

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received SEP 12 1985

date entered OCT 25 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF THE CITY OF NORTH ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS (partial inventory):
historic Historical, Architectural, and Archaeological, 1739-1930

and/or common North Adams Multiple Resources Area

2. Location

street & number Multiple (see attached data sheets and individual forms) N/A not for publication

city, town North Adams

N/A vicinity of

state Massachusetts

code 025

county Berkshire

code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MRA	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple (see attached data sheet and individual forms)

street & number

city, town North Adams

N/A vicinity of

state Massachusetts

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Northern Berkshire Registry of Deeds

street & number 65 Park Street

city, town Adams

state Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

1. Historic Assets of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts
title 2. Historical and Architectural Survey of North Adams has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate 1978 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local1. Massachusetts Historical Commission
depository for survey records 2. Office of Community Development, City Hallcity, town 1. Boston
2. North Adams

state Massachusetts

7. Description

North Adams Multiple Resource Area, North Adams, Massachusetts

Condition

☒ excellent
☒ good
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The boundaries of the North Adams Multiple Resource Area nomination are the incorporated city limits of North Adams, Massachusetts. Located in the northern half of Berkshire County in the northwestern corner of the state, North Adams covers 233 acres. The city is 2 1/4 miles from the Vermont border and 5 miles from the New York border.

Directly south of North Adams is the industrial town of Adams, and to the west is the college community of Williamstown. The oldest principal transportation routes generally follow the Hoosac River between Adams and Williamstown. Clarksburg lies to the north and Florida borders the city on the east. Two early roads, Route 8, which travels north from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, into Vermont, and Adams Road, Route 2, the main east-west thoroughfare across the northern part of the state, pass through North Adams. Regionally important rail lines also link the city with nearby urban centers. The Boston & Maine Railroad, constructed with a mile-long tunnel through the Hoosac Mountains, links North Adams to Boston and to Troy, New York. (The line through the tunnel was originally the Fitchburg Railroad.) A rail link south to Pittsfield, the county seat, is also provided by the Boston & Maine.

North Adams is situated in the midst of mountainous terrain. Bounding the city on the east is the Hoosac Mountain range. To the southwest is Mt. Greylock; at 3,491 feet above sea level it is the highest mountain in Massachusetts. Smaller hills north of the city mark the border with Vermont. The city is located in a valley created by the confluence of the north and south branches of the Hoosac River. The center of the city, with its mills, commercial buildings, and early residential neighborhoods, occupies the valley floor while the surrounding hills are terraced with late nineteenth century housing. Above the houses the higher elevations are covered with a dense growth of trees.

The headwaters of the Hoosac River are in northwestern Massachusetts and southern Vermont, and the river flows northwestward through southern Vermont into New York, where it is a tributary of the Hudson River. Deep bedrock valleys along the main stem of the Hoosac River contain, in places, glacial lake sediments and outwash deposits, forming the main groundwater reservoirs in the basin. Higher elevations are associated with bedrock or are covered with varying thicknesses of glacial till. Drainage is in well-defined channels. The natural flow along the main stem has been altered by the Cheshire Reservoir to the south and construction of flood control in Adams and North Adams.

The streets of the city center follow conscious but informal settlement patterns, established in the early 19th century, in which buildings were

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constructed near the river to take advantage of the waterway's power. River Street, Eagle Street, Summer Street, Ashland Street, and State Street (Route 2) retain some of the oldest buildings in the community. During the last half of the nineteenth century, when North Adams experienced a period of accelerated growth, residential neighborhoods were extended up the slopes of the surrounding hills. Streets such as Holbrook, Cherry, and Wall (all part of the Church Street-Cady Hill Historic District) were laid out ca. 1880 to accommodate new houses for a growing middle class. Similarly, housing for the mill workers sprang up on new roads throughout the city. The Freeman's Grove Historic District is typical of such a predominantly working class development on the north side of the river. In some instances housing developments followed old roads, such as Eagle Street and River Street. More often, new roads were laid out in orthogonal plans in defiance of the steep terrain. Housing developments in the south end of the city, where the valley broadens, grew up around the newly established Normal School on South Church Street. Church Street, from Main Street south to the Normal School (now North Adams State College, nominated as the Normal School Historic District), is where the city's wealthiest citizens tended to concentrate.

While most of the city's growth occurred in the areas surrounding the central business district and Monument Square (Monument Square Historic District), separate small mill communities also developed within the corporate limits of North Adams. Each tiny community consisted of a mill surrounded by employee housing, and often also had its own church and company store. Blackinton, Greylock, Braytonville, and the Beaver are the principal areas that still retain, to varying degrees, the appearance of autonomous industrial hamlets. Blackinton is being nominated to the National Register as the most intact mill community in North Adams (Blackinton Historic District).

The areas between these communities and the city center today consist of a scattering of residential and commercial development with some vacant land. Virtually all of the original farmland in North Adams has been subdivided for development since 1945. Only the original farmhouses, in some instances, remain.

ARCHITECTURE

Although North Adams was first settled by Europeans in the latter half of the eighteenth century, almost no examples from this early period remain. Several important examples of pre-Civil War architecture exist in the city--in particular, several mills, a group of regionally typical Italianate-style dwellings, and the vernacular houses associated with early farmsteads in the area. The vast majority of North Adams' surviving building stock, however, dates from the community's greatest period of industrialization and growth, 1865-1915.

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The architectural descriptions that follow are organized chronologically by building type. Examples of residential structures, which comprise the majority of nominated properties, are discussed first. Mill buildings are then discussed, followed by public, ecclesiastical, and commercial structures--primarily 20th century examples.

Federal Period (1780-1830)

While North Adams experienced European settlement during the colonial period, including lumber and grist mills established on a northern branch of the Hoosac River in the 1770s, no visible remains of this early industrialization have survived. A great flood of 1780 destroyed much of the settlement. Survivors began anew along the banks of the north branch--known as the North Village. The only known building still standing from this period is the Old Meeting House, built in the North Village in 1782 and later moved to its present location at 33 North Church Street (#301). As a simple, gable-roof structure of post-and-lintel construction, the building is typical of the period, but it has been so altered that its exterior now bears little resemblance to its original appearance.

The brick building at 33-35 Eagle Street (#214), near the present central business district, may date from ca. 1816 and is the best surviving example of late Federal-period architecture. The segmental arch windows, lunette in the gable, and thin, simple cornice are vernacular interpretations of the Federal style.

The Crowley House, 365 West Main Street (ca. 1830, #326), despite its asbestos siding, is a rare survivor in western North Adams of the transition from Federal to Greek Revival styling. In plan, the house reflects the Greek Revival: full pedimented gable to the street, and two flanking wings. There are three entrances, all trabeated with Doric pilasters supporting entablature, and Greek fretwork surrounds the main entrance. The gable end's delicate lunette and the thinness of the moldings throughout the exterior structure are suggestive of the Federal period.

Early Industrial Period (1830-1870)

The first important period of mill construction in North Adams began in the late 1820s. The resulting accelerated development of the town coincided with changes in architectural tastes, as the Greek Revival style began to replace the Federal style. A number of fine examples of the Greek Revival survive in North Adams. Blackinton, located in the northwestern part of the city, still retains the appearance of an early mill community and has several examples of the style. In the Blackinton Historic District, a row of five buildings are

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important surviving examples of Greek Revival-style mill housing. Probably constructed in the 1840s, these structures (1406, 1414 [#281], 1422, 1428 [#283], and 1434 Massachusetts Ave.) all follow the same plan, differing only in architectural detail. The more substantial character of these houses suggests that they were probably constructed for managers or skilled workers. 1434 Massachusetts Ave., for example, features pedimented gable ends, corner pilasters, and a trabeated entrance surround.

In the Monument Square Historic District, constructed in the 1830s as a residence, 28 Eagle Street (#203) is an exceptional example of the Greek Revival style. The wide entablature and full pediment supported by Doric pilasters in both gable ends are unusually well proportioned. The triangular window in each tympanum is a distinctive feature of the structure's design. Originally facing North Church Street, the building's ground-story shop on the Eagle Street side was added beneath the rear of the building ca. 1850, when that street was widened.

The William B. Sherman Farm, 1072 State Road (ca. 1820-1830, #300), is one of several early structures that have survived on the outskirts of North Adams. The Sherman Farm's five-bay-wide facade suggests the traditional Federal-period house plan, but its decorative details reflect a later stylistic period. Greek Revival-style Doric corner pilasters support an entablature with full pediment on each gable end. The building received a full-width Italianate-style verandah some time after the Civil War. The land on which the farmhouse stands was originally part of Williamstown, joining North Adams in 1900.

At 568 West Main Street, the Wells House (ca. 1840, #322) is an architecturally distinguished example of the Greek Revival style. The building is five bays wide, with a central entrance, and is set on a low rise facing north. Attenuated, incised Doric pilasters delineate each bay on the north, east, and west elevations. Gable-end pediments are fully enframed, and a broad frieze delineates the cornice. Four pilasters, 3/4 sidelights, and a transom ornament the main entrance, which is capped by a broad, flat entablature.

North Adams' growth accelerated in the 1840s and 1850s. In 1845, the first rail link was formed between North Adams and Pittsfield. Between 1850 and 1875, many of the buildings originally constructed in the center of the village were torn down or moved to other locations. The Greek Revival-style house at 128 Pleasant Street in the Church Street-Cady Hill Historic District was moved from the northeast corner of Main and North Church Streets in the early 1860s.

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By the 1850s, the Italianate style, popular elsewhere in Massachusetts for over a decade, had arrived in North Adams. At first, the elaborate ornamentations of the Italianate were imposed on more traditional Greek Revival or Federal-style buildings. The aforementioned William B. Sherman Farm, with its Italianate verandah, is one example.

A number of other houses, built at mid century, illustrate the impact of Italianate styling on otherwise late Greek Revival structures. These buildings form a highly distinctive regional cluster. For example, the William Blackinton House, 1391 Massachusetts Avenue (1832, #291) and the First Sanford Blackinton House, 1431 Massachusetts Avenue (1846, #293), both in the Blackinton Historic District, are five-bay-wide, end-gable structures, with closely set paired Italianate brackets supporting the cornice both of the main block and single-story entry porch. A full pediment with small rectangular window in each tympanum marks each gable end. At each corner are Doric pilasters, and the main entrance is trabeated with sidelights and a transom. A similar structure elsewhere in North Adams is the Eber Sherman Farm, 1072 State Road (ca. 1850, NR 1983). Unlike the other two buildings, the Sherman Farm retains octagonal Gothicized columns supporting its portico.

An American architect who contributed much to the popularization of both Gothic Revival and Italianate architecture was Alexander Jackson Downing. Beginning with Cottage Residences in 1842, Downing advocated the concept of a picturesque country residence ornamented in Italianate, Gothic, or other exotic modes. North Adams contains one important example of a house based on a Downing design, the board and batten Monroe Temple House, 1315 Massachusetts Ave., in the Blackinton Historic District. Constructed in 1858, the house was based on Design XVI, a "Bracketed Farm House of Wood," which appeared in Downing's 1850 publication, The Architecture of Country Houses. The Temple house differs from Downing's design primarily in that the windows, brackets, and porch all receive more elaborate treatment suggesting the Italianate style. The basic design, including the floor plan, was, however, originally the same. Even the large tree-filled lot suggests the naturalistic landscaping recommended by Downing in his books. The Monroe Temple House is an example rare in North Adams: local architecture directly influenced by a nationally known publication.

Following the end of the Civil War in 1865, North Adams began its period of greatest development, which lasted into the early part of the present century and determined the architectural character of the city. The Italianate style, with which local builders had experimented so timidly in the 1850s, became an important fashion. Along with the equally popular Second Empire style, Italianate designs continued to be built until around 1880. A number of Italianate-style residences scattered throughout North Adams display a

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decidedly regional character and are a valuable local resource. Typically, these buildings are three bays wide, with a side entry sheltered by a bracketed portico. A shallow, hipped roof supported by brackets surmounts the building, which is square in plan and may have ell's extending back behind its rear facade. A one- or two-story polygonal bay with bracketed cornice may project from the side facade. Windows are simply enframed. Examples include the Charles O. Hall House, 183 Eagle St. (ca. 1850, Freeman's Grove Historic District, #168), Potter House, 37 Wall Street (ca. 1865, Church St.-Cady Hill Historic District, #81), Charles Browne House, 932 Church Street (1869, #325), Ingalls House, 21 Cherry Street (1868, Church St.-Cady Hill Historic District, #94), George Hopkins House, 4 Church Hill (1870, #304), W. A. Hopkins House, 1349 Massachusetts Ave. (1872, Blackinton Historic District, #289), Armstrong House, 60 Brooklyn Street (ca. 1875, #229), and the Witherall House, 189 Eagle Street (1883, Freeman's Grove Historic District, #169).

The Second Empire style, characterized by a mansard roof, was extremely popular in thriving North Adams after the Civil War, particularly for the homes of mill owners and factory managers. The Second Sanford Blackinton mansion, (1865, #1), sited prominently at the intersection of Church and Main Streets, is the most outstanding example of Second Empire styling in the region. The tower, although somewhat out of scale with the rest of the building, dominates the perspective east on Main Street. Constructed of brick with brownstone trim, the house is elaborately ornamented with a mansard roof and neoclassical details typical of the style. The fact that an out-of-town architect, Marcus Fayette Cummings of Troy, New York, was hired to design the building suggests a new sophistication in the mill owners' display of their wealth and indicates also the effect of extended commercial contacts between North Adams merchants and the larger cities of New York and Massachusetts. Now the public library, the luxurious mansion was built by Sanford Blackinton, one of North Adams' most successful mill owners. With his home's construction, Blackinton began a trend away from the paternalism of North Adams' industry before and during the Civil War, with owners living with their employees in compact communities close by the mills.

Architect Cummings' lead was followed by other local builders, who erected other Second Empire houses in town--for instance, the Vadner Estate, 140 Pleasant Street (1874, #65). Designed by local architect Frank Davis, the Vadner house has a mansard roof, oculus dormers, and a corner tower (the latter a common trait in mid-late 19th century North Adams houses). Unlike the Blackinton Mansion, this estate has a low, concave roof. The building is 2 1/2 stories in height. Its cornice is bracketed and its fenestration includes paired windows with flat, bracketed pediments.

The R. J. Walden House, 169 Pleasant Street (ca. 1870, #73), architect unknown, is 1 1/2 stories high, with a bracketed, flat-roofed tower

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incorporated into its mansard roof. Modest in size and scale, the Walden House nonetheless has some of the detailing found in more elaborate examples, such as paired, pedimented windows in the tower and hooded dormers.

Other modest examples include the rowhouses at 139-141 Church Street known as the Davis-Clark-Waters Building (1872, #33) after its three local architects. Rising 2 1/2 stories above a raised basement and containing six apartments, the building has recessed dormers set into a polychromatic slate mansard roof. Window treatments include broad, flat lintels on the upper two stories and deep overhanging pediments on the main story.

Polychromatic slate roofs were common in late 19th century North Adams and remain a distinctive aspect of the city's architecture.

Late Industrial Period (1870-1915)

The Depression of 1873 hit North Adams late, just about the time the Hoosac Tunnel, linking Boston and the east with the isolated northwestern portions of the state, opened to traffic, and it slowed all economic development. The architectural consequence of these economically depressed times immediately following the opening of the tunnel can be seen in the lack of buildings in North Adams that date from 1875-1879. This is true in the construction of factories, commercial buildings, and residences alike.

By 1879, the economy revived, and so did the building trades. In the last two decades of the 19th century, builders fashioned the Victorian character of many of North Adams' historic neighborhoods. Both the Italianate style, with its wide eaves, square massing, cupolas, and brackets, and the mansard-roofed Second Empire style, lost their popularity. In their place, Queen Anne, Shingle, and Stick Style houses began to appear in every part of the city. Victorian-era houses, elaborately detailed, form the bulk of North Adams' building stock.

In North Adams, the Queen Anne style was characterized by a band of fish-scale shingles separating the first and second stories and by yet another kind of shingles in the gable ends. North Adams' Queen Anne style also included the ubiquitous towers and turrets visible from every angle in the city.

Large, stylish Queen Anne-style homes as well as more humble examples are found particularly in the Church Street-Cady Hill Historic District. Some are constructed of brick--for example, the W. H. Whitman House, 129 Church Street (1881, #32). Others are partly brick, partly wood, such as the E. B. Penniman House, 99 Church Street (1881-1894, #29), while many are of all-wood construction, including the Jeremiah Wilbur House, 108 Church Street (ca. 1869, #2). All feature the lively surface details, asymmetrical massing, and corner towers common to the style.

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Two particularly notable examples, both the work of architect Marcus Fayette Cummings, combine brick with wooden shingles, porches, and other decorative details to create substantial, dynamic Queen Anne-style residences--the A. W. Hodge House, 116 Church Street (#3) and its neighbor, the Walker House, 124 Church Street (#4). Both were erected in 1882. Cummings' lively designs use polychromatic brick and granite trim, segmental-arched windows, sawn dormer hoods, and tall decorative chimneys to embellish houses of irregular plan and massing, complete with turrets. Both houses were built for locally prominent businessmen. Boston-based builders and bricklayers were responsible for the houses' actual construction.

The Sykes House, 521 West Main Street (ca. 1890, #323), is an intact example of the Queen Anne style that displays some features unusual for North Adams. The building's massing and plan are more compact, with fewer projecting gable ends, than is usually found in the city, even on smaller Queen Anne-style dwellings. Nevertheless, there are a number of fine details: turned posts and decorative grillework on the small porch, a paneled brick chimney ornamented with terracotta designs, and incised floral patterns in the lintel above each window. The house was built by Porter & Hannum, one of North Adams' leading builders in the late 19th century, and may have been a pattern-book design.

The Stick Style, somewhat less curvilinear with steep, gable roofs and extensive use of stickwork delineating rectangular zones of clapboarding, was equally popular. Again, the Church Street-Cady Hill Historic District, home to many of North Adams' wealthy industrialists, served as the site for a number of high-style examples. The C. H. Cutting House, 182 East Main Street (1881, #49), was the work of architect Rufus Russell of New Haven, Connecticut. Built of wood, elaborately detailed, and prominently sited on a hillside above Sanford Blackinton's mansion, the Cutting House was an appropriate home for its owner, a clothing store entrepreneur. The building exhibits such typical Stick Style elements as strongly projecting eaves and large peak brackets, clapboard siding overlain with stickwork and decorative panels, and scalloped shingles on the steeply pitched roof. Like Queen Anne-style examples, the Cutting House is of asymmetrical mass and plan. It has recently been repainted in a polychromatic color scheme inspired by the 19th century. Its interior retains original woodwork, marble fireplaces, and stained glass.

The H. T. Cady House, 144 Church Street (ca. 1890, #7), is another noteworthy example of the Stick Style, and is said to be the work of architect Stanford White of New York. It too has a richly embellished exterior, composed of an intricate pattern of shingles, horizontal bands of clapboarding, and flush

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vertical boards. Porches on both first and second stories enliven the facade still further, and starbursts mark entry porch pediment and separate two front gable windows. The asymmetrical interior is equally well detailed.

The eclecticism of the Shingle Style was also popular with North Adams builders. Shingles unify exteriors enlivened by porches, elaborate chimneys, turrets, and a variety of gables. The Lawrence House, 53 Cherry Street (ca. 1893, #95), is one such residence; its facade features two stories of colonnaded porches, one with projecting semicircular balcony and a conical roof-topped tower. The W. G. Cady House, 173 Church Street (ca. 1890, #36), is a fine example of the Shingle Style/Colonial Revival style, with columned verandah, hipped dormer with recessed balcony, and palladian windows in the gable peaks.

Two of North Adams' main residential neighborhoods possess more modest variations of the high-style designs found in sections of the Church Street area. Built in the last two decades of the 19th century, these residences constituted infill in the midst of the Church Street area and an entirely new development in Freeman's Grove, north of the Hoosac River. In many instances ornate styles have been interpreted by local builders for less expensive homes. The frequent use of porches with turned woodwork, novelty siding, and corner towers provided a stylistic link to the more elaborately designed homes. For example, Cherry, Pleasant, and Holbrook Streets in the Church Street-Cady Hill Historic District are lined with middle class homes of this period, while the Freeman's Grove Historic District contains tenement houses and duplexes of the same idiom.

Examples of more modest expressions of these quintessentially Victorian styles include, in the Church Street-Cady Hill Historic District, the Isbell House, 200 East Main Street (Stick Style, ca. 1880, #53); the Winchell House, 40-42 Holbrook Street (Queen Anne/Stick Style, ca. 1881, #82); 68 Cherry Street (Stick Style, 1888, #92); the S. H. Fairfield House, 162 Pleasant Street (Stick Style, 1890, #66); the Lemoine House, 188 Pleasant Street (Stick Style, 1890, #68); 219 Church Street (Queen Anne, ca. 1890, #42); 211 Church Street (Queen Anne/Stick Style, ca. 1890, #41); the Boland House, 242 Church Street (Stick Style, ca. 1890, #17); the Whitney House, 37 Holbrook Street (Stick Style, 1890, #83); and 229 Church Street (Stick Style, ca. 1892, #42B). Contractors, bookkeepers, tailors, candymakers, and shoemakers were among those who lived in these well-built, finely detailed residences.

In Freeman's Grove, a neighborhood housing mill workers and shopkeepers, duplexes and multifamily homes prevail. Here, too, Victorian eclecticism is visible in the variety of detailing and plans of the area's residences. Among them are the Tower House, 201 Eagle Street (Queen Anne, ca. 1880, #170);

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Slattery Tenements, 36-38 North Holden (Stick Style, ca. 1880, #188); the Charles Peach House, 39 Hall Street (Stick Style, 1884, #178); the Warner House, 87-89 Hall Street (Stick Style, ca. 1890, #180); and the Sullivan Tenement, 60-62 North Holden (Stick Style, ca. 1895, #189). The latter is one of three identical tenements perched at the top of the hill overlooking the Hoosac River.

Millwork, either locally made or ordered from a mail-order catalog, embellished porches and gable ends throughout the Freeman's Grove neighborhood. The Peach house, home of a manufacturer and member of the Board of Assessors, was based on a design obtained by mail from the George F. Barber Company of Knoxville, Tennessee. With its large verandah, second-story porch, and multiple gables decorated with vergeboards, pendants, flashed glass, and fan-shaped brackets, it is one of the most ornate and distinctive residences in the district. Other houses in the neighborhood clearly show the influence of the Peach house, including 29 (ca. 1888-1894), 39 (ca. 1890-1894), and 45 (ca. 1890-1894) Bracewell Avenue; the C. T. Phelps House, 45 Hall Street (ca. 1890-1892); and the J. Smith House, 26-28 Chase Avenue (ca. 1892-1894).

By the close of the century, mill owners had also built a number of multifamily row houses north of the Hoosac River. This cheap housing for mill workers includes buildings such as the McConnell Block, 5-17 North Holden Street (1888, #220) in Freeman's Grove and the Hathaway Tenement, 311-321 River Street (ca. 1850, #257), both simple, unadorned, multifamily dwellings, one to two rooms deep. The latter structure is the only example of pre-Civil War factory housing in North Adams (its porches are an early 20th century addition), while the former is one of a number of similar late 19th century rowhouses.

By the 1890s, the introduction of the Colonial Revival style further expanded the architectural vocabulary of local builders. This style, like those of the high Victorian period, was used in both lavish mansions and modest dwellings. By the beginning of the 20th century, mill production had slackened and the amount of new construction diminished substantially. Nevertheless, North Adams possesses a number of well-detailed Colonial Revival-style homes, several belonging to mill owners. The home of A. C. Houghton (now the Masonic Temple, 172 Church Street [1897, #11]), first mayor of North Adams and owner of Arnold Print Works, designed for him by Pittsfield architect Henry Neil Wilson, is an example. It is characterized by tripartite palladian windows, oversized finely carved fluted Tuscan columns supporting a pedimented porch, a frieze ornamented with swags in low relief, and Spanish-tiled hipped roof. A similar house at 149 Church Street, the W. A. Gallup House (ca. 1894, #34), home of a mill director, is also thought to be the work of Wilson.

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Somewhat smaller, but nevertheless well-detailed and proportioned, are examples in the Church Street-Cady Hill Historic District, including a trio on Cherry Street: the Carlisle House, at #73 (ca. 1900-1904, #96); the Gardner House, #81 (ca. 1894-1900, #97), and the Flood House, #85-87 (1898, #98). All three housed wealthy North Adams businessmen and their families.

Freeman's Grove also boasted a few examples of the Colonial Revival style. Houses at 164-166 Bracewell Avenue (1896), 1-3 Brooks Terrace (ca. 1894-1900), and 7 Brooks Terrace (ca. 1894-1900) all exhibit some aspects of the style.

The Boardman, 39-53 Montana Street (ca. 1899-1901, #249), is the city's best example of middle-class rowhousing, and a fine representation of the Colonial Revival style. The work of locally prominent architect Edwin T. Barlow, The Boardman is distinguished for its detailing--including diamond-paned lights and simple vergeboard--and for its plan, which includes individual townhouses entered through recessed, round-arched doorways set beneath Tuscan-columned porches. Two octagonal towers sit at either end of the building. Originally of brick and granite construction on the first floor, and clapboard on the second, the building has regrettably been partially obscured by asbestos siding. Granite block trim is still visible throughout, however.

The campus of North Adams State Normal School (now North Adams State College) was established during the Colonial Revival's peak of popularity, and both the campus and the residential neighborhood around it--nominated to the National Register as the Normal School Historic District--display fine examples of the style. The yellow brick Principal's House, Church Street, built ca. 1894-1897 and designed by H. Neil Wilson, has a large columned portico on the north facade typical of Colonial Revival design. Also typical are the fanlights in the gables. Murdock Hall, the large classroom building to the west and north of the Principal's house, also has the classical detail of the period.

Several private residences in the district are also in the Colonial Revival style. The Ashe House, 418 Church Street (1897, #21), is a massive building distinctive for its oversized classical details, including a broad front facade that contains an oval cameo window in the attic gable, palladian window, and elliptical entry porch. Farther north is the Richmond House, 376 Church Street (1892, #19), a large building with cross-gambrel roof, elliptical windows, and a balcony over the front porch.

Perhaps the last significant residence built during North Adams' years of growth and prosperity is the Archer H. Barber House, 18 Cherry Street (1906, #88), the best example of the Arts and Crafts style in North Adams. The house, with its rough-hewn stone first story and heavily timber-framed second story, topped by exposed rafters and deep eaves, appeared in Gustav Stickley's The Craftsman.

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Early 20th century North Adams experienced little residential building. An exception is a group of small bungalows along Windom Terrace in the Church Street-Cady Hill Historic District.

Nonresidential Buildings

North Adams' mills shaped the city's development, and many of those built in the 19th century are still standing. Mill construction in North Adams began along the Hoosac River in the 1790s and essentially ended by the 1920s. The Italianate style can be seen in North Adams' earliest surviving intact mill building, the Norad Mill, 60 Roberts Drive (1863, with ca. 1895-1904 additions, #317). Built of brick, the mill has ranks of windows framed by segmental arches and crowned by a corbelled brick cornice. Its steep-pitched gable ends contain long, round-arched windows. Later additions to the mill echoed its Italianate detailing. Postwar examples include the Arnold Print Works (now Sprague-Marshall Street), 87 Marshall Street (1872, with ca. 1881-1903 additions; #219 1/2), the Johnson Manufacturing Co. (now Sprague-Brown Street), 65 Brown Street (1872, with ca. 1879-1880 and 1892 additions, #259 1/2), and the Windsor Print Works, 121 Union Street (1872, with 1897 additions, NR 1973). The earliest portions of all three display the corbelled brick cornice, recessed windows, and low-ranked gable roof typical of contemporary industrial buildings elsewhere in Massachusetts. The Johnson Manufacturing Company's office is said to be the work of Marcus Fayette Cummings.

Between 1890 and 1910, the mills began to feel the squeeze of North Adams' limited building space. In response to the need for more room, some owners chose to expand their buildings by adding extra stories. The third story of Building No. 1 at the Arnold Print Works on Marshall Street is an example of such expansion. All the mills underwent periodic enlargements with generally indistinguishable additions. Mill construction between 1880 and 1890 is noteworthy because an effort appears to have been made to retain features of the old mills in the design of new ones. New buildings and additions to old ones were compatible in scale and material to earlier structures. Although minor distinctions appear such as simpler cornices, larger windows, and pilasterlike piers, the overall character of the masonry structures was retained.

Churches, like the mills, play a special role in establishing the architectural character of North Adams. Seven of the city's churches are clustered at the east end of the commercial district at Monument Square. These religious edifices provide an interesting transitional zone between the business district and the residential neighborhoods that fan out to the east

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and south, and their steeples dominate the city's skyline. All were built after 1860, and most are typical of 19th century religious construction, displaying aspects of the Romanesque and Gothic Revival styles. All are the work of architects from outside North Adams. St. John's Episcopal Church, 59 Summer Street (1868, #305), Notre Dame Catholic Church, and St. Francis Catholic Church, 97 Eagle Street (1869, #127) are designed with Gothic ornamentation. The Congregational and Baptist Churches, both located on Monument Square, are in the Romanesque Revival style.

One of the most exceptional churches in the Monument Square Historic District is the Universalist-Unitarian Church on Summer Street (#110), designed in 1893 by H. Neil Wilson. Constructed of thin Roman brick and decorated with foliated terracotta detailing, the building has a central pavilion with classical details, flanked by a low square tower to the west. It is an original combination of classical motifs with typical late 19th century decorative details. Glazed terracotta sunflower capitals suggest the natural leaf and flower forms of the region. The flashed glass and the different varicolored brick bands of the building's facade are part of the period vocabulary. Typical of late 19th century construction techniques is the use of very expensive details on the church's facade, while the rear and sides of the building, which are not visible from the street, are quite plain and use the cheaper materials often found on local factories.

The Neo-Gothic First Methodist Church of 1929 has flamboyant window tracery, pinnacles, and crenelated tower, making it a fine example of the style.

The Union Church, 1379 Massachusetts Avenue (#290), was built ca. 1871 to serve the Blackinton mill community by the owners of the village mill, the Blackinton family, in 1871. The chapel is a clapboard edifice that discreetly mixes the flat boards of the Stick Style with the pointed arches of Gothic design. The medieval sources of both styles are clearly evident in this wooden frame structure, which has lost its steeple. Across the road, at 1436 Massachusetts Avenue, St. Andrew's Chapel (1905, #285) is a stucco-clad Tudor Revival-style church built some 30 years later, also with Blackinton family sponsorship. It serves the Episcopal denomination.

The growth of the mill industries led to the development of the city as a regional commercial center for the Berkshires. Commercial buildings erected after the Civil War used the Italianate style. The small structure at 19-21 Eagle Street, the Tower Block, (1869, #211), represents the standard features of Italianate commercial architecture as it was employed all across the country. This style consisted of a decorative cornice with brackets and elaborate drip moldings over the upper-story windows. Also on Eagle Street is one of the most unusual commercial buildings in North Adams, the Flatiron

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Building, also known as the Hayden Block, 38-44 Eagle Street (1830, 1852, #205). Located at the corner of Eagle and North Church Streets, its shape conforms to the unusual lot, presenting a "flat-iron" appearance in which the Italianate-style details are of secondary interest.

In contrast, a number of ornate brick retail establishments were erected shortly after the Civil War. The imposing First Blackinton Block, 6-40 Holden Street (1873, #197), with its block-long storefront displaying decorative cornices, brackets, and window caps, is an outstanding example of the Italianate style in commercial usage. Designed by architect Marcus Fayette Cummings, the building bears the architect's signature. The cornices at the top of the building and above the shop fronts have large paired brackets with incised designs characteristic of this architect's work. Cresting cut in unusual diamond-shaped patterns appears directly above these cornices. Equally characteristic of Cummings' designs are the round pediments above the second- and third-story window cornices, which contain a sunburst motif.

The sustained growth of North Adams' mills and factories through the last quarter of the 19th century naturally spurred new building in the city's commercial district. At 30-36 Eagle Street, Tower and Porter built their large, four-story apartment and commercial building in 1886 (#204). Its carved limestone lintels and broad, ornate cornice, demonstrate how even the simplest structure could be embellished with the decorative patterns of the period. On the north side of Main Street between Eagle and Holden Streets, nearly the entire block was replaced with new buildings, all part of the Monument Square Historic District.

Among these new buildings was the Romanesque Revival Hoosac Savings Bank, 93-99 Main Street (#193). Built ca. 1884, it is remarkable for its Roman brick, terracotta frieze, and the carved grotesques that form the capitals of the clustered columns between the third-story round-arched windows. Another new building in this same row was the southern section of the Second Blackinton Block (1888) on the corner of Holden and Main Streets. It is a simple Romanesque Revival commercial structure with round-arched windows and entrance, a foliated corner column (defaced by sandblasting and covered by a sign), and decorative terracotta plaques typical of the period. The outstanding feature of the structure is, however, not visible from the street. A carved staircase leads from the second hall to a bright, third-story landing lit by a large skylight.

Two buildings in this same commercial row are noteworthy examples of late 19th and early 20th century skyscraper construction. They are the Dowlin Block, 101-107 Main Street (#194), built shortly after 1897, and the New Kimball Building, 85 Main Street (#195), built in 1902. Both structures manifest the

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base, shaft, and capital of skyscraper design. The New Kimball Building shows this pattern in the shop and mezzanine section that form its base, in the four stories of offices that constitute its shaft, and in the attic windows, the cornice below them, and the wide bracketed cornice above them, which are the skyscraper's capital. Above the upper cornice appears a large swan's neck pediment, a curious anachronism characteristic of 18th century Connecticut Valley door surrounds. It is a Colonial Revival-style detail, as are the decorative swags of the frieze.

The Empire Building, 49-61 Main Street (ca. 1890, #198), the Gastlick Building, 73-79 Main Street (1894, #196), St. Joseph's School, 68 Eagle Street (1886, NR1983) and the Drury High School, now Middle School, North Church Street/East Main Street (1915), all display a rigid symmetry and classical ornamentation.

The Art Deco-style Mohawk Theater, 111 Main Street (1938), is one of the few commercial buildings erected in North Adams during the Depression. The theater's facade features simple geometric patterns in its limestone lintels and narrow bands along each side of the facade.

METHODOLOGY

An historic building survey of North Adams, conducted by the Hoosac Community Resources Corporation in 1978, laid the groundwork for this nomination. Further research was conducted by Herschensohn and Reed Associates in the preparation of the North Adams Historic Preservation Plan in 1980. During the years 1972-1982, three historic districts and four individual properties were nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. These nominations were variously prepared by the Massachusetts Historical Commission, Hoosac Community Resources, the North Adams Office of Community Development, and James Parrish of the Berkshire County Regional Planning Commission. The nomination of additional historic districts and individual properties was recommended by Herschensohn and Reed Associates in their preservation plan. These recommendations provided the basis for the present nomination. Working with the Office of Community Development (in particular, Barbara Bashevkin and Marsha Goldstein) and the Massachusetts Historical Commission, the consultants reviewed these recommendations and conducted further primary research in order to ensure that the list of National Register eligible properties was comprehensive.

Six historic districts and 18 individual properties (a total of 352 properties) are included in the Multiple Resources of North Adams, Massachusetts. Of these, three historic districts and four individual properties have previously been listed in, or nominated to, the National

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Register of Historic Places. They are the Monument Square-Eagle Street Historic District, listed 1972; Freightyard District, listed 1972; Church Street District, listed 1983; Beaver Mill, listed 1973; Windsor Print Works, listed 1973; Hoosac Tunnel, listed 1973; and Eber Sherman Farm, 1010 State Road, listed 1983.

This nomination incorporates three new districts (Blackinton, Freeman's Grove, and Normal School) and 14 individual properties. Also, additions are proposed to the Monument Square-Eagle Street and the Church Street districts, with appropriate changes of the names of these districts to respectively, Monument Square District and Church Street-Cady Hill District.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Prehistoric Archaeological Potential

Only one site is currently listed in the Massachusetts Historical Commission inventory (19-BU-92), a late Archaic component located on the north side of the Hoosac River. Little additional information on prehistoric occupation within the town is available. Based on environmental factors as well as patterns of occupation elsewhere in Berkshire County, site potential is high. Areas of primary sensitivity include well drained terraces along the Hoosac River, north Branch and major brooks. There is also a high probability for small sites and rock shelters in upland portions of the town.

Historic Archaeological Potential

While few historic archaeological sites have been identified within the town, the potential for archaeology to contribute to an understanding of the community's growth and development should be considered high. Among the areas considered sensitive are the site of Fort Massachusetts (1745 to ca. 1775) and the initial area of settlement and mill development along the North Branch which was destroyed by the 1780 flood. In addition to documentary buildings no longer extant, significant archaeological potential also exists around many of the standing structures identified in the nomination. Occupation related features such as privies, refuse pits and wells, provide a means for tracing the changing economic, social and cultural character of the community in detail.

8. Significance North Adams Multiple Resource Area, North Adams, Massachusetts

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

Specific dates 1739–1930 Builder/Architect various (see individual development forms)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The North Adams Multiple Resource Area contains the historic and cultural resources associated with the city's development over the past 250 years. The major themes and periods of significance identified for North Adams trace its evolution from 18th century frontier outpost to flourishing industrial city in the 19th century to the decline, in the present century, of those very industries that prompted the city's rise. The physical record of this development is embodied in the 352 properties--14 individual structures and five districts--accompanying this nomination. The majority of the resources are from the second half of the 19th century and represent North Adams' years of greatest prosperity. Most are clustered along or near the Hoosac River, the waterway that powered the city's mills. Residences, mills, commercial buildings, and churches all signify the period when the thriving textile industry and related manufactories led to substantial expansion throughout the city. Lavish mansions, middle-class single family homes, and densely set clusters of workers' housing, all illustrate this development. Other properties reflect North Adams' early growth and later development. The North Adams Multiple Resource Area retains integrity of setting, design, location, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and fulfills Criteria A, B, C, and D of the National Register of Historic Places.

All important periods of the city's development are represented by structures included in this and previous nominations (a list of those North Adams properties already listed on the National Register is included in the Methodology section of this nomination). Buildings constructed prior to 1860 figure prominently in the Blackinton Historic District and on Eagle Street in the Monument Square Historic District. Several early 19th century farmhouses are also included in the nomination. Most architecturally or historically significant buildings, however, date from the major period of North Adams' industrial development, between 1865 and 1915. Architect-designed churches and commercial buildings dominate the city center in the Monument Square Historic District, and several individually nominated mills represent the important manufacturing enterprises. Remnants of the city's important railroad history make up the Freightyard Historic District, which was listed on the National Register in 1972 and for which no changes are proposed herein. The Church Street-Cady Hill Historic District contains a variety of ornate houses built by mill owners and merchants during the last half of the 19th century. In the northern half of the city is the Freeman's Grove Historic District, an intact

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9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property 232.7 acres

Quadrangle name North Adams and Williamstown Quadrangles

Quadrangle scale 1: 25,000

UTM References See individual inventory forms.

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification The Multiple Resource Area boundary is defined as the political/geographical bounds of the City of North Adams, which reflects its historical development. Boundaries for individual properties conform to current lot lines. See individual assessors' maps. For boundaries of historic districts within the Multiple Resource Area,

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries see area forms A-E.

state	N/A	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Betsy Friedberg, Preservation Planner, Massachusetts Historical Commission, with Hulda Jowett, Chairman, North Adams Historical Commission, and Barbara Bashevkin, former Planning Coordinator, Office of Community Development, North Adams

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission **date** September, 1985

street & number 80 Boylston Street

telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town North Adams

state Massachusetts

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Valerie Talmage

State Historic Preservation Officer

title Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission

date 9-5-85

For NPS use only

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

See Continuation Sheet for listing
Keeper of the National Register

date

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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development of single-family homes, duplexes, and tenement houses constructed between 1887 and 1900. Across town, in the southern half of the city, is the Normal School Historic District. This small residential area dates to the late 1890s and is located around the former Normal School (now North Adams State College), another important part of the city's development.

1739-1824

North Adams, Massachusetts, is located in the northwestern corner of the state in Berkshire County. The Hoosac River, bisecting the city from west to east, shaped the city's earliest development. Over time, the river had carved out a valley flanked by steep hills. That valley was of strategic importance to the first European settlers in the area, who were responsible in 1745 for the construction of Fort Massachusetts, along present-day Route 2 near the Williamstown line. The earliest settlers recognized the area as a source of industrial power, particularly along the river's northern branch. Settlement concentrated on the uplands, however, perhaps because of the river's frequent flooding.

First surveyed in 1739, the township included the present town of Adams and city of North Adams, and was eventually named East Hoosac. As originally surveyed, East Hoosac was seven miles long (north/south) and five miles broad (east/west), a perfect rectangle imposed upon an irregular terrain. Shortly after the survey, during hostilities between the English and French settlers that began in the 1740s, a series of forts was constructed in western Massachusetts to guard against French and Indian incursions. Fort Massachusetts, built in 1745 in a narrow part of the valley, protected the northern route through East Hoosac. The fort was destroyed by enemy attack in 1746, but it was rebuilt in the following year and, garrisoned by a hundred men, withstood a second attack in 1747-1748. By the end of the hostilities in the early 1760s, the fort had begun to decay, and it was almost completely dismantled by the time of the Revolutionary War.

In 1760, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts sold East Hoosac to three men--Nathan Jones, John Murray and Elisha Jones--upon the condition that they develop the area, also known as Settling Lot Number 24. Israel Jones, son of one of the proprietors, moved to the northern portion of the township to oversee the property. By 1778, when the town was incorporated and the name of East Hoosac was changed to Adams, the population numbered four to five hundred people. The town was named in honor of Revolutionary War patriot Samuel Adams.

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Three primary roadways had been laid out in North Village--later North Adams--by the 1780s: East Road (now Church Street), Main Street (perpendicular to East Road and an extension of the Mohawk Trail from the east), and Center Street, now Eagle Street. By 1782, the remote community had its first meetinghouse on Church Street, 38 feet long and 30 feet wide. The building was moved in 1795 to the edge of present-day Monument Square and the site of the Baptist Church (1879). In 1829, the meetinghouse was again moved to its present site on North Church Street, behind the Baptist Church, and converted to residential and commercial use. The building has been covered with stucco and half timbering and no longer retains integrity. Despite the presence of a meetinghouse and a cluster of homes, North Village by the close of the Revolution remained essentially a struggling frontier community.

North Adams' first settlers recognized the industrial potential of the Hoosac River, especially in the northern portion of the township where the farmland was poor. They used the dense stands of pine and white oak that grew on the Hoosac's floodplain as an early staple of local trade. Taking advantage of the river's power resource, Oliver Parker, Giles Barnes, and others constructed lumber and grist mills along the banks of the north branch in the 1770s. Although these mills were destroyed by a catastrophic flood in 1780, they were repaired or rebuilt by other settlers of North Village. The export of high-quality pine lumber became the first industry in the area, and lumber mills continued to operate into the 19th century. North Village quickly acquired the sobriquet "Slab City," because dealers sent their best lumber to market, saving their scrap material to build buildings and fences at home.

During the last decade of the eighteenth century, additional industrial enterprises were begun, including a blacksmith shop, a fulling mill, an establishment to manufacture cut nails, a brickyard and, in 1799, a furnace for producing iron ore. In 1801, Jeremiah Colegrove, a settler from Rhode Island, introduced into his grist mill machinery for carding wool. That same year David Estes, another Rhode Islander, built a mill for carding and dressing cloth. Although not yet equipped with power-driven looms, these mills represented the beginning of the textile industry in North Adams.

The North Adams settlers from Rhode Island, most of whom were Quakers, drew upon the experiences in their home state in the

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development of power looms. The first textile factories in this country driven by water power were established in Rhode Island in the 1790s. Consequently, when Jeremiah Colegrove and Giles Tinker built the first brick-constructed mill for carding and spinning wool (located on the south side of the Hoosac River, near present-day Marshall Street, demolished 1857) in 1811, they travelled to Rhode Island to obtain the necessary information and tools to mechanize their plant. Tinker erected a second brick mill on the Hoosac River, the Eagle, in 1813. These first power-driven mills had gable roofs, monitor windows, and small cupolas patterned after the Rhode Island prototypes. Both were constructed in the years before and during the War of 1812 when the suspension of trade with Great Britain stimulated the development of American industry. However, when the war ended and trade resumed, many American businesses found it difficult to compete with the more efficiently produced English goods, and growth of industry in North Adams, as in the rest of New England, slowed.

North Adams' early development was also hindered because, although the north village had access to western markets via the Hoosac Valley and the Hudson River, the town was effectively cut off from the eastern portion of the state by the Hoosac Mountain range. More significantly, the lack of capital available during the first quarter of the nineteenth century thwarted the expansion of local industries.

None of North Adams' earliest brick mills survive--although the Eagle Factory burned as recently as the mid 20th century. Few other structures are standing that can be clearly dated prior to 1825. One of the earliest remaining structures is a brick building, now in commercial use, at 27 Eagle Street, which retains some late Federal features in its detailing.

1825-1860

In the late 1820s and early 1830s, North Adams began to make more substantial progress in its industrial development. Around 1828, Giles Tinker, one of the Rhode Islanders responsible for the first power looms in the village, built the first cupola furnace, near present-day Main Street, for manufacture of cast-iron factory machinery, and Caleb Turner started the first cotton print works, the Gould Mill, near Union Street south of the river (demolished 1862). Between 1825 and 1835, several large mills were begun in the areas known as the Beaver (sited in a narrow, high gorge along the

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northern reaches of the Hoosac River), the Union (just north of the river a short distance from the village center), Braytonville (a mile west of North Village on the road to Williamstown, now Route 2), and Blackinton (the furthest west of all the early factories, located today just short of the Williamstown line north of the river). The Adams National Bank of North Adams was formed by local industrialists in 1832, partially solving industry's need for a source of capital.

Industrial expansion led to the construction or extension of the town's road network, which in turn opened the village center for further commerce and development. The road from Eagle Street to Clarksburg to the northeast was laid out in 1832-1833, joining the village with the Union and the Beaver. River Street was constructed along the north side of the Hoosac River in 1832. Despite recurrent flooding, buildings continued to be constructed along the banks of the river. One surviving farmstead from this period is the William B. Sherman Farm, 1072 State Road (ca. 1820-1830, #300), an isolated example of early building located near the Williamstown border and built on land that was originally part of Williamstown.

The accelerated development of the village coincided with changes in architectural tastes, as the Greek Revival style began to supplant the Federal style in popularity. The best surviving example of the Greek Revival style is 28 Eagle Street (#203), constructed in the 1830s. Originally a residence, the building received a shop front on its rear side, Eagle Street, in the 1850s. With its Doric pilasters supporting a full pediment and wide entablature in each gable end, the house suggests a classical temple.

Industrial expansion continued into the 1840s with several significant developments. Completion in 1846 of the Pittsfield & North Adams Railroad, the town's first rail link, shortened the distance between Adams and its markets and enhanced the town's economic prospects. In 1848, the Troy & Greenfield Railroad was chartered with the intention of piercing the Hoosac mountain range with a tunnel, thus eliminating the major obstacle to direct east-west trade through North Adams. The Hoosac Tunnel would not open until 1876, however. In 1847, the North Adams Iron Company constructed a blast furnace at the Phoenix Mill, just north of the Main Street bridge in the center of North Adams. Other manufacturing establishments that began in this decade included the first wholesale shoe factory, that of Edwin Childs and David Rogers, located to the east side of Eagle Street, in 1843, and a cotton mill

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in Greylock, west of the village center in 1846. None of these factories remain standing today, but the industrial development that they sparked, especially after the arrival in 1859 of a second railroad line from Troy, New York (the Troy & Greenfield Railroad, leased to the Troy & Boston Railroad), began a radical transformation of North Adams.

The town's industrialization was characterized by the establishment of entire communities centered on the mills and sponsored by paternalistic factory owners. Such a community might include a variety of housing for workers, managers, and owners, a church, and a general store, post office, and library.

Blackinton remains the most intact mill community in North Adams and is being nominated to the National Register as the Blackinton Historic District. Sanford Blackinton and his partner, Rufus Wells, founded the mill in 1822 (the original stone mill building was replaced in the late 19th century). Gradually they erected both substantial mansions for themselves on the hillside overlooking the mill and, for their workers, a number of well-proportioned three-bay Greek Revival-style residences, similar in appearance, alongside the factory. A company store was built in 1839 (still standing at 1446 Massachusetts Avenue). Blackinton's own residence, a five-bay, center entrance structure with its eaves supported by brackets, was built ca. 1850 (1413 Massachusetts Avenue). It is one of a number of similar Italianate-style houses in North Adams that together constitute a significant regionally distinctive residential form.

Blackinton's mill continued to flourish through the 19th century. By 1905, the community also included two churches--Union and Episcopal--constructed by the owner and his family. Blackinton himself diminished his paternalistic relations with his workers in 1865, when he had an opulent mansion built in the center of town, some distance from his mill. Nonetheless, the owners' and managers' houses in Blackinton continued to house the most important factory employees.

The earliest surviving multifamily mill housing, no longer part of a planned mill community like Blackinton, is Hathaway Tenement, 311-321 River Street (#257). Built ca. 1850 to serve workers of the Johnson & Hathaway Mill across the road (now part of Sprague Electric Company), the tenement was at one time part of a group that included a company store and a number of other dwellings.

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In 1851, construction began on the Hoosac Tunnel. The tunnel was designed to open up the northwestern corner of the state and provide an avenue of communication with points west. Boston merchants in particular were eager for the new competitive markets that the tunnel would provide. Work on this project, which would open a direct rail link between North Adams and Fitchburg in the eastern part of the state, continued on and off until the tunnel's completion in 1876.

Charles Browne, inventor of an elastic blasting cap fuse that permitted safe and efficient construction where explosives were necessary--and thus hastened successful completion of the tunnel--lived at 932 South Church Street (1869, #325), a short distance from the tunnel's west portal. Browne's three-bay, side-entry hipped roof house with Italianate detailing is one of another cluster of regionally characteristic residences in North Adams.

With the opening of the Troy & Greenfield rail line (leased to the Troy & Boston Railroad) from the west into North Adams in 1859, North Adams' economic conditions improved dramatically. North Adams merchants and mill owners eagerly awaited the completion of the tunnel and the even greater prosperity that they expected would accompany it. With the growth of local industry came a marked population increase. The inhabitants of combined North and South Villages of Adams numbered 6,172 in 1850 and 6,924 in 1860, on the eve of the Civil War. By the close of the war in 1865, these figures had swelled to 8,298 and by 1870, reached 12,090.

1860-1875

North Adams' greatest period of expansion began in 1860, and subsequent post-Civil War prosperity further fueled the town's most spectacular development. Between 1860 and 1875, North Adams' economic growth was the result more of the strength of the shoe and textile industries during the Civil War than of the building of the Hoosac Tunnel. Textile factories provided cotton cloth and uniforms for Union troops during the war and continued to prosper for many years afterward. Other local industries, such as S. Blackinton and Sons, a woollen manufactory, also flourished during the war-related boom. The North Adams Iron Company, destroyed by fire in 1862, furnished locally mined pig iron for Union warships, including the ironclad Monitor. The population of North Adams skyrocketed from

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6,924 in 1860 to 12,090 in 1870, and stimulated continued economic growth into the mid 1870s, interrupted only by the flood of 1869. Flooding was until recently a devastating consequence of the town's physical location, and the dams built to increase factory waterpower did nothing to alleviate the problem. Only proper flood control in recent years has put a stop to the otherwise regularly recurring floods.

All of the earliest surviving mill buildings date from these years, the oldest intact mill building being the Norad Mill, 60 Roberts Drive (#317), constructed in 1863. The Norad Mill was built by the North Adams Woolen Company and capitalized by North Adams' wealthiest manufacturer, its owner Sanford Blackinton. The demand for woolen goods--particularly uniforms and blankets--was so great during the Civil War that the local entrepreneur decided to build this mill a short distance from his original Blackinton factory. Both of his factories were located on the rail line between North Adams and Troy and points west and south. Sheep farmer Thomas Cooly Phelps ran a 190-acre farm between the two woolen mills and was probably an important local source for wool for Sanford Blackinton's enterprises. Phelps' house, a Greek Revival-style building with mid 19th century alterations, remains on a lot of about 98 acres at 1101 Massachusetts Avenue (#324).

Other mills were either newly established or expanded during the thriving postwar period. All were of brick construction, long, low buildings with recessed windows and ornamental brickworking on cornices and lintels. In every other respect, the buildings were purely utilitarian structures. Among them were the Windsor Print Works, 121 Union Street (NR 1973), parts of which were built during the 1870s, and the main mill building of the Johnson Manufacturing Company (now Sprague-Brown Street) (#259 1/2), constructed in 1872. Johnson Manufacturing Company, formed initially in 1850 as a small-scale print mill, maintained a huge operation in the still-standing, intact complex of buildings by the 1870s. The original office building, on Brown Street, is probably the design of architect Marcus Fayette Cummings, who was responsible for a number of other structures in North Adams. Large sections of the Arnold Print Works (now Sprague-Marshall Street) (#219 1/2), also a major manufacturer of cotton print cloth in the decades following the Civil War, expanded after a devastating fire in 1872. The first years of the 1870s were a period of great demand and profit in the cotton industry, a result in part of depressed southern prices for raw cotton after the war. The present complex was rebuilt

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immediately after the fire. Despite the 1876 Depression, North Adams' cotton manufactories continued to grow and flourish into the 1880s.

For the people working in the mills, the postwar economy meant a decline in working conditions, the result of more intense competition and a surplus of labor. In New England prior to the Civil War, mill owners, including Sanford Blackinton, often made a concerted effort to ensure that working and living conditions avoided the industrial squalor typical of England during the same period. Villages such as Blackinton were intended to avoid such undesirable circumstances and to carefully control workers' ways of life.

1876-1900

North Adams' business community had fully expected that the opening of the Hoosac Tunnel in 1876, giving North Adams a direct rail link to the eastern portion of the state, would contribute to continued industrial expansion. But in that year, the Depression that had already struck other cities reached North Adams, slowing all economic development. The railroad's impact on the city, some felt, was actually minimal, and they blamed the city's economic misfortunes on poor design and management of the entire rail line from Troy to Boston.

In 1878, North Adams formally separated from Adams to the south. By 1879, the economy had begun to recover, as North Adams, along with the rest of the state of Massachusetts, emerged from the Depression with its economy still firmly rooted in the woolen, cotton, and shoe industries. It was in this decade that the shoe industry experienced its greatest growth, while the cotton mills continued their steady expansion. The city's woolen mills in this period adapted to modern technology and expanded their plants as well.

Changes in mill design resulted from the growth of North Adams industry during the last decades of the nineteenth century. In North Adams, as in many mill towns, river power was no longer sufficient to run the expanding mills. As a result, steam technology began to replace water power. The price of coal used to fuel the steam generators was kept low through intensive railroad competition. As steam power became the norm, the mill owners began to build additions to their factories further from the river, creating the sprawling establishments characteristic of mill architecture of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Arnold Print Works, Johnson Manufacturing, and Norad all added rear or L-shaped additions away from the river in the 1880s and 1890s. At the same time, millponds formerly used for storing the water to power the mills were filled in, opening land for housing.

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The prosperity of these mills financed much of the residential building in the city. With the construction of Sanford Blackinton's opulent residence on Church Street in 1872, the Cady Hill area became the city's most fashionable neighborhood. Many pre-Civil War buildings were moved or demolished to make way for the larger and more stylish homes of mill owners and wealthy merchants. As North Adams' businessmen began trading with larger cities to the east and west, they became aware of the latest architectural styles popular elsewhere. Coupled with North Adams' industrial growth in the second half of the 19th century came an intensive period of residential building in popular Victorian styles. The eclectic architecture of some of the residences illustrated the wealth and social position of North Adams' new industrial elite, as well as their growing separation from those they employed. The Church Street-Cady Hill area near the center of town includes a particularly fine collection of Victorian mansions, built in Queen Anne, Stick, and Shingle styles.

Among those of the city's elite who followed Sanford Blackinton's lead to build expensive homes in the Church Street-Cady Hill area were Samuel Vadner, owner of a carriage manufacturing business (140 Pleasant Street, 1874, #65), shoe manufacturers William T. Cady (173 Church Street, ca. 1890, #36) and E. B. Cady (27 Wall Street, 1881, #80), C. H. Cutting, clothier and department store owner (182 East Main Street, 1881, #49), W. A. Gallup, textile manufacturer (149 Church Street, ca. 1894, #34), Congressman George B. Lawrence (53 Cherry Street, ca. 1880, #95), and A. C. Houghton, mayor and textile mill owner (172 Church Street, 1897, #11).

At the same time houses for the growing middle class were also erected in the neighborhood. These include the single- and two-family residences built for R. J. Walden, deputy sheriff and insurance and real estate agent (169 Pleasant Street, ca. 1870, #73), Dr. George Rice, pharmacist (200 East Main Street, ca. 1876, #53), Frank Whitney, contractor and quarry owner (37 Holbrook Street, ca. 1881, #83), S. H. Fairfield, bookkeeper (162 Pleasant Street, 1890, #66), Lorenzo Lemoin, shoemaker (188 Pleasant Street, 1890, #68), and M. B. Darling, grocery store owner (236 Church Street, ca. 1880, #16).

To serve the growing town's public and private needs, a number of civic and commercial structures were erected in the Monument Square area during the second half of the 19th century. Church Street had housed places of worship since the first meetinghouse was constructed in 1782. Congregationalists (1863-1864), Episcopalians (1868), Catholics (1869), Baptists (1879), and Unitarian Universalists (1893) all built churches near the Civil War monument erected by the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society in the 1870s. To the west of Monument Square, the business district along Main Street grew after the Civil

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War to include the Italianate-style First Blackinton Block, 6-40 Holden Street (1873) and the Romanesque Revival-style Second Blackinton Block, 67-71 Main Street (1888), as well as the Hoosac Savings Bank, 93-99 Main Street (1893). The early 20th century saw continued development, with construction of the Renaissance Revival-style Dowlin and Kimball Buildings, 101-107 and 85 Main Street, respectively, both 1902, the U.S. Post Office in the Georgian Revival style, the work of Federal architect James Knox Taylor, Summer Street (1915), and Drury Academy (1915) and the Empire Building (1912), both examples of the Renaissance Revival style. All these nonresidential buildings clearly reflect North Adams' continued prosperity and growth.

During the last twenty-five years of the nineteenth century, as immigrants were drawn to the thriving town, North Adams' population began to realize its present ethnic composition. Many of the first mill workers were Irish and Welsh immigrants, who arrived in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Many of the Welsh who settled in North Adams were textile workers recruited and brought to the town by Sanford Blackinton to operate his woolen mill. French-Canadian immigrants came to North Adams by way of Vermont; they settled in the Beaver area. Italian immigrants began arriving in large numbers in the 1880s. This group settled in three different parts of town: along the North Branch of the Hoosac River, along Eagle Street, and southwest of Church Street. By 1900, Italian workers were already an important ethnic group competing for mill jobs with residents of Irish and French-Canadian extraction.

North Adams was incorporated as a city in 1895. In that year, the city's population stood at 19,135; by 1900 it reached its peak of 24,200, making North Adams for a short time the largest city in Berkshire County.

Housing for many of these immigrants was provided in the new developments that sprang up on the hills surrounding the city. A typical development is the area north of River Street known as Freeman's Grove. As late as 1881 this area, bounded by Eagle, River, Liberty, and Houghton Streets, contained a large mill pond and a wooded knoll owned by the Freeman Manufacturing Company. In January 1887, the land was subdivided into building lots and by 1894 were almost entirely filled with a combination of tenements, duplexes, and single-family homes. George W. Chase, a mill owner whose house occupied the hill above the grove (1 Chase Hill, ca. 1875, #223), was one of the principal developers.

In Freeman's Grove, North Adams builders used pattern books and locally produced millwork to add stylish embellishments to tenements and duplexes. They succeeded in creating dwellings with Victorian detailing similar to but more humble than the expensive neighborhoods across the river. The

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three-family dwelling at 99-101 Bracewell Avenue (ca. 1890, #176), with its lancet windows and vertical boarding, may have been derived from mail-order plans of the Bridgeport, Connecticut, firm of Palliser, Palliser, and Company. The Slattery Tenements, perched on the edge of the hill at 36-38 and 42-44 North Holden Street (ca. 1888-1890, #188) display fine Stick Style-inspired porch detailing. And the ornately detailed Stick Style Charles Peach House, 39 Hall Street (1884, #179), set a distinctive example followed by several other builders in the district. The dwellings in Freeman's Grove housed mill workers and middle-class merchants who walked down the steep slopes north of the river to reach the factories and the business district in the valley below.

In the last decade of the 19th century, development south of the city's center, along Church Street, received an impetus with the creation of the State Normal School. The school opened in 1896, designed to train teachers for public school teaching. North Adams was selected by the state legislature as a site for one of four state normal schools because of the city's size and importance as a commercial and industrial center, and because the city agreed to contribute land to the enterprise. Murdock Hall and the Principal's House, imposing Renaissance Revival and Classical Revival-style structures, were built on a bluff overlooking the valley in 1897. (A third building, Taconic Hall, was built in 1903 but has since been demolished.)

Residential development near the school is of an equally fine caliber. Large Colonial Revival and Queen Anne-style residences were built along Church Street across from the school and constituted a new enclave for the city's elite. The houses' residents included N. L. Millard, 392 Church Street (1890, #20), head of a North Adams Shoe Company; T. W. Richmond, 376 Church Street (1892, #19), a coal dealer; and Newton Gleason, 404 Church Street, coowner of a grocery firm. For a time, the Normal School neighborhood was the fastest-growing in the city.

The Boardman, 39-53 Montana Street (#249), is a Colonial Revival-style rowhouse built behind the State Normal School at the close of the century. Its middle-class residents included teachers at the the school, merchants, newspapermen, and its developers, hardware merchant Walter Penniman and his wife. Each three-story unit included attic servants' quarters, and there was a communal garden in the rear of the building.

1900-Present

By 1900, production in the textile mills had begun to fall. The shoe industry had already lost to the cotton industry its place as North Adams' largest producer of finished goods. The immediate consequence of this decline in

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industrial production was a reduction in the construction of new housing. During the First World War, North Adams' shoe and cotton industries received enough work to let them survive the stiff competition of similar factories located in the south. Plant expansion in North Adams was minimal in this period, however. One notable exception was the Blackinton Mill, which enlarged its facilities considerably in 1908 and again in 1917, with the addition of a large brick block with cast-stone pilasters and crenelated parapets. Most of the companies survived the period of postwar dislocation, but the 1920s were increasingly lean times for the city's industrial base.

The impact of the city's factories' diminishing importance is apparent in the relatively few homes and commercial buildings constructed during the pre-Depression years. Only on a few isolated lots near Church Street and in the suburban area west of the central city, near Cascade Park, in Braytonville, are there signs of the small bungalows and Colonial Revival-style residences built during this period elsewhere in the country.

Almost no buildings were erected in North Adams from 1930 to 1939. The Art Deco Mohawk Theater, 111 Main Street, constructed in 1938, is an exception, and symbolizes the importance of the entertainment industry during the Depression years. The city's manufacturing plants survived the decade only because shoes and clothing continued to be in demand and because a major new employer, the Sprague Electric Company, had located in the city prior to the Depression's onset. The Sprague Company moved its operations from Quincy, Massachusetts, west to the former Beaver Mill in North Adams' northeastern section in 1929.

In the post-World War II era, North Adams' historic shoe, cotton and wool industries finally closed their doors. Sprague continued to employ large numbers of local citizens in the manufacture of electrical components, and other more diversified industries moved in to take the place of the traditional ones, but the days of intense industrial manufacturing were gone.

Since World War II, strenuous efforts have been made to shape the city. "Urban Renewal," which was begun in the 1950s, destroyed the south side of Main Street and many architecturally fine buildings, leaving the downtown with an unlandscaped open space that only recently has been filled. These same urban renewal programs also left other parts of historic North Adams replaced by a supermarket and discount department store, large parking lots and a four-lane highway. The breakup of some of Sprague Electric's divisions in 1984 has substantially affected the city's economic base.

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C. Preservation Activities

In recent years, the rehabilitation and preservation of North Adams' historic structures has received more attention. Housing rehabilitation programs and a commercial facade restoration program on Eagle Street, are all making conspicuous improvements. Eagle Street, the oldest section of the commercial district, has realized a number of visually impressive accomplishments in facade rehabilitation. Throughout the city, but especially in the Freeman's Grove and Church Street-Cady Hill Historic Districts, owners of residential properties have made similar efforts in exterior restoration, many of these assisted or encouraged by the city's Community Development Program. Adaptive reuse projects, such as the conversion of St. Joseph's School into housing for the elderly, provide an alternative to the demolition and new construction formerly favored. Another adaptive reuse project, the Western Gateway Urban Heritage Park, shows great promise in contributing to the ongoing revitalization of the city.

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DATA SHEET
INDIVIDUALLY NOMINATED PROPERTIES

1.

<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
326	129	Crowley House	365 West Main St.	ca. 1830	Italianate
300	94	William B. Sherman House	1072 State Road	ca. 1820-1830	Greek Revival
322	130	Wells House	568 West Main St.	ca. 1840	Greek Revival
324	98	<i>not sent</i> Phelps House	1101 Mass. Ave.	ca. 1830-1850, with ca. 1863 and ca. 1920 alterations	Greek Revival
325	307	Chas. A. Browne House	932 South Church St.	1869	Italianate
229		Armstrong House	60 Brooklyn Street	ca. 1875	Italianate
323	130	Sykes House	521 West Main St.	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
257(rev.)	81	Hathaway Tenement House	311-321 River Street	ca. 1850	Vernacular Greek Revival
249(rev.)	105	The Boardman	39-53 Montana Street	1899-1901	Colonial Revival
321	81	Johnson School	School Street	1906	Romanesque Revival
317		Norad Mill	Roberts Drive	1863, with later additions	Italianate Industrial
259 1/2		Johnson Manufacturing Company	65 Brown Street	1872, with later additions	Italianate Industrial
219 1/2	126	Arnold Print Works	87 Marshall Street	1872, with later additions	Italianate Industrial

NORTH ADAMS MRA
DISTRICT DATA SHEET
MONUMENT SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

2.

<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
1	14	Blackinton Mansion (Public Library)	Church & Main Streets	1863-1865	Second Empire
206	18	Ballou Block	5 Eagle Street	ca. 1860, rebuilt 1916	Commercial Vernacular
207	19	Ballou Block	9 Eagle Street	1861, with extensive 20th c. alterations	NC
208	19	Ballou Block	11-13 Eagle Street	1861, with extensive 20th c. alterations	NC
209	19		13 1/2-15 Eagle St.	1832	Italianate
210	19		17 Eagle Street	1930	Commercial
211	20	Tower Block	19-21 Eagle Street	1869	Italianate
212	20		23 Eagle Street	1870, with extensive 20th c. alterations	NC
213			27 Eagle Street	1816, with extensive 20th c. alterations	NC
214	20	Wilbur Block	33-35 Eagle Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival
215	20		37 Eagle Street	1866-1870	Italianate

NORTH ADAMS MRA
DISTRICT DATA SHEET
MONUMENT SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
216	20		39-41 Eagle Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival
217	20		43-51 Eagle Street	ca. 1860, with 20th c. alterations	NC
199	18	Decker Block	12-16 Eagle Street	ca. 1870	Italianate
200	18	Millard-Isbel Block	22 Eagle Street	1853, with mid-20th c. alterations	Vernacular Commercial
202	18		26 Eagle Street	ca. 1820, with	Vernacular
203	18		28 Eagle Street	ca. 1830	Greek Revival
204	18	Tower & Porter Block	30-36 Eagle Street	1886	Colonial Revival
205	18	Hayden Block	38-44 Eagle Street	ca. 1866-1872	Italianate
	8	First Blackinton Block	6-40 Holden Street	1873	Italianate
192	16	First Congregational Church	Main Street	1863-1865	Norman Style
	1	Mohawk Theater	111 Main Street	1938	Art Deco
194	2	Dowlin Block	101-107 Main St.	1902	Renaissance Revival
193	3	Hoosac Savings Bank	93-99 Main Street	1893	Romanesque Revival
195	4	New Kimbell Building	85 Main Street	1902	Renaissance Revival
196	5	Gastlick Building	73-79 Main Street	ca. 1870 with 1925 additions	Renaissance Revival

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MONUMENT SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

4.

<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
	6	Second Blacktinton Block	67-71 Main Street	1888	Romanesque
198	7	Empire Building	49-61 Main Street	1912	Renaissance Revival
	15	First Baptist Church	Monument Square	1879	Romanesque Revival
201	18	Old Meeting House	33 North Church St.	1782, with 19th & 20th c. alterations	Vernacular
	11	Methodist Parsonage	46 N. Church Street	1900	Colonial Revival
	12	Drury Academy	No. Church Street	1915	Renaissance Revival
	9	U. S. Post Office	Summer Street	1911	Georgian Revival
305	10	St John's Episcopal Church	59 Summer Street	1868	Gothic Revival
110	17	Universalist Church	Summer Street	1893	Romanesque Revival
127	13	St. Francis Catholic Church	97 Eagle Street	1869	Gothic

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DISTRICT DATA SHEET
CHURCH STREET-CADY HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
	164	Sullivan Garage	23(1) Arnold Place	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival
	165		25-27 Arnold Place	ca. 1880-1885	Stick Style
	166		31-33 Arnold Place	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
	167		35-37 Arnold Place	ca. 1860	Greek Revival
	168		41-43 Arnold Place	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
	169	McVeigh Tenement #1	45-47 Arnold Place	ca. 1890	Stick Style
	170	McVeigh Tenement #2	49 Arnold Place	ca. 1890	Stick Style
	171		51 Arnold Place	ca. 1890	Stick Style
	172	A. C. Houghton Tenement	55 Arnold Place	ca. 1890	Stick Style
	K		57 Arnold Place	mid 20th century	NC
	L		59 Arnold Place	mid 20th century	NC
	173		34-40 Arnold Place	ca. 1890	Stick Style
	174		42-44 Arnold Place	ca. 1890	Stick Style
	175		48 Arnold Place	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
	176		56 Arnold Place	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
	177		60-62 Arnold Place	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival
88	57	Barber House	18 Cherry Street	1906	Arts & Crafts

NORTH ADAMS MRA
DISTRICT DATA SHEET
CHURCH STREET-CADY HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

6.

<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
	58	M. E. Sykes House	26 Cherry Street	ca. 1888	Queen Anne
89	59	Radio House	32 Cherry Street	ca. 1870	Vernacular
4	B		36 Cherry Street	ca. 1870, with 20th c. alt.	NC
	C		42 Cherry Street	ca. 1870, with 20th c. alterations	NC
90	60		48 Cherry Street	1889	Colonial Revival
	61		54 Cherry Street	1888	Queen Anne
92	62	C. Q. Gallup House	68 Cherry Street	1888	Queen Anne
91	63	Walden House	76 Cherry Street	1889	Queen Anne
	64	Mary Cady House	82 Cherry Street	1914	Georgian Revival
93	65		11 Cherry Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
	66		17 Cherry Street	ca. 1860	Italianate
94	67	Ingalls House	21 Cherry Street	ca. 1865-1869	Italianate
95	68	Lawrence House	53 Cherry Street	ca. 1893	Shingle Style
	69	Goodrich House	61 Cherry Street	ca. 1888	Queen Anne

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CHURCH STREET-CADY HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
	70	L. J. Clark House	67 Cherry Street	1889	Queen Anne
96	71	Carlisle House	73 Cherry Street	ca. 1894-1900	Colonial Revival
97	72	Gardner House	81 Cherry Street	ca. 1894-1900	Colonial Revival
98	73	Flood House	85-87 Cherry Street	1898	Colonial Revival
	74	Rand House	50 Chestnut Street	ca. 1865	Italianate
115	75		54 Chestnut Street	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival
	76	Parmele House	60 Chestnut Street	ca. 1880-1890	Queen Anne
116	77		66 Chestnut Street	ca. 1885-1890	Queen Anne
	78	J. Hunter House	74 Chestnut Street	ca. 1859-1869	Italianate
	79	Meekins House	86 Chestnut Street	ca. 1900-1904	Queen Anne
	80	Chestnut Street School	45 Chestnut Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival Vernacular
	81		51 Chestnut Street	ca. 1859-1869	Greek Revival
117	82		59 Chestnut Street	ca. 1859-1869	Greek Revival
	83		65 Chestnut Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne

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CHURCH STREET-CADY HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
	84		73 Chestnut Street	ca. 1850-1860	Greek Revival
	85		79 Chestnut Street	ca. 1905	Queen Anne
	86		83 Chestnut Street	ca. 1859-1869	Greek Revival
	E		89 Chestnut Street	ca. 1859-1869, with 20th c. alterations	NC
	A	Puccio Medical Bldg.	98 Church St.	1973	NC
2	13	Jeremiah Wilbur House	108 Church St.	ca. 1869	Queen Anne
3	14	A. W. Hodge House	116 Church St.	1882	Queen Anne
4	15	Walker House	124 Church St.	1882	Queen Anne
5	16	Baptist Parsonage	130 Church St.	1872	Italianate
6	17	Olds House	138 Church St.	ca. 1870	Italianate
7	18	H. T. Cady House	144 Church St.	ca. 1890	Stick Style
8	19	Mrs. F. F. Colegrove House	150 Church St.	ca. 1888	Queen Anne/Stick Style
	20	Tyler House	156 Church St.	1851	Italianate
10	21	Eliza and Wm. J. Wilkinson House	164 Church St.	ca. 1895	Prairie
11	22	A. C. Houghton House	172 Church St.	1897	Classical Revival

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CHURCH STREET-CADY HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
12	23	Lorenzo Lemoine House	192 Church St.	ca. 1861	Classical Revival
13	24	Martin Lesure House	200 Church St.	1865	Classical Revival
14	25	S. T. Thayer House	206 Church St.	ca. 1875	Classical Revival
15	26	Billings Millard House	212 Church St.	ca. 1890	Stick Style
15A	27	Winchell-Isbell House	218 Church St.	1925	Colonial Revival
16	28	M. B. Darling House	230 Church St.	ca. 1890	Stick Style
16A	29	Boland House Barn	236 Church St.	ca. 1900, altered ca. 1925	Colonial Revival
17	30	Boland House	242 Church St.	ca. 1880	Stick Style
25	56	S. Burlingame House	73-75 Church Street	ca. 1840	Federal
26	55	Henry J. Millard House	81 Church Street	1872	Eastlavian
28	54	C. W. Bradford House	85 Church Street	ca. 1840	Federal
27	53	C. B. Reed House	87 Church Street	1880	Second Empire
28A	52	C. S. Lenox House	93-95 Church Street	ca. 1880	Second Empire
9	51	E. B. Penniman House	99 Church Street	1881-1894	Queen Anne
29A	50	Thayer House	111-113 Church Street	ca. 1865	Classical Revival

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<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
230	49	Cariddi Property	117 Church Street	ca. 1900	Classical Revival
31	48	Congregational Church Parsonage	123 Church Street	1878	Stick Style
32	47	W. H. Whitman House	129 Church Street	1881	Queen Anne
33	46	Davis-Clark-Waters Building	139-141 Church Street	1872	Second Empire
34	45	W. A. Gallup House	149 Church Street	ca. 1894	Classical Revival
35	44	A. Withere11 House	165 Church Street	ca. 1876	Stick Style
36	43	W. G. Cady House	173 Church Street	ca. 1890	Shingle Style
37	42	Convery Property	181 Church Street	ca. 1876	Shingle Style
38	41	A. B. Darling House	187 Church Street	ca. 1870	Italianate
39	40	L. M. Holbrook House	193 Church Street	ca. 1870	Greek Revival
39A	39	Coplan Property	197 Church Street	1914	Colonial Revival Four-Square
40	38	J. A. Harmon House	203 Church Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival
41	37	Babeau Property	211 Church Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne/Shingle Style
42	36	Charles E. Whitney House	219 Church Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne/Shingle Style

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<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
42A	35	A. Hawkins House	225 Church Street	ca. 1885	Greek Revival, later shingled
42B	34	E. D. Angell House	229 Church St.	ca. 1892	Stick Style
43	33	M. Couch House	243 Church St.	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
	87		20 Dover St.	late 19th century	Classical Revival
	88		30 Dover St.	ca. 1870	Italianate
102	89	O. L. Brothers House	38 Dover Street	ca. 1870	Italianate
	90	King House	50 Dover Street	ca. 1870	Italianate
109	91	Roderick House	31 Dover Street	ca. 1900	Queen Anne
	92		53 Dover Street	ca. 1880-1890	Queen Anne
	10	Sanford Blackinton Stables	182 East Main St.	1865	Gothic Revival
50	11	C. H. Cutting House	182 East Main St.	1881	Stick Style
51	9	Mason D. Hodge House	188 East Main St.	1872	Second Empire
52	8	John Rice House	194 East Main St.	1873	Italianate
53	7	Isbell House	200 East Main St.	ca. 1876	Stick Style
	93		249 East Main Street	ca. 1870	Greek Revival
56	94	Sullivan House	244 E. Main Street	ca. 1860	Italianate

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CHURCH STREET-CADY HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u> <u>Construction</u>	<u>Date of</u>	<u>Style</u>
57	95	A. D. Miner House	270 E. Main Street	1888	Queen Anne
	96	Higley House	278 E. Main Street	ca. 1894	Queen Anne
58	97	Boland House	286 E. Main Street	ca. 1865-1875	Italianate
61	1	First Methodist Church	159-161 East Main Street	1929	English Gothic Revival
62	2	Thompson House	165 East Main St.	ca. 1850	Second Empire
63	3	Martin Crafts Jewett House	199 East Main St.	1873	Queen Anne
63A	4	Amidon House	205 East Main St.	ca. 1875	Eastlavian
55	5	Notre Dame Church	East Main Street	1875	Romanesque Revival
	5A	Notre Dame Rectory	East Main Street	ca. 1890	Romanesque Revival
54A	6	Notre Dame School	East Main Street	1898	Romanesque Revival
	98		13 East Quincy St.	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
	99		19 East Quincy St.	ca. 1870, with ca. 1900 alterations	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
74	100		20 E. Quincy Street	ca. 1865	Italianate
75	101		26-28 E. Quincy St.	ca. 1890	Colonial Revival
105	102	H. W. Clark Carriage House	54 Elmwood Ave.	ca. 1890	Colonial Revival
106	103	Briggs House	68 Elmwood Ave.	ca. 1880	Queen Anne

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<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
	104	Longerman House	74 Elmwood Ave.	ca. 1885-1890	Queen Anne
107	105	F. S. Richardson House	80 Elmwood Ave.	ca. 1885	Queen Anne
	106	Isbell House	86 Elmwood Ave.	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
104	32	J. A. Cady House	19 Elmwood Ave.	ca. 1870	Italianate
	107		61 Elmwood Ave.	ca. 1870	Second Empire
	108	Luther House	67 Elmwood Ave.	ca. 1880-1890	Queen Anne
	109	Ramsdell House	73 Elmwood Ave.	ca. 1880-1890	Queen Anne
108	110	Livermore House	81 Elmwood Avenue	ca. 1850	Greek Revival
	F		28 Holbrook St.	ca. 1940-1950	NC
	G		36 Holbrook St.	ca. 1940-1950	NC
	111	Winchell House	42 Holbrook St.	ca. 1885-1890	Queen Anne
	112	Benediale House	48 Holbrook St.	ca. 1885-1890	Queen Anne
	113	McMillin House	54 Holbrook St.	ca. 1885-1890	Queen Anne
	114	William Hodge House	58 Holbrook St.	ca. 1885-1890	Queen Anne
123	31	Breen Property	14 Perry St.	ca. 1875	Gothic Revival
63	115	Keyes House	106 Pleasant St.	ca. 1860-1869	Second Empire
64	116	Wm. Sperry House	116 Pleasant St.	1896	Colonial Revival
	117		128 Pleasant St.	ca. 1840-1850	Greek Revival

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CHURCH STREET-CADY HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
65	118	Vadner House	140 Pleasant St.	1874	Second Empire
	119	O. J. Barber House	144 Pleasant St.	1874	Second Empire
	120	Hobert Tower House	154 Pleasant St.	ca. 1885-1888	Queen Anne
	H	Fairfield House	162 Pleasant St.	ca. 1890, altered 20th c.	NC
	121	Rice House	170 Pleasant St.	ca. 1885-1888	Queen Anne
	122	William Cady House	180 Pleasant St.	1869	Italianate
68	123	Lemoin House	188 Pleasant St.	ca. 1885-1890	Queen Anne
	124		113 Pleasant St.	ca. 1850-1860	Greek Revival
	125		117 Pleasant St.	ca. 1869-1875	Italianate
69	126	Preston House	127 Pleasant St.	ca. 1860	Italianate
70	127	Haggerty House	133 Pleasant St.	ca. 1875	Italianate
	128		145 Pleasant St.	ca. 1869-1870	Italianate
	129		149 Pleasant St.	ca. 1885-1894	Queen Anne
	130		155 Pleasant St.	ca. 1885-1894	Queen Anne
71	131	Josephine Reed House	159 Pleasant St.	1865-1869	Italianate

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<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
72	132	E. J. Cary House	163 Pleasant St.	ca. 1870	Italianate
73	133	R. J. Walden House	169 Pleasant St.	ca. 1869-1875	Second Empire
	134	Martin House	46 Quincy St.	ca. 1890-1895	Queen Anne
	135		52 Quincy St.	ca. 1890-1895	Colonial Revival
	136	Dyke House	58 Quincy St.	ca. 1850	Greek Revival
	137		66 Quincy St.	ca. 1850	Greek Revival
	138		70-72 Quincy St.	ca. 1850	Greek Revival
	139	Darby House	74 Quincy St.	1890	Eclectic
	140		80 Quincy St.	ca. 1875-1880	Italianate
	141	Lewis House	41 Quincy Street	ca. 1840-1850	Greek Revival
112	142	A. E. Richmond House	47 Quincy St.	ca. 1885-1890	Queen Anne
113	143	Wilkinson House	51 Quincy St.	1876, altered 1881	Queen Anne
	144		55 Quincy St.	ca. 1885-1900	Eclectic
	145		57-59 Quincy St	ca. 1853-1869	Greek Revival
	146		65 Quincy St.	1890	Eclectic
	147		69-71 Quincy St.	ca. 1885-1890	Queen Anne

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<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
	148		18 Spring Street	ca. 1853-1869	Greek Revival
	149		96 Summer Street	ca. 1904-1908	Colonial Revival
	150		98 Summer Street	ca. 1904-1908	Colonial Revival
	151		17 Wall Street	ca. 1885-1894	Queen Anne
	152		23 Wall Street	1881	Eclectic
80	153	E. B. Cady House	27 Wall Street	ca. 1904-1908	Colonial Revival
81	154	Potter House	37 Wall Street	ca. 1865	Italianate
	D		47 Wall Street	ca. 1940	NC
	155		15 Windom Terrace	ca. 1925	Craftsman
101	156	A. Mignault House	23-25 Windom Terrace	ca. 1925	Colonial Revival
	157		33 Windom Terrace	ca. 1925	Craftsman
	158		35 Windom Terrace	ca. 1925	Craftsman
	I		41 Windom Terrace	ca. 1925, with mid 20th c. alterations	NC
	159		45 Windom Terrace	ca. 1890	Queen Anne

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CHURCH STREET-CADY HILL MRA

<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
	160		20 Windom Terrace	ca. 1925	Craftsman
	161		48 Windom Terrace (25 Dover Street)	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
	162		67 Winter Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
	J		28 Winter Street	mid 20th century	NC
	163		66 Winter Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne

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FREEMAN'S GROVE HISTORIC DISTRICT

<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
	17		11-13 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
	18		17-19 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
	19		23 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	20		29 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	21		35-37 Bracewell Ave.	1896	Queen Anne
	22		39 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1890-1894	Queen Anne
	23		45 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1890-1894	
	24	Dr. G. W. Dox House	51 Bracewell Ave.	1888	Queen Anne
	25	George Hastings House	73 Bracewell Ave.	1888	Queen Anne
175	26	Lilly House	83 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
	27	Birch House	89 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1887-1892	Queen Anne
	28		93-95 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
176	29		99-101 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
	30		103-105 Bracewell Ave	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	31		113 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	32		119-121 Bracewell Avenue	ca. 1890	Queen Anne

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DISTRICT DATA SHEET
FREEMAN'S GROVE HISTORIC DISTRICT

<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
	33		125 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1887-1890	Queen Anne
	34	D. B. Beck House	131 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1850	Greek Revival
	35	E. F. Thatcher House	137 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1887-1890	Queen Anne
	36		139-141 Bracewell Avenue	ca. 1889	Queen Anne
	37		143-149 Bracewell Avenue	ca. 1889	Queen Anne
	38		169-171 Bracewell Avenue	ca. 1887-1894	Queen Anne
	39		175-177 Bracewell Avenue	ca. 1887-1894	Queen Anne
	40		32 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1850	Greek Revival
	41	Arthur Lee House	50 Bracewell Ave.	1888	Queen Anne
	42		56-58 Bracewell Ave.	1887	Queen Anne
	43	Hastings Tenement	62-64 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
	44		66-68 Bracewell Ave.	1889	Queen Anne
	45		72-74 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	46		78 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	47		78A Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1888-1894	

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<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
			82 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1889	Queen Anne
	48		86 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1889	Queen Anne
	49		88-90 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1889	Queen Anne
	50		94-96 Bracewell Ave	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	51	Alphonse Murray House	100-102 Bracewell Avenue	1888	Queen Anne
	52		118 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	53	Pattison House	122-124 Bracewell Avenue	1890	Queen Anne
	54	Pyne House	128-130 Bracewell Avenue	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
	55		136 Bracewell Ave.	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	56		140-142 Bracewell Avenue	1891	Queen Anne
	57		146-148 Bracewell Avenue	1891	Queen Anne
	58		164-166 Bracewell Avenue	1896	Colonial Revival
	59		170-172 Bracewell Avenue	ca. 1894-1900	Queen Anne

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<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
224	60		176-182 Bracewell Avenue	1896	Queen Anne
	62		1-3 Brooks Terrace	ca. 1894-1900	Colonial Revival
	63		7 Brooks Terrace	ca. 1894-1900	Colonial Revival
	61		2-8 Brooks Terrace	1892	Queen Anne
	76		9-11 Chase Ave.	ca. 1887-1894	Queen Anne
	77		29-31 Chase Ave.	ca. 1887-1894	Queen Anne
	78		35 Chase Avenue	ca. 1887-1894	Queen Anne
	79		47 Chase Avenue	ca. 1887-1894	Queen Anne
	80		53-55 Chase Ave.	ca. 1887-1894	Queen Anne
	81		61 Chase Ave.	ca. 1887-1894	Queen Anne
	82		69 Chase Ave.	ca. 1887-1894	Queen Anne
	83		73 Chase Ave.	ca. 1887-1894	Queen Anne
	84		77 Chase Ave.	ca. 1887-1890, with 20th c. alterations	NC
	64		12 Chase Ave.	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	65	F. W. Reed House	18 Chase Ave.	1887	Queen Anne

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FREEMAN'S GROVE HISTORIC DISTRICT

<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
	66	J. Smith House	26-28 Chase Ave.	ca. 1892-1894	Queen Anne
	67	G. H. Deming House	36 Chase Ave.	ca. 1888-1894, with 20th c. alterations	NC
	68	W. B. Deming House	40 Chase Ave.	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	69	Henry Lyons House	50-52 Chase Ave.	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	70		54-56 Chase Ave.	1889	Queen Anne
	71		58-60 Chase Ave.	ca. 1894-1900, with 20th c. alterations	NC
	72	J. J. Lilly House	62-64 Chase Ave.	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	73		70-72 Chase Ave.	ca. 1887-1891	Queen Anne
	74	Vadner Tenement #1	76-78 Chase Ave.	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
	75	Vadner Tenement #2	80-82 Chase Ave.	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
223	1	Chase House	1 Chase Hill	ca. 1870 with ca. 1882 additions	Queen Anne
	125		3 Chase Hill	ca. 1850, with 20th c. alterations	NC
	2		5 Chase Hill	ca. 1881-1885	Stick Style
	124		2 Chase Hill	ca. 1850	Greek Revival

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<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
167	85	Haynes House	175 Eagle Street	ca. 1840-1850	Greek Revival
168	86	Charles Hall House	181-183 Eagle St.	ca. 1860	Italianate
	87	Witherall House	189 Eagle Street	1883	Queen Anne
	88		195 Eagle Street	ca. 1885	Queen Anne
70	89	Tower House	201 Eagle Street	1890	Queen Anne
71	90	Brown Block	209-215 Eagle St.	1860-1870	Italianate
	123	Mitchell House	20 Freeman Avenue	1896	Queen Anne
	122	L. F. Chapin House	17 Grove Street	1888	Queen Anne
	121		16 Grove Street	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	104		11 Hall Street	ca. 1882-1888	Queen Anne
171	105		17 Hall Street	ca. 1886	Queen Anne
	106		23 Hall Street	ca. 1882-1888	Queen Anne
	107		27 Hall Street	1882	Italianate
	108		35 Hall Street	1882	Queen Anne
178	109	Charles Peach House	39 Hall Street	1890	Queen Anne
	110	C. T. Phelps House	45 Hall Street	ca. 1890-1892	Queen Anne
	111		49 Hall Street	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne

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<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
	112		55-57 Hall Street	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	113		61-63 Hall Street	ca. 1900-1904	Queen Anne
179	114	Arpin House	65 Hall Street	1889	Queen Anne
	115		69-71 Hall Street	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	116	James Eddy House	73-75 Hall Street	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	117		77 Hall Street	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	118		83 Hall Street	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
180	119	Warner House	87-89 Hall Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
	120		93-95 Hall Street	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	91		14 Hall Street	ca. 1882-1888	Queen Anne
	92		18 Hall Street	ca. 1882-1888	Queen Anne
	93		26 Hall Street	1882	Italianate
	94		30 Hall Street	ca. 1822-1888	Queen Anne
	95		34-36 Hall Street	ca. 1882-1888	Queen Anne
	96		40-42 Hall Street	1888	Queen Anne
	97		44-46 Hall Street	1888	Queen Anne
	98		50 Hall Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne

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FREEMAN'S GROVE HISTORIC DISTRICT

<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
	99	Fred Gurney House	56 Hall Street	1889	Queen Anne
	100		60-62 Hall Street	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	101		82-84 Hall Street	ca. 1894-1900	Queen Anne
	102		90 Hall Street	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	103		94-96 Hall Street	ca. 1894-1900	Queen Anne
220	3	McConnell Block	5-17 N. Holden St.	1888, 20th c. alterations	NC
	6		35-39 N. Holden St.	ca. 1894-1900	Queen Anne
	13		45-47 N. Holden St.	1887	Queen Anne
	14		55 N. Holden Street	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
221	15	Sullivan House	71 N. Holden Street	1887	Queen Anne
	16	Sullivan Tenement #1	73 N. Holden Street	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne
	4		14-18 N. Holden St.	ca. 1888	Queen Anne
	5	Vadner Tenement #3	34 N. Holden St.	ca. 1894-1900	Queen Anne
188	7	Slattery Tenement #1	36-38 N. Holden St.	ca. 1888	Queen Anne
	8	Slattery Tenement #2	42-44 N. Holden St.	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
	9		48 N. Holden Street	ca. 1888-1894	Queen Anne

NORTH ADAMS MRA
DISTRICT DATA SHEET
FREEMAN'S GROVE HISTORIC DISTRICT

<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
	10	Sullivan Tenement #2	52-54 N. Holden St.	ca. 1894-1900	Queen Anne
	11	Sullivan Tenement #3	56- ⁵⁸ N. Holden St.	ca. 1894-1900	Queen Anne
189	12	Sullivan Tenement #4	60-62 N. Holden St.	ca. 1894-1900	Queen Anne

NORTH ADAMS MRA
DISTRICT DATA SHEET
BLACKINTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
303	1	George Hopkins House	1 Church Hill	1888	Italianate
	2		2 Church Hill	1888	Queen Anne
	3		3 Church Hill	ca. 1880-1890	Queen Anne
	B	Temple House barn	4 Doanes Lane	ca. 1870, with mid 20th c. alterations	NC
	4		25 Doanes Lane	ca. 1880-1890	Queen Anne
	5	Davies House	5 Church Hill	ca. 1880-1890	Queen Anne
288	6	Monroe Temple House	1315 Mass. Ave.	1858	Italianate
	7	Monroe Temple Cottage	1337 Mass. Ave.	ca. 1856	Gothic Revival
289	8	W. A. Hopkins House	1349 Mass. Ave.	1872	Italianate
	A		1361 Mass. Ave.	ca. 1960-1970	NC
290	9	Union Church	1379 Mass. Ave.	1871	Gothic Revival
291	10	William Blackinton House	1391 Mass. Ave.	ca. 1850	Greek Revival
292	11	John P. Blackinton House	1413 Mass. Ave.	1880	Stick Style
293	12	First Sanford Blackinton House	1431 Mass. Ave.	ca. 1850	Greek Revival
294	13	Wells-Archer House	1443 Mass. Ave.	1832	Federal/Italianate

NORTH ADAMS MRA
DISTRICT DATA SHEET
BLACKINTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
281	14		1422 Mass. Ave.	ca. 1840	Greek Revival
282	15		1428 Mass. Ave.	ca. 1840	Greek Revival
283	16		1434 Mass. Ave.	ca. 1840	Greek Revival
285	17	St. Andrew's Chapel	1438 Mass. Ave.	1905	Gothic
284	18	Blackinton Company Store	1446 Mass. Ave.	1839	Greek Revival
	19	Blackinton Mill	1476 Mass. Ave.	1872 with 1908 and 1917 additions	Italianate Industrial
	C	Blackinton Mill Office	1476 Mass. Ave.	mid 20th c.	NC

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA	FORM NO.
	229

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number _____

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation
to nearest cross streets and/or
geographical features. Indicate
all buildings between inventoried
property and nearest intersection.
Indicate north.

Recorded by Betsy Friedberg

Organization Mass. Historical Commission

Date August, 1985

North Adams Quadrangle

UTM Reference: 18/654540/4729810

(Staple additional sheets here)

Town North Adams MRA

Address 60 Brooklyn Street

Historic Name Armstrong House

Use: Present Residence

Original Residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date ca. 1875

Source maps

Style Italianate

Architect Unknown

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings Barn (attached)

Major alterations (with dates) Front

porch columns and rail replaced, mid

20th century.

Moved NO Date N/A

Approx. acreage Less than one acre

Setting The Armstrong House is set 15

feet back from the street in a hilly,

thickly settled neighborhood in

northeastern North Adams.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Armstrong House is one of the best preserved of a regionally specific cluster of Italianate-style houses in the area. The building's square plan, low-hipped roof supported by brackets, three bay facade, side-hall plan, bracketed portico, and polygonal bracketed bay are all components of a style found throughout North Adams. Mid-20th century columns and balustrade supporting the entry portico do little to detract from the building's integrity. The rear ell, spanned by a bracketed porch, and attached barn are contemporaneous with the main part of the building.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This house was built for W. W. Armstrong, an employee of Arnold Print Works. Its location in the hills north of the Hoosac River made it convenient to the factory on the southern side of the riverbank. Its construction in the early 1870s was part of an intensive building boom in the last decades of the 19th century, and reflects North Adams' general prosperity at the time.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

North Adams and Vicinity Illustrated

H. H. Bailey, Birds-eye Lithograph of North Adams, 1875.

Criteria for Evaluation

The Armstrong House, a well-preserved example of a local version of the Italianate style, retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling, as well as associations with North Adams' late 19th century "golden age". It thus fulfills Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA	FORM NO.
	219½

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number _____

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

Recorded by Betsy Friedberg
Organization Mass. Historical Commission
Date July 1985

Town North Adams MRA

Address 87 Marshall Street

Historic Name Arnold Print Works

Use: Present light industry

Original mill

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1872; 1881-1903

Source Insurance maps, company records

Style Italianate Industrial

Architect Unknown

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings See appendix A and B for

map and list of buildings

Major alterations (with dates) See

text

Moved No Date N/A

Approx. acreage 24

Setting This mill complex is located at

the junction of the north and south

branches of the Hoosac River. Across the

river to the north and south are workers'

housing.

(Staple additional sheets here)

OCT 25 1985

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Arnold Print Works complex as it stands today contains most of the original complex (begun in 1872) as it evolved during the last quarter of the 19th century, with few external alterations. By 1900, almost 90% of the extant building had been erected, and few of these have been lost over time. The present complex, now part of the Sprague Electric Company, is composed of 26 buildings, only two of which are of recent construction (see Key, Appendix A, and Map, Appendix B). In addition, the complex includes several covered bridges and walkways that date to the first decades of the print work's existence.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

(continued)

The Arnold Print Works were built on the peninsula between the north and south branches of the Hoosac River near the center of North Adams. The company was North Adams' largest industry during the city's economic heyday from the Civil War until the early 20th century. Today it serves as the main manufacturing plant for Sprague Electric Company.

The fortunes of the print works and of the city as a whole were increasingly coincident as the firm's career proceeded. No other mill reflects more accurately, in the timing and progress of its expansion, the major periods of growth and optimism in the city's economy between the Civil War and the First World War.

The firm was first known as Harvey Arnold & Co., organized in 1861 by Harvey and his brothers, Oliver and John F. Arnold. They were the sons of a local farmer of modest means. Owing to the demand for cotton uniforms during the Civil War, the new plant could grow quickly. Early on the morning of December 27, 1871, however, its 8 buildings burned to the ground. During that year, depressed cotton prices and high demand for print cotton cloth resulted in record levels of profits, speculation, and building of new mills throughout New England. The existing complex was begun immediately after the fire with construction of the present main mill, Building #4.

(continued)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

- Beers, F. W., History of Berkshire County, Mass. New York, 1885.
Sanborn Insurance Company, Insurance Maps of North Adams. New York, 1888, 1908, 1914, 1929.
Beers, F. W., County Atlas of Berkshire County, Mass. New York, 1876.
Miller, D. L., Atlas of the Towns of Adams, North Adams. New York, 1894.
Rowe, H. G., North Adams and Vicinity. North Adams, 1898.

North Adams Quadrangle

UTM References:

- (A) 18/654430/4729250
- (B) 18/654450/4729040
- (C) 18/654330/4729040
- (D) 18/654110/4729140
- (E) 18/654080/4729260

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:

North Adams

Form No:

219½

Property Name: Arnold Print Works

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE, continued (1)

The company's ownership changed following the fire, with Harvey's son, F. H. Arnold, joining the firm and his brothers selling out their interests--John Arnold sold his portion to A. C. Houghton, who became the first mayor of North Adams in 1878. The new partnership prospered: Dunn Credit Bureau agents called them "shrewd, calculating, persevering businessmen," and their print works "the most successful in the country," with profits of \$100,000 during 1874. The two brick buildings and 15 acres of land that made up the print works were then worth \$225,000, with machinery valued at \$75,000. In addition to the print works, Arnold also owned all or part of seven cotton mills in North and South Adams.

Economic panic struck the nation in 1873. Depression reached North Adams shortly after the opening of the Hoosac Tunnel to freight traffic on April 5, 1875. By early 1876, as a reaction to the panic, Arnold's profits were zero, stock and material on hand were worth \$400,000, and liabilities totaled \$360,000. Wages dropped ten per cent in March. By June, debt was over a million dollars. Manufacturer David Brayton of Fall River supplied funds to pay Arnold's creditors and reopen the mills. Recovery was slow, but the increase in volume of traffic brought by the tunnel reduced the cost and inconvenience of shipping raw materials into North Adams.

By 1879, Arnold was borrowing heavily to boost its productive capacity, and adding yet another mill, the Eclipse Mill in North Adams, to its holdings. The print works on Marshall Street began to grow during the early 1880s, with eight buildings for packing, dyeing, and other functions added by 1890. Business was profitable again, with sales of \$2.5 million. Improvements during the first half of 1884 cost \$25,000, but profits during the next half were four times that figure. In 1888, sales were \$4 million and profits \$143,000, more than any other company in North Adams.

By decade's close, the New England cotton industry as a whole was beginning to suffer from the competition of mills in the Southern Piedmont region, which enjoyed vastly lower labor costs in a business that paid out about half its costs in wages, and which used more efficient techniques and automatic looms. The Arnold Print Works, however, managed to keep pace. The company bought new machinery; it followed fashion trends closely through its New York and Paris offices and diversified its products. Again, expansion of the print works continued, with at least seven more specialized structures for singeing, shearing, dyeing, and drying added by the close of the century.

Cotton had eclipsed boots and shoes as the largest industry in North Adams by the mid 1890s, and the Arnold Print Works were selling their goods at record levels of half a million dollars annually, but losses in the face of southern competition became inevitable. In 1908, the company failed again, with total assets of \$15.7 million, liabilities at \$7 million. The need for cloth during World War I postponed a final decline, but massive shutdowns throughout New England--including the Arnold works--began occurring in the mid and late 1920s. In 1929, Sprague Electric Company moved to North Adams from Quincy, Massachusetts, and began buying Arnold mills. The print works moved much of its operation to Adams and concentrated on a few particular products in its Marshall Street plant. Arnold sold the company to Beacon Realty and Trust Company in 1942 for \$1.9 million dollars, almost a million dollars below its worth in 1908. The plant was shortly thereafter acquired by Sprague Electric Company.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:

North Adams

Form No:

219½

Property Name: Arnold Print Works

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE, continued (1)

Most of the complex's structures are examples of typical late 19th century industrial construction, of brick, with load-bearing walls, segmental arches, and corbelled brickwork. Additions to the original mill buildings as well as newer structures within the complex are compatible in scale, materials, and detailing. The complex includes utilitarian structures built for a full range of functions associated with late 19th century printed cloth production techniques. Dyeing, drying, bleaching, and finishing all occupied separate units in the complex, as did facilities for grinding and mixing colors and packing, storing, and shipping finished cloth.

The complex is essentially in two parts: the densely constructed northern section, built along the narrow peninsula bounded by the North and South Branches of the Hoosac River, consists of a long row of buildings with a series of additions extending south and eastward and creating a courtyard near the Marshall Street entrance; and scattered freestanding structures, mostly small in size, are located south of the Hoosac River's South Branch. Three covered-bridge walkways and three vehicular bridges connect the two sides of the complex.

The first, main building in the complex, now known as Building #4, was built along the southern shore of the North Branch in 1872. As originally built, it is similar to other contemporary mill buildings, and is four stories in height with a low-pitched roof and corbelled brick cornices. The corbelling is still visible at the building's eastern gable end, which rises a single story above adjoining building #2. The original 1872 facade of the building's south side overlooks the courtyard, while the northern facade displays large windows set in recessed bays, alternating with vertical members between each bay. These members rise from ground to roofline and create a pilastered effect.

In 1881, the company began to extend its facilities east and west along the river. These additions were built with load-bearing walls and small window openings, with 12/12 double-hung sash topped with segmental arches. Building #3 (1891), adjoining the east end of the main mill building, is three stories in height and features a corbelled brick cornice at its western end, where it rises above the two-story section of building #2 (1891). Similar corbelling was used in the last phase of expansion, at the turn of the century. Building #1, at the east end of the complex fronting Marshall Street, was erected in 1889 as a storehouse and remodeled in 1900 for use as a packing building. Its load-bearing walls rise three stories to a high peaked roof and contain segmental-arched windows. Cornices are again graced by corbelled brickwork.

During the last twenty years of the 19th century, the plant also extended westward from Building #4 to the end of the peninsula at the confluence of the Hoosac River's
(continued)

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:

North Adams

Form No:

219½

Property Name: Arnold Print Works

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE, continued (2)

north and south branches. The facade of the three-story dye house, Building #5 (1882), is very similar to that of its contemporary, Building #2 (east of the main building), except for its first story of stone. The three-story steam box (Building #5A), is over one hundred feet in length and built of brick. A dye house extension was constructed in 1889-1901 and filled in the remaining open space along the riverbank. Its facade is almost indistinguishable from that of the original dye house (Building #5, 1882) adjoining it, except for its flat, rather than peaked, roof.

The print work's main courtyard, flanking Marshall Street, lies to the east of the complex. It includes buildings similar to Building #4, with load-bearing walls and decorated cornices. The printing building was a two-story structure when it was built in 1872; within a few years, it had grown to four stories and received a small, two-story addition--a color shop--stretching eastward toward the Marshall Street gate. Together, these two structures form an L-shaped wing off the main building. Single-story offices were extended from the main building into the courtyard in 1891. The south side of the courtyard is bounded by a long storehouse (Building #12), built in 1885 and 1889, raised two stories, and remodeled in 1900. The storehouse roof is steeply pitched, with windows more widely spaced than elsewhere in the complex.

Also part of the courtyard is the late 19th century clocktower. A mid 20th century personnel building is also located along the Marshall Street courtyard.

Outbuildings on the south side of the South Branch were built in the early 1880s and enlarged at the turn of the century. All are essentially utilitarian structures, with spare lines and little ornamentation. They include a bleach, dye, and printing building, a machine shop, and two storehouses. Several fuel-storage tanks in the southern part of the complex were built in the mid 20th century, as was a new boiler house.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
North Adams	219½
Property Name: Arnold Print Works	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Verbal Boundary Description

The bounds of the Arnold Print Works, approximately 24 acres, incorporate the remaining structures in this industrial complex. See attached sketch map and key, Appendix A.

Specifically, the bounds are as follows: beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Marshall Street and the North Branch of the Hoosac River, proceeding westward along the North Branch's southern shore approximately 1100 feet to the confluence of the north and south branches, then turning south, proceeding 26 feet to the north bank of the South Branch of the Hoosac River; thence proceeding 185 feet to a covered bridge spanning the South Branch, turning to cross the bridge, and travelling approximately 215 feet to the main line of the Boston & Maine Railroad, Fitchburg Division; thence turning to follow a six-foot-tall iron fence southeasterly along the railroad tracks and thence northeasterly along a railroad siding approximately 350 feet; thence turning south at Building #16 to proceed 80 feet along its west wall, thence travelling underneath the Route 2 overpass to its southern side, turning east, and travelling approximately 400 feet under Route 2, crossing the South Branch of the Hoosac River, to Marshall Street, thence turning at a right angle and following the curblin north to the Hoosac River's North Branch.

Criteria for Evaluation

The Arnold Print Works retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with North Adams' late 19th century industrial heyday, being the city's dominant manufactory during this period. Comprised of a largely intact complex of late 19th century industrial buildings, Arnold Print Works thus fulfils Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:

North Adams MRA

Form No:

219½

Property Name: Arnold Print Works

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

APPENDIX A

Key, Arnold Print Works (extant structures only)
Original functions

<u>Building Number</u>	<u>Building Name/Function</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	Packing Building	1899
2	Packing and Engineering	1881
3	Offices	1891
4	Main Building, Steaming and Finishing	1872
5	Dye House and Dry House	1882
5A	Steambox	ca. 1882
6A&B	Dye House Extensions	1899
7	Dye/Bleach House	1881
8	Padding Building	1881
9	Boiler House	1872
10	Printing Building	1872
11	Color Shop	1881
12	Storehouse	1881/1900
13	Singeing and Shearing House	1902
15	Storehouse #1	1899
16	Grey Cloth Storage Building	1899
17	Machine Shop	1881
18	Blacksmith	1899
19	Rag Dry house	1899
21	Indigo Dye House	1882
23	-----	1919
25	Blacksmith	1899
31	Peroxide Room	ca. 1890
32	New Boiler House	1948/NC
34	Personnel Building	1951/NC
35	Clock Tower	1872

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FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

80 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116

Form numbers in this area	Area letter
281-285, 288-294	D

Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form

Photo number _____

Town North Adams MRA

Name of area (if any) _____

Blackinton Historic District

General date or period _____

1830-1917

Sketch map. Draw a general map of the area indicating properties within it. Number each property for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. (Attach a separate sheet if space here is not sufficient)

Williamstown Quadrangle
UTM References:

(A) 18/650730/5739340

(B) 18/650670/4729250

(C) 18/650350/4729280

(D) 18/650230/4729220

(E) 18/650000/4729260

(F) 18/650350/4729450

Approximate acreage; 240

Recorded by Betsy Friedberg

Organization Mass. Historical Commission

Date July, 1985

(Staple additional sheets here)

OCT 25 1985

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Describe physical setting, general character, and architecturally significant structures).

The Blackinton Historical District is an essentially linear district located on the north side of the Hoosac River, at the western edge of the city of North Adams, near the Williamstown line. The district includes an unusual concentration of early 19th century buildings and remains the best-preserved mill community in North Adams. The Blackinton Mill, a focal point of the community, is situated along the Troy & Greenfield railroad tracks on the north bank of the river. The present mill is a late 19th-early 20th century structure, a replacement of the ca. 1822 industrial building that had originally stood on the site. Opposite the mill, across Massachusetts Avenue, is a small hill on which stand four substantial residences built for mill owners. On both sides of Massachusetts Avenue to the west of the mill, and on the south side to the east, are smaller homes built for employees. Many of these houses have been altered, and the district only includes the core of architecturally intact buildings near the mill - a total of 20 structures. Also part of the district are two Blackinton-built (see continuation sheet)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Explain development of area, what caused it, and how it affected community; be specific).

The Blackinton Historic District is historically significant as an important mill community founded by Sanford Blackinton, a leading citizen of North Adams during the nineteenth century. Moreover, this area is the only section of the city that retains much of its original early nineteenth century character and is the best-preserved mill community in North Adams.

Sanford Blackinton, Rufus Wells, and J. L. White built a store mill here in 1822 for the manufacture of woolen goods. The Blackinton Woolen Mill expanded and prospered in the erratic manner typical of nineteenth century industry. Fires and economic depressions brought financial reverses, but the Civil War and military orders for wool left Sanford Blackinton the wealthiest man in North Adams. As in other early New England mill towns, both Blackinton and his cofounder, Wells (White left early on), built homes across from the mill. Wells' home was built in 1832. He died in 1844 and the house was eventually purchased by Sanford Blackinton's nephew John, who enlarged it in 1863. He then rented to O. A. Archer, an important official of the Blackinton Mill. The history of the first Sanford Blackinton House and the William Blackinton House is more obscure. Both houses have been remodeled several times; but, in their present form, they appear to date from around 1850.

During the 1840s and 1850s, housing for the Blackinton mill workers was constructed on Massachusetts Avenue. Four of these Greek Revival style residences, (see continuation sheet)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- History of Berkshire County, Mass., F. W. Beers, NY, 1885
- History of North Adams, 1746-1885, W. F. Spear, No. Adams, 1885
- Atlas of the Towns of Adams, No. Adams and Williamstown, D. L. Miller, NY 1894

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: D
Property Name: Blackinton Historical District	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance, continued

churches and a company store.

The oldest building in the district is the Wells-Archer House, 1443 Massachusetts Avenue (294). It is a Federal-style building, built ca. 1832, which was substantially enlarged with Italianate-style additions some twenty years later. The building's original oval leaded glass window in one gable end is unique in North Adams.

Four virtually identical buildings on the south side of Massachusetts Avenue (1414, 1422, 1428, 1434), adjacent to the mill, were built ca. 1840 to house mill workers. All are three bays wide and feature enclosed pedimented front-facing gables, corner pilasters, and trabeated entrance surrounds. They are in a fine state of preservation.

Beside them stands the former Blackinton Company Store, 1438 Massachusetts Avenue (1839, # 284), which also retains Greek Revival-style details, including narrow corner pilasters, and front-facing gable defined by a broken pediment. The building retains a first-story storefront probably added in the late 19th century. Despite the application of artificial brick facing in the 1950s, and the boarding-up of all windows following the store's closure in the mid 1960s, the building continues to retain much of its 19th century appearance. It is presently used as a warehouse.

Two stylish residences, on the north side of the street, the William Blackinton House, 1391 Massachusetts Avenue (ca. 1832, #291), and the First Sanford Blackinton House, 1431 Massachusetts Avenue (ca. 1850), are five-bay-wide Greek Revival-style buildings with deep, closely paired Italianate-style brackets. Single-story, single-bay porticoes shelter the central entryway, which are framed by sidelights and a transom. Both houses are part of a group of buildings in North Adams that together are a regional variation of a transitional form: a traditional five-bay plan with both Greek Revival and Italianate detailing. The William Blackinton House is additionally noteworthy for its cast-iron balconies and porch ornamentation, which were added at a later date.

Marking the eastern edge of the district are the Monroe Temple House, 1315 Massachusetts Avenue, (1858, #288) and similarly, though more modestly styled, Monroe Temple Cottage, 1337 Massachusetts Avenue (ca. 1856). The former building is an elaborately detailed board-and-batten house, small in scale, and clearly derivative from the works of Andrew Jackson Downing. The building bears a strong resemblance to Design XVI, a Gothicized "Bracketed Farm House of Wood," in Downing's 1850 publication, The Architecture of Country Houses. The siting of the house, high on a wooded hillside above the road, and its naturalistic, romantic landscaping, are features recommended by Downing in his books.

The W. A. Hopkins House, 1349 Massachusetts Avenue (1872, #289) is a three-bay, square-plan Italianate-style building. With a shallow-hipped roof, bracketed entry porch, and a two-story polygonal bay on one side facade, the Hopkins House closely resembles a number of other dwellings scattered throughout North Adams that together form a regionally significant cluster. At 1379 Massachusetts Avenue, the Union Church (#290), a fine, stick-style Gothic Revival structure, was built by the Blackinton Company in 1871. Of frame construction, the building features Gothicized

(continued)

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: D
Property Name: Blackinton Historic District	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance, continued

windows surrounded by crosses, heavily buttressed and bracketed corners, and a large recessed panel in its integral steeple, on which is inscribed the date of construction. The Union Church has been attributed to Troy, New York, architect Marcus Fayette Cummings, who was responsible for a number of significant properties in North Adams, including several designed for the Blackinton family.

St. Andrew's Chapel, at 1436 Massachusetts Avenue (1905, #285), was also built by members of the Blackinton family. The church's stucco exterior, with applied timbering in the gable and porch peaks, suggests both Tudor and Gothic antecedents.

While the present Blackinton Mill's core was built in 1872, the majority of the mill, at 1476 Massachusetts Avenue, is of early 20th century construction (1908, 1917, #284 $\frac{1}{2}$). In a city where mills were traditionally only modestly ornamented, Blackinton's mill, with its cast-stone pilasters and crenelated parapets rising above a flat roof, is an exception. A Tudor Revival crenelated tower dominates the facade. The 1872 wood-frame wing to the south is now sheathed with asbestos siding. A cluster of small outbuildings near the railroad tracks at the rear of the mill lot were also built in 1917. Nothing remains of the original, early 19th century stone mill.

Housing construction continued in the district into the 1880s, with one member of the Blackinton family, John P., building a large Stick Style/Queen Anne house at 1413 Massachusetts Avenue (1880, #292), across from the mill. Other more modest Queen Anne-style houses were built at 2, 3, and 5 Church Hill behind the mill owners' residences.

Historical Significance, continued

and the company store, are included in the historic district. The store, which was built in 1839, also housed the post office, the community telephone, and the first library. Both the Union Church and the Episcopal Chapel were also constructed with Blackinton money.

Sanford Blackinton left the small mill community after the Civil War to move to a far grander mansion in the center of North Adams. His departure signified the end to the closeknit, paternalistic mill communities that typified North Adams' industrial life at mid century.

In 1880, John P. Blackinton built the fourth and last mansion on the hill. In that same decade several houses were built on the hill behind Union Church. They were owned by a mixture of skilled workers and people not associated with the mill. Although a mill community essentially controlled by one family, Blackinton attracted other residents wishing to locate outside the industrial center of North Adams.

Until 1900, the western half of the village was considered part of the town of Williamstown, and attracted residents from both communities. Two builders, William A. Hopkins from North Adams and Monroe Temple from Williamstown, constructed their homes here. The Hopkins House, 1349 Massachusetts Ave, is an Italianate-style residence erected in 1872. Temple's picturesque cottage was built farther up the hill in 1858 (1315 Massachusetts Avenue). On the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Doanes Lane

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: D
Property Name: Blackinton Historic District	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance, continued

is a small Gothic Revival cottage built by Temple as his home while his larger residence was being constructed on the hillside above.

Criteria for Evaluation

The Blackinton Historical District, the most intact 19th century mill community in North Adams, with well-preserved examples of residential, industrial, and ecclesiastical architecture, retains integrity of setting, design, location, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with a leading North Adams industrialist. The district thus fulfills Criteria A, B, and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

Sanford
Blackinton

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: D
Property Name: Blackinton Historical District	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The boundaries of the Blackinton Historic District were drawn to include a grouping of intact mill-related structures along Massachusetts Avenue in western North Adams. Together, the single mill, two churches, company store, stylish housing for mill owners and managers and more modest dwelling for workers reflect the type of cohesive industrial community that characterized 19th century North Adams. See attached sketch map. (Scale: 1" = 200')

Specifically, beginning at the intersection of Ashton Avenue and the Boston & Maine Railroad and traveling northeasterly along the eastern side of Ashton Avenue (the western lot line of the Blackinton Mill, 1476 Massachusetts Avenue), thence turning right onto Massachusetts Avenue and following the southern curb line to the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Wood Street; thence crossing Massachusetts Avenue and following the eastern curb line of Wood Street to the northern (rear) lot line of 1443 Massachusetts Avenue; thence turning at the northern (rear) lot line of 1443 Massachusetts Avenue and traveling to the rear lot line of 1391 Massachusetts Avenue. Then turning at a right angle and traveling northeasterly along the western (side) lot line of One Church Hill; turning at a right angle and traveling easterly along the rear lot lines of properties on the north side of Church Hill to the northern (side) lot line of 25 Doanes Lane and crossing to the northern (side) lot line of Four Doanes Lane, thence turning and proceeding northeasterly along the west (side) lot line of 1315 Massachusetts Avenue; thence turning at a right angle and proceeding along the rear lot line of 1315 Massachusetts Avenue to the east (side) lot line of same; traveling south along the east (side) lot line of 1315 Massachusetts Avenue to the northern curb line of Massachusetts Avenue; thence turning at a right angle and proceeding northwesterly along the northern curbline of Massachusetts Avenue to the southwestern corner of 1413 Massachusetts Avenue; thence crossing Massachusetts Avenue to the northeastern corner of 1422 Massachusetts Avenue; proceeding to the southeastern (rear) corner of 1422 Massachusetts Avenue, turning at a right angle and proceeding along rear lot lines to the southwestern corner of 1434 Massachusetts Avenue; thence turning at a right angle and traveling southwesterly along the eastern (side) lot line of 1476 Massachusetts Avenue to the tracks of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Then turning and following the northern tracks of the railroad along the back lot line of 1476 Massachusetts Avenue to Ashton Avenue.

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FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA	FORM NO.
	249

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number _____

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

Town North Adams

Address 39-53 Montana Street

Historic Name The Boardman

Use: Present apartments

Original apartments

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1899/1901

Source building permits

Style Colonial Revival

Architect Edwin Thayer Barlow

Exterior wall fabric stone, brick,
aluminum siding

Outbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates) _____

aluminum siding added over
clapboard on second story only (mid 20th
century)

Moved no Date N/A

Approx. acreage less than one acre

Recorded by Betsy Friedberg

Organization Mass. Historical Commission

Date July 1985

North Adams Quadrangle

UTM Reference: 18/655120/4728180

Setting This building occupies an entire

residential block facing North Adams
State College to the east. On the west
and north sides are late 19th century
residential buildings. On the south
side are modern apartments.

(Staple additional sheets here)

OCT 25 1985

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and
evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Boardman holds architectural significance as an unusual design by the city's most important resident architect, Edwin T. Barlow. The block-long building, essentially Colonial Revival in style, is composed of nine rowhouses. At the time of its construction at the turn of the century, it was the most elaborately detailed multi-family dwelling in North Adams. The building was constructed with a first story of brick and granite facing and a second story sheathed in clapboard (the upper portion of the building is now covered with aluminum siding). A slate-covered gable roof caps the structure, punctuated by four front-facing gables and multiple dormers. Two octagonal corner towers frame the building.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.) (Continuation)

The Boardman is the finest example of rowhousing constructed for the middle class in N. Adams. It was built in 1899-1901 by developer and hardware merchant Walter Penniman and his wife, Susan Boardman Penniman. The area south of the town center on which the building stands was part of the F. R. Blackinton Estate until 1887, when it was first subdivided into building lots.

The Pennimans purchased the southern half of the lot on Montana Street in 1898 and obtained a building permit for four tenements one year later. The northern portion of the Boardman, consisting of five additional units, was not constructed until 1901.

Each unit has its own porches on both the front and rear, as well as servants' quarters on the third floor. Most units also have front and back stairs, further indication of the social status of the building's intended occupants. Originally, there were commercial gardens behind the building (now a parking lot). The professions of some of the early tenants varied. Included were two teachers, a chemist, the supervisor of Barber Leather Company, the editor and owner of the North Adams Transcript, and a mason contractor. Mr. and Mrs. Penniman also lived here for a time.

When the Boardman was constructed this was one of the fastest growing neighborhoods in North Adams, spurred in part by the construction of the State Normal School on Church Street in 1896. The school (which has since become North Adams State College) (Continuation)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Building permits, North Adams City Hall.
Directory for the City of North Adams, 1903.
Map of the City of North Adams, Mass., D. L. Miller, 1900
Atlas of Berkshire County, Mass., Barnes and Farnham, Pittsfield, 1904
Research on Edwin Thayer Barlow by Miss Ruth Browne, North Adams, Mass.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: 249
Property Name: The Boardman	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE, Continued

Each residential unit is fronted by a porch of granite block with Tuscan columns supporting a shed roof. Entrances are recessed behind round-arched openings, also composed of granite blocks. Several of the entrances are flanked by oval windows.

While architectural details on the second story are obscured by synthetic siding, the building's gables retain simple vergeboarding, and eaves are bracketed. The front gables project slightly from the main facade.

The Boardman's designer, E. T. Barlow, was a native of Troy, New York, and graduated from Cornell University's School of Architecture in 1891. Between 1892 and 1895, he worked as a draftsman for H. Neil Wilson, an important Pittsfield, Mass., architect. During those years, Wilson designed several important buildings in North Adams. This no doubt introduced Barlow to the city, which at that time lacked a distinguished resident designer.

Barlow's first known design in North Adams is the Johnson School of 1895. Other Barlow designs in this area include the Dowlin Block on Main Street (1902, in the Monument Square Historic District), the Mary Cady House on Cherry Street (1914, in the Church Street-Cady Hill Historic District), the O'Brien Building on Union Street (1896-1897) and St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in Williamstown (1896) as well as the since demolished Flaherty Block, which stood on the corner of Center and Lincoln Streets in North Adams (1896). At the same time, Barlow worked in New York City with the firm of Carrere and Hastings on the design and construction of the New York Public Library (1895-1902).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE, Continued

has recently expanded west to the east side of Montana Street, directly opposite the Boardman.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

The Boardman, a well-built Colonial Revival-style rowhouse, retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. Designed by a well-known local architect to serve North Adams' turn-of-the-century middle class, the building fulfils Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

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FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA	FORM NO.
	325

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number _____

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

Recorded by Betsy Friedberg
Organization Mass. Historical Commission
Date July, 1985

North Adams Quadrangle
UTM reference: 18/655860/4726680
(Staple additional sheets here)

Town North Adams MRA

Address 932 South Church Street

Historic Name Charles Browne House

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1869

Source Family History

Style Italianate

Architect Unknown

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates) Wooden porch posts replaced with wrought iron. small porch added on east side (20th century)

Moved No Date N/A

Approx. acreage 2 1/3 acres

Setting The house is located on a small wooded lot at the base of the Hoosac Mt. Range. A mixture of scattered residences, industries, and commercial properties are located nearby.

OCT 25 1985

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Charles Browne house is a simple example of an important regional variation of the Italianate design, which was popular in North Adams after the Civil War. The shallow hipped roof, brackets and polygonal side-bay window are characteristic of the style, as well as the three-bay main facade, side-placed entryway sheltered by small porch, and essentially square plan.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This building is historically significant as the home of Charles A. Browne, a noted local inventor who made several important contributions to the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel (NR 1973). Browne's home, which he built in 1869, was constructed not far from the west portal. As an inventor, Browne's most important work was the perfection and manufacture of an electric blasting cap fuse, a device that proved invaluable to safe and efficient construction where explosives were required.

Born in the Town of Adams in 1842, Browne worked at various jobs before he began his first association with the work on the Hoosac Tunnel in 1863. At that time, he worked for Holbrook & Hawkins, the mason contractors who supplied the brick. Apparently, through this connection, he next worked in Maryland for the U.S. Blasting Oil Company in the construction of a railroad. These jobs must have provided him with experience in working with explosives, for by the late 1860s, he was in New York City trying to perfect an electric fuse.

The problem that most concerned him was to devise an electric fuse that could operate in the damp conditions of the Hoosac Tunnel. While working on various jobs associated with the tunnel, he continued to experiment on developing a safe, efficient electric fuse. In 1869, while experimenting with fulminate of copper, there was an accidental explosion that eventually cost Browne his eyesight. Browne obtained, in 1870, a patent for an electric fuse. His brother, Isaac, described the device in (continued)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Record of Deeds, Adams, MA

"Charles A. Browne and Brother," paper written by Isaac S. Browne, 1928

United State Patents, Patent Numbers 108,324; 125,558; 128,945; 151,004; 152,790; 158,672.

Material in possession of Miss Ruth Browne, North Adams, MA.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: 325
Property Name: Charles Browne House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance

the following manner:

"Two insulated wires, terminating in the chamber of a small wooden plug, were separated at their points about one sixteenth of an inch. In this chamber was deposited a few grains of fulminate of copper, held in place by a small pasteboard disc. This plug was then inserted in an outer shell, containing the bursting charge. If intended for a high explosive, like Nitro Glycerine, fulminate of mercury was used, while for powder ignition a less powerful powder was employed, usually a cholrate of potash preparation."

Fulminate of copper was sensitive to electrical influences, and deteriorated with age. Charles Browne developed a priming that avoided these difficulties,

With the patent obtained, Charles and Isaac established a firm, Charles A. Browne and Brother, to manufacture the device. They constructed a small factory across from Charles Browne's house around 1870. (The factory is at 949-953 Church St., but is extensively altered and no longer retains integrity.) The contractors in charge of the Hoosac Tunnel construction became the Brownes' best customers. Thus, it was not coincidental that the factory, and Browne's house, were located near the road to the west portal of the tunnel.

The fuse was only one of several patents Browne obtained while he was without full use of his sight. Patents were also secured for the following items: Box for seidlitz-powders (January 9, 1872); Electrical Condensor (May 19, 1874); Explosive Compound (July 7, 1874). In addition, Browne is credited with developing special tools for work on the tunnel.

Charles A. Browne and Brother had a special arrangement with the Laflin and Road Powder Co. by which they supplied blasting cap fuses exclusively to that firm. Exceptions were made only to the Hoosac Tunnel contractors and two other clients. This association ended in the early 1880s when Laflin and Rand took on another client and undersold the Brownes. When work on the tunnel was finished, the Browne brothers were unable to compete and went out of business.

In 1882, the factory and all its machinery was sold to A.C. Houghton, principal owner of the Arnold Print Works. It is not known what use they made of the building, although it was still used as a factory as late as 1929. With his business ended, Browne retired to manage his farm. He died in 1907, leaving the house to his son, William. William C. Browne was a noted local historian. This tradition has been carried on by his daughter, Miss Ruth Browne.

Criteria for Evaluation

The Charles A. Browne House, a well-preserved example of a regionally specific form of Italianate-style architecture, retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling, as well as association with a central figure in the development of the Hoosac Tunnel, inventor Charles Browne. The building thus fulfills Criteria A, B, and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

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FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

80 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116

Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form

Photo number _____

Sketch map. Draw a general map of the area indicating properties within it. Number each property for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. (Attach a separate sheet if space here is not sufficient)

Form numbers in this area	Area letter
56-58, 63-66, 68-75, 80-82 84, 88-98, 101-102, 105- 109, 111-117	B

Town North Adams MRA

Name of area (if any) Church Street-

Cady Hill Historic District (extensions to
Church Street Historical District,
National Register 1983) .1840-1920
General date or period _____

North Adams Quadrangle

UTM References:

- (A) 18/655280/4728840
- (B) 18/655410/4728640
- (C) 18/655340/4728390
- (D) 18/654120/4728360
- (E) 18/654790/4728550
- (F) 18/654730/4728550
- (G) 18/654800/4728890

Approximate acreage: 580

Recorded by Betsy Friedberg

Organization Mass. Historical Commission

Date July, 1985

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Describe physical setting, general character, and architecturally significant structures).

This area constitutes an extension of the Church Street Historic District (National Register 1983), renamed the Church Street-Cady Hill Historic District. The added areas consist of two sections: one block each of Quincy and Chestnut Streets extending west from Church Street, and the section known as Cady Hill, immediately above (east of) Church Street. The latter includes portions of East Main, Pleasant, Wall, Holbrook, Cherry, and Dover Streets, Windom Terrace, and Elmwood Avenue. The newly formed district's architectural significance lies in the visual coherence and integrity of its late 19th century buildings. The district contains 179 properties, of which 165 contribute to its significance.

The additions to the district contain only residential buildings, the majority of which are of wood construction and were built between 1860 and 1900. There is a scattering of Greek Revival-style houses, several Italianate and Second Empire-
(see continuation sheet)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Explain development of area, what caused it, and how it affected community; be specific).

The Church Street-Cady Hill Historic District is historically significant as a physical manifestation of North Adams' increasing prosperity in the second half of the 19th century. Church Street, an outstanding area of high-style Victorian mansions built to house the city's most successful businessmen and mill owners, forms the backbone of the district. It was listed on the National Register in 1983 as a small historic district to which the two areas on either side of Church Street, historically part of the same pattern of development, are being appended. Somewhat more modest than Church Street, Cady Hill contains a mixture of large and medium-sized single-family houses, most erected in the latter decades of the 19th century. Mill owners, merchants, and other professionals lived in well-designed houses built on the hill above Church Street, side by side with upper-level mill managers. Chestnut and Quincy Streets, located in the flats below Church Street, have a similar history of occupancy. Together these areas complement the previously listed National Register district, forming a neighborhood which housed numerous individuals who played crucial roles in the city's economic and social development.

Church Street is one of the oldest roadways in the city, platted ca. 1780, and preceded the development of the side streets to the east and west. Quincy Street was laid out west of Church Street in 1842, and Chestnut Street--parallel to Quincy--followed several years later. Late examples of the Greek Revival style, such as the Dyke House, 58 Quincy Street, and three houses at 51, 59, and 73 Chestnut Street, were built around mid-century in this neighborhood. By 1860, most of the
(see continuation sheet)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- F. P. Brown, Map and Business Directory of North Adams, 1869
D. L. Miller, Atlas of the Towns of Adams, North Adams, Williamstown and Cheshire, N.Y., 1894
Barnes & Farnham, Atlas of Berkshire County, Mass., Pittsfield, 1904
F. W. Beers, County Atlas of Berkshire County, Mass., N.Y., 1876
H. G. Rowe, North Adams and Vicinity, North Adams, 1898

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: B
Property Name: Church Street-Cady Hill Historic District	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance, continued

style houses, and single examples of the Gothic Revival and Shingle styles. Most buildings, however, are variations of late Victorian styles, particularly Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Although generally more modest than the houses on Church Street, these buildings are well detailed, and display many examples of the distinctive woodworking of the period. Together with the more high-style residences of the original Church Street district, these buildings reflect a full range of popular 19th century styles, both in grand and more moderate interpretations.

The earliest buildings in the district are vernacular interpretations of the Greek Revival style. The Livermore House (ca. 1850, #108), for example, is typical of cottages constructed in North Adams at mid century, characterized by shallow cornice returns on the gable ends but otherwise simply detailed. The Dyke House at 58 Quincy Street, built ca. 1850, boasts a fully enclosed pediment in its front-facing gable end.

At 54 Chestnut Street stands the only Gothic Revival cottage in the district, and one of the few examples in North Adams. Elaborated bargeboards and window hoods are in an excellent state of preservation.

The frequency of Italianate and Second Empire-style houses within the district indicated the beginning of serious development in the area. Several Italianate-style buildings with shallow hipped roofs, brackets, and bay windows--all features of a regional form prevalent in North Adams--can be found on Cady Hill. The Potter House, 37 Wall Street (ca. 1865, #81), and the O. J. Barber House, 144 Pleasant Street (ca. 1869-1876), are two examples of this popular post-Civil War style. Generally, however, the wealthier builders of this period constructed houses in the more ornate and imposing Second Empire style. The Vadner House, 140 Pleasant Street (ca. 1874, #65), has a characteristic mansard roof and oculus dormers, as well as the corner tower found on a number of mid-century North Adams residences. With its Queen Anne-style carriage barn, the Vadner House remains one of the most elegant houses in the city. It is the work of local architect Frank Davis. Built a decade later, but nevertheless retaining a mansard roof that was already passing out of favor in the eastern portion of the state by the 1880s, the small but well proportioned Briggs House, 68 Elmwood Avenue (ca. 1882, #106), also displays front-facing tower, flashed glass, and sunburst motifs in its dormer peaks. The latter are characteristic of the Queen Anne style, which became increasingly popular in North Adams after 1880 and become one of the predominant architectural styles in the district.

A number of modest-sized houses on small lots built in both Queen Anne and Stick Style line the streets of Cady Hill and the Quincy Street area. These houses--often with asymmetrical massing--typically feature broad porches with turned posts, corner brackets, and elaborately ornamented gables. The east ends of Holbrook and Cherry Streets are especially noteworthy for well-detailed single-family homes, most built in the 1880s.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: B
Property Name: Church Street-Cady Hill Historic District	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance, continued

There are also a few large duplexes in the district with many of the same design features. The C. W. Gallup House, 68 Cherry Street (1888, #92), and the Winchell House, 40-42 Holbrook Street (ca. 1885-1890, #82), are two examples. Corner towers in a variety of shapes and sizes continued to be commonly employed wherever hillside locations provided views of the valley. The A. D. Miner House, 270 E. Main Street (1888, #57), and its neighbor, at 278 E. Main Street, retain their corner towers.

The Lawrence House, 53 Cherry Street (#95), is the city's only pure example of the Shingle Style. The work of an unknown designer, it was constructed ca. 1893. A conical-roofed corner tower, projecting two-story porch with curving balcony, and smoothly modulated roofline, all sheathed in wood shingles, make the building a fine example of its style.

Unlike a number of the buildings in the original Church Street District, the majority of houses in the Cady Hill-Quincy Street extension were probably not architect-designed, but rather were the work of local contractor-builders. The most important example is the above mentioned Vadner House, designed in 1874 by the local firm of Frank Davis and Brothers. Some local builders worked with nationally known mailorder firms. The E. B. Cady House at 27 Wall Street (ca. 1904-1908, #80), for example, is Design Number 561 from Robert W. Shoppe's Cooperative Building Plan Association. Palliser, Palliser, & Co. supplied the plans for the ca. 1880-1890 Queen Anne-style duplex at 53 Dover Street. It is Design Number 19 from their book, American Cottage Plans.

At the turn of the century, a number of well-built, finely detailed residences in Colonial and Georgian Revival styles were constructed in the district, reflecting a brief period when North Adams was both the largest and most prosperous city in the Berkshires. For example, the Carlisle House, 73 Cherry Street (ca. 1900-1904), and its neighbor, the Dickey House, 81 Cherry Street (ca. 1900, #97), are both gracefully proportioned, classically ornamented houses, square in plan and fronted by large verandas, that are fine examples of the Georgian Revival style and together form an elegant pair of residences. The Carpenter House, 26-28 East Quincy Street (1890, #75), on the other side of the district, is a two-family version with somewhat sparer detailing.

Although both Cady Hill and the Quincy Street extensions contain fewer examples of architect-designed houses than the wealthier Church Street enclave, there are several important exceptions. The Archer H. Barber House, 18 Cherry Street (1906, #88), is an Arts and Crafts-style house that appeared as an illustration in Gustav Stickley's well-known magazine, The Craftsman. With its rough-hewn stone first story and timber-framed second story, it is the best example of the style in North Adams. Equally noteworthy, and a rarity in the city, is the Mary Cady House, 82 Cherry Street, a 1914 Georgian Revival-style building designed by local architect Edwin T. Barlow. The Cady House is five bays wide, with two interior chimneys and a graceful fan-topped entry-way fronted by a broken pedimented porch.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: B
Property Name: Church Street-Cady Hill Historic Dist	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance, continued

The houses in the district are generally well maintained. In recent years, many owners in the Cady Hill area have been particularly interested in restoring their houses with authentic 19th century paint schemes, often using funds provided by the city's Community Development program. Houses on Quincy and Chestnut Street, which in the past have suffered the effects of neglect and decline, are now reflecting new interest in city-sponsored restoration activities.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: B
Property Name: Church Street-Cady Historic District	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance, continued

lots on Quincy and Chestnut were built upon, although several of these early houses were replaced by examples of popular late Victorian styles by the end of the century. An exuberantly detailed Stick Style house at 66 Chestnut Street, built ca. 1881, is one such example.

With its location above Church Street, Cady Hill was a natural choice for a fashionable neighborhood. Pleasant Street and Elmwood Avenue existed by 1835, and portions of Cherry and Holbrook Streets followed in the next decade. Development was slow, however, until after the Civil War. It was not until North Adams was well on its way to becoming the commercial and industrial center of the northern Berkshires that houses were erected on Cady Hill in large numbers, concurrently with development on Church Street. The prosperity of the mills and the growth of the merchant class enabled many citizens to move away from the floodplain and construct new homes on this hill overlooking the city. Compelling, too, was the citywide trend, led by industrialist Sanford Blackinton, for mill owners and executives to distance themselves physically from their workers in the postwar years. The result was an upper-middle-class neighborhood of well-built residences on deep, spacious lots, housing citizens who played a central role in North Adams' golden age.

Samuel Vadner, who owned a carriage manufacturing business, was one of the first to build on Cady Hill. His Second Empire-style house still stands at 140 Pleasant Street (1874, #65). Other prominent residents of Cady Hill included George B. Lawrence, a Congressman whose Shingle-Style front porch at 53 Cherry Street (ca. 1893, #95) once served as a speaking platform for President William B. McKinley. Archer H. Barber, owner of the Barber Leather Company, lived in an Arts and Crafts-style house at 18 Cherry Street (1906, #88), while A. D. Miner, Superintendent of the North Adams school system, owned the Queen Anne-style house at 270 East Main Street (1888, #57). And both E. A. McMillin, 54 Holbrook Street (Queen Anne/Stick Style, ca. 1890, #84), and Clarence W. Gallup, 68 Cherry Street (Stick Style, 1888, #92), were manufacturers of paper boxes and cartons, a secondary product crucial to the textile industry.

Criteria for Evaluation

The Church Street-Cady Hill Historic District, a well-preserved residential district whose finely detailed buildings encompass a full range of 19th century architectural styles, both high style and vernacular, retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Most of the district's structures are of late Victorian origin, reflecting North Adams' peak of industrial development and prosperity. Inhabitants of the district were for the most part upper middle class merchants and businessmen, many with ties to the city's mills. Retaining both architectural and historical significance, the district thus fulfills Criteria A, B, and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: B
Property Name: Church Street-Cady Hill Historic District	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The bounds of the Church Street-Cady Hill Historic District were drawn to incorporate the Church Street Historic District (National Register 1983), a district of high-style late Victorian residential buildings, and two extensions to the east and west that include an additional concentration of well-designed and detailed houses of the same period. See attached sketch map.

Specifically, beginning at the intersection of Elmwood Avenue and Perry Street and traveling northeasterly along the northern curbline from 19 Elmwood Avenue to 242 Church Street; thence crossing over to the south side of Elmwood Avenue and following rear lot lines to the southeast corner of 53 Dover Street; thence turning north and following rear lot lines to the northeast corner of 38 Dover Street; thence traveling along the side (north) lot line of 38 Dover Street and crossing to the western side of Dover Street, then traveling along the western curbline to 45 Windom Terrace, then crossing Dover Street again and following rear (south) lot lines from 68 Cherry Street to 82 Cherry Street; thence turning at a right angle and proceeding north along side (east) lot lines to 85-87 Cherry Street, then turning at the southwest corner of 58 Holbrook Street and proceeding easterly to the southeast corner of same, then turning at a right angle and traveling to the north (front) lot line of 58 Holbrook Street; thence turning at the southern curbline of Holbrook Street and proceeding to the intersection of Holbrook and Wall Streets; thence crossing to the western curbline of Wall Street and proceeding northerly to the intersection of Wall and East Quincy Streets; thence turning at 26-28 East Quincy Street and traveling to the northwest corner of same, then crossing to the north side of East Quincy and following the side (east) lot line of 19 East Quincy to the southwest corner of 278 East Main Street; thence turning to follow the rear lot line of 278 East Main Street to the southeast corner of the lot, turning at the southeast corner and proceeding to the southern curbline of East Main Street; thence traveling southwesterly along the southern curbline of East Main Street to the Notre Dame School, then crossing East Main Street to include 205 and 199 East Main Street, then following the northern curbline of East Main Street to 165 East Main Street, then following rear lot lines of 165 to 159-161 East Main Street; thence following the eastern boundary of Monument Square around (excluding) the North Adams Public Library (part of Monument Square Historic District); thence crossing Church Street to the southern side of Summer Street and following the southern curbline of Summer Street to the northwestern corner of 96 Summer Street, then following the side (west) lot line of 96 Summer Street to the northeast corner of 47 Quincy Street; thence turning and traveling along rear lot lines to the northwest corner of 41 Quincy Street; thence following side (west) lot line of 41 Quincy Street to the northern side of Quincy Street, then turning and traveling to the southeast corner of 41 Quincy Street, crossing to follow the side (western) lot line of 46 Quincy Street; thence traveling south along side (west) lot lines to the southwest corner of 50 Chestnut Street, then following rear lot lines from 50 to 86 Chestnut Street; then crossing to the eastern curbline of Spring Street and traveling north to the southwest corner of 18 Spring Street, turning at a right angle and traveling to the rear lot line of same, thence turning to follow rear lot lines of 149 to 211 Church Street, turning at the southwest corner of 211 Church Street to include 14 Perry Street and traveling southerly along the eastern curbline of Perry Street to the intersection of Perry and Elmwood.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA	FORM NO.
	326

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number _____

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation
to nearest cross streets and/or
geographical features. Indicate
all buildings between inventoried
property and nearest intersection.
Indicate north.

see attached map

Recorded by Betsy Friedberg

Organization Mass. Historical Commission

Date July, 1985

Williamstown Quadrangle

UTM reference: 18/653340/4728950

(Staple additional sheets here)

Town North Adams MRA

Address 365 West Main Street

Historic Name Crowley House

Use: Present Apartment

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date ca. 1830

Source stylistic details

Style Greek Revival/Federal

Architect Unknown

Exterior wall fabric Aluminum siding

Outbuildings None

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Aluminum siding added over clapboard.

Moved No Date N/A

Approx. acreage Less than one acre

Setting The house is located on the western
side of North Adams on what remains of the

main east-west highway through the city (Rt2
Behind the house are 19th century mills and
the Hoosac River.

OCT 25 1985

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Crowley House is architecturally distinguished as a locally rare surviving example of transitional Federal-Greek Revival style design. In plan the house is characteristically Greek Revival in style, with a central section, its full pediment facing the street, and two flanking wings. (The wings, however, are not fully symmetrical) All three entrances are trabeated with Doric pilasters supporting an entablature. In addition, there are Greek fret moldings around the main entrance. The lunette in the gable end and the rather thin, delicate moldings, however, suggest a carpenter more practiced in the older Federal style. The newell post for the central staircase is also (continued

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.) below)

Nothing is known about the early history of this house. It is evidently one of the oldest surviving buildings of architectural distinction in the city. The first known owner, Monroe Temple, was an architect-builder whose Downingesque cottage is located in the Blackinton Historic District. Temple lost this property, and his home in Blackinton, through debt in the 1860s. Both properties were sold to John A. Doane. Later owners were Edmund Rice and Henry A. Tower. David Crowley, a cloths finisher in the mills, owned this house from 1884 until the early part of this century. It is not known if he lived in this house, which appears to have a long history as a rental property.

Criteria for Evaluation

The Crowley House retains integrity of setting, design, location, and feeling, and association. A rare early survivor of a transitional architectural style, the Crowley House fulfills Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Record of Deeds, Adams, MA

County Atlas of Berkshire County, MA, F.W. Beers NY, 1876

Atlas of the Towns of North Adams, Adams & Williamstown, D.L. Miller, NY, 1894

Architectural Significance: cont'd
suggestive of Federal period architecture.

Despite its aluminum siding, this house is important as an unusual example of early nineteenth-century architecture in North Adams.

FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

80 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116

Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form

Photo number _____

Form numbers in this area	Area letter
167-171, 175-180, 188-189, 220-221, 223-224	C

Town North Adams MRA

Name of area (if any) Freeman's

Grove Historic District

General date or period 1887-1900

Sketch map. Draw a general map of the area indicating properties within it. Number each property for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. (Attach a separate sheet if space here is not sufficient)

North Adams Quadrangle

UTM References:

(A) 18/655050/4728480

(B) 18/655000/4728330

(C) 18/654470/4728340

(D) 18/654480/4728560

Approximate acreage: 250

Recorded by Betsy Friedberg

Organization Mass. Historical Commission

Date July, 1985

(Staple additional sheets here)

OCT 25 1985

2

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Describe physical setting, general character, and architecturally significant structures).

Freeman's Grove Historic District is architecturally significant for its large concentration of residences, generally unaltered, that are representative of the city's late 19th century development. The district is located on the hills north of the north branch of the Hoosac River, and the city's central business district. It includes all of the buildings on Bracewell Avenue, Chase Avenue, and Hall Street, as well as houses on Chase Hill and a number of properties on adjacent side streets—a total of 136 buildings, of which 131 contribute to the district's integrity.

The district, which is roughly three blocks long and two blocks wide, was laid out in an area of mixed terrain. The northern and central portions consist of steep hills, while the southern and eastern sections are very flat. The result is that some streets curve steeply up or around the base of the hill, while others conform to a grid pattern. This terrain, in which houses and roads are constructed on steep hills with granite-block retaining walls, is quite characteristic of North Adams.

(see continuation sheet)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Explain development of area, what caused it, and how it affected community; be specific).

The Freeman's Grove Historic District is significant as a late nineteenth century housing development undertaken during the most important period of the city's history. These houses, most of which were built between 1887-1894, are distinguished for the variety and generally unaltered character of their architectural details. Unlike the houses in the Church Street - Cady Hill Historic District, the buildings in Freeman's Grove are mostly tenements and duplexes built for workers and shopkeepers. There are also a few single family homes built by owners of small businesses.

The historic district is situated on a hillside near the industrial center of the city. The lowlying area below the district, along the north branch of the Hoosac River, was settled very early in the town's history. It was here that the first mills were located, as were many of the early roads. River and Eagle Streets date from around 1850. By the mid-nineteenth century, these streets were lined with housing. But the land between them, comprising the Freeman's Grove Historic District, remained undeveloped until the end of the century.

The west side of Eagle Street and Chase Hill are two portions of the district that are exceptions to this late development. The Haynes House (175 Eagle Street) is a Greek Revival-style house that may have been erected as early as the 1840s. North of it is a ca. 1860 Italianate-style house (183 Eagle Street), and a block of brick rowhouses (209-215 Eagle Street). The latter is the only one of its kind in North Adams and probably dates from ca. 1860-1870.

(see continuation sheet)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- North Adams City Directories, 1887, 1891, 1893, 1898, 1900, 1903
Lillian S. Glickman, "The History of Chase Hill", paper at North Adams State College, 1977.
H.A. Rowley, "Bird's-Eye View of North Adams, Mass", 1881.
D.L. Miller, Atlas of the Town of Adams and N. Adams, 1894.
F.H. Fleming, "Map of the City of North Adams", 1900.
North Adams Transcript, 1888-1892.
Carpentry and Building, Vol.X, No. 3, March, 1888 p. 50-54
The Builder and Woodworker, Vol.21, July, 1885, p. 131-33
Palliser, Palliser & Co., Palliser's American Architecture, N.Y., 1888

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: C
Property Name: Freeman's Grove HD	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance, continued

While most of the district's structures are of late 19th century construction, other structures scattered throughout the district have earlier construction dates. Two Greek Revival-style houses in the district are the D.B. Beck House, 131 Bracewell Avenue, and 32 Bracewell Avenue, both built ca. 1850. They are simple $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story cottages with cornice returns in each gable end. The Haynes House, 175 Eagle Street (ca. 1840-1850) is a larger version with more elaborate elements of the Greek Revival style. It is two stories high, with front-facing gable, fully enclosed pediment, and single-story wraparound porch.

Eagle Street was the major mid-19th century roadway running north from the town center; it bounds the district on the east and includes several examples of mid-19th century architectural modes less common elsewhere in the district. Next door to the Haynes House, at 183 Eagle Street, the Charles Hall House is an early example of the Italianate style (ca. 1860, #168). The building has a low hipped roof and large double-scroll brackets. The Witherall House, at 189 Eagle Street to the immediate north, has an 1883 construction date, yet it closely resembles its Italianate style neighbor. The five-unit brownstone rowbuilding known as the Brown House, at 209-215 Eagle Street, is likewise a Civil War-era building that displays an Italianate influence. Built ca. 1860-1870, the Brown House (#171) retains typical lintels and brackets, as well as a paneled frieze.

A majority of houses in the district were built in a seven-year period between 1887 and 1894. A number display ornamentation characteristic of the Queen Anne and Shingle styles. These buildings are a mixture of tenements, duplexes, and single-family homes. They share the abundance of stylistic details common to contemporaneous buildings elsewhere in the city. Typically, they are of clapboard construction, often with the suggestion of half timbering and with decoratively applied wood shingles, particularly on the corner towers and around bay windows. Porches have posts with turned or incised designs, and are enclosed by grilles and railings in a variety of patterns. Vergeboard and other gable trim, scroll-shaped window brackets, and 2/2 original sash are also found throughout the district on these late-19th century dwellings.

Few of the Freeman's Grove houses were architect-designed. Rather, they are the work of local builders who, in some cases, used mail-order plans for their designs. For example, the Stick Style Charles Peach House, 39 Hall Street (1890, #178), was built from a design obtained from the George F. Barber Company of Knoxville, Tennessee. As a single-family home and one of the more ornate buildings in the district, the house is especially distinctive. It has a large veranda, a second-story porch, and multiple gables decorated with vergeboard pendants, flashed glass, and quarter-round brackets cut in the pattern of a fan. Five other houses in Freeman's Grove show the influence of the Barber Company design: 29, 39, and 45 Bracewell Avenue, the C. T. Phelps House, 45 Hall Street, and the J. Smith House, 26-28 Chase Avenue. All were probably constructed shortly after the Peach House.

Another nationally popular mail-order firm, Palliser, Palliser, and Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, may have been influential in Freeman's Grove. The Slattery Tenements,

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: C
Property Name: Freeman's Grove HD	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance, continued

Numbers 1 and 2, 36-38, and 42-44 N. Holden Street, respectively, the Sullivan Tenement Number 1, 73 N. Holden Street, 29-31 Chase Avenue, and 99-101 Bracewell Avenue are all Stick Style buildings that appear to derive from Palliser and Palliser designs. Their porches and gable ends, however, were often embellished with locally styled millwork.

Several double houses in the district were probably based on a design by L.S. Arnold of Rutland, Vermont. This design, which appears in an 1885 issue of The Builder and Woodworker, appears to have provided the bases for the houses at 53-55, 76-78 (Vadner Tenement #1), and 80-82 (Vadner Tenement #2) Chase Ave., and 66-68, 119-121, 140-142, and 146-148 Bracewell Avenue. All were built between 1887 and 1894.

Other designs appear to be solely the work of local builders. A row of identical tenement houses with triple-tier porches at 52-54, 56-68, and 60-62 N. Holden Street, known as the Sullivan Tenements Nos. 2, 3, and 4 (#189), are striking for the way in which they are built into the side of a hill at different levels, sustained by walls of granite fieldstone. Corner towers for hillside homes, a characteristic found throughout North Adams, are found in abundance in Freeman's Grove. The tenements at 61-63 Hall Street, 94-96 Hall Street, and 45 Bracewell Avenue, for example, have square or round towers that take advantage of the view down the hillside to the city center below. One of the most elaborate is the aptly named Tower House, 201 Eagle Street (ca. 1880, #170), a multiplanned clapboard and shingle residence with gables, bays, porches, canted corners, corbelled-brick chimney, and a slate-scalloped turret.

Chase Hill, which overlooks the rest of the district from a high point to the west, contains the Chase House, One Chase Hill (#223), a ca. 1870 house remodeled between 1881 and 1885. The building is essentially Queen Anne in its detailing, with a corbelled-brick chimney, shingled corner tower, and elaborately ornamented porch.

The district also includes a few turn-of-the-century buildings with Colonial Revival styling. These include houses at 164-166 Bracewell Avenue (1896), 1-3 Brooks Terrace (ca. 1894-1900), and 7 Brooks Terrace (ca. 1894-1900).

The beginning of the 20th century marked the end of construction in the district and there are no mid-20th century intrusions.

Criteria for Evaluation

The Freeman's Grove Historic District, notable for a large concentration of intact, well-designed late 19th century workers and middle-income housing, retains integrity of setting, design, location, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association with North Adams' industrial heyday. Dominated by well-detailed examples of the Queen Anne and Stick Styles, the district thus fulfills Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: C
Property Name: Freeman's Grove HD	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance, continued

A small residential building stood on Chase Hill as early as 1853. This may have been the Greek Revival-style house now located on the rear portion of the hill, at 2 Chase Hill. Around 1870, Chase, the Treasurer at Sampson's Shoe Company, built a house on the hill, at 1 Chase Hill. Chase was an important figure both in North Adams and in the development of the Freeman's Grove area. Before becoming President of the Sampson Shoe Co., he gained notoriety for importing Chinese laborers to break a strike. He would later act as developer for much of the land at the base of his hill.

As late as 1881 there was little else built on this land. Below Chase Hill was a mill pond, and to the east of that was a grove of trees. The Freeman Manufacturing Company, owner of the land, was located on the north branch of the Hoosac River just south of the historic district (the factory is no longer extant). Several other large mills, including the Sampson Shoe Factory (also nonextant), were also located along this section of the river. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, a rapidly increasing population continued to require more housing. Consequently, a premium on land in the city center made development of Freeman's Grove inevitable.

The earliest efforts occurred in the eastern half of the district near Eagle Street. In 1882, several people built rental preproperties on newly platted Hall Street. Substantial development did not begin until January 1887, when the entire area was laid out with streets and building lots. George Chase purchased many of the lots at the base of his hill extending over to Holden Street. Chase, by this time President of the Sampson Shoe Company, did not, however, represent the typical developer of Freeman's Grove. Most of the tenements and duplexes were built by small businessmen or professionals, many of whom lived in the neighborhood. For example, F. W. Reed and Joseph K. Smith, sketchers at Arnold Print Works, both built several houses, at 18 and 26-28 Chase Avenue, respectively, as did Horace Sherman, a clerk at Webber Brothers Shoe Company. Daniel Sullivan, a cabinetmaker, was another large property owner, with four tenements on North Holden Street alone. Charles Peach, who owned a nursery, built a house for himself at 39 Hall Street in addition to two rental properties. John Hayden, a coal dealer, and G. A. Hastings, the owner of a drug store, also built both homes for themselves and tenements for renting, on Bracewell Avenue. This set a pattern for a neighborhood that contained a mixture of income groups, although a majority of residents were probably mill workers.

By 1904 the last remaining lots were built on. Since then the character of the district has changed very little. There is still a mixture of single-family houses, duplexes, and tenements, although fewer buildings are owner-occupied. Most of the properties are well maintained, and in recent years a number of buildings have been restored with authentic paint schemes. These restoration efforts contribute substantially to maintaining the late nineteenth-century character of the neighborhood.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: C
Property Name: Freeman's Grove Historic District	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The boundaries of the Freeman's Grove Historic District were drawn to include a large concentration of intact, late 19th century workers and middle-income housing. Within the district bounds are numerous well-detailed examples of the Queen Anne and Stick styles. The area to the north and west of the district includes less intact examples of similar styles, most of which have been extensively sided. South of the district, River Street borders the Hoosac River's North branch and North Adams' industrial center. On its eastern edge, the district is bordered by Eagle Street, a major north-south roadway since the early 19th century. See attached sketch map. (Scale: 1" = 200')

Specifically, beginning at the intersection of Bracewell and Eagle Streets and proceeding northerly along the western curb line of Eagle Street from 175 Eagle Street to 209-215 Eagle Street; thence turning at a right angle at the northern lot line of 209-215 Eagle Street and traveling west along the rear (north) lot lines of properties from 11 Hall Street to 93-95 Hall Street; thence crossing to the southern curb line northwesterly to the intersection of Hall and North Holden Streets; thence crossing to the western curb line of North Holden Street and traveling northerly to the northern (side) lot line of 73 North Holden Street; thence turning at a right angle and traveling westerly to the western lot lines of 3 Chase Hill; then turning south to follow western lot lines of 3 Chase Hill to Five Chase Hill, and proceeding southerly to the southwestern corner of 1-3 Brooks Terrace; turning west along the southern curb line of Brooks Terrace to the intersection of Brooks Terrace and Houghton Street; then traveling south along the curb line of Houghton Street to 176-182 Bracewell Avenue; thence turning at a right angle and traveling easterly to the southern (rear) lot line of 170-172 Bracewell Avenue and continuing along the southern (side) lot line of 9-11 Chase Ave.; thence crossing Chase Avenue and traveling along the southern (side) lot line of 12 Chase Avenue and then following rear lot lines from 146-148 Bracewell Avenue to 118 Bracewell Avenue; thence turning south and traveling along the western (rear) lot line of 5-17 North Holden Street, turning at a right angle at the southern lot line of 5-17 North Holden Street; thence crossing North Holden Street and traveling north to the southerly (side) lot line of 14-18 North Holden Street, thence turning at a right angle and following the southerly lot line of 14-18 North Holden Street to the rear lot line of 100-102 Bracewell Avenue; continuing along rear lot lines from 100-102 Bracewell to 32 Bracewell; thence crossing to the northern side of Bracewell Avenue and following the northern curb line to its intersection with Eagle Street.

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FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA	FORM NO.
	257

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number _____

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

Recorded by Betsy Friedberg

Organization Mass. Historical Commission

Date July, 1985

North Adams Quadrangle

UTM References: 18/653980/4729390

(Staple additional sheets here)

Town North Adams MRA

Address 311-321 River Street

Historic Name Hathaway Tenement

Use: Present apartments

Original tenements

DESCRIPTION:

Date ca. 1850

Source 1853 map, 1885 history

Style Greek Revival - vernacular

Architect Unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates) Porches added between 1908-1914. Original sash replaced, same period.

Moved No Date N/A

Approx. acreage less than one acre

Setting The north side of River Street is occupied by tenements of a variety of ages and sizes. On the south side of the road is the Hoosac River and ten large 19th century mills are sited on the opposite bank.

OCT 25 1985

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Hathaway Tenement is two stories high with a gable roof. It is divided into six apartments, with porches marking both front and rear entrances. The distinguishing architectural features are the Greek Revival cornice with returns in each gable end, and the Arts and Crafts-style porches. This building is the only known intact example of a pre-Civil War row house for factory workers still standing in North Adams. A twin of this building, constructed on the adjoining lot to the west, was extensively enlarged and remodeled around 1900.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This building is one of the few surviving structures in North Adams to be associated with the city's early manufacturing history. River Street was laid out from Eagle St. to a point just west of this site in 1836. In the following ten years, several mills were built along this road near the north branch of the Hoosac River. This section was the heart of the city's growing industrial base.

One of the early mills stood on the west side of Brown Street where the present late 19th century brick mill structure now stands. In 1874, Nathaniel G. Hathaway and Sylvander Johnson purchased that mill from Brown, Harris & Co. Between 1847-1853, Hathaway and Johnson enlarged their holdings, developing the Brown Street mill into a small community with a company store and dwellings. Most of the property comprised an area between the river and the cemetery. It also included a small parcel across the river on the north side of River Street. Two identical tenement houses were erected on this site. At that time the Johnson Company followed the tradition of New England mill communities in which the owners lived near their properties, as did the workers.

Hathaway retired early from the partnership and moved into this building. By 1869, he was living in one of the apartments with his wife, who continued to live here after his death. Under Johnson, the Brown Street mill prospered and expanded. New mill buildings were constructed, leaving only this tenement as survivor of the original Johnson & Hathaway enterprise. (continued below)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

History of Berkshire County, Mass., F. W. Beers, N.Y., 1885, W.I.
Map of North Adams, Mass., John & Thomas Slater, Hoboken, NH, -1853
Map and Business Directory of North Adams, MA, E.P. Brown, 1869
Insurance maps, 1908, 1914, Sanborn Map Co., Pelham, NY
Atlas of the Towns of No. Adams, Adams, and Williamstown, D.L. Miller, NY, 1894

Historical Significance con'td:

By 1894, T. F. Loftus, owner of the Berkshire Monument Works (and later a real estate agent) was owner of both row houses. In 1904 he owned just this building. It was probably he who remodeled the property, adding the small porches on both sides, as well as new window sash.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No: K 257
Property Name: Hathaway Tenement	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Criteria for Evaluation

The Hathaway Tenement retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship. The only pre-civil War multifamily workers' housing surviving in North Adams, the building fulfills Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

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FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA	FORM NO.
	259½

Photo (3"x3" or 3"x5", black and white) Indicate address of property on back of photo. Staple to left side of form.

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s).
Indicate north

Town North Adams MRA

Address 65 Brown Street

Historic Name Johnson Manufacturing Company

Use: Present light industry

Original mill

DESCRIPTION

Date 1872 (main section); ca. 1872-1876, ca. 1888, ca. 1908, ca. 1930 (additions)

Source Insurance maps, company records

Style Italianate Industrial

Architect Unknown

Exterior Wall Fabric Brick

Outbuildings Brown Street office (ca. 1880);
see attached sketch map, Appendix A

Major Alterations (with dates) additions to building ca. 1872-1876, 1888, 1908, 1930; upper section of tower removed, mid 20th c.

Condition Excellent

Moved No Date N/A

Acreage 4.6 acres

Setting The mill complex is situated on the south side of the Hoosac River. Across the river to the north are tenement houses. On the south side of the mill are railroad tracks on an embankment, and Hillside Cemetery.

UTM REFERENCE (A)18/653850/4229330 (C)18/653740/4229200
(B)18/653940/4229190 (D)18/653740/4229330

USGS QUADRANGLE North Adams

SCALE 1:25,000

Recorded by Betsy Friedberg

Organization Massachusetts Historical Comm.

Date August 1985

OCT 25 1985

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

The Johnson Manufacturing Company retains integrity of setting, design, location, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with the height of North Adams' industrial past. A well-preserved example of late 19th century industrial architecture and a central textile manufacturer in North Adams, Johnson Manufacturing Company thus fulfills Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This mill complex, begun in 1872, is architecturally intact with the exception (see sketch map, A), of a clock tower in the central section, removed in the mid 20th century. The earliest part of the mill (1872) four small ca. 1872-1876 additions, and three turn-of-the-century wings (D) retain decorative detailing common to Italianate-style, post Civil War industrial architecture: segmental-arch windows (which contain original sash), corbelled brick cornice, and low-pitched gable roof.

The complex also includes the original office building, a 1½-story freestanding structure located in the middle of the complex, facing Brown Street. This ca. 1880 structure was

(continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

The Johnson Manufacturing C. was formed in 1850 by Sylvander Johnson, Nathaniel G. Hathaway, George W. Bly, and Peter Blackinton. They bought a print mill on the site and operated it as a warp mill. In 1871, unsurpassed profit margins in print cloth caused an expansion in the New England cotton textiles industry that dwarfed any other period. Johnson closed down his profitable woolen manufacturing operations elsewhere, rebuilt the cotton mill after a fire in that year, fitted it for gingham, and introduced early mass production methods, with entry of raw materials at one end and exit of finished products at the other.

Upon Sylvander Johnson's death in 1882, his son and treasurer, W. S. Johnson, became president and treasurer, then was bought out and succeeded by Duncan D. Parmly on New York. They built and incorporated in 1892 the adjoining Dunbar mill for fancy dress goods. In that year, 400 hands operated spindles and 486 looms in the entire plant.

Production was switched from cotton print cloth to woolen worsteds when the plan was sold by its then-owner, Charles M. Hough of N.Y., to the Hoosac Worsted Company in 1912. Technically, the worsted process was similar to cotton manufacture and the average number of employees per plant was similar in the two lines of textiles. But the demand for worsted cloth had climbed in the decades since 1890 far more rapidly than demand for print cloth or ordinary wools. Massachusetts lost much of its share of the nation's

(continued)

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: 259 1/2
Property Name: Johnson Manufacturing Company	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (CONTINUATION)

designed by Marcus Fayette Cummings, a Troy, New York, architect who was responsible for many important buildings of the same period in North Adams. The ornate dormer over the main entryway, its gable peak adorned with punchwork vergeboard and its tripartite window framed by a bullseye pattern is especially noteworthy. Sandstone beltcourses define the buildings watertable and first story and embellish the chimney. The roof is hipped, with deeply overhanging bracketed eaves.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (CONTINUATION)

print cloth production, the percentage dropping from 64% in 1890 to 47% in 1910, while comparable figures for Southern production climbed from 2.4% to 36% of the national total by 1910.

The plant remained of moderate size. In 1913, it employ 250, larger than two thirds of the plants in the country, but below the Massachusetts average for worsted plants, which peaked before WWI at approximately 550 hands. The mill was bought by the Arlington Mills in 1919, and was used to produce serges from worsted yarn on 144 plain and 92 dobby looms. 285 employees in 1921 made this mill small compared to others belonging to Arlington Mills, which combined standarized and high quality goods, but comparable to many factories of moderate size whose success depended upon careful quality control.

The plant was sold to Sprague Specialities Co. in 1937 and then to Sprague Electric Co. on December 28, 1967; it continues to be used for light industrial purposes.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
North Adams	259½
Property Name: Johnson Manufacturing Co.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The bounds of the Johnson Manufacturing Company includes a lot of 4.6 acres. Specifically, Deed 254, November 24, 1911, describes the boundaries as follows: easterly by Brown Street 580.89 feet; southerly by Fitchburg Railroad Company 70.32 feet; westerly by the same 29.39 feet; southerly by same railroad land 813.90 feet; southwesterly 885.77 feet; westerly 278.65 feet; and northly by River Street 1740.02 feet.

See attached sketch map, Appendix A.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:

North Adams MRA

Form No:

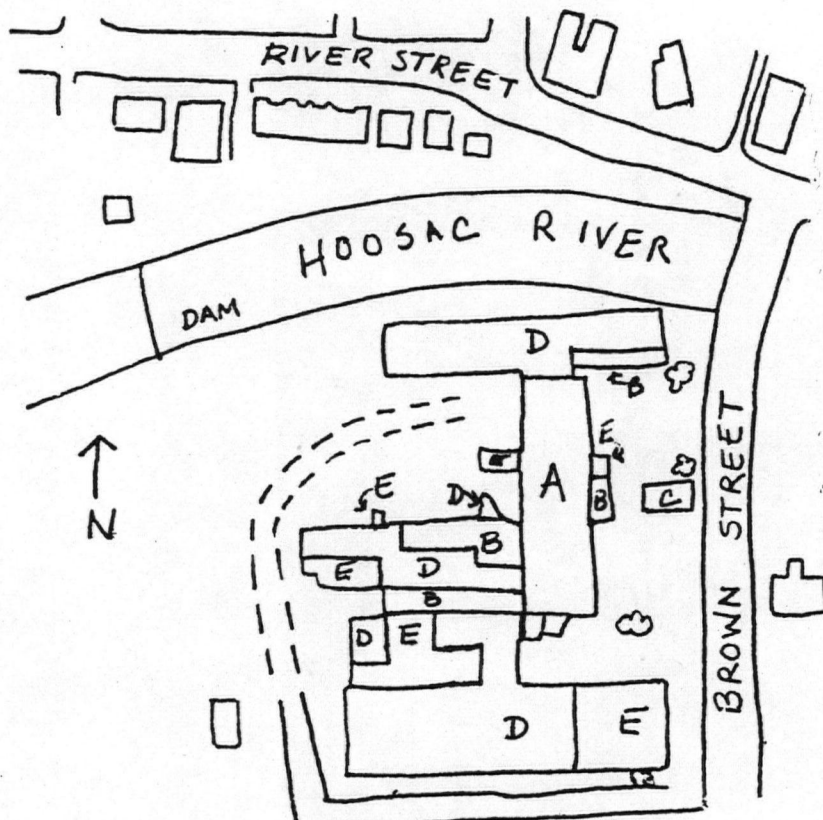
259½

Property Name: Johnson Manufacturing

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

APPENDIX A

Sketch Map,
Johnson Manufacturing
Company
(not drawn to scale)



KEY

- A. ca. 1872
- B. ca. 1872-1876
- C. ca. 1888
- D. ca. 1890-1908
- E. ca. 1930

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA	FORM NO.
	321

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number _____

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation
to nearest cross streets and/or
geographical features. Indicate
all buildings between inventoried
property and nearest intersection.
Indicate north.

Recorded by Betsy Friedberg

Organization Mass. Historical Commission

Date July, 1985

North Adams Quadrangle

UTM reference: 18/654070/4729550

(Staple additional sheets here)

Town North Adams MRA

Address School Street

Historic Name Johnson School

Use: Present School

Original School

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1896

Source Date block

Style Romanesque Revival

Architect Edwin Thayer Barlow

Exterior wall fabric brick, granite,
sandstone

Outbuildings None

Major alterations (with dates) Metal

and glass doors replaced original, ca.

1970: two-story addition on north side, 1924

Moved No Date N/A

Approx. acreage less than one acre

Setting The school stands on a hill over-
looking the central business district.

Surrounding the school are late nineteenth
and early twentieth century residential
buildings.

OCT 25 1985

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

This building is important as the work of Edwin Thayer Barlow, the city's preeminent late 19th c architect. The school remains substantially unaltered with many fine architectural features. It is of brick construction and stands on a foundation of ashlar granite with a red sandstone water table. The metal roof is hipped with pedimented wall dormers delineating symmetrical entrances on the east, south, and west elevations. The principal (south) elevation is nine bays wide with a three-bay center section that is slightly recessed. The entrance vestibule is behind a round arch of red sandstone and terracotta capitals with foliate designs. Red sandstone is also used for the lintels and sills of

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.) (continued)

The Johnson School is historically important as the last surviving neighborhood school in North Adams. It was constructed in 1896, a period when the city's population was growing very fast and many new residential neighborhoods were being created. By 1900, the Johnson School was one of 14 neighborhood schools in North Adams. It was built for grades three through nine, with over 300 students and eight teachers. The Johnson School District consisted of Houghtonville Street and both sides of Marshall, Brooklyn, and Liberty Streets. The hilly Houghtonville area, known in the late 19th century as Brooklyn, was a neighborhood of single- and two-family dwellings whose middle-class residents worked in the mills below. Although still used as a grade school, a declining population puts the building's future in doubt.

Criteria for Evaluation

The Johnson School, a well-preserved and finely detailed example of the Romanesque Revival style by a well-known local architect, retains integrity of setting, design, location, materials, workmanship, and feeling, as well as associations with North Adams' late 19th century growth. The building thus fulfills Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
North Adams	321
Property Name: Johnson School	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance, continued

the window on either side and directly above, as well as for the coping on the dormer.

Segmental-arch windows, a decorative frieze, and an overhanging cornice distinguish the three bays on either side of the center section. The north and south elevations are five bays wide and have simialr decorative treatment. A 1924 addition, designed by Springfield architect Newton C. Bond, is sympathetic to the original design in that it is constructed with similar building materials.

The interior of the school is also largely intact. Original oak woodwork can be found throughout the building. This includes the wainscotting, the door and window trim, the staircase and, on the third floor, an assembly hall complete with a stage. The assembly hall also has the original maple flooring and a skylight. Metal ceilings, cast iron radiators, and mobile wooden coatracks are also present in the building.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

Photos (3"x3" or 3"x5" black
& white) - Indicate on back
of each photo street addresses
for buildings shown. Staple to
left side of form.

Sketch Map. Draw a general map of the
area indicating properties within it.
Number each property for which individual
inventory forms have been completed.
Label streets including route numbers, if
any. Indicate north. (Attach a separate
sheet if space here is not sufficient).

Contributing

14 Buildings

Noncontributing

1 Buildings

1 Site

Previously listed in the National Register:

17 buildings

4 Buildings

See map attached.

JUL 11 1988

Area Letter Form numbers in this Area

A

193,194,195,196,198,305

Town North Adams Multiple Resource AreaName of Area (if any) Monument Square-Eagle Street Historic District--Boundary
IncreasePresent Use Commercial, Institutionaland ResidentialGeneral Date or Period 1850-1938General Condition GoodAcreage approximately 200 acresRecorded by Betsy FriedbergOrganization Massachusetts Historical CommissionDate June 1985

Valerie Talavage
S.H.P.O. 6/27/88

UTM REFERENCE

A: 18/655000/4729000

B: 18/654650/4727800

C: 18/654550/4728910

D: 18/654630/4729200

USGS QUADRANGLE

North Adams Quadrangle

SCALE

1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

The Monument Square Historic District, historically the commercial and civic core of North Adams, retains integrity of setting, design, location, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Comprised primarily of well-preserved and finely detailed commercial and ecclesiastical structures, its buildings reflect North Adams' height of economic prosperity in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The district thus fulfills Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other areas within the community.

The extensions to the Monument Square Historic District consist of a row of intact commercial buildings on the north side of Main Street, a church, rectory, and post office on Summer Street, and a church, house, and school on North Church Street. This area forms the historic central business district of North Adams. The commercial buildings on the south side of Main Street have been replaced by a recently constructed shopping plaza, a hotel, and the City Hall. Another shopping plaza has been erected north of Main Street, and a smaller one was built south of Main Street. The surrounding areas are predominantly residential. They include, however, the Freightyard Historic District (NR 1972) at the base of the hill southwest of Main Street.

Continued

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain historical importance of area and how the area relates to the development of other areas of the community.

The extension of the Monument Square Historic District reflects development at North Adams' peak of prosperity. The fourth quarter of the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th were a period when the city's mills were thriving and its population was swelling (reaching a peak of 24,200 in 1900). Serving as the core of North Adams since first settlement in the late 18th century, the district today consists primarily of late 19th and early 20th century buildings that replaced early commercial structures along Main Street. A number of the city's leading businessmen and developers erected large, handsome commercial buildings. New churches to accommodate the city's various denominations and a school were also constructed in the district during this period.

Continued

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

See continuation sheet

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: A
Property Name: Monument Square-Eagle Street Historic District (Boundary Increase)	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance, cont.

The Main Street block between Eagle and Holden Street contains the district's most significant commercial properties. These include: the Italianate-style First Blackinton Block, 6-40 Holden Street (1873, #197), which displays decorative cornices, brackets, and window caps and an unaltered block-long storefront; the Romanesque Revival-style Hoosac Savings Bank, 93-99 Main Street (ca. 1884, #193), with a fine terracotta frieze and clustered classical columns topped by grotesques; the Second Blackinton Block, 67-71 Main Street (1888), another Romanesque Revival-style building with well-crafted terracotta detailing; and the Dowlin Block, 101-107 Main Street (1897, #194) and the New Kimball Building, 85 Main Street (1922, #195), both early examples of skyscraper construction. Also part of the district is the Mohawk Theater, 111 North Main Street (1938), the only commercial building erected in North Adams during the Depression and a simply detailed and rare example of the Art Deco style. The Mohawk is particularly notable for its fine, intact Art Deco interior. These buildings are largely unaltered and display a rich variety of architectural ornamentation characteristic of the period between 1873 and 1938.

Three architects who had a great impact on North Adams' buildings are represented here. Marcus Fayette Cummings, an architect from nearby Troy, New York, designed the First Blackinton Block in 1873, as well as the Blackinton mansion (1872, now the city library). H. Neil Wilson of Pittsfield was responsible for the Hoosac Savings Bank; and Edwin Thayer Barlow, designer of the Dowlin block, was the only major architect to reside in North Adams.

Both the St. John's Episcopal Church, 59 Summer St. (#305), and the U. S. Post Office on Summer Street are architecturally significant. The former is a stone Gothic Revival building designed by Worcester architect Stephen Carpenter Earle in 1886. Built of granite, this structure has simple lancet windows, buttresses, a roundel, and a corner tower. The Post Office, a Georgian Revival design by the supervising Architect of the Treasury, James Knox Taylor, was built in 1911. Taylor designed a number of Federal buildings nationwide in the early 20th century, of which this is a modest-sized example.

St. Francis Roman Catholic Church, 97 Eagle Street (#127) is another Gothic Revival design, but of brick construction. Built in 1869, the church has decorative features typical of the Gothic Revival style, including a three-stage steeple with spire, located at the head of the nave, narrow lancet windows, trefoil and quatrefoil ornamentation, and a recessed entryway under a gothic arch. Above the church on the top of a hill is the Drury High School, North Church Street/East Main Street. This Renaissance Revival-style building was erected in 1915. Its polychrome tile decorating the arcaded entrance is a distinguishing feature. The building was designed by the well-known Springfield architects Eugene and George Gardner, and now houses the North Adams Middle School. Colegrove Park, a broad open hillside with symmetrical pathways, separates the school from North Church Street below, and adds to the prominence of the school's setting.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: A
Property Name: Monument Square-Eagle Street Historic District (Boundary Increase)	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance, cont.

Among the commercial structures along the district's Main Street extension that are of historical importance to the city's development are: the First and Second Blackinton Blocks (1873 and 1888), the Hoosac Savings Bank Building (1893), the Dowlin and Kimball Buildings (1902), the Empire Building (1912), the Gastlick Building (ca. 1870, with 1925 additions), and the Mohawk Theater (1938).

A number of these buildings were erected by North Adams' leading developers and successful businessmen. Sanford Blackinton, co-founder of the Blackinton Mill and the North Adams Woolen Company, constructed both blocks that bear his name. His 1872 residence, an ornate Second Empire-style mansion, dominates Monument Square at the corner of Church and Main Streets and was part of the original 1972 district boundaries. Both Fred Dowlin and Daniel Kimball, whose buildings were also named for them, were important real estate developers in town. T. W. Richmond, who built the Empire Theater, and Morris Gastlick, whose department store was located in the Gastlick Block on Main Street, were local merchants. Typically, the ground stories of these buildings contained large stores while the upper floors provided office space. Exceptions were the two Blackinton Blocks, which housed apartments upstairs. The interior of the Second Blackinton Block is one of its most important architectural features: a large skylight illuminates the finely carved interior stairwell, which is rimmed by interior windows.

Summer Street and North Church Street provide additional extensions, completing the Monument Square Historic District. Included are two churches, St. John's Episcopal Church (1868, 59 Summer Street) and St. Francis Roman Catholic Church (1869, 97 Eagle Street). In addition, there is the U. S. Post Office (1911, Summer Street) and the Middle School (1915, North Street). The Middle School (formerly Drury High School) is the third of three schools to occupy that site.

After the First World War, North Adams experienced economic decline. The city's industries were less profitable--although their products, primarily clothing and shoes, continued to be in demand. And commercial enterprises in the downtown area suffered as well. The ca. 1870 Gastlick Building received a Classical Revival facade in the early 1920s, but this was one of the only building projects in the downtown for most of the first 40 years of the 20th century.

One exception to this generalization stands on Main Street, however. The Mohawk Theater, a fine example of the Art Deco style, was the only building constructed in North Adams' downtown during the Depression and the only commercial building erected citywide during that period. It has seen continuous use as a movie theater since it was built in 1938, and is now the only theater in North Adams (two others, the ca. 1912 Paramount and the ca. 1920 Richmond, both formerly located in downtown North Adams, were demolished during the city's Urban Renewal projects of the 1960s.)

Continued

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JUL 11 1988

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: A
Property Name: Monument Square-Eagle Street Historic District (Boundary Increase)	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance, cont.

All buildings in the extensions to the Monument Square Historic District continue to be used for the purposes for which they were built. Some of the larger occupants, such as Newberry's and the Hoosac Savings Bank, are longstanding tenants.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Monument Square Historic District extension were drawn to include a group of commercial buildings on the north side of Main Street, the historic core of North Adams' central business district, as well as two churches and a school located close by. Together this group of buildings represents the peak of the city's development in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and complements the assemblage of churches, stores, and library of the original National Register district, Monument Square-Eagle Street, listed in 1972. The structures are characterized by generous proportions and fine detail and represent a wide range of late 19th century revival styles. The district is further distinguished by possessing several buildings designed by New York architect Marcus Fayette Cummings, a man responsible for a number of fine structures throughout North Adams.

Boundaries were drawn to encompass the above-mentioned buildings and at the same time to exclude several noncontributing structures and parking lots on Main Street's southern side, all the result of Urban Renewal in the 1950s and 1960s.

The Monument Square Historic District boundaries are as shown by the heavy lines on the accompanying map, entitled "Monument Square Historic District." The boundaries of the 1972 National Register district are filled in with diagonal lines, while the extensions of the district are simply outlined.

Specifically, beginning at the southwestern corner of 49-61 Main Street and proceeding easterly along the northern curbline to the southeast corner of 73-79 Main Street, then crossing Main Street and proceeding southerly to the side (west) lot line of 59 Summer Street; thence turning at the southwest corner of 59 Summer Street, traveling easterly to the northeast corner of Summer and Ashland Streets; then crossing over to include the Universalist-Unitarian Church on the south side of Summer Street, then returning to the northern curbline of Summer Street and proceeding easterly to Church Street; thence crossing Church Street and following the side (south and east) lot lines of the North Adams Public Library to East Main Street; thence crossing East Main Street and following its northern curbline to the southeast corner of the North Adams Middle School, turning and traveling north along its eastern lot line; thence turning at the northern lot line and proceeding westerly to the side (north) lot line of 97 Eagle Street; thence turning at the northwest corner of 97 Eagle Street and traveling south to the intersection of Eagle Street and North Church Street; crossing at the intersection and proceeding westerly along the southern curbline of Center

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Continued

JUL 11 1988

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: A
Property Name: Monument Square-Eagle Street Historic District (Boundary Increase)	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Verbal Boundary Justification, cont.

Street to the northeastern corner of the municipal parking lot, turning at a right angle and traveling south to the northeastern corner of 111 Main Street; thence turning to follow rear lot lines from 111 Main Street to 73-79 Main Street; thence turning at the southwestern corner of the municipal parking lot and proceeding northerly to the southern curblin of Center Street; thence turning to travel west at the southern curblin to the intersection of Center and Holden Streets; thence turning at the southeastern curblin of Holden Street and crossing at the middle of the block to follow the rear lot line of 49-61 Main Street and continuing along the side (western) lot line of same to Main Street.

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JUL 11 1988

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA	FORM NO.
	317

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number _____

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation
to nearest cross streets and/or
geographical features. Indicate
all buildings between inventoried
property and nearest intersection.
Indicate north.

See attached sketch map

Williamstown Quadrangle
UTM Reference: 18/652440/4728820

Recorded by Betsy Friedberg

Organization Massachusetts Hist. Comm.

Date July 1985

Town North Adams ^{MRA}

Address 60 Roberts Drive

Historic Name Norad Mill

Use: Present industrial/commercial

Original woolen mill

DESCRIPTION:

Main block: 1863; addition: 1895-1983
Date (see attached sketch map)

Source Insurance maps

Style Italianate industrial

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings See attached sketch map

Major alterations (with dates) _____

two-story concrete addition, 1982 (see
attached sketch map)

Moved no Date N/A

Approx. acreage 4.50 acres

Setting This mill is located on the north
side of the Hoosac River. Across the river
to the south is Braytonville, a community
with a high proportion of workers'

(Staple additional ^{housing} sheets here)

OCT 25 1985

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Norad Manufacturing Company represents the oldest complete mill structure in North Adams to have survived without major external alterations of the original structure's appearance. The main mill (A), wheelhouse, and wing (B), built in 1863, are open to view from many angles and places on public roads. Extensions were added to the west end (C) in 1898, and south wing (D) in 1895-1898, and a storehouse (E) was built next to the latter in 1904. These are small compared to the sections erected in 1863. Additions to the south wing replicate the earlier style of load-bearing walls and small window openings,

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.) (continued)

The Norad Mill was built by the North Adams Woolen Company, a concern organized in 1863 and capitalized primarily by its president, Sanford Blackinton. Blackinton had been for many years the wealthiest manufacturer in town, worth a quarter of a million dollars in 1857. He made almost all his money in woollens, the trade to which he was apprenticed as a young man. In addition, he bought into and sold out of several cotton manufacturing companies after the Civil War, often through associates and members of his family. Blackinton had acquired interest in and soon controlled the Old Stone Mill, built nearby by F. A. Brayton & Co. in 1832. (That building survived until after 1900.) Blackinton's first woolen mill, located west of this one in the Blackinton neighborhood, had been in operation since 1821, and continued to be his other main factory. But the demand for woolen goods created by the Civil War encouraged him to expand production by forming a second firm, Norad.

By 1863, Blackinton had access to raw materials and to markets, and had accumulated the capital necessary to undertake large-scale expansion. He was one of the largest subscribers to the railroad built from North Adams south to the Boston and Albany road in 1843, and he was able to utilize fully the link completed in 1854 from North Adams to Troy. Blackinton procured his raw wool both locally and outside the immediate area. Although wool prices rose quickly after the outbreak of the Civil War, Blackinton found a large amount of wool at lower prices in Ohio and was able to bring it in to North Adams by rail. In addition, Thomas C. Phelps, a sheep farmer whose herd grazed on 190 acres

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams MRA	Form No: 317
Property Name: Norad Mill	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE, continued

and copy the low pitch of the roof on the original wing, though these additions do not display the ornate corbelled brickwork found on the 1863 cornices. The 1898 westerly addition to the main mill extends that block's three-story facades another seventy-nine feet, but uses more modern curtain-wall construction such as is typically found in other mill buildings of several stories built in North Adams around the turn of the century. Its recessed window bays contain larger window openings in a nonsupporting wall curtain. The bays alternate with vertical brick members reaching from ground to flat roof, giving the effect of pilasters. The high-peaked roof of the original (main) mill rises above the flat roof of the extension, and contains the same decorative brickwork seen in other mill buildings dating from the period during or immediately following the Civil War.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE, continued

adjacent to the mill, also was a supplier. Blackinton's productive new mill allowed him to market great quantities of woolen goods soon after the elevation of tariffs on wool during the Civil War, while competitors were still making plans for expansion.

Blackinton recruited for his new company some of the most able administrators seen during the post-Civil War heyday of industry in North Adams. E. B. Penniman joined as agent for sales through New York outlets; Thomas W. Sykes became superintendent. When the firm was reorganized as the North Adams Manufacturing Company in October of 1877, Sykes remained as superintendent. Penniman became treasurer and clerk, and H. G. B. Fisher of New York assumed the presidency.

By the mid 1890s, the Norad Mill was producing fancy cassimeres worth half a million dollars annually, equal to the sales of the largest firm in North Adams, the Arnold Print Works, makers of printed cotton cloth. The Norad Mill employed at this time 225 hands. This exceeded the national average work force in woolen mills three times over; it made Norad larger than 90 percent of the woolen mills in the country, and almost twice the size of the average woolen mills in Massachusetts, which were the largest in the nation.

The woolen-production industry at the turn of the century was becoming more centralized as the small mills dropped out. The Norad Mill became associated with an aggregate of mills in Connecticut, where the average size of woolen mills was rising faster after the turn of the century than in any other major wool-producing state, ranking near the leading state, Massachusetts. These associated mills followed a course different from those that grew to mammoth size in order to achieve economies of scale; like its Connecticut colleague, the Hockanum Company, Norad survived on a moderate scale by diversifying its product and combining medium- and fine-grade products in order to maximize waste of its variety of raw materials. By the mid 1920s, only 150 operatives worked at Norad, producing cotton as well as woolen blankets. In 1900 and 1925, power was still 70 percent water, with steam auxiliary.

(continued)

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams MRA	Form No: 317
Property Name: Norad Mill	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE, continued

Woolen manufacture continued to be Norad's primary effort, and continued under several names (Middlebrook Mills after September 1939, and Blackinton Mills, Inc., after August 1943) until shortly after World War II. The mill was sold to the Norad Realty Corporation in July 1947.

William B. Roberts bought the plant on February 10, 1954, and established the Excelsior Printing Company there. In 1964, Crane Paper Company bought him out but retained the firm's name. Crane has since then printed manufacturing specification sheets, college catalogues, and paperbacks, amended social stationery, and served all of Crane's eastern outlets for stationery from Excelsior Printing Company. Robert and Thomas Cramer bought most of the wing and its extensions in October 1971 for sales and storage by their Central Radio and Appliance Company.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

The Norad Mill, North Adams' most intact and oldest mill complex, retains integrity of setting, design, location, materials, workmanship, and association with the city's primary 19th century industry--wool production--and its major industrialist--Sanford Blackinton. It thus fulfils Criteria A, B, and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:

North Adams MRA

Form No:

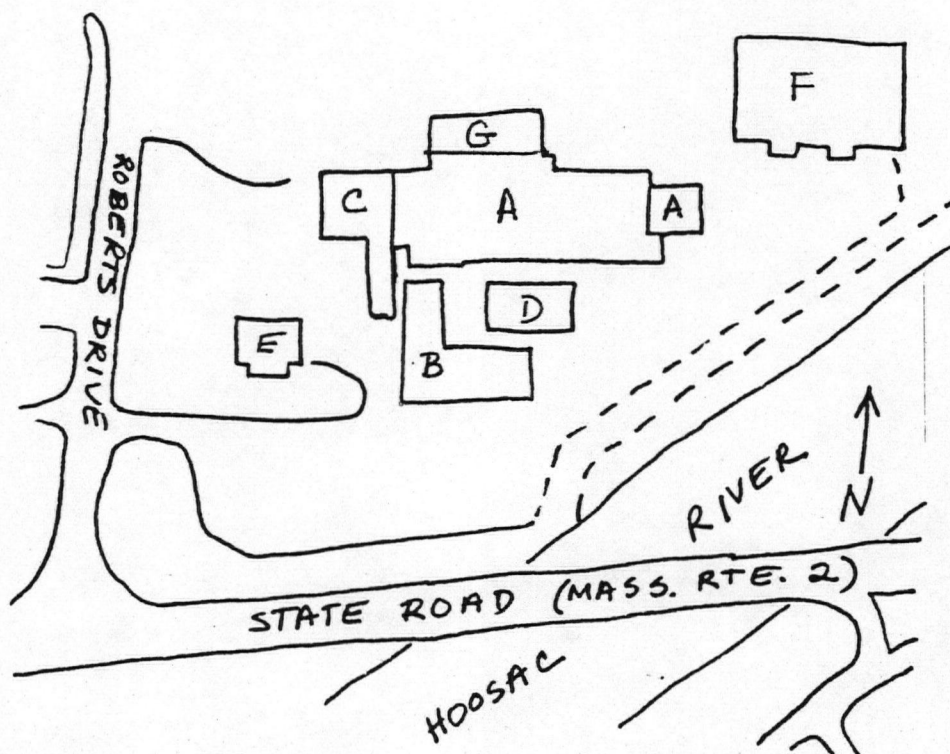
317

Property Name: Norad Mill

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

APPENDIX A

Sketch Map, Norad Mill
(not drawn to scale)



KEY

- A. 1863
- B. 1895
- C. 1898
- D. 1904
- E. 1965/NC
- F. 1980/NC
- G. 1983/NC

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116

Form numbers in this area	Area letter
19-21, 45, 46	E

Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form

Photo number _____

Town North Adams MRA

Name of area (if any) Normal School

Historic District

General date or period 1890-1900

Sketch map. Draw a general map of the area indicating properties within it. Number each property for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. (Attach a separate sheet if space here is not sufficient)

North Adams Quadrangle
UTM References:

(A) 18/655420/4728130

(B) 18/655520/4727930

(C) 18/655460/4727870

(D) 18/655330/4728050

(E) 18/655290/4728120

Approximate acreage: 80

Recorded by Betsy Friedberg

Organization Mass. Historical Commission

Date July, 1985

(Staple additional sheets here)

OCT 25 1985

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Describe physical setting, general character, and architecturally significant structures).

The Normal School Historic District consists of a group of ten buildings lining both sides of Church Street in the south end of the city. All were constructed at the close of the 19th century and together form a visually cohesive unit of well-detailed late Victorian buildings. On the west side of the road are Murdock Hall and the Principal's House, two buildings that were built as part of the North Adams State Normal School, now College. Farther south is a group of three large houses, two in the Queen Anne style and one that is Colonial Revival in its design and detailing. On the east side of Church Street, sited on the slope of a hill overlooking the road, is a row of five large homes. These buildings are also in the Queen Anne or Colonial Revival styles.

The focal points of the district are the two buildings of North Adams State College. Murdock Hall introduced Renaissance Revival design to North Adams. Its classical details and symmetrical composition were in marked contrast to the still locally popular Queen Anne and Romanesque styles. Particularly distinctive (see continuation sheet) HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Explain development of area, what caused it, and how it affected community; be specific).

The Normal School Historic District represents an historically important decade in the city's history. Included in the district are the two remaining original buildings of the State Normal School, now known as North Adams State College, and a group of stylish residences built at the same time. These buildings are part of the general development of the North Adams south side.

In 1894, the Massachusetts legislature decided to build four Normal Schools for the purpose of training teachers for the public schools. North Adams was chosen as one of the sites because it was a commercial and industrial center of the Berkshires, and because the city agreed to contribute the land and provide other support. The training of teachers for the public schools was especially important for North Adams in the 1890s, as the city was growing at a rapid rate. The South Church Street School (replaced in 1939 by Mark Hopkins School) was used for on-the-job training.

Murdock Hall and the Principal's House were begun in 1896 and finished in the following year. At that time, the North Adams State Normal School opened with four teachers and 32 students. A third building, Taconic Hall, was built in 1903 as a dormitory. Located south of the President's House, it has since been demolished. In 1932, the school's name was changed to the North Adams State Teacher's College, and in 1960, it became the State College at North Adams. Since that time, the college has embarked on an extensive program of expansion in which a great many new buildings were constructed south and west of the

(see continuation sheet)
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Paper written by Anne Terryberry, 4/1/81, in the NASC Library.

H. G. Rowe, North Adams and Vicinity, No. Adams, 1898

City Directories for 1890, 1893, 1898, 1903, North Adams, Mass.

Geo. F. Barber, American Cottage Souvenir No. 2, reprinted Watkins Glen, NY, 1982

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: E
Property Name: North Adams Historical District	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance, continued

is the central pavilion of the east elevation. Ionic pilasters carry a pediment that enframes three Florentine windows lighting an interior staircase. The use of yellow brick and light-colored stone trim in this design demonstrates the sophistication of the architect, H. Neil Wilson of Pittsfield.

The second college building, the Principal's House, employs the same yellow brick but is fashioned in a Classical Revival style. Its monumental columned portico, with shallow fan in a full enframed, heavily dentilated pediment, faces north toward the city center. The Principal's House was also the work of Wilson, a regionally important architect who also designed the Hoosac Savings Bank and the Unitarian-Universalist Church in North Adams (both built in 1893 and both part of the Monument Square Historic District.)

Several private residences in the district are fine examples of the Colonial Revival style, also new to North Adams. The Ashe House, 418 Church Street (1897 # 21), is a massive building distinctive for its oversized classical details, including a broad front facade with elliphcal entrance porch, palladian window, and, in the attic peak, an oval cameo window. Farther north is the Richmond House, 376 Church Street (1892, #19), a more carefully proportioned Colonial Revival-style building with a cross-gambrel roof and second-story balcony.

During the same decade, the Queen Anne style continued to be popular in North Adams. Perhaps the most unusual example in the city is the Hawkins House, 413 Church Street (ca. 1897, #45). The plans for this house were obtained from the nationally known mail-order firm of George F. Barber, Knoxville, Tennessee. The multiple porches with elaborately turned woodwork are one of the liveliest displays of Queen Anne styling in North Adams. More typical of North Adams architecture is the Millard House 392 Church Street, (1890, #20). This house has a large veranda, which wraps around two sides of the building, and a large round corner tower. The property also includes a multiga bled carriage barn.

Historical Significance, continued

original school. Murdock Hall is still a classroom building, and the Principal's House is now the President's House.

The residential neighborhood in this portion of the city developed at the same time as the school, becoming a popular location for homes for North Adams' growing population of wealthy merchants, men who had profited from the city's prosperity. The area was somewhat removed from the city's central business district, and its location on one of North Adams' hills made it apicturesque site for the assemblage of large residences built there. For example, N. L. Millard, head of Millard shoe company, and Newton Gleason, coowner of a grocery firm, built Queen Anne-style homes at 392 and 404 Church Street in the early 1890s, while T. W. Richmond, coal dealer, erected a Colonial Revival-style residence nearby at 377 Church Street at the same time. At a time when little other construction was occuring elsewhere in the city, the Normal School area was North Adams' fastest growing neighborhood.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: E
Property Name: Normal School Historic District	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Criteria for Evaluation

The Normal School Historic District, which includes a cohesive grouping of intact, late 19th century revival-style domestic and institutional architecture, retains integrity of setting, design, location, materials, feeling, and workmanship. It holds associations as a neighborhood that evolved at the apex of North Adams' industrial development, and its inhabitants profited directly from the city's prosperity. The district thus fulfills Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

See attached sketch map. The bounds of the Normal School Historic District were drawn to include the two intact original structures of the State Normal School as well as eight contemporaneous residences in the immediate vicinity on Church Street that also retain integrity. All are finely detailed examples of late Victorian architectural styles. Excluded are more recent buildings of the State Normal School (now North Adams State College) and other turn-of-the-century residences that have undergone alterations.

Specifically, beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Church Street and Blackinton Street, and traveling south along the eastern side of Church Street to the northern lot line of 376 Church Street; thence traveling east to the rear lot line of 376 Church Street and turning at a right angle and traveling along the rear lot lines of the eastern side of Church Street from 376 Church Street to 418 Church Street; thence traveling along the southern lot line of 418 Church Street and crossing over to the western curb line of 419 to 427 Church Street; thence traveling along the southern (side) lot line of 427 Church Street, turning at a right angle and following the rear lot lines of 427 to 413 Church Street; thence following the northern (side) line of 413 Church Street to the western curb line of Church Street and following the western curb line to the southern lot line of 375 Church Street; thence following the southern lot line of 375 Church Street, turning at a right angle to follow the rear of Murdock Hall on Church Street; thence turning at a right angle at the northern lot line of Murdock Hall; thence traveling in a northeasterly direction to Blackinton St. and following the southern curbline to the intersection of Church Street and Blackinton Street.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA	FORM NO.
	300

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number _____

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

Recorded by Betsy Friedberg

Organization Mass. Historical Commission

Date July, 1985

Williamstown Quadrangle

UTM reference: 18/649620/4729000

(Staple additional sheets here)

Town North Adams MRA

Address 1072 State Road

Historic Name William B. Sherman Farm

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date ca. 1820-1830

Source Deeds

Style Greek Revival

Architect N/A

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings Garage (20th century)

Major alterations (with dates) North

porch added, ca. 1870-1875

Moved No Date N/A

Approx. acreage less than one acre

Setting The house is located on a wooded lot fronting the State Road. Once part of a large farm, the land has since been subdivided for residential development.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The house is architecturally distinctive as a Greek Revival farmhouse which was later embellished with a striking Italianate-style veranda. The original house is five bays wide with Doric corner pilasters supporting an entablature with a full pediment in each gable end. The sash have original six over six lights. Sometime around 1870 (possibly earlier), the house was remodeled with the addition of the present large veranda. This consists of four posts linked by broad arcading. In the spandrells of the arches is an unusual filigree design. The floor-length windows and double doors off the veranda are part of the same remodeling.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This house is historically important as part of the William B. Sherman dairy farm. It is one of a very few surviving unaltered farmhouses in North Adams. William B. Sherman was a native of Rhode Island, where he was born in 1759. In 1780 he married and settled in Williamstown, Mass., where he built a house and established a grocery store. The present house stands on farmland purchased by Sherman in 1813.

At some undetermined date, possibly around 1830, Sherman erected this house. The land on which it stands was originally part of Williamstown. (It did not become part of North Adams until 1900.) Sherman and his son Eber developed the land as a dairy farm, raising sheep as well. Eber constructed a large Greek Revival-style residence for himself a few hundred yards to the east of his father's home. The Eber Sherman house was apparently built around 1843, the year he purchased his father's farm. (The Eber Sherman House, 1010 State Road, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.) William Sherman, who retained life tenancy to his home, died three years later in 1846.

Eber Sherman II sold the entire farm to Augusta Hull in 1862. Hull then divided the property, selling the Eber Sherman House to Henry Chapman in 1871 and the William Sherman House to J. Y. Lewis in 1873. It may have been around that time that the house was remodeled with the large veranda and floor-length windows.

(see below)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Record of Deeds, Adams, MA

Eber Sherman House, 1010 State Road, No. Adams, MA National Register nomination form, 1982

Historical Significance cont'd:

After Lewis' death, his heirs sold the farm to Allen D. Phelps in 1885. The Phelps family continued to manage the property as a farm well in the the twentieth century. Since World War II, however, the surrounding farmland has been sold off for commercial and residential development, and for the North Adams Airport. The building today sits on a lot of less than one acre.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA	FORM NO.
	323

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number _____

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation
to nearest cross streets and/or
geographical features. Indicate
all buildings between inventoried
property and nearest intersection.
Indicate north.

Recorded by Betsy Friedberg

Organization Mass. Historical Commission

Date July, 1985

Williamstown Quadrangle

UTM Reference: 18/652920/4728840 (Staple additional sheets here)

Town North Adams MRA

Address 521 West Main Street

Historic Name Sykes House

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date ca. 1890

Source City directories; 1894 Atlas

Style Queen Anne

Architect Porter & Hannum, builder

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates) Two-

story sleeping porches added on east

side ca. 1920.

Moved no Date N/A

Approx. acreage less than one acre

Setting The house sets on a large lot on

a nineteenth-century residential street.

Known as Braytonville, this neighborhood
also contains the nineteenth-century mill
after which it was named.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Thomas Sykes House is architecturally distinguished as an intact example of the Queen Anne style. It was constructed by Porter & Hannum, one of the leading building firms in North Adams. The design for the house, which may have originated either in a mail-order catalogue or with Porter & Hannum, is atypical of Queen Anne-style architecture in North Adams. The massing and plan is more compact with fewer projecting gable ends than is commonly found even on smaller lots. The small porch has turned posts and decorative grillework. Above each window the lintels have incised designs in a floral pattern, and the chimney is paneled and ornamented with terracotta designs.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This house was originally the home of Thomas Sykes, the superintendent of the North Adams Manufacturing Company. Thomas Sykes started his career in dyeing and woolen manufacturing in Cavendish, Vermont. In 1867, he came to North Adams, where he remained for three years working in several woolen mills. He then went on to important positions in Great Barrington mills and returned to North Adams in 1873, as the superintendent of the North Adams Manufacturing Company. For over 25 years he gave devoted service to the company and was thought of as one of the best citizens of his community.

Sykes located his house in Braytonville near the mill where he worked. By locating near his place of employment rather than in the more fashionable neighborhood of Church St. ^{and} Cady Hill, Sykes departed from the usual practice of the city's wealthier citizens. He may, however, have been anticipating the growth of a new suburban development to the south of West Main Street. That area grew slowly in the early part of this century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

North Adams Directories for 1889-90, 1893

Atlas of the Towns of Adams, No. Adams & Williamstown, D.L. Miller, N. Adams, 1894

North Adams and Vicinity, H.G. Rowe, No. Adams, 1898

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: North Adams	Form No: 323
Property Name: Sykes House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Criteria for Evaluation

The Thomas Sykes House retains integrity of setting, design, location, material, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building is a stylish, yet compact, example of the Queen Anne style. With associations with North Adams' thriving mid 19th century industrial past (the home of a mill superintendent located close to his place of employment), the structure fulfills Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA	FORM NO.
	322

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number _____

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation
to nearest cross streets and/or
geographical features. Indicate
all buildings between inventoried
property and nearest intersection.
Indicate north.

Recorded by Betsy Friedberg
Organization Mass. Historical Commission
Date July, 1985

Williamstown Quadrangle

UTM Reference: 18/652780/4728800

(Staple additional sheets here)

Town North Adams MRA

Address 568 West Main Street

Historic Name Wells House

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date ca. 1840

Source Deeds

Style Greek Revival

Architect Unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved No Date N/A

Approx. acreage less than one acre

Setting The house sets on a knoll in

the center of the mill community of

Braytonville, overlooking W. Main St.,

now a major roadway. To the south of

the property is an early twentieth

century suburban development.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The house is architecturally significant as a rare surviving local example of a Greek Revival farmhouse with distinctive architectural features. The building is five bays wide, 2½ stories in height, with a central entrance, reflecting a traditional plan. Particularly unusual are the attenuated Doric pilasters delineating each bay of the north, east and west elevations. These pilasters, which support a frieze beneath the cornice of the roof, have entasis carved in their profiles. The main entrance is ornamented with four pilasters, sidelights and transom. Also, each gable end has a full pediment.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Wells House, located on the road to Williamstown (now Route 2), was built by Orson Wells, who came to North Adams in 1815, and built an acid-producing factory (no longer extant) near the present building. Acid was critical to the tanning and woolen industry, and Wells and his son, Daniel, were also involved in the textile manufacturing enterprises that grew up in the adjoining industrial community of Braytonville.

As late as 1894, Daniel Wells owned 160 acres around this house, one of the oldest in the area. The house itself remained in the Wells family until 1968. Surrounding buildings, most of 20th century construction, testify to the increased development in the area located ? miles west of North Adams' core.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Owner's Deed information (interview 1/10/83)

History of North Adams, MA 1749-1889, W. F. Spear, No. Adams, 1885

Atlas of the Towns of Adams, No. Adams, and Williamstown, D. L. Miller, NY, 1894

Criteria for Evaluation

The Wells House, a distinguished example of Greek Revival styling, retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association with North Adams' early industrial and agricultural past. The building thus fulfills Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received 9/12/85
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 1 of 2

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name North Adams MRA
State Berkshire Co., MASSACHUSETTS

Cover ampt up/s/85

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|----------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Monument Square Historic District (B.I) | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>LT+S</u> |
| | | | Attest | |
| 2. | Church Street-Caddy Hill Historic District (B.I) | Entered in the National Register | Keeper | <u>Shelous Byers 10/25/85</u> |
| | | | Attest | |
| 3. | Blackinton Historic District | Entered in the National Register | Keeper | <u>Shelous Byers 10/25/85</u> |
| | | | Attest | |
| 4. | Freeman's Grove Historic District | Entered in the National Register | Keeper | <u>Shelous Byers 10/25/85</u> |
| | | | Attest | |
| 5. | Normal School Historic District | Entered in the National Register | Keeper | <u>Shelous Byers 10/25/85</u> |
| | | | Attest | |
| 6. | Armstrong House | Entered in the National Register | Keeper | <u>Shelous Byers 10/25/85</u> |
| | | | Attest | |
| 7. | Arnold Print Works | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Shelous Byers 10.25.85</u> |
| | | | Attest | |
| 8. | Boardman (The) | Entered in the National Register | Keeper | <u>Shelous Byers 10/25/85</u> |
| | | | Attest | |
| 9. | Browne, Charles, House | Entered in the National Register | Keeper | <u>Shelous Byers 10/25/85</u> |
| | | | Attest | |
| 10. | Crowley House | Entered in the National Register | Keeper | <u>Shelous Byers 10/25/85</u> |
| | | | Attest | |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 2 of 2

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic GroupName North Adams MRA
State Bershire County, MASSACHUSETTS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Hathaway Tenement

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 10/25/85

Attest

12. Johnson School

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 10/25/85

Attest

13. Johnson Manufacturing
CompanyEntered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 10/25/85

Attest

14. Norad Mill

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 10/25/85

Attest

15. Sherman, William B.,
FarmEntered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 10/25/85

Attest

16. Sykes House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 10/25/85

Attest

17. Wells House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 10/25/85

Attest

18. Phelps House

S. Remson

Keeper

Attest

19.

Keeper

Attest

20.

Keeper

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

STATE MASSACHUSETTS COUNTY BERKSHIRE

Date/Signature

Nomination/Type of Review

1. Monument Square-Eagle Street Historic Dist.
(North Adams MRA) (Boundary Increase)

for Keeper Betty Savage 8-25-88
Attest _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL COVER DOCUMENTATION

MULTIPLE North Adams MRA
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS. Berkshire

DATE RECEIVED: 1/18/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 03/06/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER:

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 36-13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER E. Beall

DISCIPLINE History

Phone _____

Date 3.08.13

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

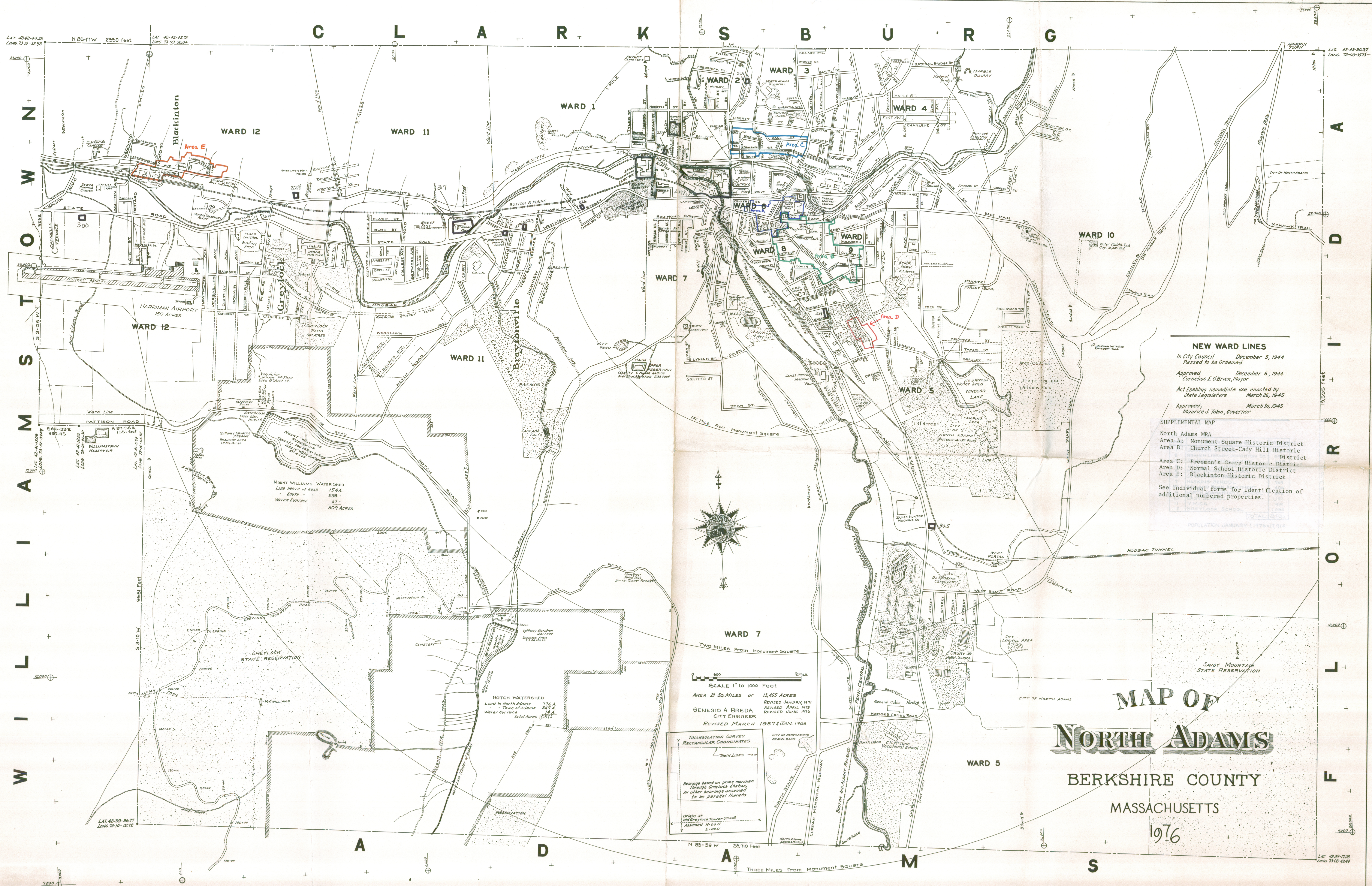
If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

NORTH ADAMS MRA
DATA SHEET
INDIVIDUALLY NOMINATED PROPERTIES

1.

<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
326	129	Crowley House	365 West Main St.	ca. 1830	Italianate
300	94	William B. Sherman House	1072 State Road	ca. 1820-1830	Greek Revival
322	130	Wells House	568 West Main St.	ca. 1840	Greek Revival
* 324	98	Phelps House	1101 Mass. Ave.	ca. 1830-1850, with ca. 1863 and ca. 1920 alterations	Greek Revival
325	307	Chas. A. Browne House	932 South Church St.	1869	Italianate
229		Armstrong House	60 Brooklyn Street	ca. 1875	Italianate
323	130	Sykes House	521 West Main St.	ca. 1890	Queen Anne
257(rev.)	81	Hathaway Tenement House	311-321 River Street	ca. 1850	Vernacular Greek Revival
249(rev.)	105	The Boardman	39-53 Montana Street	1899-1901	Colonial Revival
321	81	Johnson School	School Street	1906	Romanesque Revival
317		Norad Mill	Roberts Drive	1863, with later additions	Italianate Industrial
259 1/2		Johnson Manufacturing Company	65 Brown Street	1872, with later additions	Italianate Industrial
219 1/2	126	Arnold Print Works	87 Marshall Street	1872, with later additions	Italianate Industrial

* not listed



MAP OF N Adams
1976.

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

COVER

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Substantive Review

North Adams Multiple Resource Area
Berkshire County
MASSACHUSETTS

Working No. SEP 12 1985
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/3/87
Date Due: 10/10/85 10/27/85
Action: ☒ ACCEPT 10-25-85
☐ RETURN
☐ REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

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

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

Reviewer's comments:

STANDARD APPROACH TO MRA IN MASSACHUSETTS.
ORGANIZATION OF SECTION 7 AND 8 ARE
CHRONOLOGICAL AND NOT BASED ON THEMATIC

Recom./Criteria ACCEPT COVER
Reviewer MACDONALD
Discipline ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY
Date 10-25-85
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below FRAMEWORK OF AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE.
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use
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4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition

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

Check one

- ☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

- ☐ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____

Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*) _____

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____

date _____

13. Other

- ☐ Maps
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



4 157 781 148

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Valerie A. Talmage

Executive Director

State Historic Preservation Officer

Ms. Carol Shull, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
18th and C Streets, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull,

Enclosed you will find the following nomination forms:

Historic Resources of the Town of North Adams (Partial Inventory: historical and architectural resources, 1739 - 1930) Districts: 5; Individuals: 13.

All districts and all but one of the individual nominations are enclosed. The Phelps House, 1101 Massachusetts Avenue, will be forwarded at a later date.

All have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by the State Review Board and have been signed by the 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. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination forms.

Only one property owner, in the Blackinton Historic District, has objected to National Register listing.

Sincerely,

Sarah Zimmerman

Sarah Zimmerman
Registration Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

SJZ/mks/aet

Post Initial Nomination Entries

See individual property file within **North Adams MRA** for any entries completed after the original nomination.

Resource Name	County, State	Reference Number
H.W. Clark Biscuit Company	Berkshire, MA	09000235
Hillside Cemetery	Berkshire, MA	01000722

Correspondence

associated with the Additional Documentation



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

January 3, 2013

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

Re: Data sheet correction for Phelps House, North Adams (Berkshire County) MA

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are writing to request a technical correction in the National Register records for the above referenced property.

The Phelps House at 1101 Massachusetts Avenue in North Adams was considered for individual listing as part of the North Adams Multiple Resource Nomination (10/25/1985), but the nomination was returned by the National Park Service, and was never resubmitted. It has recently come to my attention that the data sheet for the MRA was never corrected. I am enclosing a corrected data sheet showing that the property is not listed.

Please let us know if you need additional information to correct your files.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

XC: North Adams Historical Commission