

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



992

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name CARREAU BLOCK

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 640-642 CHICOPEE STTREET not for publication _____

city or town CHICOPEE _____ vicinity _____

state MASSACHUSETTS code MA county HAMPDEN code 013 zip code 01020

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1936, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Judith B. McDonough

6/30/98

Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Doc

Signature of the Keeper

Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

8-6-98

CARREAU BLOCK

Name of Property

HAMPDEN, MA

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

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

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
| 1 | | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 1 | | total |

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

CLASSICAL REVIVAL

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite, masonry

walls brick - masonry

wood-shingle

roof tile, slate

other metal - cast iron

Narrative Description

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

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Chicopee (Hampden), MA

7. DESCRIPTION

The Carreau Block (**photos 1 and 2**) is located a short distance south of the "Y" – the intersection of Chicopee and Meadow Streets – that serves as a focus for Chicopee's Willimansett neighborhood. The Carreau Block serves as the southernmost point of an area of concentrated late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century residential and commercial development. With a few exceptions, the buildings south of the Carreau Block along Chicopee Street tend to be of a smaller scale, consisting mainly of twentieth-century business and multifamily buildings, and tend to be spaced a bit more widely as one moves south along Chicopee Street. On the west side of the street (the side on which the Carreau Block is situated), the buildings immediately surrounding the Block are fairly close together, and set close to the street (**photos 3 and 4**). On the eastern side of the street, the buildings are slightly more spread out and set at an angle to the street. Just across the street, the Chapin School provides a break in the development pattern, with its surrounding yard forming a large parcel of open space in contrast to the densely-built western side of the street. North of the Carreau Block, a corridor of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century residential and commercial buildings extend down Chicopee Street towards the Chicopee-Holyoke Bridge. The level of ornamentation and integrity of this neighborhood's buildings varies considerably, with the streetscape broken up with a number of inappropriately altered buildings and modern in-fill construction.

While there are a number of other brick apartment blocks along the Chicopee Street corridor, the Carreau Block is the largest and most imposing of the group. Set close to the street, it dominates its site, nearly filling its corner lot. Its narrow front and side yards allow room for shrubbery and three sizable ornamental trees which now block the building's Chicopee Street facade. The generous setback from the street and the use of three stories (rather than the more common four) made the Carreau Block a clear step up from standard tenements and workers houses in the Chicopee/Holyoke area.

The Carreau Block is L-shaped in plan with its Walter Street facade (**photo 2**) receiving decorative treatment equal to that of its main Chicopee Street facade (**photo 1**). Builders Carreau & Son gave the structure a facade that displays both the regularity of Classical Revival elements and a variety of surface treatments to create both visual and textural interest. Paired bow windows undulate across the facades, accentuating the building's corner and its principal entries. On the Chicopee Street facade, which is eleven bays wide, pairs of bow windows flank

(continued)

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Chicopee (Hampden), MASection number 7 Page 2

the two main entrances. On the Walter Street side, which is thirteen bays across, bow windows are paired to balance each other at the building's corner, and to flank the side entrance at 21 Walter Street. The entrances continue the Classical motifs. At each doorway, a single door is flanked by thin fluted pilasters and two-thirds sidelights with denticulated moldings separating the sidelights' glass from the wooden panels below them. Heavy door hoods (**photo 6**) supported by scrolled brackets and decorated by swags shelter the entrances. Over each doorway, the entrance bays are further delineated by an ornamental panel between the second- and third-story windows and by the use of different windows in these bays (**photo 5**). While windows throughout the rest of the building are rectangular one-over-one sash, the second-floor window at each entrance bay is a small square window with lozenge-shaped panes. The third-floor window in each entrance bay consists of a two-pane lower sash and a lozenge-paned upper sash similar to the small second-story window.

Carreau & Son used differences of color, material, and texture to delineate the different levels of their building. The main building material is a reddish-brown brick, with which contrasting sections of yellow brick or concrete are juxtaposed to accentuate structural features such as floor levels, windows and cornices. On the basement level, the foundation is constructed of concrete with a surface finish that reveals pebbles embedded in the material, creating a rough surface. A heavy, rough-cut sandstone water table separates the foundation level from the first floor. At the first-story level, bands of alternating projecting and recessed brickwork create a rusticated effect. Five rows of brickwork in common bond alternate with a recessed sixth row of Flemish bond to accentuate the change in surface. Several rows of corbelled yellow brickwork, interspersed with a band of reddish-brown brick, divide the first and second floors. The second-floor walls are further delineated by a change in the pattern of the brick bond from the rusticated common and Flemish bond of the first story to a flat Flemish bond throughout the second story. Bands of yellow brick link the sills and lintels of third-floor windows in horizontal stripes, separating this level from the second floor below and the cornice above. The bond pattern changes again at this level, from Flemish bond to English bond. Alternating bands of yellow and brown brick delineate the lower edge of the building's entablature, which consists of several rows of Flemish bond brick surrounding pebbled concrete panels centered over each window. The whole is capped by a simple concrete cornice. Windows are further set off through the use of concrete sills and lintels, which contrast with the reddish-brown brick used for the walls.

The building's rear elevations are relatively simple, with plain brickwork and segmentally-arched windows with sandstone lintels. A newer porch is attached to the rear of the building. The rear of the property is paved for parking. The original plan of the building consisted of three main entrances, each with a separate staircase. The extreme south and west

(continued)

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entrances each provided access to two apartments on each level. The entrance closest to the corner juncture served a large single apartment on each floor.

The only alteration to either of the primary facades is the addition of a secondary entrance door on the Walter Street side (visible in **photos 1 and 2**). This alteration was made around 1960, and has not affected the building's integrity. The interior was significantly altered about 1960 when a new entrance was created at the north elevation near the corner juncture. The large corner apartments were each split into two smaller units, resulting in a total of 18 units. The apartments were all updated with masonite paneling, drop ceilings and wall-to-wall carpeting. Many of the interior doors were also replaced with flush panel and hollow-core doors.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded on the property, it is possible that sites are present. Eight prehistoric sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile), most of which are located along the margins of the Connecticut River floodplain slightly over 1000ft. west of the nominated area. The route of Chicopee Street is also reported to be based on a Native American trail which previously existed in that area. In general, however, the potential for locating significant prehistoric resources in the nominated area is low. Any prehistoric resources which may have existed on the property would have been impacted by construction of the building, its parking area and garage which cover most of the small (0.41 acre) lot.

The potential for the recovery of historic period resources on the nominated property is also low. While some potential exists for the recovery of resources related to seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century agricultural use of the area, construction of the Carreau Block would have adversely impacted these resources.

(end)

Carreau Block

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Hampden, MA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1911-1948

Significant Dates

1912

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Louis Carreau & Son

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Chicopee Historical Commission
Office of Community Development

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Chicopee (Hampden), MA

8. SIGNIFICANCE

The Carreau Block (**photos 1 and 2**) is representative of the type of development that took place in Chicopee's Willimansett neighborhood during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in response to improvements in transportation and the need for housing for industrial workers in the neighboring city of Holyoke. It is a substantial and well-preserved example of the type of Classical Revival architecture local builders were erecting to meet the area's growing need for multifamily housing. As such, it reflects the broad patterns of change that were taking place in Chicopee and other industrial communities of the time period. The development of streetcar lines and construction of new roads and bridges provided better connections between cities, towns and neighborhoods, enabled workers to commute greater distance to their workplaces, and fostered the creation of new commercial and residential neighborhoods away from older community centers. The Carreau Block also serves as an example of the growth of some of Chicopee's late nineteenth-century immigrant groups, particularly French Canadian. Its builders and many of its tenants were among the many French Canadian immigrants who moved to Chicopee in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to seek their fortunes. Because of its association with Willimansett's development and ethnic heritage, the Carreau Block meets National register Criterion A relating to the contexts of Community Planning and Development and ethnic Heritage. The building meets Criterion C in the area of Architecture as one of Willimansett's most intact and well-articulated examples of Classical Revival style from the 1910s.

As a commercial district, Willimansett developed somewhat late in Chicopee's history. Chicopee Street, the neighborhood's main transportation artery, had experienced scattered agricultural settlement from the town's earliest period (when Chicopee was still a part of Springfield) through the mid-nineteenth century. The rich floodplains along the Connecticut River provided fertile soil for Willimansett's early farmers. As late as 1879, Louis Everts described Willimansett as "a small hamlet at the northerly end of 'Chicopee Street,' on the east side of the Connecticut and opposite Holyoke. Its interest are principally agricultural." (Everts, p. 965)

There were few areas of concentrated settlement in Willimansett until the building of a much-disputed bridge across the Connecticut River linking Willimansett with Holyoke's industrial district in 1893. Until that time, travel between the two communities was primarily by ferry, or via a pedestrian walkway constructed along the Connecticut River Railroad bridge. The need for a vehicular bridge was recognized as early as 1886, when an association to lobby for the

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construction of a bridge was formed in Chicopee. Several years of debate over the proposed site ensued, with Holyoke and Chicopee Center residents opposing the selection of a Willimansett site. However, the Willimansett lobby prevailed, and in 1893 the new bridge was completed and opened.

Construction of the new bridge, along with the development of streetcar lines connecting the two cities in 1895, made Willimansett more accessible to workers employed in Holyoke's factories. The development of a new commercial and residential center followed close on the heels of the bridge's opening. Over the next three decades Willimansett changed from a sparsely settled agricultural area to a low- to medium-density urban neighborhood occupied by large apartment blocks and commercial buildings scattered along the northern end of the Chicopee Street corridor, interspersed with smaller wooden two-family and triple-decker buildings. Churches, schools, and social clubs were soon added. Development along side streets followed, with wood-frame single and two-family homes constructed on lots laid out perpendicular to Chicopee Street.

Many of the new tenants for Willimansett's new apartment blocks came from Chicopee's newest residents: immigrants from Canada and Poland who had moved to Chicopee in hopes of finding a better life than they had left behind in their mother countries. Some moved directly to Willimansett upon their arrival in Chicopee, while others relocated from other parts of Chicopee or from South Holyoke, across the river. The Willimansett area had a substantial enough French-Canadian population by 1897 that the Springfield diocese established a separate parish there, which boasted 650 French-speaking members and 270 Irish parishioners by 1900.

The Carreau Block's builders were themselves members of one of the new ethnic groups. Louis Carreau, born in Saint Gregoire le Grand, Quebec in 1859, moved to the United States in 1895 with his wife and son Alphonse. By 1896 the family was living in a Willimansett tenement, from which Louis commuted across the recently-finished Chicopee/Holyoke bridge to a job in one of Holyoke's factories. There Louis worked as a carriage maker. In 1902 the Carreau family became naturalized citizens, and by 1904 Louis had left factory work to go into business for himself as a carpenter, using the skills he had acquired while living in Canada. In 1911 Louis went into partnership with his son Alphonse to form Louis Carreau & Son, advertising the new firm as "General Contractors and Builders. Estimate Cheerfully Furnished. Real Estate for Sale or Exchange." (Springfield City Directories) Registry of Deeds records indicate that Louis and Alphonse Carreau as individuals and Lois Carreau & Son as a business participated in several real-estate transactions in Chicopee and Holyoke during the 1910s, doing considerably more business in Holyoke than in Chicopee.

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Chicopee (Hampden), MA

In 1910 Louis bought the land on which the Carreau Block stands, and the firm began construction the next year. The company did not retain the property for very long, selling the new apartment block in 1915 to Rosie Dick.

During the 1910s, Louis and Alphonse Carreau acquired a reputation for themselves as skilled and respected builders. In 1916, the same year Carreau & Sons moved to Holyoke, the *Encyclopedia of Massachusetts* described the firm as "Among the well known builders and contractors of Holyoke, Massachusetts, who by perseverance and fair dealing have attained an enviable place in business circles..." (vol. XI, p. 186) Louis was described as "a mechanic of rare skill and a contractor of integrity and ability," while Alphonse was "very popular in his circle of friends and acquaintances, and one of the young men of Holyoke whose future is full of promise." (p. 187) Both were active in a number of community organizations, including the Master Builders' Association and the order of Foresters, and Alphonse served for a time on the Chicopee Board of Assessors.

However, the firm did not prosper, for by 1920, when Louis was sixty years old, Carreau & Son had folded, and Louis was employed as a wage worker for Ely Lumber Company, while Alphonse went to work as the manager of the Capitol Services Company, an investment and securities firm. In 1921 and 1922 the two Carreaus were again listed in Holyoke Directories as builders and carpenters, but may have operated only on a small scale, as they did not re-establish their business partnership. By 1923 Louis had disappeared from the directories, having either moved away or died, and 1925 Alphonse moved to Hartford, Connecticut.

Louis and Alphonse Carreau were among a growing number of French Canadian developers and builders who made their fortunes in Chicopee in the early twentieth century. The number of French Canadian carpenters, builders and masons listed in city directories increased steadily from 1905 to 1920. While in 1905 Louis Carreau was one of only two French-surnamed carpenters listed, by 1910 nearly half of the carpenters and builders listed were members of that ethnic group. 1910 marked a decade of increased development taking place in the new neighborhoods of Willimansett and Aldenville – much of it done by French Canadian builders and developers for French Canadian homebuyers and tenants. Projects constructed during this period ranged from subdivisions of single-family homes to large apartment blocks like the Carreau Block. At least eight apartment blocks on Chicopee Street are attributable to French Canadian builders or developers, including builder Louis Allaire (Allaire Block, 801 Chicopee Street, 1911-13), developers Doryle Gauthier (of Holyoke) (Gauthier Buildings, 828 Chicopee Street, 1910, and 882 Chicopee Street, 1909), Theophile W. Hebert (Hebert Building, 830 Chicopee Street, 1907), Samuel Beaulieu, Jr. (the "Esther," 805 Chicopee Street, 1909 and the "Maryland," 771 Chicopee Street, 1912), Joseph Belander (Belanger Block, 1060 Chicopee

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Chicopee (Hampden), MA

Street, c. 1908) and Napoleon Guay ("Pearl" and "Roland," 710-822 Chicopee Street). These buildings are spread out along the street, interspersed with smaller or newer buildings, or buildings which have been so severely altered that a district connecting these blocks is unfeasible. Architecturally, the Carreau Block is one of the few well-articulated Classical Revival apartment blocks that remain relatively unaltered in the Chicopee Street area. There are none of a similar scale and degree of ornamentation, and very few that retain as many of their original features as does the Carreau Block. It is therefore a significant example of a type of architecture for which there are only a few unaltered representatives in this area of the city.

Through its early history, the occupants of the Carreau Block were primarily drawn from Chicopee's French Canadian community. In 1920, six out of the ten families living in the building were either first- or second-generation French Canadian residents, and this continued through the mid-twentieth century. Through both its builders and its tenants, the building is closely linked with Chicopee's French Canadian heritage.

Finding other examples of Carreau & Son's work has proven difficult. While *The Encyclopedia of Massachusetts* notes that "A list of the buildings erected by this firm would require a volume to enumerate" (p. 187), locating those buildings today is another matter entirely. The firm was responsible for the construction of Holyoke's Whiting School, Knights of Columbus building, Bijou Theatre, and the Charles U. Roy Block, all of which have been demolished, as was Chicopee's Taylor School, designed by Holyoke architect George P.B. Alderman and built by Carreau & Son in 1910. In Holyoke, a few wood-frame Colonial Revival houses and one masonry building, the Mills-Alderman Block (a six-story yellow brick Classical Revival commercial block at 314-318 High Street), are definitely attributable to the firm. In Chicopee itself, the Carreau Block is the firm's only known project still standing. There may be other examples extant in Holyoke and Chicopee, but at present little information is available to allow their identification. The Carreau Block appears to be the most substantial (if not the only) example remaining in Chicopee of Carreau & Son's work from the partnership's brief existence.

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Carreau Block
Chicopee (Hampden), MA

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9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Holyoke City Directories, 1910-1925
- Holyoke - Massachusetts Historical Commission State Survey Forms

(continued)

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Carreau Block
Chicopee (Hampden), MA

Insurance Maps of Chicopee, Hampden County, Massachusetts. New York: Sanborn Co.,
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(end)

Carrreau Block
Name of Property

Hampden, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 18,000 sq. ft.

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | | | | | |
|-------|---------|----------|------|---------|----------|
| 1. 18 | 697250 | 4672850 | | | |
| Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michele Plourde-Baker, Preservation Consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date June 1998

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02125-3314

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Cabotville Limited Partnership

street & number c/o VOC, 317 Main Street telephone 413-542-3400

city or town Holyoke state MA zip code 01040

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Carreau Block
Chicopee (Hampden), MA

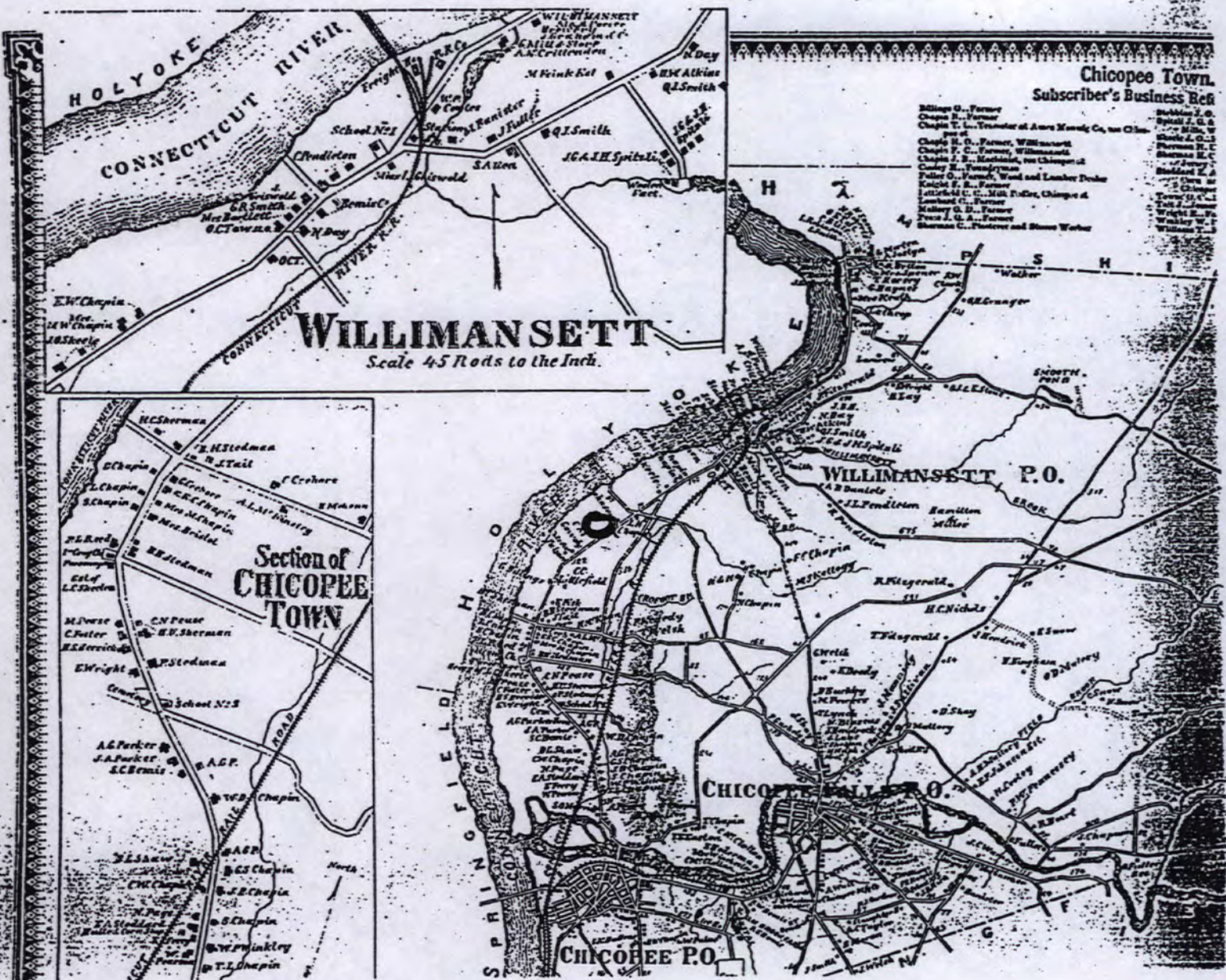
Section number 10 Page 1

10. VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The Boundary for this property is the same as the boundary for the building lot on which the structure stands.

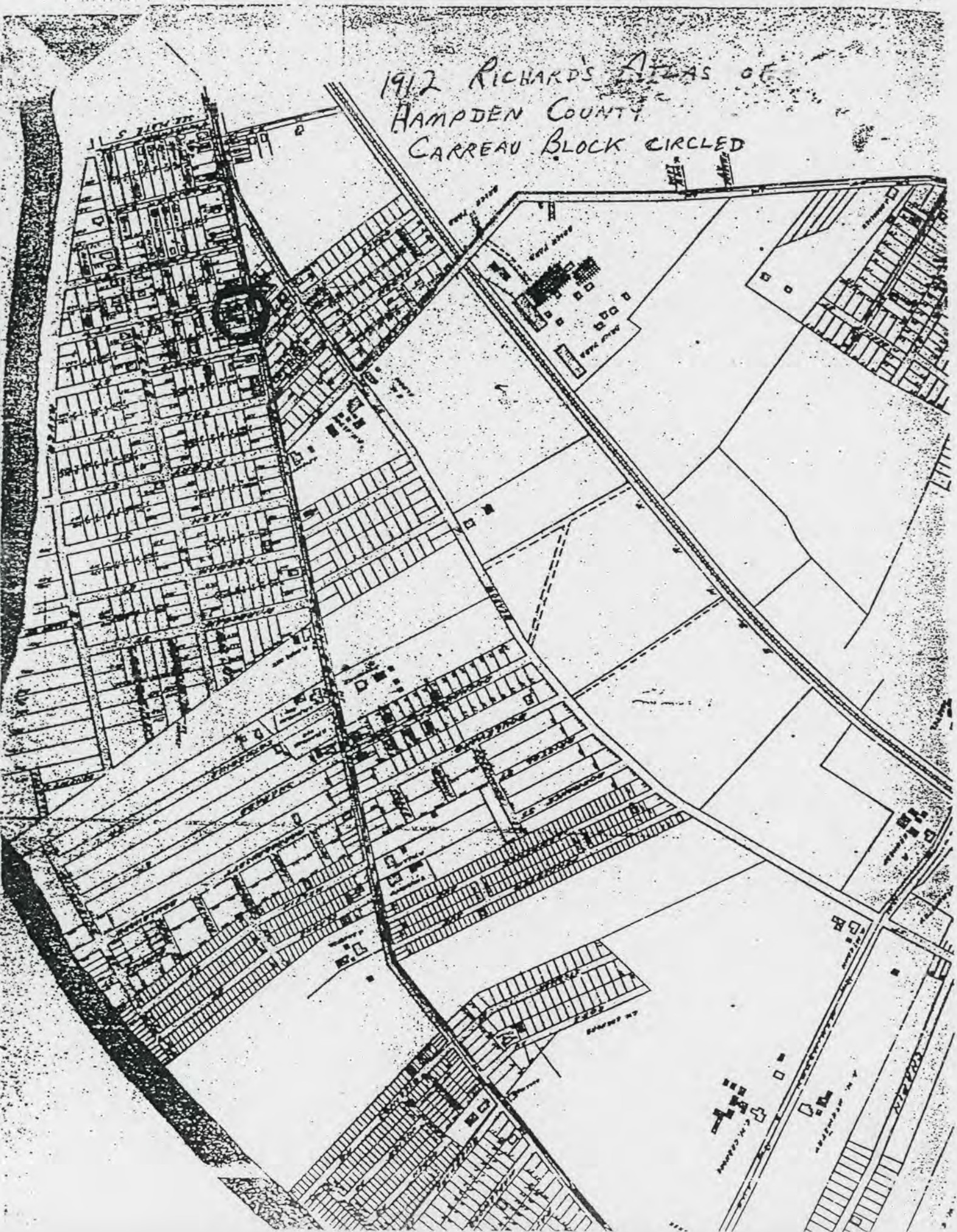
The boundary begins at the southwest corner of Chicopee and Walter Street and runs southwest for 120 feet, then turns at a right angle to run northwest along property of Cercel Frontenac-Arms Inc. and Nikolay Gerasimchuk for 150 feet, then turns at a right angle to run northeast 120 feet to Walter Street, then runs southeast along Walter Street 150 feet to the point of beginning.

(end)



1870 F.W. BEERS ATLAS OF HAMPDEN COUNTY
CARREAU BLOCK SITE CIRCLED

1912 RICHARDS' ATLAS OF
HAMPDEN COUNTY
CARREAU BLOCK CIRCLED



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Carreau Block
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampden

DATE RECEIVED: 7/10/98 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/20/98
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/05/98 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/24/98
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98000993

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 8.6.98 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in the
National Register**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



Carreau Block
Chicopee, Hampden County, MA
Photo #1

now facing west





Carreau Block
Chicopee, Hampden Co, MA
Photo # 2

facing NW

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Carreau Block
Chicopee, Hampden Co., MA
Photo # 3
facing N



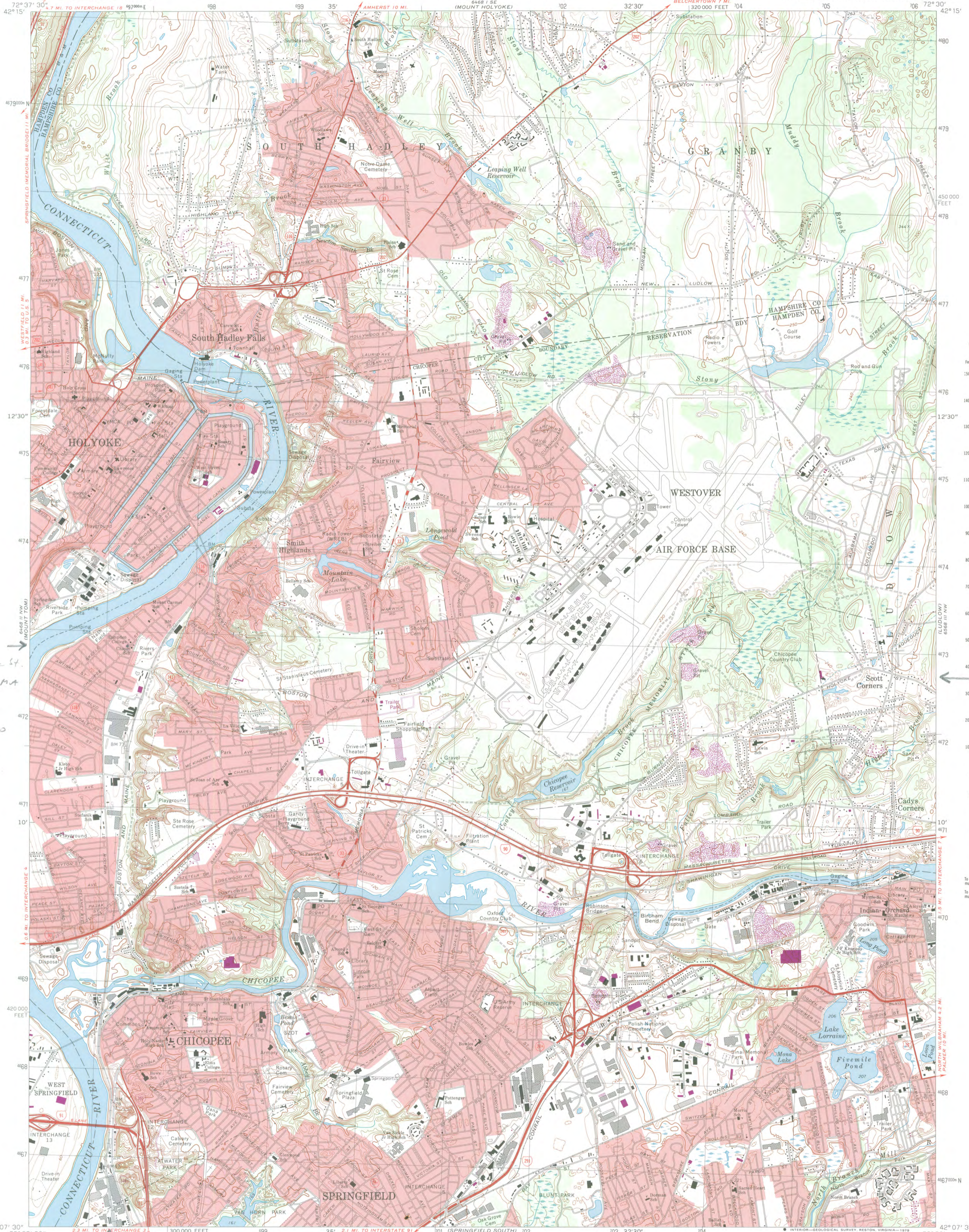
Carreau Block
Chicopee, Hampden Co, MA
Photo # 4

facing W







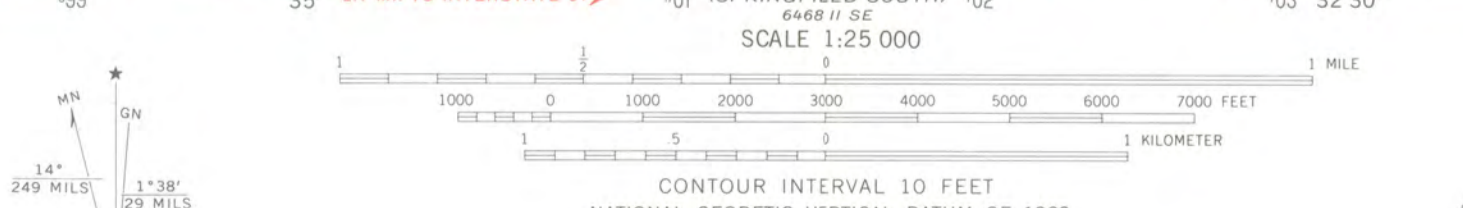


Carreau Block →
640-642 Chicopee St.
Chicopee (Hampden Co.), MA
Zone 18
Easting 697250
Northing 4672850
December 1976



To convert feet to meters multiply by 3048
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1933. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 18
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries
of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with the State of
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1975 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

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

SPRINGFIELD NORTH, MASS.
N4207.5-W7230/7.5
1972
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6468 II NE-SERIES V814



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

July 2, 1998

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Carreau Block, 640-642 Chicopee Street, Chicopee (Hampden Co.), MA

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Donald C. Dupuis, Chair, Chicopee Historical Commission
Patrick E. Welch, Chair, Chicopee Board of Aldermen
Cabotville Limited Partnership, c/o VOC, 317 Main Street, Holyoke
Gregory Farmer, Preservation Consultant