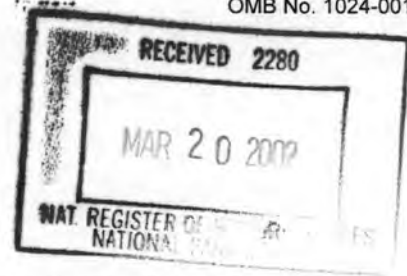


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



430 OK

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 Forge Village Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number see district data sheet not for publication

city or town Westford vicinity _____

state Massachusetts code MA county Middlesex code 017 zip code 01886

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Brona Simon DSHPO

March 13, 2002

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Edson R. Beall

Date of Action

5/2/02

Forge Village HD
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

(Check only one box)

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>274</u>	<u>30</u>	building
<u>1</u>		sites
<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
		objects
<u>280</u>	<u>32</u>	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single, multiple dwellings, 2nd ary struct
EDUCATION: school
TRANSPORTATION: rail related
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING: mfg. facility, waterworks
RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility
HEALTH CARE: hospital
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single, multiple dwells, 2nd ary structure
RECREATION and CULTURE: sports facility
TRANSPORTATION: rail related
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING: mfg. facility, waterworks
COMMERCE/TRADE: business, specialty store
SOCIAL: clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial, Federal, Victorian Eclectic, Greek Rev., 2nd
Empire, Queen Anne, Colonial Rev., Bungalow, Cape
Cod

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite
walls vinyl, wood, weatherboard
roof asphalt
other

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 1

7. DESCRIPTION

Introduction

Forge Village is an industrial and residential village in the town of Westford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. It is the location of the former Abbot Worsted Mill which comprises the central architectural feature of the village. A branch of the former Boston and Maine Railroad passes through the village along the banks of Stony Brook. Architectural resources consist of moderate to well-preserved residential, institutional, commercial, and industrial properties built during the Colonial to Early Modern Periods. Most buildings are either multiple or single unit factory worker housing, but several commercial and industrial resources exist as well as a former religious mission, an historic playground, and two former schools. Two hundred seventy-four historic buildings exist in the district. One historic site and five historic structures are also present. Architectural styles include Colonial, Federal, Greek Revival, Second Empire Victorian Eclectic, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow and Cape Cod. Boundaries of the district are determined by changes in density of historic resources and by topographic changes.

The town of Westford is located in the coastal lowland region of the commonwealth, approximately 10 miles south of the New Hampshire border and 30 miles west of Boston. The town is bordered on the east by Chelmsford, on the south by Acton and Carlisle, on the west by Groton and Littleton and on the north by Tyngsborough. The area of the town is 31 square miles.

The village is set along the banks of Stony Brook and on the sloping hills to the north and south. Small residential lots with single and multiple unit dwellings are typical, with the central section of the area occupied by the multitude of large industrial buildings of the former Abbot Worsted Company (now Courier Corporation, a textbook printing company). Physical relationships of the buildings varies from dense residential development, such as on Smith and Orchard Streets, to large former agricultural homes on large lots, as on West Prescott and Pleasant Streets. The towers of the former Abbot Mill are visible from many points in the village. Residential buildings are typically within 25 feet of streets and arranged in a dense pattern typical of company-built housing from the late 19th and early 20th century. Industrial properties are built of brick and set close to the road, forming an industrial streetscape along the east side of lower Pleasant Street. The core of the district is located where Pleasant Street crosses the former Boston and Maine Railroad and joins East and West Prescott Streets. (photo #7) The combination of industrial and commercial activity and rail traffic creates a village atmosphere similar in nature and size to that of Graniteville, one mile to the east. The Forge Village Historic District retains integrity of design, feeling, association, materials and workmanship.

Development

Members of the Prescott family of Groton began occupying Forge Village during the Colonial Period for the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number *I* Page 2

purpose of operating their grist mill on Stony Brook and, later, manufacturing iron from bog-ore they mined in Groton. The presence of mills and the forge is reflected on maps produced in 1795, 1830 and 1855. The Stony Brook Railroad began service in the valley in 1848 and provided a connection between Lowell and Ayer, two important regional rail hubs. Shortly after its completion, several of the railroad's board members introduced large-scale iron-manufacturing to the village. The forge began manufacturing axles and other machined iron parts in 1853 under the name Westford Forge Company. Customers included the Stony Brook Railroad, machine shops in Lowell and Lawrence, and local shops. The forge remained in business until 1865 when the Forge Village Horse Nail Company overtook the forge's operations. The nail company occupied the former forge building until 1877, when it too went out of business. Subsequently, the Graniteville-based Abbot Worsted Company acquired the forge and expanded their manufacture of carpet yarn here in 1879. They acquired the old forge which served as the manufacturing facility for woolen goods until it was replaced with the current brick mill in 1910.

Abbot Worsted established its program of intensive residential construction for its workers during the late 19th century. Bradford Street, which was first developed around 1885, is the site of the district's earliest worker housing. After that time, the company began recruiting workers from Ireland, Scotland, Russia, and other European countries to fill the demand for labor. Immigrants occupied the neighborhood in increasing numbers until the mid 20th century when the wool industry in New England had entered decline. During that time, residential subdivisions had been built on Abbot, Palermo, Orchard, Pine, Lincoln, Elm, Smith, and Pershing Streets. These side streets of detached single and multiple family residences lend the district a great deal of its character. They are second in importance only to the Abbot Mill Complex on Pleasant Street

Colonial Period Residential Architecture 1620-1775

The **Heald House at 62 Pleasant Street, built ca. 1730**, is a Federal-style side-gabled cottage of five by two bays and 1½ stories. A single-story ell connects the house to a side-gabled barn at the south side of the plan, and a hipped porch expands the plan at the north. A shed dormer occupies the front slope of the roof. The center entry is covered by a hipped porch which was added after the original construction. Windows are modern 8/8 double-hung sash and the two chimneys at the roofline are brick. Walls are clad in wood clapboards, the roof in asphalt shingles and the foundation is built of cut granite. Openings in the facade of the barn are occupied by a roll-up garage door, a sliding vehicle door and by a 6/6 double-hung sash. A wooden ventilator is at the roofline. The house and barn are in good condition and may be the oldest buildings in the district. They are set 25 feet from State Route 225.

The Colonial cottage at **39 Pleasant Street, built ca. 1765**, is a 1½ story, five-bay side-gabled residence built with sparse classical ornament. A one-story ell projects from the rear of the house and the front slope of the roof is expanded by a tall gabled dormer. A screened porch enlarges the plan at the left elevation. The house is clad in wood clapboards, the roof in asphalt shingles, and the foundation is cut granite. Decorative elements include the classically molded trim and sidelights around the center entry and gable returns in the gabled dormer. First-story windows are 1/1 double-hung sash with simple trim. Second-story sash are smaller with

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 3

multiple panes. Three chimneys rise from the roof, two of which are located on the ridge. The third is in the rear ell. The house is in good condition and is located on State Route 225.

Federal/Early Industrial Period Residential Architecture 1775-1853

The house at **7 West Prescott Street** was built ca. 1800 near the core of the village. The front-gabled form is three by four bays and 1½ stories. Gabled dormers and a center brick chimney occupy the roof the house. Walls are clad in wood clapboards, the roof in asphalt shingles and the foundation is built of cut granite. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash. The house is in fair condition and retains integrity of design and materials.

The house at **23 Pleasant Street** was also built around 1800 and has some similarities of scale and materials to the house at **13 Pleasant**. The side-gabled, five by two bay plan rises 2½ stories and is enlarged at the rear by two perpendicular ells. The northern ell has lower posts than other parts of the house and may predate the Federal Period main block. A pedimented porch with classically molded piers, a closed gable and molded cornice covers the center entry, and, with the corner boards on the main block, represents the principal ornament on the house. The entry is flanked by ½ length sidelights and classical trim. Windows are 1/1 modern sash in the left (north) and 6/6 wooden double-hung sash on the right. The ells are fenestrated with 6/6 sash. Walls of the house are clad in wood clapboards, the roof in asphalt shingles, and the foundation is built of cut granite. Two brick chimneys rise from the ridgeline. The house is in good condition and retains integrity of design. A front-gabled garage of one bay with a roll-up door exists behind the house on Oak Street.

The **Levi Prescott House at 25 Pine Street** is another Federal-style residence built around 1800. Like 10 Pleasant Street, this has brick end walls with integrated chimneys. The central five-bay, two-story wood-framed portion has been rebuilt due to a late 20th century fire, but the design nearly replicates the original according to photographs taken before the fire. Exterior walls are clad in wood clapboard, the roof in asphalt shingles, and the foundation is built of cut granite. Windows are 8/12 double-hung sash with beaded trim. The center entry is surmounted by a fanlight and flanked by ½ length sidelights. An attached two-bay garage expands the plan at the east side. The house is in good condition and represents a strong effort at reconstruction after fire.

The Wright House at **13 Pleasant Street** was built around 1820 in the Federal style. The five by two-bay, two-story form has a low, hipped roof, matched brick chimneys rising from the side walls, and symmetrical fenestration typical of the style. Decorative elements include the corner pilasters, molded cornice, and classical trim at the center entry. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash with beaded trim. The exterior is clad in wood clapboards, the roof in asphalt shingles, and the foundation is built of cut granite. A low stone wall lines the yard at the street. The house is well-maintained. A two-bay, front-gabled garage with a single roll-up door occupies the rear of the lot.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number **7** Page **4**

The house at **34 West Prescott Street** was built around **1840** with elements of the Greek Revival style. The three by three-bay gable-front main block is enlarged by a full-width hipped porch and by a one and one-half-story west side ell that attaches the barn to the house. A shed dormer occupies the front slope of the ell and an integral porch covers the entry. Decorative elements consist of the molded cornice, gable returns, corner pilasters, wide classical trim, and sidelights at the side-hall entry. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash with beaded trim. Those on the first story are extended in length, as is common in buildings of this style. Walls are clad in wood clapboards, the roof in asphalt shingles, and the foundation is cut granite. The barn is a side-gabled form of two stories and three bays. It is also clad in wood clapboards and built on a cut granite foundation. A granite retaining wall exists between the house and barn. The house and barn are in good condition and retain integrity of materials, design, and location.

Industrial Period Residential Architecture 1853-1910

The house at **27 West Prescott Street** was built around **1860** with elements of the Victorian Eclectic style. The three by four-bay, two-story main block is enlarged by an ell and attached barn. A porch covers the front and side elevations of the front-gabled house. Decorative elements include gable returns and a molded cornice. Windows are modern 6/1 double-hung sash. The walls are clad in vinyl clapboards, the roof in asphalt shingles and the foundation is cut granite. The attached barn is accessed by a single roll-up vehicle door in the facade. Windows in the barn are 6/6 double-hung sash and walls are clad in vinyl clapboards. A modern detached shed and post and rail fence are also present. The house is in fair condition.

The **Sartell House** at **44 Pleasant Street, ca. 1865**, is a Victorian Eclectic-style residence set back farther from the road than others in the neighborhood. It is a 2½ story, front-gabled, three by four-bay form with a rear ell of one and one-half stories. A two-story gabled bay occupies the north (right) elevation. Exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards, the roof in asphalt shingles, and the foundation is cut granite. Decorative elements are varied and include wide classical trim at the side-hall entry, corner pilasters, and wide frieze boards at the cornice. The two-story gabled bay and the front gable of the main block have gable returns and molded cornices. Molded hoods articulate the 2/2 double-hung sash and a flat-roofed porch with carved brackets covers the double-leaf entry. An interior brick chimney rises from the roof peak. The house is well-maintained and retains integrity of design and materials.

The Victorian Eclectic-style house at **15-17 Bradford Street** was built as one of several units of worker housing around **1885**. The main block is a 2½ story, side-gabled duplex of four by two bays with two gabled dormers on the front slope of the roof. A one-story ell expands the plan at the rear. Exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards, the roof in asphalt shingles, and the foundation is built of cut granite. Decorative elements include the entry hoods with carved brackets, the frieze board at the eave, corner boards, and molded window surrounds. A detached front-gabled garage occupies the rear yard. The house is well-maintained, retains integrity of materials and design, and is identical in form and detail to **19-21 Bradford Street**.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 5

The multiple unit residence at **8-10 Bradford Street** is one of several similar buildings on the street constructed as worker housing for the Abbot Worsted Mill around **1885**. The house is a four by two-bay, side-gabled Victorian Eclectic-style duplex with an ell attached to the rear elevation. Exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards, the roof in asphalt shingles, and the foundation is built of cut granite. The restrained ornament consists of wide trim boards at the eaves, corner pilasters, and wide window surrounds. The double entry is protected by a flat roofed entry hood with exuberantly carved brackets at the sides. The building is identical in design to **24-26 Bradford Street**.

The front-gabled residence at **36 Pleasant Street** was built around **1890** in the Victorian Eclectic style. The two by two-bay plan is enlarged at the right elevation by a one-story ell built perpendicular to the main block and by a one-story Mansard-roofed bay in the first story of the facade. The side-hall entry is also covered by a Mansard-roofed hood with carved brackets at the sides. Decorative elements include brackets at the corners of the eaves, corner boards, and the ornament in the gable peak. Exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards, the foundation is built of cut granite, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sash with molded trim. A detached, one-bay garage clad in wood clapboards and accessed by a modern roll-up door is in the side yard. The house is well-maintained and retains integrity of materials and design. The house is similar in form and detail to **30 Pleasant Street** and was probably built at the same time. The house at **38 Pleasant Street** has a similar plan and form but has been relieved of its architectural detail.

The house at **8 East Prescott Street** was built around **1890** in the Victorian Eclectic style. The front-gabled duplex is four by five bays and rises 2½ stories. The plan is expanded by a full-width, flat-roofed front porch with a balustrade at the second story. Decorative elements include corner boards, a closed gable, jigsawn brackets on the porch posts, and a molded cornice. Windows are modern 2/1 double-hung sash with beaded trim. The sash in the gable-peak is articulated with a denticulated hood. Exterior walls are clad in vinyl clapboards, the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the foundation is built of cut granite. A brick chimney with corbel cap rises from the west slope of the roof. A detached two-bay carriage house clad in wood clapboards occupies the back yard. The house is well-maintained and bears a strong similarity of form to its neighbor to the east, **10 East Prescott Street**.

The Victorian Eclectic style house at **10 East Prescott Street** was built around the same time as its westerly neighbor, **8 East Prescott Street**, and shares some elements of form. The main block of the 2½ story, building is three by four bays with a wrapping hip-roofed porch across the front and west side. A gabled bay projects from the west elevation creating a cross gabled plan. Ornament consists of corner brackets at the eaves, jigsawn porch posts with brackets, and molded cornice. Exterior walls are clad primarily in wood clapboards except for the front gable peak which has wood shingles. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the foundation is built of cut granite. Windows are modern double-hung sash with beaded trim. A brick chimney rises from the west slope of the roof. The house is in fair condition.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number *I* Page *6*

Three Victorian Eclectic style multiple unit dwellings on **Canal Street** were built around **1900** and share elements of form and ornament. Houses at **4, 6 and 8 Canal Street** are 6 by 2-bay, side-gabled forms of $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Some examples of original $2\frac{1}{2}$ double-hung sash remain at 8 Canal Street but the majority of windows have been replaced. The house at **4 Canal Street** retains its wood clapboard exterior but the others have been re-sided with vinyl. The main block of **8 Canal Street** is enlarged by a gabled dormer.

The house at **4 Pine Street** (photo #3) was built around **1906** with restrained Victorian Eclectic style details. The side-gabled, $1\frac{1}{2}$ story form is built on a three by two bay plan. Three examples have enclosed hipped entry porches projecting from the facade. Architectural details include gable returns, molded cornice, and corner boards. Walls are clad in vinyl clapboards, the foundation is built of granite, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. This and the three similar examples on Pine Street are well-maintained but have been altered with the addition of synthetic siding. Four Single family homes on **Pine Street (Numbers 4, 6, 8, 10)** and nine on **Pond Street (Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 14, 16)** share aspects of form and detail due to their construction by a single contractor to the Abbot Worsted Company. These are similar in form to the group described below on Orchard Street, although the entry porches on Pond Street are either pedimented or enclosed and not hipped with carved brackets. Several of the houses on Pond and Pine Streets have detached garages built in a front-gabled, single-bay plan with novelty board cladding. Historic detached garages exist at **4, 8 and 10 Pine Street and 2, 5, 8, 14, and 16 Pond Street**. The example at **10 Pine Street** has been altered with the installation of vinyl siding but retains the original form.

Modern Period Residential Architecture 1910-1956

Sixteen houses on Orchard Street share a side-gabled, one and one-half-story form of three by one bays. Houses at **1-19 Orchard Street** were built around **1911** and are all identical in form and detail although some have been altered with the addition of porches and synthetic siding. Examples that survive with few alterations are at **1, 3, and 7 Orchard Street**. These are clad in wood clapboards, have 6/6 double-hung sash with hood moldings, a Victorian Eclectic style entry hood with carved brackets at the sides and gable returns. Foundations are built of brick and roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The houses on Orchard Street are similar in form and detail to the groups described above on Pond and Pine Streets. Several of the houses on Orchard Street have detached garages built with a front-gabled, single-bay plan with novelty board cladding. Historic detached garages exist at **3, 4, 7, and 8 Orchard Street**. Also, the garage at 6 Orchard Street is a historic pyramidal-hipped example.

Pershing Street is a short, semi-circular, residential subdivision with three multiple unit dwellings and some single-family homes, all built around 1920. Two of the multiple unit dwellings, located at **10-12 and 14-16 Pershing Street** are identical in their unusual forms and share some Victorian Eclectic details. The main block is a side-gabled, $2\frac{1}{2}$ story, four by two-bay form oriented parallel to the street. The main block is enlarged by a half-width shed dormer and by matching entry porches projecting from the sides of the facade. A convex slope articulates the roofs of the porches. Both houses are clad in wood shingles with uncut stone foundations. The house at **10-12 Pershing Street** has asbestos shingles on the roof and jalousie windows in the projecting entry

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number *I* Page *I*

porches, while **14-16** has an asphalt shingle roof and fixed multiple-pane sash. Single family homes on Pershing Street are typically two stories or less in height and bear restrained architectural detail. For example, the house at **1 Pershing Street** is a front-gabled block enlarged by a shed dormer and an ell at the right side. A large central chimney, built of brick, projects from the center of the roof.

A house with a form similar to the duplexes on Pershing Street exists at **3-7 Lincoln Avenue**; however it is ornamented with Colonial Revival-style details. The central block is a side-gabled, five by two-bay, 2½ story form with symmetrical fenestration typical of the style. The main block is enlarged at the side elevations by matching ells that project from the front of the house. The ells contain integral porches with roofs supported by classically molded piers. The center entry in the main block is trimmed with paired pilasters, a blind fan, and a pediment. Windows are primarily 6/6 double-hung sash except in the tripartite sash in the side elevation which have 4/4 sash flanking 6/6 sash. Exterior walls are clad in wood shingles, the roof in asphalt shingles, and the foundation is uncut stone. Three brick chimneys mark the roofline and lunettes light the side gable peaks. It is in fair condition.

A group of **13 houses on Abbot Street** was built as Abbot Worsted worker housing around 1940 in the Cape Cod form. The example at **23 Abbot Street** is typical. It is a rectangular 1½ story, side-gabled, three by two-bay form. A one-bay, front-gabled garage is attached to the south side by an open porch. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles, the walls in wood clapboards and the foundation is cinderblock. Windows are 8/8 double-hung sash with beaded trim. The center entry is surrounded by ½ length sidelights and a hood molding above. Similar designs exist at **1-21 Abbot Street**. (photo #4) The house at **3 Abbot Street** was featured in a news article published around 1939 describing the five rooms on the interior and noting that the price of a furnished house of the type cost \$3800. Detached garages were built on Abbot Street at numbers 3, 11 and 13 around the time of construction of the houses. Attached garages exist at numbers 1, 7, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, and 23. Seven houses located on the west side of Abbot Street and two on the east are not historic and were built between 1960 and 1985. Other groups of Colonial Revival style and Cape Cod form Abbot Worsted worker homes were built around 1940 on Elm Street. Houses at **6, 8, and 9 Elm Street** are Colonial Revival style homes and houses at **13, 15, 17, and 18 Elm Street** are Cape Cod forms built around the same time. **Lincoln Avenue, Pershing Street and Smith Street** were also built at this time and intended for occupation by Abbot company workers.

Institutional Architecture

The **Prescott House/Abbot Worsted Company Hospital at 10 Pleasant Street** was built between 1760-1800 in the Federal Style. It is a five by two-bay, 2½ story form with a rear addition of one story. A one-story porch is attached to the rear addition. The building is clad in wood clapboards on three sides with the southeast wall and foundation being brick. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Eaves are trimmed with a slim cornice and corner boards mark the sides of the facade. The entry has a wide surround with pilasters and a full entablature above a row of transom lights. The double-hung 2/2 sash have simple hood moldings above. There are two brick chimneys at each side of the house in a typical Federal arrangement. A four-foot high retaining

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number *I* Page *8*

wall exists at the northwest side of the house and exposes the brick foundation. The house overlooks the Abbot Worsted Mill complex and Forge Pond. Another Federal style residential example in the district is at 13 Pleasant Street.

The former **District Three Schoolhouse** at **35 Pleasant Street** was built of brick around **1825**. The three by two-bay, front-gabled form rises $1\frac{1}{2}$ stories and has a low brick chimney at the ridge line. Access is through the unornamented center entry. Windows are modern double-hung sash. Little ornament exists on the exterior of the former school. An addition of one story has been made to the rear of the building. The facade, however, retains much of its historical appearance.

The former **Cameron School** at **20 Pleasant Street** (photo #5) was built in **1872** and remodeled in 1908 in the Colonial Revival style and is now in use as a senior center. The two-story, deck-hipped building is constructed on a five by seven-bay plan that has been expanded in the rear by a two-story addition. The central three bays of the facade comprise a projecting pavilion which is flanked by matching shed roofed entry porches. The roof is surmounted by an octagonal ventilator. Decorative elements include corner boards with molded caps at the corners of the main block and of the pavilion on the facade, piers with molded caps supporting the shed entry porches, prominent hoods above the sash on the facade and side elevations, and ornamental panels between the first and second story windows. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, the walls in wood clapboards and the foundation is built of cut granite. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash and are arranged in groups of six on the side elevations. The former school is well-maintained and retains integrity of materials and design.

The former **Saint Andrew's Episcopal Mission** at **25 Pleasant Street** was built in the Shingle style in 1903 and is now in use as a residence. It is a $2\frac{1}{2}$ story form with a central, side-gabled block and matching front-gabled secondary masses attached to both side elevations to form a broad H-shaped plan. The architect was the Reverend Thomas L. Fisher. The builder was Westford resident, A. Ferguson. A Saint Andrew's cross as is found on the flag of Scotland designed in 1385 during the war of Richard II, ornaments the facade of the building.

The Forge Village **Fire Station** is located at **1 East Prescott Street** and was built in 1941. It is a two by three-bay, two-story form with a front-gambrel roof and two vehicle doors in the facade. The building is constructed of brick with an asphalt shingled roof and concrete foundation. Shed-roofed dormers enlarge the second story.

Commercial Buildings

The former **Splain Store** at **2 East Prescott Street** is a Victorian Eclectic building built **ca. 1895** at the corner of East Prescott, West Prescott, and Pleasant Streets in the core of Forge Village. It is a three-by-two-bay, front-gabled form with a hipped enclosed porch across the entire first story of the facade. A one-story ell is attached to the north (left) elevation and a shed dormer expands the roof above. Wood clapboards sheath the exterior

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number *I* Page *2*

walls, asphalt shingles cover the roof, and the foundation is built of cut granite. Little ornament remains on the exterior of the moderately well-maintained building.

The former **Pigeon Family House and Store** at **16-18 Pleasant Street** was built around **1910** and is currently in use as a multiple unit dwelling. The 2½ story, front-gabled, three by five-bay, Queen Anne building is sheathed in wood shingles on the second story and wood clapboards on the first. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the foundation is built of uncut stone. Decorative elements consist of the change in exterior cladding between the first and second stories separated by a flared course of shingles, a small semi-circular gable ornament, flat window hoods, brackets at the corners of the eave line, and a hipped entry hood with carved brackets. Windows are 2/1 double-hung sash. A single brick chimney marks the center of the roof line. The house is well-maintained and retains integrity of materials and design.

The former **offices of the Abbot Worsted Company** are located at **4 Pleasant Street**, across the street from the Abbot Mill Complex. The residential-scaled building was constructed in **1923** and is now in use as offices of a company unaffiliated with the mill. The Colonial Revival-style building is a 1½ story, side-gabled, five-bay form built mainly of brick. An attached garage of five bays is at the rear of the building. Secondary masses include a semi-circular center entry porch and two gabled dormers on the front slope of the roof. Construction is brick with a wide denticulated wood entablature. The roof is slate shingles, and the foundation is built of brick. Colonial Revival design elements include the wide frieze, Ionic columns supporting the entry porch, pedimented dormers, brick corner quoins, and flat arches of brick over the windows. The entry is surrounded by sidelights and a transom as well as a wood frieze and brick flat arch. Windows are 12/12 double-hung sash. The well-maintained former Abbot office building is a more formal Colonial Revival design than most others in the village and retains integrity of design and materials.

Forge Village Auto Service at **1 West Prescott Street** (photo #2) is a one-story, three-bay, ridge hipped building that houses an auto and marine equipment repair business. It was built around 1940 with elements of the foursquare form. The facade is pierced by two vehicle doors, a pass door, and a single window. The building is sheathed in wood clapboards, the ridge-hipped roof in asphalt shingles, and the foundation is built of cinderblock. It is utilitarian in function and design and has little ornament. A single chimney is located east (left) of the center of the roof ridge. Vehicle openings are filled with glazed roll-up doors with simple trim. The pass door and window also have simple trim.

Industrial Buildings:

The former **Abbot Worsted Mill** at **7 Pleasant Street** is a complex of industrial buildings, the principal members of which are constructed of brick to a level of three stories. Two ornamental Victorian Eclectic-style towers face Pleasant Street and contribute defining elements to the center of the village. The older of the two principal brick mill buildings is the **Yarn Mill**, which is built over the canal south of Stony Brook and has one wall adjacent to Pleasant Street. (photo #7) It is largely rectangular but the northwest corner is canted or beveled

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 10

to accommodate the passage of Pleasant Street, the slope of which causes the building to rise three stories at its north end and two at the south. The focal point of the exterior of the mill is the Italianate style tower that faces Pleasant Street and signals the location of the main pedestrian entry. The square tower is three stories in height with a flat or gently sloping roof, brick corbels, a recessed central panel between pilasters with molded caps. An arched opening with rounded brick hood pierces the upper level of the tower and may contain a carillon. A granite marker built into the tower is carved with the title "ABBOT & CO / 1857-1887," the later date indicating the time of construction of the Yarn Mill. The entry at the base of the tower is a Colonial Revival-style door with transom and sidelights under a pedimented hood. The Colonial Revival entry replaced a Victorian design in the mid 20th century. The door is reached from Pleasant Street by crossing a short bridge over an excavated area between the building and a granite retaining wall. Twenty bays with sash set into recessed panels line the Pleasant Street elevation. Windows in the Yarn Mill are paired, wood-framed, multiple-pane double-hung sash with brick lintels and arched tops. Interior beams are wood supported by wood columns. The lowest level of this building housed power generating equipment and machinery. At the time of construction, water wheels driven by the flow of Stony Brook transmitted power upstairs via a system of belts and pulleys. Pulleys and shafts are visible inside the building in some places. Steam engines were in place by the late 19th century and may continue to exist.

North of the 1887 Yarn Mill is part of the 1910 **Top Mill**. (photo #6) (Top is a type of wool that has been relieved of its shorter fibers by combing, a procedure necessary for making worsted wool.) This is also a three-story brick building that faces Pleasant Street and is articulated with an ornamental tower capped by a hipped roof and belfry. The six-bay facade faces northwest and is articulated with Victorian Eclectic style corbels and arched window hoods. A recessed panel in the tower bears a plaque inscribed "1910". Windows are multiple-pane, double-hung sash that are paired in some openings. This is the facade located closest to Stony Brook, the intersection of Pleasant and Prescott Streets, and the railroad -- all of which comprise the core of the Forge Village Historic District. Interior construction of this building consists of iron I-beams and lattice trusses for supporting the wide interior work spaces. The interior of the top floor is lit by windows in the monitor roof.

A third mill building exists east of the **Yarn and Top Mills** and may be seen to their rear. This was additional space for performing the work done in the **Top Mill**. Like the other two, it is built of brick and has arched openings for the windows which are multiple pane, double-hung sash. Additional metal clad and wood-framed buildings exist to the east and serve primarily as storage. One is brick and has a date stone inscribed 1951. This is connected to the tall brick smoke stack and may have served as the **power house**. It is currently in use as storage. Adjacent to the Power House and the second Top Mill is a **Gate House**, possibly built for controlling the water level in Stony Brook. It is a square, pyramidal-hipped building. Other buildings to east are Butler-type prefabricated units that serve as storage.

The former electric powerhouse for the **Fitchburg and Lowell Street Railway** was built around 1907 and is located at **4 East Prescott Street**. It is a one-story brick building built as a two bay plan with a one-bay, wood shingle addition to the east side. Openings in the original brick mass are arched and filled with a door and

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 11

paired double-hung sash. The opening in the addition is filled with a roll-up garage door. The top of the facade of the brick section is articulated with a stepped gable and tile coping. A corbel table ornaments the eave of the right (west) side of the building. Brickwork with Victorian Eclectic-style details resembles that found on the much larger Abbot Mill located across Stony Brook to the south.

Structures:

The Westford Forge Company dug out and enlarged in 1853 the **canal** or **millrace** between Forge Pond and the **Abbot Mill Complex**. It runs parallel to the natural outflow of Forge Pond and West Prescott Street. The canal crosses under Pleasant Street south of the Railroad to achieve a total length of approximately 1/10 of a mile. The canal is approximately twenty feet across and eight feet deep. It is lined with granite ashlar and allows a stream of water approximately three feet deep to flow from the pond to the opening in the lower level of the **Yarn Mill** where water and steam power equipment was housed. The **dam** across the outlet of Forge Pond is located just south of West Prescott Street and west of Pleasant Street. The dam impounds around five feet of water to allow a stream of three feet in depth to flow through the canal. The structure is submerged beneath a sheet of water flowing over its top.

The former Abbot Worsted Company **ballfields** are located at the extreme west edge of the district on **West Prescott Street**. They are currently owned by the town and serve as public recreation space. There are two historic baseball diamonds as well as several modern facilities such as a deck hockey rink, basketball courts, lights and sheds. The diamonds are flanked by dugouts and chain link fences which are not historic.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are recorded in the proposed district or in the general area (within one mile), sites may be present. The district contains several well drained, level to moderately sloping terraced areas adjacent to or within 1000 feet of Forge Pond, unnamed ponds, Stony Brook, unnamed tributary streams and wetlands. All wetlands in the district are part of the Merrimack River drainage. The Assabet River drainage, also part of the Merrimack River system, is located a short distance to the south and east of the district. Extensive ancient Native American settlement has been documented along the main Merrimack River drainage and its tributaries. The location of the southern end of the district at the confluence of Stony Brook with Forge Pond may add to the sensitivity of this area for ancient sites. Anadromous fish runs in Stony Brook may have provided an important subsistence resource for Native peoples. Given the above information, the size of the district (approximately 250 acres) and adverse effects on the integrity of potential resources from extensive industrial and residential land use, a moderate to high potential exists for the recovery of ancient Native American resources in the district.

A high potential exists for the recovery of historic archaeological resources in the district. Documentary

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 12

research combined with archaeological survey, excavation and careful mapping can help locate and identify important 17th through 19th century components of the district that no longer survive today or cannot be recognized. Archaeological research may locate examples of 17th century settlement in the district, a period that is poorly documented and for which no examples survive today. Most settlement during this period was concentrated in the Stony Brook area, especially at its outlet with Forge Pond. Potential sites from this period may include structural evidence of the first ironworks built in the area by Jonas Prescott in ca. 1680 in the area of the outlet at Forge Pond. Similar evidence may also exist for a grist mill indicated in this area by Westford and Chelmsford town histories during the same period. Archaeological evidence of water-power related resources (mill canals, dams, wheel pits) associated with the mills may also exist. Structural evidence from a tavern operated by Jonathan Prescott may be present at the northeast crossing of Pleasant Street over Stony Brook. Archaeological evidence from 17th century residences should also exist in the district. Residential sites may include dwellings of workers at industrial sites and farmsteads. Jonathan Prescott also reportedly built a garrison house near the forge. Structural evidence from various types of outbuildings and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) should also be present. During the 18th century, settlement increased slowly in Forge Village with only 20 adults residing in the district late in this period. While some 18th century residential buildings are still extant, many additional examples may survive as archaeological resources. Iron and grist mill operations that began late in the 17th century continued through most if not all of the 18th century with saw and fulling mills added in the area of the forge. Structural evidence may survive from both the saw and fulling mills and related power sources. Similar evidence related to 18th century renovations at the iron forge and grist mill may also exist. Structural evidence of outbuildings and occupational related features may exist with each of the 18th century sites identified above as well as extant buildings from the period. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, industrial, commercial and residential settlement diversified and intensified in Forge Village with many sites still remaining in the district today. Archaeological sites related to agricultural production should exist, however, most potential sites from the period should be related to industrial, commercial and residential functions. While the exact locations and integrity of specific sites remains to be determined, 1828 recollections of a resident published in 1883 identify Forge Village as the site of a store, hotel, three iron forges, two blacksmith shops, two wool carding machines, one clothiers mill, a grist mill and a wheelwright shop, all located near the site of the existing worsted mill within the district. Additional types of buildings identified on the 1831 Hales Map include a tavern, school and several residences. Residential sites and extant resources from the 19th and 20th centuries now include both private and company owned single and multifamily housing. Ice houses are also reported during this period. Most of the district's industrial resources related to the Westford Forge Company (1853), the Forge Village Horse Nail Company (1865) and earlier components of the Abbot Worsted Company no longer exist with only portions of the dam and mill canal remaining. Buildings and most structures related to the above industries were demolished in the early 20th century. Existing buildings and structures related to the Abbot Mill Complex were mostly constructed in the 20th century. Additional historical research combined with architectural study, archaeological survey, testing and mapping may help determine which of these resources survive in the district as archaeological resources and as parts of existing resources. Existing buildings and structures in the district were frequently built on the sites

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 13

of earlier buildings and structures demolished and/or incorporated into their design. Intensive research in the district can help identify the sequence of landuse and construction for individual buildings, structures, parcels of land and cumulatively for the district. The district represents over 300 years of complex industrial, commercial and residential land use related to an industrial village. Most of these resources, especially those related to the district's industry, now exist as potential archaeological resources.

(end)

Forge Village HD

Name of Property

Middlesex, MA

County and State

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Education

Industry

Transportation

Period of Significance

1730-1952

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

N/a

Architect/Builder

P. Henry Harrington, builder; Derby & Robison,

Architects; Charles T. Main, engineer

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

J.V. Fletcher library

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 1

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Forge Village Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A for its associations with trends in 18th, 19th and 20th century industry and village planning practices. The industries of iron forging and woolen yarn manufacture were carried out over the course of nearly three centuries at the core of the district. The current form of the streets and homes of the district is the result of town planning practices in use by the Abbot Worsted Company during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The village is also eligible for the National Register under criterion C for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of its 18th, 19th, and early 20th century architectural and industrial historic resources. The hundreds of worker houses, Victorian Eclectic style mill buildings and the street pattern focusing on the mill are illustrative of historic construction methods and styles. The district retains integrity of design, craftsmanship, setting, feeling and association.

The period of significance for the district is 1680-1952, which opens with construction of the Heald House, the district's oldest surviving residence, and closes with the Early Modern Period of history. There are approximately 280 contributing buildings, sites, structures, and objects in the district.

CONTACT PERIOD 1500-1620

Algonquin-speaking Wamesit, Pawtucket, and Nashoba tribes of Native Americans inhabited the area between the Concord and Merrimack Rivers. Habitation of Westford was concentrated near wetlands such as those along Stony Brook. Projectile points have been recovered in these areas and in upland sites which indicates scattered hunting activity throughout the town. None of the three suspected Native settlements in the town were determined to be in Forge Village, although it is possible that tribe members exploited the hunting and fishing opportunities in the area. Fishing on Stony Brook during the Contact Period is indicated by the existence of a fish weir that was recorded at the outflow of Forge Pond in the mid 17th century near the site of the former Abbot Mill. Travel by Native Americans through the area is conjectured to have been along Stony Brook, possibly the current alignment of North Main Street.

COLONIAL PERIOD 1620-1775

Travel by White settlers between Chelmsford and Groton began in the mid 17th century on the road that paralleled Stony Brook on the south side (now Forge Village Road, Pine Street, Cold Spring Road) which connected West Chelmsford to Forge Village and Groton. At this time, Westford was part of Chelmsford and residents of that town were responsible for improving the transportation network. In 1655, the town of Groton

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 2

resolved to build a road leading east to Forge Pond which would connect with roads to West Chelmsford. Westford was a hinterland at this time, nearly devoid of settlers, and was viewed as little more than a geographical barrier between the established villages of Groton and Chelmsford. Settlement was sparse in the town and in Forge Village. No buildings survive from before 1730.

A Native American fish weir existed by the mid-17th century on Stony Brook at the outlet of Forge Pond, part of the town of Groton at that time. According to Hodgman's history of Westford, the town of Groton bought the weir from the Native American named Andrew some time around 1680. At about the same time, the blacksmith and Groton landholder Jonas Prescott built the first iron works at the location and began the 300-year history of industrial activity in Forge Village. Mr. Prescott lived with his wife Mary at the southwest corner of Pine and Town Farm Roads and mined bog-ore in Groton to be smelted into iron at the millsite on Stony Brook. The iron was used for making candlesticks, farm tools and house hold items such as irons according to local historian Gordon Seavey's 1988 article on the influence of Stony Brook. A grist mill might also have existed at the outflow of Forge Pond at this time according to town histories of Westford and Chelmsford. A relative of Jonas named Jonathan Prescott built for protection from Natives a garrison house near the forge which survived until 1876.

Westford, which acquired independence from its parent town of Chelmsford in 1729, retains original boundaries except for a narrow triangle of land in the western part that included Forge Village. The triangle remained part of Groton until 1730 when it was ceded to the newly established town. Here were contained the improved forge of Jonas Sr. (b. Lancaster, Ma, 1648) and his wife Mary Locker; the homes of town clerk Jonas Prescott Jr. (b. ca. 1678 d. 1750) and his wife Thankful Wheeler; grandson Jonas (b. 1703) and his wife Elizabeth Spalding. The great-grandson Lieutenant Jonas Prescott, (b. 1727 d. 1813) also occupied a house in the village, served as Lieutenant in the French and Indian War, representative to the Massachusetts General Court from 1758-69 and is described as a forgerman in the genealogy in the town history. He lived at **25 Pine Street, built ca. 1780**. The Prescotts made an immeasurable impact on the village by beginning its industrial activity and maintaining a family interest for several generations.

Other residents around 1730 included Captain Jabez Keep (b. 1706), a deer reeve and county road commissioner who may have operated a saw mill in Forge Village based on the note in the town history that he provided 1500 feet of lumber for construction of a belfry in 1763; Thomas Heald, whose house at **62 Pleasant Street** is the oldest in the district, built ca. 1730, and later owned by David Lawrence and the Guernsey Family; Ebenezer Townsend and Abner Kent who were petitioners in 1730 to the Massachusetts General Court in favor of annexing part of the town of Groton to the town of Westford, probably to be closer to the meeting house; and Ebenezer Prescott who probably was also a forge man and brother of Captain Jonas Prescott. The Francis Hosmer House at **39 Pleasant Street** may have been built around 1765, according to previous research. Other residents probably lived in the area and practiced agriculture or were employed in the forge. Forge and mill buildings were made of wood, were powered by water, and were probably two stories in height or less. No period industrial buildings survive.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 3

Westford bears significance as a town with many residences that retain distinctive Colonial Period fabric, design ideas and details. Colonial Period architecture in Forge Village is similar in form, materials and design to other examples in the Westford Center National Register Historic District and throughout the town. The Heald and Hosmer Houses, and the 17th century Jonathan Prescott tavern (no longer standing northeast of the crossing of Pleasant Street over Stony Brook) for example, are Colonial style residences built of wood with classical details and symmetrical facades, a description that fits the Colonial Period house at 2 Hildreth Street in Westford Center.

FEDERAL/EARLY INDUSTRIAL PERIOD 1775-1853

Iron manufacture continued adjacent to a fulling mill that had been established during the Federal and Early Industrial Period according to the 1795 series map. The iron works were located on the site of the existing mill building, south of the stream and east of Pleasant Street. The fulling mill was on the opposite (north) side of Stony Brook. Personal recollections of the early decades of the 19th century were transcribed in the 1883 town history, and depicted a village with agricultural activity, small industry along the brook, and frequent passage on the county road by travelers from Boston, Vermont, and New Hampshire. The image is of a busy small village with a high degree of self sufficiency based on its ability to supply nearly all of its own economic needs. The Early Industrial Period closed with the 1853 corporate organization of and sale of stock in the Westford Forge Company.

Transportation Routes

Late 18th century travel through Forge Village was on what is now West Prescott Street to Groton; Pleasant Street led southeast to Concord and Pine Street led out of the village to the east toward **Westford Center (NR District, 1998)**. There may have been a path along the current route of East Prescott Street, north of the brook but it is not represented as a road on the 1795 series map of Westford. Travelers between Boston, southern New Hampshire and Vermont used West Prescott and Pleasant Streets, providing a great many customers for the tavern, in operation throughout the period northeast of the crossing of West Prescott Street over Stony Brook (currently the site of Spinner's Store). While it is possible that alternative routes of travel existed through Forge Village during the period in the form of unnamed paths, possibly across private land north of Stony Brook, West Prescott, Pleasant and Pine Streets would remain the only roads depicted on maps of the district until the addition of East Prescott Street on the 1875 Beers map. The town report of 1840 indicates that Asia Nutting built a stone bridge near the forge which may have carried the current Pleasant Street over Stony Brook but has since been replaced.

The 13-mile long Stony Brook Railroad opened for business parallel to its namesake brook in July 1848, between South Groton (now Ayer Center) and North Chelmsford. The company was based in Lowell and built the road primarily to ship manufactures along Stony Brook to its distribution points, but also offered passenger

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 4

service. Indeed, Forge Pond was touted by a local resident in the early years of the Stony Brook Railroad as a recreational destination, easily accessible by rail and located in a quiet rural setting.

The railroad never owned any rolling stock and was leased upon its opening by the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, a larger operation operating between the manufacturing centers of its name. The improved shipping opportunities provided by the railroad allowed towns on Stony Brook to grow much faster than before. Forge Village and Graniteville, one mile to the east (**National Register District 2002**) were the villages in Westford that benefited by their new ability to ship products to customers in Lowell and across New England.

Population

Population in the district in the late 18th century was only around 20 adults, although the number was sufficient to begin the industrial development of this part of the Stony Brook Valley. Iron forging continued to drive the local economy, but as many residents were farmers as were employed in manufacturing according to federal census information. With the opening of new travel routes and increasing population density after the Revolution, farmers and industrialists alike were drawn to new settlements in northern New England and Western Massachusetts. Perhaps 100 families migrated out of Westford as a whole, a number that must have included many from Forge Village. But as old residents moved out, new arrivals replaced them as forge employees and farmers.

In 1820, federal census information indicates there might have been 35 individuals in the village. Slightly less than half were employed in manufactures with the remainder in agriculture. Ebenezer Prescott was the principal member of his family involved in iron forging at this time. This was probably the Ebenezer Prescott born in 1776 and married to Hannah Wait in 1800. He lived at **10 Pleasant Street** and is responsible for creating the 1795 map of Westford. His brother Jonathan Prescott (b. 1783) was the tavern keeper in Forge Village until 1845. Prior to 1850, Forge Village was superior to Graniteville in terms of its population and amount and value of industrial goods produced.

The equal ratio of industrial employees to agricultural workers indicated by the 1820 census remained intact through the time of the 1840 census. Ebenezer Prescott and other members of his extended family remained heavily involved in the iron forging business. By 1850, a fifth man named Jonas Prescott (b. 1810) and Nathan Prescott (b. 1817) were the principal iron manufacturers, labeled "forgeman" in the census. Employees of the forge were described as laborers, of which there were four in addition to Samuel Prescott (b. 1822) who was also listed as a forgeman. Charles and Asa Prescott were labeled as traders in the village. In 1850, the approximately 80 village residents were almost all of English descent. There were two people in the village born in Canada and two from Ireland at that time. Residents attended the Congregational Church in Westford Center.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 5

Economic Base

The 1795 series map of Westford, carried out by Ebenezer Prescott of the iron forging family, indicates the existence of a fulling mill northeast of where Pleasant Street crosses Stony Brook and the iron forge at the southeast, very near the existing mill complex. William Chandler operated the first fulling mill further down Stony Brook in the early 18th century but it is unknown who operated the one described in Forge Village at the end of the 18th century. However the Prescott family continued their deep involvement with iron forging in the village and may have been involved in the fulling mill as well. During the Federal Period, the number of forges increased to three, which may have been owned by different members of the Prescott family.

Recollections of a resident printed in the 1883 town history indicate that Forge Village in 1828 was the site of a "store, hotel, three iron forges, two blacksmith's shops, two wool carding machines, one clothier's mill, a grist mill and a wheelwright's shop, all located near the [existing] worsted mill." The 1831 Hales map of the town shows a forge, an iron foundry, and a tavern in the village in addition to a school and several residences. Jonathan Prescott built a significant addition to his tavern in 1817 and continued to operate it as a tavern until 1845, after which time he operated his business as a store and dance hall. Dozens of residents carried out agricultural activities as well as industrial jobs. This diversified economy provided the solid base on which the village would survive as a traditional mill community far longer than others in the region.

By 1850, two members of the Prescott family were operating separate forge companies in the village. Jonas and Nathan Prescott operated businesses of similar scale according to the value of their machinery and created nearly identical products. Indeed, these men owned more valuable machinery and stock in trade than anyone in town, including affluent Westford Center and the expanding industrial village of Graniteville. Items produced at the forges included axles, sledges, box molds, and anchor palms (the pointed end, also called a fluke on a yachtsman type anchor). Production at the forges was sufficient to attract the attention of investors from the manufacturing cities of Lowell and Nashua, several of whom were made aware of the possibilities of manufacturing in Forge Village on a large scale by virtue of their involvement with the new Stony Brook Railroad. Investments in the business by members of this group would carry the village into the next growth-oriented phase of its development.

Architecture

Institutional

The former **District #3 School** is located at the corner of Pine and Pleasant Streets. It was built in ca. 1825 as one of 8 district schools established in 1822. The district was divided in 1851 and students attended either school #3 or #10 in Graniteville. The building at 35 Pleasant Street served as the village's primary education facility until 1872 when a new school was built by G. W. Howe. The old brick school was sold to David Lawrence in 1875.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 6

Residential

The residence at **23 Pleasant Street** was built prior to 1830 and is depicted on the map of Westford printed in that year. The first known owner was A. Prescott in 1855 whose occupancy is shown on the map drawn in 1855 by Edward Symmes. This may have been Abram Prescott who lived with his wife Olive and their 11 children. Abram was representative to the Massachusetts General Court in the 1820s and 1830s, town clerk in the 1820s, military captain, and deacon of the First Parish Church. Abram's youngest son, Edward, was the subsequent owner of the property into the late 19th century and had the largest amount of property among his family members, including at one valuation four separate residences.

The house at **25 Pine Street** was built for Lt. Jonas Prescott around 1784 according to the family genealogy. He was born in 1727 in Westford and married in 1750/51 to Rebecca Parker. Lieutenant Prescott earned his rank while fighting in the French and Indian War. He probably operated a forge in the village. Jonas' son Levi married Hannah Prescott in 1809 and occupied the house throughout their lifetimes. Like his father, Levi was also a forgerman. Subsequent owners were Prescott descendants Levi and Rebecca, the widows B. and L. Prescott in 1855, Levi and Ella Prescott, and finally Alice Luella Prescott Collins until 1984.

The small residence at **7 West Prescott Street** may have been built as a blacksmithy for Timothy P. Wright (b. 1806) according to the map from 1855. It was probably built around the time Mr. Wright married Elnora Prescott in 1832, when they lived outside the district near Beaver Brook Road to the south. Census records from 1840 indicate Mr. Wright to have worked as a blacksmith. On the maps printed in 1875 and 1889, S. A. Hamlin is depicted as the owner. This is probably Samuel A. Hamlin (b. 1832) who graduated from Westford Academy and later worked for many years as the railroad station agent in Forge Village.

The **George Wright House at 13 Pleasant Street, built ca. 1820**, may have been built and first occupied by Amos Heywood (1791-1875) and his wife Lydia Buck according to the 1883 town history. (p 352) Mr. Heywood later occupied a house in Westford Center on Graniteville Road. He was involved in an unspecified industry according to the 1820 census and was active in the formation of the Union Congregational Church in the Center in 1828. The forgerman George Wright acquired the house before 1857, according to the volume Westford Days. He may have bought the house around 1833, the time of his marriage to Mary Ann Prescott, and occupied it until his death in 1882. George and Mary Ann's son Ellery worked as a nail-maker in the Forge Village Horse Nail Company and may have occupied the house as well.

The Federal style house at **10 Pleasant Street** was built ca. 1800 for the forgerman Ebenezer Prescott (b. 1776) around the time of his first marriage to Hannah Wait. He had two successive wives and 15 children by 1823. He was the owner of the Westford Forge Company until at least 1840 according to census information. Ebenezer Prescott was the principal member of his family involved in iron forging at this time and probably had sons in the industry. Ebenezer's son Nathan Pollard Prescott was the subsequent owner by 1855.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 1

Industrial

The forges were probably contained in a wood-framed building similar to the Forge Village mill depicted in the 1883 town history. It was a two-story form with a gabled roof, bell-tower at one end and a prominent smoke stack at the side. These buildings were replaced with the existing brick mills in 1910. Other industrial buildings had been constructed prior to 1853 at the crossing of Pleasant Street over Stony Brook but their appearances are not known.

Commercial

Jonathan Prescott added to his 17th century tavern at the northeast of the crossing of Pleasant Street over Stony Brook (current site of Spinner's Store). The Colonial Period two-story, side-gabled building was enlarged with a seven-bay, 2½ story, side-gabled form in 1817. 12/12 sash are visible in historic photos. The 17th century block was demolished in the early 20th century. The 19th century block was destroyed by fire in 1976.

The depot of the Stony Brook Railroad combined the functions of ticket office, freight depot, and passenger station based on the description in railroad records. The plan of the building was 20'x40' with ornamental brackets, probably supporting the deep eaves typical of railroad stations. A platform 56'x10' connected the building and the tracks. A siding 571' in length existed off the main line of the road.

Many Forge Village examples of Federal architecture adhered quite closely to the period's distinguishing design principles. As in Westford Center, stylish residences have facades rendered in wood with symmetrical fenestration. Hipped roofs, brick walls and paired chimneys also exist. Designs at 10 and 13 Pleasant Street in the district possess these characteristics and are comparable in style and scale to residences built around the same time in the civic and commercial area of Westford Center. Thus did the patterns of architectural development and artistic values exhibit themselves throughout the district and the surrounding town.

INDUSTRIAL PERIOD 1853-1910

The iron industry continued in Forge Village during the Industrial Period with the corporate organization and expansion of the Westford Forge Company. In 1853, a group of investors, primarily from Nashua, New Hampshire and Lowell, but including two residents of Westford, met in Lowell to determine the improvements necessary for increasing production in the aging manufacturing facility. The placement of investment capital and construction of new mill facilities came in response to the 1848 opening of the Stony Brook Railroad and marked the Forge Village Historic District's beginning as a company village.

Transportation Routes

The village retained the transportation patterns of the Federal/Early Industrial Period into the 1850s. Through-
(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 8

travel continued to pass on West Prescott and Pleasant Streets. Access to Westford Center to the east was on Pine Street. East Prescott Street does not appear on historic maps until 1875, when it is labeled Union Street and served as a thoroughfare to Graniteville. A row of houses for factory employees appears on the 1889 Walker map of Forge Village. This ultimately became Bradford Street although it is not named on the map. Other residential subdivision roads were built in succession after this time until, by 1910, new streets with company-built homes included Pond, Story, and Canal Streets.

The Stony Brook Street Railway operated through the village starting in 1907. The route entered Forge Village from the east between the former Splain Store at 2 East Prescott Street and the Stony Brook Railroad. The streetcars paralleled the Stony Brook Railroad west toward Ayer. The railway company constructed a spur line up Pleasant Street to Pine Street to Westford Center and down the opposite side of Tadmuck Hill, reconnecting to the main line at Lowell Road. Streetcars eventually offered service from Graniteville, Forge Village, and Westford Center to Ayer in the west and Chelmsford in the east. The railway remained in operation until 1921 when competition with the automobile forced it to close.

Population

Population levels of Forge Village remained steady between 1850 and 1860 at around 80 people. By 1890, however, Abbot Worsted employed 200 people in the village. Based on the number of employee housing units constructed by 1910, it is estimated that approximately 400 people lived in Forge Village by the end of the Industrial Period.

Residents were almost entirely of English descent until 1850, when census records show the first Canadian and Irish immigrants. In that year, two residents of each nationality were recorded in Forge Village. Numbers of both of these groups increased steadily after this time. The number of immigrants would equal that of native born residents by the 1880s. Twenty-six children were born to parents of foreign birth in 1875 according to statistics printed in town reports. In 1902, 39 of 55 births were to foreign-born parents. Other common countries of origin were England, Sweden, Finland, and Italy. Beginning in 1889, the Abbot Worsted Company offered English language classes to its non-English speaking employees as one of many company benefits. This was in response to the company's successful efforts to entice Canadian emigrants from Trois Rivieres in Quebec, Poles, Russians from the city of Grodno and English from the city of Keighley in Yorkshire. While the number of industrial workers was increasing, farmers continued to make up an important part of the local population. Heightened density, however, encouraged construction of a public water supply system which was put into service in 1908.

By 1907, Russian surnames begin to appear on lists of residents and in marriage records. In the first years of the 20th century, the Abbot Worsted Company sent agents to countries in eastern Europe and to Russia to recruit employees. Agents enticed workers to come to Westford with the promise of steady work, good housing, and prepaid travel expenses. So successful were the agents in attracting the immigrants that the Russians soon had a

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 9

cemetery of their own between Forge Village and Graniteville. Emigration from Eastern Europe brought with it a stronger Catholic presence in the mill villages. A parish church to serve Westford's members of that group was built in Graniteville in 1894. During the second half of the 19th century, the village of Graniteville attracted more residents than Forge Village due to expanding machinery manufacturing and wool spinning operations there.

Economic Base

The local economy flourished before the Civil War under the driving force of the Westford Forge Company and the Stony Brook Railroad. Transportation opportunities improved circulation of manufactured items as well as farm produce. Travel between Forge Village, Ayer, and Lowell became simpler and facilitated interdependent economic growth. Other concerns such as an ice house, blacksmithies, and other small shops provided a range of products and services to the residents who came to Forge Village to work in the factory.

Westford Forge Company

In October, 1853, a group of men gathered at the Merrimack House in Lowell to discuss the organization, construction, and operation of the Westford Forge Company, a newly capitalized, enlarged and highly productive incarnation of the iron forging shop founded in Forge Village in the 17th century. Of the 17 shareholders, two were from Westford and one was from Forge Village. Local resident Jonas Prescott, descendant of the 18th century iron forger, joined with John William Pitt Abbot of Westford Center, a successful lawyer, state representative, and senator, and 15 others from Lowell and Nashua, New Hampshire to create articles of association and by-laws for the new company. Jonas Prescott was the largest shareholder and presumably had the most direct involvement in the operations. J. W. P. Abbot was a principal financier of the new company; George Stark of Nashua acted as clerk and engineer.

Mr. Stark, Mr. Abbot, and others on the board were involved in the operation of the Stony Brook Railroad, creating a strong tie and cooperative relationship between the management of the two enterprises. Also, in 1854, one year after the organization of the Westford Forge Company, the Abbot family built their first facility for producing worsted yarns. The factory was located in Graniteville (**NR district 2002**), one mile east of Forge Village. The Abbot Worsted Company manufactured woolen yarns with machinery made in Forge Village by the C. G. Sargent & Sons machinery manufacturing company. As with the railroad and the forge company, John W. P. Abbot was involved as financier in the initial organization of the worsted company.

Initial efforts of the board were to direct George Stark to prepare plans to cut a new channel from Forge Pond to the iron works, to deepen the existing channel, and to construct a dam of stone at the head of the works. Jonas Prescott was appointed superintendent of dam and channel construction, rehabilitation of the old trip hammers, and existing works. Improvements were to be based on information gathered during field visits made by another board member to other iron forges. The new forge was in operation with three trip hammers by 1855 as

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 10

described in the 1855 annual report. Other components of the forge were the main undershot water wheel (a water wheel powered by water flowing beneath it), a blast apparatus driven by a breast wheel (a wheel half submerged in water, suited to streams with significant fall such as Stony brook), a furnace, and cranes for lifting the iron. Separate from the blast works and the main forge housing the trip hammers was a small machine shop furnished with its own water wheel. This was part of the old iron forge and contained drills and lathes for finishing machined parts. An additional forge that served as a component of the former iron operation was used intermittently during times of high water. Of these buildings and structures, only the canal and possibly part of the dam survives. While the papers of incorporation do not indicate it directly, it is likely that, around the time of its incorporation, the forge company built the building which later served as the main facility of the Forge Village Horse Nail Company and the first woolen mill until its demolition in 1909.

According to annual reports, the Westford Forge Company was founded with the intention of providing manufactured parts to the machine shops of Lowell and Lawrence, located 10 miles away near the northern terminus of the Stony Brook Railroad. The unforeseen economic downturn of 1859, however, forced the company to seek business from local farmers and smaller industrial firms in Chelmsford. Their original idea of supplying custom made machine parts gave way to the manufacture of windlass necks, axles for railroad cars and wagons, sledge hammers, nuts, bolts, shafts, farm tools, andirons, candlesticks, mortars, pestles, sheet iron, and boiler plate. By 1857, the company had a small amount of steel in stock which represents an early foray into that type of forging. Prior to that time, railroads used iron for rails and wheels. The forge company employed around ten hands who were listed, in decreasing order of pay rate, as forgers, hammer men, machinists, blacksmiths, tenders, and helpers. It is possible that the economic depression of 1859 was an insurmountable obstacle to the company as it was out of business in 1865. The company was then reorganized under new ownership and the forge adapted for use as the Forge Village Horse Nail Company.

It was the Westford Forge Company, however, that developed the Stony Brook millsite, in use since the Colonial Period, into a corporate industrial complex with multiple water wheels for highly mechanized heavy manufacturing. The company was not as large as concerns in Lawrence or Lowell but it did have a range of iron and steel products which were shipped by rail across New England and as far as New Jersey and Philadelphia. John W. P. Abbot and Jonas Prescott, with their backers and agents, created an integral member of the economic framework that continues to influence the daily lives of many Westford citizens who live in view of the site and the Stony Brook.

Forge Village Horse Nail Company

The Forge Village Horse Nail Company was founded in 1865 by John Daly, John Haskins and Alexander Caryl in the former iron forge complex according to town and county histories. The men were able to make use of much of the former forge company machinery but introduced some nail-specific manufacturing equipment. A historic photo of the nail manufactory depicts a wood-framed building, probably the former forge, as a gabled form of two-stories oriented perpendicular to Pleasant Street just south of Stony Brook. The factory is long and

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 11

in the historic photo recedes from view to the east along Stony Brook. A second two-story, gabled building labeled "Office" occupies the foreground. Neither one survives today.

The company continued in business making horse, mule and ox shoe nails until 1876, after which, the Abbot Worsted Company, based in Graniteville, assumed ownership of the building complex and began the manufacture of carpet and other yarns in Forge Village.

Abbot Worsted Company

Like the Forge Village Horse Nail Company, the Abbot Worsted Company in Forge Village operated for a time in the former building complex of the Westford Forge Company. The worsted yarn manufacturer was founded in Graniteville in 1854, one mile to the east, and expanded its operations to the western village in 1879. The locally owned company utilized the buildings, machinery and water privilege of the former iron forge and employed 185 hands in the two villages. The Abbot company, however, enlarged the mill complex with the construction in 1887 of a three-story brick mill building still standing on Pleasant Street. This coexisted for over 20 years with the wood-framed gabled building of the former forge company. The wood-framed building was ultimately demolished in 1909 to accommodate a second three-story brick factory constructed in 1910 which comprises the complex as it is seen from Pleasant Street today.

Corporate Growth

The Abbot Worsted Company was begun in Forge Village in 1854 by local residents John W. P. Abbot, also a founder of the Westford Forge Company and the Stony Brook Railroad, and his son John W. Abbot who acted as treasurer and, by 1890, principal manager. John William Pitt Abbot was a graduate of Harvard University in 1827, an attorney and state senator. He was a principal financial backer of the undertaking. J.W.P. Abbot's son John William was principal manager of the Forge Village facility. He was educated at Westford Academy and Phillips Andover Academy. He served as trustee to Westford Academy and to the J. V. Fletcher Library and lived in Westford Center (**NR District, 1998**). The Abbots later hired Allan Cameron as agent and bookkeeper. Mr. Cameron was a Scottish immigrant who arrived in this country in 1843. He worked as a machinist and agent for Charles G. Sargent & Sons in Graniteville, served as trustee of Westford Academy, school committee member, and lieutenant in the cavalry.

The Abbot Worsted Company began manufacturing carpet yarns at Calvert and Sargent's **Mill #1** in Forge Village in 1858. By 1865, industrial statistics of the commonwealth indicate that the Abbot Worsted Company employed 80 hands, a sufficient number to encourage management to consider expanding beyond the confines of Graniteville. In the failure of the Forge Village Horse Nail Company in 1876, the Abbots saw an opportunity to acquire enlarged manufacturing space and so bought the wood-framed buildings that had formerly housed the Westford Forge Company. The Abbot Worsted Company proceeded to install new Sargent-manufactured equipment in the former nail factory and in 1887, constructed the three-story mill now located on the toe of the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 12

slope of Pleasant Street. The brick building has its foundation built over the canal dug by the forge company in 1855. The water wheels took their power from the millrace that flowed through the lower level of the building. Water power was augmented by steam around 1885 when Abbot Worsted was taxed for ownership of a steam engine. The 1890 county history indicates it was a single 650 horsepower model. By 1893, a 160 horsepower engine had been added to the power plant. Valuations by the town of Abbot Worsted's property show that the value of the operation in Forge Village surpassed that of Graniteville between 1885 and 1895. In 1885 in Forge Village, 5 houses were available for employees and 19 were in use in Graniteville. 1895, the Forge Village operation offered 42 residences while the number in Graniteville remained the same. The total value of the company's property in Forge Village was around double that of Graniteville, a situation that would remain constant well into the 20th century.

Offices of management-level employees occupied the southwest corner of the 1878 brick mill building. This, combined with the former forge/nail building (used then as the spinning room) and some smaller wood-framed sheds were the principal accommodations of the company until demolition in 1909 of the forge and the construction of the three-story brick mill in 1910. The forge building was described in a news article written at the time of its demolition as one of the oldest buildings in the village.

The designer of its replacement in 1910, the Top Mill #1, was Charles T. Main, an engineer practicing in Boston who maintained an enduring association with the Abbot Worsted Company. Mr. Main first worked for Abbot Worsted as part of the firm Dean and Main in 1905 to design an unspecified brick mill building in the Forge Village Complex. He subsequently worked on his own and was retained to design the Wash House Wing and an addition to Mill #1 in 1915, the Reeling Department in 1916 and the Combing Building in 1922.

John W. P. Abbot's son and John W. Abbot's younger brother, Abiel J. Abbot, was general manager of Abbot Worsted from 1897-1912. He attended Westford, Phillips Exeter and Highland Military Academies and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His first job was in a mill in West Chelmsford where he worked four years and returned to the family business. It was Abiel Abbot who headed the company during its incorporation in 1900. John C. Abbot (son of John W.) became general manager in 1912. He attended Westford Academy, MIT, and Worcester Polytechnic Institute before joining the family firm. In 1927 after training in mills in Lowell, Edward M. Abbot, son of Abiel, became vice president and manager of the Graniteville mill; Julian Cameron, son of investor Allan Cameron, was manager of the Forge Village mill. Owners and managers of the Abbot Worsted Mills lived principally in Westford Center (**See Westford Center NR District Nomination, 1998**).

Corporate organization of the company had much to do with its success. It was a small mill in comparison to those in Lowell, Lawrence and Manchester, New Hampshire, capitalized by a handful of local residents. Mill construction in Lowell, in contrast, was funded with money raised from sources in Boston, such as the Lowell family whose name the city bears. The Lowells and others saw the investment as a way of earning interest on their money and not as a day-to-day concern or the primary component of their livelihood. The Abbot mills

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 13

were owned and operated by local residents who had an urgent daily interest in the mills' success. The Abbots saw as part of this success the contentment of their workers for its own sake, for the financial and industrial efficiency employee contentment brought, and for the longevity it could bestow upon their business. Methods of promoting contentment among the workers included the offers of low-cost (\$6 per month in the early 20th century), clean, attractive company-built housing, night school classes for immigrant workers, libraries, athletic playing fields, health benefits, company sponsored band and athletic teams, and above all, good wages that were not reduced in hard economic times as they were at other textile mills. Labor strikes afflicted mills in Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1885, and elsewhere during the 19th century (and more violent strikes in Lawrence and Lowell in 1912, 1919, and throughout the Depression) but never in Forge Village or Graniteville.

Industrial Process

The process of manufacturing woolen yarns at the Abbot Worsted Company began with the purchase in Boston and other ports of raw bales of wool which were shipped to Forge Village on the Stony Brook Railroad. The first tasks in the factory were scouring or picking, washing, and drying in which impurities such as sticks, oil, and dirt were removed from raw wool by machinery developed in Graniteville by the C. G. Sargent Company as well as machines that were manufactured by the Prince Smith Company and imported from England. Scouring and washing operations were located on the middle level of the **Top Mill (SEE Map, Mill Building)** one floor below the sorting room. The next step was to sort the wool according to thinness or coarseness of the fibers which varies from one breed of sheep to another and determines the type of yarn to be made. Sorting at the Abbot Worsted mill took place on the top floor of the Top Mill and was carried out by relatively high level employees. Carding and combing were the subsequent steps in the preparation of wool for spinning into yarn, all of which took place on the bottom level of the three-story Mill. Tasks in the Top Mill were carried out by male employees. In 1893, five mill buildings existed and were supported by three store houses.

Sorted, washed, and combed wool was taken to the **Yarn Mill** to be drawn, where the wool was separated by weight; it was then spun and twisted into yarn for carpets, clothing, knitting, or furniture upholstery. Yarn was then shipped in one of several formats. The final product, worsted yarn, was either wound, reeled, redoubled or hanked (coiled) and delivered to the buyer who would dye it, after which it could be woven or knitted. Worsted yarn requires longer strands and the removal of short strands in order to create a smoother quality than other types of yarn. The yarn is most frequently woven or knitted into hosiery, suiting, and fabrics. Women and children were employed in the Yarn Mill. Children were supposed to have been at least 14 years of age but that guideline was not always followed according to former employees. Children below 14 were occasionally hidden in baskets during inspections by labor authorities. Children were also, however, encouraged to work half-days by the company, and to attend school the remainder of the day.

Secondary Industry

Between 1853 and 1910, many smaller businesses existed in Forge Village, such as an ice house, blacksmith shops, small retailers of groceries, butchers, and farmers. Of course most owed their existence to the railroad,

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 14

the Westford Forge Company, or one of its successors. Thomas Hittinger of Boston owned the ice house, located from around 1870-1930 west of the mill between the railroad and the pond. The operation employed 50 hands at the peak of the harvesting season in 1880, and remained in operation for 10 out of 12 months each year. Blacksmith shops typically employed fewer than five people, as did retail store owners.

Architecture

Residential

Many of the houses constructed during the period were Victorian Eclectic style multiple-unit dwellings built by the Abbot Worsted Company to house its employees. The earliest examples are from around 1885 and exist on Bradford Street. The house at **5-11 Bradford Street** is probably the earliest surviving company-built house. The 1885 town valuations enumerate three residences called "blocks," a description that fits the multiple unit dwelling. Another block stood parallel to Pleasant Street between Bradford and Pond Streets but was demolished in the early 20th century. Six of the 10 other houses on Bradford Street are Abbot Company worker houses, also from the late 19th century. The former worker residences at **1-3, 8-10, 12-14, 16-18, 20-22 and 24-26 Bradford Street** were built by the time of the 1889 Walker map of Westford. Residents of Bradford Street around the turn of the century included Israel Berthiaume, an operative living at **30 Bradford**; Francis Lowther was an overseer at Abbot's and lived at **17 Bradford**; the laborer James McMurray lived at **21 Bradford**. Most houses on Bradford Street and other company developed streets remained under Abbot Worsted Company ownership until around 1940.

Three houses on Pleasant Street bear a strong similarity to one another and were probably built by the Abbot Worsted Company. **Thirty, 36, and 38 Pleasant Street** are ornate Victorian Eclectic Style homes built between 1875 and 1889. They are marked on the 1889 atlas as "Abbot & Co.". Resident directories indicate that a mill operative named James Berry was the resident of #38 in 1890. Thomas Brophy Jr. and Thomas Brophy Sr. both worked as mill operatives and lived at **39 Pleasant Street**.

Pond Street was developed starting in 1906 with three worker houses described in the local newspaper, the *Westford Wardsman*, as cottages. These are among the group at **4-16 Pond Street** although the article does not specify the individual houses. They are single-family homes that continue to function in that capacity. Additional single-family homes were built here in 1909. The three double-houses at **11-13, 15-17, and 19-21 Pond Street** were built for the Abbot Worsted Company by the contractor P. Henry Harrington in May, 1909. Mr. Harrington was a busy local contractor who is responsible for construction of the Frost School in Westford Center, the Abbot Worsted company offices at the east end of Bradford Street and many worker residences in Graniteville. The duplexes on Pond Street are at the western end near its intersection with Bradford Street. Residents around the turn of the century according to resident directories included the mill operative Frederick Amission at **#12**, and stone cutter John L. Flynn at **#14**. Residents of Pond Street in 1910 included Helen Byrnes, a mill operative, and James Byrnes, a painter; Hugh Daly, a wool sorter; mill operative William

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 15

DeRoehn, and Alfred Drolet, an overseer in the Abbot mill. Houses in the neighborhood were under company ownership until around 1940.

Story and Canal Streets were first developed near the end of the Industrial Period. Examples of worker housing line these dense residential streets that are arranged as a short loop and a cul de sac. These were built near the end of the period, around 1900.

Institutional

The Abbot Worsted Company had a hall built on Bradford Street around 1880 to house stage performances, meetings and social events and, later, motion pictures. Musicians on piano, trumpet and violin accompanied the early silent films. Four bowling alleys, six pool tables, and two dressing rooms occupied the ground floor. An assembly hall and reception rooms were upstairs where meetings took place and an occasional vaudeville show was staged. A library was operated in the building as well. In addition to the secular activities, Episcopal church services were held by residents of the Groton School community as part of their public outreach program. A historian at the school who is familiar with the papers and the activities of Franklin Roosevelt while at Groton believes the Forge Village legend that Roosevelt preached Sunday School service in the hall is entirely possible. An outdoor skating rink was available to residents and the local hockey team, the Forge Village Arrows. Employees of the company operated the hall and theater until the mid 20th century. The Victorian Eclectic style building was attached to the rear of the garage of the Abbot company offices at the foot of Pleasant Street but was demolished in 1980.

Cameron School at 20 Pleasant Street was built in 1872 and named for Allan Cameron, who arrived as an immigrant from Scotland in 1843 and worked his way into a management position in the mills in Lowell. Mr. Cameron became a wholesale textile buyer, salesman, worsted carpet manufacturer, and bookkeeper who was a partner in the Abbot Worsted Company. He served in Westford as a trustee of Westford Academy, director of the public library, school committee member, and lieutenant in the cavalry. His residence is a large ornate Victorian Eclectic-style building located at **39 Main Street in Westford Center**. The school building served as classroom space for grammar school students until the 1980s. The building was enlarged in 1908 according to a design by the architectural firm Derby and Robison, a partnership that specialized in Colonial Revival style residential design, largely around Concord, Massachusetts. Local builder P Henry Harrington performed the work.

The **Saint Andrew's Mission** was built at **25 Pleasant Street** in 1903 to promote the Episcopal faith. The Victorian Eclectic-style building was dedicated on October 3 in a ceremony presided over by clergy of the Groton School. The nearby Episcopal college preparatory school was under the charge of Reverend Endicott Peabody who envisioned Forge Village as a location in need of religious opportunity. The mission held picnics and festivals, in addition to traditional church services until 1963, when services were moved a new building.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 16

Commercial:

The Splain Store at **2 East Prescott Street** was built around 1896 and served as retail space for a grocer until some time after 1911 according to resident directories. The store was run by Daniel Splain, a graduate of Westford Academy around 1890 and of the Lowell Commercial College, after which he worked in Boston as a clerk. He was post master of Forge Village and died there in 1902, leaving the store in the charge of Abbie Splain. The building was used as a station or waiting room for the Fitchburg and Lowell Street Railway which operated streetcars between Chelmsford and Ayer from 1907-1921.

The industrial period in Forge Village closed with the construction of the more recent brick mill building at the bottom of Pleasant Street in 1910. It was the final bit of development in the village, the peak of Abbot Worsted's economic growth. The company managed to progress into the 20th century as a profitable, sound, dynamic company that reacted positively to changes in the geographic focus of the industry, changes in demand for yarn types, and to changes in expectations about the quality of life available to factory employees. Other mill towns faced labor difficulties sufficiently intense to have killed not only individual human beings but entire corporations, even regional sectors of industry. The Abbots' policy of fair treatment of employees, family ownership of the company, and responsible corporate growth provided them with great wealth and the village with extended economic health and, according to some, a reputation as an industrial Utopia.

Architectural development in Forge Village had previously adhered, through design choice and settlement locations, to patterns in other neighborhoods in the town such as Westford Center. In both locations, Federal style single-family homes were built on spacious lots around the village core. Growth of industry in Forge Village and the need for more densely built employee housing after the mid 1800s changed the focus of new construction from scattered single-unit dwellings to company-built multiple-family homes. Employees rented homes with repetitive Victorian Eclectic style design elements and regular spacing along purpose-built streets, all of which was a departure from previous ways of life associated with the small industrial and agricultural village. The existing plan of village streets populated with houses of matching scale and many identical details is the embodiment of this period's distinctive development characteristics and bears a stronger similarity to its companion mill village of Graniteville than it does to Westford Center.

MODERN PERIOD 1910-1956

The extended life of the Modern Period in Forge Village opened with the construction of the Yarn Mill on the site of the demolished 1853 forge/nail factory. The company continued to grow, its value doubling every ten years from 1905-1935, at which point began the long slow decline into the Post-Industrial Period of the late 20th century. By the beginning of the decline, however, Abbot Worsted had left a permanent mark upon the town in the form of this industrial village.

Transportation Routes

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 17

The system of roads through Forge Village remained as it had been since the construction between 1855 and 1875 of East Prescott Street. There were, however, several new residential subdivisions, most of which were cul-de-sacs or short looping streets. Orchard, Elm, Lincoln, Smith, Pershing, Chestnut and Oak Streets were laid out, developed, and accepted by the town as public ways during the period.

West Prescott Street and Pleasant Street connected the village to the towns of Groton and Concord and so was upgraded to state highway early in the century. The Fitchburg and Lowell Street Railway succumbed to effects of competition with the automobile and ceased operation in 1921. The tracks were removed from East and West Prescott Streets in 1931. Names of some streets in the village were changed in 1931. Union became East Prescott and Central became West Prescott in honor of the village's early settlers by that name. Pine Street was so named at the same time. Street lights were installed in the village in 1912 and auto road signs were installed in 1915. Streets were paved and painted with lines in 1932. Bradford, Pond, Lincoln, Elm, Pershing, and Smith Streets were developed with residences in the 1910s and 20s but were not accepted by town government as public roads until 1938. Coolidge and Orchard Streets were accepted in 1941; Chestnut and Oak Streets in 1943.

Population

The number of residences increased dramatically during the Modern Period. Between 1910 and 1940, the Abbot Worsted Company built approximately 21 multiple-unit dwellings and 72 single-unit dwellings, all of which would accommodate approximately 300 additional residents in the district.

Around 1907, Abbot Worsted began recruiting Russian workers to join the mix of residents born in America, Canada, Italy, Ireland, and Sweden. By 1910, something over half of all marriages involved at least one foreign-born member. This trend would reverse itself by the 1940s when the second generation had become naturalized. The estimate of the number of farmers compared to mill workers for the village would fall significantly below the level of half seen in the town as a whole.

Economic Base

Abbot Worsted Company

The Abbot Worsted Company continued to expand. The corporation dominated the local economy and village life in general through the first half of the 20th century. The company added three brick buildings to the existing mill complex on Pleasant Street for the manufacture of woolen yarn. They became the first factory in the country to make yarn of camel's hair starting in 1890. The mill became in the 1920s the largest producer of mohair yarn in the country, selling to Ford Motor Company and Sears Roebuck. By 1950, they had become the world's largest producer of knitting yarn. The mills in Forge Village employed 800 workers, its highest level of

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 18

employment, before tapering off and selling its Forge Village operations in 1956. The company remained in business for some time with facilities in the southern United States.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the Abbot Worsted Company was in uniquely strong financial position in comparison to other textile mills in New England. A keystone in their economic foundation was their ability to avoid incurring the anger of labor organizers. Strikes were a problem of disastrous proportions in the large-scale textile towns of Lawrence and Lowell and elsewhere during the first half of the 20th century, bringing unemployment to workers and poor productivity to owners. Indeed many employers were forced to move their operations to South Carolina in order to reap the benefits of cheaper non-union labor. Abbot Worsted, however, ran an open shop, free of labor difficulties over the pay-scale. Former employees claim the policy was to prevent dissatisfaction among personnel by paying whatever rates the American Woolen Company paid their union employees. The Abbots further improved their chances of survival by behaving responsively to market changes. Early in the 20th century, the company moved into the manufacture of fabric for automobile seat covers. They sought new markets for woolen fabrics in the United States Army, Canada, and other countries.

During the 1930s, when textile mills in New England were failing or being drawn to the American South for the cheaper, non-unionized labor, the Abbots accepted the financial losses from allowing their workers to live in company-owned housing rent-free so that they might weather the Depression. This delayed the company's departure, inspired loyalty among employees, and empowered the company to remain in business into the 1950s. It is John C. Abbot who is credited with operating the mill on a strike-free basis during this difficult economic period. In 1927 John C. Abbot was treasurer and general manager. By 1950, Edward Mosely Abbot was president of the company. He attended Westford Academy, Saint Mark's School, and the Lowell Textile School.

After WWII, the company responded to the growing demand for synthetic yarns. This and other adaptive strategies combined with good management and sensitive treatment of workers allowed the Abbot mills to remain in operation in Forge Village until 1956 when they, along with the company's other facilities in Forge Village, and Brookside (**nomination pending**) were sold and immediately closed. The mills in Forge Village were occupied within the year by the Murray Printing Company but the 75-year period of Abbot Worsted benevolent dominance in the village was over. The mill complex was expanded in the 1950s-1970s with modern construction. Printing operations continue in these modern buildings but the 1887 and 1910 buildings are now vacant and subject of a redevelopment plan for use as dwellings.

Secondary Industry and Commerce

Residents carried out small independent retail and light industrial operations adjacent to the Abbot Worsted Mill and among the homes of its workers. The longest standing site of commercial activity was at the northern side of the intersection of East and West Prescott Streets and Pleasant Street, the location of the tavern in the 18th century, the post office and store during the 19th and into the 20th century. It is now the site of Spinner's store.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 19

Around 1940, one resident constructed the existing garage now in use as an auto and boat repair shop at **1 West Prescott Street**. The Splain, and then the Nutting families operated the store at **2 East Prescott Street**. Grocers, barbers, and a variety of vendors maintained shops in houses and basements. For example, a store existed in the first half of the 20th century in the basement of **9 East Prescott Street** according to a longtime local resident. In 1930, the Grodno Co-operative Co., a grocer and provisioner, existed in the house at **9 Pond Street**; Joseph LeClerc operated a grocery store on the east end of West Prescott Street; a branch of the Lowell Institute for Savings was located at **4 West Prescott Street**; Catherine and Edward Hanley operated Hanley & Co., a general store at the East end of West Prescott Street; E.E Gray Co. was another grocer in the heart of Forge Village as was Wosil Seadah; Edward Spinner had a candy store at Story Street near West Prescott in 1930; the ice retailer D. Gage & Co., located between the pond, the railroad and West Prescott Street survived into the 1930s and employed at least three Forge Village residents; the Boston and Maine Railroad employed 9 people in the Village in 1930. At least three farmers lived in the district at the time, probably near the west edge of the district. Olga Remis was the teacher at the Cameron School in 1930. A small number of quarrymen employed in Graniteville lived in the village.

Architecture

Commercial

The Queen Anne style building at **16-18 Pleasant Street** was built around 1910 and also functioned as a store during the early 20th century. Victor Pigeon operated the small grocery here according to the resident directory of 1910. This was rehabilitated into an apartment house in 1912. Additional retail establishments existed in the Colonial style-Forge Village Tavern which was demolished in 1976. A photo depicting the Forge Village depot around 1950 shows a wood-framed, side-gabled building of one story and no architectural detail. It was located at the current site of the War Memorial.

Residential

Abbot Street was the final residential subdivision built by the Abbot Worsted Company. Small, one-story Colonial Revival and Cape Cod homes were sold beginning in 1938. Palermo, Pershing, Elm, Orchard, Lincoln, East Prescott, Canal, Chestnut, Oak, Pine, and Pleasant Street also experienced significant additions to their housing stock during the Modern Period. Many of the homes built around this time have detached garages, indicating the increasingly important role played by the automobile. Most are single-family units rather than multiple family houses as were built frequently during the Industrial Period.

Institutional

The Saint Andrew's Mission continued its mission to promote the Episcopal faith in association with the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 20

religious leaders of the Groton School. Laird W. Snell was reverend and rector at the mission but he lived in Ayer. The existing firehouse was built in 1941, according to an entry in the town report.

Recreational:

The Abbot Worsted Company, under the direction of John C. "Jack" Abbot, bought land on West Prescott Street around 1915 to use as a baseball diamond and soccer field. The company sponsored teams that competed in the Greater Lowell Twilight Baseball League, and regional soccer tournaments from 1919-1926. The team traveled to different parks around the greater Boston area and was well known in its dark blue and white uniforms according to a local newspaper columnist. The field may have been used for soccer as well, given that the company sponsored a team in this sport.

The district's embodiment of period design characteristics continued to be illustrated through the numbers of company-built residences, by now arranged in modern subdivisions of Colonial Revival and Cape Cod houses. Abbot Worsted constructed single and multiple-unit worker residences well into the 20th century. Its final foray into home-building came in 1938 with the construction of Abbot Street homes that were sold to employees in the 1940s. The Westford villages of Graniteville and Brookside, both focused on an industrial core, remain the areas most comparable to Forge Village in terms of housing density, scale and design refrain. While Cape Cod houses and some industrial buildings may lack individual distinction, the ensemble they create represent an entity that is distinguishable to residents as a village with clear boundaries, architectural character and strong sense of community.

Conclusion

The company had acquired, held, and then lost an enormous amount of influence over the local community during its period of operations. The very shape of the streets and forms of the buildings is in almost every case directly attributable to the ideas and actions of the directors of the Abbot Worsted Company. The brick mill complex defines, with its ornate Victorian facades, the core of the village. Fully half the architectural resources of the district are worker houses. Many more are related outbuildings also constructed by or for the company. The streets the houses face were laid out by Abbot Company employees and of course they all lead to the mill. While the amount of influence the company had over its community of employees was large, it is extremely rare to find a discontented voice in the historical record. Instead, in a 1925 civic booster cartoon of resources and activities of the town of Westford and in a 1934 newspaper column, the company village is referred to by separate writers as a Utopia. These accolades were written at a time of great labor unrest throughout the country, with union organization and frequent strikes by industrial workers brought about by mismanagement on the part of large corporations concerned only with financial and not human resources. Employee loyalty inspired by this attitude of benevolent paternalism allowed the Abbot Worsted Company to survive into the 1950s when other New England mills had been closed for decades. It is rare even today to find a former Abbot Worsted employee or long time resident of "Forge," as it is called, with negative recollections of the company or the village.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 21

In February, 2000, a proposal was filed by a corporation engaged in real estate redevelopment to adapt the mill for use as apartments. Working under the Tax Reform Act, the corporation intends to carry out a certified rehabilitation project on the mill which involves maintaining the Secretary of the Interior's Standards of Rehabilitation. The standards exist to insure that significant historic elements and materials of the mill are retained and that no unnecessary demolition takes place. That work is currently in the planning stage.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Westford are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Although numerous ancient sites have been identified for the neighboring Concord, Sudbury and Assabet River drainages, fewer sites have been recorded in the Stony Brook drainage, possibly reflecting underreporting in this area or environmental differences in the drainages. Ancient Native American sites in the district may contain information that identifies the range of functional and temporal variability between sites in the Stony Brook drainage and their relationship to Native settlements along the main corridor of the Merrimack River. Information may also be present that clarifies the relationship and regional importance of sites and resources along the Stony Brook drainage to other tributaries of the Merrimack River such as the Concord, Sudbury and Assabet River drainages. Prehistoric sites in the district and Stony Brook drainage may represent a seasonal /functional aspect of a settlement system which focuses on larger sites along the Merrimack River drainage and other tributaries listed above. Sites in this area can also contain evidence of exchange between more interior portions of the Merrimack River drainage and downstream coastal areas.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, cultural and economic patterns that characterized Forge Village as it evolved from a sparsely settled hinterland in the 17th century to an industrial and residential village in the 19th and 20th centuries. Archaeological resources have the potential to extend the district's period of significance to ca. 1680, when Jonas Prescott built the first ironworks in the village, and reconstruct the subsequent 300 years of industrial and residential growth in the village. Any evidence of 17th century industrial or residential settlement of the district can be important since no physical and only limited historical evidence of that period survives. Structural evidence from farmsteads, early residences and industrial sites and the detailed analysis of contents from associated occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may identify the relative importance between agriculture and industry in the early settlement and how increases in industry and village population effected that importance through the 18th century. The above information may also contribute detailed examples of life in a "hinterland" settlement in the late 17th century. Similar evidence may also indicate the effect of the district's location on an important transportation route and presence of a tavern on life in the district. Information from 18th century residential and industrial sites combined with archaeological resources associated with extant buildings may contribute important information that indicates how village life changed during the period after initial settlement and before intense industrial growth in the 19th century. Information may exist that indicates the increasing importance of industry to the still sparsely settled settlement and its effect or relationship to agricultural production.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 22

Industrial resources represented the core of the village beginning in the 17th century and continued in that role into the 20th century. In spite of that importance, little documentation survives that details the pattern of industrial growth and operations within each enterprise. Historical documentation combined with potential structural evidence from early mills can help identify the sites of individual mills and their overall location within the district and village. Archaeological information may also exist that contributes information relating to the architectural details of early mill buildings. The above information may indicate structural relationships between mill buildings during similar and different periods of history providing physical evidence of the extent that earlier structures were destroyed or incorporated into later mill buildings and structures. This information can be important in understanding the significance of extant buildings and archaeological remains. Some portions of the extant Abbot Mill Complex may actually represent earlier portions of mill buildings thought to be destroyed. Accurate identification of any archaeological remains located in the district is also important to properly unravel the complex sequence of industry present and any patterns of industrial reuse of buildings and structures that may have occurred through time.

Industrial structures represent a category of potential archaeological resources that may contribute important information on the significance of the district. Structural evidence from industrial machinery including forge remains, trip hammers and blast apparatus may contribute important information relating to iron making technology, production and its evolution from the 17th through 19th centuries. Similar evidence may also contribute information relating to textile technology and production. Archaeological evidence of water- power related structures including mill canals, dams and wheel pits may contribute important information on the evolution of water power in the district and its effect on the location of mills and mill ownership. Structural evidence of mill canals and equipment bases or mounts may also contribute important information on the change from water power to steam at the Abbot Worsted Company. Archaeological information may also exist that documents patterns of reuse for mill canals from power generation to other industrial functions.

Archaeological resources may also survive in the district that detail patterns of domestic life in the district, patterns of ethnicity through time and the role of various industries in the lives of their workers. Structural evidence of residences, outbuildings and detailed analysis of contents from occupational related features may contribute information that indicates household composition and the extent that tenants, borders and extended families may have been present in the district during the 18th and early 19th centuries. Similar sources of evidence may also contribute information that indicates the extent individuals, families or households participated in both agriculture and industry, possibly on a seasonal basis or based on sex. Examples of 19th and 20th century multi-family housing are still extant in the district and may also exist as archaeological resources. Structural evidence from multifamily housing as well as evidence from outbuildings and occupational related features may contribute important information relating to the changing ethnicity of workers in the district through time and details of their social, cultural and economic lives. Information may be present that indicates the overall condition of workers in company owned housing and the extent that companies controlled or influenced other aspects of workers lives. Information may also exist from archaeological sources that indicated the extent some form of agriculture may have been practiced by industrial workers, possibly from specific ethnic groups, during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 2

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Forge Village HD
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 250

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 19 296350 4717510
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 296640 4717200
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 296720 4716570
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 295800 4716700
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 Sanford Johnson, consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date March 2002

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

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 multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 3

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(end)

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Forge Village Historic District is bounded on the northeast by Kissacook Hill, a 127 meter eminence. The eastern edge of the district is marked by an estuary of Stony Brook. The western border approaches the Groton town line. The southerly border of the district is largely the shore of Forge Pond. Boundaries are indicated graphically on the sketch map attached below.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of the Forge Village Historic District were selected for their demarcation of the limits of the historic fabric of the village. The subdivisions of worker housing on Story, Elm, Lincoln and Orchard Streets at the northeastern edge of the district have provided housing to residents of the village since the early 20th century and retain integrity of materials, design and setting. The former Abbot Worsted mill and Palermo, Pine and Abbot Streets line the eastern boundary of the district. The historic Abbot mill is the core of the district and gave rise to the construction of the residences that surround it. Forge Pond on the southern boundary was the power source for the mill when it was run by water wheels from the 17th to the 19th centuries. The western arm of the district is occupied by houses located on West Prescott Street. Some are Abbot-built worker houses and others are former farmhouses built prior to the mid 19th century. Streets within the district's boundaries include Bradford, Pond, Smith, Pershing, Pleasant, Canal, Chestnut, East Prescott, Pine and Oak Streets. Most are densely lined with residential construction occupied at one time by mill employees. Streets within the boundaries all contain a high density of historic structures, buildings and objects that lend a sense of historical integrity to the Forge Village Historic District.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Forge Village Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 4

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Sanford Johnson, 1999

1. 17, 19 Prescott Street, west view
2. 1 West Prescott Street, east view, looking towards railroad
3. 2-6 Pine Street, east view
4. 19, 21 Abbott Street, south view
5. Cameron School, Pleasant Street, west view
6. Abbot Mill, Pleasant Street, north view
7. Abbot Mill from above, west view

MHC #	Street #	Street Name	Date	Property Name/Type	Parcel ID	Style	Status
75	1	Abbot Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	57/124	Cape Cod	B/C
	3	Abbot Street	ca. 1939	Worker Housing	57/125	Cape Cod	B/C
	3	Abbot Street	ca. 1940	Garage		No Style	B/C
	4	Abbot Street	ca. 1990	Residence	57/127	No Style	B/NC
	6	Abbot Street	ca. 1980	Residence	53/65	No Style	B/NC
	7	Abbot Street	ca. 1940	Garage		No Style	B/C
	7	Abbot Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	53/66	Cape Cod	B/C
	7	Abbot Street	ca. 1940	Stone wall		N/A	St/C
	8	Abbot Street	ca. 1980	Residence	53/64	No Style	B/NC
	9	Abbot Street	ca. 1960	Residence	53/67	Ranch	B/NC
	10	Abbot Street	ca. 1980	Residence	53/63	No Style	B/NC
	11	Abbot Street	ca. 1940	Garage		No Style	B/C
	11	Abbot Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	53/68	Cape Cod	B/C
	12	Abbot Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	53/62	Cape Cod	B/C
	13	Abbot Street	ca. 1940	Garage		No Style	B/C
	13	Abbot Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	53/72	Cape Cod	B/C
	14	Abbot Street	ca. 1965	Residence	53/61	Ranch	B/NC
	15	Abbot Street	ca. 1940	Stone wall		N/A	St/C
	15	Abbot Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	53/73	Cape Cod	B/C
	16	Abbot Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	53/60	Cape Cod	B/C
	17	Abbot Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	53/74	Cape Cod	B/C
	18	Abbot Street	ca. 1980	Residence	53/59	No Style	B/NC
	19	Abbot Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	54/15	Cape Cod	B/C
	20	Abbot Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	53/58	Cape Cod	B/C
	21	Abbot Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	54/16	Cape Cod	B/C
	23	Abbot Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	54/17	Cape Cod	B/C
	25	Abbot Street	ca. 1960	Residence	54/18	Ranch	B/NC
68 67	1	Bradford Street	ca. 1885	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/111	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	4	Bradford Street	ca. 1885	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/10	Second Empire	B/C
	5	Bradford Street	ca. 1885	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/112	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	8	Bradford Street	ca. 1885	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/9	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	10	Bradford Street	ca. 1885	Barn		Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	12	Bradford Street	ca. 1885	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/2	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	13	Bradford Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	13	Bradford Street	ca. 1885	Worker Housing	53/113	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	15	Bradford Street	ca. 1930	Garage		Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	15	Bradford Street	ca. 1885	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/114	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
69	16	Bradford Street	ca. 1885	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/1	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	19	Bradford Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	19	Bradford Street	ca. 1885	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/115	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	20	Bradford Street	ca. 1885	Multi Family Worker Housing	52/5	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	23	Bradford Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
70	23	Bradford Street	ca. 1885	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/103	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	24	Bradford Street	ca. 1885	Multi Family Worker Housing	52/4	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	1	Canal Street	ca. 1900	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/4	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	1	Canal Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	4	Canal Street	ca. 1900	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/5	Victorian Eclectic	B/C

MHC #	Street #	Street Name	Date	Property Name/Type	Parcel ID	Style	Status
	6	Canal Street	ca. 1900	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/6	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	8	Canal Street	ca. 1900	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/7	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	5	Chestnut Street	ca. 1915	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/19	Colonial Revival	B/C
	13	Chestnut Street	ca. 1915	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/20	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	1	East Prescott Street	ca. 1914	Westford Fire Department	57/28	Colonial Revival	B/C
88	2	East Prescott Street	ca. 1895	Pizzeria Presti/Spillain Store	57/106	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
89	4	East Prescott Street	ca. 1907	Street Railway Power Sta.	57/105	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	5	East Prescott Street	ca. 1940	Garage		No Style	B/C
	5	East Prescott Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	57/42	Cape Cod	B/C
	7	East Prescott Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing		Colonial Revival	B/C
	8	East Prescott Street	ca. 1890	Residence	57/104	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	8	East Prescott Street	ca. 1900	Carriage House		No Style	B/C
	9	East Prescott Street	ca. 1930	Worker Housing	57/43	Colonial Revival	B/C
	10	East Prescott Street	ca. 1890		57/103	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	11	East Prescott Street	1924	Weaver House	57/44	Colonial Revival	B/C
	13	East Prescott Street	ca. 1924	Worker Housing	57/45	Colonial Revival	B/C
	13	East Prescott Street	ca. 1924	Garage		No Style	B/C
	14	East Prescott Street	ca. 1940	Garage		No Style	B/C
	14	East Prescott Street	ca. 1915	Carmichael House	57/102	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	15	East Prescott Street	ca. 1920	Multi Family Worker Housing	57/46	Colonial Revival	B/C
	18	East Prescott Street	ca. 1870	Residence	57/101	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	20	East Prescott Street	ca. 1870	Residence	57/101	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	21	East Prescott Street	ca. 1920	Multi Family Worker Housing	57/47	Colonial Revival	B/C
	22	East Prescott Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing	57/99	Colonial Revival	B/C
	23	East Prescott Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing	57/48	Colonial Revival	B/C
	25	East Prescott Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing	57/68	Colonial Revival	B/C
	27	East Prescott Street	ca. 1920	Garage		No style	B/C
	27	East Prescott Street	ca. 1900	Worker Housing	57/70	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	28	East Prescott Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing	57/86	Colonial Revival	B/C
	30	East Prescott Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing	57/85	Colonial Revival	B/C
	30	East Prescott Street	ca. 1980	Shed		No Style	B/NC
	32	East Prescott Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing	57/84	Colonial Revival	B/C
	32	East Prescott Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	34	East Prescott Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing	57/83	Colonial Revival	B/C
	36	East Prescott Street	ca. 1900	Residence	57/82	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	2	Elm Street	ca. 1960	Worker Housing	57/30	Ranch	B/NC
	6	Elm Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	57/31	Colonial Revival	B/C
	6	Elm Street	ca. 1940	Garage		No Style	B/C
	8	Elm Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	57/32	Colonial Revival	B/C
	9	Elm Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing	57/41	Colonial Revival	B/C
	10	Elm Street	ca. 1960	Worker Housing	57/33	No Style	B/NC
	13	Elm Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	57/37	Cape Cod	B/C
	13	Elm Street	ca. 1940	Garage		No Style	B/C
	15	Elm Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	57/36	Cape Cod	B/C
	15	Elm Street	ca. 1940	Garage		No Style	B/C
	17	Elm Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	57/35	Cape Cod	B/C
	18	Elm Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	57/34	Cape cod	B/C

MHC #	Street #	Street Name	Date	Property Name/Type	Parcel ID	Style	Status
	5	Lincoln Avenue	ca. 1920	Multi Family Worker Housing	57/39	Colonial Revival	B/C
	6	Lincoln Avenue	ca. 1920	Worker Housing	57/40	Cape Cod	B/C
	9	Lincoln Avenue	ca. 1950	Worker Housing	57/38	Cape Cod	B/C
		N/A	ca. 1853	Mill Race/Canal		N/A	St/C
		N/A	ca. 1853	Mill Dam		N/A	St/C
	1	Oak Street	ca. 1915	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/18	Bungalow	B/C
	2	Oak Street	ca. 1915	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/21	Colonial Revival	B/C
	1	Orchard Street	ca. 1911	Worker Housing	57/49	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	2	Orchard Street	ca. 1911	Worker Housing	57/67	Colonial Revival	B/C
	3	Orchard Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	3	Orchard Street	ca. 1911	Worker Housing	57/50	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	4	Orchard Street	ca. 1911	Worker Housing	57/66	Colonial Revival	B/C
	5	Orchard Street	ca. 1911	Worker Housing	57/51	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	6	Orchard Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	6	Orchard Street	ca. 1911	Worker Housing	57/65	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	7	Orchard Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	7	Orchard Street	ca. 1911	Worker Housing	57/52	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	8	Orchard Street	ca. 1911	Worker Housing	57/64	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	8	Orchard Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	9	Orchard Street	ca. 1911	Worker Housing	57/53	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	10	Orchard Street	ca. 1911	Worker Housing	57/63	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	11	Orchard Street	ca. 1930	Shed		Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	11	Orchard Street	ca. 1911	Worker Housing	57/54	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	12	Orchard Street	ca. 1911	Worker Housing	57/62	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	13	Orchard Street	ca. 1911	Worker Housing	57/55	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	14	Orchard Street	ca. 1911	Worker Housing	57/61	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	15	Orchard Street	ca. 1911	Worker Housing	57/56	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	16	Orchard Street	ca. 1911	Worker Housing	57/60	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	17	Orchard Street	ca. 1911	Worker Housing	57/57	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	19	Orchard Street	ca. 1911	Worker Housing	57/58	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	1	Palermo Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	1	Palermo Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing	53/31	Colonial Revival	B/C
77	2	Palermo Street	ca. 1920	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/45	Colonial Revival	B/C
76	3	Palermo Street	ca. 1922	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/30	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	12	Palermo Street	ca. 1920	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/46	Colonial Revival	B/C
	14	Palermo Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	14	Palermo Street	ca. 1920	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/47	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	22	Palermo Street	ca. 1920	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/48	Colonial Revival	B/C
	26	Palermo Street	ca. 1920	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/49	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	1	Pershing Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing		Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	1	Pershing Street	ca. 1970	Shed	57/87	No Style	B/NC
	2	Pershing Street	ca. 1920	Multi Family Worker Housing	57/97	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	2	Pershing Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
87	3	Pershing Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing	57/88	No Style	B/C
84	5	Pershing Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing	57/89	Colonial Revival	B/C
	5	Pershing Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	6	Pershing Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing	57/96	Colonial Revival	B/C

MHC #	Street #	Street Name	Date	Property Name/Type	Parcel ID	Style	State
	7	Pershing Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	7	Pershing Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing	57/90	Colonial Revival	B/C
	8	Pershing Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing	57/95	Colonial Revival	B/C
	12	Pershing Street	ca. 1920	Garage		No Style	B/C
86	12	Pershing Street	ca. 1920	Multi Family Worker Housing	57/94	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
85	14	Pershing Street	ca. 1920	Multi Family Worker Housing	57/93	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	20	Pershing Street	ca. 1920	Multi Family Worker Housing	57/92	Colonial Revival	B/C
	2	Pine Street	ca. 1915	Worker Housing	53/37	Colonial Revival	B/C
	3	Pine Street	ca. 1970	Shed		No Style	B/NC
	3	Pine Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing	53/38	Bungalow	B/C
	4	Pine Street	ca. 1915	Worker Housing	53/36	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	4	Pine Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	5	Pine Street	ca. 1960	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/39	No Style	B/C
	6	Pine Street	ca. 1915	Worker Housing	53/35	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	6	Pine Street	ca. 1970	Shed		No Style	B/NC
	7	Pine Street	ca. 1920	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/40	Colonial Revival	B/C
	8	Pine Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	8	Pine Street	ca. 1915	Worker Housing	53/34	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	9	Pine Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	9	Pine Street	ca. 1920	Residence	53/41	Bungalow	B/C
	10	Pine Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	10	Pine Street	ca. 1915	Worker Housing	53/33	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	11	Pine Street	ca. 1900	Residence	53/42	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	12	Pine Street	ca. 1910	Worker Housing	53/32	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	16	Pine Street	ca. 1950	Garage		No Style	B/C
	16	Pine Street	ca. 1950	Residence	53/44	Cape Cod	B/C
	17	Pine Street	ca. 1960	Residence	57/108	No Style	B/NC
	17	Pine Street	ca. 1960	Garage		No Style	B/NC
	18	Pine Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	18	Pine Street	ca. 1910	Worker Housing	53/43	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	21	Pine Street	ca. 1910	Worker Housing	57/109	Colonial Revival	B/C
	21	Pine Street	ca. 1940	Shed		No Style	B/C
20	25	Pine Street	ca. 1780	Levi Prescott House	57/110	Federal	B/C
83	2	Pleasant Street	1923	Abbot Worsted Offices		Colonial Revival	B/C
38	7	Pleasant Street	1887-195	Abbot Worsted Mill	53/8,11,15	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
82	10	Pleasant Street	ca. 1800	Prescott House/Hospital	53/94	Colonial	B/C
80	11	Pleasant Street	ca. 1910	Collins House	53/16	Colonial Revival	B/C
	11	Pleasant Street	ca. 1920	Garage		No Style	B/C
	13	Pleasant Street	ca. 1820	Wright House	53/17	Federal	B/C
	14	Pleasant Street	ca. 1920	Mill Sup't's Residence	53/93	Colonial Revival	B/C
81	18	Pleasant Street	ca. 1900	Former Pigeon House/Store	53/92	Queen Anne	B/C
23	20	Pleasant Street	1908	Cameron School	53/91	Colonial Revival	B/C
	23	Pleasant Street	ca. 1800	Multi Family	53/22	Federal	B/C
	25	Pleasant Street	1902	Saint Andrew's Mission	53/23	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	30	Pleasant Street	ca. 1890	Residence	53/90	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	32	Pleasant Street	ca. 1940	Shed		No Style	B/C
	32	Pleasant Street	ca. 1890	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/89	Victorian Eclectic	B/C

MHC #	Street #	Street Name	Date	Property Name/Type	Parcel ID	Style	Status
21	35	Pleasant Street	1825	Forge Village School	53/24	Federal	B/C
	36	Pleasant Street	ca. 1940	Garage		No Style	B/C
	36	Pleasant Street	ca. 1890	Residence	53/88	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	38	Pleasant Street	ca. 1890	Residence	53/87	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
79	39	Pleasant Street	ca. 1765	Residence	53/25	Colonial	B/C
	40	Pleasant Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	40	Pleasant Street	ca. 1910	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/86	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	41	Pleasant Street	ca. 1870	street # 41 1/2	53/27	No Style	B/C
	41	Pleasant Street	ca. 1910	Residence	53/26	No Style	B/C
	43	Pleasant Street	ca. 1980	Garage		No Style	B/NC
	43	Pleasant Street	ca. 1870	Residence	53/28	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
78	44	Pleasant Street	ca. 1865	Sartell House	53/85	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	44	Pleasant Street	ca. 1920	Garage		No Style	B/C
	45	Pleasant Street	ca. 1980	Shed		No Style	B/NC
	45	Pleasant Street	ca. 1900	Worker Housing	53/29	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	46	Pleasant Street	ca. 1900	Residence	53/84	No Style	B/C
	47	Pleasant Street	ca. 1900	Worker Housing	53/50	No Style	B/C
	48	Pleasant Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	48	Pleasant Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing	53/83	Colonial Revival	B/C
	50	Pleasant Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	50	Pleasant Street	ca. 1900	Residence	53/82	No Style	B/C
	51	Pleasant Street	ca. 1980	Residence	53/51	No Style	B/NC
	54	Pleasant Street	ca. 1950	Garage		No Style	B/C
	54	Pleasant Street	ca. 1900	Residence	53/81	No Style	B/C
	55	Pleasant Street	ca. 1960	Residence	53/53	Ranch	B/NC
	56	Pleasant Street	ca. 1960	Residence	53/79	Ranch	B/NC
	59	Pleasant Street	ca. 1960	Residence	53/54	Ranch	B/NC
	61	Pleasant Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	53/55	Cape Cod	B/C
	61	Pleasant Street	ca. 1940	Garage		No Style	B/C
	63	Pleasant Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	53/56	Cape Cod	B/C
	64	Pleasant Street	ca. 1850	Barn		No Style	B/C
	64	Pleasant Street	ca. 1730	Heald House	53/76	Colonial	B/C
	65	Pleasant Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	53/57	Cape Cod	B/C
	66	Pleasant Street	ca. 1985	Residence	53/76	No Style	B/NC
	1	Pond Street	ca. 1906	Worker Housing	53/96	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	2	Pond Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	2	Pond Street	ca. 1906	Worker Housing	53/109	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	3	Pond Street	ca. 1906	Worker Housing	53/97	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
74	4	Pond Street	ca. 1906	Worker Housing	53/108	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	5	Pond Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
73	5	Pond Street	ca. 1906	Worker Housing	53/98	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	6	Pond Street	ca. 1906	Worker Housing	53/107	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	8	Pond Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	8	Pond Street	ca. 1906	Worker Housing	53/106	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	9	Pond Street	ca. 1930	Worker Housing	53/99	No Style	B/C
	11	Pond Street	ca. 1909	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/100	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	14	Pond Street	ca. 1906	Worker Housing	53/105	Victorian Eclectic	B/C

MHC #	Street #	Street Name	Date	Property Name/Type	Parcel ID	Style	Status
72	14	Pond Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	15	Pond Street	ca. 1909	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/101	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	16	Pond Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	16	Pond Street	ca. 1906	Worker Housing	53/104	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	19	Pond Street	ca. 1909	Multi Family Worker Housing	53/102	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	2	Smith Street	ca. 1920	Multi Family Worker Housing	57/91	Colonial Revival	B/C
	4	Story Street	ca. 1900	Worker Housing	57/7	No Style	B/C
	6	Story Street	ca. 1900	Worker Housing	57/8	No Style	B/C
	8	Story Street	ca. 1920	Shed		No Style	B/C
	8	Story Street	ca. 1900	Worker Housing	57/9	No Style	B/C
	9	Story Street	ca. 1910	Worker Housing	57/26	Colonial Revival	B/C
	10	Story Street	ca. 1910	Worker Housing	57/10	Colonial Revival	B/C
	12	Story Street	ca. 1910	Worker Housing	57/11	Bungalow	B/C
	14	Story Street	ca. 1900	Worker Housing	57/12	No Style	B/C
	15	Story Street	ca. 1900	Worker Housing	57/25	No Style	B/C
	16	Story Street	ca. 1900	Worker Housing	57/13	No Style	B/C
	18	Story Street	ca. 1910	Worker Housing	57/14	Bungalow	B/C
	19	Story Street	ca. 1910	Multi Family Worker Housing	57/24	Colonial Revival	B/C
	22	Story Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	22	Story Street	ca. 1900	Worker Housing	57/16	No Style	B/C
	23	Story Street	ca. 1900	Worker Housing	57/23	No Style	B/C
	23	Story Street	ca. 1950	Garage		No Style	B/C
90	24	Story Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	24	Story Street	ca. 1920	Multi Family Worker Housing	57/17	No Style	B/C
	25	Story Street	ca. 1980	Shed		No Style	B/NC
	25	Story Street	ca. 1910	Worker Housing	57/22	Colonial Revival	B/C
	28	Story Street	ca. 1950	Garage		No Style	B/C
	28	Story Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing	57/18	Cape Cod	B/C
	30	Story Street	ca. 1960	Worker Housing	57/19	Cape Cod	B/NC
	32	Story Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	57/20	Cape Cod	B/C
		West Prescott Street	ca. 1980	Tennis Courts		N/A	S/NC
		West Prescott Street	ca. 1980	Baseball Dugouts		No Style	S/NC
		West Prescott Street	ca. 1915	Ball Fields	52/1	N/A	Si/C
	1	West Prescott Street	ca. 1940	Forge Village Auto Service	53/14	Colonial Revival	B/C
	4	West Prescott Street	ca. 1980	Spinner's Package Store	57/27	No Style	B/NC
	5	West Prescott Street	ca. 1956	Post Office	52/7	Colonial Revival	B/C
	7	West Prescott Street	ca. 1800	Residence	52/8	Federal Cottage	B/C
	8	West Prescott Street	1900	Forge Village Store	57/6	No Style	B/C
	9	West Prescott Street	ca. 1900	Worker Housing	52/9	No Style	B/C
	11	West Prescott Street	ca. 1940	Shed		No Style	B/C
	11	West Prescott Street	ca. 1870	Residence	52/10	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	12	West Prescott Street	ca. 1870	Residence	57/5	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	15	West Prescott Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing	52/11	Bungalow	B/C
	15	West Prescott Street	ca. 1930	Garage		Bungalow	B/C
	16	West Prescott Street	ca. 1890	Barn		No Style	B/C
	16	West Prescott Street	ca. 1870	Residence	57/1	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	17	West Prescott Street	ca. 1930	Worker Housing	52/12	Cape Cod	B/C

MHC #	Street #	Street Name	Date	Property Name/Type	Parcel ID	Style	Status
	17	West Prescott Street	ca. 1950	Garage		No Style	B/C
	19	West Prescott Street	ca. 1870	Residence	52/13	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	19	West Prescott Street	ca. 1960	Shed		No Style	B/NC
	26	West Prescott Street	ca. 1940	Shed		No Style	B/C
	26	West Prescott Street	ca. 1870	Residence	56/69	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	27	West Prescott Street	ca. 1860	Barn		No Style	B/C
	27	West Prescott Street	ca. 1970	Shed		No Style	B/NC
	27	West Prescott Street	ca. 1860	Residence	52/14	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	28	West Prescott Street	ca. 1870	Residence	56/67	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	31	West Prescott Street	ca. 1930	Shed		No Style	B/C
	31	West Prescott Street	ca. 1870	Residence	52/15	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	31	West Prescott Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	34	West Prescott Street	ca. 1900	Retaining Wall		N/A	St/C
	34	West Prescott Street	ca. 1900	Barn		No Style	B/C
	34	West Prescott Street	ca. 1840	Residence	52/33	Greek Revival	B/C
	35	West Prescott Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	52/16	Cape Cod	B/C
	35	West Prescott Street	ca. 1940	Garage		No Style	B/C
	37	West Prescott Street	ca. 1920	Worker Housing	52/17	Bungalow	B/C
	38	West Prescott Street	ca. 1930	Worker Housing	52/32	Colonial Revival	B/C
	38	West Prescott Street	ca. 1950	Garage		No Style	B/NC
	41	West Prescott Street	ca. 1900	Worker Housing	52/19	Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	41	West Prescott Street	ca. 1920	Garage		Victorian Eclectic	B/C
	42	West Prescott Street	ca. 1960	Residence	56/59	Ranch	B/C
	43	West Prescott Street	ca. 1900	Multi Family Worker Housing	52/20	Colonial Revival	B/C
	43	West Prescott Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	44	West Prescott Street	ca. 1940	Worker Housing	56/58	Cape Cod	B/C
	46	West Prescott Street	ca. 1950	Residence	56/57	Cape Cod	B/C
	47	West Prescott Street	ca. 1900	Worker Housing	52/21	Colonial Revival	B/C
	47	West Prescott Street	ca. 1930	Garage		No Style	B/C
	48	West Prescott Street	ca. 1960	Residence	56/56	Cape Cod	B/NC
		West Prescott Street	ca. 1915	Ball Fields	56/55	N/A	Si/C

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

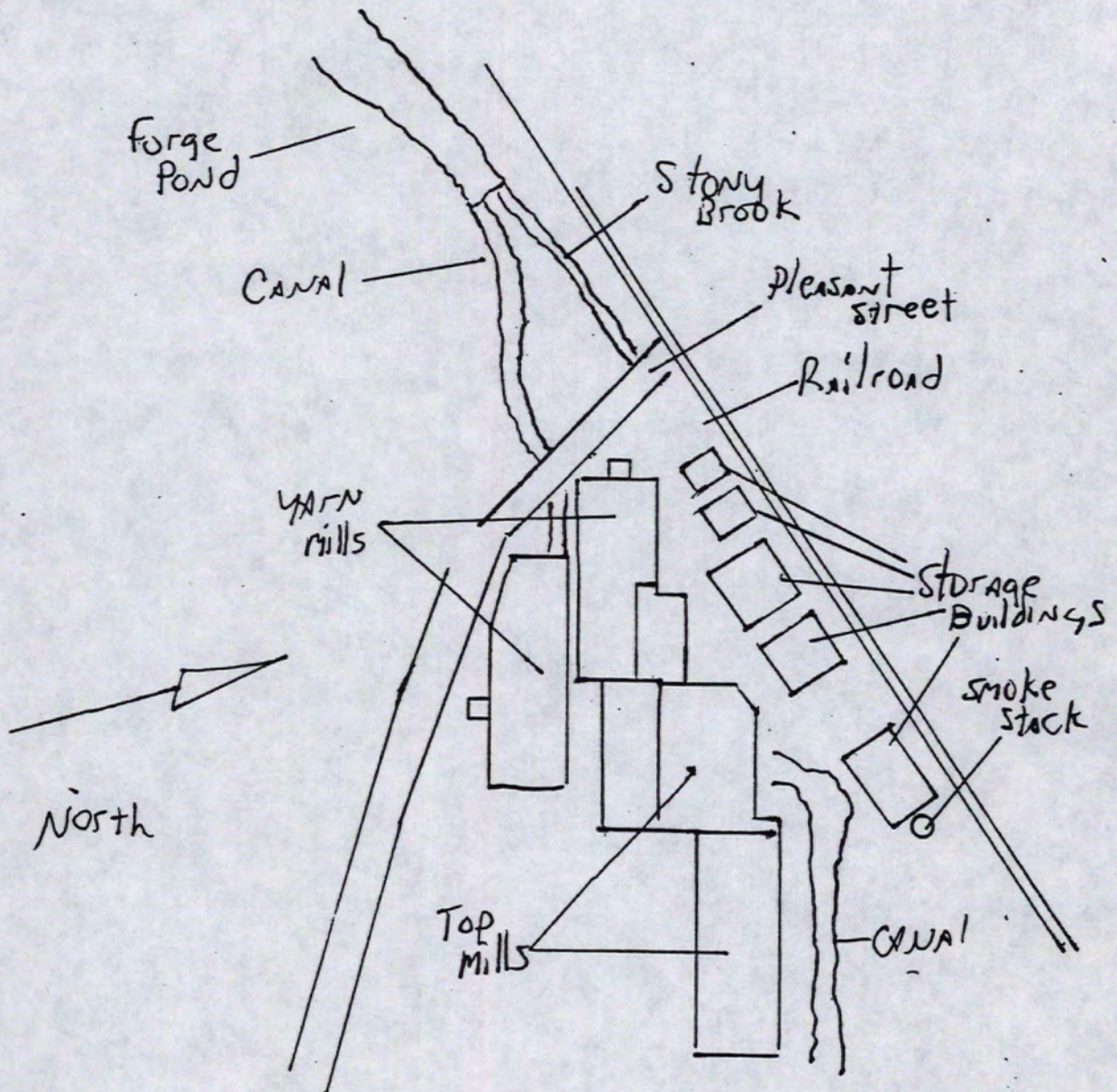
Graniteville Historic District
Westford
Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 3

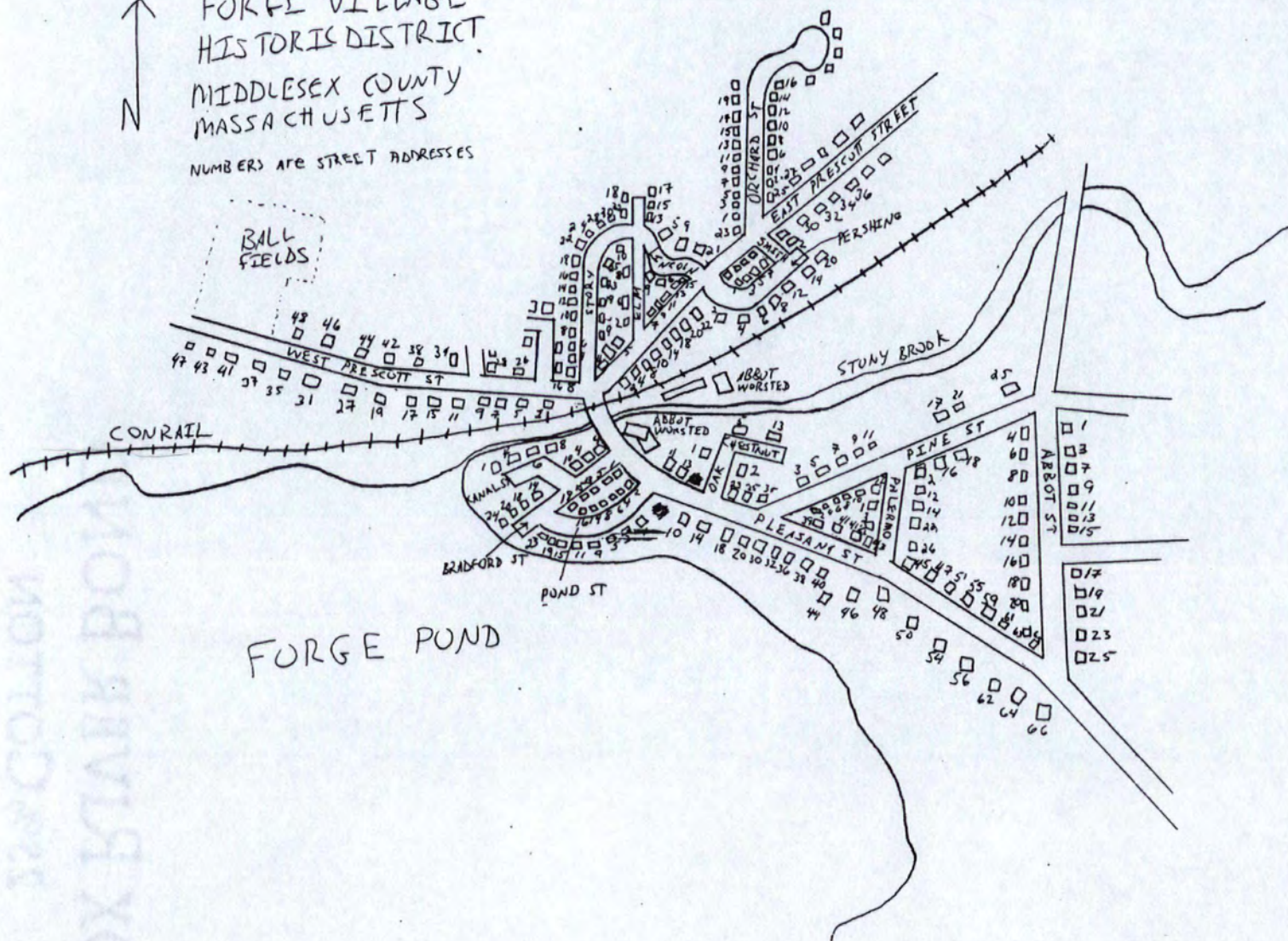
Forge Village Historic District

Sketch Map

Detail of Abbot Worsted Mills



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 N
 FORGE VILLAGE
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 MIDDLESEX COUNTY
 MASSACHUSETTS
 NUMBERS ARE STREET ADDRESSES



FORGE POND

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Forge Village Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 3/20/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/10/02
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/26/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/04/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02000430

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 5/2/02 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



17, 19 West Prescott West view
Furg Village
Middlesex Co. MA.
S Johnson 9/99

750611N2N123963

PHOTO # 1



FORGE POND
AUTO &
MARINE
SERVICE
692-6188

R
X
R

1 W Prescott East View
Forge Village
Middlesex Co. MA
S. Johnson 9/95

750611N1N323964

PHOTO #2



2, 4, 6 Pine st East view
Forge Village
Middlesex Co. MA
S Johnson 9/99

750611N2N123965

Photo #3



19, 21 abbot st South view

Forge village

Middlesex co. MA

S Johnson 9/99

750611N1N223966

Photo # 4



Cameron School Pleasant st West view
Forge Village
Middlesex Co. Ma
S Johnson 9/99

Photo #5



Mo2

LOOSE

Abbot Mill Pleasant st North view

Forge Village

Middlesex Co. Ma

S. Johnson 9/99

750611 N9N223924

Photo #6



Abbot Mill West View
Forge Village
Middlesex Co. Ma
S. Johnson 8/99

750611 N9 N2 239 45

Photo #7

Forge Village
Historic District
Westford MA
Middlesex Co.
4/00.
District
Boundary: -
P4044



LEGEND
PARCEL NUMBERS
MATCH LINE

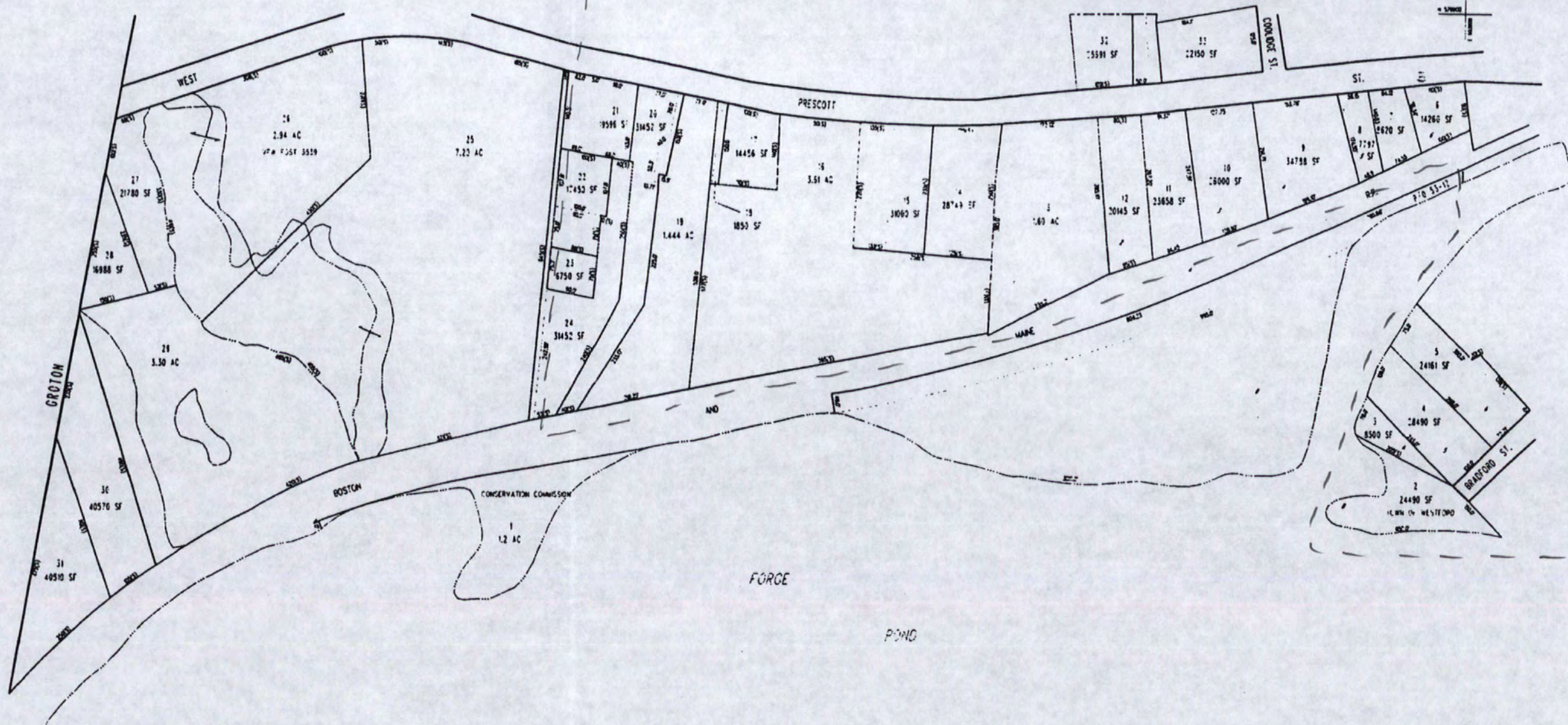
DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY		4-28-67
DATE OF COMPLETION	5-3-68	
DATE OF REVISIONS	1-1-68	1-1-68
	1-1-69	- - - -
	1-1-61	- - - -
	1-1-62	- - - -
	1-1-63	- - - -
	1-1-67	- - - -

For Assessment Purposes
Not To Be Used For Conveyances

TOWN OF WESTFORD
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
PREPARED BY
JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE
SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

Forge Village
Historic District
Westford, MA
Middlesex Co.
4/00
District
Boundary: - - - -

P 3 OF 4



LEGEND
PARCEL NUMBERS 2
MATCH LINE

City North

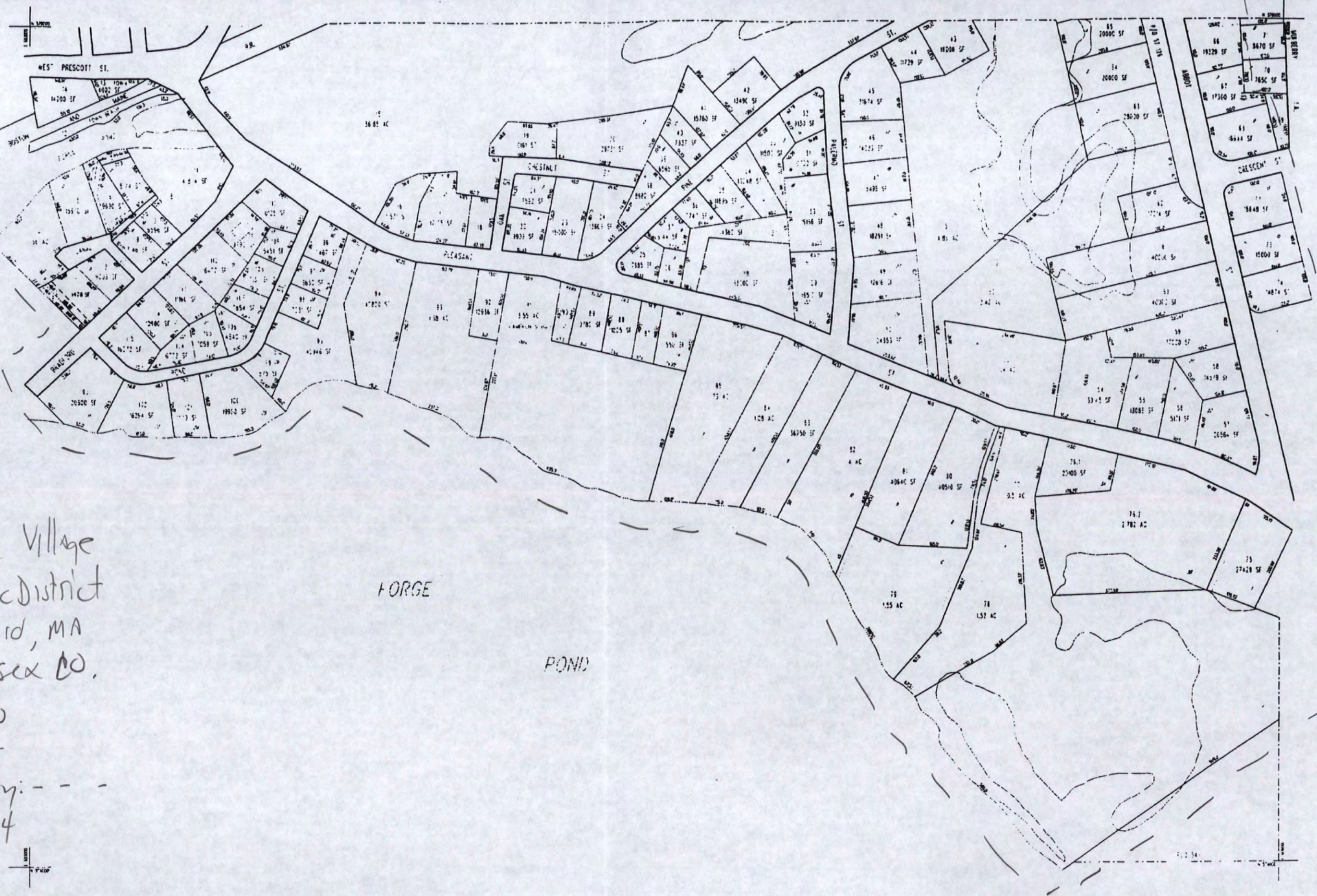
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DATE OF COMPLETION 6-8-68
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1-1-68
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For Assessment Purposes
Not To Be Used For Conveyances

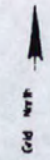
TAX MAP
TOWN OF WESTFORD
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
PREPARED BY
JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE
SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

56
MAP NUMBER
52 52

Forge Village
 Historic District
 Westford, MA
 Middlesex Co.
 4/100
 District
 Boundary: - - - -
 p 2 of 4



LEGEND
 PARCEL NUMBERS 2
 MATCH LINE



DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-25-57
 DATE OF COMPLETION 5-2-58
 DATE OF REVISIONS 1-1-58 1-1-59
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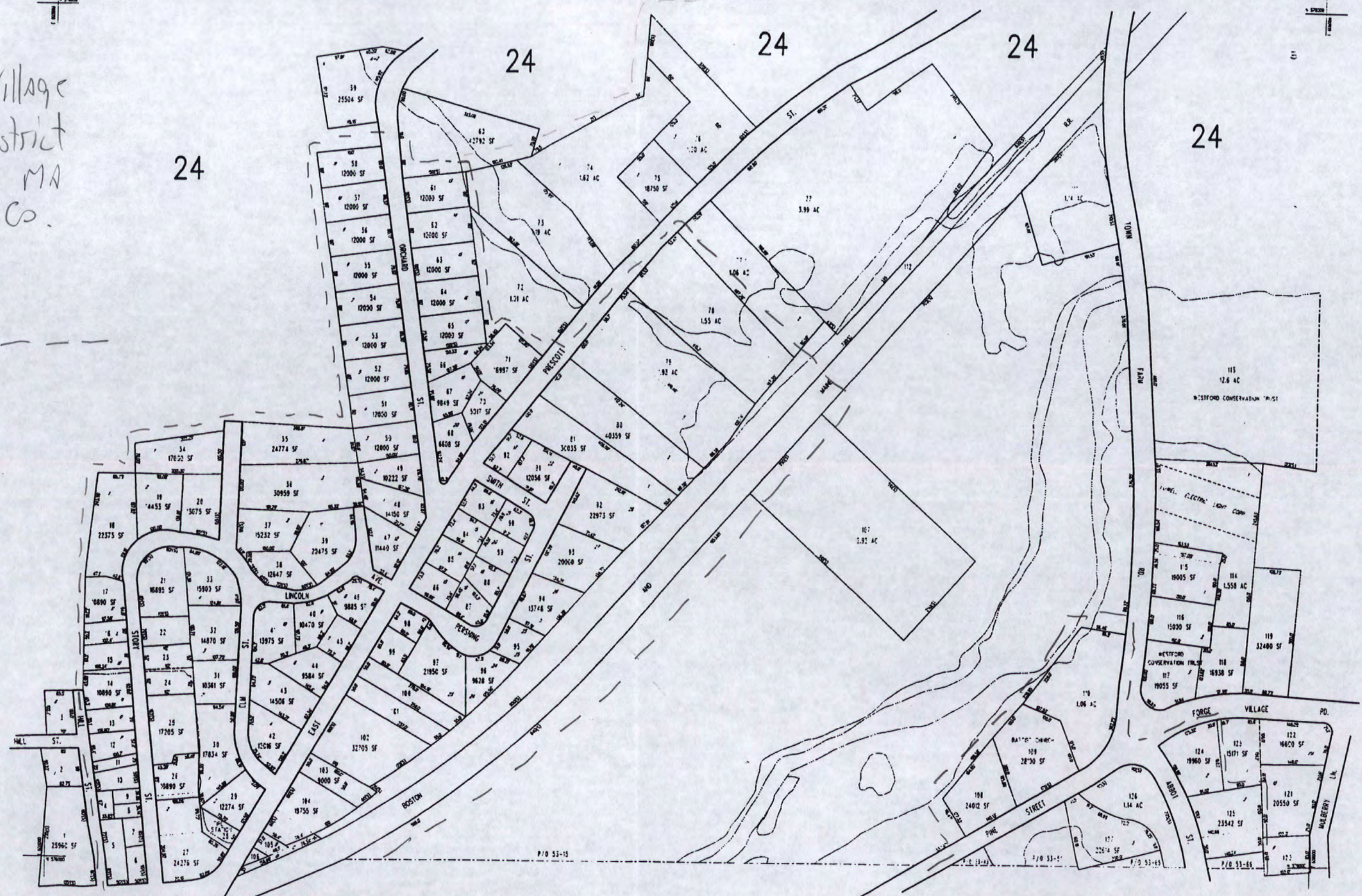
For Assessment Purposes
 Not To Be Used For Conveyances

TAX MAP
 TOWN OF WESTFORD
 MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
 PREPARED BY
 JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE
 SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

57
 52 53 54
 50

Forge Village
Historic District
Westford, MA
Middlesex Co.

4/00
District
Boundary: ---
P. 1 of 4



LEGEND
PARCEL NUMBERS 2
MATCH LINE

DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-28-87
DATE OF COMPLETION 5-3-88
DATE OF REVISIONS 1-1-88 1-1-88
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1-1-88

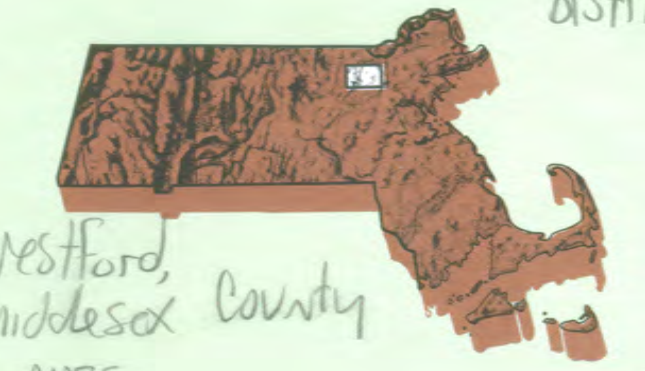
For Assessment Purposes
Not To Be Used For Other Purposes

TAX MAP
TOWN OF WESTFORD
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
PREPARED BY
JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE

MAP NUMBER
56 57 58
E 2

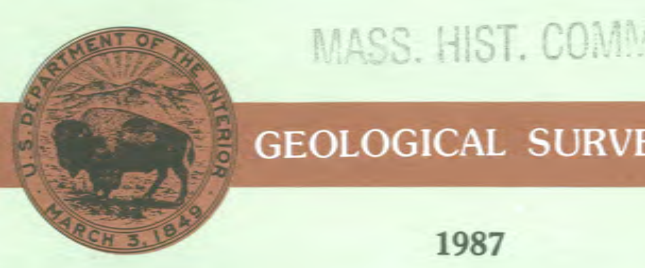
Billerica MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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



1987

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Massachusetts Department
of Public Works
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth
of Massachusetts agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1981. Field checked 1982. Map edited 1983
Supersedes Westford 1966 and Billerica 1965 1:24,000-scale maps
Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19
Universal Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate
system, mainland zone 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,
move the projection lines 6 meters south and
41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.3 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS			
Meters	Feet		1	2	3	
2	6.5608		1	2	3	
4	13.1217		4	5		
6	19.6825		6	7	8	
8	26.2433					
10	32.8042					
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808			UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1983 magnetic declination (M) at center of map Diagram is approximate			
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048						

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

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	
Secondary highway, hard surface	
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	
Unimproved road, trail	
Route marker: Interstate: U. S. State	
Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge	
Bridge: drawbridge	
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	
House; barn; church; school; large structure	
Boundary:	
National, with monument	
State	
County, parish	
Civil township, precinct, district	
Incorporated city, village, town	
National or State reservation; small park	
Land grant with monument; land section corner	
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	
Range, township; section line: location approximate	
Fence or field line	
Power transmission line, located tower	
Dam; dam with lock	
Cemetery; grave	
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	
Windsail; water well; spring	
Mine shaft; prospect; pit or open-pit mine	
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	
Swamp; marsh	
Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation	
Woodland; scattered trees	
Scrub; mangrove	
Orchard; vineyard	

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



Forge Village
Historic District
Westford, Middlesex
County, Mass
UTM References

1) 19 0296350 4774510
2) 19 0296639 4777198
3) 19 0296723 4776574
4) 19 0295810 4776697
5) 19 0295185 4777044
6) 19 0295977 4777617



Joanne Sheehan
Director of Elder Services

Westford Council on Aging

Cameron Senior Center
20 Pleasant Street, P.O. Box 2223
Westford, MA 01886-5323

(978) 692-5523
(978) 692-5589
Fax: (978) 392-4992
e-mail: Camoffice2@aol.com

October 20, 2001

Ms. Betsy Friedberg
Director, National Register
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Ma. 02125

Dear Ms. Friedberg:

I am writing to support the Westford Historic Commission's nomination of Forge Village as a National Historic District.

I was born in Forge Village over seventy years ago and have lived here my whole life long. Over the years, I worked side by side with immigrants from England, Canada, Poland and Russia in the Abbot Worsted Mills and was intrigued by their stories and why they came to Forge Village and found security and happiness here. It would be a wonderful tribute to their memory if we could preserve this tiny village for future generations to see. Because of the original Forge here hundreds of years ago, it was named Forge Village and is the only Forge Village in the United States. That in itself is historic to us.

Physically, it has not changed hardly at all and has kept its picturesque New England look, with the Abbot Worsted Mill and its beautiful Lake and trails.

Please accept my support for this wonderful proposal.

Sincerely,

Helena M. Crocker, Chairman
Westford Council on Aging



GEOFFREY HALL
STATE REPRESENTATIVE
2ND MIDDLESEX DISTRICT
AYER - PRECINCT 2
HARVARD, LITTLETON, WESTFORD

JOANNE BARNETT
STAFF DIRECTOR

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
House of Representatives
State House, Boston 02133-1054

October 22, 2001

of NRJH
RECEIVED

OCT 24 2001

MASS. HIST. COMM

Chairman
Committee on State Administration

ROOM 34, STATE HOUSE
TEL. (617) 722-2320

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

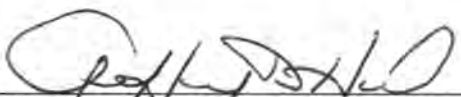
Dear Ms. Friedberg:

We are writing to present our strongest support for the Forge Village Historic District nomination that will be before your commission on December 12.

This designation as a Historic District is most appropriate at this point in time to residents and touring visitors alike. Being a Historic District will bring attention in a special way to the historical and architectural aspects of individual properties. It will also invite people to think in a comprehensive way about the transitional periods that moved intact a whole, singular neighborhood from colonial to contemporary times.

While Forge Village is a part of Westford, it has always had its own separate attitude and feeling because of its evolution through various socio/economic periods. It grew from farm to iron forge industry to mill town as a "company town," in which many homes were built by the dominant corporations so workers could be handy to their facilities. Forge Village is a microcosm of America's development. It still retains its picturesque New England village outlook. The commission's approval of the nomination will add to the registered historic sites in Massachusetts that will give visitors both aesthetics and education. We urge your approval.

Sincerely,


REP. GEOFFREY D. HALL


SEN. STEVEN C. PANAGIOTAKOS



RECEIVED
OCT 30 2001
MASS. HIST. COM.

P.O. Box 2033

Westford, MA 01886

October 24, 2001

Ms. Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston MA 02125

**RE: FORGE VILLAGE LISTING ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORICAL PLACES**

Dear Ms. Friedberg:

I am writing this letter in support of the nomination of Forge Village to the National Register of Historical Places.

The Abbot Worsted Mills has been and continues to be a major focal point of Forge Village and is a significant landmark. The mill's presence brings character and a rich industrial history to our area. It is in need of restoration and rehabilitation. It has played a major role in the development of the Forge Village area both in housing, employment, and the layout of the surrounding roadways.

I, along with many others, would like to see the historic value of our area maintained and preserved. Forge Village residents take pride in the history of this area and would be proud to have Forge Village placed on the National Register of Historical Places.

I thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Beverly E. Johansen
President - Forge Village Coalition

Town of Westford

Board of Selectmen
Westford Town Hall
55 Main Street
Westford, MA 01886



October 26, 2001

*Westford 2000
A Peaceable Community*

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, MA 02125

Dear Ms. Friedberg:

The Westford Board of Selectmen would like to offer this correspondence as a letter of support in the nomination of the Forge Village Historic District in Westford on the National Register of Historical Places.

The Forge Village is an industrial and residential village in Westford, Massachusetts. It is the location of the former Abbot Worsted Mill, which comprises the central Architectural feature of the village. The towers of the former Abbot Mill are visible from many points in the Village. The combination of industrial and commercial activity creates an atmosphere similar to the nature and size to that of Graniteville, which is one mile to the east. The Forge Village Historic District retains the integrity of design and workmanship that above and beyond qualify this site for placement on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please accept this letter as full endorsement and support to have this recognition occur.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Jefferies
Chairman, Board of Selectmen

/rb

The Westford Historical Commission

October 27, 2001

RECEIVED

OCT 30 2001

MASS. HIST. COM.



Ms. Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Moirrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Dear Ms. Friedberg:

I write on behalf of the Westford Historical Commission to endorse our nomination of Forge Village Historic District in Westford to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places. I understand this nomination will be brought before the State Review Board on December 12, 2001.

The Forge Village Historic District (FVHD) meets the qualifications for listing on the National Register, and it merits such a listing for several reasons. It represents a well-preserved New England industrial village of the 19th century, whose industry goes back to the late 17th century and continued well into the 20th century. The principal industries were iron forging and woolen yarn manufacturing, both using the water of Stony Brook, which flows through the village, as a source of power. The period of significance for FVHD spans from the Colonial Period in 1730, when the Heald house (the oldest surviving residence in the district) was constructed and the village became part of Westford, to 1949 in the Early Modern Period.

Forge Village was first inhabited as early as 1655, when it was part of Groton and Westford was still part of Chelmsford, and the town of Groton built a road leading east past Forge Pond into Chelmsford. A Native American fish weir existed at the outlet of Forge Pond about this time, purchased by the town of Groton in 1680. About this same time Jonas Prescott built the first iron works at this location, beginning a 300-year history of industrial activity at Forge Village. Westford separated from Chelmsford in 1729, and in 1730 acquired a narrow triangle of land from Groton where Forge Village is now situated. Early residents included the Prescott family, many members of which played significant roles in Westford's history, the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War and the Civil War.

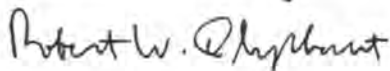
Iron manufacturing and forging continued into the mid 19th century, and the 1795 map of Westford also shows a fulling mill in Forge Village. The Stony Brook Railroad connecting Lowell with Ayer was completed through the village in 1848. The forge company was replaced by the Forge Village Horse Nail Company in 1865 until it went out of business in 1877. In 1879

the Abbot Worsted Company expanded from nearby Graniteville*, acquired the old forge and began manufacturing woolen goods. In 1910 Abbot Worsted constructed the large, brick mill building that is the centerpiece of FVHD.

Today, FVHD is primarily a residential community surrounding the historic Abbot Worsted mill, now used in part by Courier Corporation, a textbook printing company. It contains a few 18th century homes and a number of homes from the late 19th and early 20th centuries built to house Abbot Worsted's workers. Architectural styles include Colonial, Federal, Greek Revival, Second Empire, Victorian Eclectic, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow and Cape Cod. Buildings are in moderate to well-preserved condition. Residents take great pride in their village and strongly support its placement on the National Register.

FVHD complements quite nicely the nearby Graniteville Historic District. Both are representative of typical 19th century mill villages, and they share a common history and architectural provenance. FVHD equally deserves listing on the National Register of Historic Places. We are therefore quite pleased to endorse the nomination of FVHD for listing on the National Register.

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Robert W. Oliphant
1st Vice Chair
Westford Historical Commission

* Graniteville Historic District, located a mile east of Forge Village along Stony Brook, was approved for listing on the National Register of Historic Places earlier this year.

12/04/01

BF
RECEIVED

DEC 10 2001

To:

From:

MASS. HIST. COMM

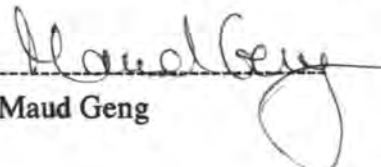
Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth
William Francis Galvin, Secretary,
Massachusetts Archives Building
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02115

TOMKAT HOLDINGS CORP.
1830 E. Cayman Rd
Vero Beach, FL 32963

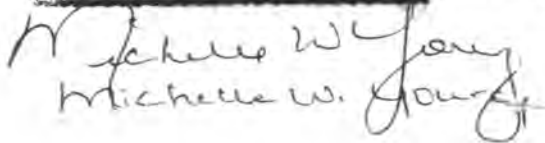
In reference to the property in Westford MA
Re: Forge Village Historic District
Parcel 052 0010 11-13 W. Prescott St.

We **object** to having the above property listed to the National Register.

President, TomKat Holdings Corp.


Maud Geng




Michelle W. Young

12/5/01

June W. Kennedy
Historian
31 Old Lowell Rd
Westford MA 01886

✓BF
mkp
RECEIVED

DEC 10 2001

MASS. HIST. COMM

Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston MA 02125

December 6, 2001

RE: Forge Village Listing on the National Register of Historical Places

Dear Ms. Friedberg:

I am writing to endorse the Forge Village listing on the National Register of Historical Places. Although a way of life has passed from this village in Westford, many historic buildings stand witness to a thriving industrial community.

As early as 1710 forges were built along Stony Brook. In 1846 Luther Prescott of this village manufactured wrought iron, advertising crowbars, axeltrees, and spindles. The Horse Nail Co. purchased the Forge Village Iron Works in 1865 and manufactured horse, mule, and ox nails. In 1879 that company sold its buildings and waterpower to the Abbot Worsted Co., producers of wool and mohair yarns for upholstery and knitting. This company's three local plants were the largest worsted manufacturer in the world by 1930. Forge Village, as a result, was a planned community. The Abbot Worsted Co. built company homes as rooming houses and dormitories for its employees, provided a medical clinic in one of the nearby homes, operated a social hall (since torn down), and sponsored semi-professional soccer, hockey, and baseball teams. Mill workers and athletes emigrated from Russia, England, Ireland, Poland, and Canada. This mill closed in 1956 and, in 1958, was bought by the Murray Printing Co. (textbook publishers for Houghton-Mifflin Co.) who, coincidentally, published my own book Westford Recollections 1729-1979 for the 250th anniversary of this town in 1979. Today, the facilities are owned by Courier Corporation, also textbook printers. However, the main building, whose bell sounded curfew for the children in the village, remains empty but with great potential for preservation and reuse.

Although the train still rolls through the village, only the waiting station for the now extinct trolley remains on site. From 1864-1931 ice was harvested on Forge Pond and sent by rail to Boston for trans-shipment. Today this site houses a town beach.

Presently prominent in the village are the brick one-room schoolhouse (now a home), the 19th century Cameron School (now the senior center), and across from it the 1903 building which began as the Forge Village Mission of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Ayer (St. Andrew's started as the mission of the Groton School). The house where the first Russian school was held still stands on Story Street.

During the American Bicentennial years, I had the privilege of recording on tape descendants of the early Prescott settlers and the ethnic workers at the Abbot Worsted Co. Their candidly shared memories captured the strong rhythmic pulse which animated and shaped the character of Forge Village—a village which truly deserves a listing on the National Register of Historical Places.

Sincerely,

June W. Kennedy

June W. Kennedy



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

March 13, 2002

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:

Forge Village HD, Westford (Middlesex), 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 properties included in the district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Six letters of support and one objection have been received.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Kenneth Tebbetts, Westford Historical Commission
Sanford Johnson, consultant
Robert Jeffries, Chair, Westford Board of Selectmen
Allan Loiselle, Westford Planning Board Chair
State Representative Geoffrey D. Hall
State Senator Steven C. Panagiotakos
Beverly E. Johansen, Forge Village Coalition
Helena M. Crocker, Westford Council on Aging