

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Park Square Historic District (Boundary Increase)
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Surrounding Park Square: North, South, Wendell & Allen Sts N/A not for publication
city, town Pittsfield N/A vicinity
state Massachusetts code 027 county Berkshire code 003 zip code 01201

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>38</u>	<u>7</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	<u>1</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>38</u>	<u>8</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 14*
*See District Data Sheet

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Judith B. McDonough 10/31/91
Signature of certifying official Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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:)

Beth J. Savage 12-23-91

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Social: Civic: Meeting Hall

Government: Post Office, Courthouse,

Firestation, Police Department

Recreation & Culture: Theatre, Museum

Religion: Church Structures

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Social: Civic: Meeting Hall

Government: City Hall, Courthouse

Firestation, Police Department

Recreation & Culture: Museum

Religion: Church Structures

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Federal, Greek Revival, Classical Revival
Renaissance Revival, Eastlake, Gothic Revival

Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, Shingle

Highvictorian Gothic, Italianate Neoclassical

Revival Eclectic

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Not Knownwalls Brick, Clapboard, Terracotta, Vinyl,Wood Shingle, Stone, Marbleroof Not Known

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Park Square Historic District and its extension encompass the historic, civic, religious and commercial heart of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, which is located in the central section of Berkshire County. Situated on a slight rise to the east of the early industrial section of the city, the district has as its core an oval public green at the intersection of North, South, West and East Streets, donated to the town by John Chandler Williams in 1790 and now known as Park Square. On either side of the green, on Park Place and Bank Row, stand a collection of eleven prominent public and commercial buildings including the county courthouse (map #VI), the original town hall (map #III), two early churches (map #s I and IV), two small business rows (map #s V and VIII), and the jewel of the district, the High Victorian Gothic Berkshire Athenaeum (map #VII). These buildings comprise the current Park Square Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 24, 1975.

To this predominantly early to mid 19th-century core, the Park Square District Extension adds contiguous blocks of later 19th-century and early 20th-century buildings of nearly equal institutional weight (the substantial religious and cultural buildings of South Street, the great banks and commercial buildings of North Street, the auxiliary civic buildings in the smaller streets north of the square), as well as structures of unique popular importance, notably the Colonial and Majestic (now Palace) theatres (map #s 15 and 31). As well, the district includes exemplary residences at several scales, representing a range of 19th and early 20th century middle and upper-class housing types.

The district extension contains thirty-nine buildings that contribute to its architectural and historical significance. The remaining seven buildings and one structure are contemporary commercial intrusions, which are, fortunately, for the most part, relatively modest in scale. The qualities that make the district distinct from its surroundings are: centrality, institutional weight and the density and integrity of historic structures. These qualities erode sharply to the west of the district, where much of the urban redevelopment and traffic replanning of Pittsfield have taken place; and less sharply but clearly as one moves further north, south and east from Park Square.

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Section 6. (continued):

Historic Functions

Commercial: Financial Institution, Business

Current Functions

Commercial: Financial Institution, Business

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The district extension contains a full range of urban buildings. In particular, it includes the civic, religious, cultural, commercial, and industrial buildings many of which still serve their historic functions. The principal exceptions are the residences, a number of which have been converted to use as professional offices and in one case, to a women's club. The most striking example of adaptive re-use among the civic buildings is the 1967 conversion of the Old Post Office to the present City Hall (map #43). Also noteworthy is the conversion of the old Sun Printing Building to its current use as the Berkshire Artisans gallery, offices and studio space (map #42). In every case of adaptive re-use, the external integrity of the building remains fully in keeping with the original use and with the rest of the district.

Those buildings, especially the commercial structures, which remain in their original uses retain a very high degree of external architectural integrity. Storefronts are the most commonly altered element on the exterior of commercial buildings, while upper levels are generally maintained. Present restoration efforts in the downtown area, notably in the Shipton and Rosa England buildings (map #s 29 & 31), have enhanced the level of the area's integrity that would have been apparent ten years ago. The projected removal of the mid-20th century facade on the England Brothers Department Store Building (map #28(E)) will represent a spectacular leap forward in the reclamation of the historic streetscape.

The Park Square Historic District Extension may be roughly visualized and conceptualized in four quadrants, which continue the character, scale, and functional emphasis of the buildings facing the Park Square. The center and axis of the district is, of course, Park Square itself, which, for 200 years has maintained open public space at the very center of Pittsfield. The buildings immediately surrounding it, both institutional and commercial, are principally multi-storied, often free standing structures of great institutional presence.

On North Street above the square, building density and height increase to serve the district's commercial and financial function. It is established nearest the green, by the Berkshire County Savings Bank and the Berkshire Life Building (NR 1986), and buildings (map #s 1 & 22) and ends with the recently restored Wollison-Shipton building (map #29) and the England Brothers Department Store (map #28(E)). The overall effect of these two and a half blocks of North Street is of a virtually continuous series of Victorian commercial facades, multi-storied, flush with the street, broken by intersecting alleys and avenues.

On South Street below the square, by contrast, commercial development combines with Park Square's civic function of 19th and early 20th century institutional development. This section of the extension includes two large churches, a Masonic Temple, the Berkshire Museum of Art and Natural History, and Berkshire Place, a home for elderly women (map #s 20, 21, 19, 11, and 12).

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The commercial institutional continuum we observe on North and South Streets is deepened by a surviving early home, the earliest residential structure in the district, in fact, the ca. 1820 Greek Revival Colt-Pingree House (map #13), which is now in commercial-use and roughly bracketed by the grand theatres at either end: the old Majestic (now Palace) on North Street and the Colonial on South Street (map #s 30 & 15).

The northeast quadrant of the expanded district continues Park Square's function as a municipal center. This area, behind the old town hall, the scale of structures becomes smaller and the clustering of buildings more informal, with neither landscaping or setbacks; the Police Department, Old Fire Station and old Post Office/City Hall (map #s 39, 44 and 43) are joined on the extreme northeast corner of the district by several buildings of varying functions and secondary, but still substantial, architectural interest.

The southeast quadrant served the need for conveniently located housing within Park Square. Handsome residential structures are set back from the street; trees and grass appear only a block from the center of town. The outstanding architectural presence of this part of the district is the three story Italian Villa style Thomas Colt House, home for the better part of the century to the Women's Club of Pittsfield (map #9). The other houses on Wendell Avenue, though less ambitious than the Colt House, are significant survivors of their period and type; several surviving outbuildings attest to the original residential function of the street.

A sense of time and place extending well into the 20th century is established on several edges of the district by well-preserved small commercial buildings of the automobile age, the D'Angelo Bowlby Block on East Street (map #V), the Berkshire Automobile Garage, and the Butler Block at 132-150 South Street (map #s 14 and 16), and to the north, the England Brothers Building, built in 1937, long the most important store in the Berkshires (map #28(E)).

Architectural styles represented in the district extension range from the Greek Revival of the Colt-Pingree House (map #13) through the late 20th century commercial facades and buildings of the few non-contributing structures on North and South Street, many of which are historic buildings with modern, perhaps reversible facades applied to them (map #s 17, 23, 24, 25, 32, 37 and 38). The century and a half separating these extremes are represented by a full sequence of Victorian and early 20th Century styles, generally in some degree of admixture: Italian Villa, Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Second Empire updated to Beaux-Arts Classicism, Eastlake and Shingle, Colonial and Neo-classical Revival and echoes of emerging American commercial versions of the International Art Deco. Each building's architectural style and integrity are discussed later in this section.

Throughout the entire district, the architectural scale is generally

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substantial; there are only a few one-story buildings, but those tend to be the 20th-century commercial contributions. The 19th and early 20th century business buildings are as much as six stories in height, while the residential structures are at least two.

On the commercial structures, the exterior wall fabrics are, overwhelmingly, masonry, principally brick with some metalwork elaboration on areas of the buildings, such as the cornice. The residential section along Wendell Avenue contributes most of the frame structures.

Colors tend to be darker tones of red brick and grey stone; the yellow brick of the Allen Hotel (map #46)(NR-1983), therefore, combines with its elegant early 20th century classicism to produce one of the small gems of the district. The Colonial and Majestic Theatres (map #s 15 and 30), also in yellow brick, are chromatically distinguished from the majority of buildings in the district. Another noteworthy break from the overall color scheme is seen in the Kinnell Kresge building on North Street (map #25), an utterly atypical, for Pittsfield, Venetian Gothic facade executed in white terra cotta.

Design quality again varies, and can best be evaluated from the photographs included in the accompanying documentation; however, it is generally consistent with the architectural ambitions of a prosperous provincial town/city, possessed of skilled resident builders and architects and ambitious citizens willing to hire Boston and New York architects when the occasion seemed to demand it. The architectural contribution of substantial buildings such as the Berkshire Athenaeum (map #VII), the First Agricultural Bank (map #33) and the Thomas Colt House (map #9) is quite considerable.

The general condition of the buildings, in terms of both historic integrity and general maintenance, is quite good; only one (the Palace Theatre, map #30) is derelict. Alterations and adaptive re-use have generally been modest and minor. In a few cases, such as the Beaux Arts enlargement of the Second Empire style Berkshire Life Building (map #22), or the Classical Revival addition to the Romanesque Revival Berkshire County Courthouse (map #VI), the alterations themselves have architectural significance. The 1930s era commercial addition to the Colt-Pingree House on South Street (map #139) and 1966 full screening of the Facade of the England Brothers Department Store on North Street (map #28(E)) are, perhaps, the most egregious exceptions, and plans for the reversal of the second of these are underway.

The Sun Printing Building (now Berkshire Artisans) (map #42), at 28 Renne Avenue is the only building in the district with an industrial past. Built ca. 1880, this simple and relatively small brick building served as an office building (and possibly also for storage) for the neighboring Stanley Electric Building which was razed at the turn of the century. The two buildings were linked by means of a wooden passageway. From 1904 to 1971, the building at 28

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Renne was home to the Sun Printing Corporation. Electric power was supplied to the building from the nearby Pittsfield Electrical Company via an underground wiring system.

The building has been rehabilitated to house the Berkshire Artisans gallery, offices and artist's studios. No original machinery remains, but the large rooms necessary for the printing company have been excellently adapted to its present use.

A list of all buildings in the Park Square Historic District Extension with a brief architectural description of each follows. There is further discussion of the buildings historical and/or architectural significance in section 8 of this nomination. Please, also, refer to the district data sheet at the end of the nomination.

An asterisk (*) indicates buildings of particular importance.

<u>Map/Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	<u>Handler-Harawitz House, 55-57 Wendell Avenue</u> is a 20th-century brick duplex that includes third-story modified dormers roofed with denticulated pediments, and stenciled detailing on shutters.
2	<u>Oliver Robbins House, 63 Wendell Avenue (inv.#01-3035)</u> , has woodworking characteristic of Eastlake design. It includes what appear to be original clapboard sheathing, numerous gables with pillars, multi-paned windows, modified latticework, and elaborate window moldings.
3	<u>D.M. Collins barn, 71 Wendell Avenue (inv. #01-3021)</u> : This shingle-style house still possesses its original siding ornamental architectural features, particularly, its cupola and finial.
4*	1 <u>Judge William Burns House, 75-77 Wendell Avenue (inv#01-3022)</u> , is Queen Anne/Eclectic in style with a mixture of shingle and clapboard sheathing as well as waving diagonal boards detailing the gable. It, also, has a fine porch-blocked chimney.
5	2 <u>R.B. Bardwell House, 82 Wendell Avenue</u> : The fine door with elliptical arch, fanlight and sidelights with tracery, the second story portico-style balcony with garlanded frieze and porthole window in the tympanum all attest to the Colonial Revival style of this house. It, also, includes a porch that wraps around the southeast corner.
6	2 <u>Clapp House, 74 Wendell Avenue (inv.#01-3023)</u> is Italianate/Colonial Revival style. It includes clapboard sheathing, a denticulated cornice, projecting bays and porches under a hipped roof. The associated barn is similar style.

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- 7 The Stanley Club (Former Hinsdale Barn), 66 Wendell Avenue (inv.#01-3030) was a barn until 1952 when it was renovated. Though converted to housing at this time, it still maintains the majority of its design features from the 1894, including the Shingle/Eclectic-styled features, gambrel design, and two cupolas with interesting weathervane and ornaments. The only major alteration is the small addition added to the building in the 1950s.
- 8* 2 James H. Hinsdale House, 30 Wendell Avenue (inv.#01-3020) Though it was originally built ca. 1870 in the Mansard/Second Empire style, it was extensively renovated 1894 in an eclectic Federal Revival style. Although aluminum siding has been added to the exterior of the house, much of its distinguishing features remain, particularly, the leaded windows, tower, porch, and moulded detail on the exterior chimney. The Stanley Club building (map #7) was the barn for this house until 1954.
- 9.1 Thomas Colt House (Women's Club of Pittsfield) and Ice-House, 42 Wendell Avenue (inv.#01-3025): This Italian Villa Style-house has outstanding architectural features including bracketing, window caps, castellated brickwork, scroll-like modillions, and an enclosed two-story porch.
- 10 3 Pittsfield Community Music School, 30 Wendell Avenue (inv.#01-3038a and b), includes a house originally constructed ca. 1875 and renovated into its present style, Colonial Revival, in 1920. The ca. 1876 Italianate barn, associated with a residence that was moved to accommodate the Berkshire Museum, was acquired by the Baggs, owners of 30 Wendell Avenue, around 1920. Both the house and the barn's exterior covering is clapboard. Other distinguishing architectural features of both remain intact, including Colonial Revival detailing on the house and the Italianate features including bracketing, arched windows, and a cupola, of the barns.
- 10.1
- 11* 4 Berkshire Museum, 39 South Street (inv.#01-3009) This Renaissance Revival public building was constructed in 1903. Later additions were made in 1904 (southern wing); 1909 (northern wing); and 1915 (rear wing). The original floorplan included approximately 3000 square feet, but with the additions, the square footage rose to about 25,000 square feet. The building is constructed of Roman Brick and Indiana limestone. It includes carved stone friezes, a columned doorway and arched first-floor windows.
- 12* 5 The Berkshire Place Home for Elderly Women, 89 South Street (inv.#01-3007) This Romanesque Revival building was originally constructed in 1889 with two stories and a peaked roof. In 1926 a third-story addition altered the roof but, apparently, recedes behind

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the front gable thus not significantly disturbing the original design. The most recent addition to the building is the infirmary wing which was constructed in 1963 on the back side of the building. The 1889 building was constructed with Springfield brick and Longmeadow brownstone trim. Notable features of the building include the wide, low-arched window and the rusticated columns on front(main) facade.

- 13* 6 Colt-Pingree House, 105-107 South Street (inv.#01-3011) was constructed in 1918 in the Greek Revival style as a residence. Greek Revival features that survive include the denticulated pediment, ionic columns and overall exterior character. Some modernizations have been made, including a 1930's commercial addition, modern window sash, and interior renovations to accommodate its use as a fraternal and commercial building.
- 14* 6 Berkshire Automobile Garage, 109 South Street (no form) was constructed in 1921 in what has been called the Proto-Deco Vernacular/Commercial style. The wall material is brick while the geometric detailing is white brick and stucco.
- 15* 6 Colonial Theatre, 113 South Street (inv.#01-3001), designed in the Neo-Classical Revival style in 1903. The exterior survives from two periods, the original construction period and its later marquis and storefronts that were added in 1937. The exterior wall fabric is yellow brick. The main facade has inset arched windows (presently blocked) flanked on either side by projecting masses with quoins on all four of the corners. Centered on the upper half of each of these symmetrical masses is a circular window. Columns and a balustrade once stood in the inset central portion, but they were removed. Also, the original theatre had a symmetrical triple-columned entrance that was either destroyed or obscured by the 1930s facade and marquis.
- 16* 7,8 Butler Building, 132-150 South Street (no form). This Proto-Deco Vernacular/Commercial style brick building was constructed in 1922. The single-story brick addition that is attached on the north side of the 1922 building was constructed ca. 1932 in similar style. On both the 1922 and the 1932 buildings, a yellow-tile geometric deco motif adorns the facade above the storefronts.
- 17(A) 7 Read-Shaw Insurance Company Building, 128 South Street (NC) is a contemporary commercial brick building constructed in 1979.
- 18* 7 The Red Hen, originally South Congregational Parsonage, 120-124 South Street (inv.#01-3008) has stylistic characteristics of both Greek Revival and Italianate. The main entrance to the house is gable-end to

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the street. The entrance, which is in the third of three bays, has an fanlight overhead. On this facade, the fanlight motif is reiterated in the gable.

- 19* 7 The Masonic Temple, 116 South Street (inv.#01-3002) was constructed in 1914 in the Neo-Classical Revival style. It is sixty feet in height and is constructed of brick and white sandstone. The heavy pediment is repeated in the central entranceway door surround. Square columns corner the main facade which includes the projecting cornice and pediment. Ionic columns stand parallel to the brick columns and frame the central entrance.
- 20* 7 South Congregational Church, 120 South Street (inv.#01-3012) was constructed between 1848-1850 in the Neo-Classical/Greek Revival mode. It includes a full vocabulary of classical architectural features, including, quoins, classical entablature, Ionic columns, a full entablature with denticulated cornice and pediment. It is five-bays wide with arched windows along the sides. There is a range of additions and renovations throughout its history including two replacements of the steeple both times as a result of high winds. The first was destroyed in 1859 and the second in 1882.
- 21* 7,9 First Baptist Church, 88 South Street (inv.#01-3010) was designed in the Neo-Classical Revival style between 1926-1930. A Corinthian Order portico with unusual papyrus/Egyptianate capitals support the main entrance. Recessed under the portico are three assymmetrically placed doorways. A pressed-metal cornice runs around the entire building's roofline. The tower, which is a prominent character defining element of the building, consists of four tiers; from lowest level to highest: the lowest is the four-sided base cornered with quoins; the second level holds the 1873 Seth Thomas Clock which was salvaged from the previous First Baptist Church building, two pair of doric pilasters frame each of the four clock faces; the third tier has a balustrade which surrounds this smaller section; the fourth and top tier has arched windows surrounded by small Corinthian columns, a small-scale denticulated cornice and brackets above these. These are topped with a dome.
- 22* 7 Berkshire Life Building, 1-13 North Street (inv.#01-4001) was listed
10 individually in the National Register on February 27, 1986. The
12 original building was constructed in 1868 in the Second Empire style. In 1906 the building was extended to the West. In 1911 the mansard roof was removed and two additional stories were added in the Renaissance Revival style. Nova Scotia Freestone is the main exterior construction material. In 1970 a gas explosion caused water and fire damage to the interior, but no significant structural damage occurred.

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- 23(B) North-McKay Street Walkway, North Street (NC) was constructed in 1989 in what has been called Postmodern Utilitarian style. The primary building materials are glass and steel.
- 24(C) Rogers Jewelers, 37 North Street (NC) was constructed in 1949 the later facade was applied in 1976. This facade, which is brick and aggregate, dominates the building's exterior so that the style of the building reflects the 1970s contemporary commercial style.
- 25(D) CVS Drugstore, 41 North Street (NC), has a similar history to the Roger's Jewelers building: it was constructed in 1949 and was covered with a facade in 1976 that is composed of brick and aggregate.
- 26* 11 Kinnell-Kresge Building, 49-59 North Street (inv.#01-4026)(1918).
12 This Venetian Gothic Revival building includes brick and terra cotta tiles on the parapet. The building is composed of two visual segments. The two most notable differences between the Kinnell and the Kresge sections of this building is that the Kresge is three bays wide, while the Kinnell is two, and the Kresge has a gabled roofline while the Kinnell's is flat. The third story windows have decorative arched transoms. A belt course separates the windows of the third and fourth stories. The storefronts were altered with glass and steel recessed entry facades later in the 20th century.
- 27* 11 Central Block, 65-83 North Street (inv.#01-4025) is a Victorian
12 Eclectic Commercial building constructed in 1881. The roofline includes an entablature with a denticulated cornice. The central bay is accentuated by a centered-flat pediment. Molded brick window-detailing tops clusters of triple windows that define each of the five bays; these windows are all segmental-arched windows. The third story windows have fixed glazed transoms, while the second floor are double-hung windows without transoms.
- 28(E) England Brothers Building, 85-89 North Street (inv.#01-4003) (NC) was
11 altered and expanded several times between 1891 and the present. It
12 is not clear from present documentation what if any sections of this building survive from the original Romanesque Revival England Brothers Building. The building that stands today represents commercial architecture from 1937 and more obviously, because of the 1960s reversible-screen false facade, it appears as a modern building.
- 29* Wollison-Shipton, at 152 North Street (inv.#01-2001) was constructed in 1888 of Philadelphia pressed brick, dark freestone trim and cast iron detailing. The window arcade on fourth floor has rusticated window lintels. Twentieth century glass and steel storefronts flank either side of the central entranceway.

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- 30* Palace (originally Majestic) Theatre, 132 North Street (inv.#01-2014) this 1910 theatre has elements of the Colonial Revival which is most obviously represented in the denticulated cornice and entablature. The primary wall material is a yellow brick with modest ornamental work in the form of corner pilasters. The central entrance is a full two-stories high arching over the recessed doorways. Later 20th century recessed-entry glass storefronts flank either side of the arched main entryway. A large marquee and upper story sign were also added mid-20th century.
- 31* Rosa England Block, 122 North Street (inv.#01-2006) was constructed in 1884 for commercial use and includes Victorian Eclectic/Italianate detail. The stuccoed brick facade's three primary bays are accentuated by four pilasters that begin at the denticulated cornice to the top of the first-story storefronts. Transoms cap the third-story windows which are centered in each of the three bays. While the second-story has six segmented windows that alternate placement with the upper story's windows. Common to this district, the first floor was altered to accommodate 20th-century storefronts.
- 32(F) City Savings Bank, 116 North Street (NC). This 1860 building was covered with a 1963 contemporary commercial facade composed of brick and porcelain enameled steel panels.
- 33* 12 First Agricultural Bank, 100 North Street (inv.#01-2004), This 1908
13 Classical Revival-style building is five stories in height, three bays wide and seven bays deep. The main facade has a full portico supported by four fluted Ionic columns. The main entrance is framed by the two central columns in the portico. The entablature that frames the top of the entrance is further ornamented with a cartouche. The seven-bay side elevation is accentuated by Ionic pilasters that frame each set of windows.
- 34* Dunham Mall Building, 76-90 North Street (inv.#01-2005) was constructed in 1875 in Victorian Eclectic commercial mode. The building has a corbelled cornice and raised brick panels between the second and third stories. Extensive restoration was completed on this building after the 1980 fire.
- 35* 12 Onota Building, 65-74 North Street (inv.# 01-2010). An example of Neo-Classical Revival commercial architecture, the Onota Building was constructed ca. 1928. It is four-bays wide and nineteen bays deep and five stories high. It is predominantly constructed with brick; granite is the trim material. Below the fifth story on the main facade granite pilasters drop from an entablatured course with a denticulated cornice. These pilasters are terminated above the first story by a belt course. Storefronts dominate the main facade at street-level.

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- 36 12 Berkshire Bank and Trust, 54 North Street (inv.#01-2008) was
14 constructed ca. 1922 in the Classical Revival style. The principal wall fabric is Imperial Danby Vermont Marble. Acanthus capitals topping the pilasters articulate each bay frame high rounded-arched two-story windows. The building is three bays wide and four bays deep. The central bay of the main facade holds the entranceway, which is topped by a refined pediment. The top-floor windows as well as the arched windows on the lower floors maintain their original multi-paned configurations.
- 37(G) Union Federal Bank, 48 North Street (NC) This building was originally
12 built in 1846 and covered with a 1978 contemporary commercial facade which is composed of white aggregate cement.
- 38(H) Stevenson & Company Insurance Agency, 30-34 North Street (NC) was built
in 1880, and then covered with a contemporary commercial facade composed of brick and glass in 1970.
- 39 Police Department, 39 Allen Street (no form) is a 1939 neo-Federal style public edifice is constructed of brick. A swan's neck pediment which is over the entrance is one of the most stylish details on the building .
- 40* 15 Offices at 40-48 Fenn Street (inv.#01-2020) were built in 1932 to fit
16 the corner of Fenn and Allen Streets. The facade is curved to optimize the building's corner lot. Three sets of paired windows cover the main facade. While a combination of triple, double and single windows define the building's depth. The second story windows have a combination of segmented and flat window surrounds. As is common throughout the district, the storefronts on the first floor have been altered more drastically than upper fenestration, though the alterations on the First Agricultural National Bank building are not as drastic as many in the district (i.e. Rosa England Building, 122 North Street).
- 41* 16 First United Methodist Church, 55 Fenn Street (inv.#01-2018). This is an example of ecclesiastical Gothic Revival building which was popular for church and institutional construction during the late-19th and early 20th centuries. This church was constructed in 1874. Philadelphia pressed brick is the main wall material. A variety of ornate Gothic-influenced windows and entranceways define the interior spaces and ornament the exterior. They include a rose window, several small triple and double- hung gothic head windows, and ornate stained glass windows with tracery. Both entranceways have pointed arched portals. One small dormer with a pair of gothic head windows and a small circular window is centered above the largest of the stained

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glass windows and another triangular dormer was placed in this section of the church's roof. The tower was damaged and the spire removed earlier in the 20th century. Nevertheless, the tower is still a significant and dominant element of the church.

- 42* Sun Printing Company Building, 28 Renne (no form) is a Victorian Eclectic commercial building constructed in 1880 Brick is the the predominant wall material).
- 43* 16 Old Post Office (used as City Hall since 1967), 70 Allen Street (inv.#01-2017) was constructed in 1910. The restrained elegance of this Renaissance Revival/Neoclassical building lies in the restrained use of classical elements. Vermont Marble is both the wall and detail material. The main facade is seven-bays wide with a symmetrically placed five-bay, two-story portico with Ionic columns. Fenestration is arranged with eight-over-eight windows on the second story; Palladianesque ten-over-ten lights with arched transoms fill the seven first floor bays. The full entablature includes a denticulated cornice.
- 44* 16 Old Central Fire Station, 66 Allen Street (inv.#01-2015) This Victorian Eclectic firehouse was constructed in 1895. Brick and rusticated granite are the primary wall materials. The rusticated stone is used to accentuate the corners in the form of quoins, on the arched surrounds of two of the four fire-engine entrances. It is also used for the keystones which ornament the entrances and windows throughout the buildings exterior. The tower, which is centered in the symmetrical design of the firehouse, was extended upwards several feet (date unknown).
- 45 New England Telephone Company Building, 24 Federal Street (no form). This Neo-Classical Revival style building was built in 1931. Notable decorative exterior elements include a brick Swan's neck pediment, detailing over windows, and fancy brickwork on the third floor.
- 46* Allen Hotel (now Wendell House), 17 Wendell Avenue Extension (01-2023). Constructed in 1914-1915, this building is Neo-Italianate in style. Yellow brick is the primary wall material. A heavy-bracketed cornice and the window placement and variety are important character defining features to the building. The windows vary in form from Palladianesque window configurations and paired six-over-six sash on the upper four stories to wide-segmented windows with arched lintels at the first level. The central entrance has an wider version of the arched lintel over it.

The effect of contemporary intrusions on the historic district and its extension are insignificant when compared to the overwhelming predominance of the scale, density, and quality of the historic resources.

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The most notable intrusion on the district is a contemporary commercial block immediately south of West Street, and west of Bank Row in the heart of the district. Constructed in 1973, on the site of the demolished Wendell Hotel, this block was excluded in the original Park Square Historic District nomination and remains so in the extension. It is, however, a visual reality in the district. Fortunately, the long, rather low structure is visually relatively innocuous. Only three stories in height, of concrete and brick construction, and containing a continuous row of shopfronts that maintain the original use, if not original fabric, of its central location, the building does not strikingly detract from the impression left by the larger and more imposing 19th century buildings lining Bank Row and Park Place on either side of Park Square.

Further to the west, visible down West Street and to some degree over the cornice lines of the South Street buildings, substantial new highway and commercial construction has taken place in what was at the turn of the century a light industrial area. The background too is a physical reality of the district. It, also -- particularly because of the drop in elevation west of North and South Streets -- is dwarfed not only in distinction but in scale by the contributing structures.

Other intrusions in the district are smaller in scale, amounting to contemporary infill where earlier buildings had been lost along North and South Streets. Again, fortunately these structures are relatively modest in scale, not approaching the scale of either the institutional structures or the great businesses that define the district. Also, as can be deduced from the addresses (128 South Street, 37 and 41 North Street, 85-89 North Street, 116 North Street, 48 North Street, 30-34 North Street) or observed on the map (#s 17(A), 24(C), 25(D), 28(E), 32(F), 37(G), and 38(H)), the six intrusive structures within the district boundaries are generally dispersed among the historic buildings which reduces their visual impact.

(continued)

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Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded in the district extension it is possible that sites are present. Eight sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). In general, however, the potential for locating significant archaeological survivals, either prehistoric or historic is low because of poor locational characteristics for prehistoric sites, little open space and extensive 19th and 20th century residential/commercial/civic historic period development.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning & Development

Period of Significance

1815-1941

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder Holmes & Winslow, Mobray & Uffin, Allen, Francis, Knox, Henry, Vance, McArthur, Bond, Rathbun, Hardwing, Seaver, Wilson, H. Neil

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Park Square Historic District and its extension at the heart of Pittsfield demonstrates the evolution of the city as the most important political and economic center of Berkshire County. The proposed district extension is a key historical and architectural document outlining the rise of Pittsfield as an industrially based western Massachusetts city and town. The fortunes of the town and the area can be traced from the fairly humble agrarian beginnings to the blossoming textile and paper mill industry (where Pittsfield had state and national renown), to the electrical machinery industry. Architecturally, the district expansion includes the most substantial commercial, civic and both public and private institutional buildings as well as notable residential buildings in the city. Therefore, the Park Square Historic District Extension fulfills National Register criteria A and C, and is significant on the local level. The district also meets criteria consideration A, for religious properties.

The Park Square Historic District Extension in the heart of Pittsfield has long been the political, social and economic center of the Berkshire area. Located on a plateau at the junction of the East and West Housatonic rivers between the Hoosac and Taconic mountain ranges. Pittsfield occupies the largest flat area in a mountainous region. Land was fertile, plentiful and inexpensive, making it attractive to the original settlers who came to farm the land. The Park Square Historic District and the proposed north and south extensions center on Park Square which is on a gentle rise, placing it as the highest elevation in the center city area.

In 1735, some of the "wild lands," to the west of Hampshire County, including what is now Pittsfield, were granted to Boston by the General Court as a remuneration for the city's heavy taxes. The Pontoosuc (now Pittsfield) township was promptly sold to Jacob Wendell at public auction in 1736. Wendell had the area surveyed by Captain John Huston, and in 1743, work began on clearing lots. Because of the French and Indian Wars, there was a delay in settling the area but by 1753, with a population of 200, the settlement was incorporated under the name: "The Proprietors of the Settlinglots in the Township of Pontoosuc."

See continuation sheet

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The period of proprietary government ended in 1761 when Colonel William Williams, the leading figure in the settlement, petitioned to the Colonial Governor, Sir Francis Bernard, that the settlement be incorporated as a town and the area a county. The request was accepted, the town named Pittsfield and the area, Berkshire County.

There was a certain conflict of loyalties in Pittsfield at the beginning of the Revolutionary War but the movement for independence prevailed and Pittsfield contributed several leading figures to the Revolution, notably Colonel Williams, Colonel John Brown, Parson Thomas Allen and Captain Charles Goodrich.

Following the revolution, the leaders of Pittsfield, (along with the rest of Western Massachusetts) suppressed the uprising against high post-war taxes, known as Shay's Rebellion. Pittsfield was a rallying center for troops in the wars of 1812, the Civil War and the First and Second World Wars.

From 1800 on, the textile and paper industries burgeoned. Shoe manufacturing became an important industry in the late 19th century. At the eve of the 19th century, the electric industry was becoming Pittsfield's most important and remains so to this day with the location of General Electric's Ordinance and Plastics Divisions in the city. Pittsfield's strong industrial base accounts for the city's considerable growth and prosperity, which peaked at the end of the 19th, and the beginning of the 20th centuries.

In 1868, largely due to the fact that Pittsfield had become a railroad center and was rapidly growing in size and importance, it was designated County Seat by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, replacing nearby Lenox. As Pittsfield continued to grow, it became clear that the mechanism of town government was no longer sufficient to run the town. Amid a certain amount of contention, Pittsfield was designated a city in 1890 and its new status went into effect in 1891 with the election of Charles E. Hibbard as Mayor.

Pittsfield is a natural stopping point connecting Albany and Boston. It is also accessible to points south, notably New York, Hartford and Springfield. Logically, by the 1860s, Pittsfield had become an important railroad center.

After 1800, the springs and forests surrounding Pittsfield were utilized in the paper and textile mill industries. From 1891 onwards, Pittsfield was a major producer of electrical equipment and appliances, starting with the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company in 1891 and continuing with General Electric from 1903 to the present.

These industries listed above drew people to Pittsfield, beginning with English settlers in the 18th century and as opportunities grew, other groups came to the city: Jews, Blacks, Irish, French Canadians, Germans, Italians,

(continued)

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Ukrainians, Poles and Arabs. A variety of religious denominations were represented; numerous churches in the district are a testimony to this diversity.

The Park Square Historic District and its Extension was the focus of activity and is a microcosm of the way Pittsfield's growth manifested itself. The civic area in the northeast quadrant houses the old and new City Halls (map #s III and 43) as well as the Old Central Fire Station and Police Stations (map #s 44 and 39). North Street, occupying the northwest sector, contributes a large portion of the commercial buildings including numerous stores, office buildings and banks. The southwest quadrant, running the length of South Street from Park Square to East and West Housatonic Streets, originally a residential area, offers a variety of institutional buildings, which include the Berkshire Museum, the Masonic Temple and the First Baptist Church (map #s 11, 19 and 21), among others. Finally, the southeast sector is representative of the residential properties for the citizens of Pittsfield, ranging from the grand Thomas Colt House to the more modest early 20th century duplex at 55-57 Wendell Avenue (map #s 9 and 1).

The first phase of development for this particular area of the city was in the Colonial and post-Revolutionary period when habitation was clustered around Park Square. Park Square has always been the focus of the town. Park Square earned national significance when in August of 1810, it was the site of the country's first agricultural fair, spawning a national institution. Later, in 1825, Lafayette was honored under a great old elm in Park Square.

The next major period in the District's expansion began in the early 19th century with the flowering of the textile and paper mill industries. The key figures in these developments were Arthur Scholfield and Zenas Crane Sr. Scholfield, an English clothing worker who arrived with his knowledge of English textile making, set up a carding shop in 1800, and by 1806, had branched out into selling machinery. This new technology, coupled with the introduction of the high wool yielding merino sheep in the area meant that textile mills, beginning with the Housatonic Manufacturing Mill in 1812, soon developed. An equally important figure was Zenas Crane Sr. of Crane & Co of Dalton whose first paper mill was established in 1801.

There is physical evidence of this important period of growth in the first half of the 19th century still extant in the district extension. Both examples are on South Street: the Colt-Pingree House (map #13) built in 1819 by Ezekiel R. Colt, cashier at the Agricultural National Bank and later state bank commissioner, and the South Congregational Church (map #20), built in 1848-1850 to accommodate the burgeoning number of parishioners. Both are examples of the Greek Revival style.

The continuing growth of Pittsfield's prosperity due to the thriving mill

(continued)

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industry in the mid-19th century is particularly evident in the affluent residential quadrant of the proposed district extension. A fine example is the 1870 Clapp-Hinsdale House (map #8), built with money amassed by the Hinsdales in the textile mill business. Most noteworthy is the spectacular 1865-66 Thomas Colt House at number 42 (map #9), erected to be a home befitting Colt, part owner in the Crane paper mill business. The commercial district saw the construction of the Berkshire Life Building (map #22) (in its first architectural phase, it was subsequently renovated in 1906 and 1911) in 1867.

Pittsfield, like the rest of the country, felt the effects of the national recession of the 1870s. Nonetheless, it is a testimony to the vigor of the city that numerous buildings of considerable architectural significance were erected during this time. Among them are two key buildings on Park Square: the Berkshire County Courthouse in 1872 (map #VI), the Berkshire Athenaeum (map #VII) in 1876. Another major indication of growth and prosperity in the 1870s is the Methodist Episcopal Church (map #41), built in 1874.

The Park Square Historic District Extension saw its greatest development from ca. 1880-1930. Following the national recession of the 1870s, Pittsfield was rejuvenated by a thriving mill industry, the shoe business and, most importantly, by the advent and growth of the electrical industry.

Edison had discovered electric light in 1879, and in 1886 William Stanley discovered the alternating current transformer which, as opposed to Edison's direct current machinery, allowed electricity to travel through wires over long distances. Seeing the potential in electricity, a group of Pittsfield men established the Pittsfield Electric Light Company 1883. In 1887, William Whittelsey, interested in the alternating current transformers, induced Stanley to move to Pittsfield from nearby Great Barrington to form the Pittsfield Illuminating Company. The two companies merged as the Pittsfield Illuminating Company in 1890 and Stanley continued to produce his transformers in their facility. In 1891, he established the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company and moved into his own plant in 1894. The business was bought by General Electric in 1903.

Handsome residences on Wendell Avenue are witness to the fortunes made in the mill and electric machinery industries in this period from 1880 to 1930. Many homes were also built with wealth attained by citizens involved in commercial and civic activities developing as a result of the city's general prosperity. Among others, the 1881 Oliver Robbins house at 63 Wendell was built with money from the shoe manufacturing industry (map #2). The 1885 house at 75-77 Wendell (map #4) was built by Frank Russell of Frank Russell and Company Insurance and Real Estate. Russell was assistant superintendent of L. Pomeroy and Sons Textile Mills when the house was built. The Bardwell House (map #5) was the home of Ralph B. Bardwell, one of Pittsfield's best-known bankers.

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Finally, the house at 74 Wendell (map #6) was built by Thaddeus Clapp, president of the Pontoosuc Woolen Mills and was inhabited by William A. Whittelsey of the Pittsfield Illuminating Company from 1908-1920.

South Street development in the period from 1880 to 1930 saw the erection of public minded institutions such as Berkshire Place, home for elderly women in 1889 (map #12) and the Berkshire Museum in 1903 (map #11), both gifts to Berkshire county from Zenas Crane Jr. of the paper making family. Religious and fraternal orders expanded as seen in the construction of the Masonic Temple in 1914 (map 19) and the First Baptist Church in 1926-30 (map #21). The Colonial Theatre at number 109 (map #15), built in 1903, is indicative of public prosperity and leisure.

Toward the end of this period, South Street began to see the erection of commercial buildings such as the Berkshire Automobile Company's garage (map #14) in 1921, and the 1922 Butler block of row shops (map #16).

North Street saw a virtual explosion of building during this period, a testimony to thriving commercial activity in this period including: the Kinnell-Kresge Building, Central Block, the earlier variations of the England Brothers Building, the Wollison-Shipton Building and the Rosa England Block (map #s 26, 27, 28, 29 and 31).

North Street is also home to several imposing and architecturally significant bank buildings built during this boom period: the 1894-1896 Berkshire County Savings Bank (map #1), the 1908 First Agricultural Bank (map #33), and and 1923 Berkshire Bank and Trust Company (map #36).

The last important historic period for the district was between 1930 and 1940. The area prospered but did not see the kind of extraordinary growth of that earlier time. It is noteworthy that in spite of national economic difficulties, Pittsfield managed to maintain an air of prosperity.

Signs of growth in the 1930s are particularly evident in the northeast civic sector of the district, with the construction of the New England Telephone Building, 24 Federal Street (map #45) in 1931, and the Police Department, 39 Allen Street (map #39) in 1939. Growth in other sectors of the district is seen most importantly, on North Street with the 1937 consolidation of the England Brothers Department Store (map #28E) in a single building with a unified facade.

These developments were aided by Pittsfield's once-excellent transportation system. The first train came to Pittsfield from Stockbridge in 1841. Through the persuasive efforts of Lemuel Pomeroy (of the Pomeroy textile mills fortune), Pittsfield was selected as a railroad stop for the Albany-Boston line. By the 1860s, Pittsfield was a railroad hub, connecting Pittsfield with

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Albany, New York, Boston, Hartford, and Springfield. Starting in 1891, an extensive citywide trolley system was laid out, making access to the district (the city core) rapid, inexpensive and easy.

The 1970s and 1980s were not particularly good years for the Park Square Historic District Extension. There are two principal reasons for this change: a post World War II decline in population as geographical and professional mobility became an American reality; and the difficulties faced in accommodating the automobile.

The 1950s saw a residential flight to the suburbs, the car rendering obsolete the need to be in close proximity to the workplace and commercial centers. Beginning with the construction of the Allendale commercial complex on the outskirts of Pittsfield in 1969, businesses and shopping centers became less attracted to the core area and more interested in installing themselves where land was cheaper and more plentiful, allowing for both building sprawl and parking lots.

During this period, modernizations altered many of the historic buildings. In particular, the England Brothers Department Store (map #28E), City Savings Bank (map #32F), Union Federal Bank (map #37 G) and Stevenson and Company (map #38H) had their historic facades covered with 1970s unsympathetic facades. It is believed that some of these may be removed without substantial damage to the historic facades underneath.

By the middle of this century the railroads had begun to decline and Pittsfield's extensive trolley system was torn up to accommodate roadways. Cheap and effective public transportation in the district area became less available and traffic congestion and parking difficulties on North and South Street became a major concern. These traffic problems were compounded by the fact that the North-South Street artery is also State Route 7.

Measures are being discussed to ameliorate the traffic situation. Parking facilities have been created and a proposal for more available space in downtown Pittsfield is underway. The Park Square Historic District Extension without these automobile-related problems seems headed for an era of stability and permanence.

A list of all buildings in the district with a brief commentary on their architectural or historical significance and integrity follows. For a fuller architectural description, please refer to section 7 of this nomination.

An asterisk (*) indicates buildings of particular importance in the proposed Park Square Historic District Extension. Numbers indicate map and district data sheet identification.

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Map#

1

The duplex at 55-57 Wendell Avenue is a good example of middle-income duplex housing near the center of town, and the only example in the district of early 20th century residential architecture. In ca. 1927, Caroline Marawitz moved into number 57 and in ca. 1926, Tillie Mandler moved into number 55. The two women lived in the house for 40 years, sharing both the house and its ownership with a succession of other inhabitants. Bit by bit, the house was given over to offices, a process which was completed by 1970. (Map #1)

2

The Oliver Robbins House (now home to the American Red Cross) at 63 Wendell Avenue was built in 1881 for shoe manufacturer, Oliver W. Robbins, who was later a member of the Massachusetts Senate. The shoe making industry was one of Pittsfield's most important in the late 19th century. The house is architecturally significant in the Park Square Historic District Extension because it is the only example of the Eastlake Style. Particularly noteworthy elements on the house are the elaborate millwork and moldings on the windows and the detailed gables. (map #2, photo #2)

3

The ca. 1892 barn at 71 Wendell Avenue is all that remains of the Dwight M. Collins home which burned down in 1976. Collins was a prominent Pittsfield manufacturer of undergarments, starting with a small knitting shop on North Street and developing into D.H. Collins Co. in 1882. The business was at its most prosperous in the 1890s when the house and barn were built. The barn is significant to the district because it is surviving evidence of the original residential use of the neighborhood. (Map #3)

4*

The Judge William Dorns House at 75-77 Wendell Avenue was originally owned by Frank Russell (ca. 1885), then assistant Superintendent of L. Pomeroy and Sons Textile Mills. By the early 1890's, Russell had established Frank Russell and Co., Insurance and Real Estate. Given the house's grandeur and its exclusive location on Wendell Avenue, it was the home of many prominent Pittsfield residents culminating with Judge William A. Burns for whom the house is named. Judge Burns, a member of the Massachusetts Superior Court from 1921 to 1949, moved into the house in 1930 and stayed there until his death in 1951. The house is the only example of the Queen Anne Style in the district and displays a harmonious mingling of the Queen Anne and eclectic styles. (map #4, photo #1)

5*

The ca. 1890 Colonial Revival home at 82 Wendell Avenue was built by Thaddeus Clapp. In 1895, Lucy Clapp, his wife, sold the house to Ralph B. Bardwell for

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the sum of "\$1.00 and consideration." Bardwell, one of Pittsfield's best-known and longest lived bankers, lived in the house from ca. 1896 until his death in 1938. The house is a fine example of the Colonial Revival Style. Particularly noteworthy are the front door and ground floor porch as well as the second story portico-type balcony. The house has been well maintained and is a positive addition to the generally upper income Wendell Avenue streetscape. (map #5, photo #2)

6 and 6.1

74 Wendell Street was originally the home of Thaddeus Clapp, prominent citizen and one time president of the Pontoosuc Woolen Mill. It was sold to William A. Whittelsey, Manager of the Pittsfield Electric Company, in 1906. In 1920, William D. Wyman, President of the Berkshire Life Company, lived in the house until it was converted into apartments in 1930. The house is important to the district for its size and grandeur, for the important Pittsfield businessmen it housed as well as for the fact that the barn (6.1) is still intact, giving a clear picture of the original residential use of the neighborhood. (map #6 and 6.1, photo #2)

7

The Stanley Club at 66 Wendell Avenue, built ca. 1894, was originally part of the James H. Hinsdale estate (see #8). The building was in use as a barn until General Electric bought it in 1952 to convert it into a club for its employees as well as lodging for visiting engineer.

8*

The James H. Hinsdale House at 74 Wendell Avenue was probably constructed by Thaddeus Clapp in ca. 1870 (see #6). In 1894, the then owner, James H. Hinsdale, hired the Springfield firm of Gardner, Pine & Gardner to enlarge and alter the house. Hinsdale, son of a family of clergymen, organized the Hinsdale Woolen Co. in 1897. The house, although somewhat oddly proportioned, contributes to the district for its size, exceptionally fine details and for the way it demonstrates changes in taste during the latter third of the 19th century. (map #8, photo #2)

9 and 9.1*

The Thomas Colt House at 42 Wendell Avenue is, without question, the finest house on the street. Thomas Colt, builder of the edifice was son of Ezekiel Colt, one of Pittsfield's more outstanding citizens (see #13). Keeping with the family tradition of prominence, Thomas was part owner of what is now the Crane Government Mill and had the house built to be-fit his economic stature in the city. Contemporary descriptions describe it as, "one of the most elegant and costly homes in Western Massachusetts." The description is apt; the Thomas Colt House stands as one of the gems of the Park Square Historic District Extension. A charming ice-house (9.1) is directly in back of the house. (map #9 and 9.1, photo #3)

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10 and 10.1

The Pittsfield Community Music School at 30 Wendell Avenue comprises the Mayor Bagg House and the Calvin Martin estate's carriage barn. The complex was consolidated when the Music School moved into the site in 1943. The ca. 1875 house was substantially altered by five-term Mayor Allen H. Baggs when he bought it in 1920 and now upholds a simple but grand aspect.

The carriage barn behind the house (10.1) has greater architectural significance. Once part of the Calvin Martin estate, which was razed to build the Berkshire Museum (see #11), this Italianate barn with bracketing and dormers and an interesting variation on the Palladian window, and an excellent example of 19th-century carriage barns, is surviving evidence of the original use of the neighborhood. (map #10 and 10.1, photo #3)

11*

The Berkshire Museum of Natural History and Art, 39 South Street, was built in 1903, and added to in 1904, 1909 and 1915, was a gift from Zenas Crane Jr. of Crane and Co. to the people of Berkshire County. A team of local architects, Harding and Seaver, were selected to design the building. The museum is an example of the kind of enormous gifts given by turn-of-the-century industrialists to their communities.

The museum remains in keeping with Crane's original intent to house exhibitions of "Natural History and Art." The structure is an important and elegant landmark in the district and has been a major cultural focus for Berkshire County throughout the 20th Century. (map #11, photo #4)

12*

The Berkshire Place at 89 South Street has been a South Street landmark since it was built in 1889. Another generous gift to Pittsfield from Zenas Crane, the house was built as a retirement home for elderly women and maintains this function today. The home was designed by H. Neill Wilson of Pittsfield, architect of numerous other remarkable buildings in Berkshire County. Wilson collaborated on the project with stone mason Hascal Dodge, as he had in the construction of several other buildings in Pittsfield. The Berkshire Place contributes highly to the district both for its history as well as for the fact that it is the only example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style in the district extension. (map #12, photo #4, 5)

13*

The Colt-Pingree House at 105-107 South Street was built by Ezekiel Colt, cashier of the Agricultural National Bank and later State Bank Commissioner (Ezekiel's son, Thomas built the spectacular Colt House on Wendell Avenue, see 9 and 9A). Ezekiel's daughter, Catherine, married attorney Thomas Pingree, in 1825, and the pair continued to inhabit the house. Their daughter, also Catherine, married Henry L. Dawes, another lawyer and son of a U.S. senator in 1897 and the couple continued to live in the house until Henry's death in 1928.

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The house has withstood internal alterations and a 1930's commercial addition on the northern side in order to accommodate a variety of 20th century fraternal and commercial organizations. Nonetheless, the facade of the original house is intact and is of importance to the district as it displays the once-residential aspect as well as later adaptations of the street. (map #13, photo #5, 6)

14*

The Berkshire Automobile Company, founded by Ralph M. O'Connell moved to this site at 109 South Street (formerly part of the Catherine and Henry L. Dawes estate) in 1921. In that same year the garage was built. The company was a success and a significant addition to the garage was constructed in 1930 to increase their capacity by 300 cars. The garage exemplifies Pittsfield's move into the automobile age. Low lying and relatively far from the center of town, the Berkshire Automobile Co. was among Pittsfield's more prosperous and conveniently placed garages. It is a fine example of its genre and unique within the district. (map #14, photo #6)

15

The Colonial Theatre at 113 South Street was built in 1903, by John Sullivan and his brothers and was designed by the most proliferate architect represented in the district, Joseph McArthur Vance. The most sumptuous theatre in Pittsfield, with a capacity for 1000, the Colonial Theatre played stage performances until 1915 when moving pictures became the rage. The theatre has excellent potential for renovation because the inside is intact and little has been added to or taken off the facade. As it stands, the Colonial Theatre is the finest example of popular architecture for public entertainment within the district as well as within the county. (map #15, photo #6)

16*

The Butler Building at 132-150 South Street was built in ca. 1922 with the ca. 1932 addition to the north of a single store in a similar style. The row of shops bears a striking resemblance to both the contemporary d'Angelo-Bowby Block (map #V) on Park Square and the Berkshire Auto Co. (see #14) directly across the street. The small shopping complex is interesting and significant because it reveals another phase in the lower end of South Street's evolution: from the 1920's on the area moved away from being solely a well-to-do neighborhood toward becoming a more commercial and popular area. (map #16, photo #7, 8)

17(A)

The Read Shaw Insurance Agency Building at 128 South Street is typical of 1970s and 1980s urban development and is typical of contemporary commercial architecture. Of little aesthetic or historic value (it stands on the site of Kelly's Hamburg Co., Pittsfield's first drive-in fast food establishment), the

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Read-Shaw building is low-lying and set away from the street, and has a minimal impact on the streetscape. (map #17(A), photo #7)

18*

Probably the first Parsonage of the South Congregational Church, the Red Hen Building at 120-124 South Street was built between 1848 and 1850. It then housed a number of prominent Pittsfield physicians and industrialists. The Red Hen is located in an area of the district where few of the original residences, like itself, remain. It's relative uniqueness, fine exterior and excellent renovation (the house won a Pittsfield Historic Preservation Award), as well as its proximity to Park Square, make it a significant architectural asset to the district. (map #18, photo #7)

19*

The Masonic Temple at the 116 South Street was built in 1912-1914. Joseph McArthur Vance was the architect and the contractors were Foot, Jones and Leste: all of them Masons themselves. The temple is an imposing and costly edifice and is indicative of the prominence of the Masons during the period. The building is unique in Pittsfield and is a grand and weighty addition to the district. (map #19, photo #7)

20*

During the 1840s, the First Congregation Church on Park Square (housed in the now replaced Bullfinch Church), owing to the growth of its congregation, authorized the organization of a new parish. In 1848, the South Congregational Parish was established and soon thereafter, construction of the South Congregational Church at 110 South Street began. The building was completed in 1850 and is testimony to the considerable growth of that denomination in the mid-19th century. Owing to its ornate Greek Revival design, the church is the most traditionally "New England" in style within the Park Square Historic District Extension. This being the case, it adds both variety and a regional sense to the district. (map #20, photo #7)

21*

The First Baptist Church at 88 South Street moved from its original location on North Street in the 1920s as the former site was being engulfed by commercial development. Joseph McArthur Vance, Pittsfield's leading architect was hired to design the church. The builder was S.L. Wood of Springfield. The building was begun in 1926 and dedicated in 1930. The church is an excellent example of the Neo-Classical Revival style. It more than holds its own among the other imposing institutional buildings. (map #21, photo #7,9)

22*

The Berkshire Life Building is one of the most impressive structures in the district for its size, location, elegance and architectural history. The importance of the building has been recognized and was listed in the National

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Register in 1986. The building was originally designed in the Mansard Style by Louis Weisbein of Boston in 1867-1868 and in 1906, Henry Seaver (one of the architects responsible for the Berkshire Museum, see #11) designed a West Street extension to the building, matching the original style. In 1911 the building was, once again, expanded, this time by Joseph McArthur Vance. The Mansard roof was removed and two stories in the Renaissance revival style were added. The overall effect of the Berkshire Life Building is of a harmonious melange of the two styles into an imposing, excellently detailed and well-maintained structure on the far northwestern corner of Park Square. (map #22, photo #7, 10, 12)

23(B)

The North McKay Street Walkway was constructed under Mayor Charles Smith's administration in 1989 to link North Street with the newly developed business and parking area on McKay Street. It is a contemporary utilitarian structure which does not contribute to, at the same time it does not seriously intrude on the North Street Streetscape. (map #23 (B))

24(C)

The contemporary commercial "mini-mall" facade of Roger's Jewelers at 37 North Street was set into the original 1949 building in 1976 and is typical of 1970s commercial architecture. The building houses Roger's Jewelers, one of the older retail businesses on North Street. However, due to the under alterations, is a non-contributor to the district. (map #24(C))

25(D)

CVS Drugstore at 41 North Street moved into this location in 1976, replacing Liggett's Drugstore. Liggett's razed the former Cooley Block (built 1848) in 1949 to build the current structure. Happily, the CVS building is low and unobtrusive but it does not add to the visual integrity of North Street. This building, also houses Roger Jewelers. (map #25(D))

26*

The Kinnell Kresge Block at 49-59 North Street was built in 1918 by Dr. George Kinnell, a veterinarian, and the Kresge Syndicate. The architect for the block was Joseph McArthur Vance, whose work is seen time and time again throughout the district.

The exuberance of the detailing probably owes to a greater degree of artistic liberty on Vance's part than exhibited in his other work. The Kinnell-Kresge Block is valuable to the district for its fanciful Venetian Gothic Revival Style, unique in both the district and in Vance's oeuvre. (map #26, photo #11, 12)

27*

The Central Block at 65-83 North Street was built in 1881. Originally owned

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by S. N. Russell, boiler-maker, and E. D. Jones, machinist and founder of E. D. Jones and Co., the Central Block was designed by Charles T. Rathbun, an important Pittsfield architect, and constructed by Hascal Dodge. The block made quite a sensation when it was erected, being the only building in Pittsfield to have plate glass windows in all of its stores.

The Central Block is perhaps the finest example of the Victorian Commercial style in the district. It is prominently located on North Street and currently houses one of North Street's most active retail shops, Newberry & Co. (map #27, photo #11, 12)

28(E)

Historically, England Brother at 85-89 North Street is, the most important retail store in the Berkshires. The business began in 1857 when Moses England, along with his brother, Louis, established a dry goods and pattern shop on North Street. The business moved to several locations on North Street in the second half of the 19th century. Finally, in 1891, Benjamin, Simon and Daniel England (sons of Moses), moved into a new Romanesque building on the site of the old Francis Block (now the southern half of the present building). In 1911, England's took over the southern half of the adjacent Newman building. In 1925 and 1926, two stories were added to the rear. In 1931, the third generation of Englands, Daniel Jr., Simon Jr., and Benjamin III took over the rest of the Newman Block. The three brothers hired James McArthur Vance in 1937 to unify the complex in height and style, which Vance did, erecting a facade in a 1930s retrospective style, almost certainly to incorporate the store visually with the North Street streetscape. In 1966, a screen was placed over the entire facade. Facing competition from a suburban mall, England's sold the business and the building in 1988.

The building, now vacant, is key to the revitalization of North Street. Plans to re-open the building in the early 1900s are underway, and leases have been signed. Plans are also underway to remove the 1960s facade which is paramount to restoring North Street to its original aspect. Although the England Brothers building is currently a non-contributing member of the Park Square Historic District extension, it has enormous potential to become a significant element to the district. (map #28(E), photo #11, 12, 15)

29*

The Wollison-Shipton Building is one of the more unusual buildings on North Street with its fourth floor window arcade and its construction materials of Philadelphia pressed brick and dark freestone. The architect was H. Neill Wilson, a notable Berkshires architect (see #12). When the building opened in 1888, it boasted four ground floor stores with plate glass windows, a rarity at the time; as well as an "Otis Brothers Improved" elevator to service the third and fourth floors.

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The building has recently been restored and now houses a variety of shops and offices. It has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. It is an excellent example of Victorian eclectic architecture and, perhaps more importantly, of how older buildings may be renovated to become highly functional, attractive, modern structures. (map #29)

30*

The Majestic (now Palace Theatre), 132 North Street, is similar both historically and architecturally to the Colonial Theatre on South Street (see #15). Designed at the behest of the Sullivan Family by Joseph McArthur Vance in 1910, the Majestic Theatre originally showed plays and was subsequently devoted to "vaudeville entertainment and moving pictures." The Majestic, somewhat less monolithic than the Colonial, is a significant North Street landmark. Both the interior and exterior are relatively intact, and the structure is on the city of Pittsfield's agenda for a rehabilitative re-use project. (map #30)

31*

The Rosa England Block at 122-128 North Street was built in 1884 by the England Brothers. The architect was Charles T. Rathbun who had designed the impressive Central Block diagonally across the street (see #27) and although the Rosa England Block is less elaborate than the Central Block, it is a fine and interesting example of the Victorian Eclectic style with an Italianate twist (seen in the pilasters and the cornice).

The building's 1970s renovation is an excellent and vital example of adaptive re-use. It won a Pittsfield Historic Preservation award in 1978, and contributes significantly to the historic district. (map #31)

32(F)

City Savings Bank moved into its current location at 116 North Street (formerly the Reed Block, built 1860) in 1906. The 1860 building underwent two major renovations. The first was carried out by Joseph McArthur Vance in 1908. In 1963, the facade was completely redone: eighteen gauge porcelain enameled steel panels were installed, covering the older facade. The renovated bank boasted Berkshire County's first walk-up window and typifies 1960s prefabricated, modern architecture. The building, due to its current facade, is non-contributing to the district. (map #32 (F))

33*

The First Agricultural Bank at 100 North Street is one of the finest buildings in the Park Square Historic District Extension and is the most imposing building on North Street. Designed by Messrs Mowbray and Uffin of New York and constructed in 1908-1909, the building is the Bank's fourth home. The building's elegant Classical Revival Style attests to the bank's importance in Pittsfield's commercial and civic life.

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The First Agricultural Bank was chartered in 1818, with Thomas Gold as president and Ezekiel Colt, Cashier. Much of the impetus for its establishment was provided by Nathan Appleton who saw Pittsfield as an ideal location for the bank because of its favorable geographic location and because there were no other banks in town. The bank flourished alongside with Pittsfield's major industries: paper, textile, shoe and electrical goods manufacturing, and remains a prominent institution to this day (map #33, photo #12, 13).

34

The 1861 Dunham Mall Building at 76-90 North Street originally designed in an Eclectic style was virtually gutted by fire in 1980. The 1861 North Street facade was entirely rehabilitated (the ground floor stores which remains remaining fairly intact). The ca. 1901-1906 Dunham Mall side of the building retains its original aspect. The renovation was carried out to keep the block true to its history and setting. Consequently, this building received a preservation award from the Pittsfield Historical Commission in 1982. (map #34, photo #12, 13)

35*

The Onota Building at 64-74 North Street was built in 1927 on the site of the Old Baptist Church. James D. Shipton hired the Cleveland architectural firm of Walker and Weeks to design this building. These two architects had studied with H. Neill Wilson (see #12).

The Onota building is a rather typical example of a simple commercial building of the period, with some detailing but overall restraint in its design. It is one of the tallest buildings on North Street and occupies a prominent position in the streetscape. (map #35, photo #12)

36*

The 1923 Berkshire Bank and Trust Building at 54 North Street was built at the cost of \$200,000 in the Classical Revival Style. The Berkshire Loan and Trust Company was incorporated in 1895, starting out with a tin box and moving into its first building in 1896. The endeavour met with success, hence the construction of the current building in 1923.

The architects were Holmes and Winslow of New York City, specialists in bank and office building architecture. The building is an excellent example of its genre, particularly with its restrained front, fluted pilasters, and three high rounded arches. It stands prominently and gracefully at the heart of North Street and is a significant element to the district. (map #36, photo #12, 14)

37(G)

The Union Federal Bank at 48 North Street moved into this location in ca.

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1932. The building itself was erected in 1846, but none of its earlier aspect remains due to the white aggregate facade erected in 1978. Although there is reason to believe that the original facade is still intact, the current facade makes it a non-contributor to the historic district. (map #37(G), photo #12, 13)

38(H)

The Stevenson and Co. Insurance agency at 30-34 North Street moved to this location in 1923. Stevenson and Co. has a long history of contributing to the community. The building, originally called the Blatchford Block, dates back to 1880 but all that is visible is the current 1970 brick and glass facade. It does not contribute to the historic district. (map #38(H))

39

The Police Department at 39 Allen Street was built in 1939 to keep up with the department's need for a modern facility. The building is a stately example of a municipal building in a reserved 1930s Neo-Federal style. The brick exterior is essentially unadorned with the exception of a swan's neck pediment over the entrance. The structure contributes to the district and fits in well with the other buildings in the area. (map #39)

40*

The offices at 40-48 Fenn Street were built ca. 1932 in the Neo-Federal Style. The building was constructed as an annex to the First Agricultural Bank on North Street (see #33) to provide the necessary additional office space the fast-growing bank needed. Much of the space was also rented out as offices to other concerns, an activity which continues today.

The building, with its unusual curved end adds considerable interest to downtown Pittsfield, and contributes highly to the district. (map #40, photo #15, 16)

41*

The First United Methodist Church at 55 Fenn Street is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival Style -- the only one of its type within the historic district extension. The church, one of the oldest still standing in Pittsfield, was considerable renown. No expense was spared in the church's construction, and it is a testimony to the growing wealth of the town in the 19th century. The finely detailed building, with particularly noteworthy stained-glass windows is among Pittsfield's finest buildings and contributes to Park Square Historic District Extension. (map #41, photo #16)

42*

The Sun Publishing Co. Building at 28 Renne Avenue (now Berkshire Artisans) is a simple, but attractive example of the Commercial Eclectic Style of the 1880s. The building is also the district's only example of a semi-industrial

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structure. Near the turn of the century, the building was linked to the neighboring Stanley Electric Co. by a wooden passageway and served the electric manufacturing company as an office building. From 1904, the building was home to the Sun Printing Corporation and maintained that function until 1972. Sun Printing, the oldest business in Pittsfield, began as a weekly paper established by Phineas Allen in 1800. The last newspaper was published in 1906, but as of 1882, the corporation had branched out into job printing which became its mainstay through the 20th century. (map #42)

43*

The Old Post Office, now City Hall was built in 1910 and marked the first time that the post office had been housed in a separate building in Pittsfield. At the time of its construction, there was a certain amount of criticism that such an important building be located so far from North Street.

In 1967, the building was converted to City Hall. The renovation did little to change the exterior which retains its pleasing Renaissance Revival simplicity. The building is a fine example of adaptive reuse and is highly contributing to the district. (map #43, photo #16)

44*

The Old Central Fire Station at 66 Allen Street was built in 1895 for the newly-formed City Fire Department. It was the first fire station in Pittsfield to house its own teams of horses on the premises. The Pittsfield Fire Department was housed in this building until 1976. E.J. Cowell, City Inspector of Buildings, was the architect. He had also designed several Pittsfield homes, none of which are in the district.

The Old Central Fire Station was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. It is almost completely intact and is a very fine example of its style and genre. Its own integrity and its location near the center of town make it an outstanding contribution to the Park Square Historic District Extension. (map #44, photo #16)

45

The New England Telephone Company Building at 24 Federal Street was completed in 1931. The first unit of the building was erected in 1928 with the idea that it would be added on to eventually house all departments of the phone company in Pittsfield under one roof. In 1930-1931, the extensions were completed and the new building opened, meeting public acclaim for its "beautiful Southern Colonial finish." The building is a fine addition to the district for its size, location and overall elegance in its design and details. (map #45)

46*

The Allen Hotel at seventeen Wendell Avenue is an excellent example of the

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Neo-Italianate Style of the early 20th century. It was built on the Wendell Avenue Extension when the old Thomas Allen estate was broken up and sold in 1915. This hotel boasted seventy-one rooms to keep up with the ever-developing Berkshire tourist industry.

The interior of the building was extensively renovated in the 1980's and now is a luxury apartment complex. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983, and is a clear contribution to the proposed Park Square Historic District Extension. (map #46)

Due to the size and prosperity of Pittsfield during the 19th and 20th century, there were several talented architects, whose work is found throughout the nominated area. Also, prominent out-of-town architects designed buildings in the district.

The most notable example of this phenomenon is the First Agricultural Bank at 100 North Street (map #33), designed by Messrs Mowbray and Uffin of New York in 1908, it is a stunning example expensive materials, it is, quite literally, a temple of the leading financial institution in the city. Other impressive buildings designed by out-of-towners include the Berkshire Bank and Trust Company (map #36), by the New York Firm specializing in the construction of banks and office buildings, Holmes and Winslow; as well as the Old Post Office building (now City Hall, map #43), designed by Henry Knox. Finally, the South Congregational Church on South Street was designed by Richard Bond of Boston and is a striking Classical Revival building.

The Berkshire County Savings Bank in the Renaissance Revival style (map #1) was designed by Francis Allen of Boston in 1894. Its construction was supervised by Joseph McArthur Vance of Urbana, Ohio, and a graduate of MIT, bringing him to Pittsfield where he became the most important architect represented in the Park Square Historic District Extension. Vance built numerous buildings in reserved variations of the Neoclassical, Renaissance Revival and Italianate style in vogue at the time. Vance's contributions to the district include: the Colonial and Majestic (now Palace) Theatres (map #s 15 and 30), the two-story addition to the Berkshire Life Building (map #26), in a fanciful Venetian Gothic style, indicating a greater degree of artistic liberty than in his other projects -- and the 1937 England Brother's Building (map #280) built in a 1930s retrogressive style probably to incorporate the complex visually with the other buildings on North Street.

Another important local architect, whose productive period in the district was in the 1870s and 1880s was Charles I. Rathbun. A Pittsfield native, Rathbun studied with John W. Priest in New York City and returned to Pittsfield in the 1860s. His major contribution to the district is the First United Methodist Church (map #41) on Fenn Street. Built in 1874, it is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival Style. Rathbun's other contributions to the district are

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the Rosa England Block and the Central Block (map #s 31 and 27), both in the Victorian Eclectic style.

Other important local architects represented in the district are George Harding and Henry Seaver, designers of the ground floor addition to the Berkshire Life Building (map #22) and more importantly, the Berkshire Museum (map #11), a striking and gracious Renaissance Revival edifice.

Richardsonian Romanesque came to the district with the arrival of H. Neill Wilson from Cincinnati, architect of the Berkshire Place home for elderly women (map #12). Wilson was instrumental in training Walker and Weeks, natives of Pittsfield who set up their business in Cleveland, and who returned to Pittsfield temporarily in 1927 to design the Onota Building (map #35) on North Street.

The integrity of the area is largely intact but there are intrusions of contemporary commercial buildings such as the Read-Shaw Building, the North McKay Street Walkway, CVS Drugstore, and Roger's Jewelers (map #s 17(A), 23(B), 24(C) and 25(D)) as well as the 1966 facade on the England Brother's Building, and the facades on the City Savings Bank Building, the United Federal Bank and Stevenson and Co. (map #s 28(E), 32(F), 37(G) and 38(H)). Happily, these intrusions, with the exception of the England's facade are not particularly large or jarring.

One or more of the non-contributing buildings have importance in the history of the community and have the potential for becoming highly contributing with proper rehabilitation work and facade improvements (which is particularly true in the case of the England Brothers building, map #28 (E)). This latter aspect combines with the necessity of recognizing the worth of the integrity of the city core which is key to the continued prosperity of the downtown shopping and banking district in conjunction with non-central business and commercial centers.

The building at 28 Renne Avenue (the district's only example of an industrial structure) (map #42) has a rich history, connecting it, and by implication, the district, with the Stanley Electric Company, and, more substantially, with the Sun Printing Corporation.

Around the turn of the century, the building served as offices and possibly storage for the neighboring Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company and was connected by a wooden passageway. That company, manufacturer of the alternating current transformer, traces its origins to William Stanley production of the first such transformer in Great Barrington in 1886. The invention was revolutionary and of international importance because it allowed electricity to travel through wires over long distances. This development was a leap ahead of Edison's direct current equipment which required that the electrical recipient be close to the source of power.

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In 1891, Stanley organized the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company and in 1894, William A. Whittelsey (treasurer of the Pittsfield Illuminating Company) built a plant on Renne Avenue (now razed) dedicated to the production of the alternating current transformers. A few years later, the building at 28 Renne was utilized as offices for Stanley. The business was an enormous success, and in 1900, moved its operation to a larger facility on the outskirts of town. In 1903, the business was bought by General Electric and became Pittsfield's largest industry.

The building at 28 Renne was, itself, used for light industrial purposes when it was home to the Sun Printing Corporation from 1904-1971. Sun Printing was originally a subsidiary activity of the Pittsfield Sun, Pittsfield's oldest newspaper, established in 1800 by Phineas Allen, Thomas, "the Fighting Parson," Allen's nephew. In 1906, the paper folded and the job printing aspect became the businesses mainstay. Job printing was a common side interest of 19th century newspapers as well as natural offshoot of the paper industry which had been a major Berkshire industry since 1801.

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UTM References:

	<u>ZONE</u>	<u>EASTING</u>	<u>NORTHING</u>
A	18	643600	4701110
B	18	643690	4701090
C	18	643680	4701080
D	18	643760	4701070
E	18	643730	4701980
F	18	643760	4700990
G	18	643660	4700540
H	18	643720	4700520
I	18	643690	4700430
J	18	643590	4700460
K	18	643590	4700480
L	18	643520	4700500
M	18	643520	4700520
N	18	643500	4700530
O	18	643480	4700470
P	18	643430	4700480
Q	18	643430	4700500
R	18	643400	4700510
S	18	643400	4700520
T	18	643370	4700560
U	18	643400	4700630
V	18	643420	4700620
W	18	643430	4700660
X	18	643400	4700680
Y	18	643410	4700710
Z	18	643520	4700700
AA	18	643540	4700810
BB	18	643490	4700820
CC	18	643530	4701020
DD	18	643590	4701010

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Park Square Historic District Extension are shown as the solid line on the attached assessor's map of central Pittsfield. The original Park Square District, which was listed in the National Register in 1975, is shaded; its constituent sites are identified as Roman numerals I - VIII. The sites comprising the extension are indicated by Arabic numerals 1-46; the non-contributing structures are identified by capital letters A-H in parentheses next to the digital sequential designation.

The boundaries of the original district were drawn to include eight major buildings and sets of buildings facing north and south across Park Square, the historic core at Pittsfield. The boundaries of the district extension have been drawn to include adjacent commercial, institutional and residential buildings displaying a high degree of both architectural and historic integrity within relatively cohesive streetscapes.

Although individual buildings of considerable distinction occur along nearby streets, particularly to the north, south and east of the district, they are interspersed with non-accordant and contemporary construction to such a greater degree than within the proposed district proper. West of the district, topographical change and pervasive new construction produce a clear edge contrasting with the historic center.

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District Data Sheet
Pittsfield, Park Square Historic District Extension

<u>Map#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Resource</u>
I	01-2007	Berkshire County Savings Bank	18-28 North	1894-96	C	Renaissance Revival	B
II	01-2003	First Congregational Church	Park Square	1853	C	Gothic Revival	B
III	01-2011	Old Town Hall	43 East	1832	C	Late Federal	B
IV	01-2002	St Stephen's Church	Park Square	1889-90	C	Gothic Revival	B
V	--	D'Angelo Bowlby Block	79-89 East	ca 1920	C	Proto-Deco Vernacular Commercial	B
VI	01-3039/ 01-3013	Berkshire County Courthouse/Registry of Deeds	76 East 24 Wendell	1872 1928	C C	Romanesque Revival Classical Revival	B B
VII	01-3005	Berkshire Athenaeum	44 Bank Row	1876	C	High Victorian Gothic	B
VIII	01-3026/ 01-3028 01-3027	Wood Building Martin Block Backus-Park Building (Bank Row Commercial Buildings)	28-32 Bank Row 16-26 " " 4-8 " "	1810/ 1850/ ca 1820	C C C	Federal-Italianate/ Vernacular Commercial/ Federal	B B B

The original Park Square District, which was listed in the National Register in 1975, are shaded on the map; its constituent sites are identified as Roman numerals I - VIII. The sites comprising the extension are indicated by Arabic numerals I-45; the non-contributing structures are identified by capital letters A-H in parentheses next to the digital sequential designation.

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<u>Map#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Resource</u>
1	--	Handler-Harawitz House	55-57 Wendell	1924	C	1920's Picturesque	B
2	01-3035	Oliver Robbins House	63 Wendell	1881	C	Eastlake	B
3	01-3021	D.W. Collins Barn	71 Wendell	ca 1892	C	Shingle	B
4	01-3022	Judge William Burns House	75-77 Wendell	ca 1885	C	Queen Anne/Eclectic	B
5	--	R.B. Bardwell House	82 Wendell	1890	C	Colonial Revival	B
6 6.1	01-3023	Thaddeus Clapp House and barn	74 Wendell	1870	C	Italianate/Colonial Revival	B
7	01-3030	Hinsdale Barn/ Stanley Club	66 Wendell	ca 1894/ 1970	C	Shingle-Eclectic/ Renovated	B
8	01-3020	Hinsdale House	54 Wendell	ca 1870/ 1894	C	Federal Revival	B
9 9.1	01-3025	Thomas Colt House and Ice house	42 Wendell	1865-66	C	Italian Villa	B
10 10.1	01-3038a 01-3038b	Pittsfield Community Music School and Barn	30 Wendell	ca 1875/ 1920(house)	C	Colonial Revival (house) Italianate (barn) B	B

District Data Sheet
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<u>Map#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Resource</u>
11	01-3009	Berkshire Museum of Art and Natural History	39 South	1903/ 1904/ 1905/ 1915	C	Renaissance Revival	B
12	01-3007	Berkshire Place	89 South	1889/ 1925	C	Richardsonian Romanesque	B
13	01-3011	Colt-Pingree House	105-107 South	1819/ ca 1930's	C	Greek Revival 1930's Commercial	B
14	--	Berkshire Automobile Garage	109 South	ca 1921/	C	Proto-Deco Vernacular Commercial	B
15	01-3001	Colonial Theatre	113 South	1903	C	Neo-Classical Revival	B
16	--	Butler Block	132-150 South	ca 1922/ ca 1932	C	Proto-Deco Vernacular Commercial	B
17(A)	--	Read-Shaw Insurance Agency Building	128 South	1979	NC	Contemporary Commercial	B
18	01-3008	The Red Hen (Original First Congregational Parsonage?)	120-124 South	ca 1850	C	Greek Revival/Italianate	B
19	01-3002	Masonic Temple	116 South	1912-14	C	Neo-Classical Revival	B

District Data Sheet
Pittsfield, Park Square Historic District Extension

<u>Map#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Resource</u>
20	01-3012	South Congregational Church	110 South	1848-50	C	Classical Revival	B
21	01-3010	First Baptist Church	88 South	1926-30	C	Neo-Classical Revival	B
22	01-4001	Berkshire Life Building	3-7 North 1-13	1867-68/ 1906/	C	Second Empire/ Renaissance Revival	B *
23(B)	--	North-McKay Street Walkway	--	1989	NC	Postmodern Utilitarian	S
24(C)	--	Roger's Jewelers	37 North	1949/ 1976	NC	Postmodern Utilitarian	B
25(D)	--	CVS Drugstore	41 North	1949/ 1976	NC	Postmodern Utilitarian	B
26	01-4026	Kinnell-Kresge Building	47-51 North	1918	C	Venetian Gothic Revival	B
27	01-4025	Central Block	65-83 North	1881	C	Venetian Gothic Revival Eclectic	B
28(E)	01-4003	England Brothers Department Store Building	85-89 North	1891/ ca 1925/ 1937/ 1966 (facade)	NC	Contemporary Commercial	B

District Data Sheet
Pittsfield, Park Square Historic District Extension

<u>Map#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Resource</u>
29	01-2001	Wollison-Shipton Building	152 North	1888	C	Victorian Commercial/ Italianate	B **
30	01-2014	Majestic (Palace) Theatre	132 North	1910	C	Commercial Eclectic/ Italianate	B
31	01-2006	Rosa England Block	122-128 North	1884	C	Victorian Eclectic/ Italianate	B
32(F)	--	City, Savings Bank	116 North	1860/ 1963 (Facade)	NC	Contemporary Commercial	B
33	01-2004	First Agricultural Bank	100 North	1908	C	Classical Revival	B
34	01-2005	Dunham Mall Building	76-96 North	1861/ 1982	C	Victorian Eclectic	B
35	01-2010	Onota Building	64-74 North	1927	C	Commercial Neo-Classical Revival	B
36	01-2008	Berkshire Bank and Trust	54 North	1923	C	Classical Revival	B
37(G)	--	Union Federal Bank	48 North	1846/ 1978 (Facade)	NC	Contemporary Commercial	B

District Data Sheet
Pittsfield, Park Square Historic District Extension

<u>Map#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Resource</u>
38(H)	--	Stevenson & Co.	30-34 North	1880/ ca 1970	NC (Facade)	Contemporary Commercial	B
39	--	Police Department	39 Allen	1939	C	Neo-Federal	B
40	01-2020	Office	40-48 Fenn	ca 1932	C	Neo-Federal	B
41	01-2018	First United Methodist Church	55 Fenn	1874	C	Gothic Revival	B
42	--	Sun Printing Corp Building	28 Renne	1880	C	Commercial Victorian Eclectic	B
43	01-2017	U.S. Post Office New City Hall	70 Allen	1910/ 1967	C	Renaissance Revival	B
44	01-2015	Old Central Fire Station	66 Allen	1895	C	Victorian Eclectic	B
45	--	New England Telephone Building	24 Federal	1931	C	Neo-Classical Revival	B
46	01-2023	Allen Hotel	17 Wendell	1918	C	Neo-Italianate	B ***

Previously listed in National Register

- * Berkshire Life Building: NR 2/27/86
- ** Wollison-Shipton Building: NR 9/30/82
- *** Allen Hotel: NR 9/1/83

Total Resources

- 38 Contributing Buildings
- 7 Noncontributing Buildings
- 1 Noncontributing Structure

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91001826 Date Listed: 12/23/91

Park Square Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Property Name

Berkshire
County

MA
State

N/A
Multiple Name

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.

gr Beth L. Savage
Signature of the Keeper

12/23/91
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

3. Classification: Number of Resources within Property

The property consists of 40 contributing buildings & 1 contributing structure for a total of 41 contributing resources. The number(s) of noncontributing resources is not affected by this correction.

This information was discussed with Doug Kelleher, MASHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: BOUNDARY INCREASE

PROPERTY NAME: Park Square Historic District (Boundary Increase)

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire

DATE RECEIVED: 11/08/91 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/23/91
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 91001826

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12/23/91 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept etc
REVIEWER Savage
DISCIPLINE Architectural History
DATE 12/23/91

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

CLASSIFICATION

___count ___resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___historic ___current

DESCRIPTION

___architectural classification
___materials
___descriptive text

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___acreage ___verbal boundary description
___UTMs ___boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___sketch maps ___USGS maps ___photographs ___presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



2
HOURS
LIMIT
NOV. TO
APRIL

NO ON-
STREET
PARKING
PERMITTED
FOR THE
OWNER

NO ON-
STREET
PARKING
PERMITTED
FOR THE
OWNER

Judge William Burns House
75-77 Wendell Avenue
Pittsfield

(1)

Anne Underland, 1-27-90
Berkshire Athenaeum - Local History

#1 of 16

View of SW corner of house.

Park Avenue No. 10 BI
Berkshire MA



Wendell Avenue
Pittsfield

(2)

Park Avenue #13 BT
Berkshire Co MA

A. Underland, 1-27-90

Berkshire Athenaeum - Local History

2 of 16

View N on Wendell Avenue. Includes:

- W side of street: R. B. Bardwell House
- Thaddens Clapp House
- Clapp? - Hinsdale House
- Thomas Colt House

- E. side of street: Judge William Burns House
- Oliver Robbins House



Thomas Colt House
42 Wendell Avenue
Pittsfield

(3)

Park Avenue RD B7
Berkshire Co MA

A. Undeland, 1-27-90
Berkshire Athenaeum - Local History
3 of 16

View of SE corner of house, also in background looking
N: Pittsfield Music School and Berkshire County Courthouse



Berkshire Museum
39 South Street
Pittsfield

(4)

Park Square #10 BT
Pittsfield MA

A. Underland 1-27-90
Berkshire Athenaeum - Local History

4 of 16

SE view of Museum, to South is the Berkshire Place



Berkshire Place
89 South Street
Pittsfield

(5)

A. Underland, 1-27-90

Berkshire Athenaeum - Local History

5 of 16

SE view of house, to S is Colt-Pingree House's 1930's
addition

Paul Agnew #D BT
Berkshires MA



PAINTS
OF-LINE
MILLER SUPPLY CO.

MILLER ART
FRAMING PART
WALLPAPER

LENOX SHAKER FURNITURE

E side of South Street
Pittsfield

(6)

A. Underland, 1-27-90

Berkshire Athenaeum - Local History

6 of 16

View looking North, includes (from S to N): Colonial
Theatre, Berkshire Automobile Garage, Colt-Pingree House,
Berkshire Museum

Park Avenue, A. D. B. T.
Berkshire Co MA



KEEP
→
RIGHT

7
9

U-HAUL
MOVING & STORAGE

SATONIC
TRAILERS 6' 6" x 10'
AUTO TRANSPORT
AND TOWDOLLIE
FOR RENT
OPEN SUNDAY

STATE
1378

W side of South Street
Pittsfield

(7)

Paul Agnew, #1 D B T
Berkshire Co MA

A. Underland, 1-27-90
Berkshire Athenaeum - Local History

#7 of 16

View looking N. Includes (from S to N): the Butler Block,
the Red Hen, Read-Shaw Building (barely visible), The Red Hen,
the Masonic Temple, the South Congregational Church, First
Baptist Church, Berkshire Life Building



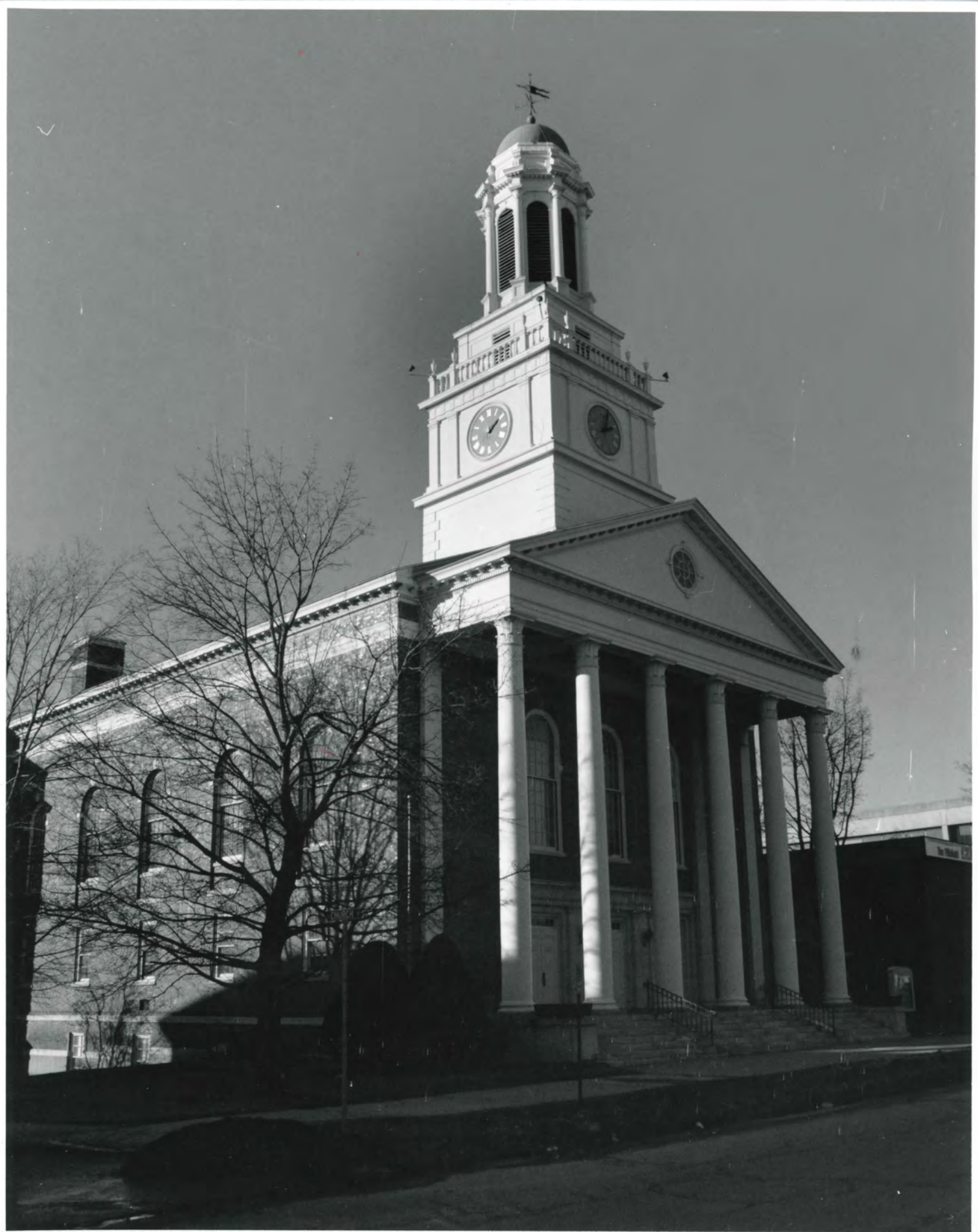
The Butler Block
132-150 South Street
Pittsfield

(8)

A. Undeland, 1-27-90
Berkshire Athenaeum - Local History
8 of 16

View looking W of Block

Park Square S. D. BZ
Burlington MA



The First Baptist Church
88 South Street
Pittsfield

A. Undeland, 1-27-90
Berkshire Athenaeum - Local History
9 of 16

View of Church looking NW

⑨

Park Avenue #D BZ
Berkshire CMA



The Berkshire Life Building
3-7 North Street
Pittsfield

(10)

A. Urdeland, 1-27-90
Berkshire Athenaeum - Local History
10 of 16

View of Building looking NW

Paul Avenue # D ST
Berkshire Athenaeum



J. J. NEWBERRY CO.

J. J. NEWBERRY CO.

ENGLAND BE

SC

STOP
KEEP RIGHT

STOP

The Central Block
65-83 North Street
Pittsfield

A. Underland, 1-27-90

Berkshire Athenaeum - Local History

11 of 16

View of block looking NW. To S is Kinnell-Kresge
Building; to N is England Brothers Building

(11)

Park Avenue #10 BZ
Berkshire Athenaeum



ENGLAND BROS

P
↑

North Street
Pittsfield

(12)

A. Undeland, 1-27-90

Berkshire Athenaeum - Local History

#12 of 16

View looking S. On W side of Street: England Brothers Building, Central Block, Kinnell-Kresge Building, Berkshire Life Building, 1st Baptist Church. On E. side of Street: First Agricultural Bank, Dunham Mall Building, Onota Building, Berkshire Bank and Trust, Union Federal Bank, Berkshire County Savings Bank Building.

Pack Journal W D B I
Berkshire Com #



F.B. AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK 1908

NO
U
TURN

First Agricultural Bank
100 North Street
Pittsfield

(13)

A. Undeland, 1-27-90

Berkshire Athenaeum - Local History

13 of 16

View of bank looking E. To S. is the Dunham Mall
Building

Paul Agnew & D. B. J.
Berkshire Athenaeum



BERKSHIRE LOAN & TRUST COMPANY

DO NOT
ENTER

STOP
FOR
PEDESTRIANS
IN
CROSSWALK

Berkshire Bank and Trust Building
54 North Street
Pittsfield

(14)

Park Square H D BZ
Berkshire.com

A. Underland, 1-27-90
Berkshire Athenaeum - Local History
#14 of 16

View of building looking SE. To S. is Union Federal
Bank Building

AND

First Agricultural Bank

SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON

First Agricultural Bank



NO PARKING

Offices
40-48 Fenn Street
Pittsfield

(15)

A. Underland, 1-27-90
Berkshire Athenaeum - Local History
15 of 16

View of building looking NW

Paul Agnew & D. B. J.
Berkshire Athenaeum



Allen Street
Pittsfield

(16)

A. Underland, 1-27-90

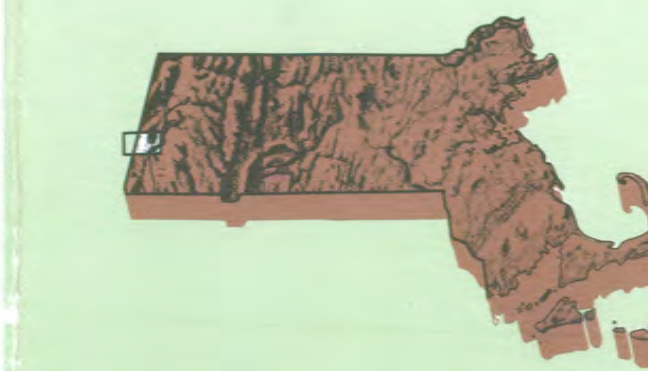
Berkshire Athenaeum - Local History

16 of 16

View of street looking NE, facing the First United
Methodist Church. On E. side of street (S to N): Old
Central Fire Station, old Post Office (now City Hall).

On W. side of street: Police Headquarters, Offices at
40-44 Fenn Street

Park Avenue H D BL
Berkshire WMA



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

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



Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981. Field checked 1981. Map dated 1988
 This area also covered by 7.5-minute, 1:25,000-scale maps: Canaan and Pittsfield West dated 1979
 Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 18 Universal Transverse Mercator
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone, and New York coordinate system east zone 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 5 meters south and 36 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
 Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

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

THIS MAP COMPLEES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	MAGNETIC		1	2	3
1	3.2808	1988		1	2	3
2	6.5615	1988		4	5	
3	9.8423	1988		6	7	8
4	13.1230	1988				
5	16.4038	1988				
6	19.6845	1988				
7	22.9653	1988				
8	26.2460	1988				
9	29.5268	1988				
10	32.8075	1988				

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

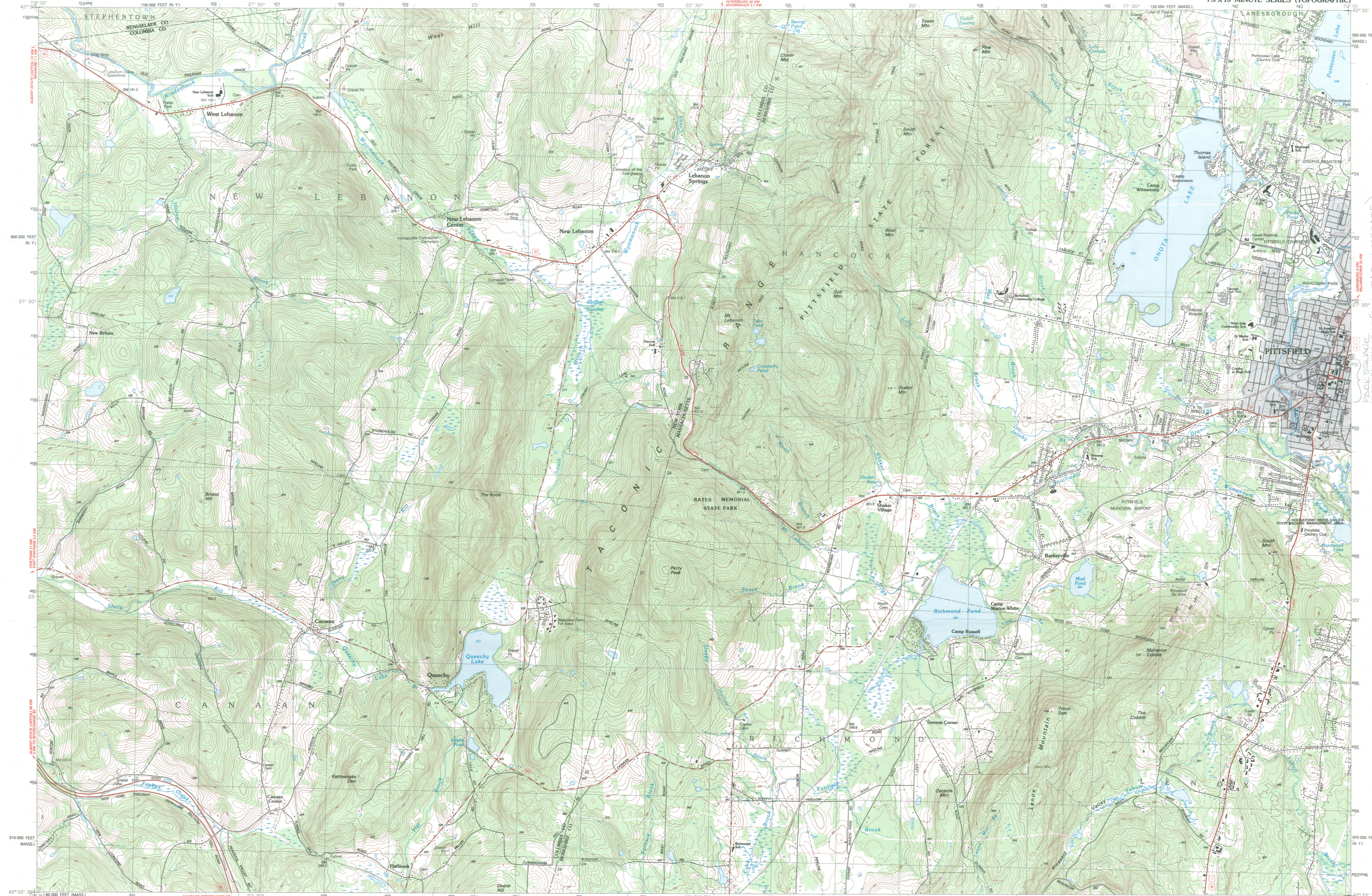
UTM grid convergence (IGN and 1988 magnetic declination) at center of map diagram is approximate

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

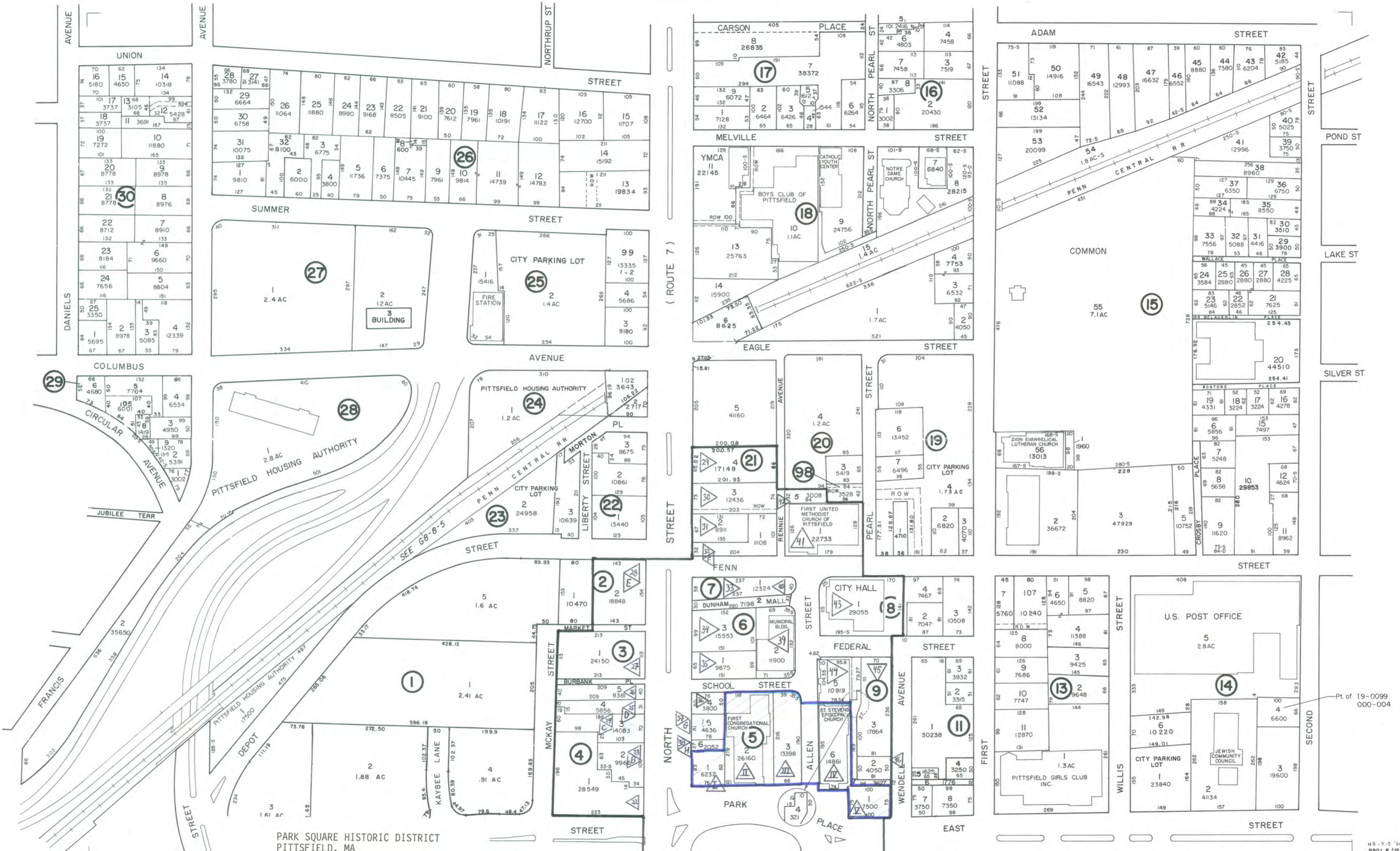
Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road, trail
- Route marker: Interstate; U. S. State
- Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage
- Bridge: drawbridge
- Footbridge; overpass; underpass; small bridge
- 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 approximate; Fence or field line; Power transmission line, located tower; Dam; dam with lock; Cemetery; grave; Campground; picnic area; U. S. National monument; Wellhead; water well; spring; Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave; Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation; Contour: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression; Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate; Parenthetical lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream; Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small; Swamp; marsh; Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation; Woodland; scattered trees; Scrub; mangrove; Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



CITY OF PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS ASSESSORS MAPS



PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
PITTSFIELD BOARD OF ASSESSORS
JOHN F. CONNORS-CHAIRMAN
BY
AVIS AIRMAR, INC.

PARK SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PITTSFIELD, MA

- 1975 Historic District

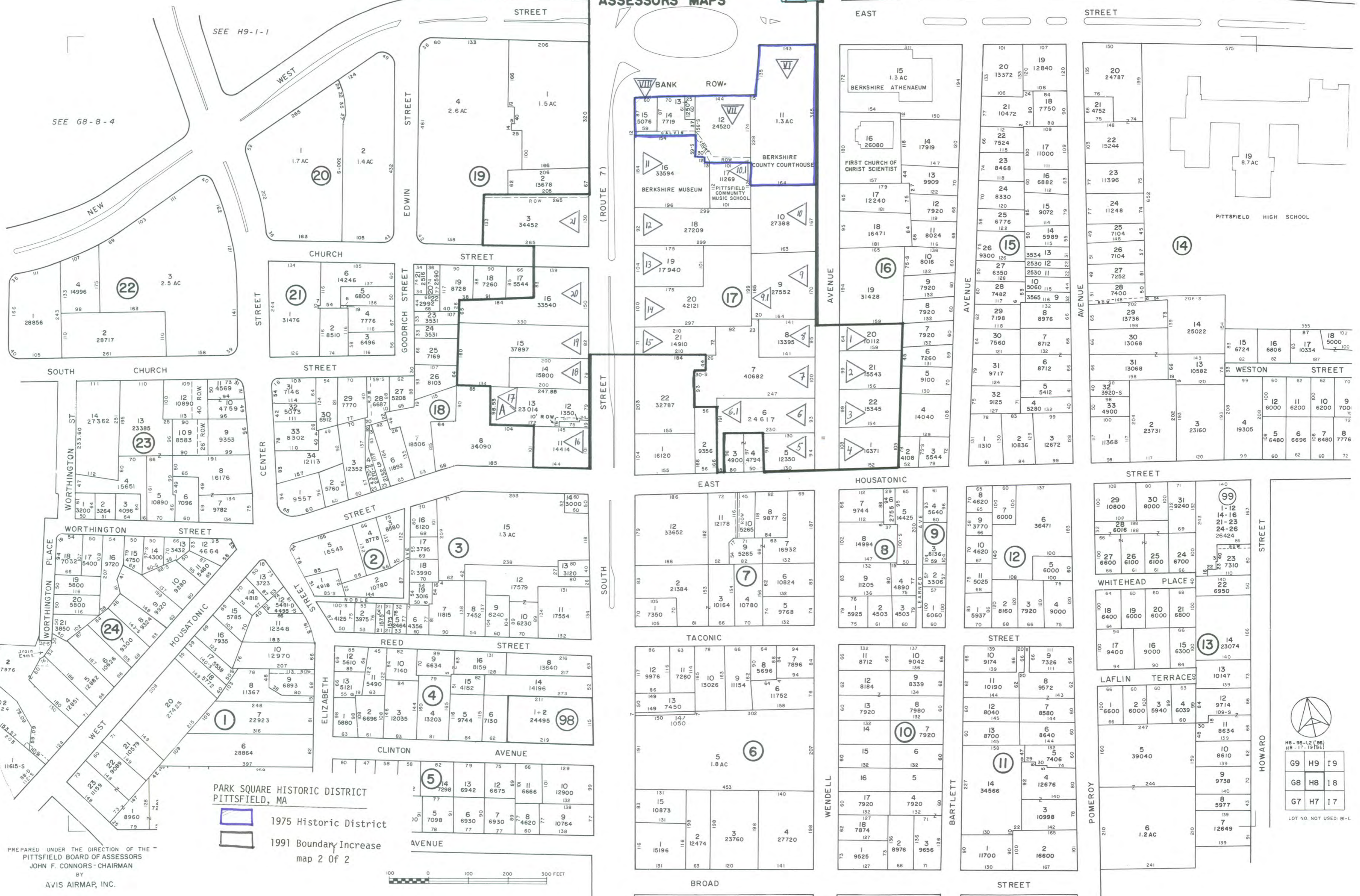
- 1991 Boundary Increase map 1 of 2

H9-9-5 '66
920L5 (12-85 R.L.)
REV. 4/23/83

G10	H10	I10
G9	H9	I9
G8	H8	I8

NOT USED
BLOCK 10
820-L-1
815-L-13
829-L-7

CITY OF PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS ASSESSORS MAPS



SEE G8-8-4

SEE H9-1-1

BANK ROW
BERKSHIRE MUSEUM
PITTSFIELD COMMUNITY MUSIC SCHOOL
BERKSHIRE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST

PITTSFIELD HIGH SCHOOL

**PARK SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PITTSFIELD, MA**

1975 Historic District
1991 Boundary Increase
map 2 Of 2

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
PITTSFIELD BOARD OF ASSESSORS
JOHN F. CONNORS-CHAIRMAN
BY
AVIS AIRMAP, INC.

G9	H9	I9
G8	H8	I8
G7	H7	I7

LOT NO. NOT USED: BI-L

Arthur Henriques
P.O.Box 1031
Stockbridge, ma. 01262
May 13, 1991

RECEIVED

MAY 14 1991

Mass. Historical Commission
80 Boylston St.
Boston, Ma..02116

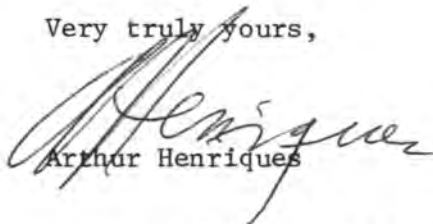
Ms. Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director **MASS. HIST. COMM.**

Dear Ms. McDonough,

I object to haveing my building at 74 Wendell Av., Pittsfield listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

I am the sole owner and have been since December 1986.

Very truly yours,

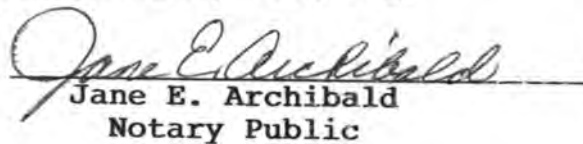

Arthur Henriques

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

BERKSHIRE, ss.

MAY 13, 1991

Then personally appeared the above-named Arthur Henriques and acknowledged the foregoing to be his free act and deed, before me


Jane E. Archibald
Notary Public

My Commission Expires August 22, 1992.

#137 037 361

RECEIVED
OCT 28 1991

NATIONAL
REGISTER



October 21, 1991

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination:

Park Square Historic District (Boundary Increase), Pittsfield (Berkshire County), Massachusetts.

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by myself, as the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. There has only been one owner objection (see enclosed), for the properties listed above.

Sincerely,

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

enclosure

cc: Robert Boland, Chairman, Pittsfield Historical Commission
Imelda Cornelio LaMounian, President, City Council
Mayor Anne E. Wojtkowski
Carolyn Banfield
Patricia Wright
Anne Undeland

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Judith B. McDonough, *Executive Director, State Historic Preservation Officer*
80 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116 (617) 727-8470

Office of the Secretary of State, Michael J. Connolly, *Secretary*