

(Rev. 10-90)

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 Mount Greylock Summit Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number NE of intersection of Notch, Rockwell and Summit Roads, above 3100 ft. elevation n/a not for Publication

city or town Adams and Williamstown

N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Berkshire code 003 zip code 01220

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

2/18/98
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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Patrick Andrews

Date of Action

4/20/98

Mount Greylock Summit Historic District
Name of Property

Berkshire County, Massachusetts
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

☐ private
☐ public-local
☒ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

5
1
10
16

Non contributing

2
3
5

buildings
sites
structures
objects
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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation/Culture: Outdoor Recreation
Recreation/Culture: Monument/Marker

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation/Culture: Outdoor Recreation
Recreation/Culture: Monument/Marker

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman: Rustic
Classical Revival: Starved Classicism

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Stone
Walls: Stone: granite
Walls: Wood: shingles
Roofs: Wood: shingles

Narrative Description

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

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Mount Greylock Summit Historic District
Adams and Williamstown
(Berkshire County) Massachusetts

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INTRODUCTION

Mount Greylock, the highest mountain in Massachusetts at elevation 3,491, is one of the most dramatic natural landscapes in the state. The rugged mountain topography, broad expanses of forested land, high elevations and panoramic views create a compelling natural setting which has attracted many generations of visitors. Mount Greylock State Reservation, within which the district is located, encompasses 12,500 acres of forested mountainous terrain in the northwestern corner of Massachusetts. Located in northern Berkshire County, the reservation includes portions of six towns: North Adams, Adams and Cheshire on the east and Williamstown, New Ashford and Lanesborough on the west.

The 120-acre summit district, located primarily in Adams with a portion in Williamstown, is significant as an early wilderness destination which later became the first state reservation in Massachusetts (1898) and which contains a significant grouping of recreational facilities built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s. The district contains 21 resources not previously listed on the National Register: 7 buildings, 13 structures and one site. Of these, 16 are considered significant resources contributing to the integrity of the district. The district retains a high level of integrity to the end of the period of significance (1940) with only minor alterations to its major features.

SUMMIT LANDSCAPE (1933-40, MHC map #6)

The Mount Greylock area is recognized for its complex geology. Six hundred million years ago the mountain was formed from the deposits of a primeval sea. The early beaches gradually became sandstone deposits and later metamorphosed into quartzite, a hard, light colored rock with a flinty sheen which forms the backbone of the mountain. Coral reefs built up by deposits of ancient marine mammals calcified into limestone, some of which recrystallized into marble, visible in some portions of the mountain. There are also shales and schists formed from the finer sediments of the inland sea. Later movement of continents further altered the topography, shifting and squeezing layers of rocks like giant blankets. Greylock was largely formed by the time of the Ice Age, but glaciers gouged out U-shaped valleys and left deposits of glacial till and outwash, broadening the base of the mountain and creating a series of terraces, still visible on the shoulders of the mountain.

Mount Greylock is also known for its unusual flora and fauna. The Mount Greylock State Reservation contains 40 rare Massachusetts plant species, including five found nowhere else in Massachusetts. Many of these are located within the summit district, due partly to extreme climatic conditions found there. The climate at the summit more closely resembles that of the Canadian zone than southern New England, consequently the summit is a haven for boreal species of plants and birds usually found hundreds of miles to the north. A portion of the reservation outside the district known as the Hopper has been designated a National Natural Landmark in recognition of its old growth spruce stands and relatively undisturbed state. Hopper Brook, also located in the reservation but outside the district, is a state-designated scenic river.

Within the larger reservation landscape, the 120-acre summit district includes the area of greatest natural drama and beauty overlaid with a skillfully designed and constructed park landscape which exemplifies the rustic style of park design developed by the federal government in the 1930s. This style, characterized by naturalistic principles, skilled

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craftsmanship and use of native materials, established a national legacy of wilderness parks. The district landscape can be divided into two subzones: the primarily natural landscape of the upper mountain slopes which forms the outer portions of the district; and the summit plateau, enclosed on three sides by Summit Road, which includes the very highest elevations.

The natural landscape portion of the district, which includes the area outside Summit Road (primarily below elevation 3,300) has steep, rugged topography with exposed rock outcrops, native vegetation, primarily fir, mountain ash, yellow birch, shadbush, ferns, raspberries, blueberries and choke cherries. The hardier trees reach nearly full height in protected areas but are stunted on more exposed portions of the summit. Generally the dense vegetation of the outer portions of the district creates a wooded landscape with little evidence of human habitation other than the roads and trails running through it.

A key feature of the natural landscape is the breathtaking panoramic views from the summit, sometimes as much as 100 miles in any direction with portions of five states visible on a clear day. Timothy Dwight, an early visitor to the summit, wrote:

The view was immense and of amazing grandeur . . . You will easily suppose that we felt a total superiority to all the humble beings who were creeping on the footstool beneath us. The Village of Williamstown shrunk to the size of a farm; and its houses, church, and colleges appeared like the habitations of martins and wrens. (*Most Excellent Majesty*: 33)

Conversely, Greylock's distinctive profile is a familiar landmark from much of northwestern Massachusetts as well as surrounding states. The mountain remains a landmark after nightfall when the illuminated war memorial provides a beacon for the surrounding area.

The summit plateau is distinguished from its surroundings by a variety of related characteristics. These include a high concentration of built features, unusually heavy patterns of use, generally open character, and panoramic views of the surrounding countryside. Vegetation in this area consists of both native and introduced species. Scattered firs and herbaceous vegetation, primarily grasses and wildflowers, are dominant. There are numerous outcrops of ledge.

The landscape character of the summit plateau is rustic and informal yet subtly structured to enhance visitor enjoyment with minimal distractions, fulfilling the dual mandates of conserving natural scenery and providing for public use, enjoyment and appreciation. The war memorial, located at the highest elevation, dominates the summit while other built features are subtly tucked around the edges maintaining a low profile so they do not intrude on the perception of a largely natural landscape. The circulation system provides clear separation of pedestrians and cars, reserving the summit plateau for those on foot while providing close access with parking tucked conveniently out of site. Vegetation appears largely natural, with scattered firs interspersed with rough meadow grasses and wildflower meadows, although many of the grasses found at the summit are not native to the area.

There are few small-scale landscape features. In addition to the landscape structures and systems described below, the core summit area includes a network of worn foot paths and road traces. Some of these are remnants of earlier circulation

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systems while others are contemporary desire lines. Paths, most of which connect the main parking lot, Bascom Lodge and the War Memorial, are primarily gravel with some asphalt surfaces in heavily used areas. Landscape furnishings, none of which are considered contributing features because they post-date the period of significance, include a painted wooden flagpole in the entry circle, several wooden benches with stone supports and several wooden park signs. While the summit landscape as a whole retains a high level of integrity, intensive use over the intervening years has resulted in subtle alterations to and degradation of landscape details, both natural and designed.

BUILDINGS/STRUCTURES

The district includes 15 contributing building/structures/sites and five non-contributing building/structures. Three of the contributing buildings (Bascom Lodge, Thunderbolt Shelter, and the Summit Garage) were erected by the Civilian Conservation Corps. All three were designed by Pittsfield architect Joseph MacArthur Vance in the rustic Craftsman style that dominated state and federal park architecture of the 1920s and 1930s. The guiding principle of this design ethic was to unify buildings with their natural setting through careful siting, scale, overall form, coupled with reliance on native materials. Unifying features of the Mount Greylock group include low ground-hugging forms, massive fieldstone foundations, and wood shingled walls and roofs. The physical characteristics of the Pump House place it in this group as well although its history is poorly documented. The fourth contributing building in the district, the Mount Greylock War Memorial, was also erected in the 1930s, but offers a complete contrast in purpose, siting, style, and materials. It was designed by the Boston architectural firm of Maginnis & Walsh in the severe and minimalist architectural vocabulary of "Starved Classicism". This style drew on both the Classical Revival and Moderne styles, and dominated Federal architecture of the period.

Mount Greylock War Memorial (1930 - 1933; NR map #1; MHC #907)

The Mount Greylock War Memorial crowns the 3,491' summit of Mount Greylock where it serves as the focal point of the NRHD. The visual dominance lent by its prominent site is enhanced by its dramatic vertical form, its formal classical design vocabulary, and its monolithic gray granite ashlar exterior. All of these factors, which are related to its solemn commemorative function, stand in sharp contrast to other summit buildings whose rustic style is consciously intended to harmonize with the rugged site.

The war memorial was designed by the Boston architectural firm of Maginnis & Walsh, and constructed by the Springfield firm of John G. Roy & Son. Key features that epitomize the "Starved Classicism" style include the dominance of a single building material (granite), the contrast of large blank wall surfaces (shaft) with small areas of rich concentrated ornament (observation deck), use of geometric and stylized design (eagles at parapet and main entrance), and didactic inscriptions (words over main entrance).

Soaring to a total height of approximately 100', the war memorial consists of a masonry shaft that rises from a terraced pedestal to a visually arresting spherical beacon of bronze and glass. Both base and shaft are faced with massive gray granite ashlar blocks that were quarried in Quincy, Massachusetts. Some of the larger blocks of granite in the tower were said to weigh over eight tons.

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A 10'6" high concentric balustraded terrace forms the architectural base of the memorial. Its outer wall consists of massive rectangular granite blocks that are laid on their sides and framed by narrower courses above and below. These blocks are fitted together with rounded dovetail-type joints. The wall is broken outward to form embrasures for four sets of broad granite stairs, each consisting of five steps. The stairs are aligned with the cardinal points.

The 80' tower section rises from a one story plinth whose straight-sided walls are faced with massive blocks similar to those of the pedestal wall, but set on end with a narrow course defining the upper edge. This plinth contains the tower entrance which is aligned with the north stairs. Unadorned granite pilasters and lintel form an austere frame for the entrance. That frame is surmounted by a panel decorated with a stylized eagle and contains a bronze door. The lower portion of the tower shaft, directly above the entrance is inscribed with the state seal over these words of dedication:

ERECTED BY MASSACHUSETTS IN GRATEFUL RECOGNITION OF THE LOYALTY
AND SACRIFICE OF HER SONS AND DAUGHTERS IN WAR. THEY WERE
FAITHFUL EVEN UNTO DEATH.

The shaft has an unusual tapering silhouette that flares outward from a 16' diameter crown to a 42' 6" diameter base. Its smooth monolithic surface is pierced only by a series of narrow slits that provide periodic views while they light the interior stair as it spirals upward to an observation deck. The rich exterior detail of the observation deck provides a counterpoint to the severity of the other exterior tower elements. It consists of eight recessed windows that are framed by the tryglyphs of a classical Doric entablature. The parapet cresting above is even more ornate, interspersing stylized eagles with swags and rosettes. The observation deck commands remarkably extensive and beautiful panoramic views.

The 10' spherical beacon that crowns the masonry structure consists of translucent acrylic panels with geometric bronze glazing bars. It was originally illuminated by twelve 1,500-watt search lights and twelve flood lights that were visible for up to 70 miles in five states. Although the original lights have been replaced, the tower remains illuminated most of the year, except during fall and spring bird migrations or when the power lines to the summit are out. (MEM: 64-5)

The base of the war memorial is largely taken up by a circular chamber of "reverential character" (DC 6/30/33). The chamber is finished with plaster walls and ceiling areas that rise to a shallow tessellated dome. The highly decorative mosaic work includes brilliantly colored blue and red concentric bands with gold stars meant to recall the American flag in addition to commemorative phrases. An original bronze light fixture hangs from the center of the dome. The white marble floor of the chamber, which is below the level of the entrance vestibule, is embedded with bronze designs.

The memorial chamber is framed by four deep anterooms that are aligned with the exterior stairways. The north-side space serves as the vestibule for visitors entering the tower. A double-leaf bronze grille separates this vestibule from the memorial chamber. Bronze doors on the lateral (east and west) walls lead to the spiraling tower stairs and a utility closet respectively.

From the beginning, the Mount Greylock War Memorial has been prone to deterioration that most sources ascribe to the harsh weather at this altitude. Problems manifested themselves almost immediately when a 16' pinnacle caused ice and moisture problems during the first winter. By 1963 deterioration was so severe that the memorial was closed for safety

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reasons. In 1974 - 1975 the entire tower was taken apart and carefully reassembled by the Cambridge construction firm of A. Berlinger & Sons Inc., under the direction of Thurston Munson Ass. of Springfield. The 14 month project cost \$445,000. The memorial was rededicated on May 17, 1975. Continuing problems have recently been diagnosed by preservation specialists at the Cambridge architectural firm of Bruner/Cott & Associates.

Bascom Lodge (ca. 1932 - 1937; NR map #2; MHC #665)

Bascom Lodge epitomizes the principles of rustic park design that dominated the architecture of state and federal parks in the 1920s and 1930s. Key features include integration of building and site through adherence to topographic contours, low horizontal silhouette, and use of native materials taken directly from the site. Bascom Lodge and its companion buildings were designed by Pittsfield architect Joseph MacArthur Vance, and constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The *WPA Guide to Massachusetts*, published soon after the building was completed described Bascom Lodge as:

"a rest-house of native stone and timber. From its piazza facing south, the view embraces the Berkshire Hills country for a distance of forty miles." (WPA: 585)

Bascom Lodge nestles comfortably into the southeast slope of the Mount Greylock summit with its generous verandah oriented towards the sunny southern exposure and spectacular views of the surrounding countryside. The massive fieldstone foundation, first story, and chimneys that characterize the primary facade and side elevations lend an air of solidity and rootedness. That effect is enhanced by a long, low form that hugs the ground, and a "shallow U-shaped" plan whose angled wings read as arms reaching out to embrace the mountain top.

Bascom Lodge is a generally symmetrical three-part building consisting of a 2 and 1/2 story main block framed by one story wings that are angled to form a shallow forecourt on the north facade. It is constructed of native materials including a massive fieldstone base, north facade, and three chimneys that anchor the west end of the main block and the outer walls of both wings. The remaining portions of the building including the upper story on the north facade, the part of the east end wall that is not covered by the chimney, the entire rear elevation, and the gabled roofs are covered with wood shingles.

The north facade is focused on the main entrance which is centered on the symmetrical five bay main block. The entrance consists of a segmental arched opening that contains a wooden door. It is framed by windows with 6/6 double-hung sash, while secondary entries occupy the outer bays. Four windows with 8/8 sash are evenly spaced across the second story but are not aligned with the first story openings. The transition areas between main block and wings are defined by a continuation of the main roof slope. Both contain windows that are set between story levels to light interior stairs.

The first story interior of Bascom Lodge continues the display of hallmark rustic park style features. These include large open living (central core) and dining (east wing) areas, massive fieldstone fireplaces with ornamental grillwork, red spruce wall paneling, wood flooring and stair balustrades, and handsome period cast iron lighting fixtures. The dining room also features a lofty truss ceiling. A broad verandah extends along the entire south side of the main block, where it is contained beneath the sweep of the main roof. This space was originally open, but is now enclosed by banks of windows that complement the original design. Additional early surviving features include some Cushman maple furnishings donated by Kelton B. Miller of *The Berkshire Eagle* (MEM: 63), and decorative cast iron door and window

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hardware. The second story, which is reached by open wooden staircases in the connecting areas between core and wings, is simply finished and subdivided into dormitory rooms that accommodate a total of 34 guests.

The west wing of Bascom Lodge was built in the early 1930s. The central core and east wing were erected by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the summer of 1936 at a cost of \$11,000. Twenty men procured rough stone for the walls and red spruce for the interior, mostly from hiking trails built by other members of the CCC company. Logs were drawn out of the woods, and milled at the CCC camp on Sperry Road. The building was completed in 1937 "primarily for those who ascend the mountain to witness the sunrise and for the protection of those caught in a sudden storm." (*Springfield Sunday Union and Republican*)

Since its completion, alterations to Bascom Lodge have been kept to a minimum and do not exert a major influence on the building as a whole. The primary changes have been to the piazza which has been enclosed, and to the west wing which has recently been remodeled into a four room, handicapped accessible apartment. A staff apartment has been added in the basement. Other work has included new concrete foundations, replacement of floor joists, and repairs to subsurface and surface drainage systems.

Thunderbolt Shelter (ca. 1937; NR map #3)

Thunderbolt Shelter is located on the north slope of the Mount Greylock summit just below the northwest corner of the main parking lot. It stands at the head of the expert level Thunderbolt ski trail from which it takes its name. It was designed ca. 1937 by Henry Vance. This small one story building with its low overhanging hip roof is characterized by the same massive battered fieldstone walls that define Bascom Lodge. The original entrance was located on the east wall where it was protected by a fieldstone approach wall and framed by paired 12-pane sliding windows. Each of the other walls contained triple window banks. Since that time, a second entrance has replaced the westernmost window on the north elevation, and all of the window sash has been removed.

The shelter is built on a square plan with central chimney core that takes full advantage of the small 30' x 30' space and provides commodious accommodations for up to four separate groups. Each side of the chimney was equipped with a hearth and cooking stove, and each was separated by high backed benches that extended diagonally from the corners to provide both seating and privacy. All of these fittings have been removed over the years, and many remaining structural elements exhibit some fire damage.

Summit Garage (ca. 1937; NR map #4)

The Summit Garage is an interesting building whose well conceived rustic design raises it far above the normal level of such a utilitarian building type. This wood-frame structure with massive fieldstone exterior walls is built into the south slope of the Mount Greylock summit, slightly below and west of Bascom Lodge. Its long, low form rises one story to a very low pitched gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Stone chimneys rise from both ends of the rear wall. The building contains seven garage stalls, five of which are equipped with overhead doors that date to the 1960s. The openings of the two easternmost bays have more recently been filled in as part of a conversion to seasonal staff residences. The westernmost bay currently serves as a maintenance shop. One of the most outstanding building features is the highly visible fieldstone east end wall with its massive battered corner and attached retaining wall defining a pedestrian entrance. A low fieldstone wall constructed by the CCC to enclose the surface parking area in front of (south) the garage helps to link building and site. Originally surfaced with gravel, the lot is now paved with asphalt.

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Pump House (ca. 1940s; NR map #5)

The Pump House stands at the east end of a small unnamed pond on the southwest slope of the Mount Greylock summit near the intersection of Rockwell and Notch Roads. It is a small rectangular plan building, measuring roughly 8' x 12', that rises one story from a fieldstone foundation to a gable roof. The walls are sheathed with wood shingles while the roof is covered with asphalt. A simple wooden door is located in the west gable end. A 4/4 window occupies the east gable end overlooking the pond. The interior consists of a single space with a concrete floor whose raised center section appears to have been a base for pumping equipment. The pump house does not appear on Civilian Conservation Corps plans but is similar in construction and design to the other buildings attributed to them. The pump house may well date to that era. See description of pond below.

CIRCULATION SYSTEM

The circulation system, which consists of roads, parking areas, trails and paths, is a primary organizing feature of the summit landscape, routing vehicles and pedestrians to and around the summit. Two approach roads, Notch Road and Rockwell Road, which lie largely outside the district, bring visitors to roughly 1/2 miles from the summit, meeting at Summit Road which provides the sole vehicular access to the summit. Roads and parking areas are kept to the perimeter of the summit plateau, with the highest elevations reserved for pedestrian use. Pedestrian paths link key summit features while trails connect the summit with other scenic areas. All roads within the Mount Greylock State Reservation are state-designated scenic roads.

Notch Road - portion (1860, NR map #7)

Notch Road, which approaches the summit from the north, extends from North Adams to the summit. Only the southernmost portion, a roughly one-mile segment which extends from Overlook Trail south to the intersection with Summit Road, is located within the district. Like other mountain roads Notch Road is narrow and winding due to the steep topography. For most of its length it travels through the forest with only limited views. Once it reaches the district, it circles around the western edge of the summit, offering panoramic views to the west at three scenic overlooks created by the CCC. Notch Road was initially constructed around 1860 with further improvements in 1885 and again in 1898. The CCC made major improvements in the 1930s to widen the roadbed and upgrade it for automobile access. The CCC also built distinctive stone box culverts to route runoff under the road. These are still evident along the road, although none are located within the district. The road retains the alignment and relatively narrow roadbed built by the CCC, less than 20 feet wide in some sections with little or no shoulder in most locations. The graveled surface has been replaced with asphalt and the spruce guard rails built by the CCC have been replaced with concrete bollards spaced along the roadway in steeper locations. The scenic overlooks, an integral feature of the CCC roadway design, have also been paved, and concrete bollards have replaced wooden guard rails and views have become somewhat overgrown.

Summit Road (early 20th c, NR map #8)

Summit Road, which is less than one mile in length, is located entirely within the district. It begins southwest of the summit at the intersection of Notch Road and Rockwell Road and circles 3/4 of the way around the summit, ending in a one-way entrance loop which brings visitors onto the summit plateau from the west, providing dramatic views of the tower as the road reaches its highest point. Summit Road was built in the early 20th century to provide improved carriage access to the summit and was substantially upgraded by the CCC in the 1930s. Prior to its construction carriages had to

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stop at a parking area below the summit and visitors approached the summit on foot. For much of its length, Summit Road traverses extremely steep, rocky topography with the roadbed literally blasted out of the mountain in some sections. In areas of particularly steep grades, the CCC built vertical retaining walls of native stone below the road. Views from Summit Road, particularly south and east of the summit, are spectacular and can be enjoyed at several scenic overlooks built by the CCC. Like Notch Road, Summit Road retains its alignment, narrow width and spectacular views. The stone box culverts, native stone retaining walls and overlooks are distinctive features of CCC construction. The original gravel surface has been replaced by asphalt and the spruce guardrails have been replaced by concrete bollards. Some sections of the retaining wall have failed and had to be replaced by rubble walls, other portions remain intact, a tribute to the solid construction. Summit Road exemplifies the careful design and skilled construction of the CCC. Although narrow by today's standards it remains one of the best preserved and most dramatic recreational roads in Massachusetts.

Summit Parking Lot (1930s, NR map #12)

The summit parking lot is one of the most distinctive landscape design features within the district. Prior to the CCC improvements of the 1930s, roads and parking areas were poorly defined with cars parked in a haphazard way all over the summit. The construction of the War Memorial and Bascom Lodge brought significantly increased visitation and a need for clearer circulation and parking facilities. The circular loop at the end of Summit Road channels automobiles along a one-way road segment, past a view of the War Memorial and into the summit parking lot which is tucked into the northern slope of the mountain. A central travel lane is flanked on either side by parking lanes providing space for approximately 65 cars. The slightly curved lot fits so easily into its setting that it is difficult to imagine that it was literally blasted out of the mountainside. The southern or uphill edge is defined by rock edges with several sets of steps cut directly into the ledge to provide pedestrian access to the summit plateau. The northern or downhill edge is defined by a stone retaining wall which is described below. The parking lot generally retains a high level of integrity. The primary alteration is that the gravel surface has been replaced by asphalt. Vegetation below the parking lot has grown up, partially obscuring some of the views to the north and west.

Retaining Wall at Parking Lot (1930s, NR map #13)

The CCC frequently built stone walls along roadways and at parking lots to provide safety for vehicles on steep slopes and to define areas designated for automobile use. The slightly curved retaining wall which defines the northern or downhill edge of the summit parking lot is one of the most distinctive of these. Built of native rough-cut stone quarried from the site, the roughly 300' long wall rises approximately 30 inches from the surface of the parking lot creating both a bumper for cars and a sense of enclosure for pedestrians. On the downhill side it drops from 10 to 15 feet, creating a substantial retaining wall. Joints are tightly constructed to give the appearance of a dry laid wall and to echo the ledge rising from the other side of the parking lot.

Stone Wall at Garage (1930s, NR map #14)

The L-shaped stone wall adjacent to the Summit Garage is similar in function although substantially smaller in scale than the stone wall described above. It visually defines the edge of the parking area and links the buildings with the landscape while providing a physical enclosure on the steep slope. The wall is roughly 70 feet on its long end and 20 feet on its short end. Made of rough-cut native stone quarried onsite, it is approximately 15" high.

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Old Summit Road (Overlook Trail) (ca. 1880S, NR map #9)

Prior to construction of the present Summit Road in the early 20th century, visitors from the north approached the summit via a steep, rough road extending from the northeast corner of the district directly to the summit. This former road segment, sometimes referred to as the Old Summit Road, is now a section of the Overlook Trail, a hiking trail which loops around the western edge of the summit. Only the section of the trail extending uphill from Notch Road to the summit is included within the district. The hiking trail retains the alignment of the Old Summit Road, but it was not improved by the CCC and does not have distinctive design features.

Appalachian Trail - portion (1928, NR map #10)

The Appalachian Trail is a 2,050 mile hiking trail extending from Springer Mountain in Georgia to Mount Katahdin in Maine. Only the portion of the trail from the intersection of Notch and Rockwell Roads southwest of the summit to the junction of the trail with Summit Road east of the summit is included within the district. This section of the Appalachian Trail was built in 1928 as a recreational hiking trail, partially following the alignment of an earlier pedestrian trail used in the 19th century before the summit was accessible by carriage. It has the narrow corridor and rugged uneven topography typical of a mountain hiking trail.

Thunderbolt Ski Trail (1934-6, NR map #11)

Thunderbolt Trail, which extends from the summit down the eastern side of the mountain, was one of the country's premier downhill ski courses, and the site of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association championships in 1935 and 1936. It was built in the 1930s by a local ski club, improved by the CCC and named for a roller coaster ride at Revere Beach, a recreation area north of Boston. Only the uppermost segment, extending several hundred feet from the summit parking lot to Summit Road is included within the district. Initially the trail was roughly 60 feet wide for much of its length with broad shallow slopes at the base. Today the trail retains the 1930s alignment but vegetation has grown in, leaving much of the trail less than ten feet wide. Thunderbolt Trail is used by hikers and occasionally by skiers but since it lacks the convenience of modern lifts, it has lost much of its appeal as a ski trail. Thunderbolt Shelter was built as a warming hut for the ski trail.

DRAINAGE AND UTILITY SYSTEMS

Wilderness sites frequently present unusual engineering challenges and Mount Greylock is no exception. Water was supplied to the summit from a nearby spring which was later dammed to create a small pond. Drainage of runoff away from the summit was critical to prevent road erosion. This was skillfully handled by a sophisticated underground drainage system which is described below.

Unnamed Pond (ca 1912, NR map #15)

West of the intersection of Notch Road and Rockwell Road at the southwestern corner of the district is a small unnamed pond. The spring used by 19th century visitors to the summit was dammed around 1912 to provide a permanent water supply, creating the one-acre pond, the highest water body in Massachusetts. Little is known about the early appearance of the pond but it appears to have changed little since its construction. A drilled well now provides water to the summit so the pond is no longer used as a water supply. The former Pump House still exists (see description above) and there are remnants of pipes located in the woods between the pond and the summit.

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Drainage System/Retention Basin (1930s, NR map #16)

One of the improvements made by the CCC to upgrade the appearance of the summit and to channel heavy runoff away from the summit without damaging roads was the construction of an elaborate underground drainage system. Stone box culverts located at the edge of paved areas collect runoff which then flows into a series of underground pipes leading to a small retention basin near the southern end of Notch Road. This type of drainage system is similar in construction to many built by the CCC elsewhere along the roads at Greylock and in other state parks in western Massachusetts. The small basin, approximately 10-15 feet wide, is formed by a stone retaining wall on the downhill side and by the slopes of the mountain on the uphill side. It served a dual purpose of fire suppression, and is typical of such ponds built elsewhere by the CCC, including several within the Mount Greylock State Reservation but outside the district.

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Non-contributing resources are generally associated with telecommunications use of the summit since the 1950s. They include: the two-story television building and attached tower (NR map #A), the DEP Air Monitoring Station (NR map #B), the Massachusetts State Police Building (NR map #C) and the Massachusetts Civil Defense communications tower (NR map #D). Most of these structures are located at the periphery of the summit plateau. The two communications towers are the most intrusive because of their height.

The only non-contributing resource associated with recreational use of the site is a pair of stone walls lining the entrance circle (NR map #E). These were built by the Department of Environmental Management in the 1980s to replace deteriorating spruce guard rails. While these walls are superficially similar in appearance to their nearby CCC-built predecessors, they are clearly distinguished by their construction with wider joints with clearly visible mortar.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The earliest documented exploration of the summit was by several survey parties in the mid-1700s, followed by occasional agricultural use for grazing later in the century. Traces of 19th century recreational use (particularly roads) can still be seen in vegetation patterns around the summit. There may be archaeological resources associated with the foundations of 19th century structures (summit house and barn) and remnants of the 1889 steel tower may still exist in the woods. There may also be undiscovered remnants of CCC use such as the stone crusher which is known to have been used on the summit and a CCC dynamite box reportedly located near the TV station.

Archaeological Description

No prehistoric sites have been recorded within the Mount Greylock Summit Historic District or in the general area (within one mile), however, sites may be present. Environmental characteristics of the district include several locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to water) which are favorable for some types of prehistoric site locations. Some portions of the summit locale are well drained, level to moderately sloped and in close proximity to wetlands, in this instance a spring now dammed, forming a small pond near the intersection of Rockwell and Notch Roads. Rock outcrops often containing quartzite and shale, both materials used for tool manufacture by Native Americans, are also common in

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the area. Mount Greylock is also the highest point in Massachusetts (3491 ft.) possibly indicating its symbolic importance to Native American groups. Given the information presented above, the size of the Summit District (approximately 120 acres) and an unusually heavy pattern of historic use of the small summit area, a high potential exists that prehistoric sites were present, however, the potential for these sites to survive intact is low. The actual summit locale is the most sensitive area for prehistoric resources and the area containing a high concentration of historically built features including trails, roadways, parking areas, observation towers, shelters, lodges, garages, walls and culverts. In sum, these resources would have had an adverse effect on the integrity of any prehistoric resources (smaller campsites, quarry sites, sites of symbolic importance) in the summit area making it unlikely they survive intact.

A high potential exists for the recovery of historic archaeological resources in the Mount Greylock Summit Historic District. Potential historic resources in the district date to the 18th-century when early survey parties passed through the area. Agricultural use of the area occurred later in the 18th-century as farms down slope from the summit and outside the district sometimes grazed cattle in the summit locale. Early trails to the summit were also established during this period. Each of the above activities would have left limited archaeological remains. Most potential archaeological resources in the Summit District probably date to the 19th and 20th centuries and recreational, scientific and commemorative use of the area. Archaeological survivals of the summit's transportation networks can survive dating from 1860 repairs to the old farm road and trail to the summit to Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) improvements in the 1930's. These resources can include stratigraphic evidence to built and improved trails and roadways, culverts and evidence of other drainage systems. Archaeological evidence can also survive from the several observation/meteorological towers built on the summit beginning in 1830. Structural evidence from several buildings constructed in the summit area may also exist including the 1875 summit hut, ca. 1885 log barn, ca. 1885 caretaker's house and tennis court. Structural survivals from CCC activities may also exist in the area including the CCC dynamite box reportedly located near the TV station and stone crusher known to have been used on the summit. Occupational related features, particularly trash areas may also survive in the summit locale related to recreational use of the area. These resources can be related to small campsites or stop over camps used by hikers through the area throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

(end)

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 that represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply) N/A

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 Bibliographic References

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

See continuation sheets

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary location of additional data

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☒ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of Repository:

MA Dept. of Environmental Management, Region 5

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Conservation
Architecture

Landscape Architecture
Entertainment/Recreation

Literature

Period of Significance 1830 - 1940

Significant Dates

1830 - first tower constructed

1885 - 400 acres purchased by Greylock Park Association

1898 - Mount Greylock State Reservation established

1930-33 - War memorial constructed

1933 - 1940 - CCC improvements

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Euro-American

Architects/Builders

Maginnis and Walsh

Joseph MacArthur Vance

Thomas H. Desmond

Civilian Conservation Corps

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INTRODUCTION

Mount Greylock, the highest mountain in Massachusetts, is a prominent natural landmark. A compelling presence in northern Berkshire County, it is a popular recreational destination, a source of literary inspiration and the site of frequent scientific investigation. In 1898 Mount Greylock became the first state reservation in Massachusetts, an early example of state conservation of significant natural areas. Park improvements built at the summit by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s remain among the most complete and best preserved examples of rustic park design in the state.

The Mount Greylock Summit Historic District, which encompasses roughly 120 acres at the summit of the mountain, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and associations. The district meets National Register Criterion A as the first state reservation in Massachusetts and as a source of inspiration to a number of prominent literary figures including William Cullen Bryant, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry David Thoreau and Herman Melville. The district meets Criterion C as a relatively untouched example of an early wilderness park which houses an impressive collection of CCC buildings, structures and landscape features within its boundaries. The period of significance associated with the district is from 1830 to 1940. The district is considered to be of state significance.

The focus of this nomination is on the summit which, because of its dramatic natural features, was the primary destination of recreational users. The summit was also the centerpiece of the earliest state reservation lands and contains the greatest concentration of built recreational resources at Mount Greylock. Other related resources which have not been nominated at this time include Rockwell and Notch Roads and the Sperry Road campground which was the site of a 19th century farm and later of the Mount Greylock CCC camp. The Mount Greylock State Reservation also includes a number of cultural resources associated with 19th century settlement of the area which lie outside the district, generally at lower elevations. These include cellar holes, mill sites, caves and roads.

REGIONAL SETTLEMENT (TO 1830)

Native Americans were present in the Greylock area from the Archaic Period (approximately 4,000 BC) to the arrival of the Europeans. In the 17th century Mount Greylock and the Hoosic valley were part of a larger region occupied by the Mahican and Hoosac Indians whose main center of activity was located near the present Troy, New York. The Mahicans traveled up the Hoosic River from the Hudson in search of game but did not climb the mountain because they considered it sacred.

The rugged topography and remote location, combined with the unstable situation created by the French and Indian Wars, made this northwestern corner of Massachusetts one of the last portions of the state to be settled. A 1739 survey party led by Ephraim Williams Sr. (father of the founder of Williams College) laid out two rectangular townships at right angles over and around Mount Greylock, followed in 1749 by a second survey carried out by Nathaniel Dwight (father of Yale president Timothy Dwight). There is no record of the Indian deed that specifically included Greylock but a later deed to a tract of land northeast of New Framingham (now Lanesborough) dated 1758 appears to include much of the mountain. In 1763 the Mohhegunnuck River Indian tribe granted to the General Court of Massachusetts all unsold lands west of the Westfield River, south of the New Hampshire border and north of the Connecticut border.

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In the 1750s soldiers from nearby Fort Massachusetts settled the area northwest of the mountain incorporated as the Town of Williamstown in 1765. A decade later, Quakers from Rhode Island settled the area northeast of the mountain which were established as the towns of Adams (1778) and North Adams (1878). Farming was the primary occupation of the early settlers, soon followed by small industries that supported the agricultural economy such as saw mills, grist mills and cider mills. By the early 19th century the slopes of Mount Greylock were settled more intensively than at any time before or since.

In the late 1700s Jeremiah Wilbur, formerly of Rhode Island, farmed the area northeast of Greylock known as the Notch. His house was located in the valley, most likely near the junction of the present Notch Road and Reservoir Road at the head of the Bellows Pipe Trail, but his farm extended up the slopes of Greylock. He built the first trail up the mountain to provide access to his orchard and woodlots and to bring salt to his cattle who grazed on the mountain, sometimes traveling as far as the summit. By the time of his death in 1813, Wilbur's holdings had grown to over 1,600 acres, making it one of the largest and most prosperous farms in the county. He was an active and industrious farmer who welcomed travelers wishing to visit the summit, often accompanying them on their ascent.

One of the visitors Wilbur guided to the summit was former Yale University president Timothy Dwight, who traveled throughout New England after his retirement, possibly drawn to Greylock by tales of his father's visit half a century before. Dwight described the two-hour journey from Wilbur's farm to the summit as a "spiral circuit of three miles" and commented favorably on the good condition of Wilbur's road, describing it as "better than a great part of the town and county roads throughout the hill country of New England." Dwight reported that they were able to ride within twenty feet of the summit, where "The view was immense and of amazing grandeur." Dwight was also one of the first to document the unusual natural conditions of the summit, commenting on the stunted, laterally growing firs which were able to withstand the harsh climate.

EARLY USE OF THE SUMMIT (1830 - 1885)

In the early 19th century, wilderness was a consuming interest of Americans who were eager to explore the natural wonders of their new country. The Berkshire area was an obvious destination since it was relatively close to Boston and New York and offered spectacular natural scenery. Mount Greylock figured prominently in the imagination of New Englanders who saw it as exemplifying American romantic ideals of nature.

Literary figures were among the first drawn to the power of the majestic mountain. William Cullen Bryant attended Williams College early in the century and wrote numerous poems about the area. Nathaniel Hawthorne's 1838 visit is described in *American Notebooks* and his story *Ethan Brand* was set near Farnum's kiln at the base of Greylock in Cheshire. Hawthorne was reportedly the first to use the name Greylock in print. The mountain had earlier been known as Saddleball or Saddleback Mountain but since the early 19th century has been called Greylock. Conflicting versions exist as to the origin of the name. David D. Field's *History of Berkshire County* (1829) claims that "the mountain takes the appellation 'Greylock' from its hoary aspect in the winter," while another version names the peak for the legendary Native American sachem Grey Lock who conducted a lengthy series of raids upon Connecticut Valley settlers during the mid-

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1720s. Henry David Thoreau made the pilgrimage to Greylock in 1844 and recorded a cold night on the summit in *A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers*. Herman Melville lived in nearby Pittsfield with a view of Greylock from his study window. Melville's novel *Pierre* was dedicated to "Greylock's Most Excellent Purple Majesty". Oliver Wendell Holmes described Greylock as "huge shapes" of giants that "stretch their broad shoulder, rough with shaggy trees" and mentioned Greylock in his poem "The Ploughman".

Literary figures were soon joined by those with a scientific or recreational interest in the mountain. Students from nearby Williams College ascended to the summit in 1830, led by college president Edward Dorr Griffin, and constructed the first crude tower, described as an observatory about 25 feet square at the base and 12 feet tall. By 1841 the first tower had deteriorated and was replaced by a meteorological observatory three stories high, the first story built of solid logs in a square 20 feet to a side and the second and third retreating stories constructed of sawed wood. Inside were anemometers, barometers, self-registering thermometers and other instruments that could keep track of weather for up to two months without adjustment. Williams students and faculty continued to be active users of the mountain, documenting the unique geological and natural features of the area and using the summit as an observatory.

By the mid-19th century, the summit had become an increasingly popular destination. One reason was completion of the Pittsfield and Albany Railroad which reached North Adams in 1844, making the region more accessible to the general public. Completion of the Hoosic Tunnel in 1876 provided a direct link to Boston, further improving railroad access. Outing clubs such as the Alpine Club, founded by Williams College Professor Albert Hopkins in 1863, explored Greylock and named many of its features. The Alpine Club, considered the forerunner of the Williams Outing Club, preceded the White Mountain Club by ten years and the Appalachian Mountain Club by 13 years.

With increased visitation, there was a need for improved road access to the summit. By 1860 repairs were made to the old farm road so that wagons could travel from North Adams to within half a mile of the summit. By 1875, there was reportedly a small hut on the mountain for "frugal meals and summer accommodations", acknowledgment of the need to provide amenities in this remote location. Summit houses or towers were found on many of the major peaks in Massachusetts during the late 19th century, many of which were far more elaborate than that at Greylock.

Although farming was on the decline in the region by the middle of the 19th century, industry was expanding rapidly in the river valleys that surrounded Greylock. The slopes of the mountain were increasingly used as a source for lumber and charcoal for the growing number of smelting and textile mills. Denuding of the slopes not only created an unattractive appearance but also caused forest fires and landslides, resulting in public outcry at the desecration of the mountain.

EARLY CONSERVATION EFFORTS (1885-1930)

Mount Greylock, like many scenic areas in New England, was initially preserved by private, rather than public interests. The first organized protection effort came in 1885, when the Greylock Park Association (GPA), composed primarily of local businessmen, purchased 400 acres at the summit to preserve it from commercial exploitation of its natural resources. The newly formed association upgraded the access road from the north, later known as Notch Road, and started

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construction of a road to the summit from the south. At the summit, the GPA constructed an open ironwork tower 40 feet high with four observation decks and later a house for the caretaker, a log barn and, surprisingly, a tennis court. Meals were provided to visitors for a small fee. Initially, the GPA hoped to finance the project by charging tourists to use the road and climb the tower. When tourism proved to be an unreliable source of income, the GPA turned to the state for assistance.

By 1890 there was a growing precedent for state preservation of areas of dramatic natural scenery. The earliest example was Yosemite Valley, granted to the state of California in 1864 to protect it from commercial development. Other early examples included Niagara Falls and the Adirondack Forest Preserve (both 1885) in New York and Mackinac Island (1885) in Michigan, making Massachusetts one of the first states to establish a state reservation.

In Massachusetts the 1890s was a significant period in the establishment of a land conservation movement, due largely to the efforts of a young landscape architect named Charles Eliot. Eliot wrote a landmark article urging the preservation of the Waverly Oaks in Belmont and outlining a strategy for conserving areas of scenic beauty in the same way that libraries held books and museums held works of art. Eliot's vision led to the creation of the Trustees of Public Reservations (now the Trustees of Reservations) in 1891, the first non-profit organization in the nation established to acquire and preserve "beautiful and historical places". Eliot's efforts also prompted the creation of Boston's Metropolitan Park Commission in 1893 (precursor of the present Metropolitan District Commission), which administered one of the first regional park systems in the country. Eliot died in 1897 before Greylock was acquired by the state but his vision clearly laid the groundwork for creation of the first state-owned reservation in Massachusetts.

In June 1898, at the urging of Berkshire County representatives, the Massachusetts legislature authorized the creation of Mount Greylock State Reservation. Key provisions were that the Greylock Park Association land be deeded to the state without charge, that the state acquire additional holdings of up to 10,000 acres, that the county provide operating expenses, and that a commission of three members be appointed to administer the reservation. The Mount Greylock Reservation Commission was established in June 1898 and promptly began to implement the provisions of the legislation, acquiring nearly 7,000 acres by 1906 and making substantial improvements to the two roads leading to the summit. With improved access, visitation increased as well, reaching nearly 10,000 visitors in 1904.

John Bascom, Francis W. Rockwell and Alfred Brown Mole were appointed as the first commissioners, and each served for substantial periods of time. Bascom, a philosophy professor at nearby Williams College, avid naturalist, and all-around Greylock enthusiast was an eloquent spokesman for the reservation. During his twelve year tenure he was a strong advocate for better visitor facilities at the summit. Bascom's vision was clearly articulated in a 1906 report.

It is not in any way the purpose of the reservation to afford another retreat to those already satiated with unappreciated pleasures, but simply to preserve the fine hand-work of Nature, and to give adequate access to it. The object should not be to civilize the mountain, but to bring the over-civilized men of the valley into complete and appreciative contact with it. (Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society, 1906)

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TRANSITION (1930-33)

Road improvements and land acquisition were the major focus of the Mount Greylock Reservation Commission for the first third of the 20th century. During that period, the summit remained a utilitarian place with little attention given to landscape design or the provision of visitor facilities like the summit houses found atop other major New England peaks. This situation changed in 1931 when the Massachusetts legislature was finally persuaded to appropriate funds for two new summit buildings, providing \$200,000 each for a summit lodge and a war memorial tower. Both replaced a series of inadequate facilities that had been erected over the years, beginning in 1875 in the case of the lodge, and 1830 in the case of the tower. The lodge had been an issue of particular concern to the Commission which had regularly criticized the existing facilities as inadequate "patched-up makeshifts" that were "utterly unable to make the hospitable impression which should belong to the Summit, the seat of the reservation." It may have been a highly critical New York Times editorial of January 30, 1930 that finally caught the attention of the Massachusetts legislature and roused it to appropriate funds for a suitable facility. Fittingly, the new summit house was named Bascom Lodge in honor of Commissioner Bascom, its strongest and earliest advocate.

Despite the focus on the summit lodge, the war memorial tower was constructed first. Unlike earlier towers on the site, this one had a commemorative as well as a recreational function. Its primary purpose was to recognize the sacrifice of Massachusetts men and women who had died in the service of their country, and to represent the hope of a lasting peace. Work on the granite memorial tower was completed in 1932 and it was dedicated in June 1933 before a crowd of 1,200. The group included 35 senators and 37 representatives who drove in an automobile procession from Boston. In addition, the event was broadcast over NBC radio.

The Mount Greylock War Memorial is an excellent representative of its type, period, and style, that displays a high quality of design, materials, and workmanship. Unlike the other summit buildings, it is designed in the severe and minimalist architectural vocabulary of "Starved Classicism", a style that reflected its solemn function. The appropriateness of the war memorial design was aptly described by the *North Adams Transcript* which covered its dedication on June 30, 1933

..... this great monument of granite blocks, rugged to harmonize with its surroundings yet not lacking the reserve and classic austerity required for its purpose as a memorial.

"Starved Classicism" is a term coined by architectural historian Lois Craig in her 1978 book *The Federal Presence*. It provides an apt description of the style that dominated the architecture of Federal, and some state, county, and municipal buildings, in the 1920s and 1930s. (Craig 1978: 282) "Starved Classicism" walked a narrow line between the opposing forces of classicism and modernism. Its classical origins appealed to those who favored a lofty and democratic iconography, while its sparseness and severity appealed to those who favored economy in public building. While "Starved Classicism" often drew scorn from architects associated with the modern movement, it reflected modernist restraint with designs that emphasized volumes and blank walls, and confined surface ornament to small areas of high visibility. The style also employed the geometric designs and didactic inscriptions associated with the Moderne style. All of these characteristics made "Starved Classicism" especially suitable for public buildings, and for commemorative structures like the Mount Greylock War Memorial.

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The war memorial was designed by Charles Donagh Maginnis principal in the long-lived architectural firm of Maginnis & Walsh which opened an office in Boston in 1896. The two original partners, Charles Donagh Maginnis (d. 1953), Timothy Francis Walsh (1868 - 1934), were joined by Matthew Sullivan (1868 - 1938) in 1901, and practiced under the name Maginnis, Sullivan & Walsh through the 1920s when Sullivan opened his own office. Maginnis & Walsh remained in practice until Walsh's death in 1934, and Maginnis continued alone for several additional years. The firm was nationally renowned as designers of Roman Catholic churches and other institutional buildings, having completed over 115 commissions around the country. Maginnis was personally noted as the nation's leading Roman Catholic architect. Some of the firm's most noteworthy projects include work for Boston College and Worcester's Holy Cross College (Alumni Hall 1904; Carlin Hall 1922; Dinand Library 1927; Kimball Hall 1934), the Church of St. Catherine of Genoa in Somerville, the Loren Towle Estate in Newton (1925; NR 1990), several buildings for Boston's Mattapan Chronic Disease Hospital (1908 - 1913) and the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington D. C. While the firm was best known for its work in the Gothic Revival style, they also produced many fine buildings in the Classical Revival style. The Mt. Greylock War Memorial is their only known commemorative design in Massachusetts. (MACRIS; Whithy)

Maginnis came to this country as an immigrant from Ireland. He entered the architectural profession as a gifted draftsman in the office of Edmund March Wheelwright. Near the end of his distinguished career, he was awarded the Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects, the institute's highest honor.

Construction of the tower focused attention on Greylock and reinforced the need for further improvements to accommodate the growing number of visitors to the summit. It thus set the stage for the more extensive improvements carried out by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS IMPROVEMENTS (1933 - 1940)

The Civilian Conservation Corps was created in April 1933 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to bring jobless young men out into the country to build public works and to improve the environment. The CCC was active in Massachusetts from 1933 to 1940. At the peak of CCC operations, the state had a total of 51 camps enrolling 10,000 men. In Massachusetts the CCC was responsible for major improvements to most of the state's early forests and parks and for construction of many of the state's most distinguished recreational facilities, a number of which remain in use today. At Greylock, the CCC built most of the extant features at the summit, and was also responsible for improvements to the reservation's major roads and to the Sperry Road campground which lies outside the district.

The CCC era has been nationally recognized as an important period of rustic recreational development, rooted in the 19th century American park movement, characterized by naturalistic design principles, craftsmanship and native materials. A recent survey of CCC work in western Massachusetts identified work at Greylock as among the CCC's most important recreational projects in the state, built under extremely difficult conditions to create permanent facilities embodying the spirit of CCC construction.

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In September 1933, the CCC 107th company was established at Mount Greylock in a camp on Sperry Road south of the summit. Road repair and construction were the CCC's first tasks at Greylock, followed by surveying, mapping, timber clearing and burning slash to prevent forest fires. The CCC also made major improvements to the two access roads leading to the summit, particularly Notch Road. However, the CCC's greatest achievement at Greylock was the development of recreational facilities at the summit, virtually all of which remain in near original condition today.

The four contributing CCC-era buildings within the Mount Greylock Summit NRHD and their associated structures and landscape features constitute a significant ensemble that clearly reflects its place in history. Their significance rests on their ability to convey the essence of a specific type, period, and style; their high quality of design, materials, and workmanship; their variety; their harmonious relationship to each other and their surroundings; and their generally high integrity to the period of significance.

Three of the buildings, Bascom Lodge, Thunderbolt Shelter, and the Summit Garage, epitomize the rustic design ethic that arose in late-19th century America, and came to dominate the architecture of state and national parks in the 1920s and 1930s. The underlying principles of that movement were rooted in appreciation and respect for the natural environment. That romantic viewpoint promoted integration of building and site; and harmony between the manmade and the natural. Specific characteristics of the style that are revealed at Mount Greylock are discussed below.

One important factor is siting that conforms to topographic contours, takes advantage of views and vistas, and preserves existing vegetation, especially trees. This quality is best represented by Bascom Lodge which hugs the southeast slope of the summit and offers magnificent panoramic views from its south side verandah.

Another is use of rough-hewn native materials that repeat the texture, color, and other aspects of their surroundings. The large, uncut fieldstone boulders that form the foundations and some walls of all three buildings are the most prominent of those materials. Others include the timbers used for their wood frames, and the red spruce paneling found in Bascom Lodge. A related quality is the use of prominent masonry bases with wooden elements above to echo the natural pattern of rock and tree, and to preserve wooden members from dampness.

Reiteration of materials and design elements to integrate buildings of varying scale and function is another aspect of rustic park design. Bascom Lodge, Thunderbolt Shelter, and the Summit Garage constitute such a group that is tied together by the prominent use of massive uncut fieldstone boulders and an overall simplicity of design. The continued use of fieldstone in the landscape in the form of walls further enhances the relationship of buildings to each other and to their site.

Several additional qualities are related to the arrangement of interior spaces. One is the inclusion of generous verandahs, banks of windows, and other viewing areas in primary spaces. Another is flowing interior spaces arranged so that primary living areas have the best views. A third is incorporation of massive stone fireplaces and high trussed ceilings. All of these qualities are well represented by Bascom Lodge with its banks of south facing windows in the verandah and dining room its large flowing living areas, and its trussed dining room ceiling.

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Mount Greylock Summit Historic District
Adams and Williamstown
(Berkshire County) Massachusetts**

Section number 8 Page 8

Bascom Lodge and its companion buildings were designed by Pittsfield architect Joseph McArthur Vance (1868 - 12/14/1948). Vance was a noted regional architect who trained at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After graduating in 1891 he established an office in Pittsfield where he practiced for fifty years. Vance designed a wide variety of building types. Pittsfield commissions include the Registry of Deeds (1928), the First Baptist Church, the Colonial Theatre (1903), and the Church of Christ Scientist. Elsewhere in the Berkshires and Massachusetts, he designed the fashionable Aspinwall Hotel in Lenox (destroyed by fire 1935), the Mahaiwe Block (1904) and Theater (1905) in Great Barrington, the Lee Library (1907), and the Practical Arts Building at Fitchburg State College (1909). (Withey 1970: 615 - 616; from Boston Herald obit 12/15/1948; MACRIS)

The landscape design associated with the Greylock summit improvements made by the CCC follows the same principles as the architectural improvements. Indeed integration of architectural, landscape and engineering elements is a primary characteristic of CCC design and construction. Many design decisions were made by an onsite supervisor in consultation with a regional CCC inspector. Thomas Desmond, a landscape architect from Simsbury, Connecticut prepared preliminary sketches for the layout of the summit. Little is known about Desmond, although he may have been involved in the design of the Pentagon grounds in Washington.

At Greylock as elsewhere, providing access to the rugged mountain area for forestry and recreational use was one of the CCC's highest priorities. All four of Greylock's major roads, Notch Road, Rockwell Road, Sperry Road and Summit Road were improved by the CCC to some extent. The construction, based on stringent federal government specifications, was designed to provide a solid road base and to reduce seasonal storm damage by use of drainage structures to channel water away from the road bed. While these roads were mostly functional in nature, the CCC also recognized their important recreational role, possibly influenced by the growing automobile parkway movement of the period. The CCC opened up vistas in key areas (particularly at higher elevations), created scenic overlooks, built spruce guard rails for safety and supported steep road edges with stone retaining walls. The roadway design reinforced the dramatic approach to the summit, heightened the drama of arrival and carefully shaping the visual experience through a carefully controlled sequence of views. Use of natural materials reinforced the overall aesthetic.

At the summit, the circulation system was the primary organizing feature of the landscape design, channeling automobiles safely along Summit Road into a one-way road loop ending at the gently curving summit parking lot. The parking lot is an outstanding example of skillful design of a relatively mundane feature. Literally blasted into the surrounding stone, it is artfully designed/sited to both contain and screen cars from the surrounding landscape. This simple device keeps cars out of sight within a designated area, greatly enhancing visitor enjoyment of the rest of the summit with minimal intrusion of automobiles on the scene. Secondary parking areas near the garage and at the rear of Bascom Lodge are also tucked out of site of major pedestrian areas and scenic viewsheds. Paths link the major summit destinations -- War Memorial, Bascom Lodge and parking lot, again defining circulation routes to minimize impacts on the surrounding natural landscape. Although less visible than some of the other CCC improvements, the summit drainage system was part of the overall design and illustrates the importance of good engineering, particularly on a challenging site which must endure extreme climatic conditions.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Mount Greylock Summit Historic District
Adams and Williamstown
(Berkshire County) Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 9

The CCC was also responsible for a number of trails around the summit including the Thunderbolt Ski Trail, which runs from the summit down the eastern side of the mountain. This trail was recognized in the 1930s as one of the premier downhill ski runs in the United States, site of the 1935 and 1936 United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association championships. Steep and dangerous, it is still considered an expert ski trail although it is rarely used because it lacks the convenience of modern lifts. A recent book about Greylock summarized the importance of the Thunderbolt Trail.

"The Thunderbolt would play a vital part in the early history of skiing in America. Many of the sport's pioneers tackled it, setting records and learning important lessons about skiing from the trail's twists and turns." (MEM: 67-8)

POST-1940 CHANGE

After World War II, the recurring theme of conflict between conservation of a unique natural resource and economic exploitation of the mountain arose again. The Mount Greylock Protective Association was formed to oppose logging operations in the reservation and later opposed creation of a large ski resort featuring a tramway on the eastern slope of the mountain. From the beginning, the tripartite administrative arrangements for the reservation had created problems. The state was responsible for land acquisition, the county for operating costs and three commissioners for setting policy. In 1966 after many years of court and legislative battles over proposed uses for Greylock, administration of the reservation was transferred from the county to the state Department of Natural Resources, the direct predecessor of the Department of Environmental Management which currently manages the property. Proposals to develop lands adjacent to the reservation for intensive recreational use have continued to generate heated local discussion.

The summit district retains a very high degree of integrity to its appearance at the end of the period of significance (1940). Contributing features have generally survived with minimal alteration, and remarkably few recent structures have intruded on historic character. The few losses of any importance include all the spruce guard rails, portions of the retaining wall along Summit Road and some of the fittings from Thunderbolt Shelter. Major non-contributing resources located within the district include communication towers and satellite dishes located at the summit since the 1940s as well as temporary fiberglass restrooms to accommodate increased need for toilet facilities. There have also been minor modifications to accommodate modern automobiles and increased traffic.

In preparation for the June 1998 centennial of the reservation, the Department of Environmental Management has initiated a program of site improvements aimed at preserving the integrity of the summit and its individual features while also enhancing the visitor experience. The War Memorial is undergoing a major rehabilitation to repair damaged masonry and to improve drainage; Bascom Lodge has had a series of ongoing repairs, primarily directed at upgrading aging infrastructure and utilities; and rehabilitation of Thunderbolt Shelter is also planned. Landscape improvements include path rehabilitation, including improved accessibility and the addition of new signage and outdoor interpretive exhibits. DEM has sought the advice of well-qualified preservation professionals to ensure that the historic character of the Greylock summit is respected and preserved.

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Mount Greylock Summit Historic District
Adams and Williamstown
(Berkshire County) Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 10

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide additional documentation and detailed examples of land use for a prominent natural landmark which played an important role in the recreational, literary, scientific and conservation related growth of Massachusetts from the 19th through 20th centuries. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey, mapping and testing can accurately reconstruct patterns of transportation and land use which actually began in the late 18th century and continued throughout the districts period of significance. This type of research can also determine the extent to which structural and feature type survivals remain from the several huts and structures built in the summit area throughout this period. Detailed analysis of potential structural remains and occupational related features(trash deposits) from the 1875 summit house or hut can provide actual examples of the conditions, including equipment, foods and activities which characterized 19th and early 20th century outdoor recreational exploration and the growth of such organizations as the Appalachian Mountain Club. Archaeological evidence can also be present from structural remains, particularly from the towers, and artifacts in refuse deposits which provide information on the growth of methods and technology in meteorological science and their application on the summit of Mount Greylock. Accurate reconstruction of 19th century land use in the summit area, including each of the above sources, combined with similar knowledge for 20th century and CCC related land use can provide a detailed view of land conservation and the history of state reservations in Massachusetts. The above information can also be used as a background source for the interpretation of several of the 19th and 20th century literary works and authors which used the Mount Greylock locale as a source of subject material and inspiration.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Mount Greylock Summit Historic District
Adams and Williamstown
(Berkshire County) Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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(end)

(end)

Mount Greylock Summit Historic District
Name of Property

Berkshire County, Massachusetts
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

approximately 120 acres

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 18 Zone	650680 Easting	4722590 Northing	3. 18 Zone	649780 Easting	4721470 Northing
2. 18 Zone	650500 Easting	4721630 Northing	4. 18 Zone	649680 Easting	4722290 Northing

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Describe why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Shary Page Berg and Candace Jenkins, Preservation Consultants with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission

date February 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 Department of Environmental Management

street & number 100 Cambridge Street

telephone 617-727-3160

city or town Boston

state MA

zip code 02202

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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Mount Greylock Summit Historic District
Adams and Williamstown
(Berkshire County) Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 1

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Boundary Description

Beginning at the intersection of Overlook Trail and Notch Road north of the summit, the boundary extends south and west along Notch Road to the intersection with Rockwell Road, running 100 feet north and west of the roadway. Near the junction of Notch Road and Rockwell Road the boundary jogs west to include the unnamed pond immediately west of the intersection, running roughly 25 feet distant from the pond edge. The boundary continues easterly and northerly along Summit Road, running 100 feet south and east of the roadway, until Summit Road reaches the intersection with the Appalachian Trail. From there, the boundary extends north and slightly east in a direct line to the intersection of Notch Road and Overlook Trail, the beginning point of the boundary.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the major built features, unique ecological zone and upper portions of the historic roadways and trails associated with use of the summit since 1830. In the remote wooded area, it is also clearly defined on the ground by extant resources. The boundary includes a portion of the original 400 acres acquired by the Greylock Park Association in 1885. The original acreage was not considered an appropriate boundary because does not correspond directly with extant resources, is difficult to locate on the ground and does not relate directly to historic use of the property.

Acreage

120 acres

(end)

(end)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Mount Greylock Summit Historic District
Adams and Williamstown
(Berkshire County) Massachusetts

Section number _____ Page _____

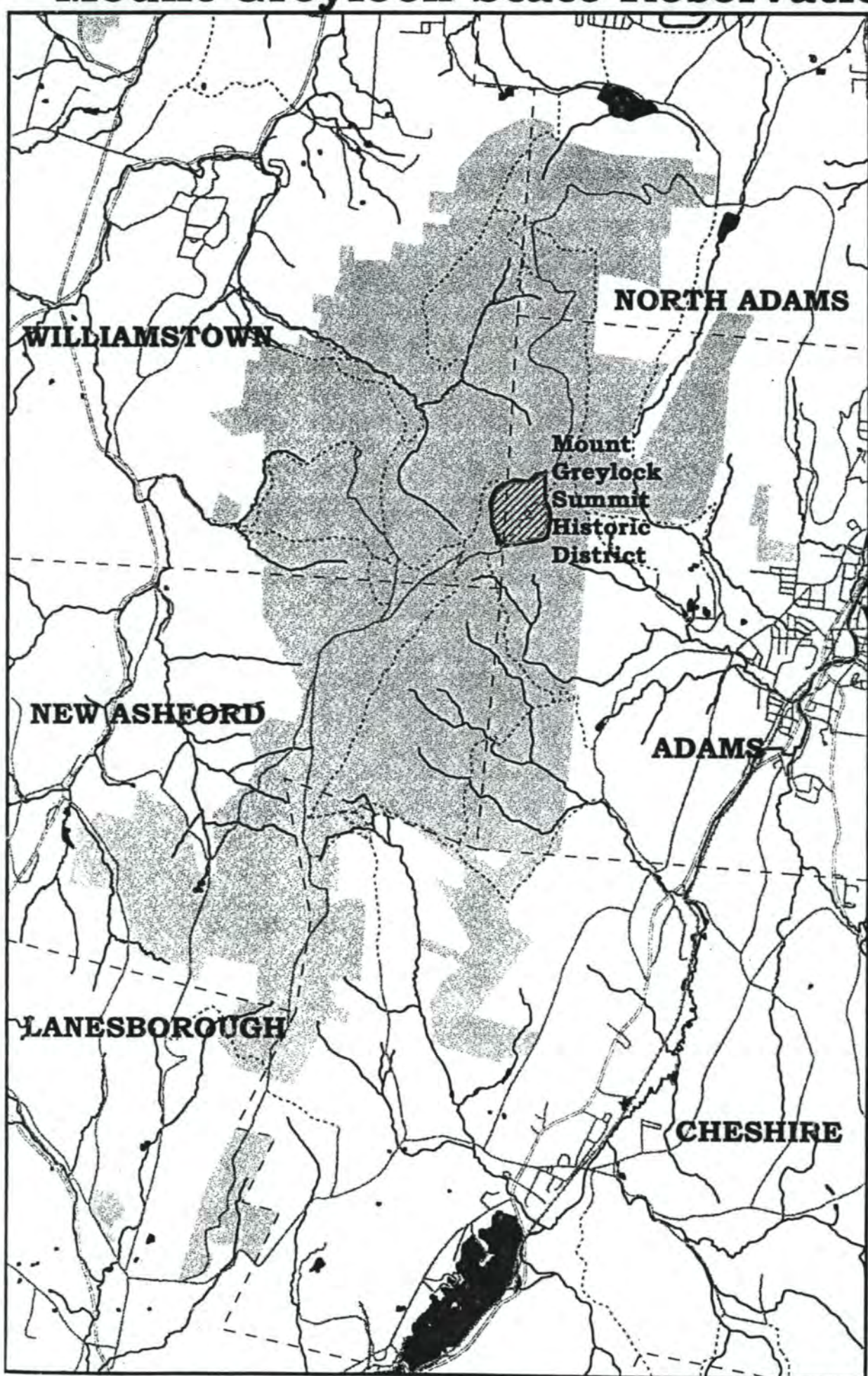
LIST OF FIGURES

- | | | |
|-------|-----|--|
| Map | 1. | USGS Quadrangle, North Adams, MA-VT, 1988, Scale 1:25,000 |
| Map | 2. | Mount Greylock State Reservation, 1997 (GIS map, Department of Environmental Management) |
| Map | 3. | Mount Greylock Summit, 1997 (GIS map, Department of Environmental Management) |
| Map | 4. | Existing Conditions, 1997 (Accord Engineering and Surveying, Inc) |
| Map | 5. | Greylock State Reservation, 1937 (Berkshire Hills Conference) |
| | | |
| Photo | 1. | Aerial view looking east with summit in foreground, 1990s, 8x10 (Aero Photo Inc.) |
| Photo | 2. | View of War Memorial from west, 1997, 8x10 (Jon Crispin) |
| Photo | 3. | View of front (north) facade of Bascom Lodge from northeast, 1997, 8x10 (Jon Crispin) |
| Photo | 4. | View of front (north) facade of Bascom Lodge from north, 1997, 8x10 (Jon Crispin) |
| Photo | 5. | View of Thunderbolt Shelter from east, 1997, 8x10 (Jon Crispin) |
| Photo | 6. | View of Summit Garage from southwest, 1997, 8x10 (Jon Crispin) |
| Photo | 7. | View of summit with iron tower and circa 1875 Summit House, circa 1913 (SPNEA, Neg No. 47818-A) |
| Photo | 8. | View of Notch Road, 1997, 5x7 (Shary Berg) |
| Photo | 9. | View of War Memorial from Entry Circle, 1997, 5x7 (Shary Berg) |
| Photo | 10. | Panoramic view from summit looking west over the Hopper, 1997, 5x7 (Shary Berg) |
| Photo | 11. | Interior view of Bascom Lodge porch, looking west, 1997, 5x7 (Shary Berg) |
| Photo | 12. | View of pump house from the east, 1997, 5x7 (Shary Berg) |
| Photo | 13. | Detail of parking lot and retaining wall, looking northwest with roof of Thunderbolt Shelter visible in background, 1997, 5x7 (Shary Berg) |
| Photo | 14. | View of stone retaining wall along Summit Road, 1997, 5x7 (Shary Berg) |
| Photo | 15. | View of retention basin (drained), 1997, 5x7 (Shary Berg) |

(end)

(end)

Mount Greylock State Reservation 1997

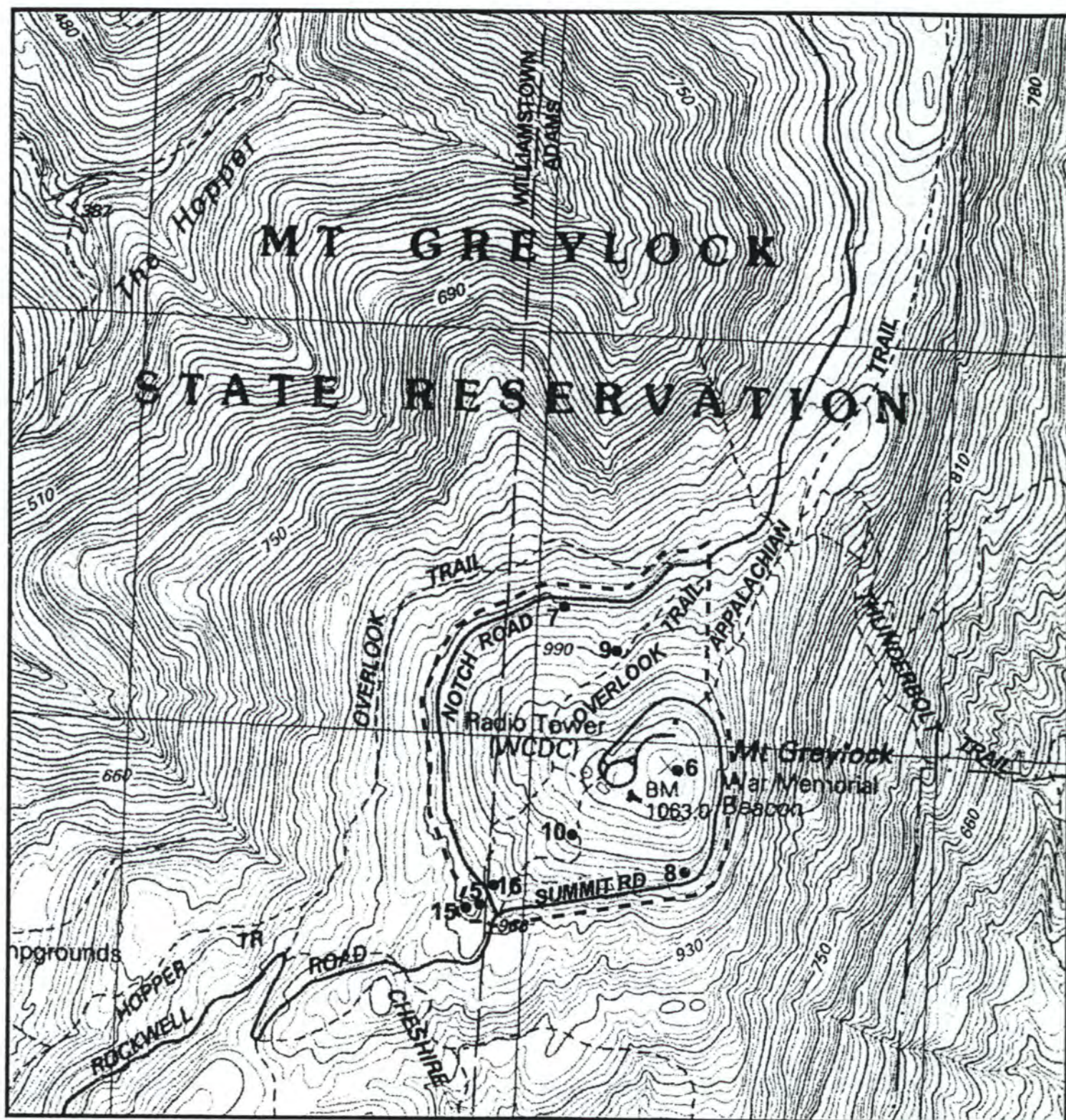


- Mt Greylock S.R.
- Greylock Summit
- Water Bodies
- Rivers & Streams
- Roads
 - Unpaved
 - Secondary
 - Interchange
 - State Route
 - US & Interstate
 - Trains
 - Towns

0.3 0 0.3 0.6 Miles

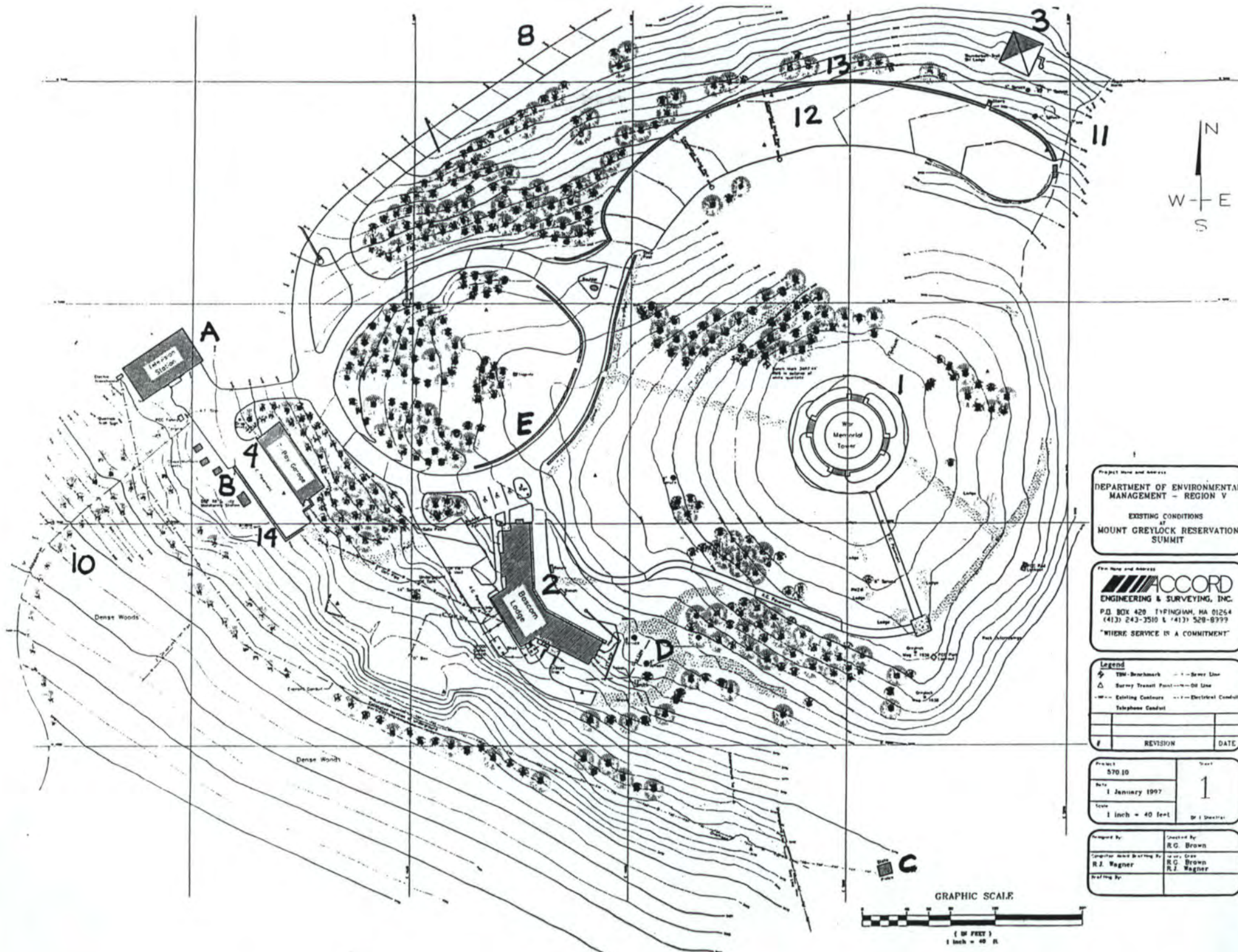


Mount Greylock Summit



600 0 600 1200 Feet





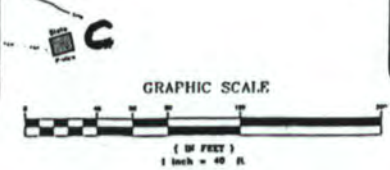
Project Name and Address
 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
 MANAGEMENT - REGION V
 EXISTING CONDITIONS
 AT
 MOUNT GREYLOCK RESERVATION
 SUMMIT

Firm Name and Address
ACCORD
 ENGINEERING & SURVEYING, INC.
 P.O. BOX 420 TYFINGHAM, MA 01254
 (413) 243-3510 & (413) 528-8799
 "WHERE SERVICE IS A COMMITMENT"

Legend		
	TBM - Benchmark	
	Survey Transit Point	
	Existing Contours	
	Telephone Conduit	
#	REVISION	DATE

Project 570.10	Sheet 1
Date 1 January 1997	
Scale 1 inch = 40 feet	OR 1 Sheet

Prepared By R.J. Wagner	Checked By R.G. Brown
Computer Aided Drafting By R.J. Wagner	Reviewed By R.G. Brown
Drawing By	



MAP 4

**Mount Greylock Summit National Register Historic District
District Data Sheet**

MAP #	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	LOCATION	DATE	STATUS	RESOURCE
1	907	Mt.Greylock War Memorial	Adams	1930-33	C	B
2	665	Bascom Lodge	Adams	ca. 1932-7	C	B
3		Thunderbolt Shelter	Adams	ca. 1937	C	B
4		Summit Garage	Adams	ca. 1940	C	B
5		Pump House	Williamstown	ca. 1940s	C	B
6	921 Adams 908 Williamstown	Summit Landscape	Adams/Williamstown	ca. 1930s	C	Si
7	924	Notch Road (portion)	Adams/Williamstown	ca. 1860	C	St
8	924	Summit Road	Adams/Williamstown	ca. 1900	C	St
9		Old Summit Road (Overlook Trail)	Adams	ca. 1880s	C	St
10		Appalachian Trail (portion)	Adams/Region	1928	C	St
11		Thunderbolt Ski Trail (portion)	Adams	1934-6	C	St
12		Summit Parking Lot	Adams	1930s	C	St
13		Retaining Wall at Parking Lot	Adams	1930s	C	St
14		Stone Wall at Garage	Adams	ca. 1940	C	St
15		Unnamed Pond	Williamstown	ca. 1912	C	St
16		Drainage Syst./Retention Basin	Adams/Williamstown	1930s	C	St
A		Television Building and Tower	Adams	ca. 1950s	NC	B
B		DEP Air Monitoring Station	Adams	ca. 1980s	NC	St
C		State Police Building	Adams	ca. 1970s	NC	B
D		Communications Tower	Adams	post 1940	NC	St
E		Fieldstone Walls, Entrance Circle	Adams	ca. 1980s	NC	St

Number of Resources within Property	
Contributing	Non Contributing
5	2
1	
10	3
16	5

Buildings
Sites
Structures

Total

(end)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Mount Greylock Summit Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire

DATE RECEIVED: 3/13/98 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/23/98
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/08/98 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/27/98
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98000349

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: ~~Y~~ NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT ___ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Historically & architecturally significant district
encompassing the Summit of Mt. Greylock, highest
mountain in the State*

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A & C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 4/20/98

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



MT. GREYLOCK SUMMIT HD
ADAMS / WILLIAMSTOWN (BERKSHIRE)

AERIAL VIEW LOOKING EAST
1990s

PHOTO 1

AERO PHOTO INC.
831 Main St. Williamstown, MA 01267
(413) 453-1111
00 Feet Above Ground
87° 15' 00" N 72° 45' 00" W
10/10/2010 10:00 AM

8-5686



Wright's Lock Summit NR District
View of mountain from the west, 1997

PHOTO 2



Mount Greylock Summit NR District
Bascom Lodge, north and west facades, 1997

FROM NE

PHOTO 3



Mount Greylock Summit NR District
Bascom Lodge North facade, 1997

FROM NORTH

PHOTO 4



Mount Gaylock Summit NR District
Thunderbolt Shelter, 1997

PHOTO 5



Mount Gaylock Summit National Register District
Summit Garage, 1997

PHOTO 6

Summit of Mt. Greylock.



Mount Gaylock Summit NR District
Post card view of summit circa 1913

PHOTO 7

Neg. no. 47818-A

THIS PHOTOGRAPH IS FURNISHED FOR
STUDY PURPOSES ONLY

WRITTEN PERMISSION MUST BE OBTAINED
FOR ANY OTHER USE

The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

141 Cambridge Street

Boston, Mass. 02114



Mount Greylock Summit NR District
Notch Road
1997

Shary Berg photo

PHOTO 8



Mount Gaylock Summit NR District
View of War Memorial from entry circle
1997

Shary Berg photo

PHOTO 9



Mount Greylock N.R. District
Panoramic View from Summit looking West
1997

Shary Berg photo

PHOTO 10



Mount Greylock Summit NR District
Bascom Lodge Porch
1997

Shary Berg photo

PHOTO 11



Mount Geylock Summit NR District
Pump house from the east
1997

Shary Berg photo

PHOTO 12



Mount Greylock Summit NR District
Detail of parking lot and retaining wall
1997

Shary Berg photo

PHOTO 13



Mount Greylock Summit NR District
Stone retaining wall, Summit Road
1997

Shary Berg photo

PHOTO 14



shary Berg photo

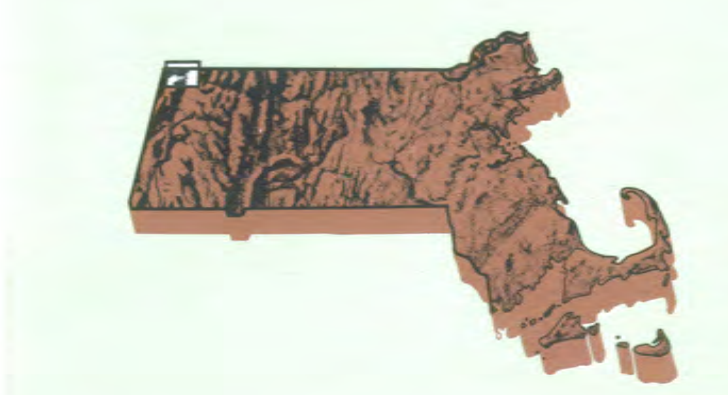
Mount greylock Summit NR District
View of retention basin, drained
1997

PHOTO 15

North Adams

MASSACHUSETTS-VERMONT

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
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981 and 1982. Field checked 1984. Map edited 1988
This area also covered by 7.5-minute, 1:24,000-scale maps: North Adams and Williamstown dated 1973
Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 18
Universal Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks: Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone, and Vermont coordinate system
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

CONTOUR INTERVAL 6 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

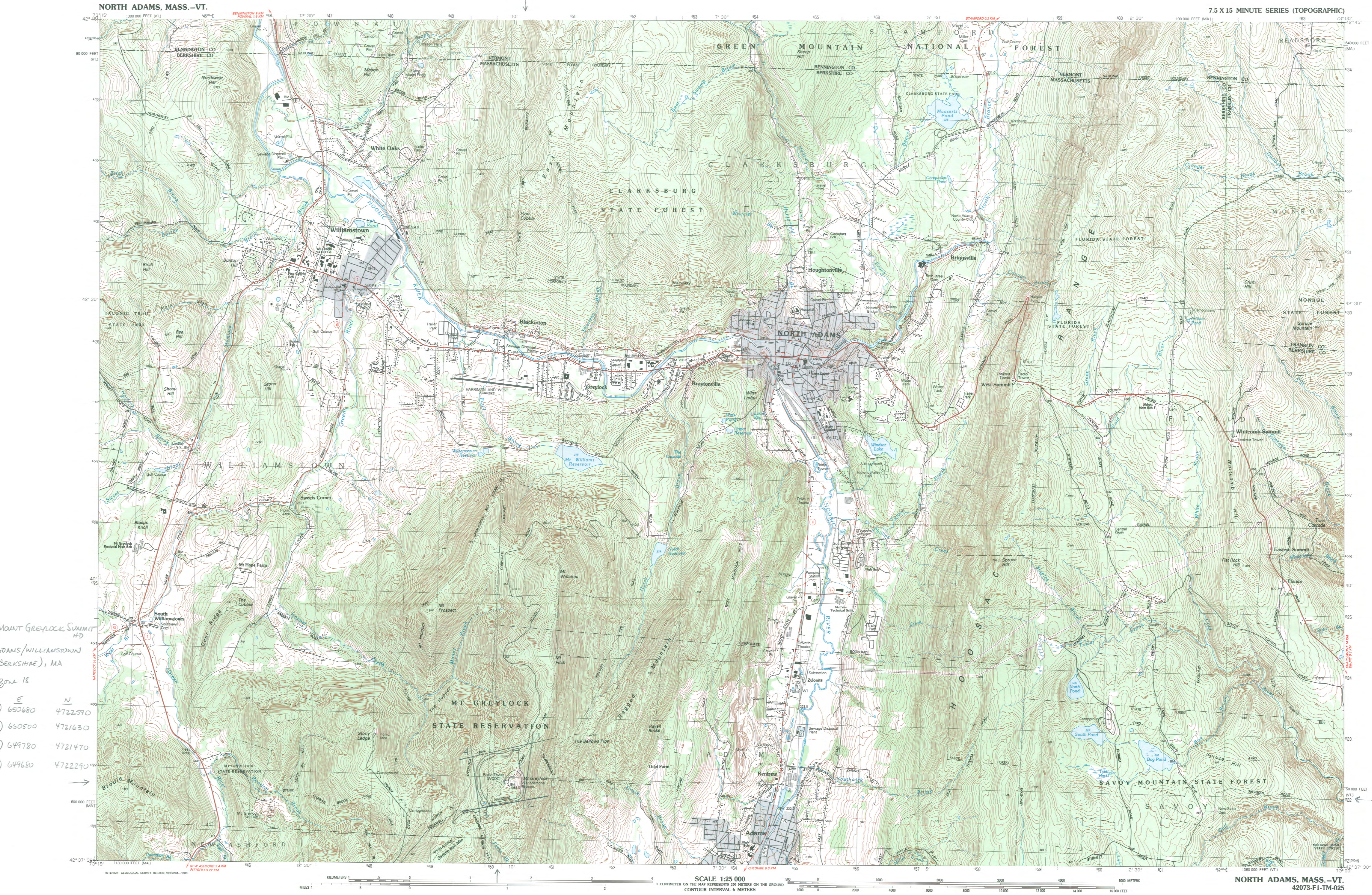
CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS			
Meters	Feet		1	2	3	4
1	3.2808		1	2	3	4
2	6.5617		5	6	7	8
3	9.8425					
4	13.1234					
5	16.4042					
6	19.6850					
7	22.9658					
8	26.2467					
9	29.5275					
10	32.8084					
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (GM) and 1983 magnetic declination (MN) at center of map Diagram is approximate	1 North Powell (7.5°) 2N Powell (7.5°) 3 Standard (7.5°) 4 Berlin 5 Sene 6 Southampton Center 7 Chelms 8 Ashfield			
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048						

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 gage; narrow gage
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, parish
Incorporated city, village, town
National or State reservation; small park
Land grant with monument; found section corner
U. S. public lands survey; range, township, section
Range, township; section line; location approximate
Fence or field line
Power transmission line, located tower
Dam; dam with lock
Cemetery; grave
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument
Windmill; water well; spring
Mine shaft; prospect; pit or cave
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava; sand
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
Rapid, 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



MOUNT GREYLOCK SUMMIT HD
ADAMS/WILLIAMSTOWN
(BERKSHIRE), MA
zone 18
1) 650680 4722590
2) 650500 4721630
3) 649780 4721470
4) 649680 4722290



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

February 17, 1998

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Mt. Greylock Summit Historic District, Adams/Williamstown (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 were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Peter C. Webber, Commissioner, MA Dept. of Environmental Management
Patrice Kish, Dept. of Environmental Management
Wendy Pearl, Dept. of Environmental Management
Eugene Michalenko, Chair, Adams Historical Commission
Charles Boneti, Chair, Williamstown Historical Commission
Joseph R. Lefebvre, Jr., Chair, Adams Board of Selectmen
Margaret Johnson Ware, Chair, Williamstown Board of Selectmen
Shary Page Berg, Preservation Consultant
Candace Jenkins, Preservation Consultant