

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination FormSee instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only

received AUG 6 1985

date entered SEP 5 1985

1. Name

historic Summer Street Historic District

and or common same

2. Location

street & number Crandall, Center, East, Liberty,
Orchard and Summer Streets N/A not for publication

city, town Adams N/A vicinity of

state Massachusetts code 025 county Berkshire code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
☒ district	☐ public	☒ occupied	☐ agriculture
☐ building(s)	☒ private	☐ unoccupied	☒ commercial
☐ structure	☐ both	☐ work in progress	☐ educational
☐ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	☐ entertainment
☐ object	☐ in process	☒ yes: restricted	☐ government
	N/A being considered	☐ yes: unrestricted	☐ industrial
		☐ no	☐ military
			☐ museum
			☐ park
			☒ private residence
			☐ religious
			☐ scientific
			☐ transportation
			☒ other: Fraternal Organization

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple owners; see attached list

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. North Berkshire County Registry of Deeds

street & number 65 Park Street

city, town Adams state MA 01220

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Assets of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate 1978-1979 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission

city, town 80 Boylston Street, Boston state MA 02116

7. Description

Summer Street Historic District, Adams, Massachusetts

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Summer Street Historic District in Adams, Massachusetts, lies just outside of the town's downtown commercial district. The district has an area of approximately 27 acres. It is primarily made up of nineteenth-century single family homes, but includes several multifamily rowhouse blocks and two institutional buildings. There are 78 buildings in the district; only three do not contribute to its historical and visual integrity.

The town of Adams is located in the northwest corner of the state. It is bounded by North Adams on the north, Savoy on the east, Cheshire on the south and New Ashford and Williamstown on the west. The community's topography is characterized by the north-south path of the Hoosac River and by mountain ridges rising to the east and west. Mount Greylock, the highest peak in Massachusetts, dominates the western ridges. Settlement and activity have focused in the river valley.

Summer Street, the main axis of the Summer Street Historic District, runs in a generally north-south direction. At the northern end of the district, it is bounded by the Hoosac River (flowing behind Summer Street) and the cross streets of Smith and Randall Streets. A secondary axis of the district is formed by Center and Orchard Street, running approximately perpendicular to Summer Street. The district extends 1/8 mile to the east and west from where Summer Street intersects Center and Orchard Streets.

Entering the district by Center Street from the west, it is framed by two churches, each currently used as a meeting place for a local fraternal organization. The remainder of the district's buildings have residential uses, although a funeral home operates out of a former residence on Summer Street. The district, particularly along Summer, Orchard, and East Streets, is visually unified, with moderate setbacks from the tree-lined streets.

Single family homes predominate in the district, with numerous examples of Greek Revival- and Queen Anne-style houses, and scattered examples of mid nineteenth-century styles. The houses are well-kept; in only a few cases has the original siding been covered or the detailing removed. Many of the houses retain their original outbuildings, which include barns, storage sheds, and carriage houses (photo #5). A few houses have early twentieth-century garages, but these are not visually intrusive. There are only a few intrusions in the district, the three late twentieth-century houses on Crandall Street.

Besides the single-family residences, there are several multifamily rowhouse blocks in the district. One rowhouse is at the corner of Center and Crandall Street. It is a prominent, brick structure with little setback from the street. The other three rowhouses in the district are at its north end, on

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Summer Street. They are of frame construction and are less visually dominant than the brick rowhouse. These rowhouses were constructed in the 1880s and 1890s to provide rental housing for young, married executives in Adams' mills.

The potential for significant archaeological remains within the district is high. While no prehistoric sites are currently known, the large amount of open space within the district and its terrace setting above the Hoosac River suggest that potential remains are likely. In terms of historical archaeological potential, the large lot sizes and the strong out-building tradition in the district suggest a high likelihood of significant nineteenth-century remains.

The following description of key and representative buildings in the district is arranged chronologically, with single family houses treated first, followed by multifamily houses and institutional buildings. Included in the parenthetical comments after each address is the building date, the Massachusetts Historical Commission inventory number (indicated by #999) and the appropriate photograph number.

76 Center Street (ca. 1810, #337) The David Richmond House, at the corner of Center and Summer Streets, is thought to be the oldest house in the district. It is also the only building with elements of the vernacular Federal style in the district. The house is a two-story, five-bay, side-gabled house with simple trim and 6/6 window sash. The pedimented entry may be a Colonial Revival addition.

72 Center Street (ca. 1840, #346, photo #4) The J. R. Smith House is the most impressive and best-preserved Greek Revival-style house in the district. This two-story, front-gabled house, with four broad pilasters supporting a fully enclosed pediment, has massive proportions. The side-lighted entry is recessed within the facade, and surmounted by a heavy, dentilated architrave. In the gable field is a finely-detailed elliptical fanlight.

3-5 Orchard Street (ca. 1835, #591) The G. B. Whipple House has a compound plan rarely found in Greek Revival-style houses. The central block is a wide (five-bay) two-story, front-gabled structure that is flanked by one-story wings. An unusual polygon-shaped window is centered in the main gable field. Originally a single family residence, it is now a two-family home. Unfortunately, inappropriate modern siding has robbed the house of much of its visual integrity.

9 Summer Street (ca. 1853, #363; photo #13) A more typical example of a Greek Revival-style house in the district is the D. C. Richmond House. This three-bay, side-hall entry house has modest corner pilasters with simple Doric capitals and a closed, pedimented front gable. The entrance is framed by a plain entablature with side-lights. The rectangular window in the gable field

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is a common feature in the district.

65 Center Street (ca. 1840, #339) Many of the Greek Revival-style houses in the district have later nineteenth-century alterations. A striking example is 65 Center Street, where a two-story, rectangular bay window with sticklike detailing was introduced at the corner of this side-hall entry house in the 1890s. The large, two-story wing on the west elevation, with a full two-story porch, may also be a late nineteenth-century addition.

4 Orchard Street (1870, #323, photos #7, #8) The Green House is a fine example of the Second Empire style and one of the most elaborately detailed houses in the district. The two-story house (including mansard story) has a basically square plan. The main elevation is treated asymmetrically, with a square, flat-roofed tower rising to the left of the main entry. Round-arched and segmentally-arched windows prevail, all with dramatically embellished surrounds. The unusual, convex mansard roof is broken by numerous dormers, including two large, hooded, wall dormers with extravagantly punched bargeboards.

2 Crandall Street (ca. 1870, #321) This restrained Italianate-style house was built ca. 1870. It has a front-gabled plan with a narrow cross gable on the side. On the main elevation, the small entry porch is balanced by a one-story, projecting bay window, trimmed with paired brackets. The prominent eaves are also decorated with paired brackets. On the north elevation is a gable-roofed, projecting oriel, supported by large brackets.

5 Summer Street (ca. 1876, #374: photo #12) The A. L. Bowen House is a more elaborate example of the Italianate style. This two-story house has a decked, hipped roof with centered, front and side cross gables. The entrance is sheltered by a one-story porch crowned by a low balustrade. To the right of the entrance is a two-story, bracketed window bay. Paired brackets also trim the roof's overhanging eaves, and there are small, key-hole shaped windows in the gable fields. The wrought-iron cresting on the roof deck is a rare survival.

23 Summer Street (ca. 1890, #348) There are many Queen Anne-style houses in the district, but the H. D. Smith House is an exceptionally well-detailed example of the style. It has the irregular massing characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The roof is hipped, with prominent lower cross gables. Both gables have cut-away corners, decorated with brackets, features which have a low survival rate. In the front gable field is an integral porch with a circular opening (found on several houses in the district) and delicate spindle work. Spindles also adorn the full-width porch.

28 Summer Street (ca. 1894, #343: photo #17) The D. B. Cooke House is a large Queen Anne-style house with both clapboard and shingle wall coverings, a common feature of the style. The house's most prominent feature is a

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rectangular, front-corner tower with an integral, double-arched porch within it, all topped by a steep, wedged-shape roof. This type of tower is characteristic of northern Berkshire County. There are three other examples of the form in the district, at 6 Crandall, 21 Summer and 34 Summer Street.

16 Summer Street (ca. 1890, #372: photo #13) The delicate, lace-like detailing in the peaks of the cross-gabled W. P. Beckwith House is its most interesting feature. This detailing also appears in the gable of the small entrance porch and the gable of the offset, corner-bay window. The house is primarily sheathed in clapboard, but has a strip of vertical cladding just above its raised stone foundation.

12 Summer Street (ca. 1894, #364: photo #12) Of all the Queen Anne-style houses in the district, the James A. Flemming House has the most pronounced Shingle-style elements. The full-width porch with spindle trim bulges to a semicircular shape; its roof is covered with scalloped shingles. While the house is clapboard-sheathed on the first floor, the second floor (and originally the roof) is completely covered with square-cut shingles. The central, hipped-roof dormer on the front elevation of the roof is gently undulating in the Shingle manner.

26 Summer Street (ca. 1890, #347) While there are sticklike decorative elements on many of the Queen Anne-style houses in the district, the J. C. Field House is the only house that can truly be called Stick-style. The house has vertical picket-fence cladding on the upper floors, characteristic of Stick-style houses, and clapboards on the first-floor level. An angled, gabled bay is offset on one corner. The full-width porch has a sunburst pattern in the over-entry gable. There is a bold decorative truss in the peak of the house's prominent front gable.

1-3 Summer Street (1865, #722) This house, significant as one of the first multifamily houses in the district, was constructed in 1865 as a two-family residence. The two-story, four-bay main block with gable roof is flanked by small one-story ells with full-width, late nineteenth-century porches. The two original entrances were in the ells; a twentieth-century entrance on the main block has upset the symmetry of the main elevation. The house has a heavy cornice and delicate spindlework on the porches.

69-79 Center Street (1881, #338: photo #6) The Menard Block is a large, brick six-family rowhouse. The brick construction of the building is unusual, since most rowhouses in Adams are constructed of wood. The 2 1/2-story building has flat, undecorated walls with segmentally-arched windows and a brick, corbelled cornice. The roof is side-gabled with twin cross gables at each end of the building and four gable-roofed dormers between. The gable fields are sheathed in wood shingles; gables and dormers alike have punched decorations in their peaks.

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27-31 Summer Street (ca. 1890, #345: photo #18) A more typical Adams rowhouse is the F. S. Todd Rowhouse, a three-family, frame residence constructed ca. 1890. This rectangular building is nine bays long. It is side-gabled, with a prominent, central cross-gabled section. A porch runs the full width of the building, its three individual cross gables decorated with patterned shingles. Other Queen Anne-style details include the spindle work of the porch balustrade and half-timber-inspired detail in the main front gable.

62 Center Street (ca. 1870, #156: photo #3) One of only two institutional buildings in the district, the Trinity Methodist Church (now the Adams Masonic Temple) is a building with Romanesque Revival massing and Gothic Revival detail. The brick church is front-gabled, with a square bell tower at the left, front corner. The shallow portal has a broad, pointed-arched entry; a larger, stained-glass window of the same shape is positioned immediately above. The buttresses on the side elevations are quite shallow. There is little ornamentation to the brick facade beyond occasional granite beltcourses and projecting, brick window hoods.

63 Center Street (1871, #157: photo #2) St. Paul's Universalist Church (now the Adams Elks Lodge) was built in 1871. It also has Gothic Revival detailing on a Romanesque Revival form. Built of light-colored brick with red brick and brownstone contrasting trim, it has a cruciform, cross-gabled plan with a front, right-corner bell tower (missing its original roof). A sharp, pointed-arch portal frames the entrance. Both pointed-arch and rounded-arch windows are arranged symmetrically on the facade. These two churches, sitting across the street from each other, provide an impressive, if not architecturally distinguished, entrance to the district.

8. Significance

Summer Street Historic District, Adams, Massachusetts

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
☐ prehistoric	☐ archeology-prehistoric	☐ community planning	☐ landscape architecture	☐ religion
☐ 1400–1499	☒ archeology-historic	☐ conservation	☐ law	☐ science
☐ 1500–1599	☐ agriculture	☐ economics	☐ literature	☐ sculpture
☐ 1600–1699	☒ architecture	☐ education	☐ military	☐ social/
☐ 1700–1799	☐ art	☐ engineering	☐ music	☐ humanitarian
☒ 1800–1899	☒ commerce	☐ exploration/settlement	☐ philosophy	☐ theater
☐ 1900–	☐ communications	☒ industry	☐ politics/government	☐ transportation
		☐ invention		☐ other (specify)

Specific dates various dates

Builder Architect various architects

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Summer Street Historic District in Adams, Massachusetts, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and association. The Summer Street area is a well-preserved neighborhood of nineteenth-century homes with very few intrusions. Most houses represent the Greek Revival and Queen Anne styles. The district was home to many of Adams' most successful merchants and to the owners and high-ranking employees of many of Adams' local factories. These textile- and papermills were central to Adams' economy and development throughout the nineteenth century. The Summer Street Historic District meets criteria A, B, and C for the National Register of Historic Places on the local level.

In 1762, the area around what is today known as Adams was divided into settling lots and sold at auction as the Plantation of East Hoosuck. It was incorporated as the town of Adams sixteen years later, in 1778. In its early history, the town had two centers of activity--known as South Village and North Village--that were separately incorporated as the towns of Adams and North Adams in 1878.

The earliest settlers of the South Village were Rhode Island Quakers, who arrived in the area in the late-eighteenth century in search of good farmland. They settled primarily on the eastern ridges above the Hoosac River and particularly along the Northampton Road (now Center and Orchard Streets), the stage coach route that led through the town of Savoy on to Northampton. The South Village's first inn was built on the Northampton Road ca. 1797 by an early settler, Daniel Smith, just outside the current Summer Street district. A quarter-mile east of the site of this inn (which no longer remains) stands what is believed to be the Summer Street district's oldest house, a Federal-style house at 76 Center Street (ca. 1810, #337).

Although the South Village developed initially as a farming community, its soil proved not to be productive. The deep, swift Hoosac River, however, was an early source of power for saw- and gristmills. During the War of 1812, several of these mills were converted to textile factories. While most of the textile mills ceased production after the war because of renewed British competition, the Adams South Village Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company (founded 1814) remained successful. This mill, which was owned by William B. Plunkett after 1831, was the first of a number of thriving industrial enterprises that would make Adams a prominent milltown throughout the nineteenth century.

As Adams grew in the 1830s and 1840s from a primarily agrarian community to one dominated by industry, the commercial economy of the town grew as well. Many of the successful local merchants settled in the area around Center and Orchard Streets, which developed into a fine residential neighborhood. Among

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9. Major Bibliographical References

See Item 9, Continuation sheet 1.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approx. 35 acres

Quadrangle name Windsor, MA

Quadrangle scale 1:25,000

UTM References

A 19 654520 4720320
Zone Easting Northing

B 19 654660 4719920
Zone Easting Northing

C 19 654380 4719740

D 19 654130 4719940

E 19 654230 4720100

F 19 654290 4720050

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Kate Sampson with James N. Parrish, Berkshire County Regional Planning Commission

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date February 1985

street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts 02116

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Valerie A. Talmage

title Executive Director & SHPO, MHC

date July 15, 1985

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Delores Byer
Keeper of the National Register

Retired in the
National Park Service

date 9/5/85

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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the earliest of these merchants were Daniel and Henry Smith (sons of Daniel Smith, the innkeeper), who owned D. R. & H. D. Smith, a store that sold clothing and gentlemen's furnishings. The Smith brothers built the Greek Revival-style house at 72 Center Street (ca. 1840, #346, photo #4) and lived there for many years afterwards.

Dallas J. Dean was another prominent merchant who built a Greek Revival-style house in the Summer Street district. His home at 74 Center Street (ca. 1835, #342, photo # 4) is the finest of its kind in the district. Dean came to Adams in 1841 to be the business manager of a local drygoods store. By the mid 1850s, Dean had bought out his employer's interest and was on his way to being a politically active citizen as well. He was a selectman and town assessor for over twenty years, a member of the State House of Representatives in 1848 and 1876, and a member of the State Senate in 1879. A Director of the First National Bank of Adams for many years, he was also on the Board of Directors of the South Adams Savings Bank from its inception.

A partner of Dean's for a short while was David Richmond, who lived at 76 Center Street in the 1840s and 1850s. Richmond and his son, Daniel C. Richmond, were the first active developers of the Summer Street district. Both Richmonds were farmers who dabbled in real estate development, primarily of their own land. They built a number of Greek Revival-style houses along Summer Street in the 1840s. In 1858, Daniel still owned (or held mortgages on) four houses on the street, including his own residence at 9 Summer Street (ca. 1853, #363, photo #13), a three-bay, sidehall entry Greek Revival-style house.

According to a map of Berkshire County published by H. F. Walling in 1858, fourteen houses had been built in the district by that year. Most of these were built in the Greek Revival style, although several simple cottages, some with Italianate detailing, were also constructed. The Greek Revival style was long-lived throughout Adams: front-gabled Greek Revival-style houses with square windows in the gable field were built well into the 1870s. The houses in the Greek Revival style in the Summer Street district are almost uniformly well preserved, although many have later nineteenth century additions. The last Greek Revival addition to the district, 20 Summer Street (ca. 1825, moved 1897, #365, photo #16) was moved by a team of oxen from its Park Street location in 1897 to make way for a commercial block on that site. The house's resident at the time, Miss Ann Barker, is said to have refused to leave her home during its move, and to have spent the ten-day journey within the house.

The most outstanding example of residential architecture of the 1870s is the Green House at 4 Orchard Street (1870, #323, photos #7,8) a Second Empire house with magnificent detailing. William B. Green, who is said to have had a hand in the house's design, built his house in 1870. He was a prosperous merchant whose establishment on Park Street specialized in drygoods, and sold

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cloaks, shawls, carpets, wall paper, and ladies' shoes. Another local merchant who built in this period was Albert L. Bowen, who constructed his handsome Italianate-style house at 5 Summer Street (ca. 1876, #374, photo #12). Bowen was a principal of Bowen, Mole & Co., a general merchandise store located in Maple Grove, a village within the town of Adams. In addition, he dealt in coal, hay and wood.

The district was primarily residential in the mid-nineteenth century, but there were a few exceptions. Commercial activity in Adams was largely concentrated on Commercial Street, just outside the district to the east. The neighborhood's proximity to the commercial center meant that at least one residence was converted to commercial use in the 1870s. The I. Collins House (ca. 1850, #516, photo #1), an Italianate-style house at 2-4 Liberty Street (on the corner of Liberty and Center) operated as a grocery store from 1876 to 1904, with Charles F. Sayles as proprietor. Today, the building again serves as a residence.

The other nonresidential buildings introduced into the neighborhood in the 1870s are the two churches facing each other on Center Street. St. Paul's Universalist Church (1871, #157, photo #2) was the second home of the parish. The first, a small, brick church on the Center Street site, was demolished to make way for the current Gothic Revival-style building. The parish sold the building to the local chapter of the Elks in 1929, and it continues to be used as a meeting place for that organization. The Trinity Methodist Church (ca. 1870, #156, photo #3) was also constructed in the Gothic Revival style. Methodism has a history back to the early nineteenth century in the Berkshires, but a separate Methodist congregation was not formed in Adams until the late 1860s. The Trinity Methodist Church is currently owned by the Adams Masonic Lodge.

The period from 1885 to 1895 marks the heaviest development of the Summer Street district. Over 25 houses were built in the district in this decade, most of them in the Queen Anne style. All but one or two of these late nineteenth-century houses survive in good condition, with their intricate spindle, stick and shingle detailing intact.

In the tradition of the Richmond family in the 1840s and 1850s, much of this new development was accomplished by residents of the area. Luther Myers, a carpenter, builder, and architect, lived at 18 Summer Street (ca. 1845, #373) in the 1880s. While his work has not been investigated thoroughly, it seems likely that he designed some houses in the district. The same can be said of Hiram T. Crandall, carpenter and builder, who built his own house at 1 Crandall Terrace (ca. 1851, #320) and a rowhouse on Center Street, and may have built other houses in the district.

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James M. Flemming, a carpenter living just outside the district at 15 Crandall Street, built a number of Queen Anne houses with Stick-style influences along Summer Street between 1890 and 1894. His advertisement read: "Plans and Specifications furnished and contracts taken for new work and repairing old." Flemming's son, James A. Flemming, built and lived in a fine Queen Anne-style house with strong Shingle-style influences at 12 Summer Street (ca. 1894, #364, photo #14).

In addition to housing local merchants, the Summer Street district was also home to many of the owners and employees of the burgeoning local industries. One of these firms, the L. L. Brown Paper Company, was located just outside of the district. The Brown Company was founded in 1848 by Levi L. Brown, and manufactured fine ledger, record, bond, and linen papers. Brown built his first papermill at the corner of Center and Commercial Streets on the banks of the Hoosac River. The factory, which had a world wide market during its heyday, remained in operation through the 1970s but was demolished in 1974.

Many of the managerial employees of the L. L. Brown Company lived in the Summer Street district, including Herbert Harrington, the company bookkeeper, who boarded at Liberty Street in the 1870s and 1880s, and Joseph Cummings, a company engineer who lived on Summer Street. Edmund D. Jenks, one of Brown's initial partners, resided in a house at 5 Crandall Street that is no longer standing.

Levi Brown also had a role in another important company in Adams, the Renfrew Manufacturing Company. First located in the village of Renfrew, the company was incorporated in 1867, with Brown as president, James C. Chalmers as secretary, and James Renfrew, Jr., as head agent. The firm manufactured "ginghams, turkey-red damask table cloths and other fancy goods." The Renfrew Manufacturing Company grew steadily until 1890. By that time the firm was operating five separate mills and employing more than 2,500 operatives, making it the largest employer in Adams.

James Renfrew, Jr., who gave his name to the company, built his own residence, Greylock Rest, in the district (ca. 1888, #173). Located at the end of a long, circular drive off East Street, the house was an impressive 2 1/2-story mansion, and an early example of Colonial Revival design. The house, which still stands, featured an H-shaped plan and a series of arched windows along the first floor of the main facade. In the twentieth century it was used as a convent for the Sisters of Providence and as the home of the short-lived Byton Arnold School. After standing vacant for several years, the house was recently the subject of an unsympathetic renovation (which included the application of vinyl siding) for use as the Adams Community Center.

A smaller local textile manufacturer, employing 160 operatives, was located in

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the village of Maple Grove. Blackinton & Phillips, founded in 1853 by Peter Blackinton and Benjamin Phillips, first produced woolen goods in rented mill space in Maple Grove; by 1864 the firm had dissolved and Phillips had taken title under the name B. F. Phillips & Son. The firm manufactured cassimeres, ladies' dress goods, and shawls. While many industrialists of the period built new houses in the Summer Street district, Phillips purchased an existing Greek Revival-style house at 15 Summer Street (ca. 1850, #358) in the 1880s.

Other prominent Adams citizens who lived in or built houses in the Summer Street district during the period of its greatest growth included E. Earl Merchant, the Registrar of Deeds for Northern Berkshire County, who moved the Greek Revival-style cottage (ca. 1835, moved ca. 1890, #341) currently located at 70 Center Street to that location ca. 1890. Charles A. Waters, who was the superintendent of the South Adams Gas and Water Works in the 1880s and 1890s, lived in the eclectic Italianate-style house at 8 East Street (ca. 1840, ca. 1865 addition, #331, photo #10) during the period. The Superintendent of the Adams Public Schools at this time, Walter P. Beckwith, had a handsome Queen Anne/Stick-style house built at 16 Summer Street (ca. 1890, #372, photo #13). This house may have been built by the carpenter James F. Fleming. Henry J. Bliss, a lawyer, and president of both the First National Bank of Adams and the South Adams Savings Bank, built and lived in the Queen Anne-style house at 64 Center Street (ca. 1890, NI) in the 1880s.

The late nineteenth century brought the construction of multifamily rowhouses to the Summer Street district. Multifamily houses of utilitarian design had been used for workers in Adams mills since the middle of the century, but the Summer Street district rowhouses were not designed for average factory operatives. Instead, they were substantial buildings with stylish Stick and Queen Anne detailing, meant for young, married, managerial employees. The rowhouses provided high-quality rental homes for these families.

In 1881, Hiram Crandall, a local carpenter, built the first rowhouse in the Summer Street district. This handsome, brick six-unit block with Stick-style detailing was built at 69-79 Center Street (1881, #338, photo #6), adjacent to Crandall's home off Crandall Terrace. With its location so close to the L. L. Brown Paper Co., it seems likely that many Brown employees lived there. The other three rowhouses in the district are frame structures located at the north end of Summer Street. The rowhouse at 27-31 Summer Street (ca. 1890, #345, photo #18), a three-family building, was owned, and perhaps built, by Frederick S. Todd, a merchant selling plumbing, stoves and hardware on Myrtle Street. Robert N. Richmond, an undertaker whose establishment also sold furniture, draperies, and picture frames, was the owner of 33-41 Summer Street (ca. 1904, #460, photo #18), a six-family rowhouse with fine Stick-style detailing. The final rowhouse in the district, 38-48 Summer Street (ca. 1890, #469), was owned by a W. N. Bixby at the turn of the century. It has been sided with inappropriate modern materials.

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
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date entered

Continuation sheet Summer Street Historic
District, Adams, MA Item number 8 Page 5

The archaeological significance of the Summer Street district lies in its historical archaeological resources. Surviving historical archaeological features can help to document and better understand the transition of Adams from a low density, agriculturally based community to a more compact, industrial one. The large number of surviving houselots (primary buildings, secondary buildings and landscaping) allow for several types of social, economic, and chronological comparisons.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation sheet Summer Street Historic
District, Adams, MA

Item number 9

Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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

**National Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet Summer Street Historic District
Adams, Massachusetts Item number 10

Page 1

The Summer Street Historic District boundaries are shown on the enclosed map prepared for the Adams Historical Commission. This map was originally prepared for a local historic district, using guidelines based on more purely visual criteria than those used for the National Register. The boundaries for the National Register historic district have been altered from these original boundaries in two places. At the northern end of the district, the local historic district would have included houses along Summer Street beyond Russell Street in order to protect the district visually. The homes in this area, while of the same period as those in the district, are much more altered and much less well-preserved than houses in the district. At the southern end of the district, 6 Crandall Street had been omitted from the local historic district for reasons that are not clear.

The boundaries of the Summer Street National Register District were chosen to encompass the greatest concentration of nineteenth-century homes associated with the themes of the district. To the west of the district along Center Street, there are vacant lots on both sides of the road which provide a clear boundary for the district. Center Street runs further west to Commercial Street, which features commercial uses, as its name suggests. To the south and southeast of the district, the land rises fairly steeply, and houses are set much further apart than in the district. Most of the houses in these directions were built in the 1920s and 1930s. To the northeast, the residences are contemporaneous with those in the district, but are largely cottages in vernacular styles. To the north of the district along Summer Street, the houses immediately outside the district are less well-preserved than those in the district, as discussed above. Beyond these houses, the buildings on Summer Street have commercial uses.

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

*Summer Street Historic District
Adams, Massachusetts*

<u>INVENTORY #</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
156	62 Center Street	Trinity Methodist Church	ca. 1870	Romanesque/ Gothic Revival
157	63 Center Street	St. Paul's Universalist Church	ca. 1871	Romanesque/ Gothic Revival
NI	64 Center Street	Henry J. Bliss House	ca. 1890	
339	65 Center Street	George N. Briggs House	ca. 1840	Greek Revival w/Stick addition
341	70 Center Street	Crosier House, E.E. Merchant House	ca. 1835 moved ca. 1890	Greek Revival Cottage
338	69-79 Center Street	Menard Block	1881	Brick Row- house/Stick
346	72 Center Street	J.R. Smith House	ca. 1840	Greek Revival
342	74 Center Street	D.J. Dean House	ca. 1835	Greek Revival w/20th century porch
337	76 Center Street	Richmond House	ca. 1810	Vernacular Federal
NI	1 Crandall Street	intrusion	ca. 1965	non- contributing
NI	3 Crandall Street	intrusion	ca. 1965	non- contributing
NI	5 Crandall Street	intrusion	ca. 1965	non- contributing
321	2 Crandall Street	Berkshire Mfg. Co. House	ca. 1870	Italianate
NI	4 Crandall Street		ca. 1890	Queen Anne
322	6 Crandall Street	Jenks House	ca. 1890	Queen Anne

<u>INVENTORY #</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
320	1 Crandall Terrace	H.T. Crandall Estate	ca. 1851	Greek Revival/ Italianate addition
NI	1 East Street		ca. 1890	Queen Anne
329	3 East Street	M.E. Potter House	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
NI	5 East Street		ca. 1890	Queen Anne
440	6 East Street	D. Burt House	ca. 1894	Queen Anne/ Stick Style
NI	7 East Street		ca. 1890	Queen Anne
331	8-8 1/2 East Street	C.A. Waters House	ca. 1840, ca. 1865 addition	Greek Revival/ Second Empire Addition
NI	9 East Street		ca. 1890	Queen Anne
NI	11 East Street		ca. 1890	Queen Anne
NI	12 East Street		ca. 1890	Queen Anne
NI	16 East Street		ca. 1890	Queen Anne
328	16 1/2 East Street	Bishop Cottage	ca. 1885	Queen Anne
173	18 East Street	Greylock Rest	ca. 1888	Colonial Revival
328	21 East Street	J.B. Richmond House	ca. 1890	Queen Anne/ Shingle Style
327	23 East Street	G.B. Anthony House	ca. 1895	Queen Anne
NI	25 East Street		ca. 1890	Queen Anne
NI	27 East Street		ca. 1895	Queen Anne
516	2-4 Liberty Street	I. Collins House	ca. 1850	Italianate
NI	10 Liberty Street		ca. 1840	Greek Revival
471	20 Liberty Street	A.S. Harrington House	ca. 1840	Greek Revival
323	4 Orchard Street	The Green House	1870	Second Empire

<u>INVENTORY #</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
591	3-5 Orchard Street	G.B. Whipple, C.A. Babbitt House	1835	Greek Revival
447	6 Orchard Street		ca. 1904	Shingle
NI	2 Orchard Street		ca. 1890	Queen Anne
NI	8-8 1/2 Orchard Street		ca. 1890	Queen Anne
NI	7 Orchard Street		ca. 1895	Queen Anne
NI	9 Orchard Street		ca. 1895	Queen Anne
NI	10 Orchard Street		ca. 1895	Queen Anne
NI	12 Orchard Street		ca. 1890	Queen Anne
NI	14 Orchard Street		ca. 1890	Queen Anne
NI	16 Orchard Street		ca. 1890	Queen Anne
448	18 Orchard Street		ca. 1880	Queen Anne/ Shingle
NI	20 Orchard Street		ca. 1890	Queen Anne
722	1-3 Summer Street	J.R. Smith House	ca. 1865	Vernacular Double House
374	5 Summer Street	A.L. Bowen House	ca. 1876	Italianate
377	6 Summer Street	M.C. Richmond House	ca. 1894	Greek Revival
370	7 Summer Street	D.M. Davis House	ca. 1870	Italianate
NI	8 Summer Street		ca. 1890	Queen Anne
363	9 Summer Street	D.C. Richmond House	ca. 1853	Greek Revival

<u>INVENTORY #</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
366	10 Summer Street	F.D. Dean House	ca. 1845	Greek Revival
356	11 Summer Street	John Pitt House	ca. 1840	Greek Revival
364	12 Summer Street	James A. Flemming House	ca. 1894	Queen Anne/ Shingle Style
449	13 Summer Street	W.C. Richmond House	ca. 1876	Greek Revival/ Italianate
362	14 Summer Street	James A. Flemming House	ca. 1885	Queen Anne
358	15 Summer Street	B.F. Phillips House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival
372	16 Summer Street	W.P. Beckwith House	ca. 1890	Stick Style
376	17 Summer Street	I.A. Hoxie Cottage	ca. 1850	Vernacular Cottage
373	18 Summer Street	Arnold Homestead	ca. 1845	Cottage w/ Italianate Detail
367	19 Summer Street	F.M. Leonard House	ca. 1853	Greek Revival Cottage
365	20 Summer Street	Dr. J.L. Barker House	1825/moved ca. 1890	Greek Revival
380	21 Summer Street	D.D. Bowen House	ca. 1894	Queen Anne
369	22-24 Summer Street	H. Worden House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival
348	23 Summer Street	H.D. Smith House	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
340	25 Summer Street	Mrs. G.M. Burt House	ca. 1860	Greek Revival
347	26 Summer Street	J.C. Field House	ca. 1890	Stick Style
345	27-31 Summer Street	F.S. Todd Rowhouse	ca. 1890	Stick Style Rowhouse
343	28 Summer Street	D.B. Cook House	ca. 1894	Queen Anne

<u>INVENTORY #</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
349	30 Summer Street	H.F. Barrett House	ca. 1894	Queen Anne
344	32 Summer Street	W.C. Ainshire House	ca. 1894	Queen Anne
460	33-41 Summer Street	R.N. Richmond Rowhouse	ca. 1904	Stick Style Rowhouse
313	34 Summer Street	Dr. A.J. Bond House	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
299	36 Summer Street	S.L. Renne House	ca. 1853	Greek Revival
469	38-48 Summer Street	W.N. Bixby Rowhouse	ca. 1890	Queen Anne Rowhouse

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Ref # 85002009

Summer Street Historic District
Crandall, Center, East, Liberty, Orchard &
Berkshire County
MASSACHUSETTS

Working No. 6 1985
Fed. Reg. Date: 2-4-86
Date Due: 9/5/85 9/20/85
Action: ☒ ACCEPT 9-5-85
RETURN
REJECT
Federal Agency:

- ☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Entered in the
National Register

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria
Reviewer
Discipline
Date
see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ☐ technical corrections cited below
☐ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use
----------	---------------------------------	----------------------	-------------

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ excellent | ☐ deteriorated |
| ☐ good | ☐ ruins |
| ☐ fair | ☐ unexposed |

Check one

- ☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

- ☐ original site
☐ moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- ☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- ☐ summary paragraph
- ☐ completeness
- ☐ clarity
- ☐ applicable criteria
- ☐ justification of areas checked
- ☐ relating significance to the resource
- ☐ context
- ☐ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☐ justification of exception
- ☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

13. Other

- ☐ Maps
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



Summer Street Historic District
2-4 & 10 Liberty Street, Adams, MA
01220, James N. Parrish, BCRPC 7/14/83
1 of 18, (111/2)
View South of West boundary of N.R.
district.



Summer Street Historic District
63-65 Center Street, Adams, MA 01220
James N. Parrish, BCRPC 7/14/83
2 of 18, (111/1) View S.E. of St.
Pauls Universalist Church 1871 now
Elks Club and R.H. Wood House 1835-1840



Summer Street Historic District
62 Center Street, Adams, MA 01220
James N. Parrish, BCRPC, 7/14/83
3 of 18, (111/27) View of former
Trinity Methodist church, 1894, now
Masonic Temple, Berkshire Lodge AF & AM



Summer Street Historic District
72, 74, & 76 Center Street, Adams, MA
01220, James N. Parrish, BCRPC, 7/14/83
4 of 18, (111/3) View of the J.R.
Smith House 1844, The Dallis J. Dean
House 1835 and the David Richmond House
circa 1850.



Summer Street Historic District
Rear of 72 & 74 Center Street
Adams, MA 01220, James N. Parrish
BCRPC, 7/14/83, View of Carriage sheds
of 72 & 74 Center St. from summer St.

5 of 18



Summer Street Historic District
69-79 Center Street, Adams, MA 01220
James N. Parrish, BCRPC 7/14/83 6 of
18, (111/4) View S.E. of the H.T.
Crandall Row House 1881.



Summer Street Historic District
4 Orchard Street, Adams, MA 01220
James N. Parrish, BCRPC, 7/14/83,
7 of 18, (111/5) Street view of the
William B. Green House 1870



Summer Street Historic District
4 & 6 Orchard Street, Adams, MA 01220
James N. Parrish, BCRPC, 7/14/83
8 of 18, (111/26)
View East from the corner of Orchard
& Crandall Street



Summer Street Historic District
8-18 Orchard Street, Adams, MA 01220
James N. Parrish, BCRPC, 7/14/83, 9
of 18, (111/6) View East up North side
of Orchard Street at East boundary of
district.



Summer Street Historic District
8 East Street, Adams, MA 01220
James N. Parrish, BCRPC, 7/14/83
10 of 18, (111/8) C.A. Waters House
1865, Mansard with Stick Style additions, center



Summer Street Historic District
Summer Street, Adams, MA 01220
James N. Parrish, BCRPC, 7/14/83
11 of 18, (111/25)
View North up Summer Street from
Center Street



Summer Street Historic District
5 Summer Street, Adams, MA 01220
James N. Parrish, BCRPC, 7/14/83
12 of 18, (111/10)
View of 5 Summer Street, Italianate
House, 1879.



Summer Street Historic District
9 Summer Street, Adams, MA 01220
James N. Parrish, BCRPC, 7/14/83
13 of 18, (111/23)
Close up of 9 Summer St., built by
D.C. Richmond in 1858



Summer Street Historic District
12 Summer Street, Adams, MA 01220
James N Parrish, BCRPC, 7/14/83
14 of 18, (111/12)
James A. Flemming House, 1894.
American Shingle.



Summer Street Historic district

16 Summer Street, Adams, MA 01220

James N. Parrish, BCRPC, 7/14/83

15 of 18, (111/13)

16 Summer Street, Stick Style House
1890.



Summer Street Historic District
20 Summer Street, Adams, MA 01220

James N. Parrish, BCRPC, 7/14/83

16 of 18, (111/14)

Dr. John L. Barker House, 1825, Moved
from Park Street 1897



Summer Street Historic District
28 Summer Street, Adams, MA 01220
James N. Parrish, BCRPC, 7/14/83
17 of 18, (111/15)
28 Summer St. Queen Ann Style with
Stick Style trim 1894.



Summer Street Historic District
27-31 & 33-41 Summer St., Adams, MA
01220, James N. Parrish, BCRPC, 7/14/83
18 of 18, (111/19), View N.E. of two
of the Stick Style Row Houses.

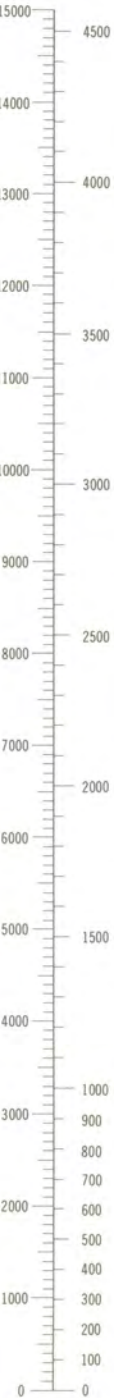
Summer Street Historic District
Adams, MA

UTM references:

- A. 19/654520/4720320
B. 19/654660/4719920
C. 19/654380/4719740
D. 19/654130/4719940
E. 19/654230/4720100
F. 19/654290/4720050

CONVERSION
SCALES

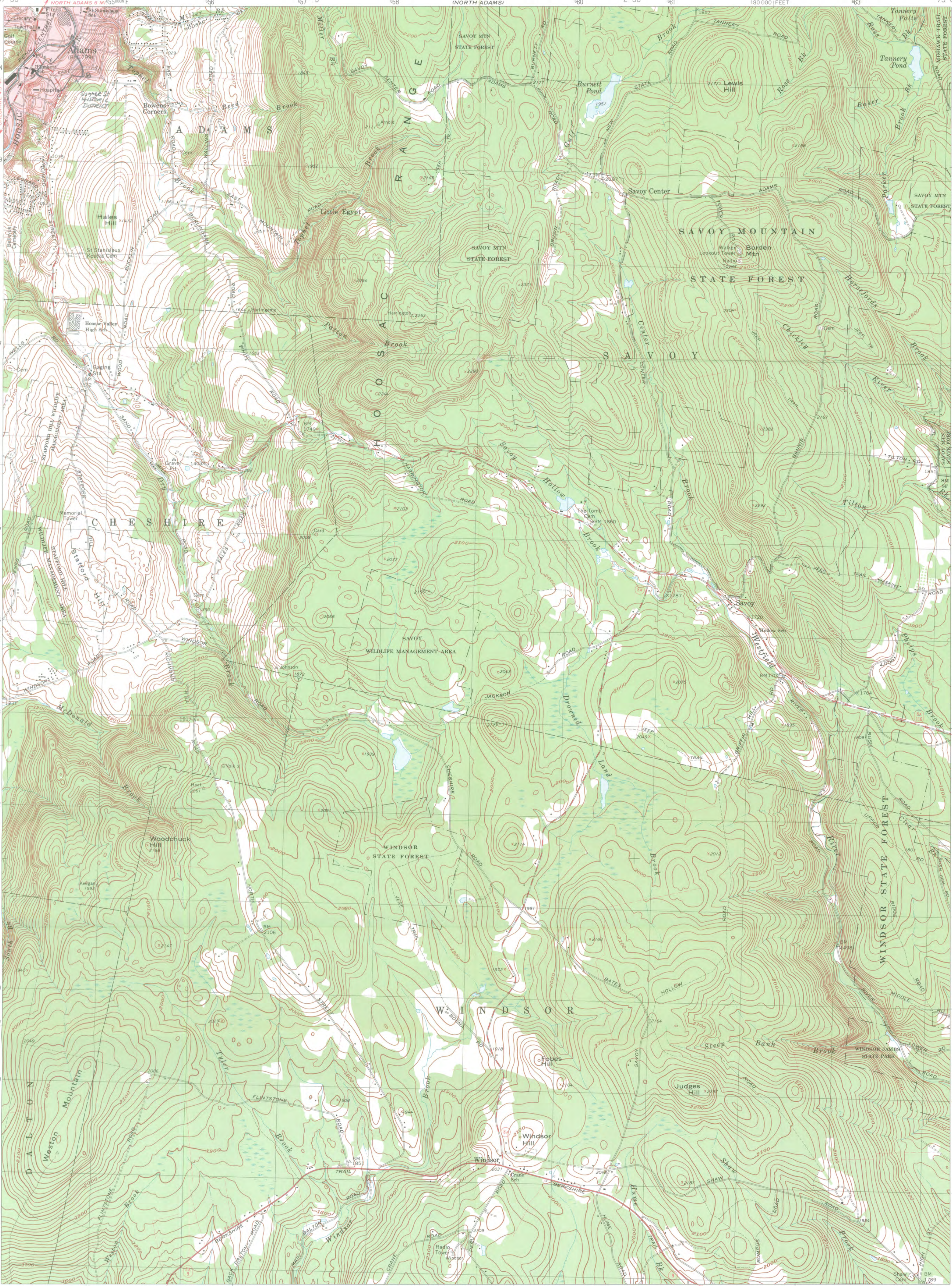
Feet Meters



Feet Meters

1	3048
2	6096
3	9144
4	12192
5	15240
6	18288
7	21336
8	24384
9	27432
10	30480

To convert feet to meters
multiply by .3048
To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

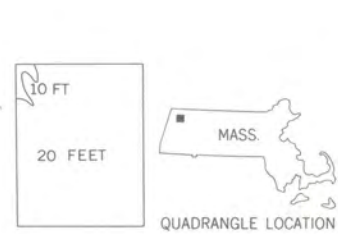
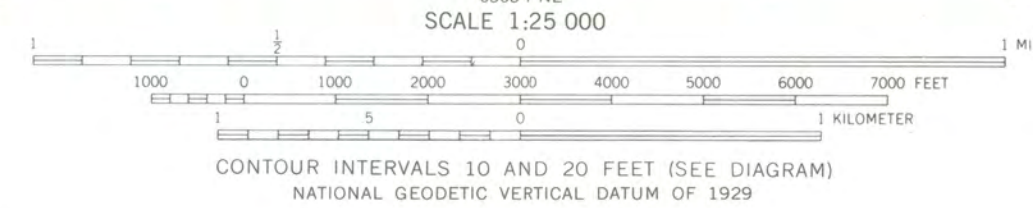
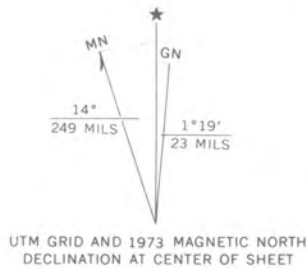
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1942. Topography by planetable surveys 1943 and 1944
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1972. Field checked 1973

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 18

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

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

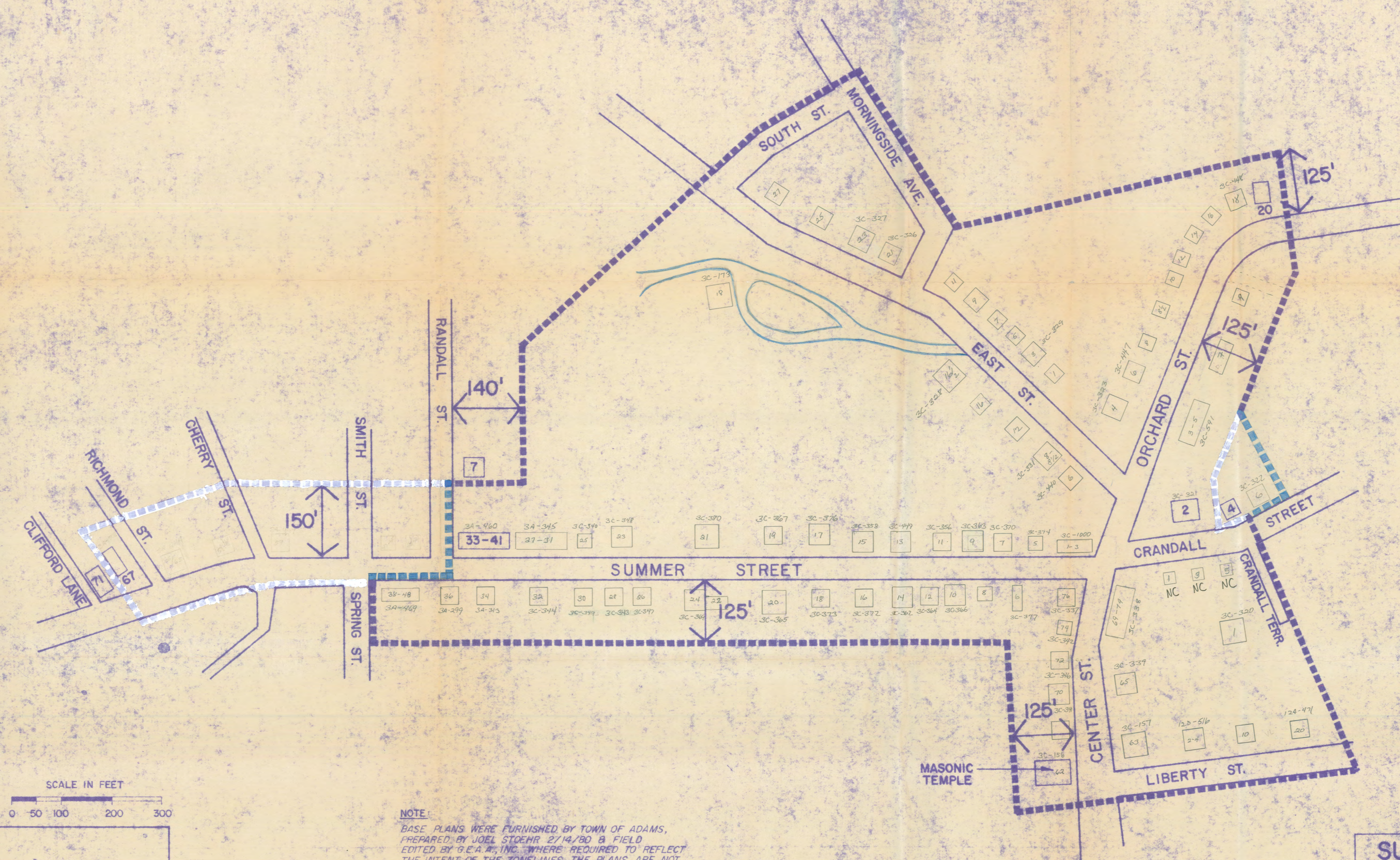
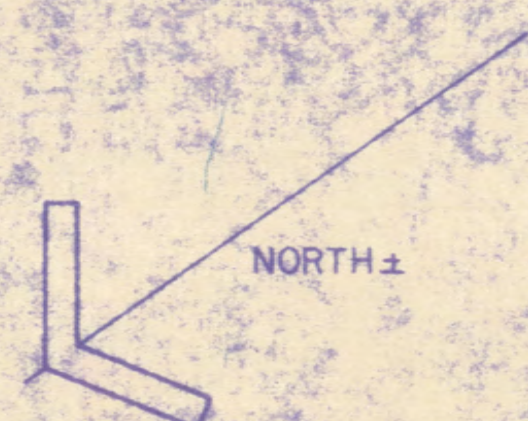


ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

WINDSOR, MASS.
N4230—W7300/7.5

1973

AMS 6369 II SE—SERIES V814



NOTE:
BASE PLANS WERE FURNISHED BY TOWN OF ADAMS,
PREPARED BY JOEL STOEHR 2/14/80 & FIELD
EDITED BY G.E.A. INC. WHERE REQUIRED TO REFLECT
THE INTENT OF THE ZONELINES. THE PLANS ARE NOT
NECESSARILY ACCURATE TO SCALE.

DEVELOPMENT
SUMMER STREET
HISTORIC DISTRICT
ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS

JOB NO. D80-365	SURVEY APRIL, 1981	PLAN APRIL, 1981	SCALE 1"=100' ±
DRAWN KJL	TRACED LEM & KJL	CHECKED KJL	APPROVED KJL

GORDON E. AINSWORTH & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Engineers, Surveyors and Planners
20 SUGARLOAF ST. SOUTH DEERFIELD, MASS. 01373

NC = Noncontributing

