

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



**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**

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

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Kenmore

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number State Road N/A not for publication

city or town Richmond N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Berkshire code 003 zip code 01254

**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*

*2/26/96*

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

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

*Edson H. Beall*

Date of Action

*3/28/99*

Entered in the  
National Register

Kenmore  
Name of Property

Berkshire, MA  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
1		objects
4	2	Total

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

N/A

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

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure,  
hotel

EDUCATION: school

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure,  
hotel

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Colonial Revival

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Wood: weatherboard

roof Stone: slate

other

**Narrative Description**

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

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## 7. DESCRIPTION

Kenmore is located at the intersection of Routes 295 and 41 in the town of Richmond, Berkshire County, Massachusetts (Map 1). The nominated property is bounded on the west by Route 41, and on the east, north and south by private property (Map 2). The general character of the neighborhood is rural: a mixture of fields, wooded lots, and a scattering of residences and modern buildings. The terrain of the nominated property is relatively flat with grassy fields, wooded areas with trees and bushes of varying height, an orchard to the south, and grassy fields and pasture land to the east. An extensive vegetable garden of approximately two acres exists southeast of the house. There are three contributing buildings (the house, a garage/guest house, and a studio), one contributing object (a fence located at the west side of the house), and two noncontributing buildings (a shed/barn and a flower shed) on this property of approximately seventeen acres.

The nominated property was originally part of the larger holdings, encompassing hundreds of acres, belonging to Henry Sherrill, one of Richmond's early settlers. The seventeen-acre nominated property follows the current tax lot, and includes all of the property originally associated with the house that still retains its historical integrity. The rest of Henry Sherrill's original holdings have been subdivided, and contain overgrown fields, private residences, and commercial buildings. This extensive modern development of the original acreage has destroyed the historical integrity and setting of the larger Sherrill holdings.

Several archaeological sites have been identified within one-half to one mile of the nominated property. These sites are discussed in a cultural resource report entitled *Archaeological Site Examination of Six Prehistoric Sites in Segment 7 Northeast Settlement Project, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and Columbia County, New York*, written by Richard Holmes, Mitchell Mulholland, and Patricia Mangan of the UMASS Archaeological Services, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA. None of the identified sites was considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The two-story, five-bay, center-hall-plan dwelling was constructed in 1792 in the Georgian style with elements from the Federal style. The main block of the house is rectangular in plan, with a two-story extension at the southeast corner and a two-story rectangular addition located at the northeast corner.

The first extension was originally a one-story lean-to added across the eastern elevation sometime in the nineteenth century. This addition extended the southeast room eastward by approximately ten feet. The one-story lean-to was raised to its present two-story height, and

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the hipped roof was extended to cover it, during the ca. 1900 renovations. Around the same time a two-story addition was built that extended the northeast corner of the house eastward by approximately twelve feet. This addition was renovated and modernized during a 1931-1933 period of construction on the house.

The house is of wood-frame construction, with narrow clapboard siding and narrow cornerboards. Three interior brick chimneys pierce the roof at the north, south, and east elevations. Both the main block and the additions have a moderately pitched, slate-covered, hipped roof with a modest overhang. A simple cornice with denticular molding runs along the roof edge of both the main block and the additions. The house has a stone foundation that rises approximately two feet above ground level. Small single-lite windows, located at regular intervals around the entire house, allow light to enter the basement.

Kenmore has both symmetrically and asymmetrically arranged openings, including six-paneled wooden doors with molded wooden door surrounds; a massive wooden paneled Dutch door; and 12/1, 6/1, 12/2, 18/2, and 9/9 double-hung sash, with wooden lintels and sills; multipane casement windows; and two decorative tripartite, Palladian-style windows. Many of the windows have storm windows installed over them, giving the impression that they are 12/12.

The primary or western facade's center bay extends out from the main block approximately six inches. The extension is framed by a simple wooden pilaster on each side that runs from ground level to the cornice. A gable-roofed dormer with an arched pediment pierces the roof at the center of the primary facade. The dormer contains an elliptical fantail attic vent. A cornice with denticular molding runs the length of the dormer's modest roof overhang.

The primary or western facade's first story is divided into five symmetrically arranged bays with the entrance in the center bay. The recessed, wooden six-panel door is framed by a molded wooden door surround with sidelights and fluted pilasters topped with individual entablatures. A small wooden portico extends out from the center bay. The portico has a slate-covered gable roof with an arched pediment, a large plain frieze, and denticular molding at the cornice level; the portico roof is supported by three (originally four) rounded, fluted wooden Doric columns. The portico rests on a stone foundation. Four stone steps lead to the portico from ground level. Each of the remaining bays contains a window opening with 12/1 double-hung sash, a simple wooden sill and lintel topped by a Federal-style architrave.

The second story is divided into five symmetrically arranged bays. The center bay contains a Federal-style Palladian window. This tripartite window features a central main window having an arched head and 12/12 double-hung sash topped by an elliptical multipane light.

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The center window is flanked by two smaller flat-headed windows, each containing eight lights. Decorative mullions with a pilaster capped by a Doric capital flank the smaller windows, dividing them from the center light. The remaining bays each contain one window identical to those found on the first story, with the exception that they are not topped by a Federal-style architrave.

The northern elevation's first story (this includes the portion of the elevation containing the ca. 1900 two-story addition) is divided into nine asymmetrically arranged bays with an entrance in the second bay from the right side of the elevation. The recessed six-panel wooden door, topped by an elliptical multipane light, is flanked by a molded wooden door surround. A small wooden portico extends out from the entrance. The portico has a slate-covered gable roof supported by two rounded fluted wooden Doric columns. The portico rests on a poured concrete foundation, with three steps leading to the ground level. Most of the remaining bays contain 12/12 double-hung sash; each window features a simple wooden lintel and sill and is topped by a Federal-style architrave. The exception is the fourth bay from the right, which contains a 9/9 double-hung window with a simple wooden lintel and sill, topped by a Federal-style architrave.

The second story is divided into seven asymmetrically arranged bays. Each of the bays, with the exception of the sixth bay from the right, contains a 12/12 double-hung window identical to those found on the first story, with the exception that they are not topped by Federal-style architraves. The sixth bay contains a smaller 6/1 double-hung window with a simple wooden lintel and sill.

The eastern elevation reflects the L shape of the house's plan, with the two-story addition projecting approximately twelve feet out from the main block at the northeast corner. The elevation will be described in two sections. The first section will describe the main block, which includes the rear portion of the southeast corner's two-story extension. The second section will describe the two-story addition's eastern and southern elevations.

The first story of the main block is divided into two asymmetrically arranged bays. The left bay contains an 18/2 double-hung window with a simple wooden lintel and sill, topped by a Federal-style architrave. The right bay contains a one-story screened porch. Entry to the porch is through a wood door with screen panels. The porch, which has a slate-tiled floor, allows entry to the house through a massive wooden Dutch door with hand-wrought latches and strap hinges. The door is flanked by a molded wooden door surround. A concrete patio extends out from the porch approximately eight feet. Concrete steps allow access to the patio

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from the ground level. A fluted post is installed in the center of the eastern center of the patio. The post rises one story and supports the second-floor veranda above.

The second story is divided into three asymmetrically arranged bays. The left bay contains an 18/2 double-hung window with a simple wooden lintel and sill. The center bay contains a small 6/1 double-hung window with a simple wooden lintel and sill. The right bay contains a large tripartite window with a decorative arch and keystone copied from the archway found in the center hall. This window, opening on to a veranda, was installed during the ca. 1900 renovations, replacing the original wall. The window contains 1/1 double-hung sash in the center, flanked by two eight-light fixed windows. Decorative fluted mullions separate the smaller windows from the center. A simple cornice caps the window. The cornice is topped by an elliptical fanlight. The eastern edge of the open veranda is framed by two fluted columns capped by a decorative connecting beam.

The remaining portion of the eastern elevation consists of the ca. 1900 two-story addition. The addition's first story is divided into three symmetrically arranged bays with an entrance in the center bay. The recessed wooden double doors are flanked by a molded wooden door surround, with an architrave, and allow entry into a covered rear porch. Each of the remaining bays contains one 12/2 double-hung window with a simple wooden lintel and sill, topped by a Federal-style architrave. The second story is divided into two symmetrically arranged bays, each containing one 12/2 double-hung window with a simple wooden lintel and sill. The addition's southern elevation contains two asymmetrically arranged bays on the second story. The left bay contains a fixed multipane window in a simple wooden frame. The right bay contains a 12/2 double-hung sash identical to those found on the addition's eastern elevation.

The southern elevation's first story is divided into four symmetrically arranged bays with an entrance in the second bay from the left side. The recessed wooden six-panel door, topped by an elliptical multipane light, is flanked by a molded wooden door surround. A small wooden portico extends out from the entrance. The portico has a slate-covered gable roof supported by two rounded fluted wooden Doric columns. The portico rests on a poured concrete foundation with three steps leading to the ground level. Each of the remaining bays contains one 12/1 double-hung window with a simple wooden lintel and sill, topped by a Federal-style architrave. The second story contains four symmetrically arranged bays, each containing a window identical to those found on the first story, with the exception that they are not topped by Federal-style architraves.

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The interior of Kenmore includes a variety of intact features from the period of significance. The house has a center-hall plan, with two rooms on either side of the central hall. The hall is forty-feet long and twelve feet wide; a decorative archway with keystone divides the hall in two. The archway is supported by fluted Doric columns.

An intact Georgian-period staircase is located to the rear of the hallway. The wooden staircase includes an original curved newel post and banister, turned balusters, and scroll-sawn decorative elements. The staircase leads to a large landing with an archway identical to that found on the first floor, and a large arched window accessing a veranda. It then leads to the second floor by way of a shorter set of stairs. The landing archway and window were added during the ca. 1900 period of renovation. The window replaced a small square stained-glass window. Both the window and archway were designed to match the original archway found in the first floor's center hall. The underside of the staircase is enclosed and allows entry to the basement through a six-panel wooden door.

Intact features from the Georgian/Federal period include original room configurations, hand-wrought hinges and latches, six-panel doors, wide-board flooring, hand-hewn heavy timbers and beams with mortise and tenon joints, early plaster throughout the main block, Georgian- and Federal-style moldings and woodwork (including wainscoting, corner blocks, ceiling moldings, fluted corner pilasters, chair rails, and carved door jams), and nine fireplaces. The fireplaces all have rectangular openings framed by intact wooden and marble mantels dating from 1792. Decorative features associated with the mantels include simple pilasters, plain friezes, and both modest and ornate mantel shelves. The fireplace in the northwest parlor has an intact Georgian-period paneled overmantel with a shouldered architrave, and a simple frieze and cornice. In addition, the fireplace in the northeast parlor (originally the kitchen) features an intact wrought-iron cooking arm and a storage cupboard.

When the architect Chester Huntington purchased Kenmore in 1900, the house was in very poor condition, requiring him to undertake renovations. The foundation was rebuilt and the house was shored up. The one-story rear addition was raised to a full two-story height and the hipped roof was extended to cover it. A two-story addition was also added to the northeast section of the house to make room for a pantry, laundry, woodshed, and three small servants' rooms upstairs. Electricity and modernized plumbing were also added to the house at this time. An original annunciator box, used to summon servants, is still in working order in the kitchen area. The landing of the main stairway was also renovated by adding an arch, copied exactly from the original midway arch in the first-floor hallway, and a Palladian-style window opening onto a small veranda at the rear of the hall. During the ca. 1900 renovations the basement of the house was found to contain the original kitchen, with a large fireplace

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and ovens. Hand-hewn beams and stonework from the original period of construction are visible in the basement.

Kenmore was purchased by Richard Harrison in 1931. Harrison was a wealthy businessman who hired an architect to remodel the house. Changes to Kenmore during the 1931-1933 period of renovations included rearrangement and modernization of the kitchen wing, as well as upgrading of the plumbing throughout the house. Harrison had the piazza that had previously been added to the south side of the house removed, and also commissioned the construction of a combination garage/guest house to the north of the house and a poultry house. The property was also extensively landscaped during this period.

The house still retains a great deal of exterior and interior integrity in its workmanship, materials, and design, including original windows and doors, exterior siding, original room configurations in the main block, wide-board flooring, and colonial period mantels, moldings, and woodwork.

A contributing one-story, L-shaped garage/guest house is located to the northeast of the house. This wood-frame building, constructed ca. 1931-1933, has narrow clapboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, with an interior brick chimney that pierces the roof ridge at the area where the two sections meet to form an L. The roof has a large overhang extending over the garage section of the house. Decorative arched openings, supported by square wooden posts, extend along this overhang. A simple cornice extends around the entire building at the roof edge. The building's fenestration includes 6/6 and 9/9 double-hung sash in simple wooden frames, as well as one round and one square attic window. The building also has paneled wooden doors and three double-sided garage doors with strap hinges. A concrete basement rises approximately one foot above the ground level around the entire building.

A contributing one-story studio is located to the northeast of the garage/guest house. This wood-frame building was originally constructed ca. 1931-1933 as a poultry house. The building has narrow clapboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, with a simple cornice extending around the entire building at the roof edge. The building's fenestration includes 2/2 double-hung sash in simple wooden frames, and there is a paneled wooden door. Rounded concrete posts support the building and raise it approximately one foot above the ground. A wooden platform with three steps allows access to the main entrance from ground level.

A contributing brick-and-wood fence runs eastward for approximately fifty feet from the house's northeast rear addition. The fence, which is currently in a state of disrepair, dates

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from the period of the Harrison's ownership (1931-1945). The fence, which is currently in a state of disrepair, consists of an approximately three-foot-high brick wall topped by slate, with eight-foot-tall brick posts dividing the fence into approximately ten-foot-long sections. Some areas between the posts feature a wooden picket fence attached approximately two feet above the wall.

A noncontributing one-story flower shed is located to the east of the house. The building was moved from another lot in Richmond to its present site ca. 1945. The building has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof with a large overhang. This wood-frame building has its lower portion covered with vertical wooden boards. The upper section contains multipane windows, some of which are now covered with wooden boards. A glass and paneled wooden door allows access to the building.

A noncontributing shed/barn is located to the east of the flower shed. The wooden frame barn was constructed in several stages during the 1960's and consists of a lean-to shed and a small covered area.

Kenmore retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, and association. In terms of design elements, the house retains its original form, proportion, framing techniques, and fenestration. In terms of feeling and association, the house in its intact agrarian setting provides a historic sense of eighteenth-century farming and commercial activity in Richmond. The twentieth-century additions and alterations, including formal landscaping, illustrate changes in architectural and decorative tastes added to the house during the period it was used by its wealthy owners as a summer retreat.

#### Archaeological Description

A high potential exists for the recovery of prehistoric sites within the boundaries of the Kenmore property. At least eight sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile), including two sites, 19-BK-158, 159, on the Kenmore property. The two sites were recently found during a gas pipeline survey. Both sites were considered to be findspots of unknown cultural affiliation oriented toward Sleepy Hollow Brook. Neither site was considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The physical characteristics of the property include locational criteria that are favorable for prehistoric site locations. The property includes well drained, level to moderately sloping terrain, most of which lies within 1,000 ft. of Sleepy Hollow Brook. Given the above information, the size of the nominated property, and the availability of open, undeveloped space, and given also that the existence of prehistoric resources on the property has already been documented, additional finds are likely.

(continued)

Kenmore  
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

ART

PERFORMING ARTS

#### Period of Significance

1792-1945

#### Significant Dates

1792

ca. 1900

1931-1932

#### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

#### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

#### Architect/Builder

Jeremiah Holsey Peirson

#### Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Kenmore  
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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 17 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. 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 Anthony J. Ardito, Preservation Consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date February 1996

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 \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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A high potential also exists for significant historic archaeological resources on the Kenmore property. Structural remains on the property may be associated with 18th- and 19th-century outbuildings that probably existed but are no longer extant. Henry Sherill, Kenmore's first occupant, was a farmer, carpenter, and merchant at different periods in his life. Kenmore's early use as a farm would have necessitated agricultural outbuildings on the property. The outbuildings that exist on the property today all date to the 20th century. Structural remains and construction features may also exist dating to different periods of building renovation, particularly the rebuilding of the foundation in 1900. Occupational related features (trash pits, wells) should also survive on the property.

(end of Section 7)

**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Kenmore, constructed in 1792, is significant under Criterion C as an exceptionally intact representative example of a dwelling built during the transitional period of the Georgian and Federal styles of architecture. Kenmore was built in a Late Georgian architectural style with elements of the then popular Federal style incorporated into its construction, in the form of porches, windows, molding, and trim. In addition, elements of the Colonial Revival style were added during periods of renovation in the early 1900s and 1930s. The house is also historically significant under Criterion A for its association with the region's development from a rural community with a primarily agricultural economy to a summer resort favored especially by artists and musicians. Areas of significance include Art and the Performing Arts.

Kenmore retains a high degree of architectural integrity and displays numerous examples of fine craftsmanship from its 1792-1945 period of significance. Features from the Late Georgian/Federal period include narrow clapboards; pedimented porticos; a Palladian window; original period mantels, doors, windows; and highly detailed exterior and interior molding, trim, and woodwork. Renovations and additions dating from ca. 1900 and 1931-33, which modernized the house, illustrate changes in decorative taste, architectural fashion, economic conditions, and rural domestic lifestyles in the region in the early twentieth century.

Owners and occupants of the house have included many notable and renowned persons, among them the prominent merchant and trader Henry Sherrill, the first owner; a physician; a teacher; a reverend; several prominent businessmen; and various noted artists and performers. The current seventeen acres was chosen as the boundary for the nominated property as it

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retains its historical appearance, while the remaining part of the original Henry Sherrill property has lost its integrity due to modern construction, including private residences, commercial buildings, and overgrown fields and wooded lots. Kenmore is a rare surviving example of an intact Georgian/Federal-era residence that reflects a number of important trends and events in the area's commercial and social development. The period of significance (1792-1945) extends from the time of the house's initial construction up through the period of Richard Harrison's ownership and tenancy, when the Colonial Revival additions were added.

Richmond, originally known as Yokuntown and Mount Ephraim, was first settled in 1760 by Captain Micah Mudge and Ichabod Wood from Connecticut. Other settlers from Connecticut and Long Island soon followed, and by 1765 the Town of Richmond was incorporated. Later its name was changed to Richmond. Due to Richmond's rural nature the town remained somewhat secluded from the summer resort trade that began in the Berkshires around 1850. A thriving Iron Works existed from 1829 to 1924, employing hundreds of workers. But it was not until ca. 1900 that Richmond began to see an influx of summer visitors. The population of Richmond has remained relatively small, currently numbering about 1,800 persons, and the nature of the town has remained largely rural.

Kenmore was reportedly built in 1792 for Henry Sherrill (1753-1813), a prominent Richmond merchant, by Jeremiah Holsey Peirson, a designer/builder of houses from Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Sherrill, born in East Hampton, New York, had served as a minuteman in the campaign for Long Island during the American Revolution. The muster rolls from that period list Sherrill as a carpenter, but he was soon designated as a "trader," "merchant," or "storekeeper" on surviving documents (Annin, 1964).

In 1782, Henry Sherrill settled in Richmond with his mother, the widow Jane Conkling Sherrill. Sherrill and his family were part of the influx of Revolutionary War-era settlers who came to Connecticut and Massachusetts from Long Island, which was under British military occupation from 1776 to 1783. Henry's brother Samuel may already have been living in Richmond prior to Henry's arrival, as a Samuel Sherrill is listed in the town records as one of the early proprietors of Richmond (Stockwell, 1936).

Henry Sherrill was a farmer and prosperous merchant. He operated a store located to the west of Kenmore, which was important in the development of Richmond's early business community. Sherrill's store was on a direct route to Kinderhook, New York, and the Hudson River, the chief artery of trade with New York City. Farmers and neighboring merchants brought their goods and hides to Sherrill's store for him to haul the one day's journey to Kinderhook. Sherrill would then load his wagon with goods that had been shipped up the

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Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 3

Hudson River from New York City to Kinderhook for the return trip to Richmond. A building constructed in 1964, housing the Richmond Telephone Company, now stands where Sherrill's store once stood, at the junction of the present-day Routes 41 and 295.

Henry Sherrill married Lois Chidsey on May 11, 1784. In 1792, he had the large Georgian/Federal dwelling built that was to be known later as Kenmore. Records at the Registry of Deeds in Pittsfield, dated 1786, show that Sherrill had purchased the land where Kenmore was built from an Eben. (possibly Ebenezer) Williams.

Because of his economic standing, Sherrill had access to a higher level of design and fine craftsmanship than would have been available to the average farmer or merchant in the region. Kenmore, an example of High-style Georgian and Federal architecture, displays numerous examples of period trim and molding with intricate hand-sawn detailing. Sherrill's background as a carpenter probably also aided in the high degree of detailing on the woodwork within Kenmore's interior.

Sherrill's daughter Mary was wed to the Reverend Edwin Welles Dwight in 1821. The National Register-listed (4/82) dwelling called Goodwood is located nearby on Summit Road. Goodwood (ca. 1795), a very close facsimile of Kenmore, is also believed to have been built by Jeremiah Holsey Peirson. Goodwood was purchased by Reverend Edwin Dwight in 1820 as a residence for himself and his bride, Mary Sherrill. Local tradition states that Goodwood was given to Edwin Dwight and his wife, Mary, by her father, Henry Sherrill. However, records indicate that Henry passed on in 1813. It is possible that one of Henry's sons owned Goodwood and sold it to Edwin Dwight upon his marriage to Mary Sherrill.

During the mid-19th century the house was occupied by Dr. Selden Jennings, the town physician. Dr. Jennings, a Yale medical college graduate, is documented to have been one of the early medical doctors in the area. Jennings reportedly saw patients at Kenmore during his twenty-seven years as town physician. At Jennings's death, the house passed to his widow, Marion Hall Jennings, and subsequently to their son Dr. Edward Hall Jennings.

Jared Reid Jr., a graduate of Yale and the principal of the Edwards Place School in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, acquired property in the area of Kenmore in 1873. Reid purchased the property from an Amos Chapman, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The deed (on file at the Registry of Deeds, in Pittsfield) does not specifically list a house being transferred, but merely describes a land transaction in the vicinity of what is called the Sherrill Mansion.

**(continued)**

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Continuation SheetKenmore  
Richmond (Berkshire County)  
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 4

Conflicting records, including an August 28, 1945, article about Kenmore in the *Berkshire Eagle*, report that Dr. Edward Hall Jennings rented Kenmore to Jared Reid Jr. That same article reports that Jennings, an antiques dealer in Buffalo, New York, and later in Lenox, Massachusetts, sold the property to Chester Huntington in 1900. There is no evidence that Edward Hall Jennings ever lived in the house, and it is possible that he rented it out during the period of his ownership. Whether Reid purchased Kenmore from Chapman as part of his land purchase or rented it from Jennings is still not known. All that is known for certain is that the Reids lived at Kenmore during the 1870s.

Jared Reid Jr. married (ca. 1870) Abigail Louise Dwight, a teacher at the Edwards Place School. Abigail was the daughter of Mary Sherrill Dwight, and the granddaughter of Kenmore's original owner, Henry Sherrill. Jared Reid Jr. and his wife operated the house as a private boarding school.

Under the direction of Reid and his wife, Kenmore became a prestigious boarding school for girls and, beginning in 1875, for both boys and girls. The Reids' students came from fine families in Massachusetts and from as far away as New York City and New Orleans, Louisiana. The old Sherrill store, still standing at the time, was used as an annex to house the overflow of boarding pupils. It was during the period of the Reid's ownership that the house was also given the name Kenmore.

The Reids may also have run Kenmore as a boarding house during the summers. Cyrus West Field (1819-1892), American capitalist and promoter of the trans-Atlantic cable, reportedly spent summers with his family at Kenmore during the 1870s. It is not known whether Field, born in nearby Stockbridge, was a paying guest at Kenmore or a friend of the Reids. The Reids' son, Robert Lewis Reid (1862-1929), who was later to become a renowned portrait, figure, and mural painter, attended the School of Drawing and Painting at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts as a young man. He was also an assistant instructor at the school for three years. Robert was instrumental in persuading the renowned painter Frederic Crowninshield, his instructor at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to offer summer sessions at Kenmore for art students. Crowninshield held the summer sessions of the School of Painting and Drawing between 1882 and 1884 at Kenmore. The group of students, led and coordinated by Crowninshield, included the sculptor Daniel Chester French, the painter Robert Lewis Reid, and the writer/ painter Newton Mackintosh.

The Kenmorian, as the summer students came to be called, experimented with new ideas in drawing and painting and exhibited their work in what Newton Mackintosh described as "the grand hall of the Kenmore." A quote from the June 1882 issue of *The Art Student*, a student

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetKenmore  
Richmond (Berkshire County)  
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 5

publication of the School of Drawing and Painting at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, describes the exhibition of each day's sketching: "Arrived at the house, each sketch was left in the hall where in time grew quite an imposing gallery, and after dinner . . . genial criticism . . . might be expected." The old Sherrill store, located to the west of Kenmore, was used as an annex and dining hall by the students. The store, at this time more than one hundred years old, was promptly christened "Kenless" by the students. The summer art camp was one of the first of its kind in the area. A description of the first summer at Kenmore was written by the student Newton Mackintosh in the June 1882 issue of *The Art Student*. He described Richmond as having an endless resource of scenery for one to study landscapes after spending a winter of drawing and painting portraits and figures exclusively. Mackintosh also reported that the summer students put on plays, sang Italian songs, and held a medieval tournament in the fields southwest of Kenmore. Later the house was used as a summer colony by a group of artists that included Newton Mackintosh.

Some of the students who attended the summer sessions at Kenmore became very well known in the art world. Robert Lewis Reid painted murals for many public and private buildings, including the State House in Boston ("Paul Revere's Ride"), the Library of Congress, the New York Appellate Courthouse in New York City, and the Palace of Fine Arts, San Francisco. His paintings are represented in the National Gallery in Washington, D.C., the Metropolitan Museum in New York City, and the Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Reid is also noted for the series of twenty stained-glass windows and the painting entitled "Adoration of the Magi" that he designed and executed for the H. H. Rogers Memorial Church in Fairhaven, Massachusetts.

Daniel Chester French (1850-1931) spent the entire summer of 1883 at Kenmore. During that time, he was commissioned to begin work on the statue "John Harvard," which today occupies a position of prominence near University Hall in Harvard Yard, Cambridge, Massachusetts. French is famous for such statues as the "Minute Man" (1875; Concord, Massachusetts) and "Abraham Lincoln" at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. Reportedly, French later initiated his association with nearby Stockbridge, Massachusetts, because of the time he spent in Richmond. His National Register-listed (10/66) home and studio in Stockbridge, called Chesterwood, is now maintained by the National Trust for Historic Preservation as a museum.

Kenmore was purchased by the architect Chester Huntington in 1900. Huntington made several changes and additions to the house, including raising the one-story rear addition to a full two-story height and constructing a two-story addition at the northeast section of the house. He also modernized the plumbing and electricity.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
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Continuation SheetKenmore  
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Huntington and his family lived at Kenmore as summer residents for more than twenty-five years. A 1945 newspaper article also refers to Huntington as operating a private school for boys at Kenmore. Huntington's daughter, Katherine Huntington Annin, lived in Richmond for more than fifty years. She is known for her 1965 book *Richmond, Massachusetts: The Story of a Berkshire Town and Its People 1765-1965*, a comprehensive work on the history of Richmond. Mrs. Annin also wrote columns for the *Berkshire Eagle* and worked as a headmistress at several private schools in the area.

Kenmore was purchased by Richard Harrison in 1931. The Berkshires were a popular summer retreat for wealthy families, and Harrison, the president of the White Rock Bottling Company, purchased the house as a summer residence for his family. Harrison improved the electricity, heating, and plumbing in the house with the assistance of Julius F. Gayler, a New York City architect who specialized in colonial houses. In addition to the renovations made to the house during the period 1931-1933, Harrison had a garage/guest house and a poultry house built on the property.

Harrison also made elaborate plans for changes to the landscaping of the house. The changes were designed by the New York City landscape architect Noel Chamberlain. They included detailed landscaping and the construction of a circular driveway and a court to be located at the front of the garage/guest house.

The two periods of additions to the house reflect the changes in taste and style occurring during the early twentieth century. These stylistic changes reflected the then popular Colonial Revival style, which mixed and matched elements from both the Georgian and Federal styles with modern architectural trends. The changes to Kenmore were done in such a way that they blended with the original style of the house and did not affect the architectural integrity of the earlier Georgian and Federal periods of construction.

In 1945, Kenmore was purchased by the Reverend E. Pomeroy Cutler from the estate of Mrs. Mable A. Harrison. Cutler was at the time the pastor of the Richmond Congregational Church, and Kenmore became the largest rural parsonage in New England. The Cutlers ran Kenmore as a successful guest house and it was during their ownership that it became associated with the Tanglewood Festival.

As early as 1934, music-loving summer residents of the Berkshires had organized concerts at Interlaken given by members of the New York Philharmonic. During the summer of 1936, the Festival Committee invited conductor Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra to take part in the Festival. During the winter of 1936, Tanglewood, the Tappan

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
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Continuation SheetKenmore  
Richmond (Berkshire County)  
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 7

family estate, was offered as a gift to Koussevitzky and the orchestra for use as a concert location and also as a school for promising musicians. The first concert was held at Tanglewood during the summer of 1937, and concerts still continue to be held there each summer. The Tanglewood Festival and the Berkshire Music Center drew many young conductors and composers to the Berkshires. It is through these composers and conductors that Kenmore is associated with Tanglewood.

The Cutlers rented the garage/guest house to the young Leonard Bernstein, who was embarking on his long association with Tanglewood. Bernstein was served meals in the Kenmore dining room with his friends and fellow composers/conductors Aaron Copland and Lukas Foss, who were also in the area at the time. Helen Chapman, then the maid for Mrs. Cutler, said, "They'd come at noontime and would always be in a hurry . . . jetting in and out of the driveway" (Chapman interview, 9/91). Many other musicians associated with Tanglewood have also rented, and continue to rent, the studio and rooms at Kenmore during the festival's summer season. Reverend Cutler died in 1958 and his widow kept the house until 1962, when she sold it to the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scaduto.

Mr. and Mrs. Scaduto continue to operate Kenmore as a summer guest house during the Tanglewood season. Over the last thirty years Kenmore has maintained its association with Tanglewood and the Berkshire Music Center. Many students and instructors as well as members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra have stayed and performed at Kenmore. In addition, prominent people associated with Tanglewood, such as Mrs. Serge Koussevitzky and Gunther Schuller, have attended formal gatherings here.

Kenmore is a rare surviving example of a Late Georgian/Federal-style dwelling built in the settlement period of Richmond's history. The house displays a level of fine craftsmanship in its intact doors, molding, trim, staircase, and mantels. Because of the economic standing of the first owner, Henry Sherrill, and possibly due to his having worked as a carpenter prior to settling in Richmond, he had access to a much higher quality of design than would have been available to the average farmer in Richmond at that time. The building, in its present state, reflects this in its fine construction. The subsequent twentieth-century renovations blended with the existing style and character of the house, without compromising its integrity. Kenmore is a distinctive historical and architectural resource within the town of Richmond.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetKenmore  
Richmond (Berkshire County)  
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 8Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement in Richmond are poorly understood and few sites are recorded, any prehistoric survivals could be significant. Prehistoric sites in this area can be important by contributing to our knowledge of prehistoric settlement and subsistence in the Berkshire uplands of western Massachusetts and interior tributary streams at the headwaters of the Housatonic River drainage. Sites in this area can also be important by further defining the extent of native socio/political and social economic relationships with Native peoples to the west in the New York area, to the south in Connecticut, or in more eastern locales in Massachusetts, including the Connecticut River Valley. The Kenmore property lies within the Housatonic River drainage, which flows southerly through Connecticut. The property is also in close proximity to New York, which abuts Richmond to the west. The Hudson River drainage also lies a short distance to the north. Major Native American Core areas also exist along the Connecticut River to the east. Prehistoric sites in this area can help test the importance of drainage system boundaries versus geographic proximity and their influence on Native American subsistence and settlement systems.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, cultural, and economic patterns that characterized rural life and the complex land use history in Berkshire County from the 18th through 20th centuries. Archaeological survey and testing can help locate the remains of 18th- and 19th-century outbuildings and document the layout of buildings on the property through time. Structural remains and construction features can also document building techniques used for initial construction of the house and the extent of later renovations, including rebuilding of the foundation in 1900. This evidence and soil strata around the house can also help document the extent of landscaping on the property in 1930s. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) should be important archaeological resource types on the property. Detailed analysis of these resources can help document the importance of agriculture at Kenmore and possibly the point at which Henry Sherill's mercantile interests superseded those of agriculture. Occupational related features on the property may provide insights into the types of goods that were imported into a secluded rural farm and residence and how consumption may have changed after the area was influenced by summer tourism ca. 1900. Detailed analysis of occupational related features may also help define changes in the house's use from agriculture to a residence, boarding school, boarding house and summer colony for artists and musicians.

(end of Section 8)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Kenmore  
Richmond (Berkshire County)  
Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 1

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(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Kenmore  
Richmond (Berkshire County)  
Massachusetts**

Section number   9   Page   2  

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Stockwell, Mrs. Herbert E.

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**Additional Sources**

Annin, Mrs. Katherine Huntington, personal interview conducted in 1989 by Melanie Scaduto Masdea.

Chapman, Miss. Helen, personal interview conducted in 1991 by Melanie Scaduto Masdea.

Harrison, Mr Gordon, personal interview conducted in July 1991 by Melanie Scaduto Masdea.

Peirson Papers, an historical record of Nathan Peirson (1748-1826). From the collection of Mrs. Margaret Mace Kingman, Owner of Peirson Place, Richmond, Massachusetts.

Richmond Town Records, including "Intentions of Marriages", and "Index to Deeds and Miscellany."

Roberts, Percie J. personal interview conducted in 1989 by Melanie Scaduto Masdea at Chesterwood (home and studio of Daniel Chester French), Stockbridge MA.

Sherrill genealogical materials acquired by Melanie Scaduto Masdea from the New York State Library, Albany, NY

**(end of Section 9)**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetKenmore  
Richmond (Berkshire County)  
MassachusettsSection number 10 Page 1**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	634820	4694680
B	18	634820	4694540
C	18	634550	4694440
D	18	634380	4694440
E	18	634380	4694680

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for Kenmore is shown as a heavy black line on Map 2 entitled "Kenmore Boundary."

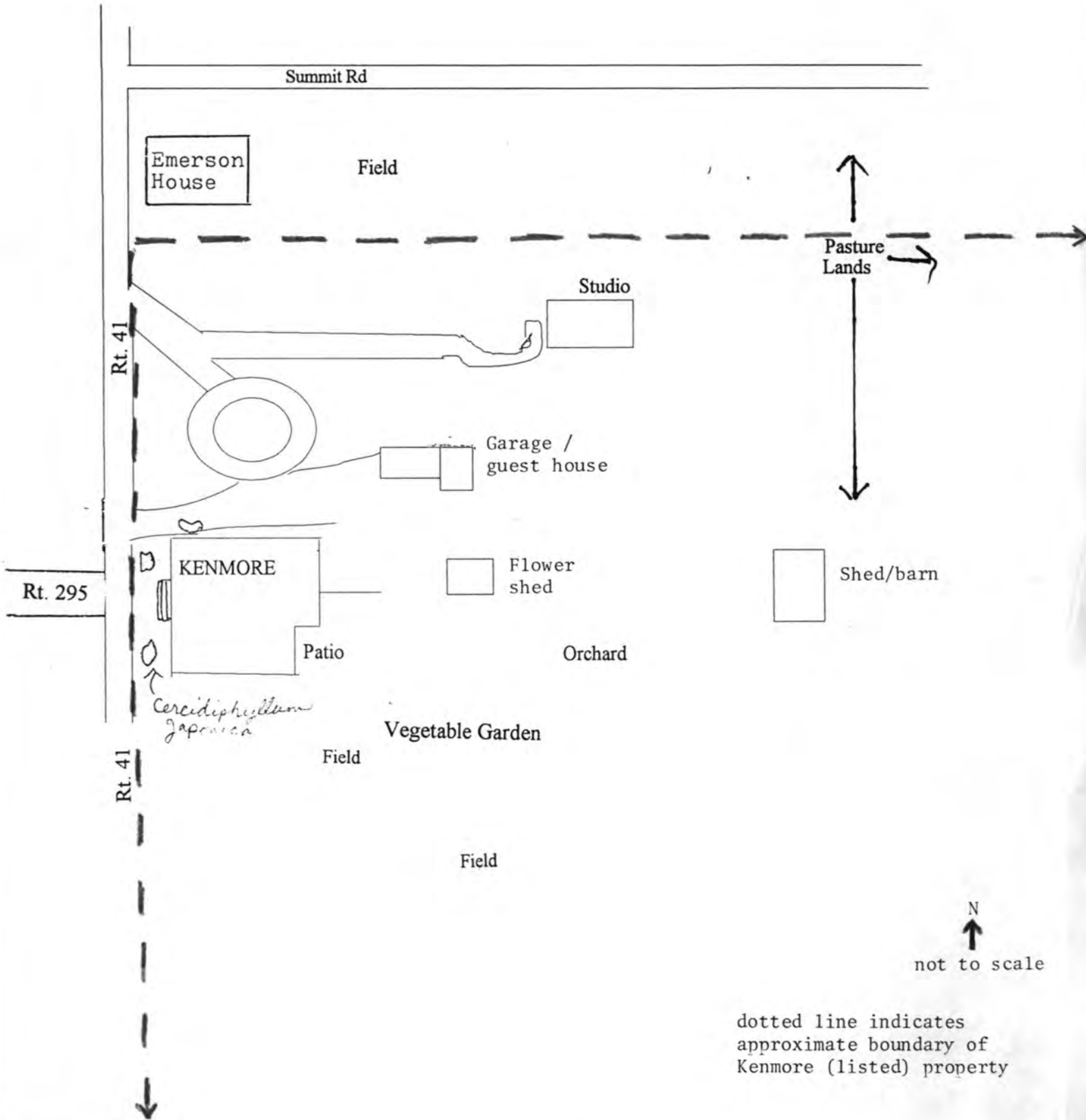
Boundary Justification

The boundary for Kenmore follows the current tax lot, and includes all of the property originally associated with the house that still retains its historical integrity. The rest of Henry Sherrill's original holdings have been subdivided, and contain overgrown fields, private residences, and commercial buildings. This extensive modern development of the original acreage has destroyed the historical integrity and setting of the larger Sherrill holdings.

**(end of Section 10)**

# KENMORE SKETCH MAP: Showing Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

Contributing Resources: There are three contributing buildings (the house, a garage/guest house, and a studio), one contributing object (a fence located at the west side of the house), and two noncontributing buildings (a shed/barn, and a flower shed) on this property of approximately seventeen acres.



N  
↑  
not to scale

dotted line indicates  
approximate boundary of  
Kenmore (listed) property

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Kenmore

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire

DATE RECEIVED: 3/01/96      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/12/96  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/28/96      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/15/96  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 96000326

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    3/28/96 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



KENMORE  
STATE RD  
RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MA.

SCADUTO, 1970s  
ALBANY, NY IS LOCATION OF NEGATIVES

NUMBER 1 OF 13

VIEW: WEST (PRIMARY) AND NORTH ELEVATION. PHOTO  
TAKEN FOR A CA. 1970s BROCHURE. THE  
SHUTTERS HAVE SINCE BEEN REMOVED



KENMORE  
STATE RD  
RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MA

BILL EDWARDS, 1993  
RICHMOND, MA

NUMBER 2 OF 13

VIEW: WEST ELEVATION, SHOWING MAIN ENTRANCE AND  
PALLADIAN SECOND STORY WINDOW



KENMORE  
STATE RD

RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MA

BILL EDWARDS, 1993  
RICHMOND, MA

NUMBER 3 OF 13  
View: SOUTH ELEVATION



KENMORE  
STATE RD  
RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MA

BILL EDWARDS, 1993  
RICHMOND, MA

NUMBER 4 OF 13

View: EAST ELEVATION



KENMORE

STATE RD

RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MA

BILL EDWARDS, 1993

RICHMOND, MA

NUMBER 5 OF 13

VIEW: INTERIOR, MAIN HALL Looking WEST,  
NOTE STRAP HINGES ON DOOR



Kenmore  
STATE RD  
RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MA

BILL EDWARDS, 1993  
RICHMOND, MA

NUMBER 6 OF 13

View: INTERIOR, MAIN HALL, Looking EAST. View SHOWS ARCHWAY  
AND MAIN STAIRS TO SECOND FLOOR



KENMORE  
STATE RD  
RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MA

BILL EDWARDS, 1993  
RICHMOND, MA

NUMBER 7 OF 13

VIEW: INTERIOR, NW PARLOR, SHOWING 1792 FIREPLACE WITH  
INTACT PERIOD OVERMANTLE.



SMILE GOD LOVES YOU!



KENMORE  
STATE RD  
RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MA

TONY ARDITO, 1993  
ALBANY, NY

NUMBER 8 OF 13

VIEW: INTERIOR, NE PARLOR (ORIGINALLY A KITCHEN)  
SHOWING FIREPLACE. A WROUGHT IRON  
COOKING ARM IS INTACT BUT SEALED IN.



KENMORE  
STATE RD

RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MA

BILL EDWARDS, 1993  
RICHMOND, MA

NUMBER 9 OF 13

View: INTERIOR, EXAMPLE OF DECORATIVE  
WOODWORKING OVER INTERIOR DOORS.



KENMORE  
STATE RD

RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MA

BILL EDWARDS, 1993  
RICHMOND, MA

NUMBER 10 OF 13

VIEW: INTERIOR, MAIN STAIRS VIEWING EAST,  
NOTE ARCHWAY INSTALLED CA. 1900 TO  
MATCH MAIN HALL ARCHWAY ON FIRST  
FLOOR



KENMORE  
STATE RD  
RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MA

BILL EDWARDS, 1993  
RICHMOND, MA

NUMBER 11 OF 13

VIEW: INTERIOR, SECOND FLOOR HALLWAY  
VIEWING PALLADIAN WINDOW AT  
WEST END.



KENMORE

STATE RD

RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MA

BILL EDWARDS, 1993

RICHMOND, MA

NUMBER 12 OF 13

VIEW: GARAGE/GUESTHOUSE BUILT CA 1931-33

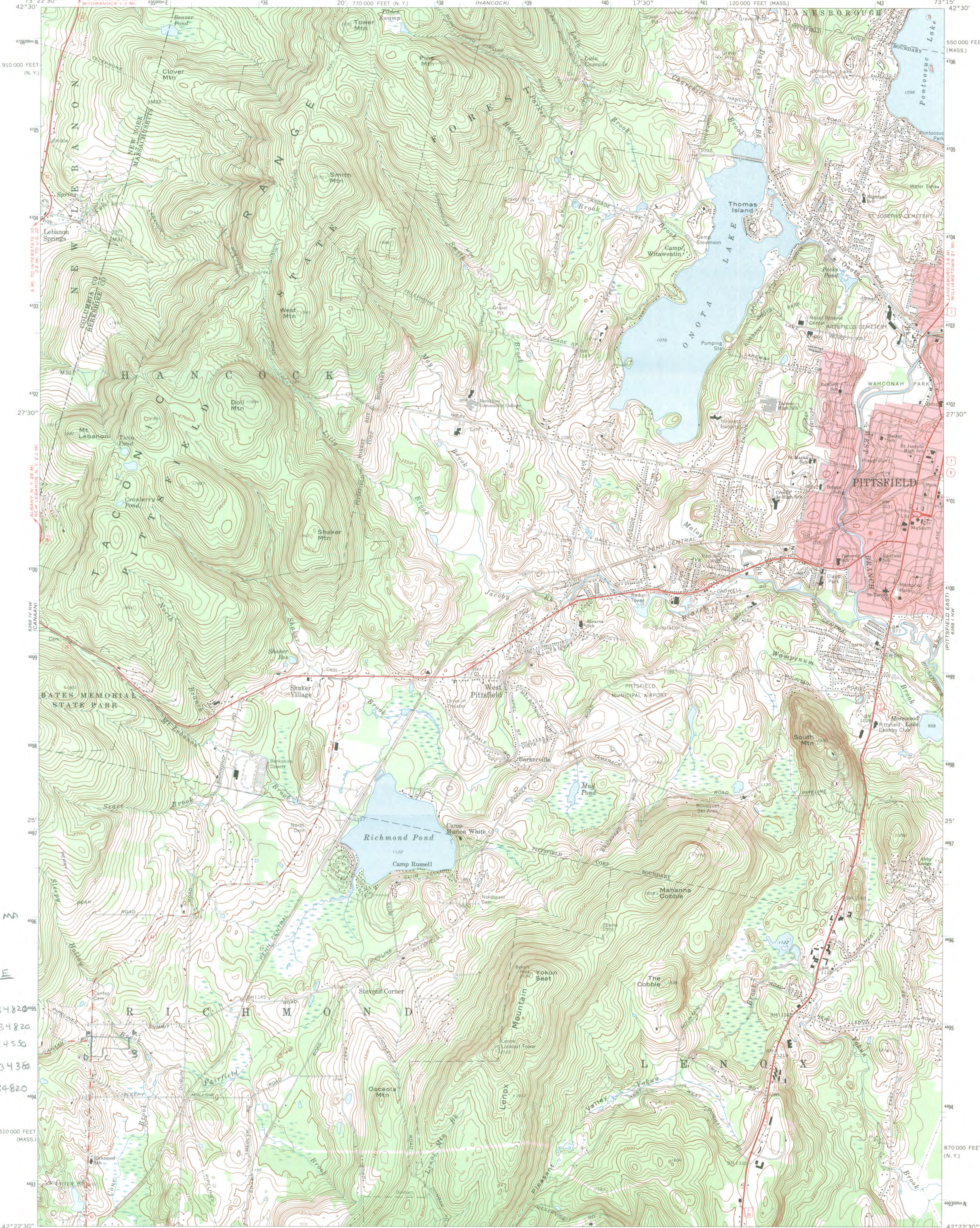


KENMORE  
STATE RD  
RICHMOND, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MA

BILL EDWARDS, 1993  
RICHMOND, MA

NUMBER 13 OF 13

VIEW: STUDIO, BUILT CA 1931-33 AS A  
POULTRY HOUSE



MAP 1  
Kenmore,  
Richmond,  
Berkshire Cty, MA

Zone  
18  
N E

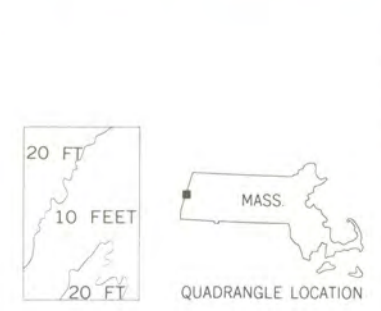
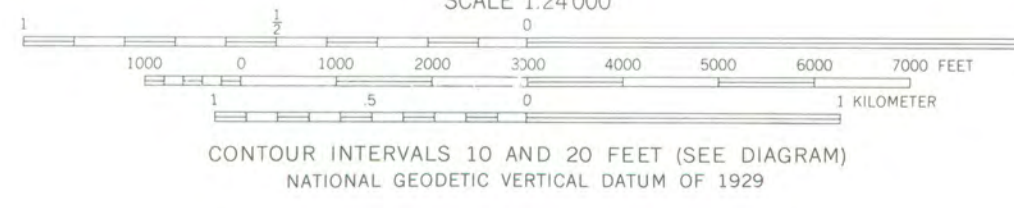
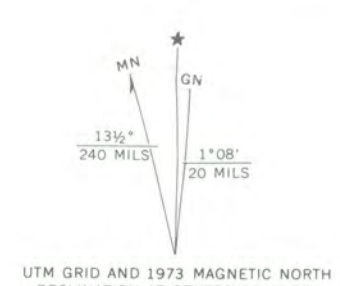
A 4694680	634820
B 4694540	634820
C 4694440	634550
D 4694440	634380
E 4694680	634820

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey  
Topography by planetable surveys 1943-1944. Revised from  
aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1973

Polycyclic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grids based on Massachusetts coordinate system,  
mainland zone, and New York coordinate system, east zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18,  
shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface ——— Light duty road, hard or improved surface ———

Secondary highway, hard surface ——— Unimproved road ———

○ Interstate Route    □ U. S. Route    ○ State Route

PITTSFIELD WEST, MASS.—N. Y.  
N4222.5—W7315.7.5

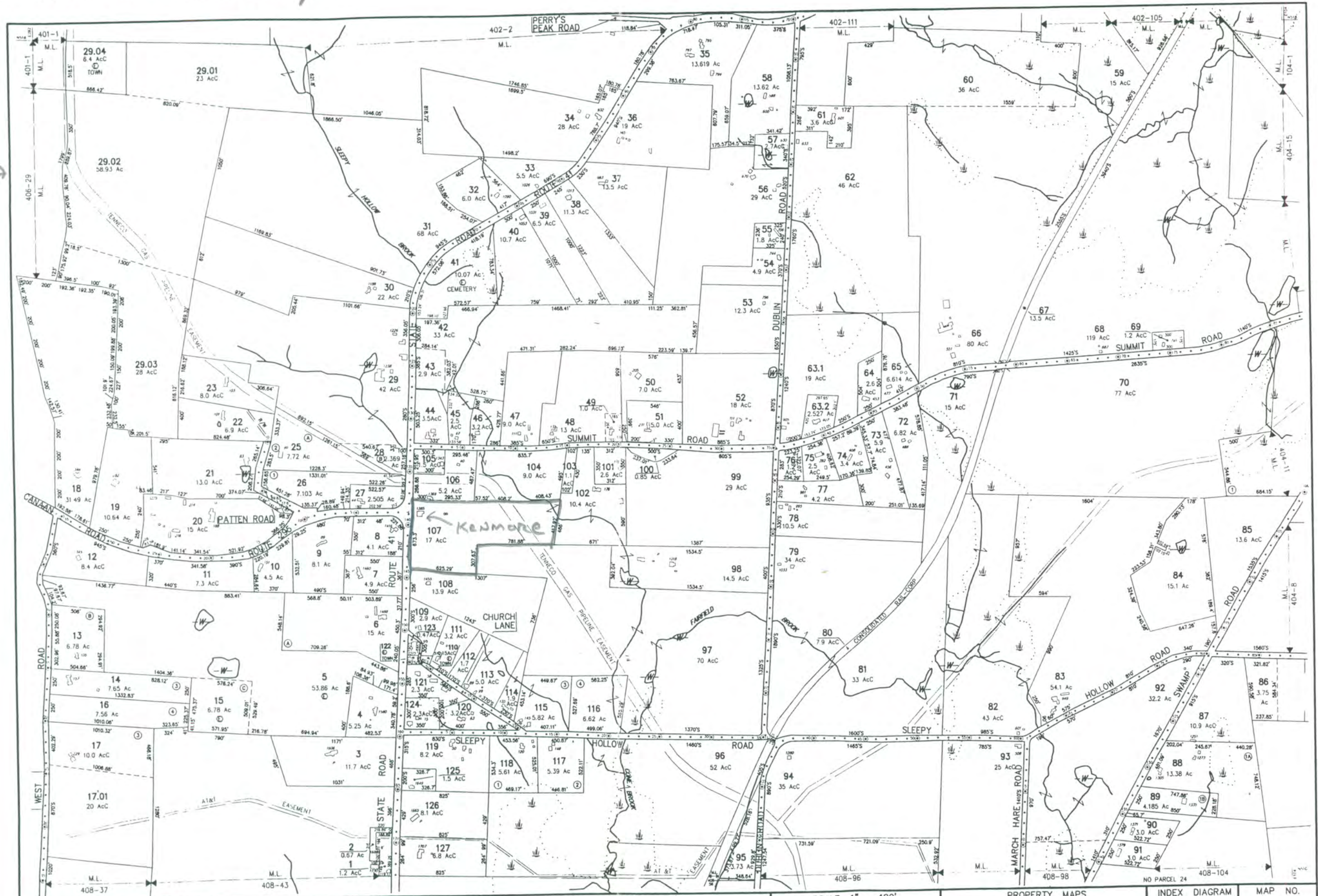
1973

AMS 6568 IV NE—SERIES V814

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

# MAP 2: KENMORE BOUNDARY

KENMORE,  
RICHMOND,  
BERKSHIRE  
COUNTY, MA



THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.  
THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM.  
PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: APRIL 13, 1988  
COMPLETION DATE: SEPTEMBER 14, 1989

PRODUCED BY  
**CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
MUNICIPAL MAPPING CONSULTANTS  
P.O. BOX 267 LITTLETON, NH 03561

**LEGEND**  
 AREA CALCULATED AC  
 COMMON OWNERSHIP  
 EXEMPT PROPERTY  
 MATCH LINE WATER  
 RECORD DIMENSION  
 RIGHT OF WAY  
 SCALED DIMENSION  
 SUBDIVISION LOT NO.  
 M.L.  
 WETLANDS

SCALE 1" = 400'  
 FEET 0 400 800 1200  
 METERS 0 121.92 243.84 365.76  
 REVISED TO January 1, 1993

PROPERTY MAPS  
**RICHMOND**  
 MASSACHUSETTS

INDEX DIAGRAM  
 401 402 403  
 406 404  
 407 408 409

MAP NO.  
**405**



## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

February 26, 1996

Ms. Carol Shull  
Keeper  
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:

Kenmore, State Road, Richmond (Berkshire County), Massachusetts  
01254

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

We are requesting expedited review of this nomination.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg  
National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Mr. and Mrs Frank Scaduto  
Melanie Scaduto Masdea, Richmond Historical Commission  
William and Allison Edwards, Chair, Richmond Historical Commission  
Marguerite J. Rawson, Richmond Board of Selectmen  
Anthony J. Ardito  
Mary Ann Sicotte, Director, Richmond Free Library  
Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield Public Library, c/o Local History Room Director

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125 · (617) 727-8470  
Fax: (617) 727-5128 TDD: 1-800-392-6090