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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Eaton, Crane & Pike Company Factory (preferred)
other names/site number Terry Clock Company Factory

2. Location

street & number 75 South Church Street N/A not for publication
city, town Pittsfield N/A vicinity
state Massachusetts code MA county Berkshire code 003 zip code 01202

3. Classification

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

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Valerie Talmage Signature of certifying official Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical State Historic Preservation Officer
Date June 28, 1990 Commission;

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Mark J. Baker Entered in the National Register August 3, 1990

jm Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
 Industry/Manufacturing Facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
 Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, Concrete, Rubble Stone
 walls Brick, Wood, Metal, Aluminum Siding

roof Asphalt, Slate, Iron

other Steel, Granite, Limestone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Eaton, Crane & Pike Company buildings are an interconnected complex of brick and wood-frame structures of three to eight stories in height, located along the northern edge of the West Branch of the Housatonic River in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The buildings span a period of construction from 1883 to 1967. The factory formerly marked the boundary between a residential area to the north, east, and south of modest housing, and the railroad yards to the west. Today, however, much of this housing to the north and east has been replaced by parking lots and modern single-story commercial buildings. Little remains of the rail yards to the west, except for an occasional weed-strewn spur track and a freight depot. The only remaining late 19th-century housing (not part of this nomination) is located to the south, along Worthington Street and Worthington Place.

The oldest building, and its most architecturally distinguished component, is the so-called "clock-tower" building, Building No. 1, erected in 1883. The 3 1/2-story gable-roof structure has a simple rectangular plan with a central stairtower along the street facade. The tower displays a mansard roof topped with a flagpole and ornamental iron cresting. Facing the street from the front face of the tower is a large clock, probably erected by the first occupants, the Terry Clock Company. A 20th century pedimented entry porch marks the center entrance on the tower. Typical of the construction of the time, the building is constructed of slow-burning heavy timber construction with exterior brick bearing walls. Uniform segmental arched windows feature granite sills, although the original windows were replaced in a recent renovation of the building with pairs of double-hung aluminum sash. The building sits on a rubblestone foundation. The cornice, the most elaborate of any of the buildings in the complex, is intricate and features brick corbelling. Sixteen dormer windows light the attic spaces. At an early date, these were changed to their present configuration with shallow-pitched roofs, and today they are sheathed with aluminum siding. On the east (Worthington Street) facade of the building, a steel fire stair has been constructed. Two rows of wooden columns comprise the open interior, although modern office features have been applied in some areas. Sandblasted and silicone-treated brick walls and sandblasted wood columns are extant on the second floor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Eaton, Crane & Pike Company Factory,
Pittsfield, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 1

Building No. 2 is also thought to have been constructed about 1883. Although originally a two-story wood-frame gable-roofed structure with dormers, the roof was raised about 1905 to give the building a full third story. Originally sided in clapboard, the existing vertical-ribbed metal siding covers every other window opening. Aluminum 4/4 double-hung windows have replaced the original double-hung wood sash. The interior remains largely as it was constructed, with two rows of wood columns supporting exposed wood beams.

Building No. 3, largely hidden from view by later buildings built around it, is today the core of the interconnected complex of mill buildings. Of heavy timber construction with brick bearing-walls, the earliest portion of the building was constructed in 1900, perpendicular to the western end of the original clock-tower building, Building No. 1. Not long after, it was extended to the south, and its westernmost bay was added in 1905. Seven bays of this facade are visible today, exposing 6/6 wooden sash on the two lower floors. The top (third) floor window openings have been replaced with smaller double-hung aluminum sash and brick infill placed around them. Steel 15/15 sash is employed on the east wall.

Building No. 4 was constructed in 1904-5 of three-story heavy-timber construction and exterior brick bearing-walls. It is connected to Buildings Nos. 1 and 2 by the brick cross-walk. Like Building No. 3 it features 6/6 double-hung sash within brick-arched segmental openings above granite sills. The shallow-pitched roof is original with projecting rafters. The second floor on the east side shows smaller single six-light window openings. On the interior, two rows of painted wood columns comprise the open spaces. The crosswalk divides the first floor into two separate sections. The building sits on a concrete and rock foundation.

Building No. 5, completed in 1967, is the latest part of the complex to be constructed, as a seven-story steel-frame industrial structure with a concrete floor slab and metal curtain walls. The north facade has two steel loading doors beneath five pairs of modern hopper-type windows.

Building No. 7, completed in 1902-3, with a westward extension in 1912, like Building No. 2, is a three-story building of heavy timber construction. Originally clad in iron sheets for fire protection, the building is today sheathed in a modern ribbed metal siding, covering over every other window opening. Aluminum 4/4 double-hung sash have replaced the original wood-sash windows. The building has a shallow pitched roof and sits on a concrete foundation.

Building No. 8 was constructed in 1902. The wood-frame and brick bearing-wall structure sits on an ashlar limestone foundation with a flat roof. Flat

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Eaton, Crane & Pike Company Factory,
Pittsfield, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 2

limestone sills and lintels frame the original 20/20 double-hung sash, although the two upper floors display 2/2 sash. Several windows openings on the first floor are infilled with brick. Four rows of wood columns comprise the interior, along with finished office spaces. The building provided the main office for the mill after it was completed.

Building No. 9, the boiler house, was built in the period between 1905 and 1938. The single-story building is the only part of the pre-1939 complex to employ steel-frame construction. A monitor roof runs the length of the building, interrupted by a stepped fire wall. Segmental-arched brick openings display 6/6 wooden sash and granite sills, though larger garage-bay openings have steel lintels. The plant's chimney still rises from the western end of the structure, which sits on a concrete foundation.

Building No. 12, completed in 1921, is much the largest of the buildings within the complex. Built of heavy-timber construction with exterior brick bearing walls, the structure is five stories high on the north side of the building and seven stories on the south. The northwest and northeast brick roof houses freight elevator machinery. The facades are mostly comprised of 20 and 25-light steel sash between brick buttresses which divide the building into 23 bays, although the two pairs of end-most bays beneath the elevator housings are delineated by pairs of buttresses. A brick corbeled cornice, like that on the original clock-tower building, ornaments the roof line. On the interior, cast-iron columns on the two lower floors, and four rows of painted wood columns on the upper floors provide structure support for the large open spaces. The building was built as an open-plan warehouse for incoming paper supplies. In later years, particularly after the structure was linked to the main mill by Building No. 5 in 1967-68, other uses were developed for some of the spaces, and partitions were added on several floors. Wood stairs enclosed in brick shafts exist in the southeast and southwest corners of the building. The original east wall windows were replaced with concrete block when Building No. 5 was erected, and two openings per floor were created to provide access between the two buildings.

The complex has been in a single use for the manufacture of paper from shortly after its construction until the Sheaffer Eaton division moved out in 1987. Consequently it successfully represents the evolution of a single industrial complex to the changing needs of the paper industry in Pittsfield. In 1989 Clock Tower Associates began conversion of the building as a development housing commercial and light industrial uses. One of the largest uses planned, installation of the Eagle Publishing Company into Building No. 12, will continue the association of the paper industry with the complex.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetEaton, Crane & Pike Company Factory,
Pittsfield, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 3

As part of the conversion of the complex to a commercial and light industrial use, all the buildings are being restored to as near original as possible in accordance to the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation". Masonry is being cleaned and repointed; unsympathetic fiberglass roof shingles are being replaced with slate shingles; original windows are being repaired where necessary and inappropriate window sash are being replaced; aluminum siding and other inappropriate siding is being removed and all interior surfaces and features are being repaired, repainted or refinished. The front entry at the base of the stair tower will be reestablished in Building #1 and a new steel firestair in a concrete block shaft between Buildings #1 and #4 will replace exterior fire escapes. A one story addition to Building #2 will be demolished and sections of flooring and roof will be removed to construct a light well in Building #3. Floors in Buildings #3 and #5 will be connected with concrete flooring through an elevator shaft and new stairs will be constructed in these buildings. The boiler house will be maintained with new mechanical equipment to serve the new complex. Mid-twentieth century interior partitioning will be removed or reconfigured to accomodate new office space.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____
 Industry _____

Period of Significance
 1883-1939

Significant Dates
 1883, 1893
 1908
 1921

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

The Eaton, Crane & Pike Company complex, constructed between 1883 and 1967, possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. The original factory (Building No. 1) is architecturally significant in Pittsfield as a prominent example of a Late Victorian brick factory with a central Mansard clock and stairtower. Its later expansion exemplifies the success of the stationery company in adopting to the growing demand for its product and the changing technology of the industry. The factory is historically significant both for its role in the history of the paper industry, and for its associations with the economic life of Pittsfield. The company's founder, Arthur Eaton (1852-1934), was the first to conceive the plan of mass-producing stationery for the general public, and by the 1920s, Eaton, Crane & Pike was reputed the largest concern in the country devoted exclusively to stationery manufacture. The company also played a major role in the growth of the city. From its organization only two years after the incorporation of Pittsfield as a city, the company grew rapidly to become the city's second largest employer for much of the early 20th century, mirroring the growth of the city in which it was located. Its period of significance spans the years of the factory's construction in 1883 to 1939. The Eaton, Crane & Pike Company Factory meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places on the local level.

Pittsfield is located near the northern end of the Housatonic River Valley, an agricultural region in the middle of the Berkshire hills of western Massachusetts. In addition, its location at the confluence of two branches of the Housatonic River made it an early trading village for the region. After the American Revolution, Pittsfield's growth to become the leading municipality of western Massachusetts was in large part due both to the water power available from the Housatonic and for her location at a major rail intersection. In the last half of the 19th century, her location on three major rail lines (the Boston & Albany; the New Haven's Housatonic Division; and the New York Central's Harlem extension) gave it transportation

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested HPCA #11175 MA
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 6.64 acres

UTM References

A

1	8
Zone	

6	4	3	0	6	0
Easting					

4	7	0	0	6	0	0
Northing						

C

Zone	

Easting					

Northing						

B

Zone	

Easting					

Northing						

D

Zone	

Easting					

Northing						

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated property are those of Lot 6, Block 7, shown on the Pittsfield Assessors map, sheet G8. (see Assessors map, attached.)

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated boundary is the property boundary that has historically been associated with the complex.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Peter H. Stott with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director
 organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date August 27, 1989
 street & number 80 boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470
 city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetEaton, Crane & Pike Company Factory,
Pittsfield, MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 1

connections rivaling any community in the state. Lemuel Pomeroy (1778-1849), a native of Connecticut, was one of the key industrialists in this period, developing much of the Housatonic waterpower. Between 1816 and 1846, his musket shop was one of a handful of private factories turning out firearms for the U.S. government; and the woolen mills he incorporated in 1814 became one of Pittsfield's largest employers.¹ Pomeroy's grandson, Silas H. Pomeroy (1856-1931)² was the Silas who in August 1883 sold E.D.G. Jones and S.N. Russell the property on which the present Eaton, Crane & Pike Company factory was built.³

Solomon N. Russell (1822-1899) and Edward D.G. Jones (1824-1904) were both self-made industrialists who had already established thriving industries of their own. With his brother, Russell had built the large and successful woolen factory of the Russell Manufacturing Company in 1863; Jones, a manufacturer of paper mill machinery in East Lee, and later Pittsfield, was also a successful mill contractor. Together Jones and Russell built Pittsfield's Central Block. In 1880 the two combined with Cornelius E. Terry to bring the clock business to Pittsfield. The original Terry Clock Company had been founded by C.E. Terry's grandfather, Eli Terry (1772-1852), who about 1814 had perfected a shelf clock with wooden works. The "Terry Clock" sold in large numbers. The company moved from Waterbury, Connecticut to Pittsfield as a result of the invention in 1879 by Pittsfield native George H. Bliss of a device for sending and receiving telephone signals operated by a clockwork device attached to each instrument. Jones was president of the newly organized company; Jones was clerk and treasurer; Terry was superintendent; and Bliss, along with Jones and Russell, was a director. Initially the firm was located in leased space in the new Kellogg Steam Power Company building, but in 1883 the company moved into the new building built by Russell and Jones. From the factory on the second floor of the present Building No. 1 the Terry Clock Company produced about 150 different styles of clocks as well as telephone signals. Clock movements were assembled on the second floor, and clocks were finished on the third. In the 2 1/2 story wood-frame building to the rear (today's Building No. 2), clock cases manufactured on the second floor were varnished in the attic. The factory at the time was considered to be the best equipped factory of its kind in the country, capable of turning out 350 clocks a day, manufactured by 120 employees. The company was reorganized five years later as the Russell & Jones Clock Company. The clock company seems to have had a tenuous existence, however. Its principal partners, Russell and Jones, both had larger, outside Pittsfield interests; by 1891 Terry had moved to Worcester; and the clock company had closed by 1892, possibly associated with the business depression of that year.

Occupant of the first floor during this early period was the Pittsfield Tack Company. The concern had been organized in 1875 by Jabez Peck and George Dutton. Like the clock company, they, too, had originally been located in the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Eaton, Crane & Pike Company Factory,
Pittsfield, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 2

Kellogg Steam Power Building until moving into the Terry Clock Company building in January 1884. Pittsfield Tack produced all kinds of tacks and small nails, and employed about twenty-five hands. The company's tack machines and packaging operations were in the main building; to the rear, in what is today Building No. 2, they used the first floor to make tack boxes.

The building remained vacant for nearly a year, until in August 1893 the property was purchased by Arthur W. Eaton for the newly organized Hurlbut Stationery Company.⁴

The Hurlbut Paper Company was over seventy years old when the stationery company located in Pittsfield. The paper company had been organized in 1822 by Thomas Hurlbut (1794-1861) and Charles M. Owen (1794-1870).⁵ The original partnership dissolved in 1856, but the Hurlbut company was continued by Thomas O. Hurlbut who undertook a complete modernization program with a new mill completed in 1872. In 1882, Hurlbut hired a new general manager, Arthur W. Eaton (1852-1934). Born in Nova Scotia, Eaton had come to New England ten years before. His early work for a Boston dry-goods firm may have made the new Hurlbut manager aware of the demand for fine stationery. Eaton assisted in the reorganization of the company, and in 1890, the Hurlbut Paper Manufacturing Company introduced "Author's Linen," a fine quality stationery called "one of the most unique developments of the paper maker's art".

The success of the new line of stationery led to the decision to organize a branch company to manufacture the product of the Hurlbut mill into stationery. Cramped for space in South Lee, the stationery making operations were moved to the former Terry Clock Company Building in Pittsfield in 1893. The following year, the branch operations were formally organized as the Hurlbut Stationery Company, with Charles C. Holcombe, President; Arthur W. Eaton, Treasurer and General Manager; and William A. Pike, Vice President. Pike was one of founders of a New York stationery firm, Pike & Hard, one of Hurlbut Paper's good customers and one of the leading stationery manufacturers of the time. Arrangements were made to purchase the business, which was moved to Pittsfield with all of its employees and machinery. William A. Pike, who remained with the company until his retirement in 1922, was for many years responsible for the design of the different product lines.⁶ At its start in 1894, the new company had had forty employees; within five years, the company had expanded its work force to nearly 200 men and women.

The first major challenge to the stationery company was the arrival of the American Writing Paper Company in 1899, a large trust which acquired paper mills all over New England. Among its acquisitions was the Hurlbut Paper Manufacturing Company and its offspring, the Hurlbut Stationery Company. The trust, however, had no use for the stationery company and planned to close it. Eaton responded by offering to purchase the stock on hand and to lease

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetEaton, Crane & Pike Company Factory,
Pittsfield, MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 3

the buildings and machinery from the trust for a term of three years. In the meantime, he organized a new company, the Eaton-Hurlbut Paper Company, which successfully purchased the complex a short time later.⁷

The new company introduced "Eaton's Highland Linen" and in 1902 became the first stationery firm to plan a nationwide advertising campaign. As orders for the new stationery poured in, the company continued to expand its plant. Eaton had been responsible for the formation of the Berkshire Typewriter Paper Company in 1894;⁸ probably about the same time he encouraged the paper box-making firm of Sisson & Robinson to relocate to the old wood-frame tack making shop behind the stationery firm, where the box makers manufactured the paper boxes in which the Hurlbut stationery was packaged. In 1901 both firms were purchased by Eaton Hurlbut, and in rapid succession new facilities were added to the South Church Street complex: Building No. 3, then approximately 50 x 100 feet and iron-clad, was added in 1900 as a paper storehouse; it was extended south another 80 feet by 1905, when the westernmost bay was also added; Building No. 8 was added in 1902 for new office space on the second and third floors. A third floor was added to Sisson & Robinson's old box shop (Building No. 2) and a new and larger paper box shop was built to the rear (Building No. 7), also iron clad for fire protection. By 1905, the company employed 450 people.

An infusion of new capital and new markets occurred in 1908 with the acquisition of a major interest in the firm by members of the Crane Paper Company of Dalton. Crane had long been manufacturing high-quality stationery for the carriage trade, while Eaton Hurlbut had concentrated on the rapidly expanding middle-income market. Both companies, urged on by the marriage that year of Arthur Eaton's daughter to Winthrop Murray Crane, Jr., saw they had a common interest in coordinating their activities. Eaton Hurlbut was reorganized that year as the Eaton, Crane & Pike Company, with Zenas, Charles K. and Winthrop M. Crane Jr. joining Arthur W. Eaton, his son William H. Eaton, and William A. Pike as directors.

The company continued to expand in the following two decades, as new factories were purchased in 1908, 1913 and 1924. After World War I, air mail paper was added to the company's products. The largest single addition to the complex was completed in 1920-1921 opposite Building No. 3. The warehouse known as Building No. 12 was built perpendicular to the main plant in order to take advantage of a spur track from the Boston & Albany Railroad, whose mainline was close by the property. South Church Street at that time ran between the two sections of the plant (see 1938 Sanborn insurance detail), and the two buildings were connected by a tunnel and passageways above the street. By 1929, the firm daily consumed 25 carloads of fine writing paper in the manufacture of note and letter papers, envelopes, tablets, and cards. Three carloads of finished product were shipped out nationwide, the firm employing

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4Eaton, Crane & Pike Company Factory,
Pittsfield, Massachusetts

1500 persons with warehouse facilities in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, New Orleans and San Francisco. A Canadian manufacturing branch was located in Toronto.¹⁰

With the coming of the Depression, the company undertook a substantial retrenchment. As modern transportation now brought most retail outlets to within a few days of Pittsfield, the company sold its far-flung warehouse network. And although the Cranes still maintained their place on the board of directors, the firm's name was shortened to the Eaton Paper Corporation in 1934. "Prinscript," a personalized die-stamping of stationery to meet individual customers' requests, was introduced in 1936. The 1930s and 1940s were also a period of diversification for the firm as it sought to expand the demand for Eaton products. The purchase of Laura Lee Linder, Inc., a New York City manufacturer of leather writing desk accessories, in 1935 was followed after the war by the acquisition of Nascon Products, a maker of leather bound books. Sales, however, declined in the 1950s, as social letter writing, and in particular the use of fine papers, declined. In 1959 the company was purchased by the Providence, Rhode Island silver makers, the Gorham Company.

Under Gorham's management, plant operations were rationalized. In 1962, the company purchased a 1.3 acre parcel of land from the railroad giving the company for the first time access to all sides of their receiving and shipping facility (Building No. 12).¹¹ The advantages of this purchase were further built upon in 1966, as the company planned its last major expansion, a million-dollar addition to connect the plant's two main buildings. At that time South Church Street still separated Building Nos. 3 and 12, imposing a bottleneck on plant operations. Shipping and receiving took place in Building No. 12 and manufacturing took place in the plant to the east. The new steel-frame building, completed in 1967 after a portion of South Church Street had been acquired from the city, linked the two plants at every level.¹² Under Gorham's management, in the first six years, sales doubled.¹³ In 1965, a manufacturer of school supplies, the Camp Manufacturing Company of Baltimore, was added to the Eaton group.

In 1967 the Gorham Company itself was purchased by the Providence conglomerate, Textron. Textron's purchase of the W.A. Sheaffer Pen Company of Fort Madison, Iowa eventually led to the merger of the two companies in 1976 as the Sheaffer Eaton division of Textron. In February 1987, noting that the stationery business had been declining for years, Textron put its Sheaffer Eaton division up for sale, announcing that the production of stationery at its South Church Street plant would be discontinued that summer. In July 1987, about a month after work stopped at South Church Street, the Sheaffer Eaton division was purchased by a Swiss investment bank, Gefinor USA. The former Eaton Paper Corporation property was purchased by the present owners, Clock Tower Associates, in December 1987 for development as a mixed-use industrial/commercial project.¹⁴

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5Eaton, Crane & Pike Company Factory,
Pittsfield, Massachusetts

The Eaton, Crane & Pike Company complex thus represents the evolving paper industry in Pittsfield. From a small, innovative paper company, Eaton, Crane & Pike grew to become a major player in the economic life of Pittsfield, a role it held until its closing in 1987. Within the industry a forerunner in the manufacture of fine stationery, it was the first to apply a modern marketing strategy to the sale of its product. But Eaton's stationery, designed for newly emerging vast middle-class, was also a product of its time. Only as social stationery declined in importance did the company lose its competitive edge, as much a victim of societal changes in the last quarter of the 20th century, as it was both creator and creature of those changes in the first quarter.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetEaton, crane & Pike Company Factory.
Pittsfield, MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 6ENDNOTES

- 1 Joseph Ward Lewis, "Berkshire Men of Worth: Lemuel Pomeroy," Berkshire Eagle 26 February, 4 March 1936. Scrapbook Collection, Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield.
- 2 "Silas Harris Pomeroy," Berkshire Eagle 18 September 1931, p. 12.
- 3 Berkshire County Registry of Deeds: Record Book 250, pp. 314-315.
- 4 Berkshire County Registry of Deeds: Record Book 284, p. 517. Eaton sold the property to the Hurlbut Stationery Company a year later recorded in Record Book 292, p. 265.
- 5 The new company assumed ownership of a South Lee paper mill begun by Samuel Church in 1806, a date sometimes confused with the startup date of the company.
- 6 "William A. Pike," Berkshire Eagle 13 July 1927, p. 8.
- 7 Pittsfield Sun, 31 August 1899. The Sun noted approvingly that as the new company was capitalized at \$100,000 -- \$40,000 more than the old stationery company had been -- it would have a substantially greater working capital, thus allowing it greater production capacity, more business, and greater prosperity for Pittsfield.
- 8 "Arthur W. Eaton," Berkshire Eagle 30 November 1934, p. 1.
- 9 Principals of the box shop were Charles H. Robinson (1838-1918) and Harry D. Sisson (1863-1938), later mayor of Pittsfield (1902-03). See obituaries: Berkshire Eagle 6 August 1918 and 4 November 1938. With the reorganization of the business in 1899, Harry Sisson was made a director of the company.
- 10 Stone, History of Massachusetts Industries, vol. 2, pp. 105-106.
- 11 Berkshire Eagle 29 May 1962.
- 12 Berkshire Eagle 17 October 1966.
- 13 Berkshire Eagle 28 December 1965.
- 14 Berkshire Eagle 27 February, 11 April, 14 July, 24 December 1987.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

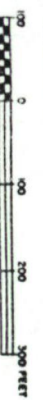
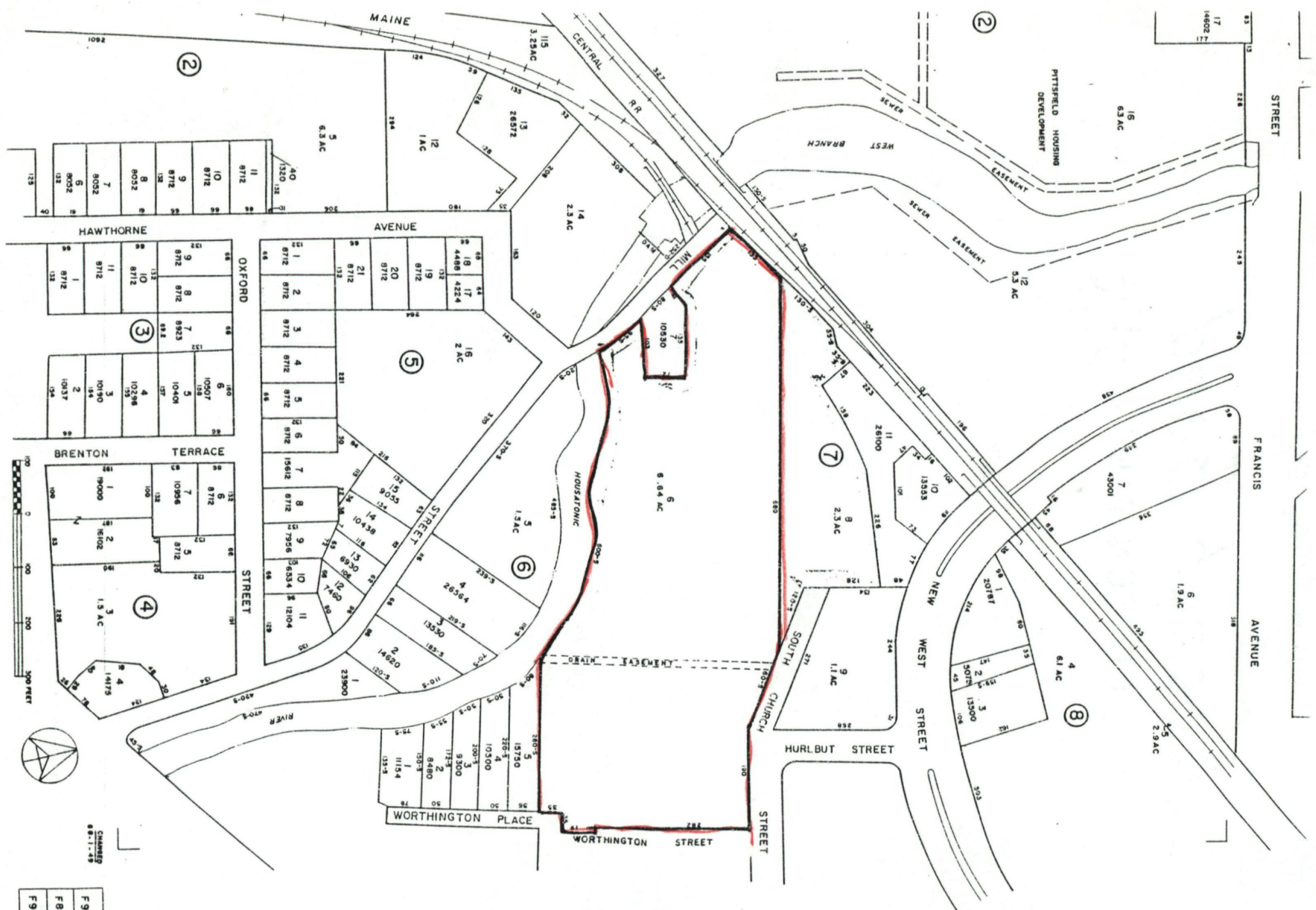
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Eaton, Crane & Pike Company Factory,
Pittsfield, Massachusetts

9. Major Bibliographical References

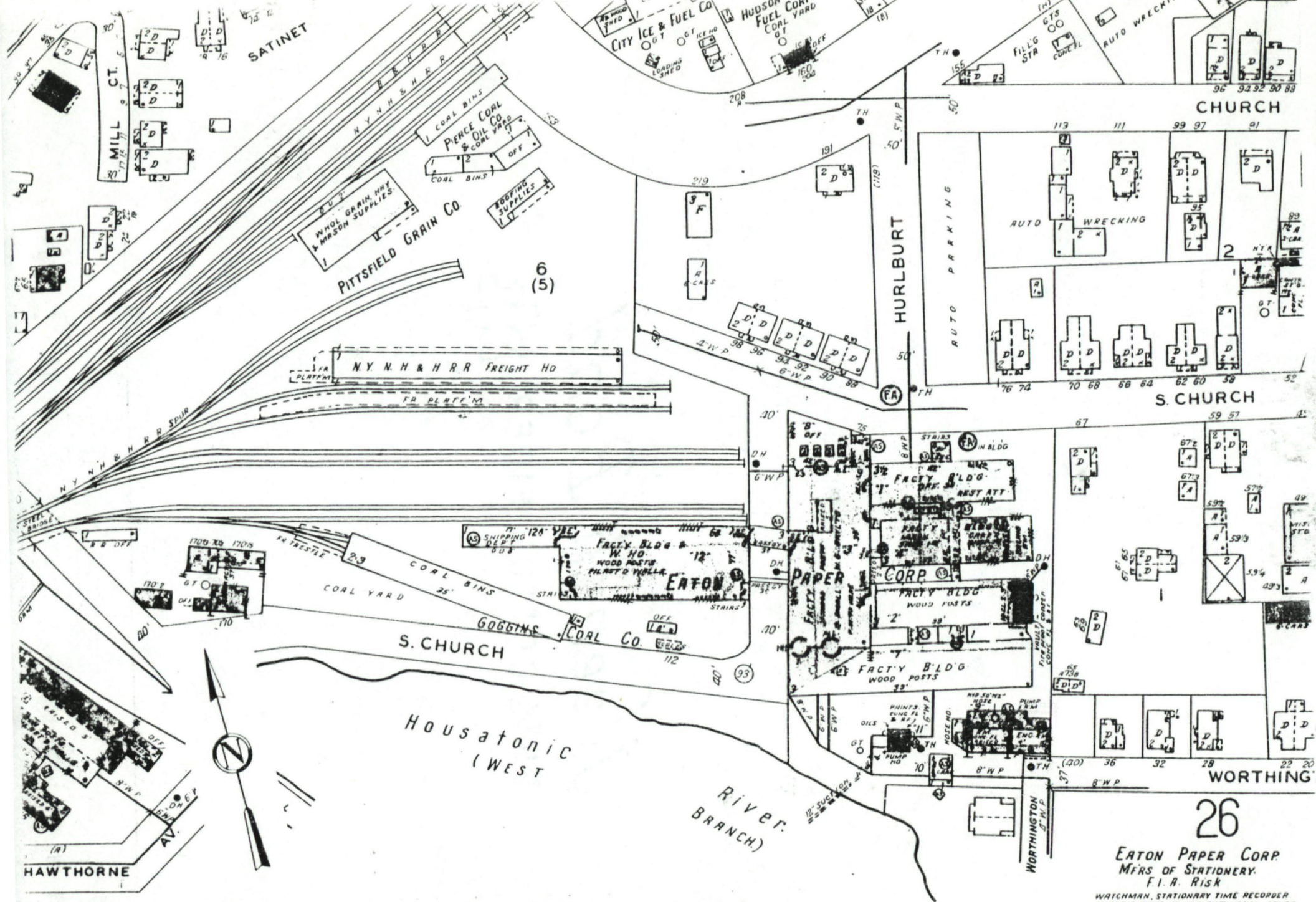
- Banfield, Carolyn. Miscellaneous research compiled for Mesick, Cohen, Waite Architects, 1988.
- Berkshire Eagle, various issues.
- Boltwood, Edward, The History of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, from the Year 1876 to the Year 1916. Pittsfield: the City, 1916.
- Fitzsimmons, Elizabeth, MHC Building Form #278, "Terry Clock Company," 2/27/1981.
- History of Berkshire County. (New York: J.B. Beers & Co., 1885).
- "Hitching progress to tradition is proud accomplishment of Eaton, Crane & Pike Co.," Berkshire Evening Eagle Industrial Progress Section, 13 April 1926, pp. 1B-20B. Typescript copy: Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield.
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CANNING
88-1-45

F9	G9	H9
F8	G8	H8
F7	G7	H7

Eaton, Crane & Pike Co. Factory, 75 South Church Street, Pittsfield, MA
Detail of Assessor's Map Sheet G8.



Eaton, Crane & Pike Co. Factory, 75 South Church Street, Pittsfield, MA
 Detail from Sanborn Fire Insurance Atlas of Pittsfield (1938). Scale: 1 inch = approx. 126 feet

26
EATON PAPER CORP.
 MFRS OF STATIONERY.
 F. I. A. RISK

WATCHMAN, STATIONARY TIME RECORDER
 SYSTEM HEAT-STEAM FUEL, COAL, POWER
 ELEC. LOOD G. P. M. BLAKE UNDERWATERS
 R. A. DRAWING FROM HOUSATONIC RIVER
 FIRE PAILS & CHEM. EXTORS 2-40 GAL.
 CHEM. EXTORS 1-T & 3-D HYDS 500 TH"
 HOSE HOSE ATT'D TO SPKLR. SYSTEM
 IN BLDG. NO. 12

Eaton, Crane & Pike Company Factory

(Terry Clock Company Factory)

75 South Church Street, Pittsfield, MA 01202

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

Bldg.	Name/Orig. function	Date	Additions	Material	Contrib./Non contrib.
1	Clock Tower Bldg.	1883		brick/timber frame	contributing
2	Box shop	c.1883	1905	frame	contributing
3	Paper storehouse	1900	c.1903-05	brick/timber frame	contributing
8	Office	1902		brick/timber frame	contributing
7	New box shop	1902-03	1912	frame	contributing
4	Mach. & Carp. shops	1904-05		brick/timber frame	contributing
12	Warehouse	1921		brick/timber frame	contributing
12A	Loading Dock	1921		frame/stucco siding	demolished
9	Boiler house	c.1925		brick/steel frame	contributing
5	(Connectox)	1967		steel frame	non-contributing

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Eaton, Crane & Pike Company Factory

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire

DATE RECEIVED: 7/05/90 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/17/90
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/02/90 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/19/90
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 90001166

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT August 3, 1990 DATE Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



EATON, CRANE & PIKE Co. FACTORY

75 SOUTH CHURCH ST.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Photographer: Peter Stott

Date: August 11, 1989

Negative with Mesick, Cohen, Waite Architects
Albany, New York

View of Building No. 1, Looking Southwest -



EATON, CRANE & PIKE CO. FACTORY
75 SOUTH CHURCH ST.
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

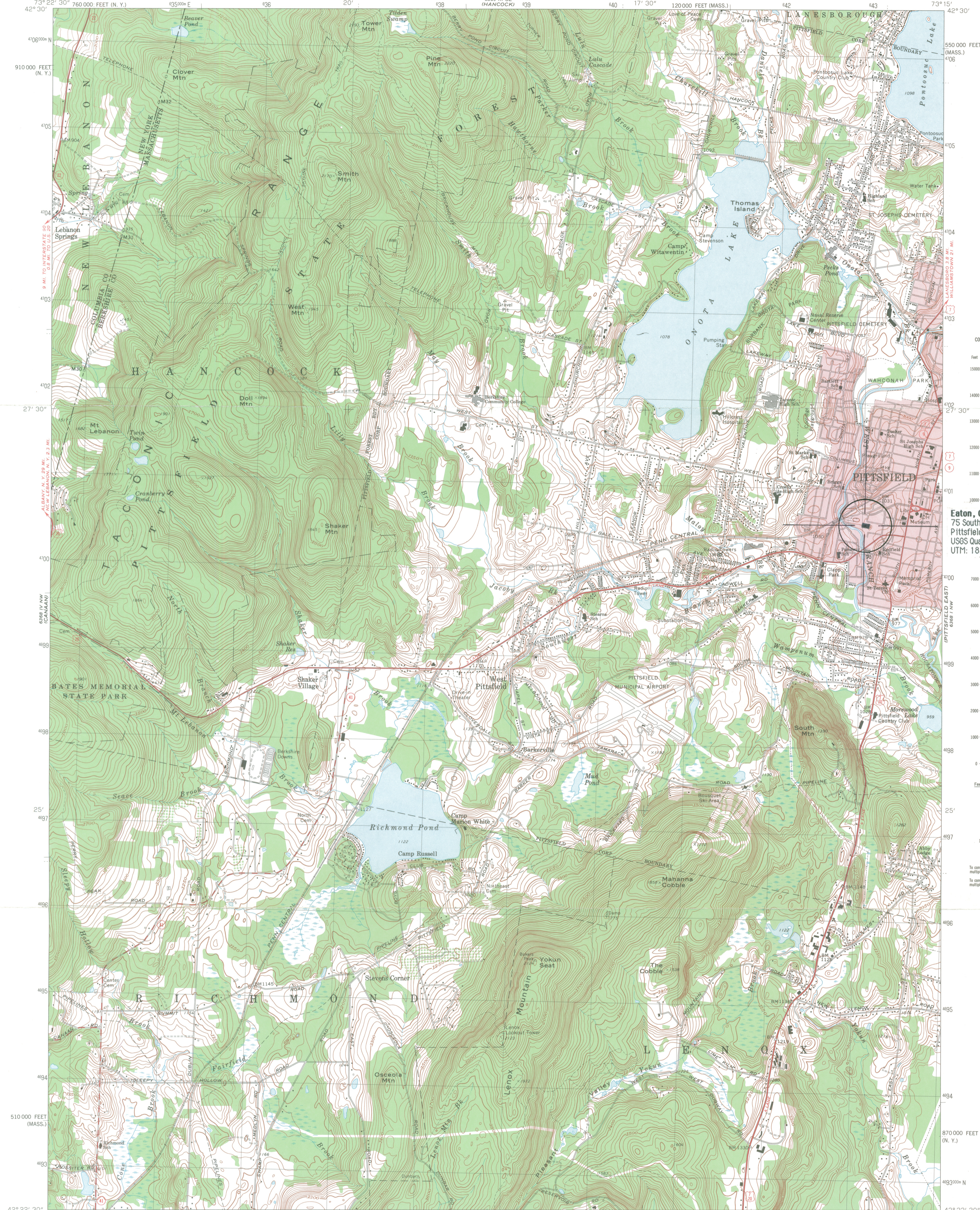
Photographer: Peter Stott
Date: August 11, 1989

Negative with Mesick, Cohen, Waite Architects
Albany, New York

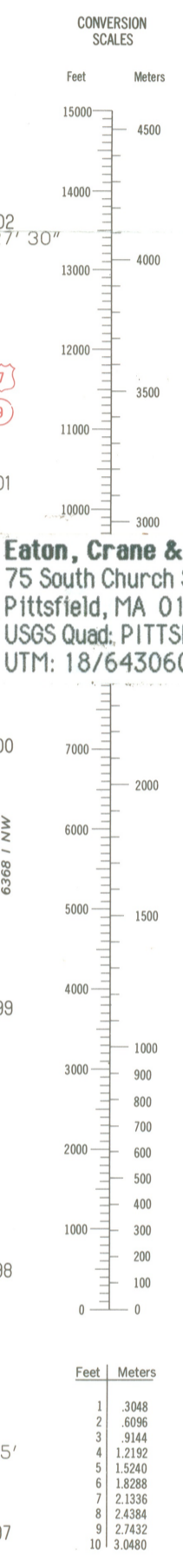
VIEW LOOKING EAST

Right Foreground: Building 12

Left: Buildings 8, 3

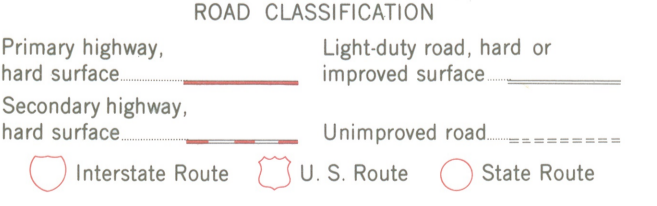
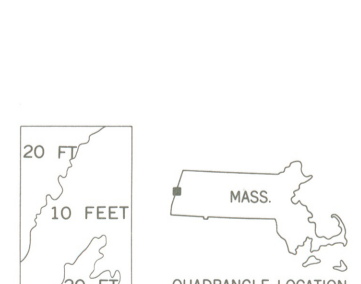
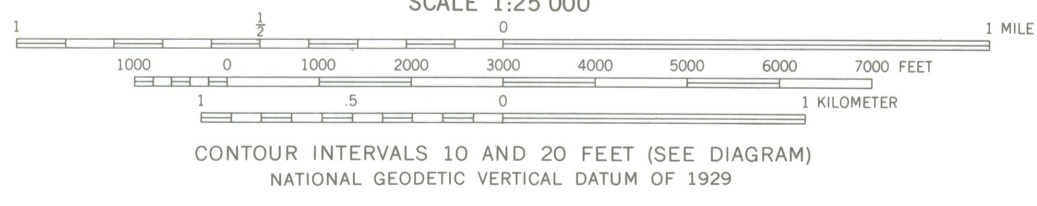
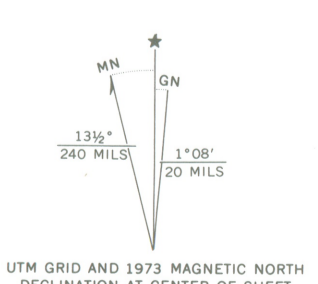


Eaton, Crane & Pike Co. Factory
75 South Church Street
Pittsfield, MA 01202
USGS Quad: PITTSFIELD WEST, MA
UTM: 18/643060/4700600



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1943-1944. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1973
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone, and New York coordinate system, east zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



RECEIVED
JUL 05 1990
NATIONAL
REGISTER

June 28, 1990

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination:

Eaton, Crane & Pike Company Factory, HPCA #11175MA, 75 South Church Street,
Pittsfield (Berkshire County), Massachusetts 01202.

There has been no owner objection for the property listed above.

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has 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 form.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure: