Barrington 200 Castle St.

Roll 7 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(89)



Great Barrington 1 Cypress St.  
Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 15 Hollenbeck Ave.  
Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area F

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 20 Nollenbeck Ave.

Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Carriaghose,

Great Barrington 20 Hottenbeck Ave.

Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(93)



Great Barrington 27 Hollenbeck Ave.  
Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(94)



Great Barrington 32 Nollenbeck Ave.

Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 39 Hollenback Cave.

Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 51 Hollenbeck Ave.

Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 1 Lewis Avenue  
Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 12 Lewis Ave.  
Roll 6 Date 1/98 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 19 Lewis Ave.  
Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files



352, St. James Church  
and Rectory  
Great Barrington 342 Main St.

Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(101)



Great Harrington 352,342 Main St.  
Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(102)



TOWN HALL

TOWN HALL

St. James Church  
and Rectory

352

Great Barrington

342 Main St.

Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

103



Parish Hall, St. James Church,  
352 Main St.

Great Barrington

Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(104)



Great Barrington 390 Main St.  
Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(105)



Great Barrington 392 Main St.  
Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(106)



Great Barrington 400 main St.

Roll 6 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(107)



SMITHMAN & CO.  
DRUGS  
1000 BROADWAY

100

Great Barrington  
Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(n.) (e.)  
400, 406 Main St.



Great Barrington 426 Main St

Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(109)



Great Barrington 426 Main St.  
Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

110



Taylor Study

Great Barrington 426 Main St.

Roll 6 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(111)



Great Barrington 454 Main St.

Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 454 Main St.

Roll 7 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 454 Main St.  
Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(114)



Great Barrington 40 Maple Ave.  
Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(115)



Great Barrington 80 Maple Ave.  
Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 80 Maple Ave.  
Roll 6 Date 7/98 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(117)



Great Barrington 8 Oak St.  
Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(119)



Great Barrington 100 Maple Ave.  
Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I

**Negative in GBHC files**

(118)



Great Barrington 9 oak St.  
Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(120)



Great Barrington 10 Oak St.  
Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 11 Oak St.  
Roll 7 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(122)



Great Barrington 12 Oak St.  
Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(123)



14

Great Barrington ~~300~~ Oak St.

Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(124)



Great Barrington 15 Oak St.  
Roll 7 Date 1/28 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(125)



Great Barrington 15 Oak St.  
Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

126



Great Barrington <sup>16</sup> ~~16~~ Oak St.  
Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(127)



Great Barrington 22, 20  
~~81~~ Oak St.  
Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington S.I. James Place Railroad Overpass

Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 10 South St.  
Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(130)



Great Barrington 11 South St.  
Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(131)



Great Barrington 16 South St.  
Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area J  
Negative in GBHC files

(132)



Great Barrington Church Park, South St.  
Roll 5 Date 1/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington Church Park  
South St.  
Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 33 South St.  
Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 39 South St.  
Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(136)



Great Barrington 40 South St.  
Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(137)



Great Barrington 48 South St.  
Roll 6 Date 1/98 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 49 South St.  
Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(139)



Great Barrington 57 South St.  
Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(140)



Great Barrington 72, 58, 48 South St.

Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

141



Great Barrington

58, 48 South St.

Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

142



Great Barrington 58 South St.  
Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 65 South St.  
Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(144)



S. side, South St.

Great Barrington foreground: 65, 73 South St.  
Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



s. side, South St.

Great Barrington

foreground: 65, 73 South St.

Roll 6 Date 7/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 72 South St.  
Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(147)



Great Barrington 72 South St.  
Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(148)



Great Barrington 73 South St.  
Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

149



Great Barrington <sup>1 or 26?</sup> 2, 16 Taconic Ave.

Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 43 Taconic Ave.

Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 56 Taconic Ave.

Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 56 TaComic Ave.

Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



59

Great Barrington ~~to~~ Taconic Ave.

Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(154)



Great Barrington 67 Taconic Ave.

Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 75 Taconic Ave.

Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(156)



Great Barrington 67, 75, 81, 89 Taconic Ave.  
Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(157)



Great Barrington 81 Taconic Ave.

Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I

**Negative in GBHC files**



Great Barrington 81 Taconic Ave.  
Roll 7 Date 1/98 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 81 Taconic Ave.  
Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

160



Great Barrington 75,81,89,97 Taconic Ave.

Roll 7 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(161)



Great Barrington 89 Taconic Ave.

Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(162)



Great Barrington 89, 97 Taconic Owl.

Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(143)



Great Barrington 97 Taconic Ave.  
Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(164)



Great Barrington 105 Taconic Ave.

Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

165



Great Barrington 75,81,89,97 Taconic Ave.

Roll 7 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(166)



Great Barrington 115 TaConic Ave.

Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(167)



Great Barrington 128 Taconic ave.

Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(168)



Great Barrington <sup>140</sup> ~~128~~ 128 Taconic Ave.  
Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 135 Taconic Ave.  
Roll 6 Date 1/98 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 143 Taconic Ave.

Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



4

Great Barrington 143 Taconic Ave.

Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(172)



3

Great Barrington 156, 142 Taconic Ave.

Roll 3 Date 1/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(173)



Great Barrington 162 Taconic Ave.

Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(174)



Great Barrington 168 Taconic Ave.

Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 170 Taconic Ave.

Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area F

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 11 West Ave.  
Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(177)



Great Barrington 17 West Avenue

Roll 6 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 11 West Ave.

Roll 6 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(179)



Great Barrington 11 West Ave.  
Roll 6 Date 1/98 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 81 Taconic, 11 West Ave.

Roll 7 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 12 West Avenue  
Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(182)



Great Barrington 12 West Ave.

Roll 6 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 30 West Avenue  
Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(184)



Great Barrington 40 West Avenue

Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

186



Great Barrington 48 West Ave.

Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(187)



Great Barrington 56 West Ave.  
Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 82 West Ave.

Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(189)



Great Barrington 94 West Ave.

Roll 5 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 94 West Ave.

Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(191)



Great Barrington 95 West Ave.

Roll 6 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 111 West Ave.  
Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(193)



Great Barrington 113 West Av.  
Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(194)



Great Barrington 116 West Avenue  
Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

194



Great Barrington 116 West Ave.  
Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(195)



Great Barrington Carriagehouse,  
116 West Ave.  
Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(196)



Great Barrington 126 West Ave.

Roll 3 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 127 West Ave.  
Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I  
Negative in GBHC files

(198)



Great Barrington 135 West ave.

Roll 2 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files

(199)



Great Barrington 136, 130 West Ave.

Roll 1 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



201

Great Barrington

130 West Ave.

Roll 3

Date

11/97

Area

I

Negative in GBHC files



202

Great Barrington 140 West Ave.  
Roll 6 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



203

Great Barrington 141 West Ave.

Roll 6 Date 4/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



204

Great Barrington 146 West Ave.

Roll 6 Date 1/98 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 11 West ave.

Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

Negative in GBHC files



Great Barrington 120 Castle St.  
Roll 4 Date 11/97 Area I

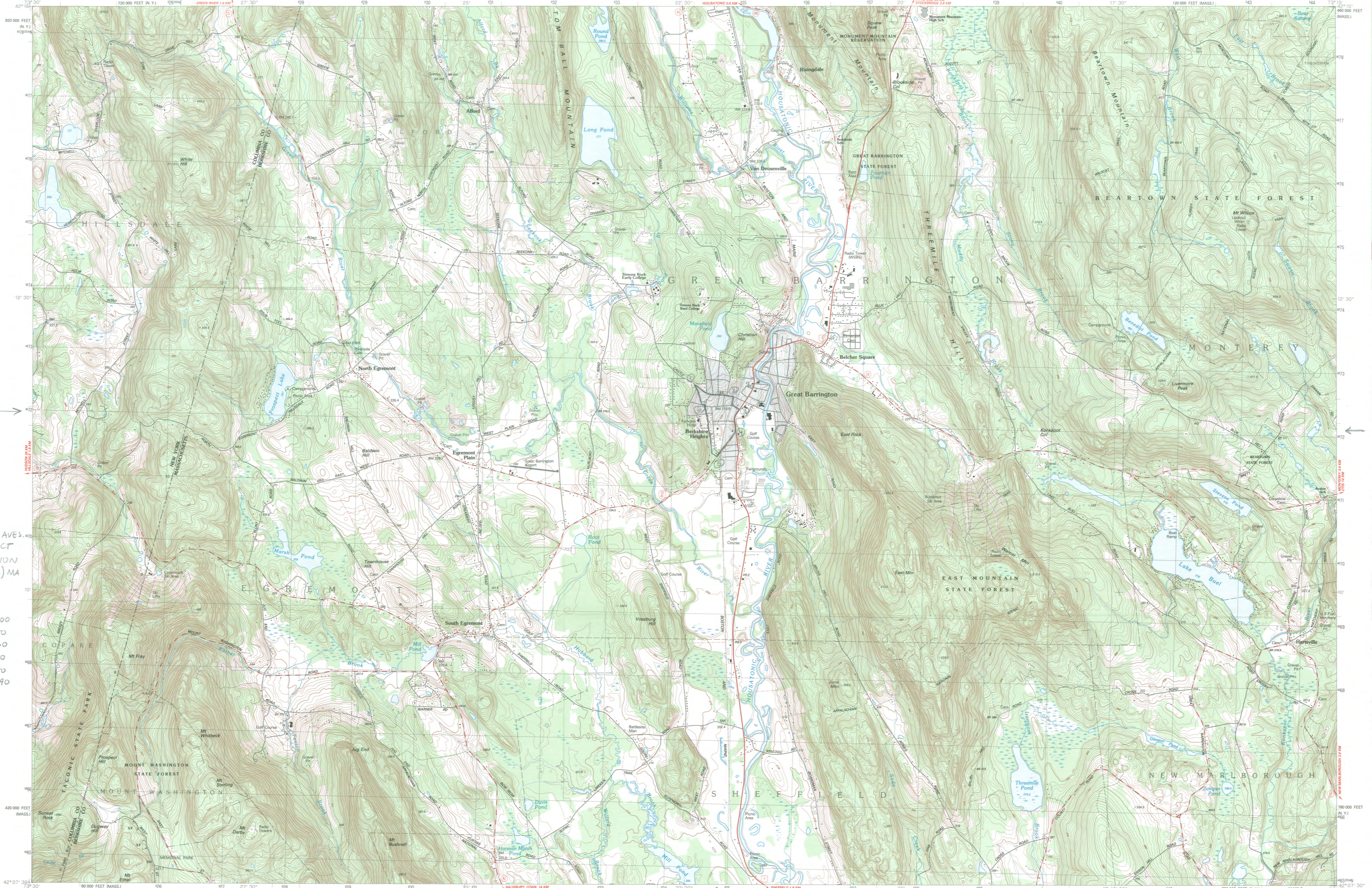
Negative in GBHC files

## Missing Core Documentation

Property Name	County, State	Reference Number
Taconic and West Avenues Historic District	Berkshire, Massachusetts	98000680

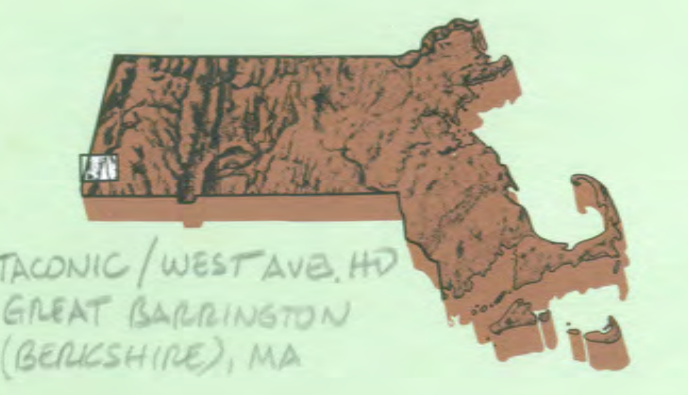
The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

- Nomination Form
- Photographs (#s: 28, 185)
- USGS Map



# Great Barrington MASS.-N. Y.

1:25 000-scale metric topographic map



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



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works  
 Control by USGS, NOS-NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies  
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1980. Field checked 1981. Map edited 1987  
 Supersedes Egremont and Great Barrington 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1973  
 Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 18  
 Universal Transverse Mercator  
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone, and New York coordinate system, east zone 1927 North American Datum  
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 5 meters south and 36 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks  
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map  
 Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
 Fine red dashed lines indicate fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS  
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
 CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER  
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER  
 THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS			
Meters	Feet	MAGNETIC		1	2	3	4
1	3.2808	1987		1	2	3	4
2	6.5617	1987		5	6	7	8
3	9.8425	1987					
4	13.1234	1987					
5	16.4042	1987					
6	19.6850	1987					
7	22.9659	1987					
8	26.2467	1987					
9	29.5275	1987					
10	32.8084	1987					

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

UTM grid convergence 0.00 m at center of map  
 declination (MAG) at center of map  
 Diagram is approximate

1 Chatham (7.5')  
 2 Stockbridge  
 3 East Lee  
 4 Hildesheim (7.5')  
 5 Otis  
 6 Chatham (7.5')  
 7 Ashby Falls  
 8 Tolland Center

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

## Topographic Map Symbols

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

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

TACONIC & WEST AVES.  
 HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 GREAT BARRINGTON  
 (BERKSHIRE CO) MA  
 UTM  
 ZONE 18  
 1. 634300/4672600  
 2. 634930/4672450  
 3. 635010/4672260  
 4. 635000/4671900  
 5. 634700/4671450  
 6. 634490/4672290

Lake Mansfield

32

10

14

32

14

18

19



# = map #  
 ■ notification returned  
 map # 145

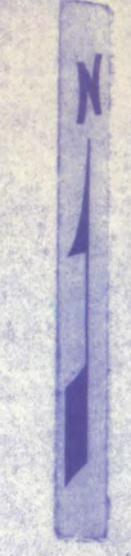
NOTE  
 These Maps Are Not Intended  
 For Use In Conveyancing

GREAT BARRINGTON	
SCALE	SHEET NO.
1" = 100'	13
GORDON E. AINSWORTH ASSOCIATES Surveyors • Engineers • Planners • Architects DEERFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS	



31

13



19

21

• notification returned  
 (#) = map#

Map#s 0-6

NOTE  
 These Maps Are Not Intended  
 For Use In Conveyancing

GREAT BARRINGTON	
SCALE	SHEET NO.
1" = 100'	18
GORDON E. AINSWORTH ASSOCIATES Surveyors - Engineers - Architects DEERFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS	



● = notification furnished  
 ⊕ = map #  
 ||| = objection

Map # 37/5

NOTE		GREAT BARRINGTON	
These Maps Are Not Intended For Use In Conveyancing		SCALE	SHEET NO.
		1" = 100'	19
		GORDON E. AINSWORTH ASSOCIATES Surveyors - Engineers - Landscape Architects DEERFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS	



Map #7415

**NOTE**  
 These Maps Are Not Intended  
 For Use In Conveyancing

GREAT BARRINGTON	
SCALE	SHEET NO.
1" = 100'	21
GORDON E. AINSWORTH ASSOCIATES Surveyors - Engineers - Architects WESTFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS	



Lake Mansfield

32

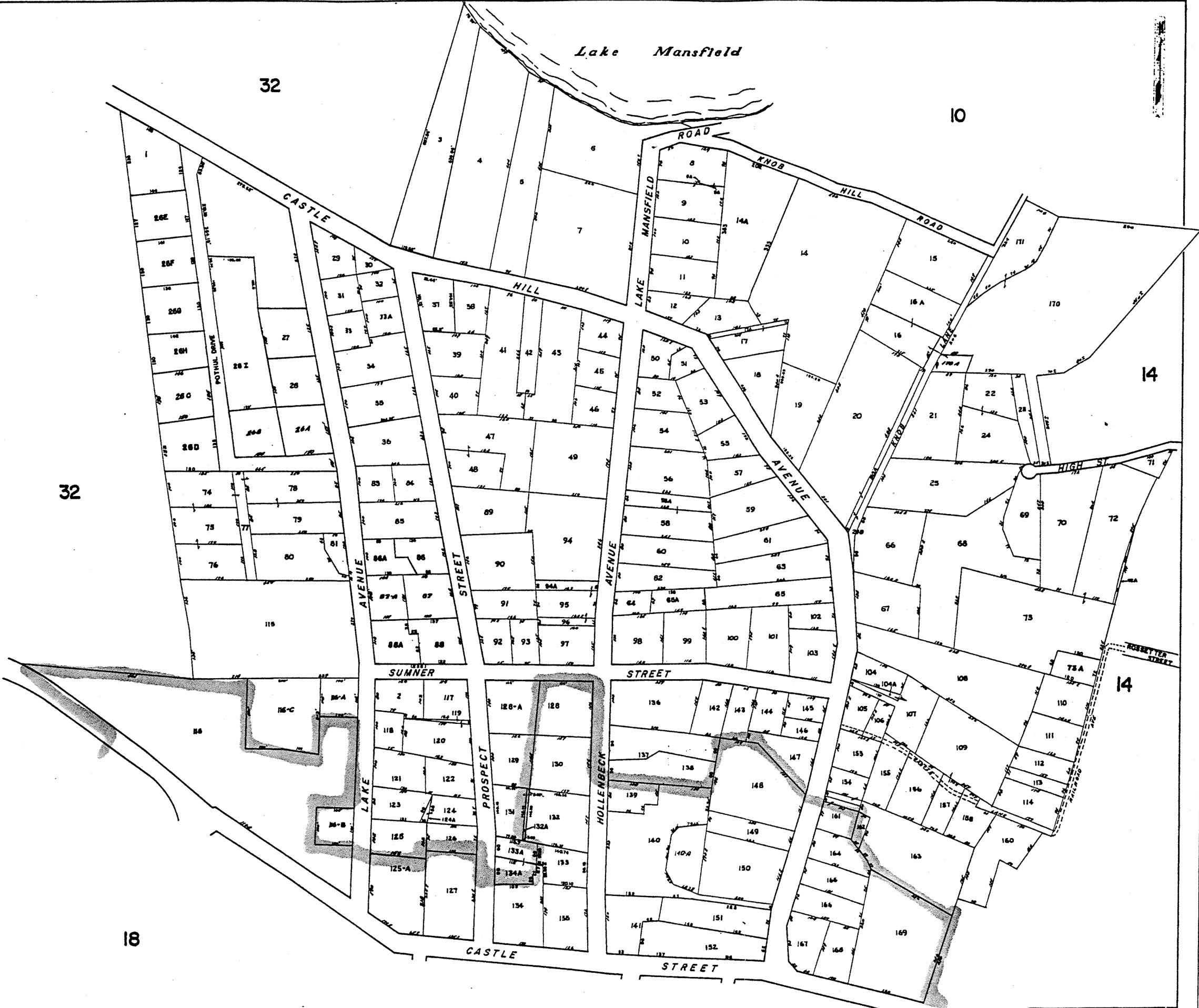
10

14

14

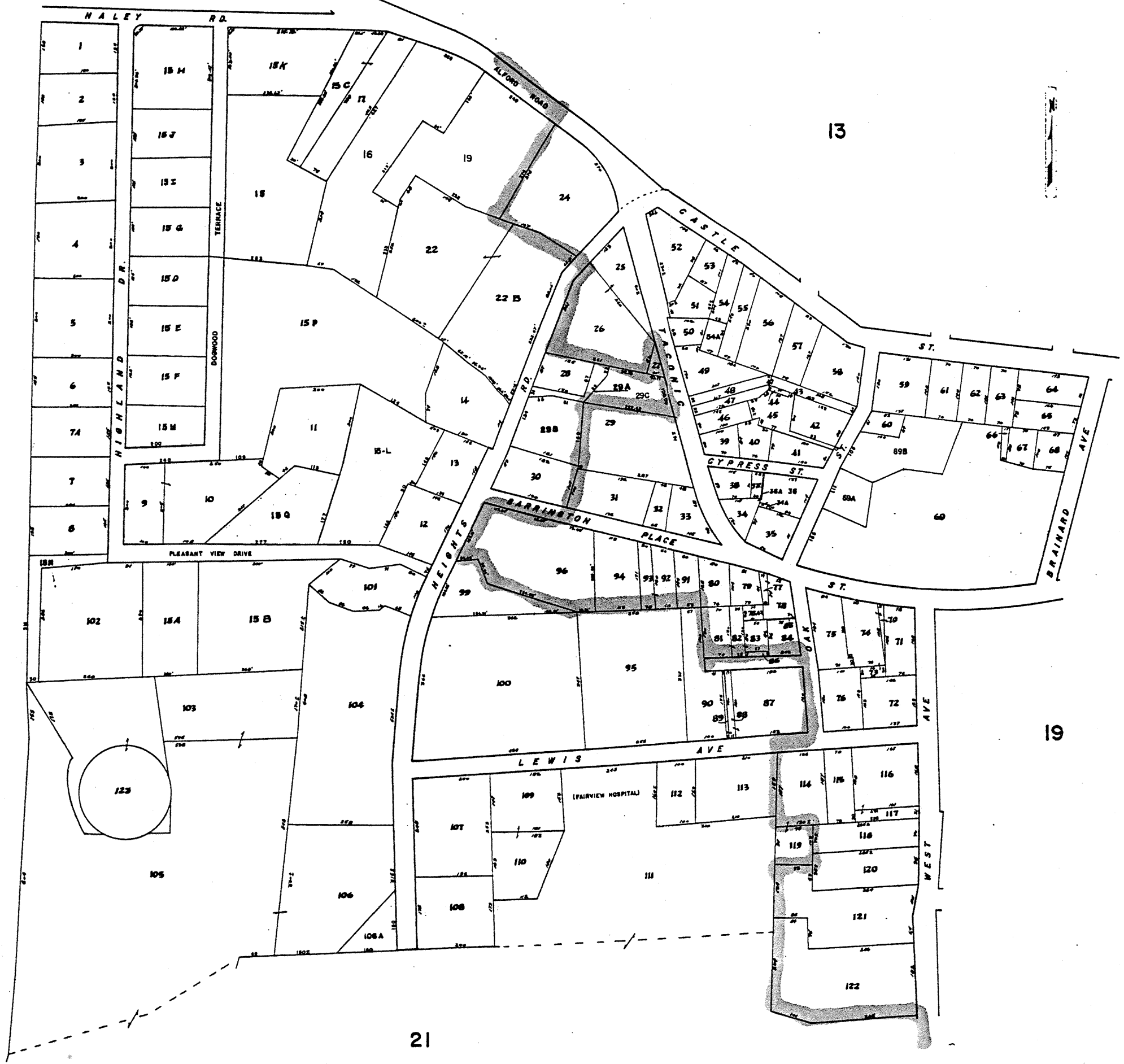
18

19



GREAT BARRINGTON	
18	19
1" = 100'	
GORDON E. AINSWORTH ASSOCIATES	
DESIGNED, MASSACHUSETTS	

NOTE  
 These Maps Are Not Intended  
 For Use in Conveyancing



31

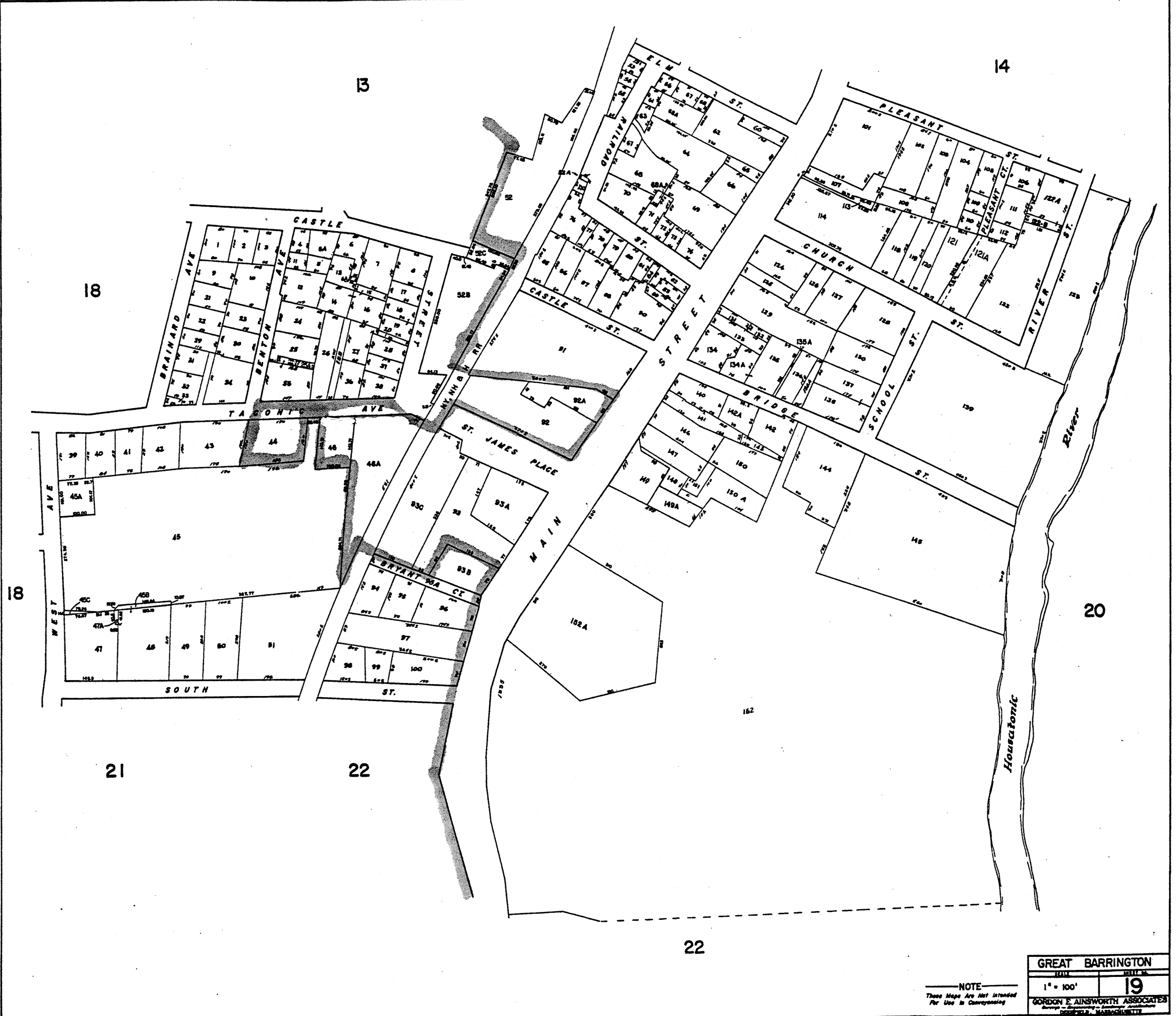
13

19

21

GREAT BARRINGTON	
18	18
1" = 100'	
GORDON E. AINSWORTH ASSOCIATES	
Surveyors - Engineers - Landscape Architects	
DORCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS	

NOTE  
These Maps Are Not Intended  
For Use In Conveyancing



GREAT BARRINGTON  
 1" = 100'  
 19  
 GORDON E. AINSWORTH ASSOCIATES  
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS  
 WESTFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

NOTE  
 These Maps Are Not Intended  
 For Use In Conveyancing

22

20

22

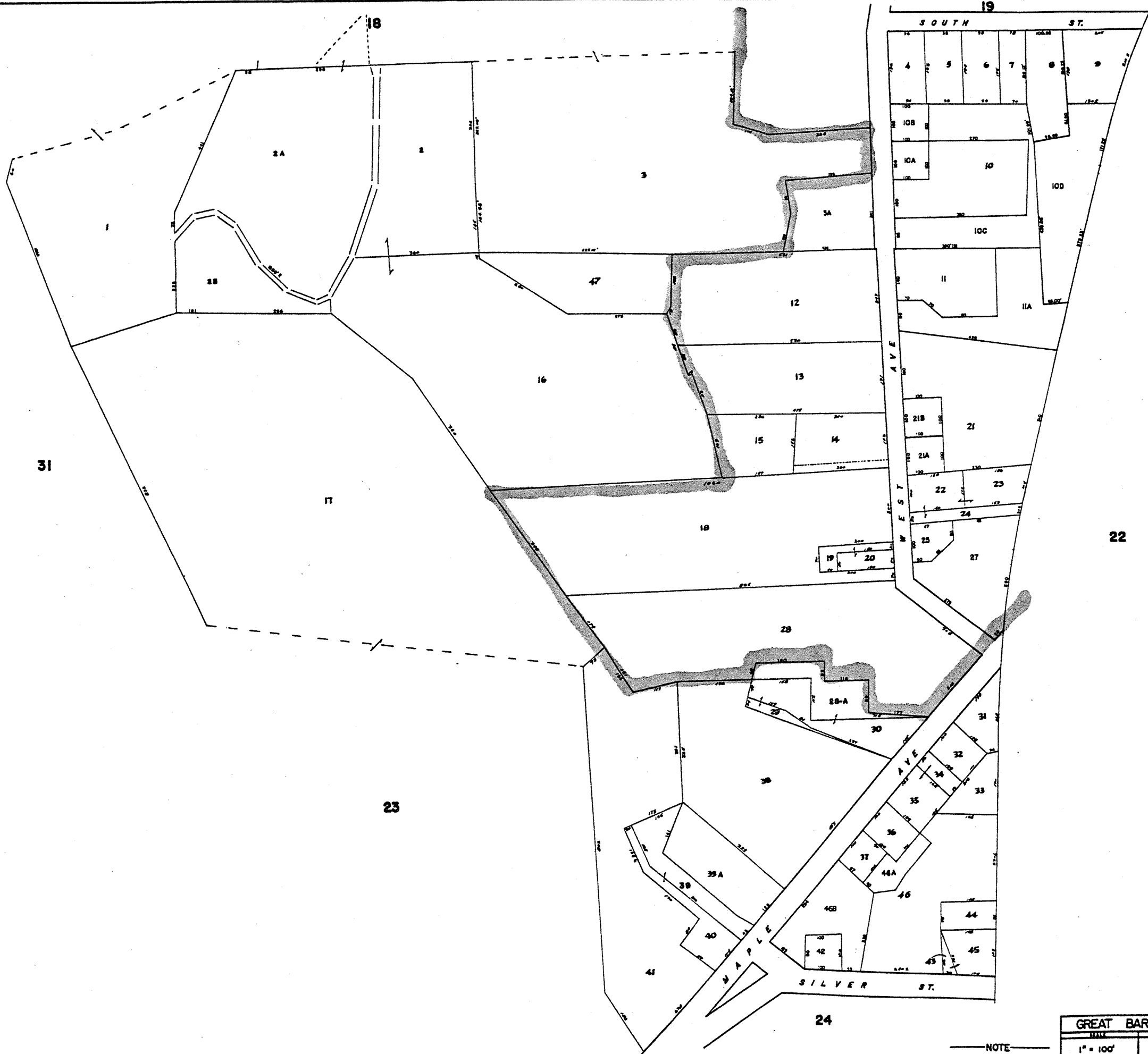
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18

18

13

14



31

17

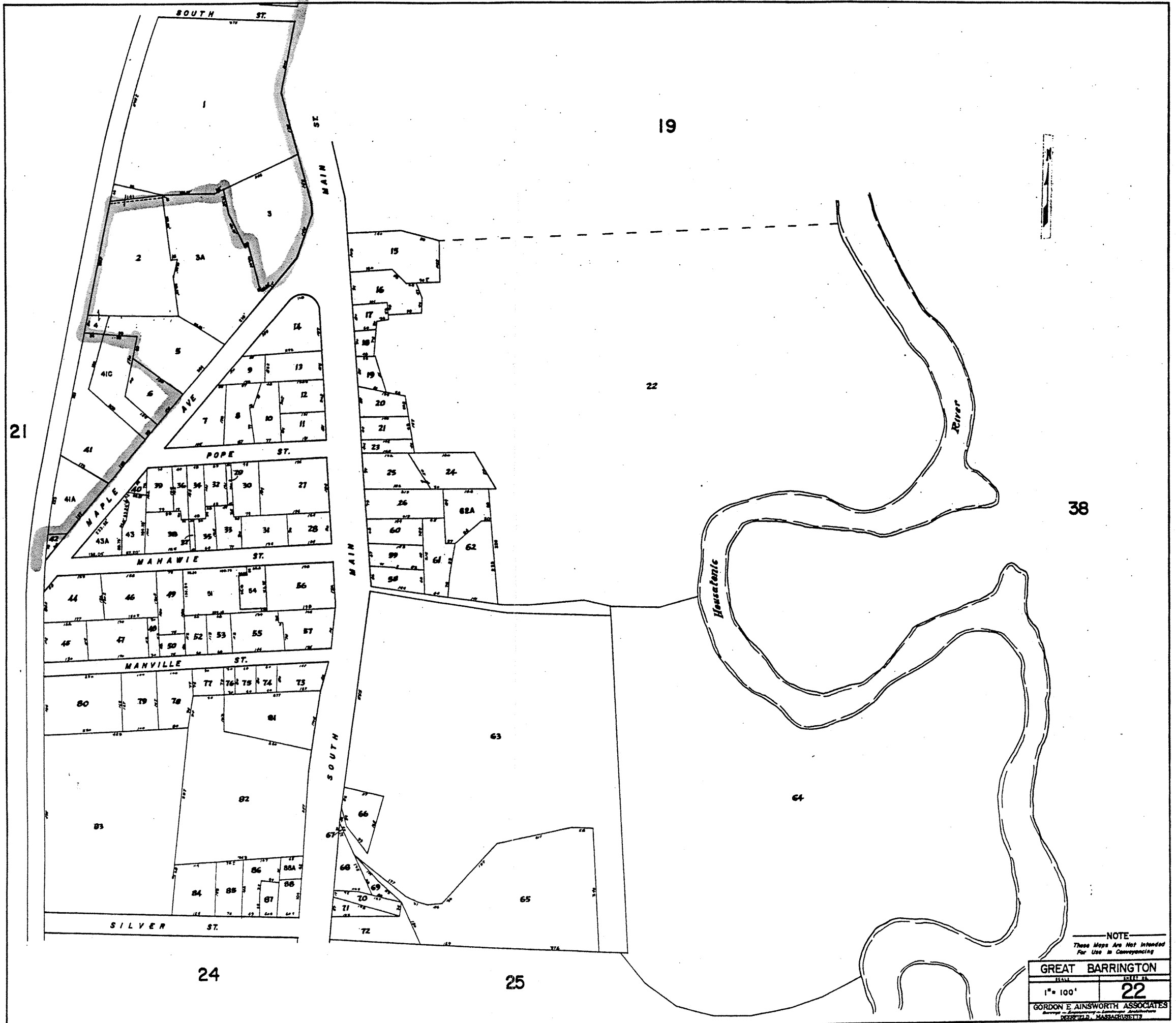
23

24

22

NOTE  
These Maps Are Not Landed  
For Use in Conveyancing

GREAT BARRINGTON	
DATE	JULY 21
1" = 100'	21
GORDON E. AINSWORTH ASSOCIATES Surveyors - Engineers - Architects DORCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS	

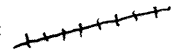


38


NOTE  
 These Maps Are Not Intended  
 For Use in Conveyancing

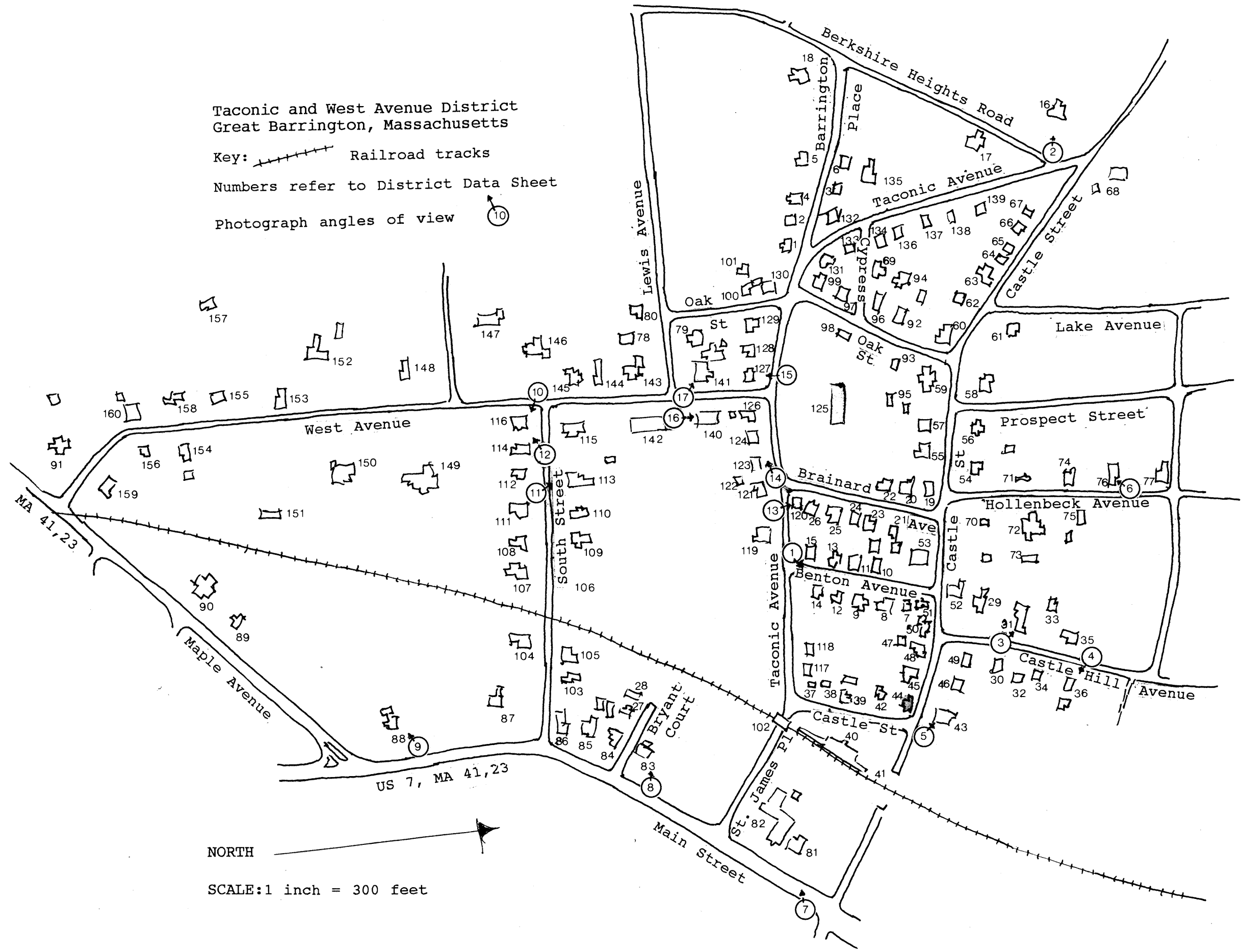
<b>GREAT BARRINGTON</b>	
SCALE	SHEET NO.
1" = 100'	<b>22</b>
GORDON E. AINSWORTH ASSOCIATES <small>Surveyors, Engineers &amp; Environmental Architects</small> BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	

Taconic and West Avenue District  
Great Barrington, Massachusetts

Key:  Railroad tracks

Numbers refer to District Data Sheet

Photograph angles of view 



NORTH 

SCALE: 1 inch = 300 feet

RECEIVED

FEB 24 1998

MASS HIST COM

BARBARA F. BOUCHER  
41 CASTLE STREET  
GT. BARRINGTON, MA 01230  
TEL. # 413-528-1385

WM  
✓BF  
NB ack

February 20, 1998

Mr. William Francis Galvin  
Secretary of the Commonwealth  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Judith B. McDonagh  
Executive Director  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Dear Mr. Galvin  
Dear Ms. McDonagh.

I Barbara Boucher owner of the property  
at forty one (41) Castle Street, Great Barrington,  
Massachusetts object to my property being  
listed in the National Register and/or the  
Massachusetts State Register of Historic Places.  
A letter of acknowledgment is requested.

Sincerely,  
Barbara F. Boucher

Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
County of Berkshire

The above-named Barbara F. Boucher has personally appeared before me,  
this 20th day of February, 1998.

Barbara A. Benham  
Barbara A. Benham, Notary Public  
My Commission Expires: August 4, 2000

ALEXANDER W. BLOOMSTEIN  
Attorney at Law

needs  
acknow.

JM  
BF  
PB

61 COLDWATER STREET  
POST OFFICE BOX 205  
HILLSDALE, NY 12529  
(518) 325-3540  
FACSIMILE (518) 325-3543

342 MAIN STREET  
GREAT BARRINGTON, MA 01230  
(413) 528-2118  
FACSIMILE (413) 528-9888

RECEIVED

FEB 18 1998

VIA FIRST CLASS MAIL

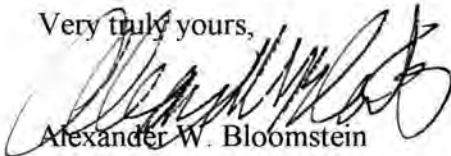
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth  
William Francis Galvin, Secretary  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, Massachusetts, 02125

RE: Town of Great Barrington, County of Berkshire: Taconic & West  
Avenues Proposed National Register Historic District

Dear Secretary Galvin:

By this letter, and notarization below, I hereby certify that I am the sole owner of the property at 15 Hollenbeck Avenue, Great Barrington, Massachusetts. I submit this statement to register my SUPPORT of the designation of the proposed district. Please do not hesitate to contact me concerning this matter.

Very truly yours,

  
Alexander W. Bloomstein

Before me on this 16<sup>th</sup> day of February, 1998, came Alexander W. Bloomstein, known to me and known to be the person herein, who acknowledged this document to be his free act and deed.

  
Notary Public  
My Commission Expires:

Charles J. Ferris  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
My commission expires 12.1.2000



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

May 8, 1998

Ms. Carol Shull  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
P. O. Box 37127  
Washington, D. C. 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Taconic and West Aves. Historic District, Great Barrington (Berkshire Co.), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property within the district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. To date the Commission has received one notarized letter of objection and one letter of support.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg  
National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

cc: James and Lila Parrish, Chair, Great Barrington Historical Commission  
David A. Smith, Chair, Great Barrington Board of Selectmen  
Margaret Hepler, Preservation Planner  
Barbara A. Syer, P.O. Box 608, Great Barrington  
Geri Rybacki, 97 Taconic Avenue, Great Barrington