

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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 West Chesterfield HD
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1-70 Ireland Street + unnumbered lots, 620-669 Main Road, 2 River Road, Section of Cummington Road not for publication
city or town Chesterfield vicinity _____
state Massachusetts code MA county Hampshire code 015 zip code 01084

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 August 7, 2008
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, SHPO Date
Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission

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] Edman H. Beall 9-25-08
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

West Chesterfield HD
Name of Property

Hampshire, 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>38</u>	<u>9</u>	building
<u>6</u>		sites
		structures
<u>1</u>		objects
<u>45</u>	<u>9</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 dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE: general store
- LANDSCAPE: natural feature/river/valley
- GOVERNMENT: post office
- EDUCATION: school/library
- FUNERARY: cemetery
- INDUSTRY: mill

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- LANDSCAPE: natural feature/river/valley
- GOVERNMENT: post office
- FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal; MID 19th C.: Greek Revival, Italianate; LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne;
- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL: Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE/granite BRICK
- walls WOOD/weatherboard
- roof ASPHALT, METAL
- 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

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

West Chesterfield—a village in the town of Chesterfield—is located in the valley of the Westfield River in the foothills of the Green Mountains, with Westhampton and Huntington on its south, Cummington and Goshen on its north, Williamsburg and Westhampton on the east, and Worthington to the west. The Westfield River runs south through the center of the district. Further south (outside the district), the river has created what is known as the Chesterfield Gorge, a deep rock canyon. The **West Chesterfield Bridge** (Main Road, 1948, MHC #903, **photograph #1**) is part of the historic district. The district is traversed in a roughly east to west direction by Main Road, or Route 143, which climbs steeply on both sides of the river, and to the south by Ireland Street, which extends north of the district as Cummington Road. West Chesterfield is approximately three miles north and west of Chesterfield Center and is about 700 feet lower in elevation.

Buildings in the West Chesterfield Historic District are mainly 19th century in date and are residential and industrial in origin. The district includes several freestanding and attached barns. There are above-ground mill sites from the first third of the 19th century and remains of their associated waterpower works in the district dating from the second half of the 19th century. Dominated by the river, the remainder of the district is wooded upland. The following describes the buildings, structures, and sites of the district in chronological order.

Federal Style (ca.1790 -1820)

Col. Patrick and Anna Bryant House (36 Ireland Street, ca. 1800, MHC #105) is a 1½-story Federal-style Cape Cod house with a center chimney on an asphalt shingled roof. Located on land that slopes away to the east, the house is set slightly below the level of the road. The main block of the clapboard-sided house rests on stone foundations and is five bays wide and three bays deep. The entry on the west façade has a Federal-style multi-light transom within a simple architrave surround. It has the small, fixed, gable-end windows favored during the late 18th and early 19th centuries in the hilltowns. The Bryant House has had extensive additions made to it, but they do not detract from the original portion of the house. There are two, two-story ells on the east, and from the first ell a 1½-story wing extends to the south. The second ell is both wider and longer than the first and in the angle of their junction is a deck leading from a secondary entry that has a shed roof portico. The side-gabled wing is 1½ stories in height. Its roof is broadly pitched and extends to the west to form a saltbox profile. The wing's south wall is fenestrated with ten-light, full-length casement windows on the first floor and a pair of six-light casements in its gable end flanked by four-light fixed windows, repeating the motif of the original Federal block of the house. At ground level adjacent to this wing are solar panels. Behind the wing, the first ell has a band of four windows visible at its second floor. The second ell has a recessed corner porch on posts on its east end facing the river. The second ell has bands of three

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 2

ten-light casements on the first and second floors. There is a detached barn on the north side of the house.

The **Silas and Cynthia Robinson House** (632 Main Road, 1800, MHC #28, **photograph #3**) is a 1½-story, center chimney, Federal-style Cape. In comparison to the Bryant House at 36 Ireland Street, it is more modest in scale though it is similarly designed. It is five bays wide and two bays deep and in the gable ends are two 6/6 sash flanked by two small, fixed, four-light windows, a building practice that came to the hilltowns with settlers from Cape Cod during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The eaves have a fairly wide overhang and are boxed, as is the case with early Federal houses of the area. The eaves do not make returns. The house rests on low stone foundations and has a metal roof; it is clapboard sided. The center entry has a plane architrave surround that encloses a five-light transom. The door is six-panel in the Cross-and-Bible configuration often found during the Federal period. Windows in the house have conservative 12/12 sash and their surrounds have simple drip edge lintels. Although the house has been maintained over time and changes have occurred, it is an excellent example of the Federal Cape in Chesterfield.

Job and Lucretia Cudworth House (642 Main Road, ca. 1835, MHC #22, **photograph #8**) is a 2½-story, clapboard house, five bays wide and two bays deep under a side-gable roof. The asphalt-shingled roof has clipped gable eaves and its center chimney has been removed. The late Federal-style house has stone foundations. Attached to it on the west by a one-story woodshed connector is a front-gabled horse barn that is vertically sided and has a metal roof. It is two bays wide with a side, double leaf vehicle door and an adjacent 6/6 window sash. The house has 2/2 sash and its center door has a transom above it that has been single glazed. Above the entry a hood on braces was added. Although the house is later in date, it is interesting to note that its second floor windows, (like those in the Center at the Chadwick House, ca. 1794, at 15 South Street and the Federal section of the Jonathan and Mary Anderson House ca. 1820, 19 Bagg Road) are similarly placed very close to the eaves. This is a local building characteristic.

The **Edward and Cornelia Coit House** (625 Main Road, 1867, MHC #27, **photograph #11**) is a 1½-story house with a side-gable roof and one small chimney located behind the ridge line. The west-facing house is three bays wide and one bay deep, and has a one-story wing on the south that is four bays wide and one bay deep. The wing has a one-story porch across the front with its last bay filled in. There is one turned porch post. The house is vinyl-sided, and its windows have replacement vinyl sash. Foundations are brick, and there is a section of concrete under the enclosed bay of the porch. Roofs on the house and its wing are metal. The relatively narrow center entry to the house has a four-light transom above it. The transom lights above the center door, the center chimney, and the comparatively small window size make this house very conservative for its date. Stylistically it is a Federal-style house that was built when most builders had long before turned to other stylistic details to be up-to-date.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 3

Greek Revival Style (1820-1855)

The Greek Revival style was a long-lasting style in West Chesterfield. Its earliest appearance among the surviving houses dates between 1820 and 1830, and its last appearance was ca. 1855. During these decades, houses with determined Greek Revival stylistic features were built along with more utilitarian buildings which evince little in the way of style.

The **Elijah and Rhoda Higgins House** (652 Main Road, 1830, MHC #23, **photograph #4**) is a 1 ½ story Greek Revival-style Cape Cod house that is five bays wide and three bays deep. The windows of the principal elevation are paired at each side of the center door. The house faces south, sits high above the road behind a stone embankment, and has two old maple trees in its front yard. It has high stone foundations, is aluminum sided, has two interior chimneys and one exterior brick chimney on its west elevation. The cornice has short returns. Sash in the house are 6/6, though on the east elevation in the gable end, is a six fixed-light window. The center entry on the south is Greek Revival in style. It has a broad trabeated surround with wide pilasters, though an added bracketed hood covers its entablature. The Higgins House is Greek Revival in style, both from this entry surround and the presence of two interior chimneys. In the hilltowns, the center chimney was conservatively maintained through the Greek Revival period and double interior chimneys only occasionally appear on Federal houses. These features, door surround and chimneys, could be later alterations, but if not, the date of the house is closer to 1830 than 1820 (as it was dated in the inventory). There is a small coop and a garage east of the house.

The **Alvah and Sarah Dunham House** (627 Main Road, 1870, MHC #26) is a Cape form house, its roof not raised as high as its next door neighbor, the **Edward and Cornelia Coit House**. The Dunham House is 1 ½ stories in height, four bays wide and one bay deep. The asphalt-shingled roof has a shed roof dormer on its east side and the only chimney is an end wall chimney on the house's south elevation. Also attached to the south elevation is a one-story wing with a single picture window. Similar to the Edward and Cornelia Coit House, the entry door has a transom above it, in this case of two lights. Sash in the windows is 6/6. The house is vinyl sided and has concrete foundations. East of the house is an English-style barn with vertical siding, and attached to its south end is a shed roof addition. There is a one-story shop, three bays long, south of the barn with clapboards and novelty siding.

The utilitarian **Thayer Brothers General Store** (Main Road, 1845, MHC #98) is located on the east bank of the Westfield River. It is a 1 ½-story, east-facing building set at the edge of a slope down to the west. The west side of the roof has been extended to create a two-story rear ell that extends across the entire width of the main block of the building. At its north end, the ell roof has been further extended for a two-story ell, one-by-one bay. Including this extension, the rear of the building is five bays wide. At the second story level the bays are large 8/8 sash. The main block of the building has a side-gable, metal roof, and there is one interior, off-center chimney.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 4

Building siding is a mixture of wood novelty siding, and horizontal siding; on the east façade, siding has been removed and insulation has been temporarily applied over its openings. On the south end of the building, a band of three 6/6 sash is located in the gable end, a pair of 6/6 windows on the first floor and at the basement level, which is exposed, is a one-story wing with a shed roof. The wing is horizontally sided and has exposed rafters. The main roof has a shallow shed roof dormer, close to the roof ridgeline, which contains a band of six-light windows and acts as a clerestory to the upper floor of the mill. The basement level on the north and west elevations is open and in process of restoration.

Rhoades and Porter Plane Handle Shop (653 Main Road, 1854-1860, MHC #96, **photograph #6**) is set on the bank of the West Branch and relatively close to Main Road. The utilitarian shop is a one-story clapboard building under a side-gable roof. From left to right (east to west) it has a pair of wood-hinged, double-leaf wagon doors, a pedestrian door, a single window sash, followed by a band of four, fixed, thirty-light windows across the north or principal elevation. The shop has a metal roof with one chimney and a skylight inserted in it. It is only one bay deep. Foundations or footings are not visible.

The **Patrick and Bricea Bryant House** (35 Ireland Street, 1854-1873, MHC #31) is set on a rise facing east towards the river. It is a 1½ story, late Greek Revival-style house with a side-gable roof. There is a center chimney on its metal roof, stone foundations, and clapboard siding. The house is five bays wide and two bays deep and there is a 1½-story wing on the south with a short section of shed roof porch in the angle of the two parts of the building. The wing has four bays on the first floor and three knee-high windows on the second floor. The knee-high windows have sash of three-fixed lights. Throughout most of the house the sash is replacement vinyl with fake muntins. Both sections of the house have boxed eaves that make returns. The trabeated door surround on the main block of the house is Greek Revival in style. It has a high entablature and a frieze that is ornamented with a filet and an extended cornice. At the corners of the house are broad pilasters that support a wide entablature, again with a broad, filet-decorated frieze. There is an added shed roof, as well as a plywood-sided ell on the south west corner of the wing with a secondary entry. There is an interior stove chimney in the wing.

The **Reed-Bicknell-Rhoades House** (668 Main Road, ca. 1854, MHC #101, **photograph #7**) is a small Greek Revival-style Cape, 1½ stories in height beneath a side-gable roof. The south-facing house is on a former curve in Main Road that was bypassed in a road straightening, leaving this house and its two neighbors in their more rural setting. The house consists of a main block three bays wide, with a three-bay wing of 1½ stories on its west side. The wing is set back slightly from the plane of the main block. Attached to the west end of the wing is a one-story shed roof extension of one bay. The main block has Greek Revival-style wide cornerboards, and a Greek Revival wide frieze beneath a broad cornice. Originally, it would have been three bays wide with a side entry, but a Queen Anne-style, hipped-roof porch was added across the front, and two of its bays were filled in. The porch has a turned Queen Anne post and turned railing. The set-back

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 5

wing has a similar porch across its three bays, although it has a shed roof supported by two turned posts. The house is clapboard sided, and has metal roofs and stone foundations. The entry of the main block has a trabeated surround; its door is made up of two vertical glass panels above a paneled lower half. The door of the wing is four-panel. Windows vary slightly. In the main block they are 2/1 sash and in the wing they are 2/2. The shed roof extension has a 2/2 window. There are two exterior chimneys on the east and west ends of the main block of the house. West of the house is a carriage barn that is shingled and vertical board sided. It is two bays wide and has a metal roof.

The **Gideon and Lydia Rhoades House** (621 Main Road, pre-1856, MHC #95) is a gable-and-wing Greek Revival house that would have had more visible stylistic details at the time of its construction, but has been altered. It is a 1½-story, front-gable house with a 1½ -story wing on the east. The house is shingle sided, has an asphalt shingle roof, and concrete foundations visible on the wing. The main block is three bays wide and three bays deep and is side hall in plan. Greek Revival is the use of the side hall plan, the front gable roof with eaves returns, and evidence of wide pilasters at the corners though they are now mostly covered by shingles. The wing has a shed roof porch across its street façade and knee-high windows on its second floor. All of the sash in the house are vinyl, 1/1 replacements. There is a separate two bay garage with a gambrel roof on the property.

Seth and Sophronia Healy House (669 Main Road, ca. 1857, MHC #30) is set back from a curve in Main Road and the West Branch flows behind it. It is a 1½-story house that has been vinyl sided, and so it has lost many of its Greek Revival stylistic features. Five bays wide and two bays deep, it has a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles, but no chimney remains in this section. The northwest facing house has a one-story, shed roof extension at its south east corner and a 1 ½ story gabled ell on its southwest corner. There are two chimneys in the extension and ell sections. It has a shed roof porch on the west. Windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements throughout the house. The door surround is the building's strongest Greek Revival feature. It is an architrave surround with corner blocks and is topped by a projecting cornice. West of the house is a two-bay garage with a side-gable roof, and east of the house are two sheds.

Italianate Style (1850-1880)

The **Horace and Mary Cole House** (2 River Road, ca. 1856, MHC #136) is a curious house, as it is altered and stylistically mixed. Located at the corner of two roads, it is a 2½-story, clapboard-sided house with a center chimney on its front-gabled, metal roof. The west-facing house has a two-story rear ell. Foundations are mortared fieldstone on the ell and not visible on the main block. The west elevation is three bays wide with a side entry. The ell on its north façade has six bays on the first story: a pair of windows next to an entry followed by three smaller windows placed high on the wall, the westernmost of which has diamond panes in Colonial Revival fashion. A Queen Anne-style wraparound porch that is supported on turned posts and has

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 6

brackets at the eaves covers the north, west, and south facades of the house, uniting main block and ell for its corner site. On the north side of Ireland Street are two barns associated with the Cole House. Both are large side-hill barns. The further west of the two is an English style barn set into the side of the hill on fieldstone foundations. It has a side addition on the south and is covered with both clapboards and vertical siding. Its main entry is a sliding track door. There is a twelve-light, fixed window in the north gable and varied added windows at the first floor. The barn has a metal roof. The second barn is a New England style barn, sided in boards and battens. It has a metal roof and doors in its east and west gable ends. The west door is a sliding track door, above which is a second opening to the hay mow.

The **Hannah Terry Pease House** (631 Main Road, 1865, MHC #99) is a house form called a raised Cape, which became popular during the 1860s in the region. It is a 1½-story house under a side-gable roof that is metal covered. The house has a Queen Anne style porch added to it on two sides that is now enclosed, so the façade of the house is not visible, but it is probably five bays wide. The main block of the house is two bays deep, making it a more spacious version of the raised Cape house form than the **Fred and Ida Cleaveland House** (653 Main Road), which it otherwise resembles. There is a one-story ell of a lengthy seven bays on the south side of the house, increasing the house size still further. The ell has one interior chimney. Windows throughout the house are 2/2. The clapboard sided house has thinly boxed eaves. There is a shed in the rear yard.

Fred and Ida Cleaveland House (653 Main Road, ca. 1875, MHC #97) like the Hannah Terry Pease House at 631 Main Road is a raised Cape. It is a 1½-story house with a side-gable roof, its attic level higher than the standard Cape form. The house is modest in size otherwise, being three bays wide and only one bay deep. To add to the attic level space are two through-cornice, front-gable dormers. The roof is asphalt shingled and foundations appear to be parged; and the siding is wood clapboard. The windows, however, have been replaced with 1/1 sash, and a one-story ell on the south side of the house has an added corner deck in the angle between ell and house. The center door surround of the north elevation is plain stock and above it is a metal awning. The Cleaveland House is a modest cottage whose builder aimed to eke out as much space as possible from its small scale. Giving the building a stylistic character was not an objective.

The **Stanton General Store and House** (1 Ireland Street, 1878, MHC #25, **photograph #10**) faces east and is set close to the road at the intersection of Ireland Street and Main Road. It is a utilitarian building with a few late Italianate features. It is a 2½-story, clapboard-sided building with a side-gable, metal roof on which there is a single chimney at one end. There are wings on both north and south. On the north is a two-story house wing with a metal roof. It is two bays wide and two bays deep and is set back from the plane of the main block. It has a shed roof porch above a three-sided bay window and door. Sash are 2/2 in this section, and there is a circular window in its gable end, an Italianate feature. On the south side of the main block is a one-story garage wing that is followed by a one-story, attached outhouse. The main block of the building is

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 7

on stone foundations and is four bays wide and two bays deep. An entry was set between the first two bays of the south end, creating cramped fenestration. It is marked by a shed roof on brackets. Sash in the main block are mainly 6/6. Second floor windows are variously boarded up or recessed with a temporary sash repair, but they are long and relatively narrow giving them an Italianate appearance. Eaves on the roof make deep returns, and there are double rakes in the gable ends. The building has narrow cornerboards that rise to the entablature with wide filet molding in the frieze. Behind the house is a small barn on the west. South of the house is a former barn moved to the site. The former barn is one-story, three bays long, and one bay deep and has a metal roof.

Queen Anne Style (1880-1910)

If the raised Cape were particularly popular during the 1860s, the gable-and-wing form became popular during the 1880s. West Chesterfield has a good example of the form in the south-facing **Amasa and Julia Parsons House** (620 Main Road, ca. 1890, MHC #123). This is a 1½-story, Queen Anne-style house whose front-gabled section is three bays wide and whose wing is also three bays wide. Extending north from the wing is a one-story ell three bays long, which attaches to a 1½-story addition with a front gable. The latter is clapboard and shingle sided and has on its roof a shed roof dormer with three sets of paired 1/1 sash. The original part of the house has a three-sided bay on the first floor of the gabled section and a three-sided bay on the east end of the wing. Trim on the gable-and-wing portion of the house adds to its Queen Anne designation. There is a porch across the wing supported on posts with scalloped, scroll-cut trim at the eaves. The older section of the house has brick foundations and is clapboard sided.

Colonial Revival Style (1880-present)

The main block of the **Healy Company Boarding House** (662 Main Road, ca. 1880, MHC #24), is a 2½-story building with a 1½-story wing on its east elevation. The south-facing Healy House, screened by a row of three mature maple trees, is on a curve of Main Road that was later cut off so the house sits off the road with two other houses. The clapboard sided house has stone foundations and a side-gabled, metal roof. It is five bays wide and two bays deep, and its second floor windows are placed close to the boxed eaves, which make returns. Sash in the second story windows is 12/8 and on the first floor they are 2/2 sash – the latter would have been current style in the 1880s. Its center entry has a narrow trabeated surround with a projecting drip edge at the cornice. Within the surround are a four-light transom and a door from the 1880s with leaded glass above a paneled lower half. There is a small center chimney behind the ridge of the main roof, indicating the building was heated by stove or furnace rather than by fireplace. On the west side of the house is an open porch on Queen Anne-style turned posts. The main block of the house is highly conservative stylistically as it repeated a plan and elevation popular during the period of the Federal style (1776-1830). Its simplicity suggests it was a continuation of a familiar form that was both economical and practical. The wing is 1½-stories in

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 8

height. It has two knee-high windows on the second floor with 3/3 sash. On the first floor, a recessed porch has been enclosed with a band of ten-light fixed windows. There is a center door and on the east side of the door is a ten-light fixed window. The elevation of the ell was common in the Greek Revival Period, for example the ell at the **Patrick and Bricea Bryant House** (35 Ireland Street). It is possible that at the time of its construction in 1880, a familiar form for an ell was used. It is also possible that the ell predates the main block of the house, as an earlier building appears at this location on the map of 1873. A structural analysis could perhaps date this ell more accurately. There is a garage/shed at the north side of the house.

The house at **70 Ireland Street** (ca. 1880) is a small Cape that is three bays wide and two bays deep. It has a small center chimney and its metal roof was extended in the rear to accommodate two extra rooms across the back. The house is shingle sided and has both fieldstone and concrete block foundations. Windows are small and 12/12. The door is slightly recessed and is in a six panel, Cross-and-Bible style. There is a shed in the yard and a fence that surrounds the property on the west side. This house is so modest in size and materials that it has no stylistic designation.

The **Wilbur and Alice Stanton House** (666 Main Road, 1919, MHC #100, **photograph #7**, right) is an example of the Colonial Revival style that was quite common elsewhere in the early 20th century, particularly in suburban neighborhoods of the 1920s, but exists in only this example in the village of West Chesterfield; the Dutch Colonial Revival. A catalogue house, the north-facing Wilbur and Alice Stanton House is a 1½-story, clapboard house with an asphalt-shingled, side-gambrel roof. From the compact main block, owners made additions in several campaigns. On the east it has a one-story, shingle-sided connector of two bays followed by a front-gabled, gambrel-roofed wing two bays wide. On the southeast corner of the main block of the house is a recessed porch, now screened in, a feature that gave the house an amenity without adding to its economical layout. Adjacent to the enclosed porch on the south or street façade, is a large, single-glazed window with a diamond pane transom light, a strong Colonial Revival feature. Attached on the main block on the west is a one-story wing with a band of windows on its north façade. On the main roof is a shed roof dormer with two pairs of 1/1 windows, and at its west end is an exterior chimney. Most of the windows in the house appear to be replacements, and the multi-paned originals would have added to the Colonial Revival style of the house. The east wing is on footings and the balance of the house is on concrete foundations. There are two shingled sheds in the yard.

The Herbert Franklin Dunham Library (629 Main Road, 1921, MHC #29, **photograph #13**) is the third Colonial Revival building in West Chesterfield. It is a striking building that is stylistically monumental despite its small size. The building is one story in height beneath an asphalt shingled, hipped roof. The novelty-sided building is composed two blocks: a central entry block and a slightly projecting secondary block on the east side, both under hipped roofs. Each section represents one room. The entry block is three bays wide, with a pedimented portico on Doric columns in the center bay. The door has pilasters at each side and is topped by a geometric

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 9

patterned transom light. This section is two bays deep and is framed on all elevations by wide pilasters at the corners, a wide frieze beneath the broad overhanging eaves and by a skirt board. Windows in both sections of the building are tall and narrow with 4/4 sash. The east section is three bays wide and two bays deep and at its southeast corner is a hipped roof open porch on half length Doric columns above a solid railing.

Structures and Sites

The **Robinson Family Cemetery** (ca. 1848) is at the southeast corner of Ireland Street and a small dirt road that leads to a section of the Westfield River known as "The Bend." Set down below the level of the road, the family burial ground has a marble obelisk in the center surrounded by eight foot stones or small markers of members of the Robinson and Dodge families. The obelisk is engraved with Zebulon Robinson, b. 1770 d. 1849. The other stones are inscribed with the names of Thankful, 1848, aged 38; Sarah, 1848; Asa, 1852, aged 57; Eunice aged 79, 1847; Mary Ann, 1847; Roxanne, wife of Elijah Dodge, July 18, 1850, aged 59.

Thayer's Canal (east bank of the Westfield River, ca.1850, MHC #907) is on the property of the **Thayer Brothers General Store** on Main Road. The structure is what remains of a canal built in 1850 from a dam upstream on the Westfield River. The dam, which was also built in 1850, was washed out in 1854. The dam abutments are in place 0.3 of a mile north from the intersection of Route 143 and Cummington Road (outside the district). The canal runs from the site of the dam, south into the yard of the shop. It stops just north of the shop, where it has been filled in. In the woods where it runs parallel to the river, the canal is about five feet across and four feet deep and about twenty-five feet east of the river. Now somewhat silted in, its stone structure is no longer visible but appears to consist only of two earth berms for its sides.

South of Route 143, the canal has been entirely filled in. Remaining south of the road however, are three buildings and the foundations of an earlier building with that of its addition, which made up the lumberyard of the Healy woodworking company. There is a fourth (and recent) building, a **commercial shop** (ca. 1995) on the site as well, but it is unrelated to the former Healy enterprise. The older buildings are vacant and deteriorated. The first is the long rectangular **Healy sawmill/storage building** (ca. 1920, MHC #132) under a side gable roof set at the edge of a slope so it has an exposed basement on the west, closer to the water. Approximately 100 yards south of this building and closer to the water is the brick and concrete block, a one-story **Healy steam plant** (ca. 1920-30, MHC #133). The earlier section of the steam plant is brick, and the concrete block addition on the east side of the building dates from the 1950s or 1960s. The building now contains some of the railroad cars that formerly carried lumber and finished products around the mill yard. The tracks have been taken up. Midway, and east about 50 feet between the steam plant and the sawmill shop, is the foundation— built into the slope—of a shop that burned in 1920. Directly east of it by about 25 feet is the small, one-story wood frame **Healy storage shed** (ca. 1940) with a metal roof. The foundations of a kiln, a machine and workers

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 10

shop of ca. 1900, and a building called the "lower shop" (1900-1950) are located in this area (**site of kiln, foundations**). Smaller sheds and shelters were, at various times, in the yard for storage and materials, but none of their foundations or footings is visible.

Remnants of much of the **Patrick Bryant Canals** (Ireland Street, 1850, MHC #906, **photograph #14**) remain. The canal system is well represented on the F. W. Beers atlas of 1873. About a half mile north of the mill site on the west side of Ireland Street a canal runs from the edge of the West Branch to Ireland Street ending at the Ireland Street bridge. This canal is approximately 300' long. It is a dry-laid masonry canal, now with silt overlay, and is approximately six feet across and four feet deep. It begins about five feet above the water level with a trabeated (post and beam) granite block structure, a gate, with a hole in the center that is now filled with an iron culvert pipe. The canal then follows the curving path of the brook and ends on the west side of Ireland Street at the bridge. It picks up again on the east side of the street at the same point and on the south side of the brook that turns east at this point to exit into the Westfield River. The canal then runs parallel to Ireland Street in a southerly direction. It is about fifteen feet from the road for a distance of about 300 feet, and its masonry construction and dimensions remain the same: six feet across and four feet deep. It stops at a driveway into 36 Ireland Street but begins again on the south side of the semi-circular driveway crossing in front of the house, now about two feet off the edge of the road. At this point there is only one side of the canal. The eastern side towards the house is gone, though stones encircling a tree at this location may have come from the east canal wall. The canal stops for the second driveway entry at #36 then picks up again on its south side, with both sides intact. The canal extends along Ireland Street for about 100 feet. It ends with a second trabeated granite block structure, a second gate. For a run of about 70 feet, a shallow trench about two feet wide and eighteen inches deep descends from the canal towards the mill foundations, ending at the south east corner of the foundations. This trench is the headrace through which water was conducted within a wood pipe encircled like a wooden barrel with iron bands. (**Photograph #15**) Many of those iron bands remain today in their upright position, although the wood staves have disappeared.

Patrick Bryant Mill Site (Ireland Street, 1855-1866, MHC #906) is located on the east side of Ireland Street and just south of 36 Ireland Street, where a dirt path descends in a southeast direction to the Westfield river. About 200 feet down the path are the foundations of Patrick Bryant's circular sawmill and sheet metal shop. Taken down in 1950, the building was set into the hillside on its west, so the west foundations resemble a retaining wall that makes a right-angle turn into the hill on the north end. They are about six feet high. Enough of the east, south and north foundation stones remain to discern the perimeter of the mill building, which is about 70 feet by 25 feet. The mill was run by water from Stevens Brook (now the West Branch) and discharged into the Westfield River on its east side.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 11

The West Chesterfield Bridge (Main Road, MHC #903, **photograph #1**) is a standard Massachusetts Highway design Art Deco bridge, erected in 1948. It is about 180 feet long and 24 feet above the river. It has a concrete bed, end posts, and abutments, and its railings are iron. Its Art Deco style comes from the end posts, which are curved and stacked, and from curved geometric ornament strips between the railing segments. There are granite curbs along the edges of the bridge beside the railings. Inset at the southwest corner of the bridge next to the end post is a Mass. geodetic survey stone # 5845 set into the ground. The bridge offers a particularly beautiful view of the Westfield River valley through Chesterfield.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known within the district, sites may exist. Two ancient sites are known in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the district represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient Native American sites. The district contains several well drained, level to moderately sloping riverine terraces and floodplain areas located within 1,000 feet of the Westfield River and the West Falls Branch River. Both rivers converge in the central portion of the district with an area of rapids located south of their confluence, also in the district. The confluence of these rivers and rapids may enhance the site sensitivity for the district by representing a favored site location (the confluence) and a potential fisheries location at the rapids. The area known as Chesterfield Gorge, a deep rock canyon is also located immediately south of the district and rapids, and may have had significance to Native people or, at least added to the overall attractiveness of this area. Route 143 or the Pontoosuc Path was also a Contact and Plantation Period Native trail and may have been present during earlier periods. Given the above information, the size of the district (401.26 acres), the availability of open space, and known Native settlement patterns for the western Mass/Berkshire uplands, a moderate to high potential exists for the recovery of ancient Native American resources in the district. Smaller, low density/low diversity, temporary special purpose type-sites may represent characteristic site types in the district. Larger habitation type-sites or villages are presently unknown and not generally expected in the district. Larger sites and site concentrations, if they exist, may be present along the Westfield River, especially in the area of the rapids and the confluence of the Westfield River and West Falls Branch River.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the district, though many of its resources remain to be precisely located, documented, and their significance identified. Several known and potential historic archaeological sites have been identified in the district and a high potential exists that additional sites will be found. Industrial related sites may represent the most common archaeological resource type in the district; however, residential and commercial sites may also survive. Along the Main Road corridor, the Route 143 Cellar Hole Site is documented at the western end of the district. Structural evidence may survive from a residence

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 12

(18th century) located in this area that reportedly burned in the early 20th century. Structural evidence of barns, outbuildings, and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive in this area. The Thayer House and Tavern site (1828), demolished in the 1960s) have also been identified on the north side of Main Road, east of the Westfield River. Structural evidence of the house/tavern, barn, outbuildings, and occupational related features may survive in this area.

Several known and potential industrial sites have been identified along the Main Road and Ireland Street corridors on the eastern and western sides of the Westfield River. On the eastern side of the Westfield River, structural evidence may survive from the Thayer Canal (1850) that ran parallel with the river from a dam site (no longer extant) upstream and outside the district to the vicinity of the Healy Mills and shops and site of Kiln and Foundations south of Route 143/Main Road. Most of the Thayer Canal is buried; however, visible areas indicate the canal dimensions are five feet wide and four feet deep. The Kiln and Foundations site includes the foundations of a kiln, a machine and workers shop (ca. 1900) and a building called the "lower shop" (1900-1950). Archaeological evidence may exist from the Litchfield and Moore iron foundry located south of Route 143 and east of the Thayer Canal. Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate structural evidence and features of mill buildings and outbuildings associated with the Healy mills and shops and earlier Williams woodworking shop (1839) located in this area. Structural evidence of the relocated Old Green River Academy building, associated outbuildings and occupational related features may survive in the yard of the Healy sawmill/storage building at 634 Main Road.

Known and potential industrial archaeological sites have also been identified south of the Route 143/Main Road corridor on the western side of the Westfield River. Archaeological evidence of mill buildings, outbuildings, and occupational-related features may survive from the Elisha Bisbee gristmill and dam (1810) originally located on the West Branch River (Stevens Brook) across the street from 652 Main Road. The main focus of industrial production on the west side of the Westfield River, however, was the Patrick Bryant Mills located in the vicinity of 36 Ireland Street. Structural evidence from several mill buildings, outbuildings, power-related canals and occupational-related features might survive in this area. The Jonathan Burr tannery was located north of the house at 36 Ireland Street. The Burr tannery burned in 1850 then was rebuilt by Paul H. Cudworth. Patrick Bryant purchased the Cudworth Tannery in 1855, removed the tanning vats and operated a wood and ironworks business. Bryant originally operated a wood shop and foundry with a machine shop, cider mill, and distillery in this area. Between 1855 and 1866, the Patrick Bryant canals supplied all power for these mills. The canal extended from a point on the southern side of the West Branch River (Stevens Brook) across Ireland Street where it connected again with the West Branch River, then flowed south along the east side of Ireland Street to the Patrick Bryant Mill site where a tail race connected the canal with the Westfield River. Much of the canal trench remains visible today, including the metal hoops that held the wooden staves that covered the canal or wooden pipe through which the canal water flowed. In 1866, all the Bryant

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA**

Section number 7 Page 13

mills burned except the distillery. Bryant rebuilt the shops that burned and added a new two-story shop south of 36 Ireland Street, referred to in this nomination as the Bryant Mill Site. In 1877, the Patrick Bryant Mill Site was sold to Hannibal B. Smith and his son Thomas E. Smith who continued the hoop and lumber business. In 1920, Frank E. Stanton purchased the H.B. and Thomas Smith hoop and rim business at the Patrick Bryant Mill Site, now known as the Stanton Manufacturing Company. By 1950, the Frank Stanton mill had ceased operations and the 1866 mill building was demolished. A headrace, mill foundations, and tailrace are visible at the Patrick Bryant Mill Site today. Other potential historic archaeological sites in the vicinity of the Main Road/Ireland Street corridors include dam abutments, bridge abutments, unmarked graves at the Robinson family cemetery, and shops. Structural evidence and occupational related features may exist from late 18th-and early 19th-century farmsteads and/or residences along both the Main Road and Ireland Street corridors.

(end)

West Chesterfield HD

Name of Property

Hampshire, 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.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHAEOLOGY

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1839-1958

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Chesterfield Historical Commission

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 1

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The West Chesterfield Historic District is significant as a fine example of a 19th- and 20th-century western Massachusetts mill village powered by an important waterway. In this case, it is on the Westfield River in the town of Chesterfield. It has both extant mill buildings and sections of 19th century waterpower works, and archaeological sites relating to late 18th- and 19th-century industry. As such, it represents the significance of water power in the early industrial period of western Massachusetts. As home to the Healy saw and plane handle shop that was operated by generations of the same family for 120 years and several generations of the Bryant family's mills, the village is among the few to have had such long-lasting, family-owned mill operations. At various times the village had manufactures of leather (tannery), hollow-ware, iron castings for gun parts, palm leaf hats, wooden-ware, lumber, machine sieves and rims, a cider mill, and a distillery. West Chesterfield was also a residential nexus with a central general store and meeting hall, a church, and school. As a crossing point for the Albany Turnpike over the Westfield River, it was a typical New England stage stopping point, its bridge an essential structure for communication and transportation from the 18th through 20th centuries.

The architecture of West Chesterfield ranges in style from the Federal to modern ranch, but much of its architectural significance is carried by the Greek Revival-style buildings on Ireland Street and Main Road. There are examples of rural vernacular Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival-style buildings in this small district, and they share integrity of feeling, association, workmanship, materials, location, design, and setting. The district has local significance and meets criteria A and C.

Contact and Plantation Periods (1500-1620 & 1620-1675)

Archaeologists believe that the area that constitutes today's Chesterfield was used by Native Americans living in the Connecticut River valley as hunting and fishing grounds, but that there were no permanent settlement sites. Remaining from those periods, however, is the east-to-west Pontoosuc path that is now Route 143, which acted as a secondary route between Northampton and the Westfield River valley. Those groups who are expected to have come to the area are the Pocumtucks from the Deerfield area and the Norwottucks from the Northampton and Hadley area.

Colonial Period (1675-1775)

King Philip's War, which interrupted and delayed settlement in much of western Massachusetts, had much less impact on Chesterfield, as settlement was concentrated at this time within the Connecticut River valley with Deerfield and Northfield as the northernmost settlements. The first

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 2

land grants to Englishmen were issued after King Philip's War when a tract of eight square miles was set aside in response to petitions to the General Court to begin dividing the land. People intending to settle on the land and speculators who wished to trade in land did not take up the initial plan, however, so the area was not surveyed.

The next attempt to form a township was made in 1727 and, in response, the General Courts laid out two townships in 1728 and five more townships in 1734. They were called Narragansett Townships 1-7, and it was Township Number 4 that was to incorporate Chesterfield. Township Number 4 was surveyed in 1739, and grants were given to veterans of King Philip's and King William's wars in 1740, but again no one came. It was this surveyed layout that was to provide the pattern of land ownership for the town when it was incorporated in 1762. Surveyors divided the area into a solid grid of lots and applied it over the existing landscape and its rivers. Lots were set aside for schools and the remainder distributed by lottery. Deeds show that the Narragansett veterans treated the land as assets, sold to speculators, who then sold to settlers. One settler, Gideon Bisbee, came from Northampton in 1755 and 1756 to work and clear land during the week, and then went home to Northampton on the weekends. When fighting began between the French and British in 1756 as the French and Indian War, it became too dangerous to work, so he returned permanently to Northampton.

Records indicate that it was safe enough by 1760 for people to take up tracts and begin settlement. Settlers went first to the area of West Chesterfield and Ireland Street, and most came from southeastern Massachusetts. Jacob Litchfield, for example, came from Scituate; Zebulon Robinson came from Pembroke; Prince and Barnabus Cowing and George Buck arrived from Bridgewater; David Macomber from Easton; and Nathaniel Bryant settled here from Plymouth. They settled in rough proximity to each other on Ireland Street, which was given that name on its southern end to reflect the Irish origins of its first settlers and their families: George Buck, and Prince and Barnabus Cowing.

Settlement then took place at the Center and South Street and at Damon Pond Road. With a grid pattern of lots applied by the original surveyors over existing paths and the rivers, Chesterfield departed from the linear street village pattern of earlier Connecticut River Valley towns of the 17th century. Each Chesterfield settler had contiguous house and fields, rather than central house lots and outlying common land. As they bought the lots within the grid, settlers clustered together as family groups or to be near others, but overall it was a dispersed pattern of settlement in Chesterfield. Meanwhile, lots were set aside for a meetinghouse and for the minister, but none specifically for a cemetery. The all-important first sawmill was erected in 1761 by Joseph Burnell north of the center, and in the following year of 1762 the town was incorporated and its name given as Chesterfield, after the fourth English earl of Chesterfield.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 3

West Chesterfield was within the grid pattern, but roads were laid out to conform to the topography and existing Native American paths as much as to property boundaries. Main Road was laid out in 1760 as the Pontoosuc road from Hatfield to Pittsfield and connected West Chesterfield with the town center by a road rather than path, and provided a crossing over the Westfield River. The first road authorized by the town was Ireland Street in 1762, and it has kept its path ever since. After Main Road, an alternative to its steep inclines was constructed with the River Hill Road built in 1769 from Northampton to Pittsfield, crossing the Westfield River and Ireland Street at a place called "The Gate," now the general location of the Horace and Mary Cole House at 2 River Road. This road was the east-to-west road which encouraged settlement in West Chesterfield on Ireland Street at the junction with River Road, an area partially included in the district.

In 1767 townspeople voted to keep a school for their children. Typically, school would be held in a series of homes and teachers boarded among the families of their school district. Every year from 1768 to 1792 someone was appointed to oversee the schools in his district. There were three districts to begin with, and the west school district was all of Chesterfield on the west side of the Westfield River. By 1765 there were thirty families and 161 people making up the town's population. The first meetinghouse was erected in 1768 in the Center, and in 1769 the districts were given town approval to build schoolhouses, one per district.

Federal Period (1775-1820)

In the prelude to the Revolutionary War, Chesterfield's residents, having so recently settled, were occupied with building homes, laying out roads, getting fields cleared and planted, and hiring a minister. Town reports do not record responses to the oncoming war, or events in Boston, until 1774 when the townspeople were advised to start learning military skills and organize a militia. Only three men had uniforms at the time, and when two didn't show up for church in their uniforms as agreed upon, the third was left to look ridiculous. The slow start continued in May 1774, when the town failed to send representatives to the General Court and, in October, residents refused to send representatives to the Provincial Congress in Concord. They did, however, that same year form a militia, drill Minutemen, and stockpile gun powder, lead and flints, which they kept in the meetinghouse under the pulpit. In April of 1775, Chesterfield sent its 39 Minutemen to Lexington, most of whom went on to Dorchester to serve under Colonel John Fellows. Despite their reluctance to leave home and work, 200 Chesterfield men had served before the Revolution was over.

Following the war, townspeople suffered with their neighboring communities from high taxes, deflated currency, nonpayment for their war service, and indebtedness at home. Townspeople rallied for those who were jailed for debt, and there was considerable sympathy among Chesterfield residents for Daniel Shays' rebellion. Others held fast to expectations of

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 4

improvements, which did, indeed, come about. Gradually, town population increased. In 1790 there were 1,183 people and by the end of the Federal Period it had risen to 1,447. Farmers raised hay, rye, flax and corn, and raised pigs, sheep, and cows. They paid their taxes with income from the hay and traded the other grains for cash in Northampton

To accommodate the larger number of children, six school districts were set up in 1785 and a seventh added in 1790 with the intention of having a schoolhouse in each of the districts. Chesterfield's schools were not represented on the maps of 1794 or 1830.

Transportation improved in 1793 when stage coach service came to Chesterfield. Then in 1797 the Third Massachusetts Turnpike Company made River Hill Road part of a turnpike from Northampton to Pittsfield going through Chesterfield Center following the route of Main Road but west of the Center running more directly west to a point in the river known as "The Bend." The toll gate was in West Chesterfield at the west end of the toll road's bridge crossing the Westfield River known as High Bridge. The turnpike company used part of the toll to maintain the road for better travel.

Changes occurred in Chesterfield's town government when, in 1828, it abided by the separation of church and state, and the Congregational Society formed to manage church affairs. The separation was given momentum by the fact that a Baptist Society had been formed as early as 1780 and its members were unwilling to support two churches with their taxes. The Baptists attended their services in Worthington and Chesterfield in homes of members, then when they had grown large enough, their first church building was constructed in 1792 in West Chesterfield on the extension of River Hill Road on the west side of the river (now gone but in area of dead end road Windy Lane). In 1825, this first church was dismantled and a new smaller building put up in Robinson Hollow of West Chesterfield on or near the site of 70 Ireland Street.

West Chesterfield's industrial history began during the Federal period when in about 1776 Major Littlefield built on the Westfield River (south of the district at the border with Huntington) a grist and sawmill. Littlefield went beyond the basic mill operations to also include a carding machine and cloth dressing or fulling equipment. Further north on the West Branch of the Westfield River, long known as Stevens Brook, Elisha Bisbee built a gristmill and a dam (ca. 1810, both now gone) in West Chesterfield. It was across the street from 652 Main Road and was a long-used site. Bisbee sold the sawmill to Captain Joel Thayer who ran it until he died in 1832.

In 1828 Ansel Thayer, Joel Thayer's nephew, and his wife Elvira built a house and tavern (Thayer House and Tavern site (634 Main Road) just east of the present Thayer Brothers General Store (634 Main Road, 1845, MHC #98) for stagecoach passengers traveling between Northampton and Hinsdale, a route that lasted until the end of the Civil War. A hipped-roof Federal-style building that rivaled the Starkweather house in the center, the Thayer house and tavern was demolished in the 1960s.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 5

Early Industrial Period (1830-1870)

Many of Chesterfield's residents—both young and old—headed west towards the American frontier during the Early Industrial period; so many that the population declined from 1,416 in 1830 to 811 in 1870. Ironically, this was a time of considerable activity in West Chesterfield. The men drawn to this part of town were interested in business as well as farming, and had mechanical skills and experience in industrial processes. What probably amounted to a handful of men at any one time (some of whom were brothers and sons) appear and reappear on the industrial map of West Chesterfield.

Deeds, accounts, wills, and mortgages reveal a financial network among these industry-oriented men. Dr. Robert Starkweather (416 Main Road, at the center), for instance, financed more than one purchase. Men partnered, invested in a mill and its privileges, then one would sell out to invest in another business and a second take his place. A man might own a tannery, and then shift to partnership in an unrelated business such as a foundry. A mill might contain several manufacturing functions: housing a woodworking shop and a gun nipple maker or it could change its function from tannery to foundry. The presence of a good water power source was the only requisite constant, and owners were keen to maintain the most consistent power source possible, so over time they experimented in canals, water wheels, steam power, and electrical generators. John Hayward's *Gazetteer of Massachusetts*, published in 1847, describes the state's industries town by town. Chesterfield, he reported, manufactured leather (tannery), hollow ware, iron castings, palm-leaf hats, wooden ware, lumber, and more. The making of palm leaf hats was a cottage industry carried out at home by many women and their children, but the remaining manufacturers were shop-oriented, and several of them were in West Chesterfield.

West Chesterfield grew as a village during this period with additional houses, farms, stores, and taverns. A flood was the precipitating factor for some of this construction; in 1839 the Westfield River flooded and destroyed mills in the south part of town. When that happened, one man moved to a less vulnerable stretch of river in West Chesterfield. William (Jonathan) Williams moved his woodworking shop (now gone) to the district at a privilege on the east bank of the river just south of the Route 143 bridge, now the location of the **Healy Sawmill/Storage Building** on Main Road. He built a dam 200 rods north of the bridge (outside the district). Williams went bankrupt within a year or so, and his business went through a series of owners. Lemuel K. Baker and Rufus Hyde bought it to run as a sawmill, broom handle factory, wool carding mill, and button factory ca. 1845 and ran it until 1848. Hyde sold out to Baker in 1848 and in the deed described a canal (**Thayer's Canal**, MHC #907) and dam, which they must have erected between those years over Ansel Thayer's property on the north side of Route 143 (dam outside the district). Accounts vary, but either in 1848 or 1850, spring floods on the Westfield River took out the dam that Hyde and Baker had been using. Hyde, a mechanic, built a new dam upstream of the one that had been lost. His new dam was designed to divert the water towards the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 6

east bank where it entered a pipeline and was conducted to the **Thayer's Canal** that went to the mills. It lasted only four years and was washed out in 1854; however, the canal remained in place. The mill changed hands in 1854 when Gideon W. Rhoades who lived at the **Gideon and Lydia Rhoades House** (621 Main Road, pre-1854, MHC # 94), took over ownership from Baker and began the manufacture of plane handles. Instead of rebuilding the dam, Rhoades turned away from water power and adopted an alternative source, which was considered more reliable. He installed a steam engine and added a new mill to the mill yard (ca. 1854, a few yards south of the **Healy Sawmill/Storage Building**) by buying and moving from Worthington an 1836 building that had been Green Mountain Academy (now gone). Photographs show it was a large, two-story, gable-roofed, wood-frame building.

Illustrating the persistence shown by industrial men of West Chesterfield and the difficulties of the business are the post scripts on Hyde and Baker. After he left the mill business with Lemuel Baker in 1848, Rufus Hyde and his wife Catherine moved to Rowe, where they both drowned in another flood while trying to save their mill. When Lemuel Baker sold the mill to Gideon Rhoades, he moved further south on the Westfield River near the border with Huntington where he built a sawmill (ca. 1849) that was gone by 1879.

Meanwhile, Gideon Rhoades's mill ran by steam until 1860 when two new owners -- Amasa Parsons, who lived at the **Amasa and Julia Parsons House** (620 Main Road, ca. 1890, MHC #23), and Seth Alden Healy became partners manufacturing saw and plane handles. They negotiated a new lease with Ansel Thayer to build a dam upstream and to continue using the canal system, which they reconstituted. Patrick Bryant (**Patrick and Bricea Bryant House**, 35 Ireland Street, 1854-1873, MHC #31) constructed the dam, and it lasted more than a century. Seth Healy lived at the **Seth and Sophronia Healy House** (669 Main Road, 1857, MHC #30). The firm Parsons & Healy lasted until 1870, when Amasa Parsons sold his share to Levi Olds of West Chesterfield. Olds lived in the **Gideon and Lydia Rhoades House** (621 Main Road, pre-1854, MHC #94). The firm of Healy & Olds manufactured saw and plane handles until 1877, when Seth Healy bought out Levi Olds. The firm became S.A. Healy and stayed in the family for the next 120 years. In the late 1870s, Healy was employing three to six men.

On the West Branch, the Bisbee sawmill of 1810 passed from Captain Joel Thayer in 1832 to a series of owners. It went to Reed & Tower Lyman during the period, though their names do not appear in the *History and Genealogy of the Families of Chesterfield, Massachusetts*.

At 632 Main Road is the **Silas and Cynthia Robinson House**, (ca. 1800, MHC #28, **Photograph #3**). This Federal-style house was originally located north on the river, and the Thayers moved it before 1854 to this site, perhaps as a rental property. Silas Robinson was the son of Zebulon and Eunice Robinson from Robinson Hollow on Ireland Street (in the district). Silas was a tannery operator but moved away from Chesterfield during the period.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 7

While the wood mills south of the bridge were being developed, a second business, a tannery, started further south on the east bank of the Westfield River. In West Chesterfield, just north of the house at 36 Ireland Street, Jonathan Burr built a tannery, ca. 1825. The tannery went through a number of hands, among them tanner and farmer Job Cudworth (**Job and Lucretia Cudworth House**, 642 Main Road, ca. 1835 (MHC #22, **photograph #8**), Silas Robinson, (**Silas and Cynthia Robinson House** (632 Main Road, 1800, MHC #28), and Alpha Thayer who lived north of the district. The tannery burned down in about 1850 and was rebuilt by Job Cudworth's brother Paul H. Cudworth, who lived in **Col. Patrick and Anna Bryant House** (36 Ireland Street, ca. 1800, MHC #105) and who continued to operate it as a tannery.

Then in about 1855, Patrick Bryant (**Patrick & Bricea Bryant House**, 35 Ireland Street, 1854-1873, MHC #31, **Photograph #5**) bought the tannery from Paul Cudworth, removed the vats, and used the property to operate as a wood and iron works business. He had a wood shop and a foundry with a machine shop, a cider mill, and a distillery. According to a map of 1860, Bryant was producing machine sieves and rims and running a sawmill. The canal built from Stevens Brook (West Branch) to the Westfield River, described above, powered this site and dates between 1855 and 1866. The business operated until February of 1866, when all but the distillery burned down. Bryant rebuilt all the shops he had lost, and then added a new two-story shop south of the house at 36 Ireland Street by a few rods. All the operations are potentially contained in the **Patrick Bryant Mill site, 1855-66**. In the new shop he continued the wood and metal works, as he had a circular sawmill and space for fashioning sheet metal into maple sap collection pans and stove pipes. Patrick Bryant was a master millwright as well as mechanic. He and Bricea had ten children; surviving to adulthood was their daughter Elizabeth, and four sons Royal, Orrin, Calvin and Edgar. Patrick and his four sons were known as "Bryant's Band," as they all worked together building and operating mills and their waterpower systems.

In 1846, Lyman Litchfield and Duandler Moore joined the West Chesterfield industrial village. Litchfield and Moore built an iron foundry on Main Road where they made the Green Mountain cook stove, plows, cultivators, and mop sticks (now gone). Lyman was married to Susan Moore of Montgomery in 1837, and Duandler Moore is likely to have been an in-law as he does not appear in West Chesterfield. Their stove shop was on the north side of Main Road just west of the current location of **668 Main Road, the Reed-Bicknell-Rhodes House** (1854, MHC #101), and the foundry appears on the map of 1860 on the south side of the road. Litchfield and Moore sold the business about 1856 to Alpha Thayer and his 26-year-old son Edward, who carried on the foundry. This was the same Alpha Thayer who had previously been operating the Ireland Street tannery, which had burned down in 1850. The foundry the Thayers were operating in 1861 burned also, but Edward Thayer rebuilt it as a gristmill and put in a new dam on the West Branch to power it.

A post office was established in West Chesterfield in 1849 and was kept in local houses. The first

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 8

postmaster was James Angell in 1849, in a house now gone on Main Road next east of 632. Angell was a shoemaker. Following Angell, Deacon Job Cudworth was postmaster in 1852 and kept the Post Office in his house, **Job and Lucretia Cudworth House**, 642 Main Road, 1835, (MHC # 22. **Photograph #8**) The post office then closed in 1858 and was not reauthorized until 1882.

A Main Road bridge was in place by 1854 at the location of the current **West Chesterfield bridge**. A photograph of 1860 shows that it was an open wood bridge with high wood plank sides. It was called the Thayer Bridge (now gone).

Representing the section of town known as "The Gate" on the south end of the historic district is Zebulon Robinson, Jr., whose father Zebulon was one of the early settlers of Chesterfield and served the town in the Revolutionary War. Zebulon Jr. was married to Eunice Josselyn in 1791. They were among the families that settled near "The Gate"—the tollgate of the River Hill turnpike that connected Chesterfield Center with West Chesterfield and crossed the Westfield River on High bridge (the foundations of which are extant outside the historic district). The Robinsons lived on Ireland Street with their eleven children in a house now gone, and later bought the old "Gate Tavern" (not extant), where they lived until Zebulon and Eunice died respectively in 1849 and 1847.

They are buried in the **Robinson Family Cemetery** (ca. 1848) on Ireland Street at the corner of an access road to The Bend of the Westfield River. The intersection, in fact, is known as "Robinson Hollow," and the cemetery is on land formerly owned by the Robinsons. Buried nearby are two of their children and other descendants including Asa and his wife Thankful, who built and ran a store at the **Horace and Mary Cole House, 2 River Road** across the street from the tavern; their children were Walter, Sarah and Mary Ann, all of whom died within two years of each other; and their oldest daughter Roxanna, who married Elijah H. Dodge. The two Dodge children, Eliza and Elijah, are named on the main stone but do not have markers.

Architecture 1830-1870

This was the most active period in West Chesterfield's history for new construction. Greek Revival style buildings are the **Patrick and Bricea Bryant House, 35 Ireland Street**, (1854, MHC #35); the **Gideon and Lydia Rhoades House, 621 Main Road**, (1856, MHC #94); the **Job and Lucretia Cudworth House, 642 Main Road**, (1835, MHC #22) (**Photograph #8**); the **Elijah and Rhoda Higgins House, 652 Main Road**, (ca. 1830 MHC #23, **Photograph #4**); the **Henry and Alice Edwards House, 668 Main Road**, (1854, MHC #101, **Photograph #7**); the **Alvah and Sarah Dunham House 627 Main Road**, (pre-1845, MHC #26); and the **Seth and Sophronia Healy House, 669 Main Road**, (1857; MHC #30).

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 9

During the 1860s to 1870, the **Hannah Terry Pease House, 631 Main Road, (1865, MHC # 99)**; and the **Edward and Cornelia Coit House, 625 Main Road, (1867, MHC #27, Photograph #11)** were built in a conservative and modest manner. As a result, neither display features of the high architectural styles of the day—Italianate or French Second Empire. The Coit and Dunham Houses were constructed on very similar plan and elevation, while the Pease House had a later Queen Anne porch added to it. The Pease House has had a deceptive Queen Anne appearance ever since, when originally it would have been a simple Cape form house as were its neighbors.

Shops built during the period were the **Thayer Brothers General Store, 634 Main Road, (1845, MHC #98)** and the **Rhodes & Porter Plane Handle Shop, 653 Main Road, (ca. 1861, MHC #96, Photograph #6)** both of which are utilitarian buildings that emphasized getting light to their interiors over any stylistic ornament.

Late Industrial Period (1870-1915)

West Chesterfield during the Late Industrial period remained the industrial locus of the town, but the town itself was shrinking. In 1870 the population was 811; it fell in 1880 to 769, and in 1910 it was 681. The U.S. censuses for the period show that Chesterfield remained agricultural, but West Chesterfield was primarily active with six saw and three grain mills, a mill for making plane handles, a mill for making sieve rims, and a machine shop. Most of West Chesterfield's industrial men were also farming as a matter of course. During the Late Industrial period, West Chesterfield's principal mills continued to operate, though some changes in ownership took place.

About 1877, the Bryant's mill (**Patrick Bryant Mill site, Ireland Street**) was sold to Hannibal B. Smith and his son Thomas E. Smith, who continued the hoop business and the lumber business with the help of eight to ten men. Their hoops were used for fine sieves but also for riddle (coarse sand sieve) hoops and rolling hoops, used for banjo rims and drum rims. The Smiths shared some of their space in the mill with Patrick Bryant who continued to work. Wentworth's Hampden, Hampshire Counties Directories and Register of 1871-1872 illustrates the importance of the Bryant family in West Chesterfield during the Late Industrial period. Patrick's sons, Royal, Orrin, Calvin, and Edgar, were listed as machinists, as sawmill operators, and as sieve rim manufacturers, while Patrick Bryant himself was individually listed as a manufacturer of stove and tinsmith work and as wheelwright. Patrick Bryant died in 1884. The Bryant brothers owned three houses in West Chesterfield in 1873 -- 35 and 36 Ireland Street (**Patrick & Bricea Bryant House** and **Col. Pat & Anna Bryant House**), and a large Greek Revival-style house just south of 35 (now gone, but its raised plot is visible).

Seth A. Healy was in the old Green River Academy building (not extant) in the yard of the **Healy Sawmill/Storage Building, 634 Main Road**, making plane and saw handles during this period, but he also rented out space in it in the 1880s to Henry L. Eddy, a blacksmith, who manufactured

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 10

gun nipples, and to Lyman Hitchcock, who ran a general wood turning business. Seth Healy died in 1890, but his sons Gilbert, James and Fred had been working in the business since their teens so were ready to take over, while their sister Martha ceded her interest in the mills. Martha had married Fred Cleaveland, a gun tube (barrel) maker, and they lived at the **Fred and Ida (first wife) Cleaveland House, 653 Main Road**, (ca. 1875, MHC #97). Fred Healy died in 1896 so Gilbert and James and their mother Sophronia took over the company and Healy's Saw and Plane Handle Company continued to thrive on the south side of Main Road under their management in the location of **Healy Sawmill/Storage Building**. By 1900 they were producing 280,000 handles and had 21 working at the mill. This large a number couldn't be accommodated in existing housing, so they built the **Healy Company Boarding House, 662 Main Road**, (ca. 1880, MHC #24), where James and Clara Healy also lived. A second large mill building was added to the mill yard (**Site of Kiln and Lower Mill Foundations**), and water power ran the machines in both building (both now gone). Gilbert Healy and his wife Mary lived at **631 Main Road, the Hannah Terry Pease House** (1865, MHC #99).

The Edward Thayer gristmill (now gone) on the West Branch changed hands once again when William Adams and his wife Martha came to West Chesterfield from Lee, Massachusetts. They may have come as early as 1859 but were certainly here by 1867. Adams was a miller and ran the mill until the couple moved to Williamsburg soon after the atlas of 1873 was made, which identified them as the mill's owners. In 1874, William Henry Adams drowned in the Williamsburg flood. Several years later, in 1877, the Adams mill was sold to the company Spencer & Reed. Following a familiar pattern, Spencer and Reed turned the grist mill into a wood mill manufacturing rakes, hat racks, picker sticks, and more. By 1887 the Spencer and Reed woodworking mill was owned by Elijah Hafford Higgins and his son Charles. (**Elijah and Rhoda Higgins House, 652 Main Road**, (ca. 1820, MHC #23, **Photograph #4**). As was the case elsewhere in West Chesterfield, the woodworking mill was converted by the Higgins to a new use, this time it was converted to a shop making gun tubes. (now gone).

On the map of 1873, a wood turning mill appears at 653 Main Road. Probably built after 1861, when Edward Thayer built a dam on the West Branch, it is the **Rhodes and Porter Plane Handle Shop, 653 Main Road**, (ca. 1861, MHC #96, **Photograph #6**). Since it is not identified as a separate mill business in any of the accounts of West Chesterfield's industries, it may have been an outbuilding of Thayer gristmill (next upstream), later splitting off as a second business. Spencer and Reed's woodworking business in place after 1877 may have used it.

Several other new buildings appeared during the period, which are now still standing. In 1878, the **Stanton General Store and House, 1 Ireland Street** (MHC #25, **Photograph #10**) was built by Dwight I. and Ada Stanton. The building was both home and store for the Stanton family of four children, and the second floor of the store was kept open as a hall, so it was a social center as well. Members of the West Chesterfield community are said to have contributed to the expense

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 11

of its building, and Sunday church services were held here, as well as parties and meetings of groups such as the West Chesterfield Ladies' Aid, who met here from 1900-1944. Across Main Road from the Stanton Store was a small store and post office (now gone) owned by Orrin Tirrell and, by 1872, run by his son Joseph Wells Tirrell, who was the postmaster as well. The post office may have been closed down for a period after 1873, but in 1882 it was authorized again for West Chesterfield and its first postmaster was Dwight Stanton, so it was moved to Stanton's Store. Ada Stanton took over as postmaster in 1890 until 1915, when she retired and her daughter Cora was appointed. Stanton's Store became the village's post office and remained so until 1953. Howard Dwight Stanton and his wife Abby joined Howard's father and mother in operating the store.

A new school, a small Cape, for West Chesterfield was built not long after Stanton's Store across the street on the river bank, and in 1883 a new iron bridge (now gone) was built across the river, replacing the wooden Thayer Bridge, both of which were in the location of the current **West Chesterfield Bridge**. In 1902, a West Chesterfield branch of the Chesterfield library was established in the home of Gilbert and Mary Healy (**631 Main Road**), and Mary Healy was the librarian. It continued until 1954, when the new Chesterfield Public Library was opened in the Center.

Two houses that appear on the atlas of 1873 no longer exist and are associated with the **Route 143 Cellar Holes site, Main Road, ca 1870**. One was the Tirrell house and store and one unnamed building further west.

Architecture 1870-1915

West Chesterfield's new architecture during this period was sparse, utilitarian, and more commercial or industrial than residential. The **Stanton General Store and House at 1 Ireland Street (Photograph #10)** expended little on Italianate features. A combination commercial and residential building, it was built for space and convenience, though a three-sided bay on the residential half did convey some Italianate interest. Additionally, a second mill at Healy's (now gone) and the **Rhodes and Porter Plane Handle Shop, 653 Main Road, (ca. 1861, MHC #96) (Photograph #6)** were constructed for functionality using the all-purpose gable roof above either one or two stories and extended for as many bays as were practicable. Balloon framing made their construction more quickly and cheaply accomplished and their size more flexible for industrial processes. The **Healy Company Boarding House, 662 Main Road, (ca. 1880)** kept to the practical model as well, following a pattern of house building that was in use during the early 19th century in Chesterfield.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 12

Early Modern Period 1915-1940

The growing use of the automobile caused several changes in Chesterfield during this period. First of all, it provided new occupations. Several truckers appear in the census of 1920, working on their own or for the West Chesterfield mills; one man became chauffeur to a private family. As Frederic C. Healy, Jr., wrote in *Healy Saw Handles*, however, in the 1920s West Chesterfield was still a horse and buggy village, and cars were few and far between.

The population rose modestly in Chesterfield as a whole in the 1920s and 1930s, but by the end of the period, due perhaps to the effects of the Depression, it had declined still further to 422. The main economic activity of townspeople remained agriculture, and some people continued the dual occupation phenomenon of farmer/worker. During the Depression, jobs outside agriculture were fewer, and this is reflected in the censuses. Both Dwight and Howard Stanton listed themselves as farmers on the 1920 federal census and Cora, who had been a teacher, was running the store as a "merchant of general merchandise." They had taken in a boarder as well. The mills became fewer. The Higgins gun tube shop closed; the Rhodes and Porter shop may have been operating, but did not grow and expand business as might have been expected.

By 1920 Frank E. Stanton had taken over the H.B. and Thomas Smith hoops and rims business (**Patrick Bryant Mill Site, Ireland Street**) and it became the Stanton Manufacturing Company. Working with him were his sons, Wilbur and Charles. **Wilbur and Alice Stanton House, 666 Main Road**, (1919, MHC #100, **Photograph #7**, right). Frank Stanton was a widower and lived with Charles and his wife Dorothy. Wilbur and Alice's son Donald died when he drowned in 1915 in the **Thayer Canal** to the **Healy shops**.

Benjamin Higgins in 1920 was as yet unmarried and living with his father at the **Elijah and Sarah Higgins House 652 Main Road**, (1820, MHC #23, **Photograph #4**). He started to make buckets while his father Charles F. Higgins farmed. Benjamin went on to become a basket maker of pounded ash baskets known throughout the region. His shop outside the district on Main Road is still in operation.

In 1920, the Healy mills burned down. The Healys, James and Gilbert, were helped to rebuild by their employees and in two months time, they were back in operation. The company took the opportunity to make some improvements. A small railroad with open cars was built between buildings to transport lumber and finished goods, and in 1920 a generator was attached to the water wheel and electricity supplemented water power in operating the machinery. This allowed the company to work at a steady and continuous rate despite seasonal changes in water levels. Even so, during the spring when water was plentiful, they took advantage of the water and ran the sawmill through the night so as not to curtail production during the day in the mill. The rest of the village didn't get electricity until 1928.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 13

Two other new buildings were constructed in the village. The first was the Wilbur and Alice Stanton House, 666 Main Road, (MHC #100, Photograph # 7) which was put up in 1919, then in 1921, the Herbert F. Dunham Library, 629 Main Road (MHC #29) was built and given to the town by Herbert F. Dunham. Dunham was the son of Alvah and Sarah Dunham, (627 Main Road). He became a civil engineer who specialized in designing municipal water systems and worked primarily in the middle west, but he inherited the property on which the library was built, the Dunham and Coit Houses at his parents's deaths, and soon after built the reference library. Dunham died in 1933 and his ashes were buried in the Chesterfield Mount Cemetery. As children were still going to the school across from the Stanton's store, which had been built in the late 1870s or early 1880s, the presence of a reference library in the village was an educational improvement.

The Stanton family continued to operate their general store, and Abby Stanton became postmaster in 1921. Between 1924 and 1928 Howard D. Stanton was a selectman, and the town added the job of assessor and fence viewer into the elected post as well.

Modern Period 1940-1956

During the Modern period, only the Healy mill company continued to operate and prosper on both sides of Main Street as a third generation of the family took over its operation. The Healy Steam Plant, 634 Main Street, (1920-30. MHC #133) and new kiln (now gone) were added in the 1940s to expedite the process of drying wood and heating all the buildings uniformly, and the Thayer Brothers General Store and its acreage were bought. The store building served first as a storehouse for Healy products, and the wood from the acreage was cut for use at the mill. In 1960 the mills were closed and all the operations were moved to the Thayer General Store building and its nearby barn. It is probably from that move that Thayer's canal in the mill yard was filled in on the south side of Main Road and the Thayer Tavern demolished Thayer Tavern site).

In 1950, the Frank Stanton mill was no longer in operation, so Patrick Bryant's Mill building of 1866 was finally taken down (now Patrick Bryant's Mill site). The H. B. Smith Company, which had occupied the building before the Stantons, went on to become one of the region's foremost heater and boiler makers with their foundry in Westfield.

In 1948, a new concrete bridge was built across the Westfield River (West Chesterfield Bridge), and the same year the Davenport School in the center was built for all the town's school children. The West Chesterfield school closed. It first served as an auto parts shop, then the Stantons moved it across the street to use near the store as a shed. It collapsed in 2004-2005. The Stantons were probably also responsible for moving a barn from the northwest corner of the intersection of Main Road and Cummington Road to their property, where it is still standing.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 14

Howard Stanton was Chesterfield's tax collector from 1941 to 1960, and Abby Stanton served as West Chesterfield postmaster until 1954, when Jean Shaw succeeded her. At that time, the post office was moved from the Stanton's store to Jean Shaw's house, the **Edward and Cornelia Coit House**, 625 Main Road, 1867 (CSF.27). It remained there until 1992 when Jean Shaw retired. The post office since then has been located in the **Herbert F. Dunham Library** at 629 Main Road. The Stantons continued to run the general store until Howard and Abby Stanton sold it in 1959.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement and subsistence in Chesterfield are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Ancient sites in this area can be important by contributing information related to Native American adaptations to temperate forest riverine environments in non-coastal areas. Sites in this area may provide important details on the importance of settlement and subsistence in the vicinity of upland tributaries such as the West Branch River, and their relationship to site distributions and subsistence activities along the main course of the Connecticut River and its primary tributaries including the Westfield River. Native sites in this area may represent a specialized adaptation to upland environments, or they may be part of an overall riverine adaptation based in the Connecticut River Valley. Native sites in this area may also contain important information that helps identify associations within tool assemblages and cultural sequences in the local area and region. Information may also be present from sites in the area to help analyze patterns of Native American exchange in the region. One interpretation for the region identifies the Connecticut River as an important north-south corridor for transportation and exchange. Secondary drainages of the Connecticut River, such as the Westfield River and its tributaries such as the Wet Branch River, are hypothesized to have served as east-west corridors enabling wider movement of people and goods. Ancient Native American sites in the district locale may contain information that helps test these models and/or offer alternative hypotheses.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the settlement, economy, and inhabitants of Chesterfield and the West Chesterfield Mill Village from the late 18th through 20th century. Historical and archaeological resources may contribute detailed information on the social, cultural, and economic characteristics that enabled a mill village and industrial economy powered by the Westfield River to flourish in the Berkshire foothills of western Massachusetts. Structural evidence and occupational-related features from mill and residential sites may contribute important information related to the early settlement of the village and town during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Few above-ground resources and little information survive from this period. Archaeological resources may contribute important architectural information related to early homes and mills, the relationship between agriculture and industry and between specific industries. Archaeological resources may also

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 15

contribute important information related to the evolution of industry and the importance of waterpower during the 18th and 19th centuries. Important information may exist that documents the evolution of waterpower in the district and why it survived after alternative forms of power were invented and introduced. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may also contribute important information that documents the social, cultural, and economic lives of the inhabitants in a 19th and 20th century western Massachusetts mill village.

Archaeological resources associated with the Thayer and Patrick Bryant Canals may contribute important information related to canal and dam construction, waterpower technology, allocation of waterpower between the various mills, and the significance of waterpower in the early industrial period of western Massachusetts. Historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing may identify how both canals were constructed and how local environmental conditions and the mills influenced construction techniques and specifications for each canal. For example, historical and archaeological research may identify the components of the canal prism (canal trench, berm, stonework) and their relationship to the canal operation. One research topic might include the role of the metal hoops visible in the canal trench immediately north of the Patrick Bryant Mill Site. Information may exist that indicates the hoops are the skeletal remains of a canal cover or that the canal water was incased within a wooden pipe. Information may also exist that indicate the components of the Patrick Bryant Canal were manufactured at the adjacent Patrick Bryant Mill Site.

Many of the commercial and industrial operations in West Chesterfield Village were owned and operated by the same families for extended periods of time. Given that pattern of ownership, the potential for locating documentary evidence of mill operations is high. Additional historical research may locate detailed records of mill construction, production, and raw material procurement and how these items changed through time. The documentary information described above may be an invaluable resource to help interpret archaeological resources at individual mills, the relationships between mills and the overall economy of the West Chesterfield Village.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources

Schrock, Nancy (ed.) Architectural Records in Boston, New York, 1983.

U.S. Federal Censuses, 1900, 1910, 1920.

Wentworth's Hampden and Hampshire Counties Directories and Register, 1871-1872.

Secondary Sources

Baker, Ruth A., Dorothy K. Smith, Elizabeth S. Versailles (eds.) History and Genealogy of the Families of Chesterfield Massachusetts 1762-1962, Northampton, n.d.

Chesterfield. Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of Chesterfield, Massachusetts, 1762-1962, Chesterfield, 1962.

Everts, Louis H. History of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts, Vol. I., Philadelphia, 1879.

Gay, W. B. & Co. Business Directory of Hampshire County, Mass., 1886-1887, Part Second, New York, 1886.

_____. Gazetteer, of Hampshire County, Mass, 1654-1887, Part First, New York, n.d.

Hampshire Gazette, "Centennial Celebration of the Organization of the Town of Chesterfield", June 17, 1862.

Hayward, John. A Gazetteer of Massachusetts, Boston 1847

Holland, Josiah Gilbert. History of Western Massachusetts, Vol. II. – Part III, Springfield, 1855.

Lockwood, Rev. John H. (ed.) Western Massachusetts: A History 1636-1925, New York, 1926.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, "Chesterfield", typescript, 1982.

Nason, Rev. Elias. A Gazetteer of the State of Massachusetts, Boston, 1874.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 9 Page 2

Sayre, Geneva. Form A-Area, Nos. 26-39, West Chesterfield, 1979.

Wickander, Lawrence, Helen Terry, Mark Kiley (eds.). The Hampshire History, Northampton, 1964.

Wright, Harry Andrew. The Story of Western Massachusetts, Volume II, New York, 1949.

Maps and Atlases

Barker, J. Map of Hampshire County, Philadelphia, 1854.

Beers, F. W. County Atlas of Hampshire, Massachusetts, 1873.

Maisner, Walter P. Map from a lot map on file at the town office, First Additional Grant Narragansett Township #4, from Warner, Bicentennial History of Goshen, 1981.

Pearle, O. M. Chesterfield and Goshen Original Lots, Town Plan, reduced from ancient plan of 1823.

Plan of Chesterfield, 1794 Series, Mass. Archives Maps and Plans No. 1113.

Whitlock's Atlas of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, New Haven, Connecticut, 1856.

Walling, H. F. Map of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, 1860.

(end)

West Chesterfield HD
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property 401.26 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 18 674260 4697240
Zone Easting Northing

2. 18 675000 4697300
Zone Easting Northing

3. 18 675000 4695900
Zone Easting Northing

4. 18 674300 4695500
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 Bonnie Parsons, PVPC, consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date August 2008

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

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM Continuation

5.	18	674120	4695960
6.	18	674120	4696420

Verbal Boundary Description. Please see attached assessor's maps.

Boundary Justification.

The boundaries of this district were drawn to include the concentration of historically significant buildings of West Chesterfield. Boundaries follow the rear lot lines of all parcels on the district data sheet, and were drawn to include remains of the canal systems and mill site.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Chesterfield HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number photos Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, PVPC

1. West Chesterfield Bridge
3. 632 Main Road: Silas and Cynthia Robinson House
4. 652 Main Road: Elijah and Rhoda Higgins House
6. 653 Main Road: Rhodes & Porter Shop
7. 668, 666 Main Road: Reed-Bicknell-Rhodes House; Wilbur & Alice Stanton House
8. 642 Main Road: Job & Lucretia Cudworth House
10. 1 Ireland Street: Stanton Store & House
11. 625 Main Road: Edward & Cornelia Coit House
13. 629 Main Road: Herbert Dunham Library
14. West side, Ireland Street

Map #	MHC #	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Resource	C/NC
Ireland Street							
13C-12	CSF.25	1 Ireland Street	Stanton Store & House	1878	Italianate	B	C
13C-12		1 Ireland Street	barn	ca. 1878	utilitarian	B	C
18A-1	CSF.103	9 Ireland Street	house	1995	Cape Cod	B	NC
18A-3	CSF.104	18 Ireland Street	Helen Shapiro House	1993	Japanese	B	NC
18A-5	CSF.31	35 Ireland Street	Patrick & Bricea Bryant Hs	1854-1860	Greek Revival	B	C
18A-8	CSF.105	36 Ireland Street	Col.Pat.& Anna Bryant Hs.	1800	Federal	B	C
18A-8	CSF.105	36 Ireland Street	barn	ca. 1850	utilitarian	B	C
18A-6		Ireland Street	Patrick Bryant Mill site	1855-1866	N/A	Si	C
13C-30;18A-7	CSF.906	Ireland Street	Patrick Bryant Canals	1850	N/A	Str.	C
18A-8,9	CSF.906	Ireland Street	Canals, continued				
18-18	CSF.102?	70 Ireland Street	house	ca. 1880	Cape Cod	B	C
18-45	CSF.161	Ireland Street	house	ca. 1980	Colonial Revival	B	NC
18-45	CSF.161	Ireland Street	garage	ca. 1980	Colonial Revival	B	NC
18-19	CSF.800	Ireland Street	Robinson Family Cemetery	ca. 1849	N/A	Si	C
18-20	CSF.137	Ireland Street	Horace & Mary Cole barn	ca. 1856	English	B	C
18-20	CSF.138	Ireland Street	Horace & Mary Cole barn	ca. 1900	New England	B	C
Main Road							
13-7	CSF.123	620 Main Road	Amasa & Julia Parsons Hs	ca. 1890	Queen Anne	B	C
13C-21	CSF.94	621 Main Road	Gideon&Lydia Rhoades Hse.	pre-1854	Greek Revival	B	C
13C-21	CSF.94	621 Main Road	garage	post-1957	Colonial Revival	B	NC
13C-22	CSF.27	625 Main Road	Edward & Cornelia Coit Hse.	1867	Cape Cod	B	C
13C-25	CSF.26	627 Main Road	Alvah and Sarah Dunham Hs.	post-1860	raised Cape	B	C
13C-25	CSF.26	627 Main Road	barn	ca. 1870	English	B	C
13C-25	CSF.26	627 Main Road	shop	ca. 1910	utilitarian	B	C
13C-23	CSF.29	629 Main Road	Herbert F. Dunham Library	1921	Colonial Revival	B	C
13C-24	CSF.99	631 Main Road	Hannah Terry Pease Hse.	1865	GreekRev/Queen A.	B	C
13C-24	CSF.99	631 Main Road	shed	pre-1957	utilitarian	B	C
13C-17	CSF.28	632 Main Road	Silas & Cynthia Robinson Hse.	1800	Federal	B	C
13C-15	CSF.98	Main Road	Thayer Brothers General Store	1845	utilitarian	B	C
13C-15	CSF.907	Main Road	Thayer's Canal	ca. 1850	N/A	Str.	C
13C-15		Main Road	Thayer's Tavern site	1828	N/A	Si	C
13C-26	CSF.132	Main Road	Healy sawmill/storage bldg.	1920	utilitarian	B	C
18A-10	CSF.133	634 Main Road	Healy steam plant	1920-30	utilitarian	B	C
13C-26	CSF.134	634 Main Road	Healy storage shed	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C

13C-26	CSF.135	634 Main Road	commercial shop	ca. 1995	utilitarian	B	NC
13C-26		634 Main Road	site of moved Green Mtn. Ac.	1835	N/A	Si	C
13C-26		634 Main Road	site of kiln, foundations	1900-1940	N/A	Si	C
13C-6	CSF.22	642 Main Road	Job & Lucretia Cudworth Hs.	1835	late Federal	B	C
13C-27	CSF.106	645 Main Road	house	1970	ranch	B	NC
13C-5	CSF.23	652 Main Road	Elijah & Rhoda Higgins Hse.	1820-1830	Greek Revival	B	C
13C-5	CSF.23	652 Main Road	coop	pre-1957	utilitarian	B	C
13C-28	CSF.97	653 Main Road	Fred and Ida Cleaveland Hse.	ca. 1875	Italianate	B	C
13C-2	CSF.96	653 Main Road	Rhodes & Porter Shop	1854-1860	utilitarian	B	C
13C-3	CSF.24	662 Main Road	Healy Boarding House	ca. 1880	late Federal	B	C
13C-3	CSF.24	662 Main Road	garage/shed	pre-1957	utilitarian	B	C
13C-2	CSF.100	666 Main Road	Wilbur & Alice Stanton House	1919	Colonial Revival	B	C
13C-2	CSF.100	666 Main Road	shed	pre-1957	utilitarian	B	C
13C-2	CSF.100	666 Main Road	shed	pre-1957	utilitarian	B	C
13C-1	CSF.101	668 Main Road	Reed-Bicknell-Rhodes House	1854	Greek Revival	B	C
13C-1	CSF.101	668 Main Road	carriage house	ca. 1880	utilitarian	B	C
13C-29	CSF.30	669 Main Road	Seth&Sophronia Healy Hs.	1857	Greek Revival	B	C
13C-29	CSF.30	669 Main Road	garage	post-1957	Colonial Revival	B	NC
13C-29	CSF.30	669 Main Road	shed	post-1957	utilitarian	B	NC
13C-29	CSF.30	669 Main Road	shed	pre-1957	utilitarian	B	C
13C	CSF.903	Main Road	West Chesterfield Bridge	1948	Art Deco	Str.	C
13C-7,4		Main Road	Route 143 Cellar Holes	ca. 1870	N/A	Si	C

		River Road					
18-21	CSF.136	2 River Road	Horace & Mary Cole Hse.	ca. 1856	Eclectic	B	C

	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Buildings	38	9
Sites	6	0
Objects	0	0
Structures	1	0
Total	45	9

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: West Chesterfield Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 8/13/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/02/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/17/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/26/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000950

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 9.25.08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



West Chesterfield Bridge, West Chesterfield H.D.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph #1



632 Main Road, West Chesterfield H.O.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph #3



692 Main Road, West Chesterfield H.D.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph #4



653 Main Road, West Chesterfield H.D.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph # 6



668 + 666 Main Road, West Chesterfield t.t.D.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph # 7



642 Main Road, West Chesterfield H.O.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph #8



1 Ireland Street, West Chesterfield H.D.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph #10



625 Main Road, West Chesterfield H.D.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph #11



629 Main Road, West Chesterfield H.O.

Hampshire, MA

Photograph #13



West Side Ireland Street, West Chesterfield H.O.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph # 14

Missing Core Documentation

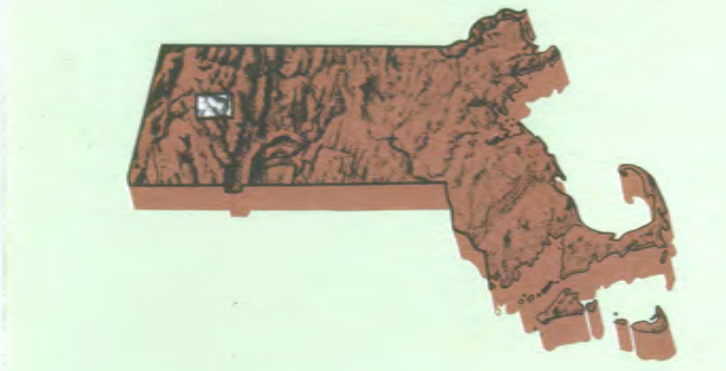
Property Name	County, State	Reference Number
West Chesterfield Historic District	Hampshire County, Massachusetts	08000950

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

Nomination Form

Photographs (missing #2, 5, 9, and 12)

USGS 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

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
1997

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Derived from imagery taken 1981 and other sources. Photorevised using imagery taken 1997; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1984. Boundaries revised 1999.
Supersedes Goshen and Worthington 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1972.
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1000-meter grid. Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18. 10 000-foot ticks. Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone.
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
There may be private landholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 6 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

Table with 3 columns: Conversion Table (Meters to Feet), Declination Diagram, and Adjoining Maps (Grid numbers 1-8).

ISBN 0-607-92645-7
9 780607 926453

Topographic Map Symbols

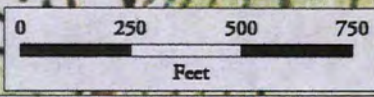
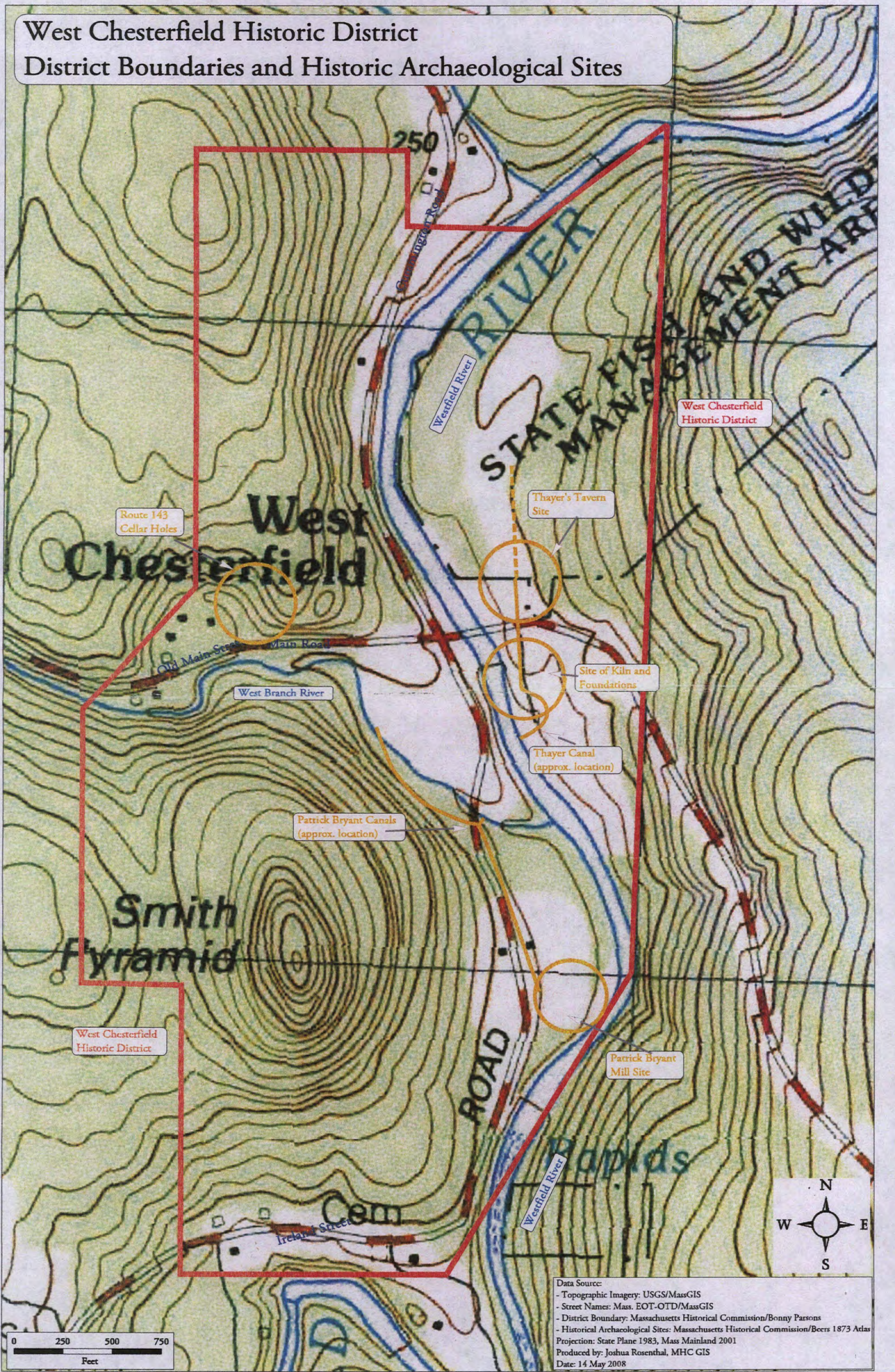
- Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road; trail
Route marker: Interstate, U. S., State
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage
Bridge: drawbridge
Footbridge; overpass; underpass
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
Ruins; barn; church; school; large structure
Boundary
National, with monument
State
County; parish
Civil township; precinct; district; section
Incorporated city, village, town
National or State reservation; small park
Land grant with monument; found 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
Windmill; water well; spring
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or shaft; tunnel; section
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
Disturbed surface: strip mine, lava; sand
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
Personal lots and streets; intermittent lake and stream
Ripids, large and small; falls, large and small
Swamp; marsh
Saltmarsh; marsh land subject to controlled inundation
Woodlands: scattered trees
Scrub; mangrove
Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225



- Zone 18
1. 674260 4697240
2. 675000 4697300
3. 675000 4695900
4. 674300 4695500
5. 674120 4695960
6. 674120 4696420

West Chesterfield Historic District
District Boundaries and Historic Archaeological Sites

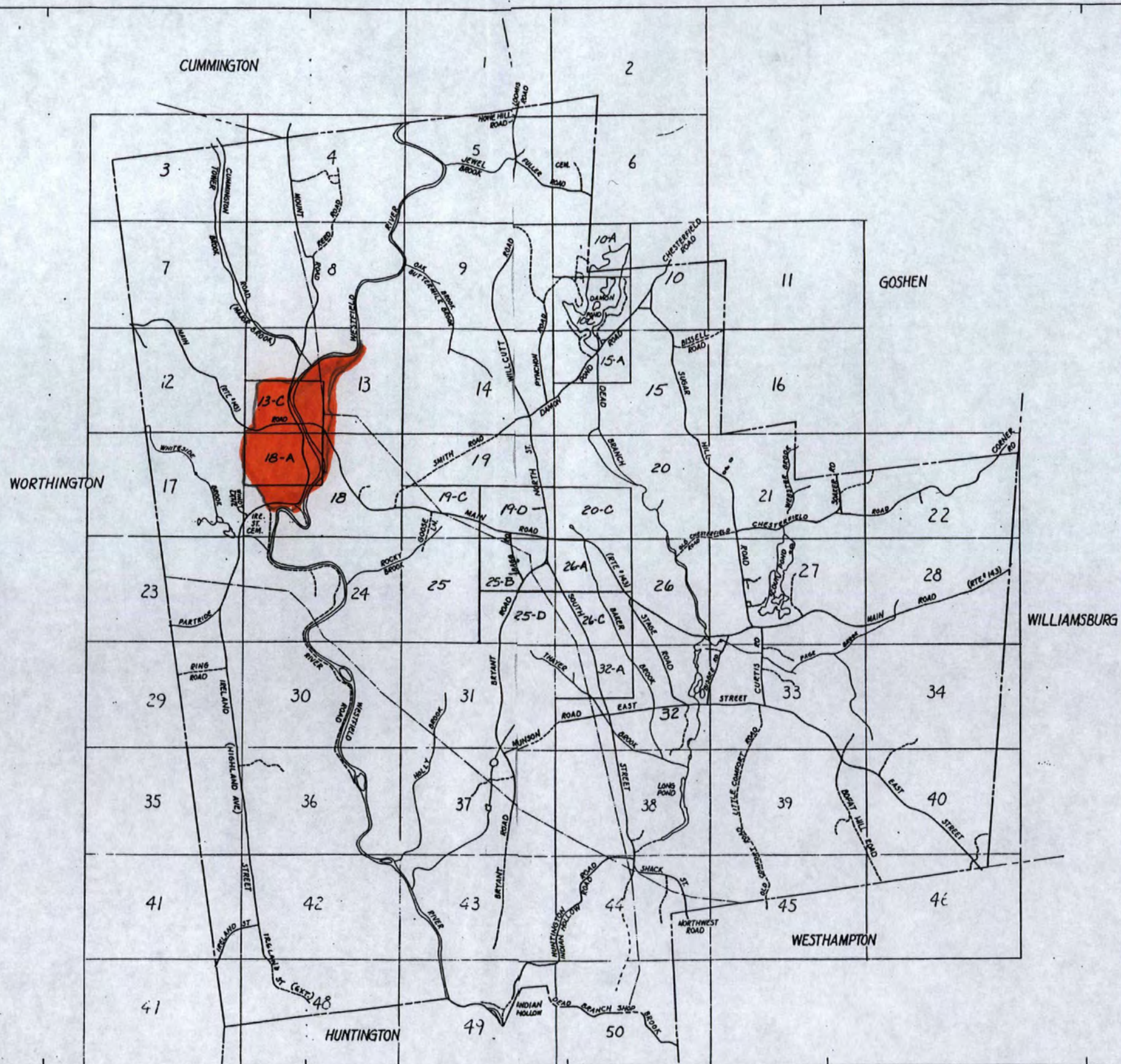


Data Source:
 - Topographic Imagery: USGS/MassGIS
 - Street Names: Mass. EOT-OTD/MassGIS
 - District Boundary: Massachusetts Historical Commission/Bonny Parsons
 - Historical Archaeological Sites: Massachusetts Historical Commission/Beers 1873 Atlas
 Projection: State Plane 1983, Mass Mainland 2001
 Produced by: Joshua Rosenthal, MHC GIS
 Date: 14 May 2008

N.A sites

REVISIONS

- JULY 1993 - SHEETS 5, 6, 9, 10A, 10C, 12, 13, 13C, 15, 15A, 17, 18, 18A, 19, 19C, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 26A, 27, 28, 31, 32, 32A, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 44, 46, 50
- JANUARY 1994 - SHEETS 12, 13C, 14, 16, 16A, 19, 19C, 19D, 24, 25, 32, 32A, 38, 39, 44
- JULY 1995 - SHEETS 7, 10, 10C, 12, 13, 13C, 14, 15, 16A, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25B, 26, 28A, 28C, 32, 32A, 33, 38, 40, 44, 46, 49, 50
- FEBRUARY 1996 - SHEETS 1, 5, 6, 7 & 9, 10A, 10C, 12, 13C, 14, 15, 15A, 17, 18, 18A, 19, 19C, 19D, 20, 22, 24, 25D, 26, 28A, 27, 28, 29, 33, 38, 36, 37, 41, 42, 44, 47, 49
- MAY 1997 - 4, 8, 10C, 13C, 14, 15A, 19, 32, 40
- APRIL 1998 - SHEETS 10C, 13C, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25B, 33, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46
- JULY 1999 - SHEETS 9, 10C, 12, 13, 13C, 14, 15, 16A, 17, 18, 18C, 19C, 22, 23, 25D, 26, 28C, 27, 28, 31, 32, 32A, 33, 34, 39, 40, 43, 45, 48
- 2002 - 4, 5, 10, 12, 13, 13C, 14, 15, 15A, 18A, 25B, 26, 28A, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 43, 44
- 2003 - 12, 13C, 14, 15, 17, 18A, 21, 23, 26, 28C, 27, 28, 30, 32, 32A, 34, 36, 38, 44, 48
- 2008 - 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 15A, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25B, 26A, 27, 28, 32A, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 44
- 2008 - 9, 12, 13C, 14, 19D, 32, 37, 38, 42

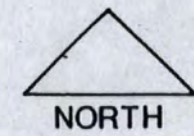


PREPARED BY
 ALMER HUNTLEY JR. AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
 SURVEYORS ENGINEERS PLANNERS
 REVISED AND REPRINTED BY
 E. B. HOLMBERG & ASSOCIATES
 CHESTERFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
 (413) 296-4525

TOWN OF CHESTERFIELD MASSACHUSETTS

ASSESSORS PLAN

SCALE - ONE INCH EQUALS TWO THOUSAND FEET
 0 100 200 300 400



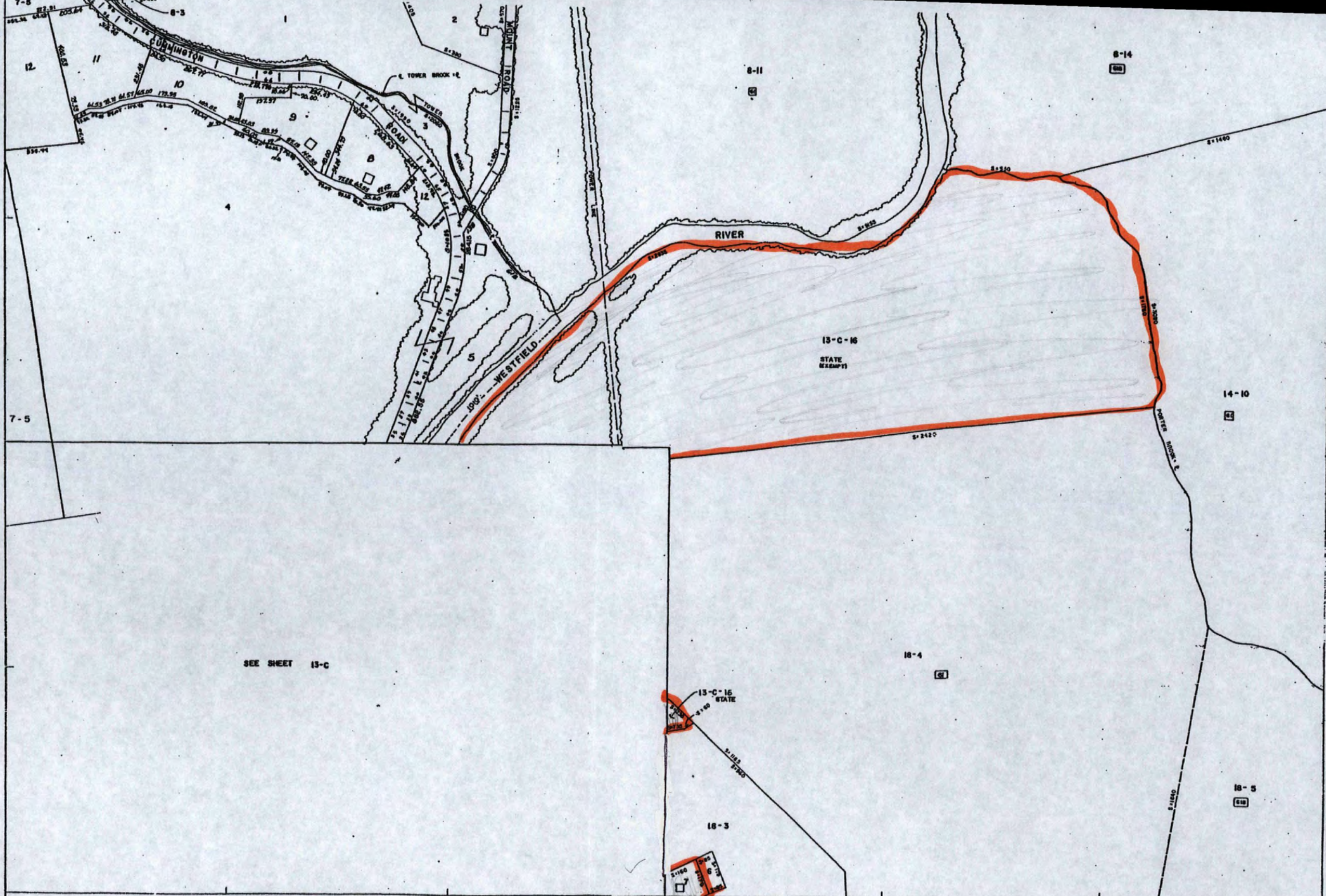
		1	2		
3	4	5	6		
7	8	9	10	11	
12	13	14	15	16	
17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34
35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46
47	48	49	50		

A B
 C D

sheet no.

NOT GUARANTEED
 THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

1961 - 1962 Lot 5-A
 FEBRUARY 1951 - REVISED
 PARCEL 4
 ADDED PARCELS 8, 9, 10 &
 11
 JULY 1948 - DELETED LOT 5-A
 REVISED LOT 5
 JULY 1948 - REVISED LOT 7-B
 JULY 1948 - ADDED LOT NUMBER 7-B
 - EXEMPT LOT 13-C-18
 - CHAPTER 91B LOTS 8-11,
 14-10, 818-4
 - CHAPTER 91B LOT 18-5
 ALMER HUNTLEY JR. ASSOC. INC.
 CHESTERFIELD, MASS.

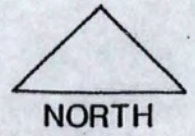


PREPARED BY
 ALMER HUNTLEY JR. AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
 SURVEYORS ENGINEERS PLANNERS
 REVISED AND REPRINTED BY
 E. B. HOLMBERG & ASSOCIATES
 CHESTERFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
 (413) 296-4525

TOWN OF CHESTERFIELD MASSACHUSETTS

ASSESSORS PLAN

SCALE: ONE INCH EQUALS TWO HUNDRED FEET



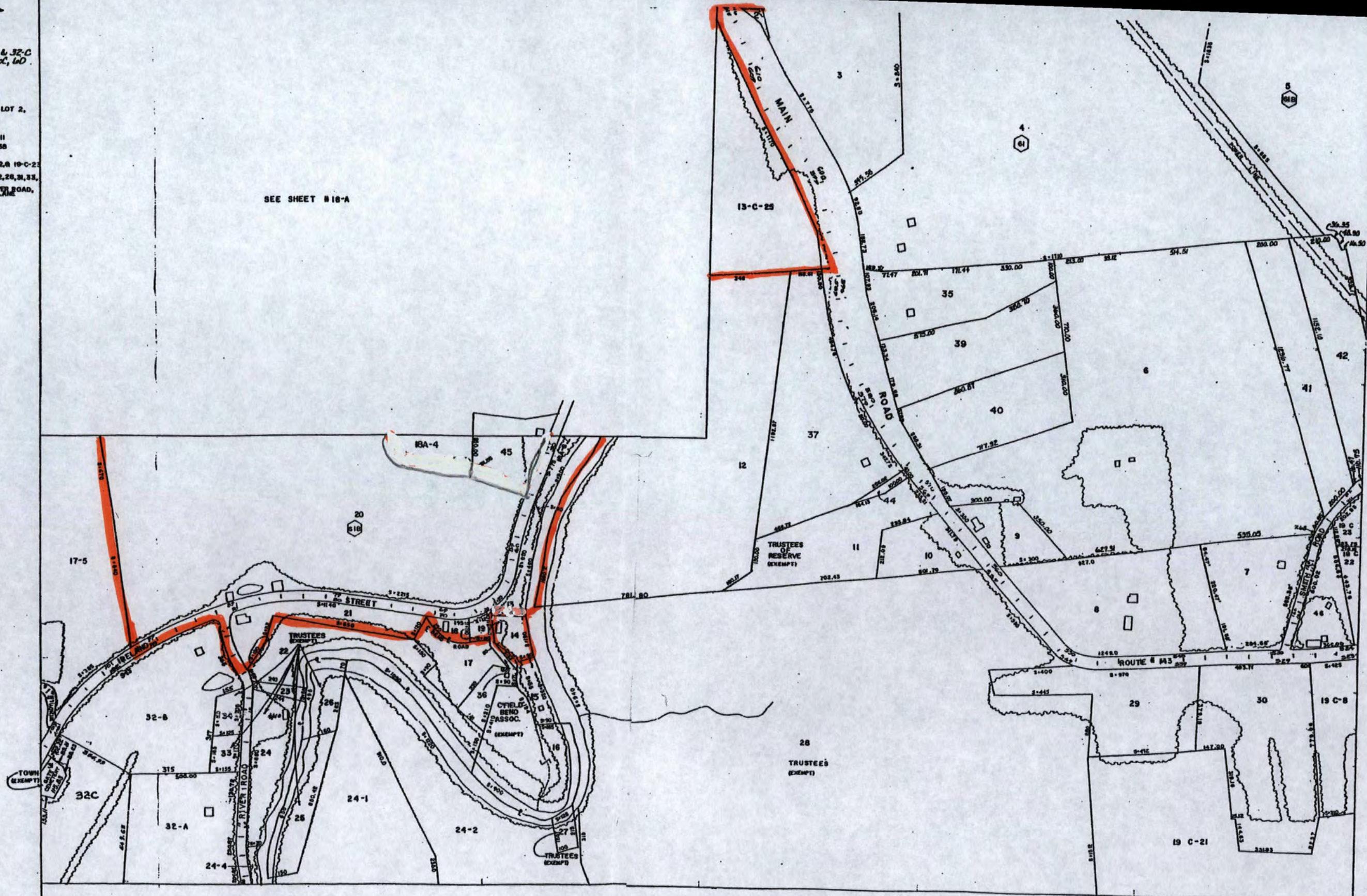
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54

A B
C D

sheet no.
13

JANUARY 1987
 ADDED STREET NUMBERS
 ADDED LOT 32-C
 CUMULATED LOT 52
 MAY 1985 - REVISED LOT 5 & 4
 REVISED 1981-REVISED PARCELS 6 & 32-C
 ADDED PARCELS 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D
 & 6E
 MAY 1985-ADDED LOTS 37, 43 & 44
 REVISED LOT 12
 JANUARY 1984-ADDED LOT 45
 REVISED ROUTE 143, LOT 2,
 3, 13-C-25
 DELETED LOT 1
 JULY 1985 - REVISED LOTS 10 & 11
 DELETED LOTS 43 & 38
 APRIL 1988 - REVISED LOT 7
 JULY 1989 - ADDED LOTS 19-C-22, 19-C-23
 DELETED LOT 19-C-1
 EXEMPT LOTS 2, 10, 22, 26, 3, 33,
 8, 34
 STAKE NUMBERS, RIVER ROAD,
 SOUTH ROAD, WEST LANE

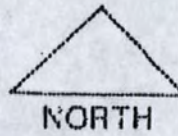
SEE SHEET # 18-A



PREPARED BY
 ALMER HUNTLEY JR. AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
 SURVEYORS ENGINEERS PLANNERS
 REVISED AND REPRINTED BY
 E. B. HOLMBERG & ASSOCIATES
 CHESTERFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
 (413) 296-4525

TOWN OF CHESTERFIELD
MASSACHUSETTS
ASSESSORS PLAN

SCALE ONE INCH EQUALS TWO HUNDRED FEET
 0 100 200 400



3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34
35	36	37	38
39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46

DIMENSIONS NOT GUARANTEED
 DO NOT USE FOR TRANSFER

REVISIONS-UPDATE
 BY 12-1-77 TO
 PARCEL 3
 1977-ADDED LOT 10-45
 DELETED LOT 10-1
 REVISED ROUTE 149
 DELETED LOT 12 TO 12C20
 DELETED LOT 15

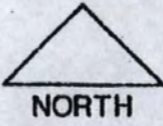


PREPARED BY
 ALMER HUNTLEY JR. AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
 SURVEYORS ENGINEERS PLANNERS
 REVISED AND REPRINTED BY
 E. B. HOLMBERG & ASSOCIATES
 CHESTERFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
 (413) 296-4825

**TOWN OF CHESTERFIELD
 MASSACHUSETTS**

ASSESSORS PLAN

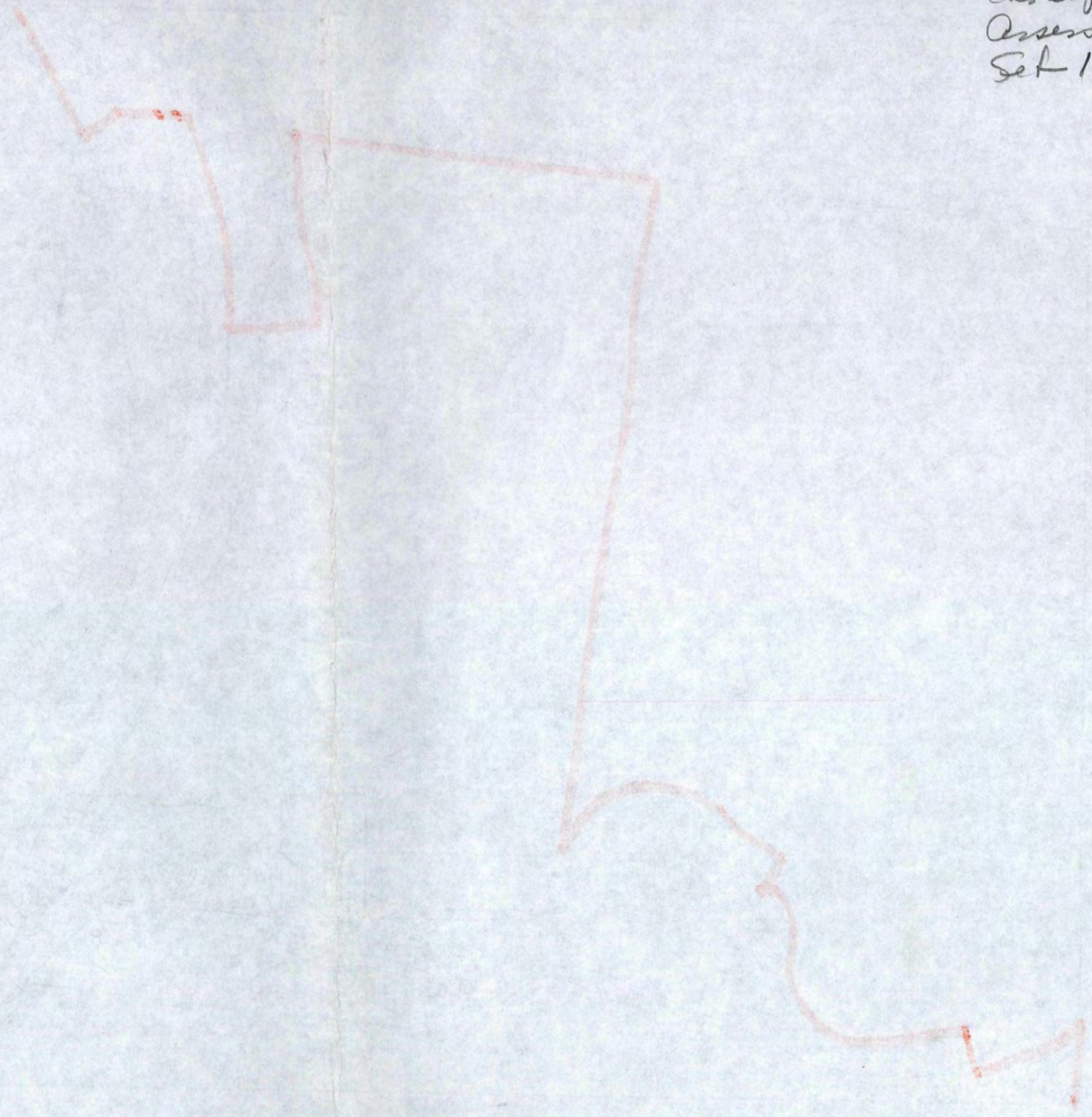
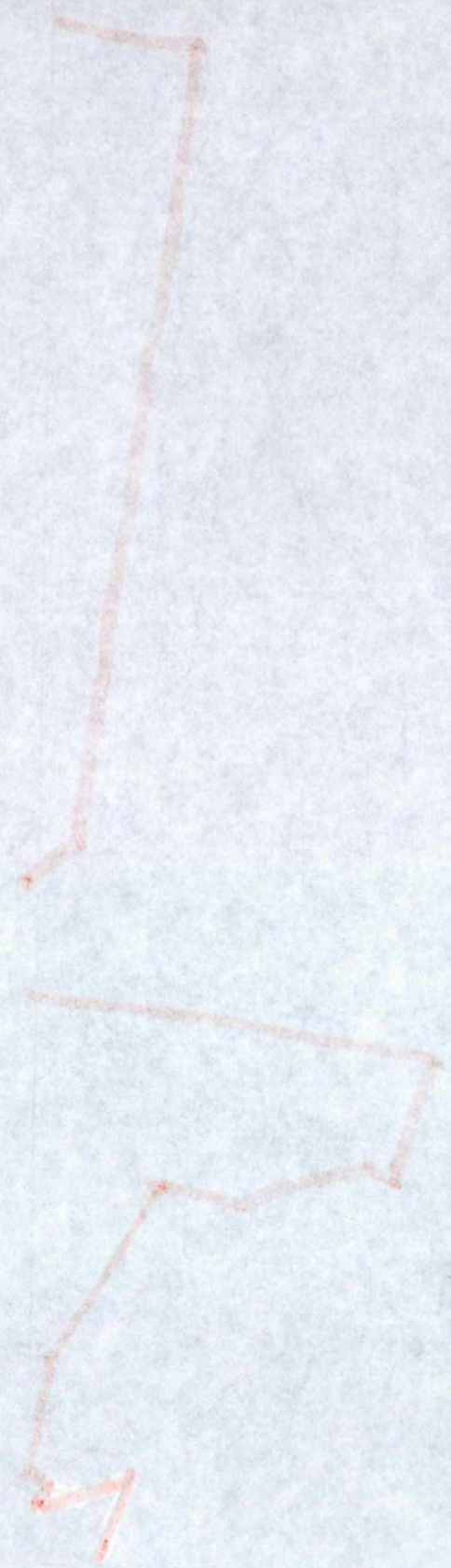
SCALE: ONE INCH EQUALS ONE HUNDRED FEET
 0 50 100 150 200



1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48

sheet no.
18-A

Chesterfield H.D
Assess. Maps
Set 1





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



August 7, 2008

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

West Chesterfield HD, Chesterfield (Hampshire Co.), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the properties 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.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Dee Cinner, Chesterfield Historical Commission
David Kielson, Chesterfield Board of Selectmen
Bonnie Parsons, PVPC, consultant
Nancy Rich, Alexandra Chereau, Chesterfield Planning Board