

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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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 H.W. Clark Biscuit Company

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 179-191 Ashland Street _____ not for publication

city or town North Adams _____ vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Berkshire code 003 zip code 01247

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Brona Simon

February 26, 2009

Signature of certifying official/Title
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Brona Simon, SHPO

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

Patricia Andrews

Date of Action

4/22/2009

H.W. Clark Biscuit Co.
Name of Property

Berkshire, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

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

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	0	building
	0	sites
2	0	structures
1	0	objects
8	0	Total

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

North Adams, MA MRA (1985)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th & EARLY 20th AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/

Commercial Style

MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, CONCRETE

walls BRICK, CONCRETE

roof ASPHALT, CONCRETE

other

Narrative Description

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

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H.W. Clark Biscuit Co.
North Adams (Berkshire), MA

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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Location

The H. W. Clark Biscuit Company building complex is located in North Adams, Massachusetts, a northern Berkshire County city with the town of Williamstown on the west; Clarksburg on the north; Adams on the south; and Florida, Massachusetts on the east. North Adams is in the valley of the Hoosac River that flows through the city, branching off into the Hoosac River North and the Hoosac River south. The city is located in the Green Mountains and the Taconic Range of mountains is on the west and the Hoosac Range on the east. Two state highways meet in North Adams, the Mohawk Trail or Route 2, which runs in an east-west direction, and Route 8, which begins in the center of North Adams and runs in a southerly direction to Pittsfield.

Site Description

Clark Biscuit Company is located on the west side of Ashland Street in North Adams in a mixed residential/commercial neighborhood. **(Photograph No. 1)** It is four blocks south of Main Street, the commercial and institutional center of North Adams, containing City Hall, churches, and office buildings with commercial spaces on the first floors. The Clark Biscuit Company lot has an open space on its north end where the 1884 Canedy-Clark Shoe Factory was formerly located. **(Photograph No. 2)** A **railroad spur track**, one of the structures of the complex, with rails for two directions, enters the lot behind the Clark Biscuit Company on the northwest, passes on the west side of the complex, and exits on the southwest corner. An unpaved access road leads from the north side of the complex west to a pair of active railroad tracks passing west of the Clark lot. The access road also runs along the west side of the complex and across its south side. **(Photograph No. 3)** The west side of the lot is wooded with volunteer sumac, beech, and poplar trees. The north end of the lot is bordered with a chain link fence, and on its east, or street, side, by a **wrought-iron picket fence with a cast-iron post**. This landscape feature or object is a modest late 19th century Victorian style. **(Photograph No. 2)** The Clark buildings occupy the balance of the lot.

Buildings and Structures

The Clark Biscuit Company complex consists of five attached contributing buildings, two contributing structures, and a contributing object. In order of their construction, the buildings and structures are as follows:

The West Storehouse (1895-1897)

Exterior

The only building dating from the Canedy-Clark Shoe Factory is a one-story brick storehouse on a high basement that extends across the west side of the property directly behind the Icing

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North Adams (Berkshire), MA

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Building. **(Photograph No. 3)** The west storehouse has portions remaining of a flat asphalt roof with exposed rafter ends. It is illuminated by small, segmentally arched, windows across its west elevation. It is in deteriorated condition with roof and masonry wall failure visible.

Interior

The interior of this building has been exposed to the elements for a long time. It has wooden posts supporting wooden beams.

The Icing Building (1913)

Exterior

The Icing Building is of slow-burning mill construction. **(Photograph No. 4)** It is three stories in height above a high basement and is utilitarian in style. The brick building is six bays wide on its east elevation and twelve bays wide on its north elevation. The bays are separated by brick piers, which rise to a slightly gabled roof. At cornice level the brick is corbelled in two rows below the exposed rafter and purlin ends of the open eaves. Windows in the building are segmentally-arched with 6/6 double hung wood sash. Sills are rough-faced stone. Many of the basement windows have been bricked in. There is a loading dock under a shed roof on the north elevation, and a metal bulkhead to the basement on that elevation, too. **(Photograph Nos. 5 and 6)** On the second floor of the north elevation, the fifth and sixth bays from the east have been bricked in where a bridge from an earlier building on the north had been located. **(Photograph No. 6)** The ghost from its shed roof is still visible. There is a flight of cast concrete stairs leading to the first floor door in the southeast corner of the building. **(Photograph No. 4)** The segmentally arched entry has double-leaf replacement doors. Nine bays are exposed on the south elevation of the Icing Building.

Interior

The Icing Building has a heavy timber frame with wooden posts supporting three rows of rafters running east to west that are tied into the exterior brick walls. The posts are connected to the rafters by metal caps and bases. The rafters support heavy timber joists that fall at the center of each bay, and at the masonry wall as end girts. The joists run in a north-south direction. Timber planks are laid on top of the joists for the flooring and roof planking, and are exposed to the space below. Neither the ceilings nor the exterior walls have plaster finishes. A sprinkler system is suspended from the ceiling at each story. **(Photograph No. 7)**

The plan of the Icing Building places vertical circulation inside the building. A wooden staircase is located on the south side of the building, and an interior lift among all floors is located in the center of the west wall. Metal fire doors on tracks separate the Icing Building from the Baking Building where the two buildings connect. **(Photograph No. 8)** The floors are open and well-lit.

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The Boiler House (1913)

Exterior

The Boiler House is attached to the West Storehouse at the latter's north end, and their separate brickwork is clearly visible. **(Photograph No. 5)** It is a two-story brick building, originally painted yellow, beneath a shallow gable roof whose gable ends are on the east and west elevations. Exposed rafter and purlin ends ornament the roof eaves, repeating the Icing Building roofline. The Boiler House is two bays wide on the east and west facades.

Each bay on the east with segmentally arched 6/6 double sash window has a double row of corbelled brick across its top, and a corbelled stringcourse runs between first and second floors. This corbelling pattern is duplicated on the Icing Building. The east elevation on the first floor has a segmentally arched vehicle bay. The entire north wall of the Boiler House has a second brick wall attached to it, most likely the remnant of the 1884 mill that formerly occupied the north end of the lot and to which it was attached. It rises above the roofline of the Boiler House and appears as a parapet wall. The former party wall is four bays wide and openings have been made and closed over time so the façade is a patchwork of brick. An earthen ramp at the northwest corner leads to a loading door between first and second stories. Similar to the West Storehouse, the Boiler House building is in deteriorated condition.

The Smokestack (ca. 1922)

Exterior

The second of two structures of the complex is located on the east side of the Boiler House. **(Photograph No. 5)** It is a pyramidal, four-sided, brick smokestack that has been partially demolished or collapsed, so is no longer its full height. The smokestack rests on a concrete foundation, and has a fire box opening on its north side that has tumbled in. One metal flue connects the smokestack to the Boiler House (Photograph No. 6) but the opening of a much larger flue that is now gone is found in the east wall of the Boiler House at the second floor level.

The Baking Building (1922)

Exterior

The Baking Building is a four-story reinforced concrete structure that is four bays wide and seven bays deep under a flat roof that is concrete beneath built-up roofing layers. **(Photograph No. 9)** Bays are divided through the four floor elevations by Moderne-style concrete piers set on plinths, and topped with stepped, rectangular, capitals above geometric pendants. Moderne in style as well are four bays of the east elevation that occupy the upper two stories of the building. The bays are blind, slightly recessed, and framed by a thin and narrow double-stepped border. The main entry to the building is in its southeast corner bay of the eastern elevation. It is a wide entry opening beneath a Classical Revival pediment supported by consoles. Now boarded, the entry is

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a double leaf door beneath a four-light transom. Wrought metal carriage lights are fixed at each side of the entry beneath the consoles. On all exposed elevations the fenestrated bays are bands of windows. The bands are four double-hung sashes of vertical 3/3 lights on the east and west, and three double-hung sashes of vertical 3/3 on the south and north. Window sills are concrete with an added aggregate for texture. On the south elevation the fifth bay from the east is blind. The first bay has a blind first floor for the stairs and enclosed third and fourth floors where the ovens and their fireboxes are located. Between stories, concrete bands form window sills and lintels. The Baking Building does not reveal any marks of formwork or areas of concrete slumping. Rather, the walls and detail are uniform and crisp with the horizontal and vertical members in relief, indicating that the building was probably constructed in units that were cast and put in place. This technique allowed the large bays to contain wide expanses of windows. A wooden access ramp was added to the east elevation and, to accommodate an entrance, one window sash was removed and a second opened to a doorway. The west elevation, four bays wide, contains bands of windows in its bays. On the roof of the building is a concrete frame for a water tank. The tank is missing and the structure has been used to mount a sign for the Tartan Company.

An L-shaped building, the Baking Building has a four-story elevator shaft midway on its north elevation within a connector between it and the Icing Building. The connector serves as a first-floor loading dock at the west end of the alley between the two buildings. The connector is part of the Baking Building and is also reinforced concrete with bands of windows at the exposed upper two stories.

Interior

The Baking Building has a steel frame resting on reinforced concrete, mushroom-shaped columns that decrease in circumference at each higher story. (**Photograph No. 10**) Large steel plates above the columns extend the support at the ceiling level. A sprinkler system is suspended from the ceiling at each story. Floors are poured concrete, with wood laid in a diagonal pattern on top of them. The interior surfaces of the concrete walls and concrete-covered steel frame, together with the concrete ceilings, were at one time painted. The first floor of the building has been partitioned for offices along the east wall and other partitioning added for a short-term restaurant use, but otherwise it is an open space, as is the second floor. The third floor has on its east end a row of brick and steel fire boxes aligned against the wall. On the fourth floor above the fire boxes are four brick ovens that occupy the full width of each bay. (**Photograph No. 11**) Although most of the apparatus of the ovens has been removed, the area of the revolving racks may be seen. The walls of one oven have been partially removed.

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The Railroad Track Spur (post-1908)

A spur from the Pittsfield & North Adams branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad lines west of the property (a structure) passes within fifteen feet of the West Storehouse. It enters on the northwest and exits at the southwest corner of the lot.

The Garage (ca. 1955)

In the alley between the Baking Building and the Icing Building the first floor has been filled in from the sidewalk to the elevator shaft loading dock with a brick-fronted, flat-roofed garage. (Photograph No. 12) It has a metal overhead garage door opening on the street with a pedestrian entrance on its right.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known on the Clark Biscuit Company complex or in the general area (within one mile), it is possible that sites are present. Environmental characteristics of the nominated property represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The Clark Biscuit Company complex is located on a level to moderately sloping terrace within 1,000 feet of wetlands. The Hoosic River is located southwest of the complex. The Hoosic River is part of the Hudson River watershed. Soil types in the area are excessively drained and formed in glacial outwash deposits. Soil types in the area are also composed of 25% urban land, where natural soils have been altered or obscured by urban works or structures. On the Clark Biscuit Company property, urban land exceeds 25% of the total area as indicated by the extent of factory construction, related utilities, and adjacent railroad construction. Given the information presented above, the small size of the complex (1.08 acres), and known Native American settlement patterns in the Berkshire Mountains, a low potential exists for locating significant ancient Native American resources on the Clark Biscuit Company property. Any ancient resources that might have been present on the property have been destroyed by factory construction.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the Clark Biscuit Company property. Three identical frame houses (pre-1884, no longer extant) represent the earliest documented historic resources located on the property. The houses are illustrated on 1884 and 1897 Sanborn Insurance maps of the area. The houses were set close to the street south of the Canedy-Whitman (1884), then Canedy-Clark (1895), Shoe Factory. By 1897, Canedy and Clark purchased the three houses, then demolished two of them. The Icing Building (1913) was built on the site of the third frame house. Structural evidence of the houses may survive as well as evidence of barns, stables, and outbuildings. A hen house is documented behind one of the frame houses on the Sanborn Insurance maps. Archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may survive with each of the three houses.

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Structural evidence may also survive from the Canedy-Clark Shoe Factory (1884), demolished by 1929 on the open lot at the north end of the nominated property. Archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells), especially industrial trash areas and utilities that serviced the factory, may also exist. Similar archaeological remains may exist for several wood-framed storehouses (pre-1901) demolished on the north side of the mill where there is now a parking lot.

(end)



H.W. Clark Biscuit Co.

Name of Property

Berkshire, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): HPCA #17,849

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING and DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1895-1954

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

William J. Higginson, Architect

D.L. Dillon, Builder

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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Statement of Significance

The H. W. Clark Biscuit Company is significant according to criteria A and C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and as an amendment to the North Adams MRA. The H. W. Clark Company buildings and structures have integrity of setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and have local significance. The period of significance of the property is 1895, the date of construction of the west storehouse, and 1954, the year in which the H. W. Clark Company closed.

According to criterion A, the H. W. Clark Biscuit Company is significant for the role it played in the development of North Adams's early 20th century manufacturing economy, broadening the economic base of the mainly textile- and shoe-oriented city. As one of the multiple businesses begun by North Adams entrepreneur H. W. Clark, it is representative of an era in corporate history when it was possible for an entrepreneur to accumulate capital in sufficient quantities to invest in numerous opportunities, as there were no income tax or minimum wage laws, and labor was plentiful. Always powered by electricity, the company's buildings were part of the 20th century's technological achievements that enabled industry to shift from water-power to electricity.

In regard to criterion C, the buildings represent two of the mid-to-late 19th and early 20th century's architectural solutions for fireproofing large factories and warehouses – from the technology of slow-burning mill construction to the technology of reinforced concrete construction. The reinforced concrete building was designed by William J. Higginson (1867-1943). It is also the first reinforced concrete building to have been constructed in North Adams, Massachusetts.

The North Adams Multiple Resource nomination describes the City's built environment as mainly dating from its period of greatest industrial development 1865-1915. The H. W. Clark Biscuit Company buildings contribute to that context. Furthermore, the nomination notes that between 1880 and 1890 mill builders appear to have made an effort "to retain features of the old mills in the design of new ones." The new mills were compatible in scale and material to the older and the overall character retained. The Icing House (1913), late in the period described in the Multiple Resource nomination, appears to have taken part in this approach to mill design. It has actually in the past been misidentified as an older building, since it exhibits the low-pitch roof, the corbelled brick cornice, and segmentally arched windows of mill buildings from the 1860s and 1870s in North Adams and was compatible in scale and material with the earlier shoe manufacturing building, the Canedy-Clark shoe factory, which was on the property in 1913.

The historical context of the North Adams Multiple Resource nomination established that by 1900 shoe manufacturing had declined so that it was no longer the City's main industry. Further, it describes the end of mill construction that essentially took place in the 1920s. The H. W. Clark

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Biscuit Company fits into this overall historical context. As the Canedy-Clark shoe company faltered, Clark bought out Canedy and closed the factory ca. 1901. Reborn in 1922 as a baked goods factory, the company no longer followed the mill-building model, but put up a new building with new technology.

Colonial Period (1675-1775)

The City of North Adams is in a region of western Massachusetts that was first surveyed and laid out for settlement in 1749 by a committee of the General Court of Massachusetts. The surveyors were instructed to lay out a township six square miles in extent, but once they were in the region they increased the surveyed area to 42 square miles, possibly reflecting the need for a larger area to compensate for the presence of the rocky landscape and dense forests of the Green Mountains, which were less favorable for farming. After laying it out and naming it East Hoosuck, the General Court turned to one of the next requirements for a new township - establishing a grist and sawmill to enable new settlers to get a start building and farming. The Court therefore offered Ephraim Williams a relatively small grant of 200 acres in 1750 if he would build and run a grist and sawmill for twenty years and keep ten acres for a fort to be built in the future. Williams took up the grant and established the mill in 1752 on the Hoosic River in the section of East Hoosuck that was to become North Adams. It was at the head of what is now Main Street. Williams continued to operate his grist and sawmills beyond the twenty-year stipulation of his grant, and he made improvements to the site, which included a dam and bridge on the Hoosac River.

The Bay Colony sold land to real estate speculators during the Colonial Period as a means of raising money, and in 1762 East Hoosuck and nine other townships were sold to Nathan Jones for 3,200 English pounds sterling. Jones turned around and split his investment with two other men, Colonel Elisha Jones and John Murray. The three men then laid out in 1762 the original 48 building lots of 100 acres in what was to become Adams and North Adams. Settlement appears to have been slow, with additional allotments made in small increments in following years.

Federal Period (1775-1830)

Community Development

The Revolutionary War brought an end to Ephraim Williams' welcome in East Hoosuck, as he was a Loyalist and was run off his site in 1777. Williams' contributions to the area were not at an end, however, as he was to leave money to found Williams College when he died in 1793.

The Revolutionary War affected settlement and growth in East Hoosuck, but by 1778 the town had grown to the point that a second township was set off and named Adams, after Samuel

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Adams. The first Adams town meeting was held the following year. Land speculation continued throughout the period, and while some of the original purchasers of land settled on it, many held the land and sold it to others who were more prepared to move this far west. Western Massachusetts was the destination during the Colonial and Federal Periods of many people from the east, coming mainly from southeastern Massachusetts and the Connecticut River Valley. In the case of Adams, many of the new arrivals came from Rhode Island, and among them were a large number of Quakers.

Farming was the principal activity of Adams' residents, but the presence of the north and south branches of the Hoosac River attracted mill operators to their banks and the cluster of residences and mills became North Village in Adams. Many of the settlers from Rhode Island had mill experience that they applied to these new mills. North Village's steep, pine-covered hillsides and stony soils were less conducive to farming than the southern section of Adams, and spring floods were a further discouragement to farming. Lumbering and manufacturing took hold more easily and, ca. 1798, the first cloth dressing mill was set up in North Village. A carding machine was installed in 1801 in a grist mill, and all mill operations were improved when a second dam was constructed on the river the same year. Waterpower was so good that soon North Village was carding wool and dressing cloth in its first textile mills, and supportive businesses such as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, and cooperages were added to North Village streets, which then consisted of Main, Eagle, and Center Streets. Before the end of the Federal period, North Village claimed saddle and harness makers, wagon and cabinetmakers, and a brickworks.

The first stage from Greenfield to Albany passed through Adams in 1814, and by 1830 North Village had 87 houses and 1,100 people.

Early Industrial Period (1830-1870)

Community Development

The North Village of Adams, known by this time as North Adams, became a manufacturing center by mid-century. While water power was the primary factor of this development, it was the railroad that secured the village's manufacturing and commercial future. The Pittsfield & North Adams Railroad opened in 1846, constructing the original line that is still behind the Clark factory. For railroads to cross the Hoosac Range in any numbers, however, it was necessary to construct a railroad tunnel through the mountain range for the Troy, New York, to Greenfield Railroad, a project that began in 1845 and saw its first train pass through in 1859. The railroad had been chartered in 1848 by Alvah Crocker of Fitchburg. Once the tunnel had been completely lined in brick, it was safe for rail use. Encouraged by the transportation improvements, new businesses that began in the North Village were boot and shoe manufacturing in 1843, cotton mills in the 1840s and 1860s, a wrought iron forge, hatmaking, pump and lead pipe manufacturers, tool manufacturers, and stone cutters.

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By 1860 the population of Adams had grown to 4,000 and there were 400 houses, clustered mainly in North Village. Among the new streets that were in place in 1860 was Ashland Street. With the encouragement of its industrial leaders, Adams was early to adapt services that improved its industries and residential life. In 1863 a gas company was chartered and began providing gas for lighting and power; in 1867 water lines were laid in the streets.

A concentration of wooden manufacturing buildings built before fire codes were established made town centers, such as North Village, highly vulnerable to fires. The loss of a whole millyard to fire was a not-infrequent occurrence. Mill owners responded by uniting to provide their own group fire insurance, but avoiding loss was a much more significant quest. Throughout North America and Europe, people in urban areas, whether residential, commercial, or manufacturing, were experiencing the costs in life and property that fire brought, so experiments began with fireproof building construction and spread among countries. Brick buildings with iron frames were one line of endeavor. A second was the re-introduction of concrete. The English were producing concrete by 1847, mainly for use in bridges and docks, and the French were the first to construct multiple buildings with concrete in the 1850s and 1860s. In England concrete warehouses and tenements appeared in the 1860s. In the United States the first concrete building was built in Milton, Wisconsin, by Joseph Goodrich in 1844, but it remained an isolated experiment for decades to come. In Adams between 1830 and 1870, wood-frame construction dominated for large scale buildings due to its relatively cheap construction cost. Brick buildings were, so far, reserved for a few residences.

H. W. Clark

Commerce in North Village developed alongside manufacturing, and among the businesses was John Leroy's wholesale grocery store where Herbert W. Clark worked as a fifteen-year-old bookkeeper. His career in business is representative of many 19th century entrepreneurs whose skills fit into the post-Industrial Revolution economy. Clark's father had sent him to the Comer Commercial College in Boston for training in bookkeeping. He returned to Adams to work for Leroy in 1867. Within two years, he had left Leroy and formed a partnership with Orson Dalrymple to open a variety store on the corner of Main Street and Holden Street in North Village. Two years later, he was a partner with Charles Ketchum in a grocery store in the nearby town of Braytonville. Keeping up his two-year business leaps, in 1869 Clark started a wholesale grocery business with his first employer John Leroy, and a third partner, Stephen Fairchild, when an established wholesale grocery business became available on Holden Street in the center of North Village. During this early part of his career he married a teacher, Ellen Brayton, from Hartford, New York, who had come to Adams to work.

Late Industrial Period (1870-1915)

Community Development

The North Village with its manufacturing and commercial businesses soon outstripped the

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southern section of Adams, which remained more rural and agricultural. In 1878 the North Village officially split off as a separate town named North Adams. Railroad investors were attracted to North Adams for its broad commercial and manufacturing base. By 1875 the Fitchburg Railroad was using the Hoosac tunnel, greatly improving freight and passenger service between Boston and New York. A second railroad - the Pittsfield and North Adams Division of the Boston and Albany - also began serving North Adams during the period. Street railroads offered yet another opportunity to improve transportation for passengers and freight, and in 1886 Adams and North Adams were connected by a horse-drawn street railroad that ran up and down State Street. Electricity was introduced to the two towns shortly thereafter, in 1889, and the street railroad was soon electrified. In 1895 its route was extended to Williamstown, then the following year to Clarksburg. Six important railroad lines passed through North Adams during this period. The population had grown so by 1900 that traffic on dirt roads was no longer acceptable, and the city began paving its most active streets. Ashland Street was paved by 1909 with brick or granite as it was among the developed mixed neighborhoods containing factories, houses, stores, and other small businesses.

H. W. Clark

One entrepreneur who capitalized on the transportation resources was H. W. Clark. In 1876 he built the brick Flatiron Building (now gone) on Depot Square across from the depot used by the Boston and Albany and Fitchburg Railroads and made it the headquarters for his new business, the H. W. Clark Wholesale Company, selling wholesale groceries. The street railroad was to pass directly west of his building; the railroads, depots, and freight houses were also on its west. Not only did Clark capitalize on the transportation that was in place when he began his business, he also took part in adding to it. In 1903 he was an incorporator of a streetcar line extension to Bennington, Vermont, on the north and Great Barrington, Massachusetts, on the south. It was chartered to carry freight as well as passengers, so was clearly planned as a means to transport goods.

The wholesale grocery company was very successful and within a few years it provided Clark with money to invest in other businesses. By a series of investments and wise management, Clark became a highly successful North Adams businessman during the Late Industrial Period. Among his ventures was a building supply business he bought and moved to Pittsfield, and a cold storage business he started in the 1890s. Boot and shoe manufacturing had outstripped textile manufacturing by the last few decades of the 19th century in North Adams, and Clark bought into the Canedy-Whitman shoe factory with J. M. Canedy on Ashland Street in the mid-1890s. The company name changed and it ran for five years as Canedy-Clark shoe factory. Between 1895 and 1897 Clark and Canedy added a single-story brick shipping building, which is extant as the west storehouse, and connected it with a bridge to their shoe factory (now gone). By 1901 they had added a frame storage shed to the shoe factory, and several frame storehouses in its north yard (where now is a parking lot). The Sanborn Insurance maps of 1884 and 1897 also show

(continued)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

H.W. Clark Biscuit Co.
North Adams (Berkshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 6

there had been three identical frame houses, one with a hen house out back, south of the Canedy-Whitman (1884), then Canedy-Clark (1895), Shoe Company. The houses were set close to the street in front of the brick shipping building that is now the west storehouse. By 1897 Canedy and Clark had bought the three houses from their owner J. L. Hunter, and had demolished two of them. In its enlarged complex of buildings, the Canedy-Clark Shoe Company did shoe sole cutting, bottoming, stitching, and packing in the 1884 building, shipping products from the brick shipping building, stored materials in the wooden buildings, and maintained one house for Company use.

Clark set up a cigar factory in Pittsfield and formed the Berkshire Beef Company in North Adams. At the same time he formed spin-off companies associated with his wholesale grocery business. He established a line of foods that he sold under the names "Greylock" and "Goldflower," and he established the H. W. Clark Produce Company that dealt in wholesale fruit and dairy products. This was a period when monopolies were unregulated, so Clark faced strong competition from large food companies that could undersell his products. In response, he devised a marketing and promotion plan called the "nation wide" plan that extended his market and fended off much of the competition.

Some of his businesses took off and others either failed or were sluggish. In either of the latter cases, Clark would quickly close them up or sell them to other entrepreneurs with more experience in that particular field. When the Canedy-Clark Shoe Company failed to prosper, Clark bought out Canedy after 1901 and closed the company, but maintained the buildings whose location next to the railroad tracks was valuable.

One of Clark's last business investments was the bakery that he started up in 1899 with \$25,000. He installed the bakery in a former shoe manufacturing building, a wood-frame building on Lincoln Street about 10 blocks north of the Canedy-Clark location on Ashland Street in the center of North Adams. Then between 1901 and 1908 he expanded the business to his former shoe factory on Ashland Street. But in order to convert the shoe factory to a bakery, work had to be done. Clark took down the frame storage buildings on the north side of the shoe factory, added an engine room (now the Boiler House) to the 1884 shoe building, and two-story ovens on the north elevation of the shoe factory building. At a time when the concept of "mass production" was developing, Clark's bakery production lines were said to be the longest in Massachusetts. He installed cracker machines as part of the lines and devoted the remainder of the building to packing, shipping, and storage. The shipping building, or west storehouse, continued in use. The frame house, still there but not in use, was considered a "skeleton" according to the Sanborn Insurance map of 1908.

When H. W. Clark's son Herbert B. Clark graduated from Williams College in 1903, he joined the wholesale grocery business, and, within a short period of time, took over its operation. H. W. Clark was freed up to concentrate his attention on the baking company and the town's community affairs.

(continued)

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H.W. Clark Biscuit Co.
North Adams (Berkshire), MA

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Clark became a fixture of his community. In 1895 North Adams became a city, and a year later Clark was among its first City Council members. He served on other companies' boards in both North Adams and Pittsfield. He was Director of the Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Pittsfield and the Bigheart Oil Company of Oklahoma. Clark was Director of the North Adams National Bank for twenty-seven years and became a trustee of the North Adams Savings Bank in 1900. He donated money to the YMCA, to the Baptist Church, of which he was a member, and to the North Adams Hospital, where he served as president in 1909. Clark also donated two new buildings to the hospital, in 1909 and 1912.

On July 7, 1913 the Lincoln Street bakery burned down. After the fire, Clark and his management team determined not to rebuild on Lincoln Street, but to keep his 90 Lincoln Street employees working by bringing them all to Ashland Street, where they could run a night shift until a new building could be constructed. The new building of 1913, the Icing Building (**Photograph No. 4**), was begun within two months of the fire, and it was built on the site of the frame house. It was attached to the south side of the Boiler House, which at that point held a coal storage room and a mixing room, and a second-story bridge was built to connect the new building with the 1884 building. The coal storage room and mixing room are still extant as the Boiler House (**Photograph No. 5**); the bridge is now gone. The ovens were still on the north side of the 1884 building. The new 1913 building was designated as the Icing Building.

Working with the Newark, New Jersey, contractor L. Dillon Construction Company, Clark built the new bakery in the slow-burning construction method that New England textile mill owners had developed. A brick building with timber frame, it was much more cost-effective than a brick building with an iron frame, and many felt it was even more effective as a fire proof means of construction. With the Icing Building, Clark took part in the mainstream of fireproof construction: he built a slow-burning masonry building, protected his investment through a mutual fire insurance company (Director of the Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company), and according to Massachusetts Department of Public Safety Records, provided fire-prevention by "water pails on each floor." As inadequate a measure as this seems today, it was a fully accepted means of fire suppression.

The bakery operations were not strictly linear. Dough mixing took place in the Boiler House. The dough was then taken to the 1884 building's second floor where machines shaped it into biscuits (cookies) before they were put in the second floor ovens. The baked cookies were packed into boxes on the first floor and taken to the Icing Building, where the wooden lift took them to the third floor for icing. The third floor was operated by ten men and thirty women. The biscuits were stored on the second floor and shipped from the first floor where ten men did the shipping. The second floor also contained a stockroom and a small office, restrooms, and a changing room. Ten men and three women were employed on the second floor. The rear shipping house was converted to the west storehouse for goods that were kept in both the basement and on the main floor.

(continued)

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H.W. Clark Biscuit Co.
North Adams (Berkshire), MA

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Early Modern Period (1915-1940)

Community Development History

North Adams followed the pattern of most cities in New England in the 1920s with economic and population growth promoting optimism among its residents. The presence of the automobile allowed people to live outside the city and work within it, but labor was plentiful in North Adams as well, with Chinese immigrants adding to the labor force. The advent of the Depression, however, marked the beginning of the city's economic decline, from which it has never fully recovered. North Adams residents, like those in many New England mill towns, increasingly had fewer manufacturing jobs available, as competition from the southern states drew textile- and shoe- manufacturing companies away.

H. W. Clark

Taking part in the city's boom of the 1920s H. W. Clark decided to modernize his biscuit company with a new factory building that would serve as a baking and shipping center. In 1921-1922 he hired New York architect William J. Higginson to design the building using the latest in building technology, reinforced concrete. **(Photograph No. 9)**

Reinforced-concrete construction had migrated east from California to New York and New England during this period. While there was one example for architects to note -the first house of reinforced concrete was in Port Chester, New York built in 1871-72 by W. E. Ward - it was not until the 1890s that it began to be used in a substantial number of buildings. A landmark in the professional acceptance of this method of construction took place in 1894 when a paper on "Concrete Construction" was presented to the San Francisco chapter of the American Institute of Architects. With architect acceptance and engineering study taken on in earnest, the construction technique began to be used in large-scale commercial and manufacturing buildings.

William J. Higginson (1867-1943) was one of the architects who adopted the construction technique fairly early in its United States history. He was born in London, and immigrated to the United States when he was seventeen. He developed his practice, William Higginson and Son, in New York, specializing in large industrial buildings and warehouses. Among the first reinforced-concrete buildings by Higginson were the still-extant Bush Terminal buildings built ca. 1903 on the Brooklyn waterfront. In 1904-05 he built the Robert Gair Company Warehouse No. 3 in Brooklyn - also extant - for the packaging company; at the time of its construction it was the largest reinforced concrete building in the world. He was responsible for other buildings in the Gair Paper Manufacturing complex, eventually numbering seven constructed around 1915.

The choice of both the well-known New York architect and the use of this particular building technology tells us that Clark was opting for the best available for his company and for North Adams. The new building of 1922, the first reinforced-concrete building in North Adams, kept

(continued)

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Continuation Sheet**

**H.W. Clark Biscuit Co.
North Adams (Berkshire), MA**

Section number 8 Page 9

the company competitive with the major bakery chains National Biscuit Company, Sunshine Biscuit Company, and American Biscuit Company, and assured the company's economic place in North Adams for the next three and a half decades. The building complex was organized to take advantage of its location just east of the tracks of two rail companies with a spur line running beside the single-story storehouse on the west. With one building devoted to baking, packaging and shipping (the Baking Building of 1922) and another to storage (the Icing Building of 1913), the oldest (1884) shoe factory (Canedy-Clark Shoe Factory) was taken down by 1929. One remainder of this building is probably the wall at the north end of the Boiler House, a former party wall between the Boiler House and the 1884 shoe factory.

The Baking Building was constructed according to the patented technique known as the unit method, which was developed in this country ca. 1900-1902 by Ernest Ransome. Rather than pouring the building walls in wood forms between members of its steel structure, units of concrete were cast separately and assembled on the site. The unit method allowed for greater spans for window openings, greater architectural detailing, and a more refined finished product. At the time the new Baking Building was constructed in 1922, a debate was taking place in the architectural press on the proper appearance of exterior concrete: should it be covered, should it be natural? The architect of the Baking Building opted for the natural solution; it was exposed yet formed into a contemporary style, in this case a geometric Moderne ornament.

The new Baking Building was organized for efficient production. Jerry Gamari, an employee in the building, was later to recount his experience working the ovens. The ovens contained metal shelves that rotated like a ferris wheel. Cookie dough placed on the shelves baked in just one rotation, and Gamari would then direct the baked cookies to a chute that emptied into a basket. He took the basket to the elevator and sent it to the first floor, where women would pack and ship the cookies. Gamari recalled that the company gave employees surplus boxes of cookies, or sold employees an entire barrel at a very low price.

Within a few years after the Baking Building was constructed, H. W. Clark's health declined, and he decided to sell the company. He refused, though, to sell it to any of the chains with which he had been competing for so many years. Instead, he sold in 1928 to Alex R. Patoie of Providence, Rhode Island, an independent bakery company owner. At the time of its sale, Clark Biscuit Company had \$750,000 capital and an annual income of more than a million dollars. Two stipulations of the sale were that the name of the company would remain, and that Clark would be its president. Clark served until his death in 1935. Patoie ran the Clark Biscuit Company until 1954 when he closed its operations and sold the building. Between 1954 and 1990, the buildings were owned by a series of companies, but they were leased for almost 40 years by the Tartan Machine Company, which manufactured a vertical form/fill/seal machine for packing liquid products. In 1990 the Tartan Machine Company was bought by a second machine company, Ropak, which moved the company from North Adams, leaving the buildings vacant.

(continued)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

H.W. Clark Biscuit Co.
North Adams (Berkshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 10

Preservation Activities

Vacant for almost two decades, the Clark Biscuit Company is being rehabilitated into apartments using Investment Tax Credits.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the settlement history of North Adams and the role the Clark Biscuit Company Complex played in the development of North Adams' early 20th century manufacturing economy. Additional historic research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may contribute information related to the three frame houses located on Ashland Street south of the Canedy-Clark Shoe Factory and on the site of the Icing Building. Structural evidence and artifacts may contribute important information related to the architectural characteristics of the buildings, their construction dates, and demolition. Important information may also exist related to the village economy prior to 19th century industrial growth and the development of the village's early 20th century manufacturing economy. Agriculture and cottage industries may have remained important well into the 19th century. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features and structural remains from outbuildings might contribute information that indicates the relative importance of manufacturing and agriculture at residential sites while the inhabitants worked in factories or on farms. Agriculture may have supplemented the wage economy of factory workers. Historical and archaeological evidence may also exist that residents pursued home manufacturing or cottage industries in textiles and shoe manufacturing while they or other family members worked on farms or in factories.

Analysis of structural remains and occupational-related features from industrial/manufacturing buildings may contribute information related to shoemaking technologies, baked goods technologies, and the expansion of North Adams' manufacturing economy from textiles and shoe making to include baked goods. Industrial trash areas may contain examples of machinery, raw materials, and finished goods that indicate levels of technology used in those industries and changes in raw materials used to manufacture specific products. Historical and archaeological information may contribute important evidence that indicates why the North Adams economy was receptive to the addition of baked goods to its manufacturing base. Important information may also exist that identifies patterns of adaptive reuse of factory buildings as the manufacturing focus changed. Structural evidence from residences and outbuildings combined with detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features, may also contribute information on the changing social life in North Adams as the town's economy changed from an agricultural base to a continually expanding manufacturing economy throughout the 19th and early 20th century.

(end)

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H.W. Clark Biscuit Co.
North Adams (Berkshire), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

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(continued)

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Continuation Sheet

H.W. Clark Biscuit Co.
North Adams (Berkshire), MA

Section number 9 Page 2

Maps, Plans, and Atlases

Berkshire, County Massachusetts, New York, 1894.

Miller, D. L. & Co. Atlas of the towns of North Adams, Adams, Williamstown and Cheshire,
n.d.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1884, 1897, 1901, 1908, 1914, 1929.

(end)

H.W. Clark Biscuit Co.
Name of Property

Berkshire, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 1.08 acres

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

1. 18	654800	4782380	3.		
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2.			4.		
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
					— See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bonnie Parsons, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date February, 2009
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 Clark Biscuit Apartments LP, Arch Street Development
street & number 50 Sargent Street telephone _____
city or town Needham state MA zip code 02492

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

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

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H.W. Clark Biscuit Co.
North Adams (Berkshire), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The Boundaries of this nomination follow the lot lines of Map 171, Lot 10, which is attached.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries chosen for this nomination follow the historic lot lines of the property.

(end)



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H.W. Clark Biscuit Co.
North Adams (Berkshire), MA

Section number photos Page 1

List of Photographs

1. View to north of Ashland Street and neighborhood of residential and commercial buildings.
2. North parking lot and site former site of Canedy-Clark Shoe Factory and wooden storage buildings.
3. View north on west side of property and area of spur railroad track.
4. Icing Building of 1913 (179 Ashland Street) east and north facades. On right rear is Boiler House and smokestack.
5. Boiler House and smokestack east and north facades. Former party wall rising above Boiler House is visible as north wall of Boiler House.
6. North façade of Icing Building showing second floor bricked-in windows and ghost of former bridge between Icing Building and Canedy-Clark Shoe Factory Building (now gone). On right Boiler House and smokestack.
7. View to northeast corner of Icing Building on third floor showing slow-burning mill construction.
8. View to north of third floor Icing Building with fire door connecting Icing Building with Baking Building. Detail of construction and condition.
9. East and south facades of Baking Building (191 Ashland Street) of 1922. Third and fourth floor oven wall visible on east elevation. On right is one-story garage infill building.
10. Reinforced concrete column in Baking Building, first floor.
11. View to east of oven wall, fourth floor, Baking Building. Note column thickness.
12. East elevations of Baking Building, garage infill and a section of Icing Building.
13. North and west facades of west storage building, with Baking Building in background.
14. West façade of Baking Building with loading doors at spur track and Moderne details.
15. West façade looking north of west storage building, originally shipping building. On right one bay of Baking Building.

H. W. Clark Biscuit Company
 171-191 Ashland Street
 North Adams, Massachusetts

Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Resource	C/NC
171-10	179-191 Ashland Street	West Storehouse	1895-97	utilitarian	B	C
171-10	179-191 Ashland Street	Icing Building	1913	utilitarian	B	C
171-10	179-191 Ashland Street	Boiler House	1913	utilitarian	B	C
171-10	179-191 Ashland Street	Baking Building	1922	Moderne	B	C
171-10	179-191 Ashland Street	Smokestack	pre-1929	utilitarian	Str.	C
171-10	179-191 Ashland Street	spur railroad track	1895-97	utilitarian	Str.	C
171-10	179-191 Ashland Street	infill garage	ca. 1955	utilitarian	B	NC
171-10	179-191 Ashland Street	iron fence and fence post	1895-1897	Late Victorian	O	C
171-10	179-191 Ashland Street	water tank structure	1922	Moderne	Str.	C

Resource	Contributing	Non-contributing
Buildings	4	1
Structures	3	0
Objects	1	0
Sites	0	0
Total	8	1



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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 09000235

Date Listed: 4/22/2009

Property Name: H. W. Clark Biscuit Company

Multiple Name: North Adams MRA

County: _____

State: _____

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

4/22/2009
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

This SLR is issued to reconcile the different resource counts found in Section 5 of the cover form and the inventory. The count of contributing structures and non-contributing buildings contained in Section 5 is incomplete; the correct count is three contributing structures and one non-contributing building. The form is amended to make this resource count correction.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY H.W. Clark Biscuit Company
NAME:

MULTIPLE North Adams MRA
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire

DATE RECEIVED: 3/09/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/27/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/11/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/22/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000235

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 4/22/2009 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A&C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 4/22/2009

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached

SLR Y/N
MA4

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



H.W. Clark Biscuit Company
Berkshire, Massachusetts

Bonnie Parsons
~~August~~
September, 2007
PVPC

View to north
Photograph No. 1

ASHLAND ST. NEIGHBORHOOD
VIEW N

009 1NNN 005 09.25.07 NEG#---



H.W. Clark Biscuit Company
Berkshire, Massachusetts

Bonnie Parsons

August, 2007

DV PC

View to north west 008 09.25.07 NEG#---

Photograph No. 2

FORMER SITE CANEDY - CLARK SHOE FACTORY



H.W. Clark Biscuit Company
Berkeley, Massachusetts

Bonnie Parsons

August, 2007

PVPC

View to North

Photograph No. 3

VIEW N, AREA of SPUR RR TRACK

008 1NNN 011 09.25.07 NEG#



H. W. Clark Biscuit Company

Berkshire, MA

Bonnie Parsons

August, 2007

PVPE

Views Southwest

003 11114 003 09.25.07 NEG#---

Photograph No. 4

E, N. FACADES ICING BLDG.



H. W. Clark Biscuit Co.

Berkshire, MA

Bonnie Parsons

August, 2007

PVPC

View to West 009 09.25.07 NEG#---

Photo No. 5

BOILER HOUSE, SMOKESTACK, E, N FACADES



H. W. Clark Biscuit Company

Berkshire, MA

Bonnie Parsons

August, 2007

PVPC

U:ew to South east 09.25.07 NEG#

Photo. No. 6

N FACADE ICING BLDG.



H.W. Clark Biscuit Company

Berkshire, MA

Bonnie Parsons

August, 2007

PVPC

view to north east

Photo No. 7

NE CORNER, ICING BLDG.

011 1NNN 014 09.25.07 NEG#---



H W. Clark Biscuit Company

Berkshire, U.S.

Bonnie Parsons

PVPC

View to north

Photo No. 8

3RD FL. ICING BLDG., FINE DOOR TO BAKING
BLDG.

011 1NNN 010 09.25.07 NEG#---



H. W. Clark Biscuit Company

Berkshire, MA

Bonnie Parsons

August, 2007

PVPC

View to north west

Photo No. 89

E, S FACADES of BAKING BLDG.

009 1NNN 006 09.25.07 NEG#---



H. W. Clark Biscuit Company
Berkshire, MA
Bonnie Parson
August, 2007
PVPC
View to East
Photo No. 10

BAKING BLDG. 1st FL. REINFORCED COLUMN

009 1NNN 021 09.25.07 NEG#---



H. W. Clark Diocuit Company

Berkshire, Ma

Bonnie Parsons

August, 2007

PVPC

V: east east

Photo No. 10

4TH FL. BAKING BLDG. OVEN WALL

011 1NNN 020 09.25.07 NEG#---



H. W. Clark Biscuit Company

Berkshire, Ma

Bonnie Parsons

August, 2007

PVPC

View to south west 09.25.07 NEG#---

Photo. No. 1A

E ELEV. BAKING BLDG., GARAGE, SECTION
of ICING BLDG.



Tartan

Clark Beasing Company

Berkshire, MA

Bonnie Parsons

October, 2007

P V P C

U. W. T. SE

Photo No. 13

N, W FACADES of STORAGE BLDG.

012 1NN1 059 1.06.07 NEG#---



GROW!

Clark Biscuit Co.

Berkshire MA

Bonnie Parsons

October, 2007

PUPC

W. wall east

Photo No. 14

W FACADE of BAKING BLDGS.



Clark Beckett Co

Berkshire, MA

Bonnie Parsons

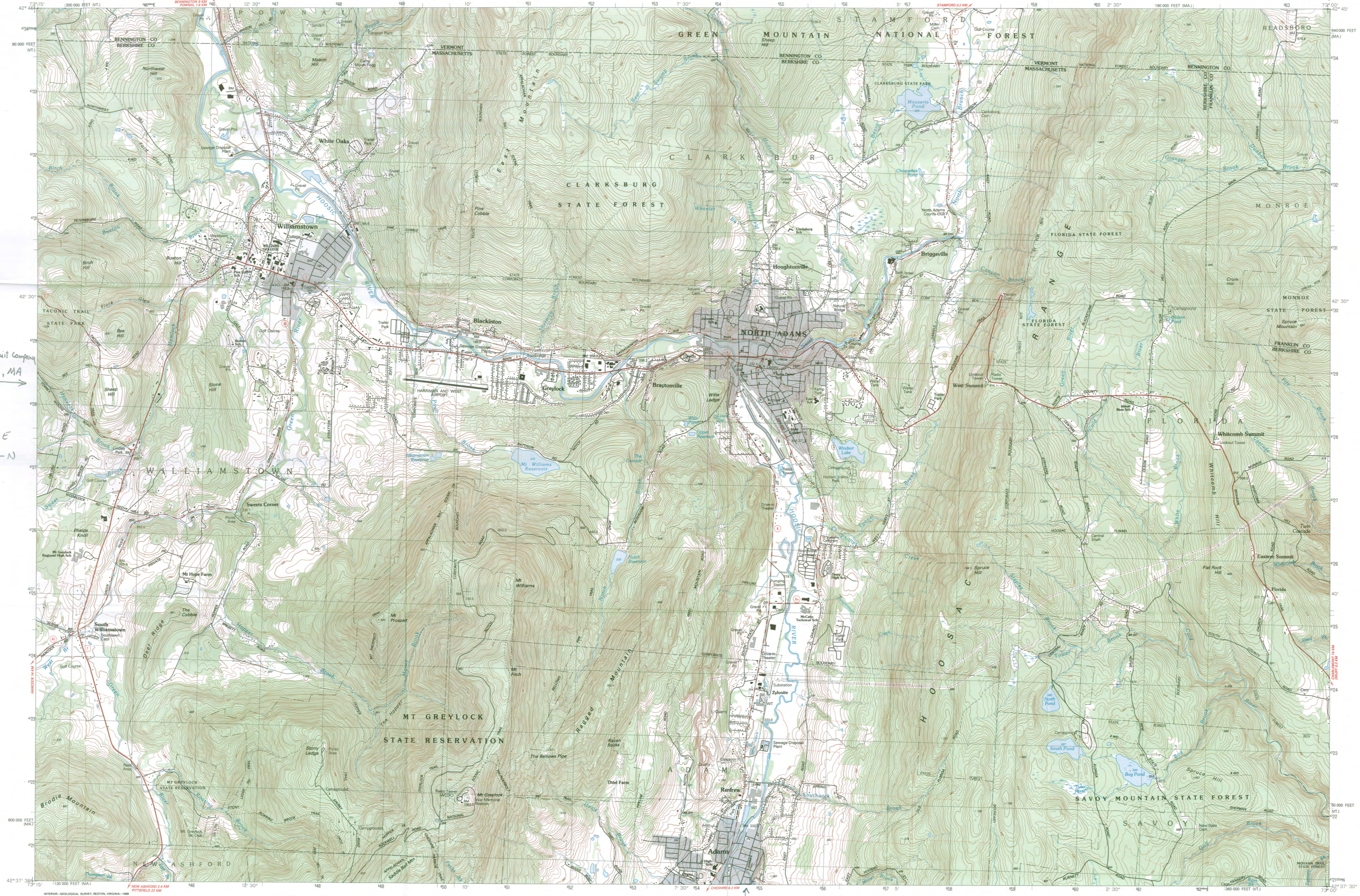
October, 2007

PVPC

View to NE

Photo No. 15

W FACADE of STORAGE BLDG. LOOKING N



H.W. Clark Biscuit Company
Berkshire County, MA
Zone 18
654800 - E
4728380 - N

North Adams
MASSACHUSETTS-VERMONT

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map

H. W. Clark
Biscuit Co
North Adams
Berkshire Co.
MA

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

COY. GLEASON 15
No. Adams, Mass. 15th
7902394 No. Adams, >
001524 96.25

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1988

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 1961 and 1962. 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 6 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O. BOX 23286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	MILES		1	2	3
1	3.2808	1:18 MILES		4	5	6
2	6.5617	1:36 MILES		7	8	9
3	9.8425	1:54 MILES		10	11	12
4	13.1234	2:12 MILES		13	14	15
5	16.4042	2:30 MILES		16	17	18
6	19.6850	2:48 MILES		19	20	21
7	22.9659	3:06 MILES		22	23	24
8	26.2467	3:24 MILES		25	26	27
9	29.5275	3:42 MILES		28	29	30
10	32.8084	4:00 MILES		31	32	33

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

UTM grid convergence (1000 meter) declination (M) at center of map (Diagram is approximate)

1 North Adams (7.5')
2 North Adams (7.5')
3 Standard (7.5')
4 Berlin
5 Berlin
6 Standard Center
7 Ashfield

ISBN 0-607-23483-0
9 780607 234831

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, district	.....
Incorporated city, village, town	.....
National or State reservation; small park	.....
Land grant with monument; found section corner	.....
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	.....
Range, township, section line: location approximated	.....
Fence or field line	.....
Power transmission line, located tower	.....
Dark: dam with lock	.....
Cemetery; grave	.....
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	.....
Windmill; water well; spring	.....
Mine shaft; prospect; salt or cavern	.....
Contour: horizontal center; vertical station; spot elevation	.....
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	.....
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	.....
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	.....
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	.....
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	.....
Swamp; marsh	.....
Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation	.....
Woodland: scattered trees	.....
Scrub; mangrove	.....
Orchard; vineyard	.....

H. W. CLARK
BISCUIT CO.
N. ADAMS
(BERKSHIRE) MA

Assessors map
w/ Bldg. footprint
drawn in
also RR Spur
PHOTO LOCATIONS

RECEIVED
AUG 14 2008
MASS. HIST. COMM

H.W. CLARK
BISCUIT CO.
N. ADAMS
(BERKSHIRE) MA

*assessor's maps
(I drew the fence
line on lot 10)*



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth

February 26, 2009

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

H.W. Clark Biscuit Co., North Adams (Berkshire), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Bonnie Parsons, PVPC, consultant
Clark Biscuit Apartments LP
John Barrett III, Mayor, City of North Adams
Michael Nuvalle, North Adams Historical Commission
Michael Leary, North Adams Planning Board