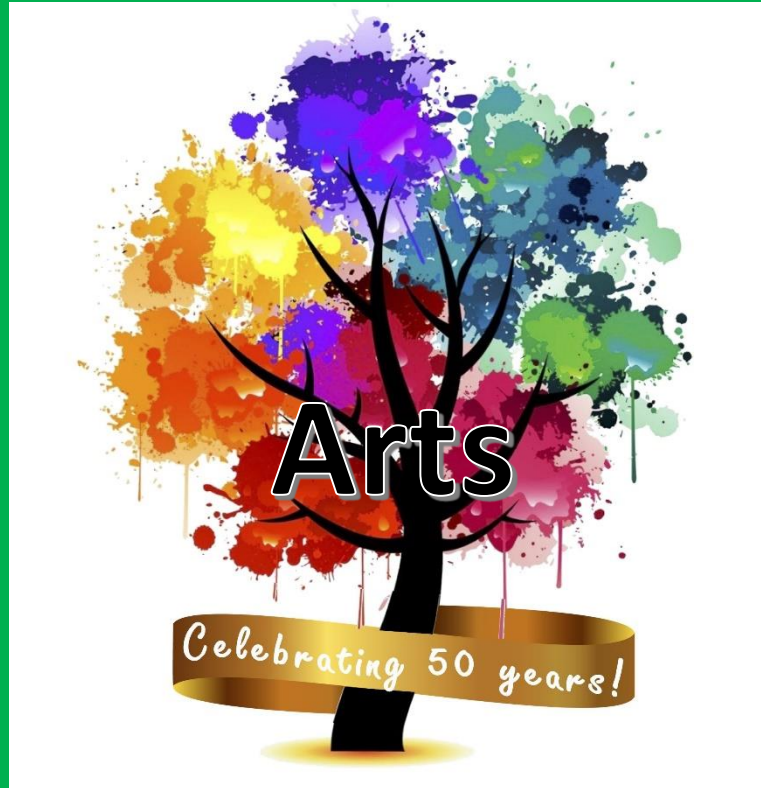


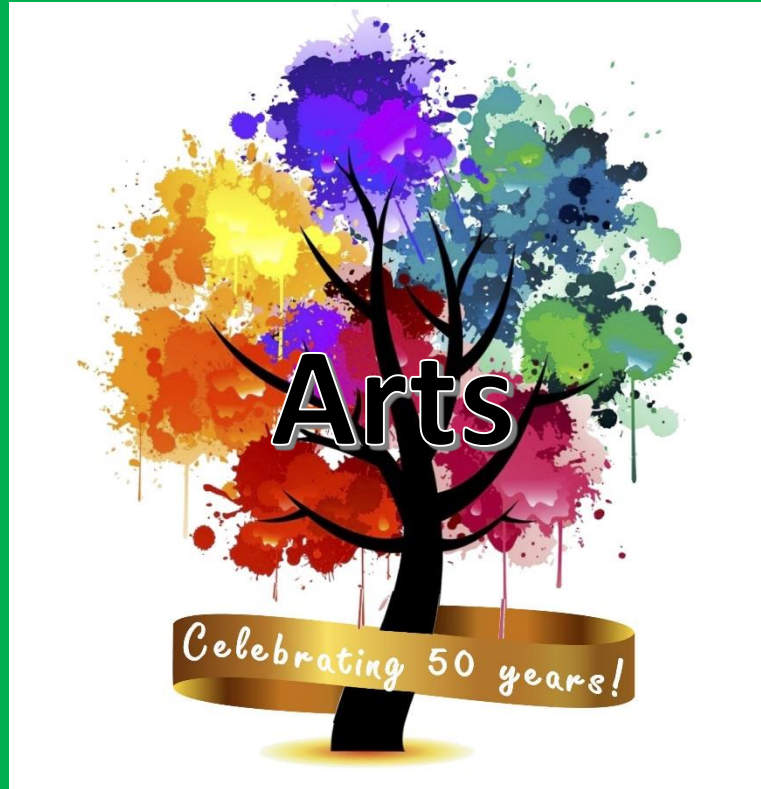
North Becket Village



Seminary Hall
and the Becket Arts Center

Use the arrow keys to change the slide, ESC to exit.

Becket Arts Center

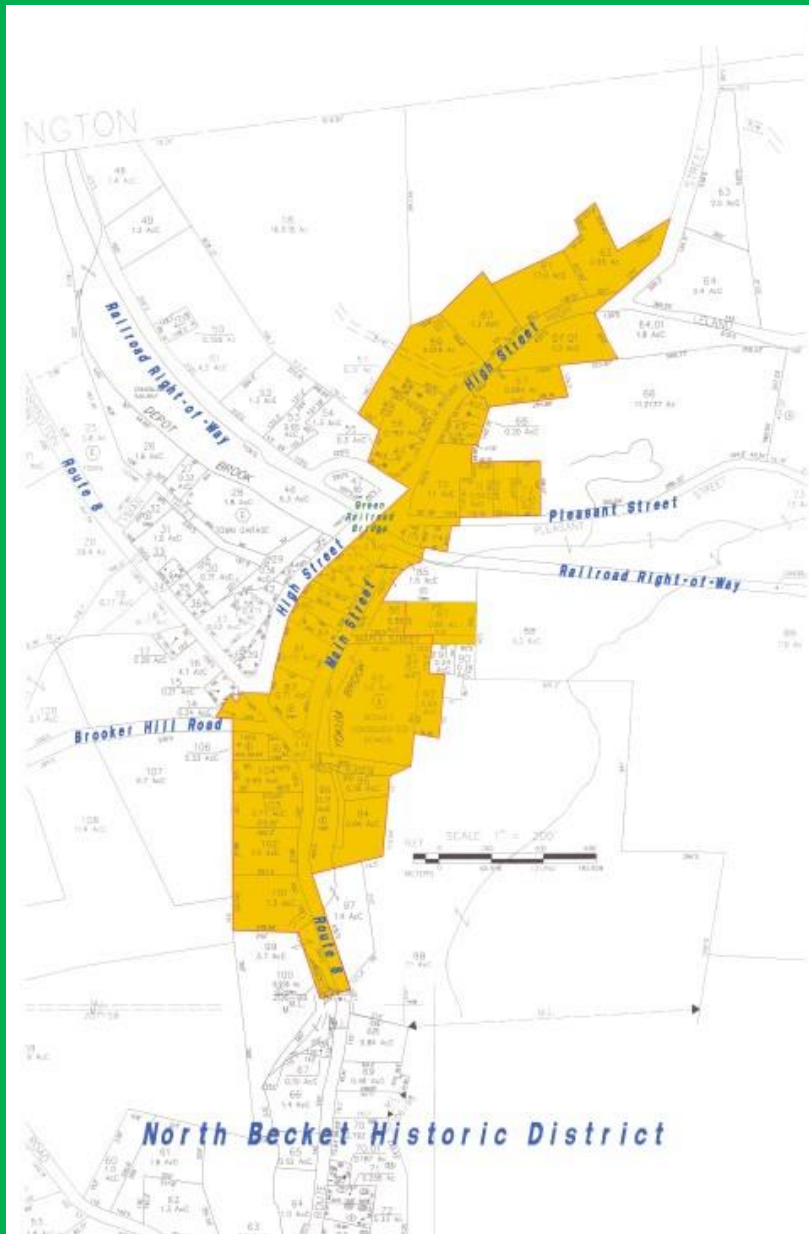


1970-2020

Use the arrow keys to change the slide, ESC to exit.



North Becket Historic District



North Becket Village Historical District (1988)

Of the district's 47 buildings, 35, including Seminary Hall, contribute to its architectural and historic value. Most were built in the 20 year period after the 1841 construction of the Western, later the Boston and Albany, Railroad.

Plantation Number Four

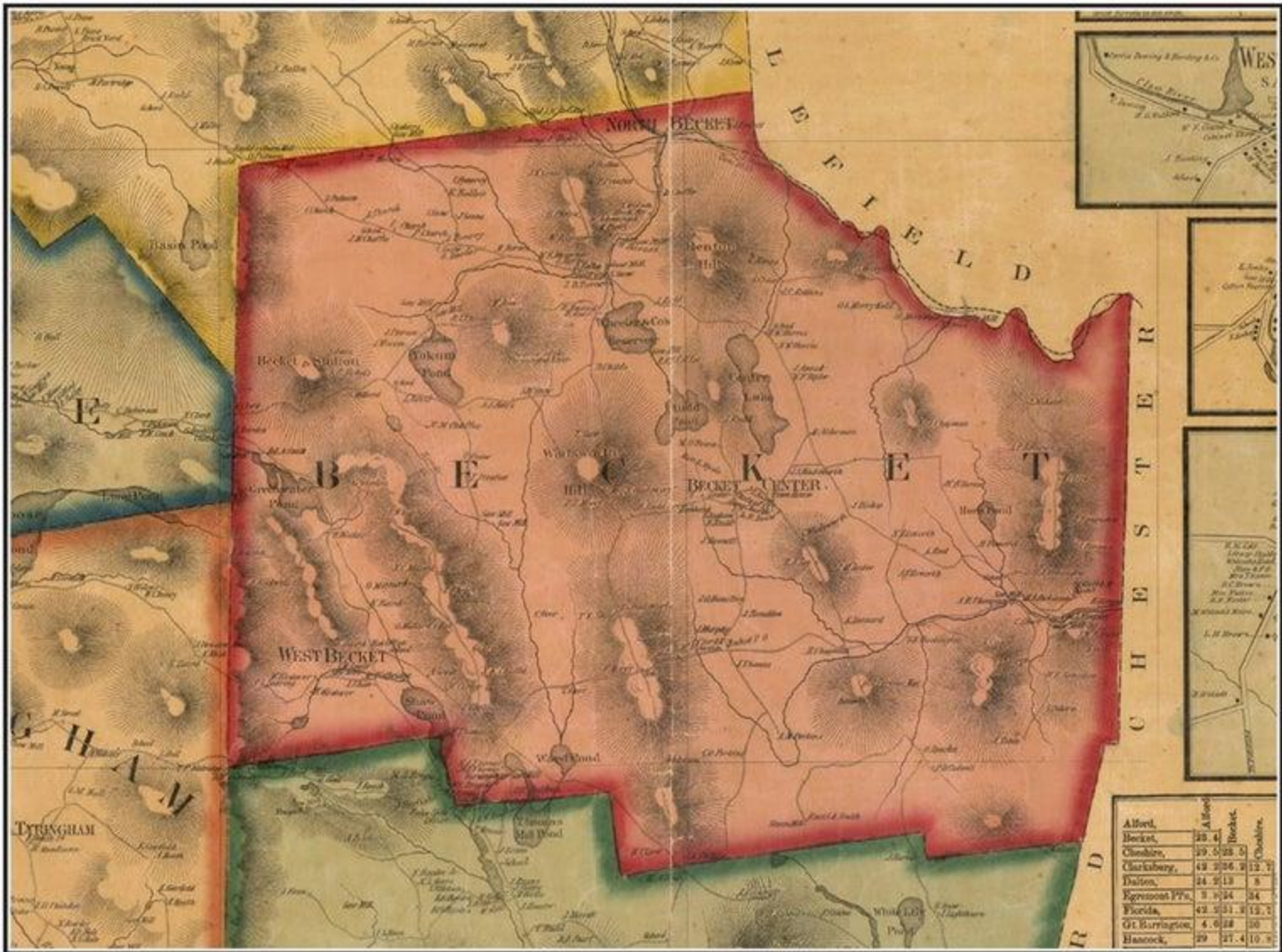
The town of Becket was originally named Plantation “Number Four”. In 1735 it was one of four granted by the Massachusetts General Court, with full powers to establish a government and to distribute land.

The lack of a good east-west road and disturbances in the Massachusetts frontier, caused by the French and Indian War in the late 1750's, delayed permanent settlement until 1755 and incorporation in 1765.

Plantation Number Four

the general court in 1735. These townships reached from the Connecticut to the Housatonic valley, and were conveyed to the government by the Stockbridge Indians. During this year "No. 4" was granted by the general court to Joseph Brigham and fifty-nine others, its charter limits originally enclosing thirty-six square miles, or a district six miles square; but owing to the waste land by ponds, it is said, these limits were somewhat enlarged, to eight miles by four miles and two hundred and ten rods. Various changes have since taken place, however, so that the outlines of the town are now very irregular, viz.: In 1783 that part of the town lying northeast of the west branch of Agawan or Westfield river was severed to go towards making up the territory of the present town of Middlefield, in Hampshire county; in 1798 a tract lying between this town and Blandford, and that part of Otis which was then called Loudon, was annexed to Becket on the south; and in 1810 another tract was annexed, from that part of Otis which was formerly called Bethlehem, so that the town now has an area of about 26,000 acres.

Becket 1858



Plantation Number Four

The community was served by two churches, both centrally located in Becket Center:

A Standing Order Congregational Church, as required by law. The First Church of Christ formed in 1755 and was built between 1762 and 1764.

A Baptist Church formed in 1764 and the first Baptist Church was built between 1818 and 1819.

Becket Center Historic District



The present **First Congregational Church of Becket** (1850) replaced the Second Meeting House (1800) on this site. The 7 stall horse shed (1802) was built to shelter horses and carriages during the day-long church services.

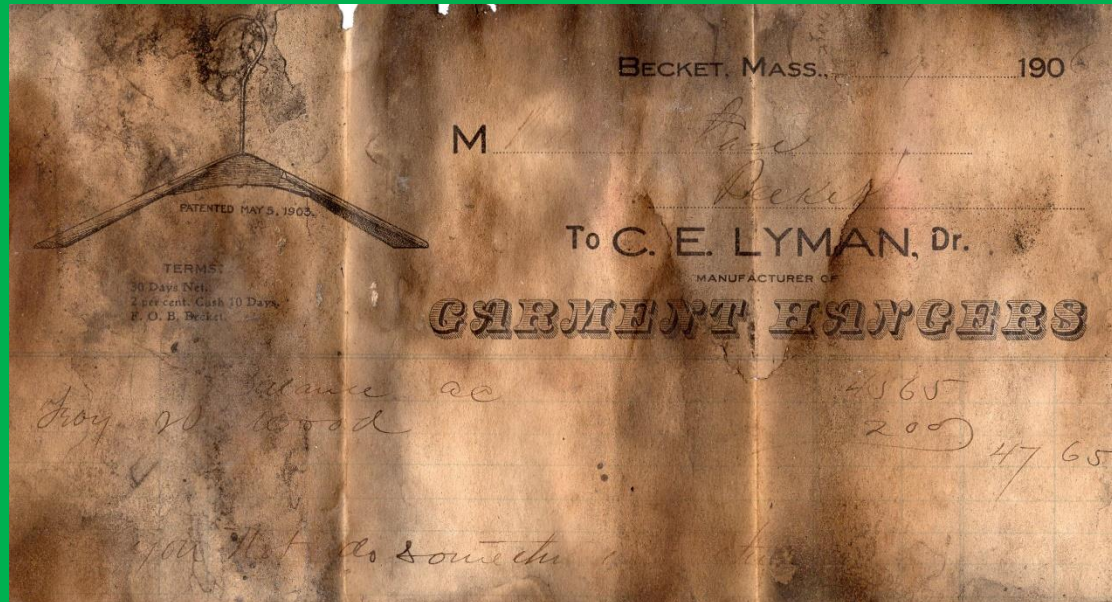
Becket

Becket's industries in the early 1800s reflected the large amount of timber in the area. The number of sawmills, grist mills, tanneries, and fulling mills increased. Fulling mills used water to beat and clean cloth, shrinking the fibers to make the cloth denser or fuller.

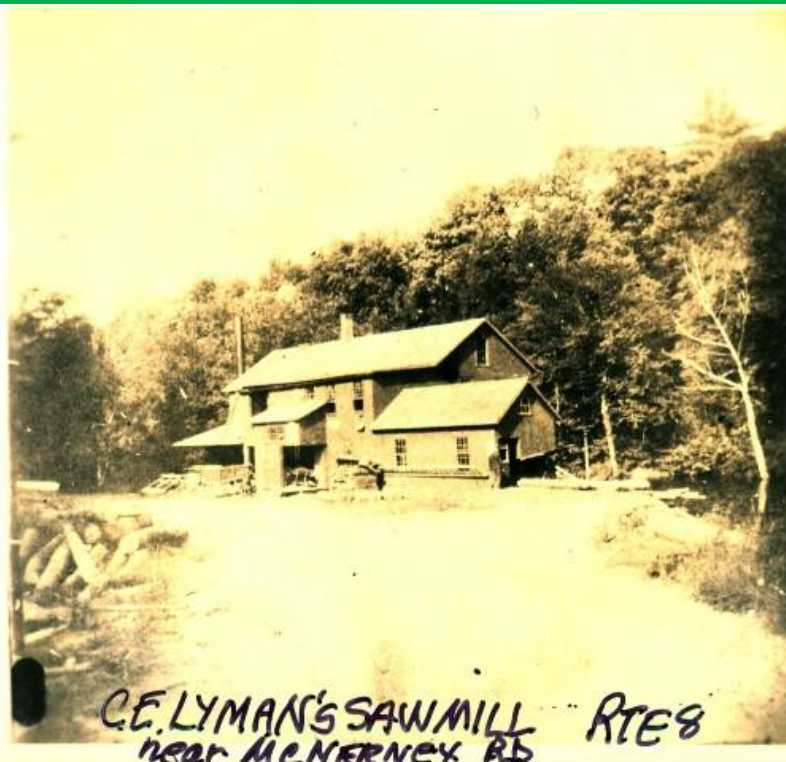
At one time 18 sawmills operated in Becket, producing about 2 million board feet of lumber annually.

Dish Hollow

Also in the early 1800s the “Dish Hollow” section of town, later known as North Becket then Becket Village, was named for the two or three little mills that turned wooden bowls. Other woodworking manufacturers in the area produced furniture from curly and birdseye maple, paddles and garment hangers.



Dish Hollow



The C. E. Lyman Sawmill, maker of wooden coat hangers, was located near McNerney Road and the North School House. It was washed away in the 1927 flood. Stone remains of a mill foundation are still visible today along RT. 8.

North Becket

In the 1840s Becket's town center shifted from Becket Center to North Becket as the Western Railroad expanded from Springfield to Albany, stopping in North Becket.

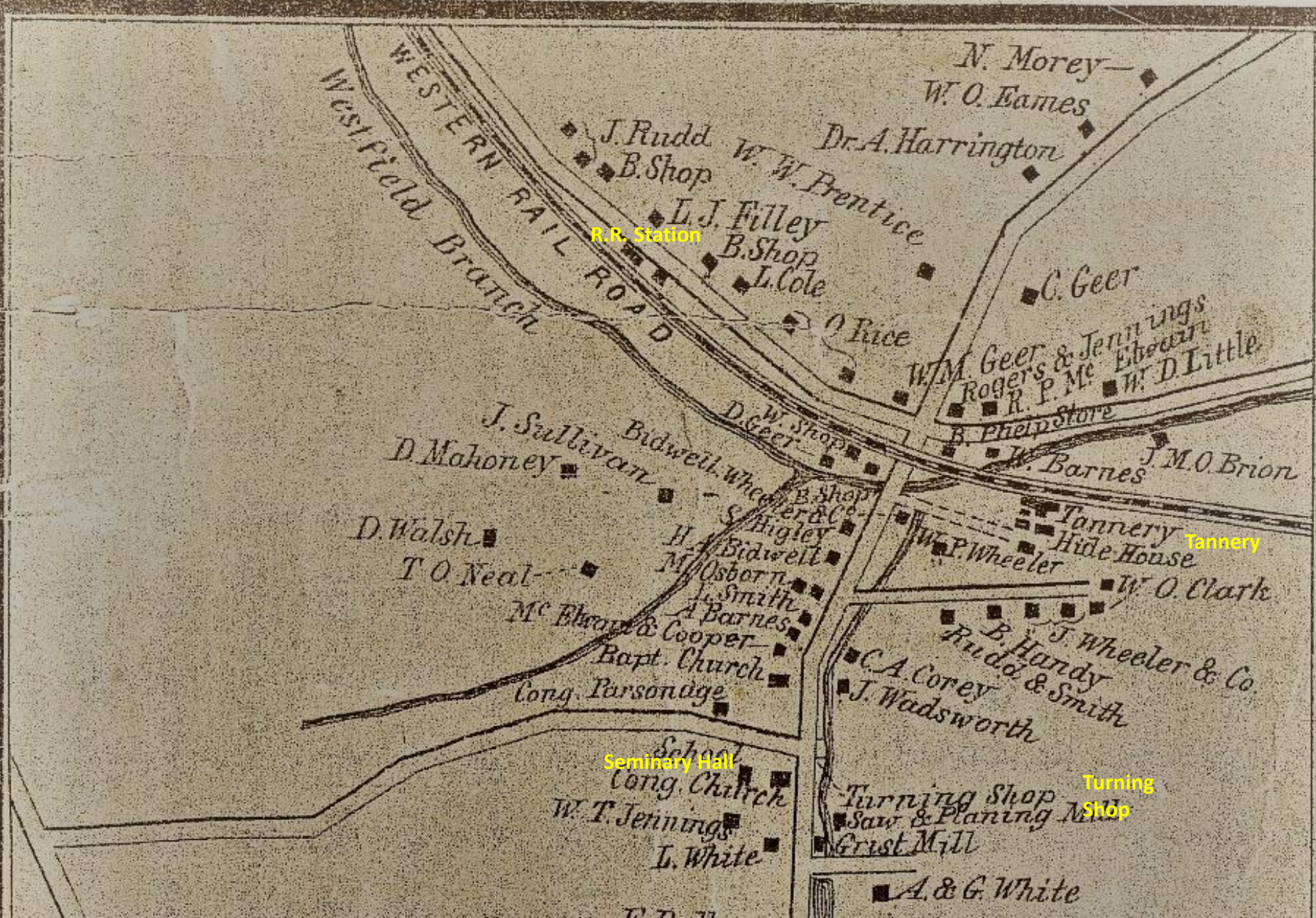


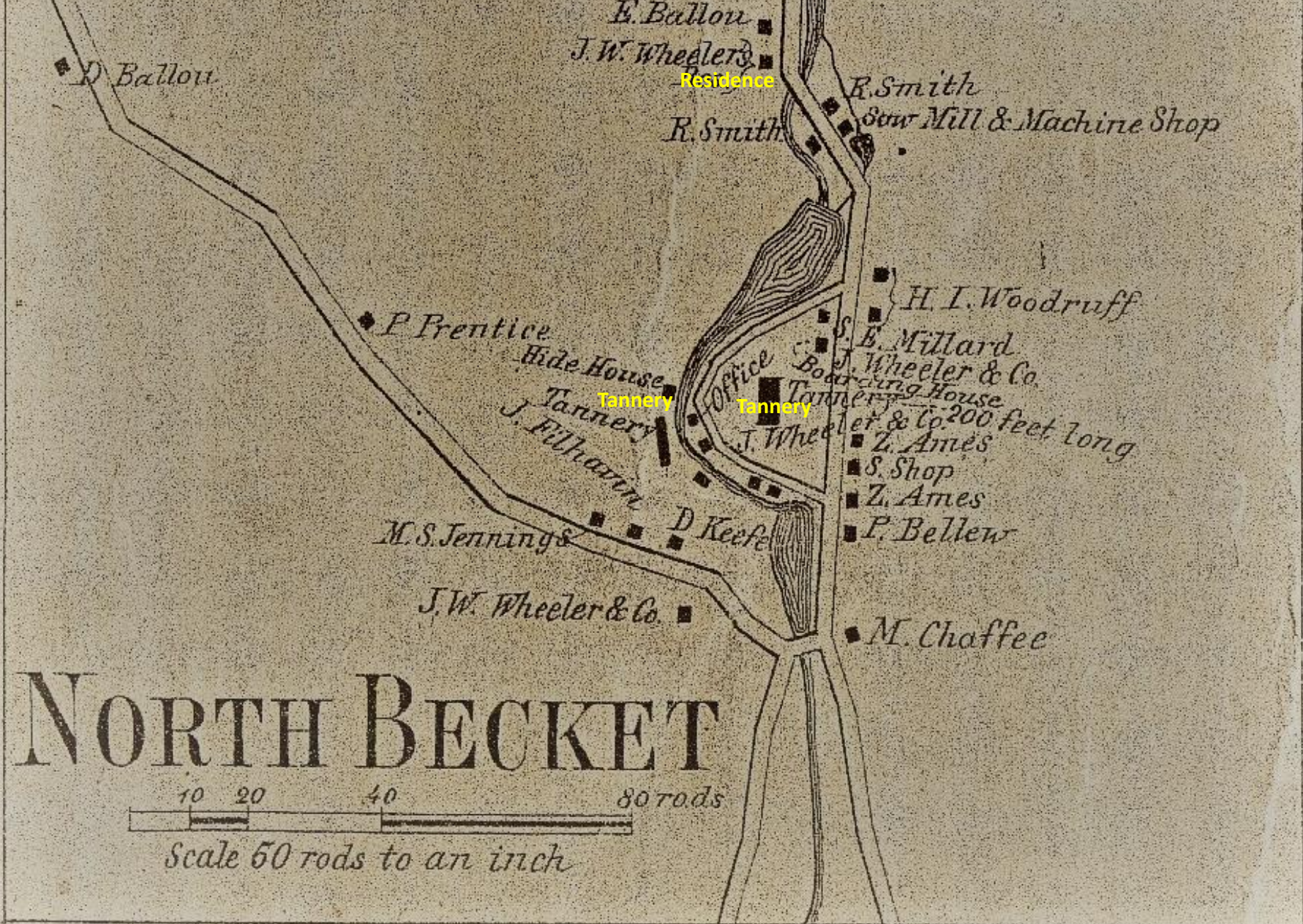
Becket's railroad stations were built on Depot Street, the first circa 1842 (left). The last station (right), closed to passengers in 1952; mail and freight were discontinued in 1955.

North Becket

Residential and industrial development followed the railroad as business interests saw the advantage of the location. Processing plants were clustered along the eastern bank of Yokum Brook, near its meeting with the West Branch of the Westfield River.

North Becket Village





North Becket Tanneries

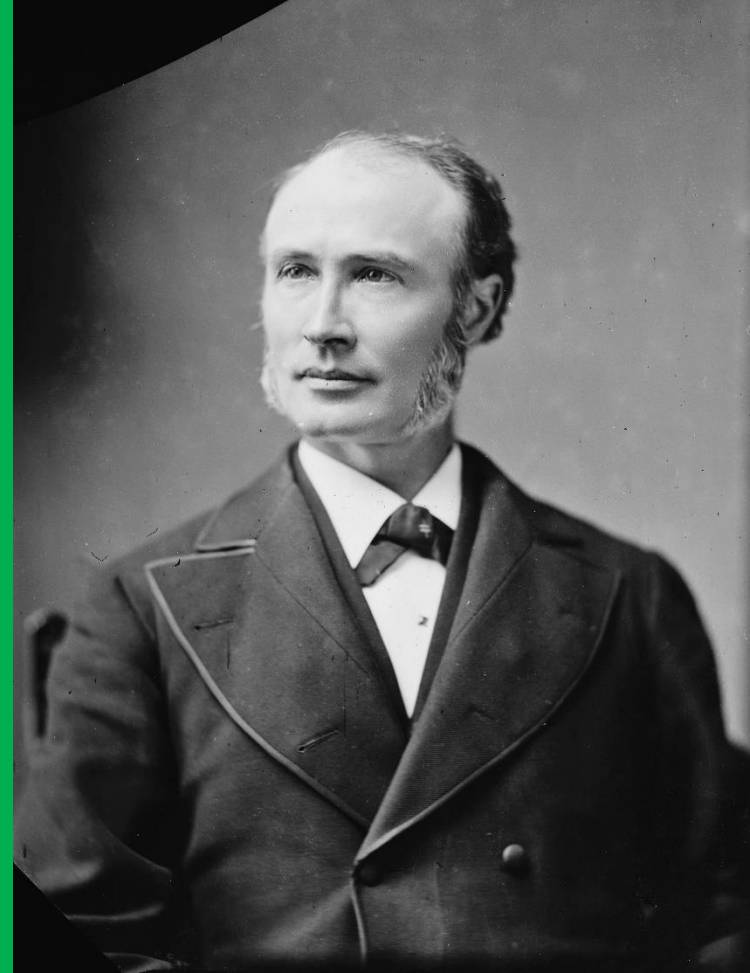
The largest of these businesses were tanneries, first established in 1841. Animal hides were made into leather by soaking them in a bath with tanbark made from hemlock trees.

A small operation was purchased and expanded by the Honorable William B. Claflin and his partner Jonathan W. Wheeler in 1848. One of the tanneries of the J. W. Wheeler Co. was along Main St.; another was next to the railroad tracks near the present day North Becket Village Park. They would eventually tan more than 50,000 hides of leather each year.

William B. Claflin (1818-1905)

Claflin was highly successful in the shoe and boot manufacturing business with his father. He was a businessman, politician, both an early abolitionist and woman's rights advocate, philanthropist, governor of Massachusetts (1869-1871) and a member of Congress (1877-1880).

He was so highly regarded that the large Claflin House and the Claflin Academy in North Becket were named in his honor.



Jonathan W. Wheeler (1817-1889)

In the beginning, he was in charge as agent, foreman and fireman. He slept at the tannery, arose at half-past 3 o'clock winter mornings to start the fires, and he worked harder than any of his men during the day. He was well respected and spent many years as the North Becket postmaster.

The Springfield Republican, Springfield, MA. August 30, 1871

Jonathan W. Wheeler House on Main Street constructed in the Greek Revival style by architect Lansford White, circa 1850 .



After 1947, also known as the Col. Albert M. Jackson House for the retired Chief of Staff of the S. E. Section in World War II.



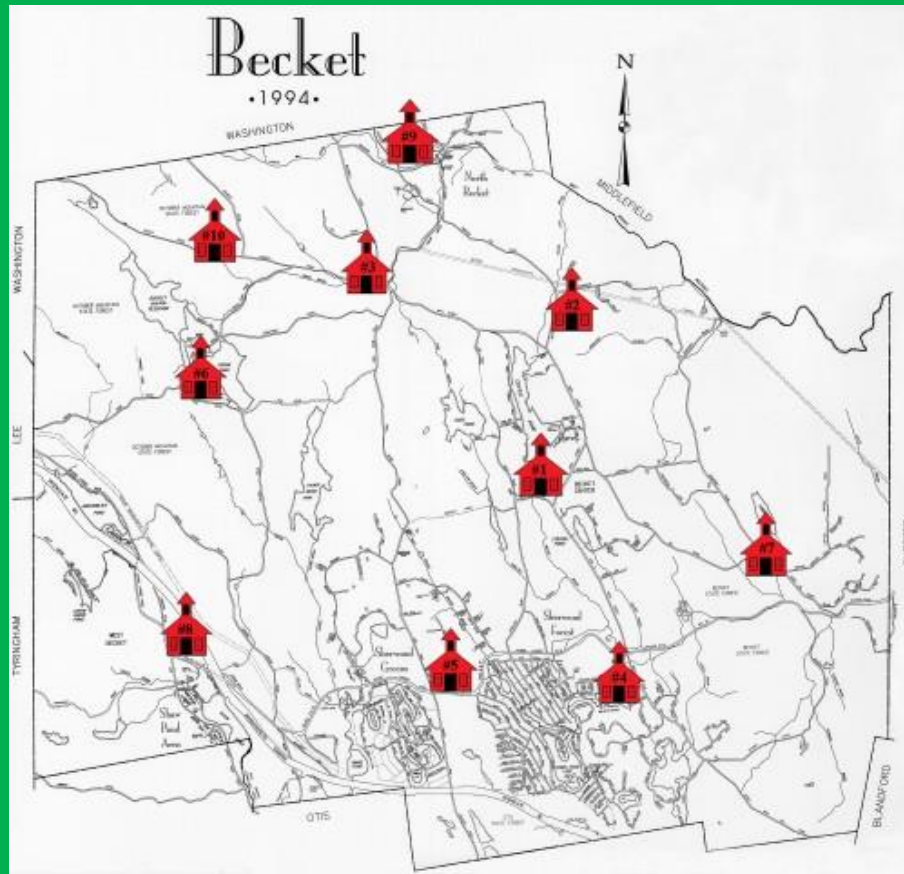
Peeling hemlock bark for tanning process, drawing by R.H. Pease, Wilson Del, 1840s New York

North Becket

The tanning process required large quantities of hemlock bark. The operation thrived until the supplies became scarce; the forests had been cleared and not replanted. As a result, the tanneries closed in the 1880s.

After Becket's large lumber supplies were depleted small cottage industries such as basketry, paper mills, and silk mills were established.

Becket District Schools



In Becket's first nine years, 1765-1774, "Dame Schools" were taught in homes. After 1774 public funds provided District Schools.

In 1829 the number of district schools totaled nine.

Classes could be taught by different teachers each season of the year. By the time the shift in population moved to Becket Village, with arrival of the railroad, there were ten little, neighborhood schools in town.

Former Becket Public Schools



LEFT-District #3, North Becket School, located at southwest corner of County Rd. McNerney Rd. and RT. 8 north; closed June 1939 [Lost to fire December 2016].

RIGHT-District #1, Becket Center School, located on Y.M.C.A. Rd, at foot of the hill going west from the church, on the right; opened 1814, closed June, 1918.



LEFT-District #7, East Becket School, located on the west side of Wade Inn Rd., near the intersection of Captain Whitney Rd; closed June 1939.

North Becket

Seminary Hall (1855-1940)

The District #9 Village School was located at Seminary Hall. The large 2 1/2-story schoolhouse and social hall was built as the population of North Becket grew. It was in use until January 1940 after the remaining little district schools were closed, and the Becket Consolidated School was opened on the site of the former Claflin House.



Claflin House

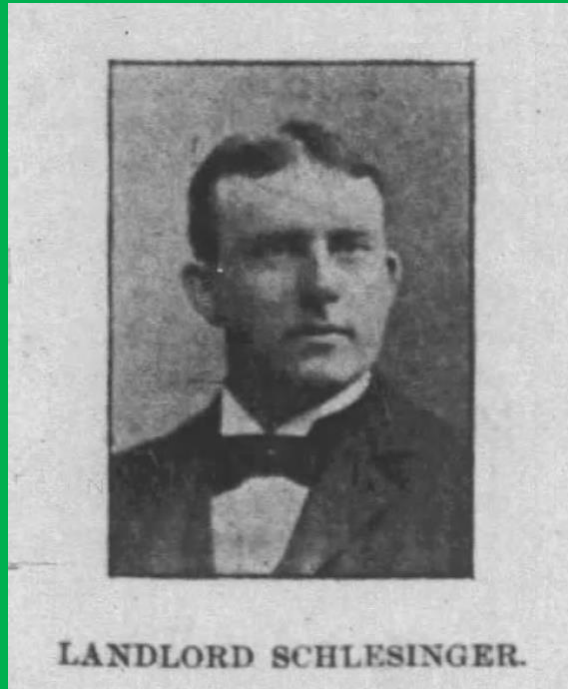


Claflin House, Becket, Mass.



The Claflin House, built by A. G. Cross, opened in 1878. For 35 years William A. Schlesinger owned the prosperous and well-known hotel. He also owned "Dreamland" whose stone gateposts still stand on Brooker Hill Rd, just above the Becket Arts Center. This nearby park provided activities for the summer guests, who also enjoyed hiking, fishing and hunting.

Claflin House



Guests arrived by horse and carriage, often driven from Springfield by Schlesinger in his own four-horse tallyho coach, until the train began stopping in Becket.

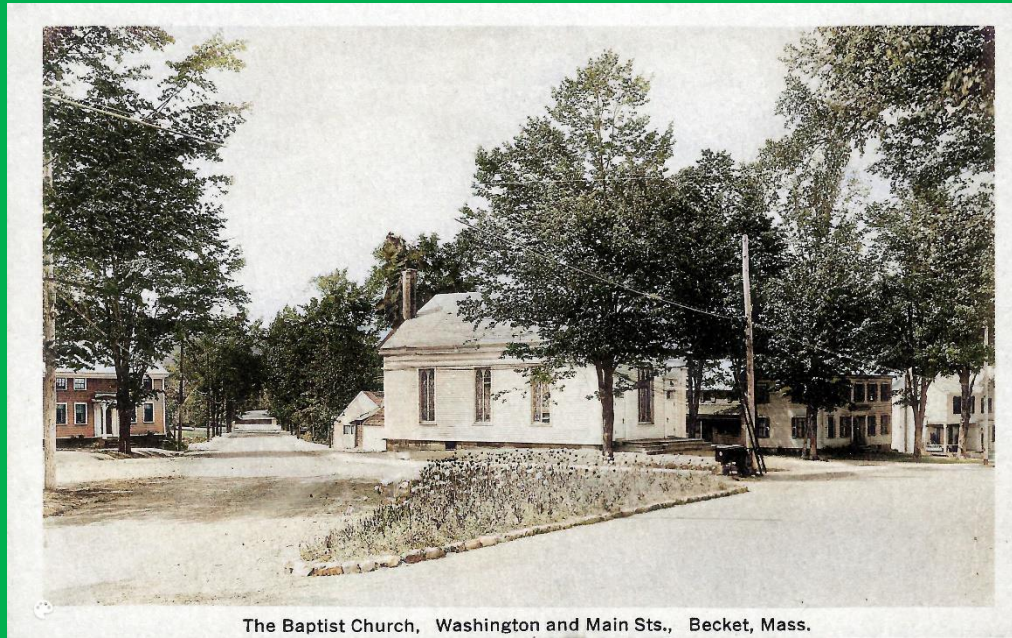
City people stayed in one of Becket's many summer resorts, escaping to the peaceful countryside of Becket.

SEMINARY
HALL,
BECKET, MASS.



In 1880 Becket had a population of 1,123. In 1883 the town employed, during the year, one male and ten female teachers, at an average salary of \$29.00 per month for male and \$20.00 for females. There were 117 school children in the town, while the entire amount raised for school purposes was \$1,105.23. Gazetteer of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, 1725-1885 (1885); page 107

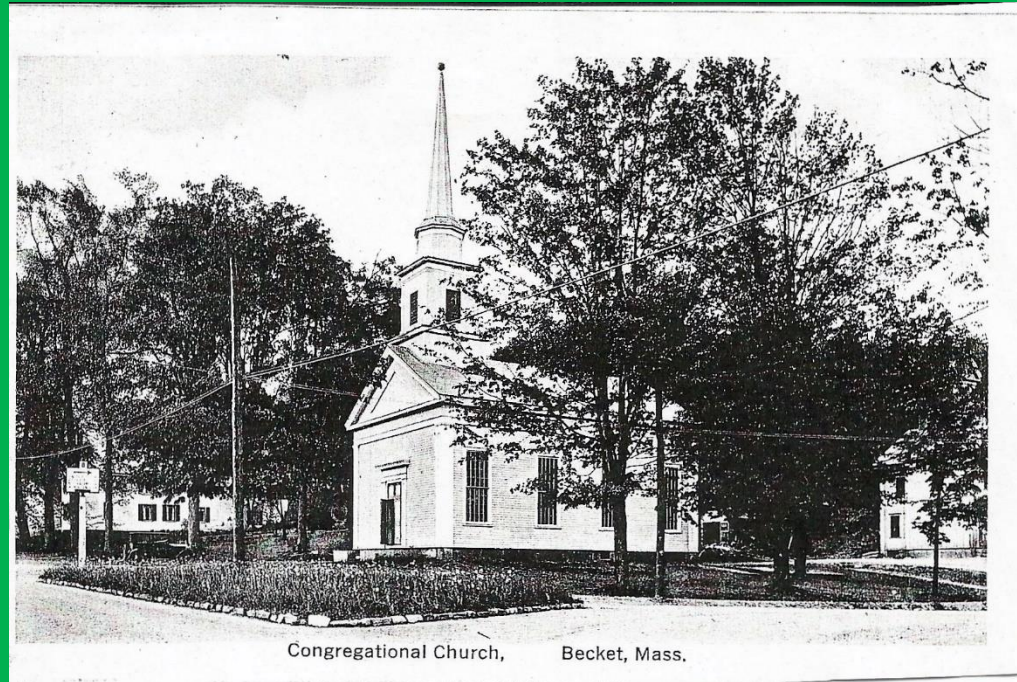
First Baptist Church of North Becket



The Baptist Church, Washington and Main Sts., Becket, Mass.

The Greek Revival style church was built by Lansford White in 1844. It was remodeled in the 1890s with new pews and carpets. Frescoed walls were installed and the gallery was permanently removed.

Second Congregational Church



The Second Congregational church, located at North Becket, was organized by Edward C. Snow and others, to the number of fifty-five, who were dismissed from the First church for this purpose, September 25, 1849. They immediately erected a church building, which was dedicated November 21, 1850. It will seat 200 persons, and is valued at \$3,000.00. The society now has sixty members, with no regular pastor.

North Becket Historic District

The Second Congregational Church was built in 1850 to provide easier church access for the Village residents, rather than traveling to the church at Becket Center. It also had the effect of stopping their youth from joining the more accessible Baptist village church built in 1844.



In 1926 after dwindling attendance, the two churches organized together forming the Becket Federated Church, choosing to worship as one in the former Baptist building.

Becket Federated Church



First Congregational Church
Horse Sheds, Becket Center

The Becket Arts Center was born in 1970. Its first home was in the old annex of the Federated Church on Main Street. In 1940 the annex (originally horse sheds similar to the ones still standing at the First Congregational Church in Becket Center) was converted for storage and three Sunday School rooms.

Becket Federated Church



The attached horse sheds along Washington St. were enclosed to create the church Vestry in 1940. Mr. and Mrs. F. Leonhardt donated the Hammond organ. The former Second Congregational Church's stained glass windows and bell were transferred to the Federated Church in 1944.



Becket Grange No. 47



The original Becket Grange was organized in 1874, and reorganized in 1905. Meetings were held in the Baptist Church Vestry. In 1914 members of the Grange, as a community service, repaired and improved the church's vestry, the former horse sheds.

By 1926 the Grange met at Seminary Hall, in the second floor hall, twice a month. The Grange was the focal point of community activities, putting on plays, minstrel shows, and well attended suppers. The suppers took place in the basement.

Becket Grange

In 1944, the Grange purchased the former North Congregational Church, when it joined in federation with the Baptist Church.

Major repairs were made to the building during the next several years, including removing the church steeple.



In 1964, after Grange attendance fell, the building was given to the Becket Athenaeum Inc. to enable a more central library location on Main St. (compared to the previous site at the H. Cerelia Snow house).

North Becket Historic District

**Second Congregational Church of North Becket
(1850), Grange Hall (1944), Athenaeum (1964)**



First Becket Atheneum

The first **Becket Athenaeum** was begun in 1888 to maintain a library, reading room and museum and “to promote good education...good citizenship, and the general welfare.”

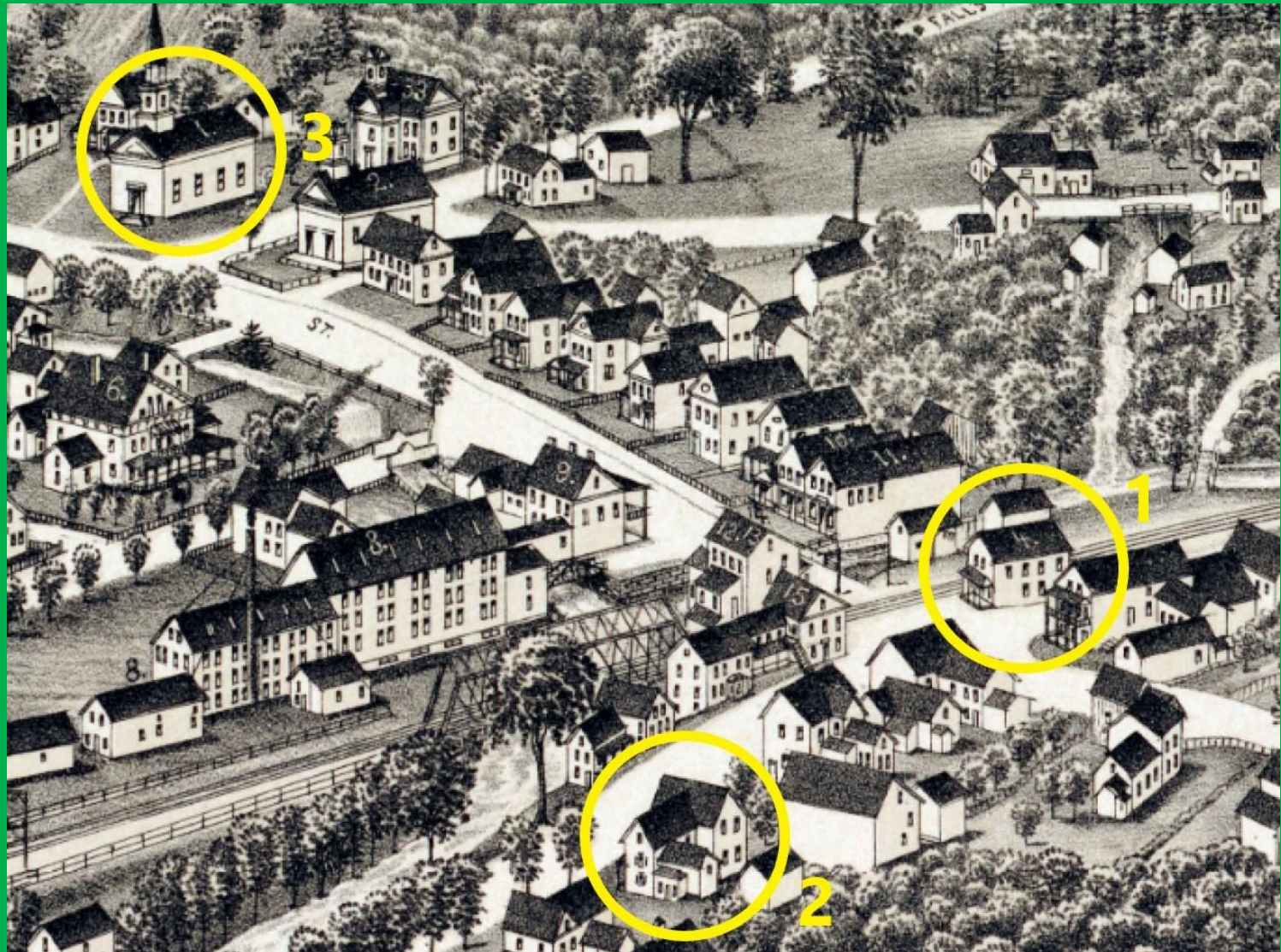
The first building was given by Miss Blanche Perkins, who wanted to remove a source of evil from the community and substitute a fountain of good. The building, a former saloon, was located beyond Main St. just over the railroad tracks. It was in use from 1888 to 1928, when the building was demolished.

Second Becket Athenaeum



In 1928, H. Cerelia Snow bequeathed her family home on Pleasant St. to the Becket Athenaeum. This was the second location for the Athenaeum, in use until 1964. Miss Snow was a renowned Becket teacher for fifty years, library trustee and genealogist. The Snow Library had 4,000 books in the library room, a separate reading room, a kitchen and a meeting room on the second floor.

Three Becket Athenaeums



1889 Panorama Map (Partial)



American Legion



The **American Legion** met at Seminary Hall from 1946 to 1975. The McSweeney Gage Runz Post No. 329 was named to honor the three men from Becket who lost their lives in World War II.

After 1975 the monthly meetings of the American Legion continued to be held in the building as provided for in the town lease to the Becket Arts Center of the Hilltowns.

Seminary Hall



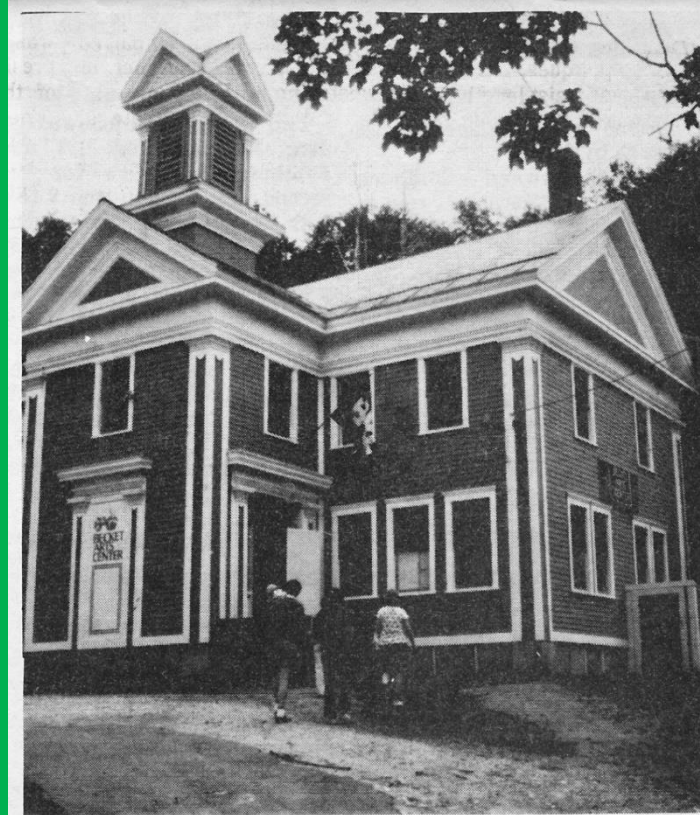
In 1940 Seminary Hall was vacated when the new Becket Consolidated School was opened. Subsequently it was used as a meeting place for the Grange and the American Legion. Then in May 1976 the town voted to lease the building to the Becket Arts Center of the Hilltowns for a term of 20 years, with an annual fee of \$1.00.

Seminary Hall

Since 1976 it has been home to the **Becket Arts Center**, a non-profit organization.

Their mission is to offer diverse arts and cultural experiences that inspire, entertain, educate and enrich our community.

The BAC promotes participation in the arts including visual arts, music, literature, sculpture, drama, crafts, quilting, painting, drawing, dance, writing and allied interests in the community.



A YOUNG FAMILY approaches the Becket Arts Center on opening day. Five weeks of intensive volunteer labor turned the old building into an attractive gallery and lounge. (Niels T. Andersen Photo.)

1889 Panorama of North Becket Village



GRAND AND PUBLISHED BY LEONARD & CO., NEW YORK, N.Y.

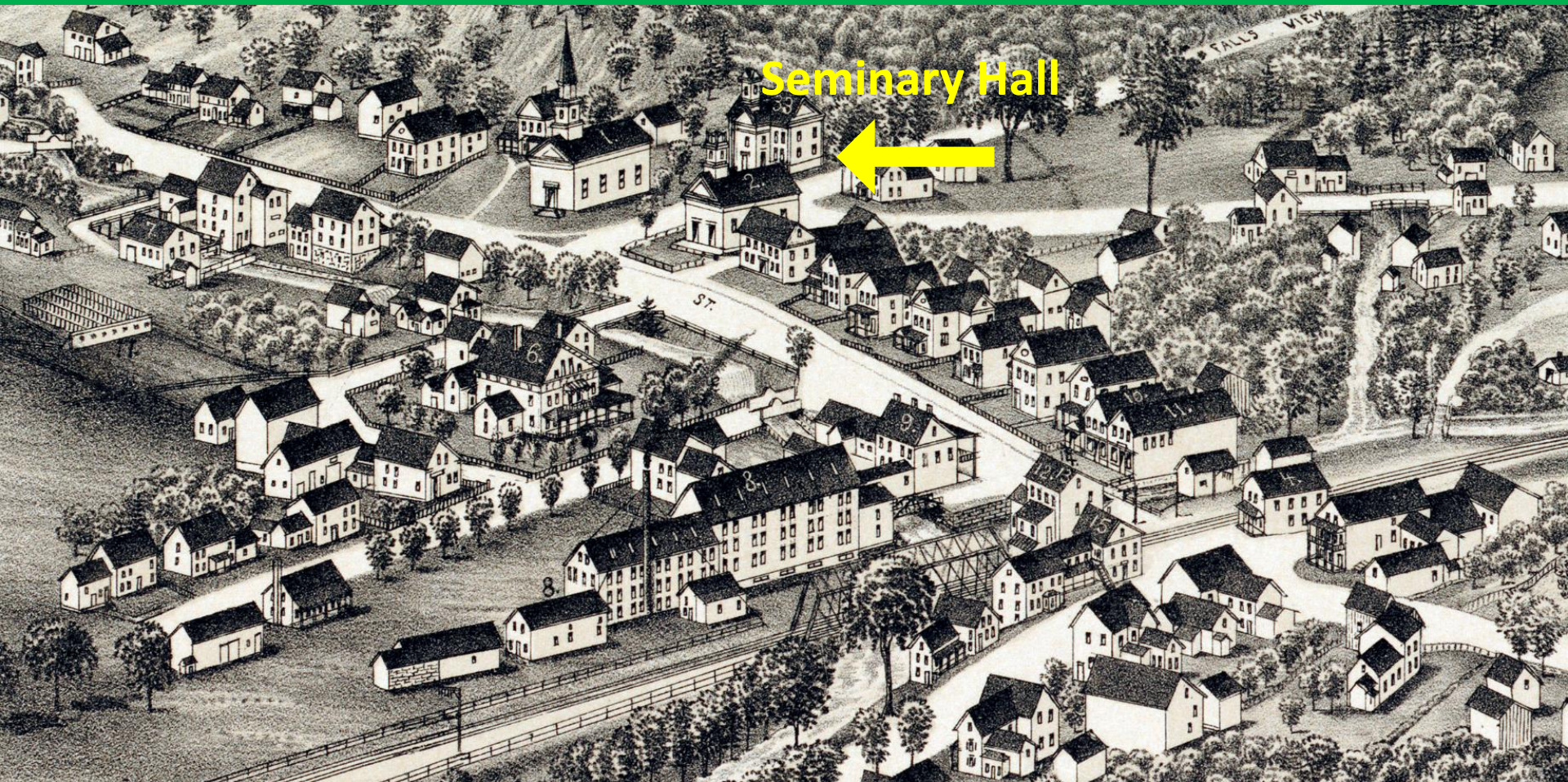
THE BUREAU OF THE NEW YORK, N.Y.

1. Congregational Church.
2. Baptist Church.
3. Public School.
4. Atheneum.
5. Boston & Albany R.R. Station.
6. Grafton House, Wm. A. Schellenger.
7. W.D. Baker, Becket Works.
8. Becket Milk Co.
9. A.B. Hillwell, Grocers' Merchandise.
10. O.S. White, General Merchandise and Post Office.

BECKET, MASS.

11. Jabez Norcott, The Glass Windows.
12. Wm. F. White, City etc.
13. Dr. J. W. Combs, Office and Drug Store.
14. C.S. Snow, Meat Market and Provision.
15. J.J. Goodwin, Ugly Manufacturing.
16. W.E. Higley, Druggist and Groceries.
17. W.E. Higley, Poultry Yards.
18. E.D. Hallow, House of Poultry and Eggs.
19. James H. Gray, Becket Manufacturing.

1889 Panorama of North Becket Village



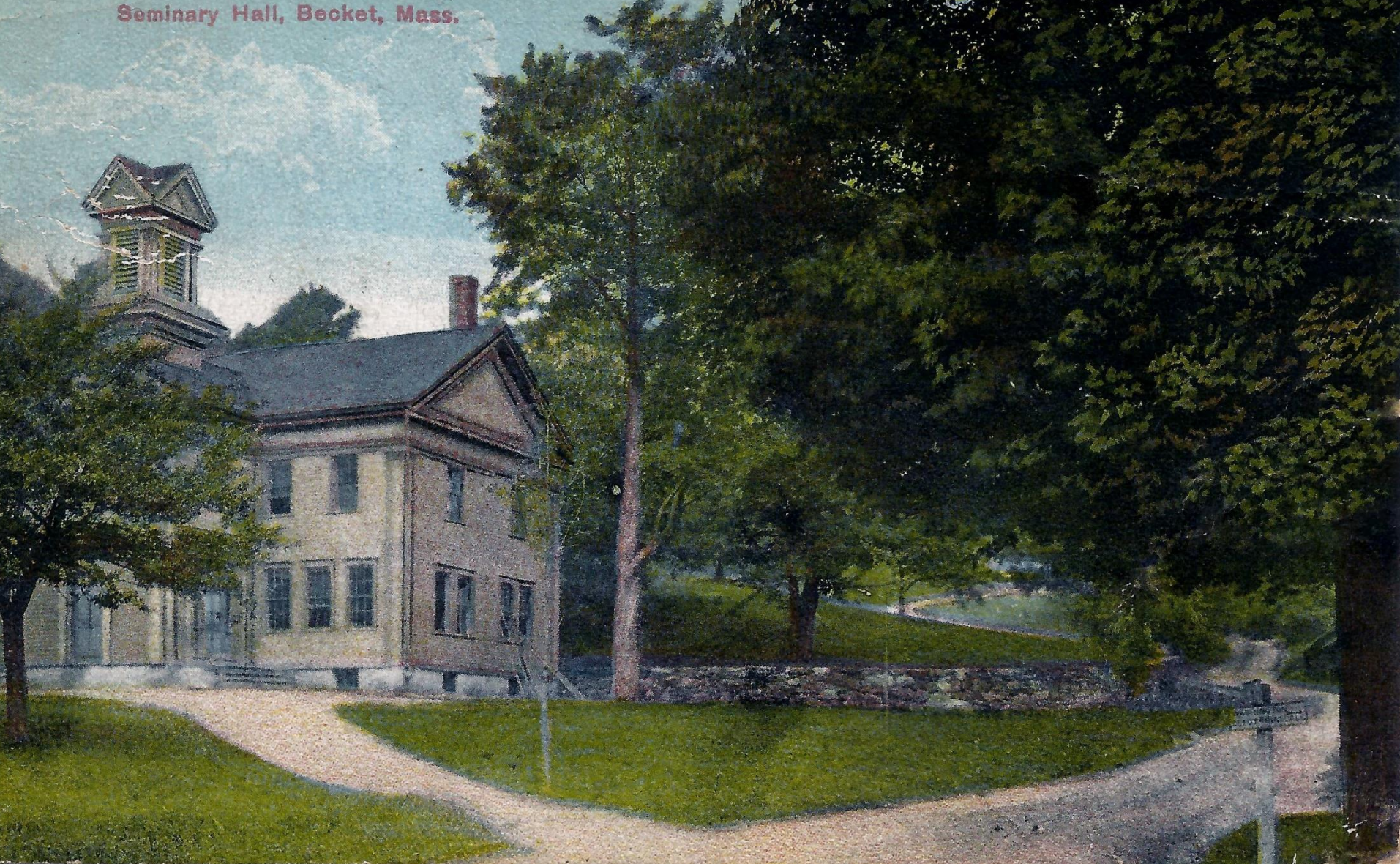
NORTH BECKET (Becket p. o.), a handsome post village and station on the Boston & Albany railroad, has two churches (Cong. and Baptist), four stores, one hotel, four basket shops, a blacksmith shop, grist-mill, and about fifty dwellings.

2018 Map of North Becket Village



Becket Arts Center formerly Seminary Hall, top center of map.

Seminary Hall, Becket, Mass.



Postcard published by F. H. Prentice, Becket;
postmarked August 26, 1914.

Becket Private Schools

In addition to the district schools, in 1869-1870, there was Miss Mary Carter's subscription school with an average of 35 students and Miss H. Cerelia Snow's private or select school with 25-40 students.

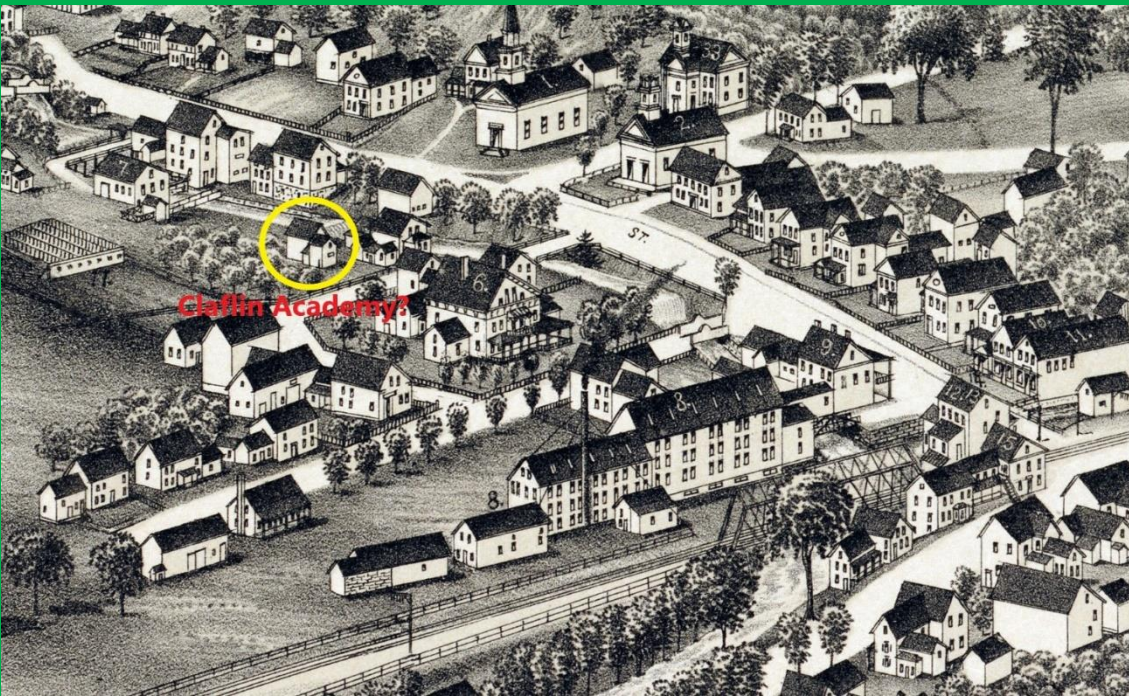
These Becket institutions prepared local scholars for "higher learning" beyond the town grade schools.

Claflin Academy Private School

The “Claflin Academy” was built in 1868 behind the Claflin House and behind the site of the future Becket Consolidated School (1939).



County Atlas of Berkshire
Massachusetts, Beers, 1876
(Above)



North Becket Panorama
Map, L.E. Burleigh, 1889
(Left)

Becket Private Schools

The former school building, where Miss Snow taught, was sold to local businessman, Leon Harris, who owned the L.A. Harris General Store on Washington State Road.

He moved the school building to a new location, “east of the Becket Post Office” (as written in A Bicentennial History of Becket, 1965; page 165), now the Dish Hollow antiques building.

Harris probably placed it between his store, also formerly known (until 2016) as the “Becket General Store,” and the post office. The move likely took place after the Flood of 1927 and around the construction of the Becket Consolidated School in 1939.

Dish Hollow and Claflin Academy?



Dish Hollow on Washington St, the post office in 1965 and the private house to the east. The former L. A. Harris General Store was located just to the right.

L.A. Harris General Store



The L. A. Harris General Store. Becket, Mass.

Becket General Store

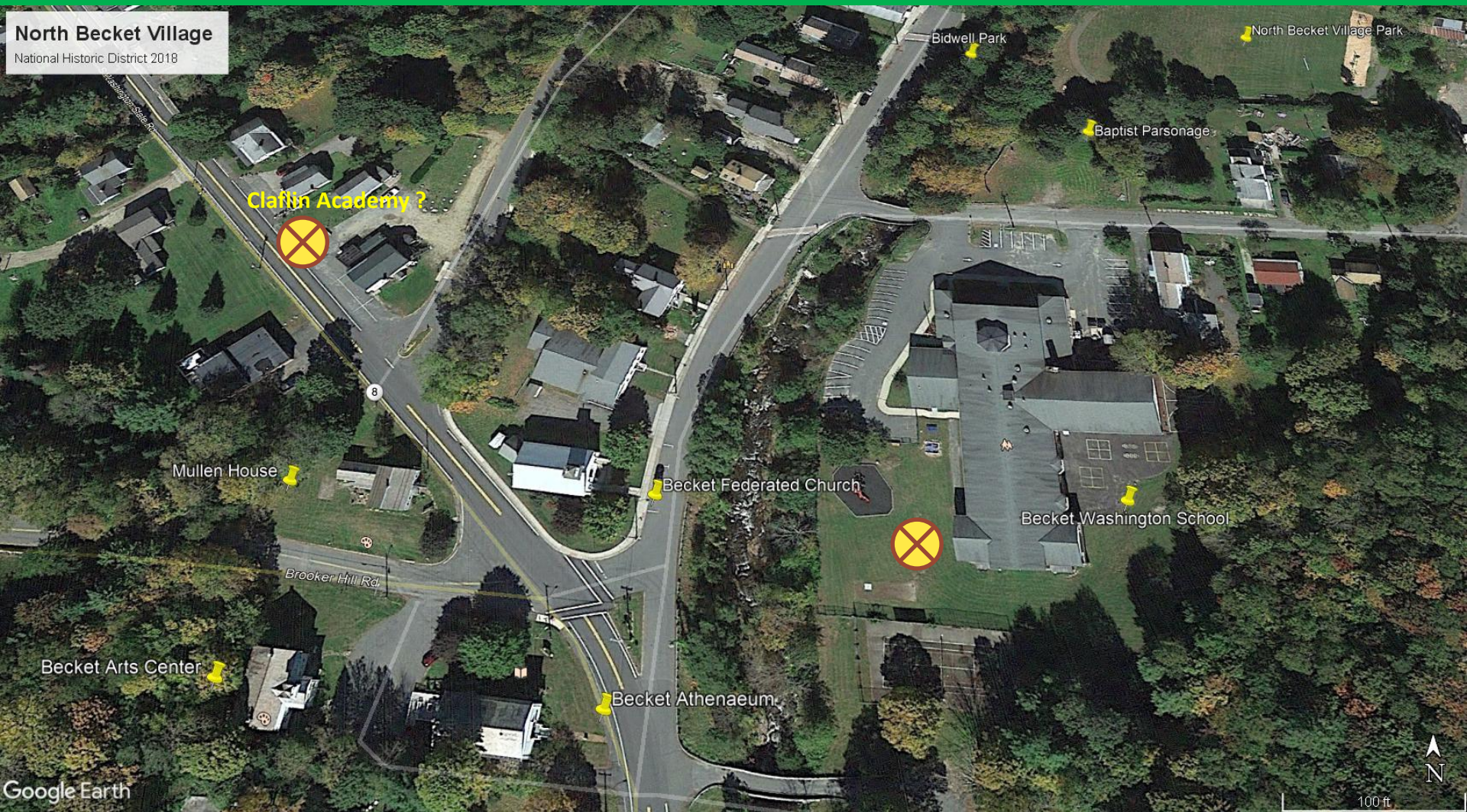


Private house (partial) on left, and
Becket General Store in 2015.

Former Claflin Academy Today?



Former Claflin Academy Today?



The move would have been about an 1/8 of a mile.

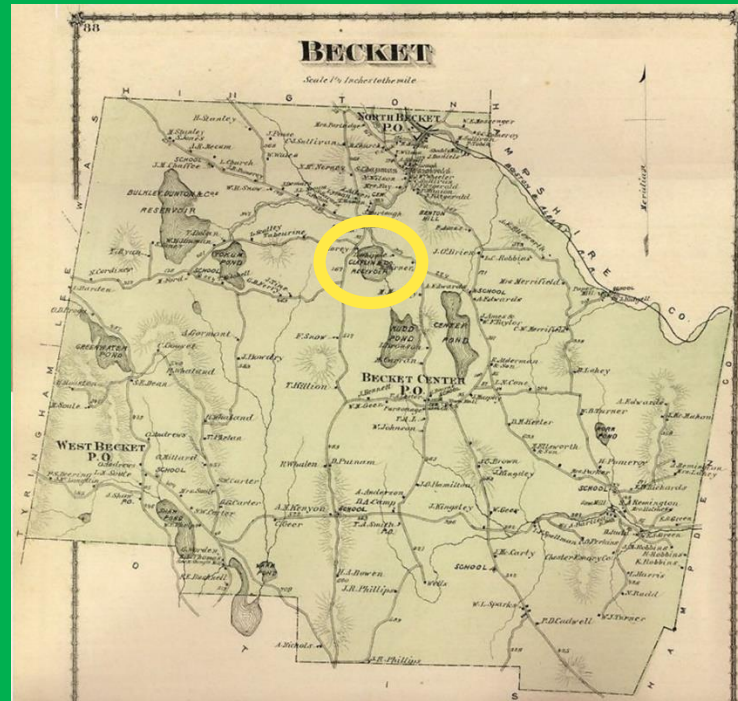
Flood of 1927

A major change to the village came in 1927 when the Claflin-Wheeler Reservoir dam broke, flooding the Yokum Brook area east of Main Street.

Mrs. Justine Carroll, 76, died when she refused to leave her home. She had survived a previous flood in Lee.

Destroyed in the flood were the primary industrial establishments of the Village: the Berkshire and Becket Silk Mill, the Ballou Grist Mill, and the W. D. Ballou Basket Works. Also among the losses were many homes, several stores, the post office, railroad station, miles of railroad tracks and sections of Main St.

Claflin-Wheeler Dam



The Claflin-Wheeler Reservoir was located between Rudd Pond and Fred Snow Rd, about 1 1/2 miles south of North Becket Village. The man-made stone and earthen dam owned by J. C. Ballou in 1927 held back about 50 acres of water.

FLOOD OF 1927



Aerial View of Becket, Mass.
After The Flood November 1927

A deep gully 300 feet wide and 30 feet deep was cut along Main St. as building after building smashed into the railroad bridge, blocking the rushing water.

FLOOD OF 1927



A hero of the flood, telephone agent P. B. McCormick, stayed at his post warning Village residents to get to high ground after the dam gave way at the Wheeler Reservoir. The office, in his hardware store and home on Main Street, was flooded. The water ran into the first floor and took out the corner post of his front porch.

FLOOD OF 1927





FLOOD OF 1927

**Joseph Clinton Ballou,
the
“Paul Revere of Becket”**

“J. C.” or “Clint” Ballou, owner of the Wheeler Dam, the upper Ballou basket factory, Grist Mill and a home destroyed by the flood, was a hero who saved many lives.

FLOOD OF 1927

Saved Many Lives

To Clinton Ballou is given much credit for the saving of many lives. With other men he was on duty guarding the dam throughout the night before the tragedy and when he saw that the dam was giving away he immediately moved quickly to warn the people.

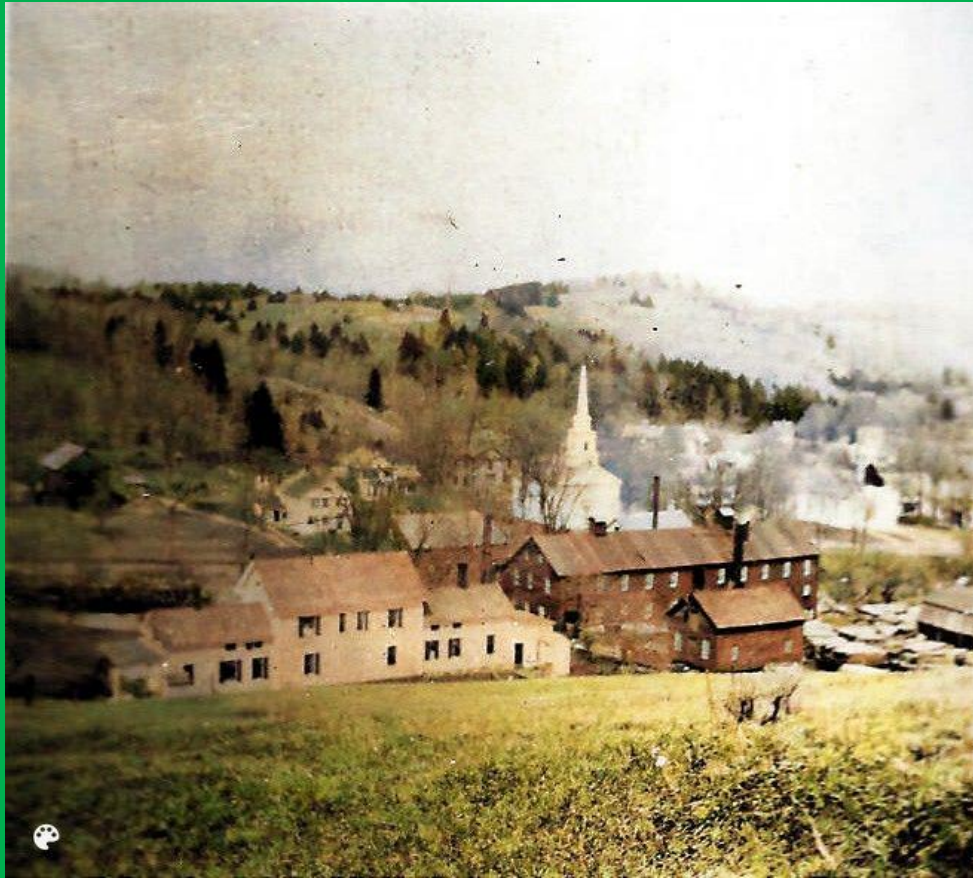
"I saw the water starting to break through," said Mr. Ballou in an interview, "and turning my automobile around in the highway, which already had become flooded I raced the flood to the village and beat it by about 10 minutes.

"That ride was one which was surrounded by danger at all times. I never drove a car so fast in all my life. I blew the horn of the machine continually and here and there saw people rushing from their houses and into their automobiles to make their way to the hills. The roads leading to the highlands in that section were well filled.



Ballou's Dam, Becket, after its collapse. Nov. 4, 1927.

FLOOD OF 1927



"I drove my car up a hill when I was sure that everybody had been warned, either by myself or by Howard P. Smith, P. H. Tobin, Frank La Montague and Albert Jacobs who were with me, or Mr. McCormick of the telephone exchange.

"Standing there on the hillside I watched the waters rush down upon the village, sweeping away everything within reach. My mill went down as though it were a pile of boy's blocks. My business and my home gone. I thought, 'There goes \$60,000 worth of buildings, machinery and furniture.' I remarked to my friends."

The Berkshire Evening Eagle Nov. 5, 1927

The large, dark brown upper Ballou basket factory was washed away during the 20 minutes the flood waters rushed through the village center.

FLOOD OF 1927

Rescued from Tree
Frank Prentiss also lived alone. It was said in Becket yesterday that Mr. Prentiss was taken down the stream on the roof of his home and deposited in a tree from where he was rescued. He lost all his possessions.

The Berkshire Evening Eagle November 5, 1927



PRENTISS HOME AT BECKET AFTER FLOOD 1927

Prentiss Home At Becket After Flood (1927)

North Becket Village

Native ash timber, and later canvas, were used to make baskets of all sizes. The upper Ballou basket shop was destroyed in the flood of 1927.



The M.E. Ballou & Sons lower basket factory (above) barely survived the flood.

North Becket Historic District



Ballou Basket Shop Complex Drying Shed (about 1860) This is one of the few buildings on the east side of Yokum Brook that survived the flood of 1927, and the only building of the Upper Ballou basket shop complex to survive. Now a private home, it was located behind the basket shop and used for drying baskets.

Patrick Tobin Basketmaker



Pat Tobin worked in his basket shop at the old Higley Apothecary on Pleasant St. from 1928 to about 1964. Tobin also continued as superintendent at the surviving M. E. Ballou factory. The Flood destroyed the W. D. Ballou Basket Works (on the site of today's Ballou Park).

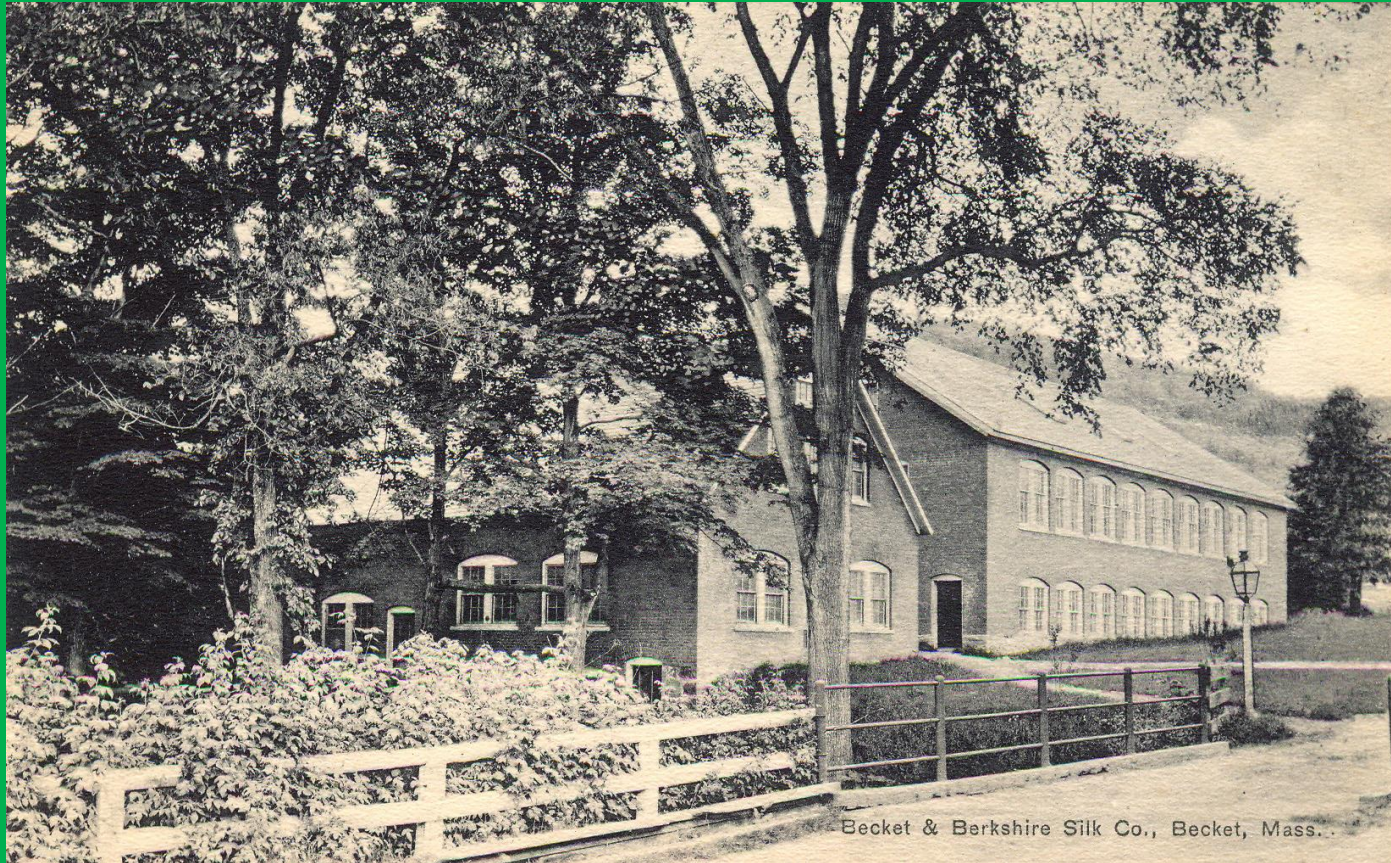
North Becket Village



About 1885 Becket's first silk mill for manufacturing pure silk thread was established along the railroad tracks. This quality thread was used for sewing, embroidering and crocheting.

The thriving industry employed over 80 people, many of them women who commuted on the train from Pittsfield.

North Becket Village



The Berkshire and Becket Silk Company built their second mill in 1890 astride Yokum Brook. It was destroyed in the disastrous 1927 flood.

SILK MILL AFTER FLOOD & FIRE



One week after the flood the remainder of the Silk Mill was destroyed by fire.



North Becket Historic District



Silk Mill Ruins

Today only the foundations remain of the once thriving industrial center of Becket. They can be seen on the east side of Rt 8, south of Ballou Park.



The small post office (left) and the stores on both sides of lower Main St, were destroyed by the 1927 Flood. The largest of the stores was the Bidwell General Store on the right. What little remained of the land was given to the town for the Bidwell Park.

North Becket Historic District



Bidwell Park (1929) The Bidwell family donated the remaining, narrow strip of land from where the large Bidwell General Store once stood to the town for the Bidwell Park.

The World War I Monument was dedicated here on Memorial Day, 1931. It was made from a 10 ton piece of Becket granite. The monument was moved to join the World War II Memorial in Ballou Park further south on Main Street in 1951.

North Becket Historic District



Ballou Memorial Park (1935) The Ballou family donated this Main St. land for a memorial park. It had been the site of the Ballou homestead, grist mill and basket factory complex before they were destroyed by the 1927 flood.

Mill Stones



A Native American mill stone (left), about 450 years old, was part of a rock ledge found in Peru by J. C. Ballou. The round grinding stone (right) was used in the Ballou grist mill lost during the flood.

In 1947, the two corn **mill stones** were placed in Ballou Park by Mrs. Gertrude S. Ballou in memory of her husband on the 20th Anniversary of the flood.

North Becket Historic District



The Mullen House was built by Lansford White, about 1845. For a time it served as the parsonage for the Congregational Church across the street, now the Becket Athenaeum.

Jerry Mullen, long time railroad station agent for Becket, lived here for over 40 years. His daughter Eleanor, a long time Becket teacher, was the last resident. Her brother donated the house to the Town of Becket in 1994.

North Becket Historic District



The **Mullen House Education Center** was formed in 2002, led by the Becket Land Trust.

The Becket Quarry Museum has exhibit space along with offices upstairs for non-profits. Baskets and quarry artifacts are on display in the original kitchen ell on the back side. A video, Turner diary and vintage railroad and quarry pictures are also displayed on the first floor.

CREDIT

Dedicated to the
Becket Arts Center to help celebrate its'
50th Anniversary
and to honor all the volunteers, artists,
exhibitors, teachers, and staff members
who have enriched the lives of the children
and adults of the hilltowns.

Compiled and presented by
Sandra L. Jarvis, member of the
Becket Historical Commission,
2020



BECKET ARTS CENTER

becketartscenter.org

Your Gathering Place for **A****R****T****S** in the Berkshires

Bibliography

American Guide Series, The Berkshire Hills written and compiled by members of the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration for Massachusetts. 1939. Print.

Archer, Cathaline Alford. Mitchell J. Mulholland, et al. *A Bicentennial History of Becket, Berkshire County, Massachusetts (incorporated June 21, 1765)*. Naples, FL. Whitehall Printing. 2006. Print.

Atlas of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Beers. 1876.

Bacon, Linda; Jarvis, Sandra L.; Karlberg, Karen; Moulthrop, Esther; Richard, Paul Michel; "Miscellaneous photos around Becket." 1985-2020. JPEG file.

Becket. *Google Earth Pro*, earth.google.com/web/.

Becket Historical Commission. *Inventory of Historical Properties, Town of Becket, Massachusetts*. Filed with the Massachusetts Historical Commission. 1977 and 1985. Print.

Becket Historical Commission. *National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form*. Filed 1982 and 1985.

Bibliography

“Becket.” <http://mhc-macris.net/index.htm>. Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System. Web. n.d.

Becket Panorama Map, L.E. Burleigh, Troy, N.Y. 1889.

“Flood of 1927” *The Berkshire Evening Eagle*. 5 Nov. 1927. 57-60. Print.

Garlow, Bruce. Sandra L. Jarvis, et al. *Becket, Massachusetts From Colonial Township to Modern Town 1765-2015*. 2015.

Gazetteer of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, 1725-1885 (1885). MyHeritage.com [online database]. Lehi, UT, USA: MyHeritage (USA) Inc.
<https://www.myheritage.com/research/record-59180-799/gazetteer-of-berkshire-county-massachusetts>

Lambert, Beverly K. Phillip Buller. *An Historic Tour of Becket, Massachusetts*. Becket Historical Commission. Print.

McElwain, Oliver [relative of]. *The Pre-flood Berkshire and Becket Silk Mill*. 8 August 1912. Photograph.

Bibliography

Mills, Rev. Joseph L. "A History of the Town of Becket." *History of The County of Berkshire, Massachusetts; In Two Parts. The First Being A General View Of The County; The Second, An Account Of The Several Towns – By Gentlemen In The County, Clergymen and Laymen.* Pittsfield: Printed by Samuel W. Bush. 1829. Print.

"Miscellaneous flood photos around Becket." n.d. JPEG file. Becket Athenaeum. Becket.

Miscellaneous photos around Becket." n.d. JPEG file. Becket Historical Commission. Becket.

"Miscellaneous photos around Becket." n.d. JPEG file. Berkshire Athenaeum. Pittsfield.

Parker, Norvel. "Memories of the Boston & Albany Railroad" unpublished manuscript. March, 1976.

Schlesinger, Landlord. *The Pittsfield Sun*, Pittsfield, MA. 3 Jun 1897. 25. Print.

"Wheeler, Jonathan." *The Springfield Republican*, Springfield, MA. 30 Aug. 1871. 18. Print.

Wildemuth, Susan. "Berkshire and Becket Silk Company Story."
www.illinoisquilthistory.com. Susan Wildemuth. 2008. Web. n.d.

*Becket Arts Center
of the Hilltowns
BECKET, MASS. 01223*

