

0145

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

JAN 30 1989

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Chester Factory Village Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Rte. 20, Main St., William St., Maple St., Middlefield Rd not for publication N/A

city, town Chester vicinity N/A

state Massachusetts code 011 county Hampden code 013 zip code 01011

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>133</u>	<u>59</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>134</u>	<u>59</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Valerie A. Tammage
Signature of certifying official

1/23/89
Date

Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau State Historic Preservation Officer

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Beth L. Savage

3-16-89

Beth L. Savage
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use Chester Factory Village Historic District, Chester, Massachusetts

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwellingDomestic/single dwellingDomestic/hotelCommerce/storeEducation/schoolReligion/religious structureIndustry/factoryCommerce/general store (see continuation sheet)**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

(enter categories from instructions)

See continuation sheetfoundation brick, stonewalls stone, wood, brickroof slate, metal, asphalt

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Chester Factory Village is a dense cluster of residential, civic, and commercial buildings nestled in a valley formed by the West Branch of the Westfield River as it flows through the Berkshire hills in western Massachusetts. Most of the buildings lie in the irregularly-shaped village center between Route 20 and the Penn Central railroad tracks. The village is surrounded by forests and farmland and retains the character of a small, rural, manufacturing village that peaked in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The residences and commercial buildings, more than half of which date from 1930 to 1915, are consistently modest in scale and stand on small, shaded lots set close to the street. Main Street, where most of the commercial buildings are located, is a wide, two-block corridor that terminates at the railroad tracks. Most of the buildings in the village are in fair to good condition. While modern asbestos siding has obscured the details on many residences, most of the houses retain their original character.

Physical Features: The village of Chester Factories, with an elevation of 550 ft. above sea level, is surrounded by rugged hills with elevations ranging from 1100' to 1400' above sea level. Historically, these hills, which are among the highest in Massachusetts, have discouraged intensive agriculture and have isolated the town from the larger communities of Westfield and Pittsfield. The oldest road through Chester Factory Village is the current Massachusetts Route 20, which follows the path of the West Branch of the Westfield River. The Western Railroad followed a parallel route when it was laid out in 1838. The configuration of the Factory Village area was defined not by plan, but by geographic limitations and by the location of major land transportation routes.

1752-1840: The earliest buildings in Chester Factory Village predate the industrial age and relate closely to early transportation and settlement routes. The Fay house (C-141, 1752) is the earliest surviving structure. It is a 1 1/2-story, wood frame, vernacular cottage with an asymmetrical facade that reflects adaptations made by successive generations. It occupies a large tract of farm land at the northern limit of the proposed district.

The Henry Wilcox house (C-52, 1800) and the Old Toll house (C-53, 1800) stand nearly adjacent to each other on Route 20, the former Eighth Massachusetts

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Historic Functions (continued)

Transportation/rail-related
Religion/religious structure

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Architectural Classification

Early Republic: Federal

Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival

Late Victorian: Victorian, Italianate, Queen Anne, Shingle Style, Stick, Romanesque

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival

Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements: Moderne, Bungalow/Craftsman

Other

Neo-Classical

Neo-Georgian

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Turnpike. Both are 2-story, center chimney, clapboard structures with a five bay facade enhanced by a simple Federal entrance surround. The Waldradt tavern (C158, ca. 1800) also served turnpike travellers in its original location. It was moved a few yards south to a new site about 1923 to permit construction of a new high school. The tavern survives as a well-preserved example of the standard, five bay, center hall house plan. The Huntington Street cemetery (#807) was established in 1799 to provide burial space for village residents.

The Hapgood house (C58, ca. 1825) is one of the most prominent buildings in the village. It rests on a knoll overlooking the old turnpike and the village center. The extensive lawn adjacent to the house was deeded to the village as a town common in 1925, but has never been used as such. The house itself is a 2-story, five bay, center chimney, wood frame building. A well-proportioned Greek Revival portico makes the house appear even more monumental.

1840-1870

The opening of the Western Railroad in 1841 provided a great economic boost and caused a flurry of building activity in the village. The commercial focus shifted from Route 20 (Huntington and Lee Streets) to Main Street, with new residential streets being laid out and developed. Twenty-six buildings in the district represent this period.

Two general stores survive in the village (C59 and C80, 1840/41). Both are front-gabled buildings with period storefronts and heavy Greek Revival detailing. The wooden railroad station (C70, 1841) survives at the end of Main Street. It is a 1-story structure with unusually bold eave brackets and window mouldings, vaguely Tudor in style. The Willicutt Building (C72, 1847) and White's Inn (C75, ca. 1850) provided amenities for railroad workers and passengers. The Willicutt Building is a wood frame building with venacular Greek Revival detailing that has housed several different stores and saloons over the years. White's Inn is a grand 3-story, wood frame hotel built in the Italianate style with a square plan, low hipped roof, bracketed eaves, and two verandas. The hotel is the second tallest structure in the village and one entire floor was used as a dining area. The building has not been well maintained, but still retains much of its original character.

The growth of the railroad and local industry also resulted in a shift to a more heterogeneous population. The village jail (C164), a small brick building with a tall hipped roof, was erected about 1845 to accommodate disorderly members of the railroad crew. The present Second Congregational Church (C120, 1843) was erected in the village to serve both the Methodist and Congregational Societies, as well as the smaller Wesleyan and Baptist groups. It is a 1-story, front-gabled Greek Revival edifice with a small square

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tower. The basement of the structure was originally used as a school by the town. The Methodist Society, established in 1800, grew rapidly and the members erected a meetinghouse of their own (C56) in 1847. The 2-story, wood frame building was damaged in a powder explosion in 1854, an action intended to demonstrate the objection of some residents to Methodist temperance activities.

Most of the mid-19th century residences surviving in the village are modest, 1-1/2 story, Greek Revival side hall structures with recessed entrances and elaborate entrance surrounds. The station master's house (C78, 1841) erected by the Boston and Albany railroad is a typical example. Maple Street, running south from Main Street, survives intact in a compact neighborhood of working class, Greek Revival cottages (C85, 86, 91, 92, 97) built in the mid-19th century. Several examples feature corner pilasters and broad entablatures. The William Fay house on Main Street (C81, ca. 1850) represents the more ambitious houses of the period. It is a 2-story, wood frame building with a front-gabled side hall plan, a deeply-recessed entrance, and Greek Revival details.

The Hitchcock house (C163, 1850) is the only example of the temple-front Greek Revival style in the village. The 1-1/2 story frame building features a bold triangular pediment supported by square columns with simple, Doric-inspired capitals.

The Ripley house (C165, ca. 1855) on Route 20 illustrates the more traditional farmhouse plan that remained popular throughout the period. Although now covered by synthetic siding, the two-story, five bay, center chimney house still retains a flush sidelighted entrance flanked by wide pilasters and well-detailed corner pilasters supporting a simple frieze band. The William Allen house (C57, 1848) nearby features similar detailing on a 1-1/2 story cottage.

1870-1915

The late 19th and early 20th centuries marked the peak of industrial development in Chester, with most of the economic activity related to the newly-established abrasives industry, the granite cutting and polishing yards, and the increasingly vital railroad. Main Street remained the commercial center of the village, while new residential areas developed along Middlefield Street, William Street, and portions of Huntington and Lee Streets (Route 20). Seventy-five buildings survive in the district to represent the growth of Chester Factories.

The relocation of the Town Hall from the old town center to Chester Factory Village in 1870 marked the maturation of the village as the town's economic and demographic center. Although the 1870 Town Hall does not survive, other

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public buildings from the period effectively illustrate the prosperity of the village. Fay's Clothing Store (C82, 1896), the town's tallest building, is a 3-story, wood frame commercial building with a period storefront and interiors and delicate neo-classical detailing. The Chester Grammar School (C160, 1908) is the most prominent public building, a 2-1/2 story, red brick building with a steep hipped roof and neo-Georgian details. The Hamilton Emery and Corundum Co. (C139, 1904-1908), located along the railroad tracks at the north end of the proposed district, is the only unaltered industrial complex in the village. It consists of several 1-story and 1-1/2 story buildings with brick or clapboard exteriors in a vernacular industrial style. Other smaller, but still significant buildings are the Chester Granite Co. office (C74, 1892), a gambrel-roofed building on Main Street; the Lucas Museum of mineral specimens (C129, 1894), a compact building with a series of Romanesque granite arches; and an attractive, 1-story, wood frame general store (C79, ca. 1870-94) with a surviving period storefront.

Several ambitious late Victorian residences survive in the village. The Edward Cowles house (C54 1893) on Huntington Street features a cross-gabled plan with clapboard and stickwork decoration, fancy stickwork porches and eave ornaments, and a jerkinhead roof with metal cresting. The Cooper house (C121, ca. 1890) features the asymmetrical plan and complex roofline of the Queen Anne style with a lively contrast of clapboards, shingles, and lattice elements on the exterior walls and porches. The C.D. Smith house (C55, ca. 1894) utilizes a simpler cross-gabled plan, but gains prominence through a larger scale and a more extensive porch.

Most of the houses on Middlefield Street (C124-C140) are modest, wood frame, single ridge or cross-gabled plans with typical Victorian surface ornamentation and porches. Along William Street (C150-153) the houses are smaller in scale and more delicate in detailing. The Keefe house (C150, ca. 1875) features vertical eave accents and a bracketed porch, while the Congregational parsonage (C153, c. 1894) is unique in the village for its use of an eccentric corner tower. The Shepardson house (C77, 1902) on Main Street displays an interesting combination of Queen Anne decorative details with a novel bungalow profile. Many other houses feature stickwork brackets and gable trusses, imbricated shingles, and polygonal bays.

William Fay, the proprietor of a local bedstead factory, erected several buildings to house his workers. The best surviving example (C87, 1890) on Maple Street is a 2-story, wood frame duplex inspired by the traditional five bay, center hall farmhouse. On Middlefield Street, the "twin cottages" (C128, 1894) were originally built as separate residences, but have been joined for most of this century.

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The popularity of the automobile initially bolstered the vitality of the Chester Factory Village, allowing residents from a wider area to take advantage of the commercial, religious, civic, and educational resources. The Mobil Gas station (C61, ca. 1920) is a monumental concrete block structure in a vernacular modern style. It was built to replace a smaller gas station and livery stable on the same site. The new building still serves its original function as a restaurant and gas station. It was also the first automobile dealership between Springfield and Pittsfield.

Although residential construction appears to have been minimal, the growth of the modern village is illustrated by three of the most important public structures in the village center. St. John's Roman Catholic Church (C123, 1915) is the town's only shingle style building and features excellent period stained glass windows. It was erected to serve a growing Catholic population that had previously held services in the town hall. The Chester High School (C156, 1923), a brick and concrete Tudor Revival building, shows an ambitious use of "cast stone" detailing. It also houses the Hamilton Library and the Chester Historical Museum. The new Town Hall (C122, 1935) was the last major public building erected in Chester. It is built in the Georgian Revival style with a rectangular plan, hipped roof, monumental portico, and classical cupola.

Since 1935, there has been very little demolition or new construction in the village, due to the decline of local industry and the relative isolation of the site. Chester Factory Village survives intact as a reminder of New England's small industrial communities and of the prosperity they once knew.

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Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded in the district or in the general area (within one mile), sites may be present. Locational attributes are present, including high, well-drained terraces overlooking the Westfield River, particularly at its confluence with Walker and Austin Brooks, which indicate favorable site locations and potential for subsistence activities in surrounding upland environments and riverine areas. Areas along the Westfield River were also probably important transplanting routes during the prehistoric period. Given the rather large size of the district (140 acres), a low to moderate potential exists that sites are present.

A moderate potential also exists for historic period archaeological remains within the district. Europeans were present in this area during the Colonial Period or earlier as the route of the Westfield River was a major transportation corridor through the area into western Massachusetts. The earliest known historic remains within the district are probably associated with the extant Fay House (1752). Outbuildings and occupation-related features (trash pits, privies, and wells) likely exist associated with the Fay House and other Colonial Period structures. Similar features as well as building remains and commercial and industrial dumps also likely exist associated with the district's greatest period of development from the mid-19th to early-20th century. Transportation-related archaeological resources may exist in the vicinity of the old tollhouse and turnpike.

8. Statement of Significance Chester Factory Village Historic District, Chester, Massachusetts

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture

1752-1935

1752-1840

Community Planning and Development

1840-1870

Industry

1870-1915

Transportation

1915-1935

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

The Chester Factory Village Historic District is a nucleated cluster of residential, commercial, and industrial buildings that retains a high degree of integrity in location, design, materials, setting, workmanship, and association. As a prime example of a small, rural, commercial/industrial village in the Western Massachusetts hill towns, the district meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places and is significant at the local level.

From 1752 to 1840, the village was a small milling and tanning center at the intersection of a local road with the old Massachusetts Turnpike. The current Massachusetts Route 20 roughly follows the old turnpike route through the hills and runs past a handful of early residences in Chester.

The route of the Western Railroad from Boston to Albany was laid out through Chester Factory Village in 1838 and trains began running in 1841. The village developed as a railroad center, with several simple Greek Revival houses and early commercial buildings surviving.

The period from 1879 to 1915 was the peak of activity in Chester Factory Village and accounts for the strong 19th-century industrial character of the village. The development of the American abrasives industry and the establishment of granite cutting and polishing yards in Chester resulted in a rush of new commercial and residential construction, most of which has survived with only minor alteration.

Between 1915 and 1930, Chester experience a period of relative stability, but the economic conditions of the 1930s caused a rapid decline in the vitality of the village. Local industries reduced their workforce and many residents left Chester to take jobs in other communities. Since 1935, most of the new residential construction in Chester has taken place in the rural hills surrounding the Factory Village area. As a result, the village retains a very strong visual and historical identity as an early industrial center.

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The development of Chester Factory Village in each period is outlined in more detail below.

1752-1840

The town of Chester was originally established as part of Plantation Number 9 by the Massachusetts General Court in 1762. The original name of Murrayfield, encompassing the present Chester and adjacent towns, was changed to Chester in 1783. The Factory Village area began as a sparsely settled region along the West Branch of the Westfield River, somewhat removed from the town center. The earliest surviving structure in the district is the Fay house (C141), a simple Georgian vernacular cottage built in 1752, which represents the lot of the nineteen families who occupied the region before it was formally opened to settlement.

The development of Chester Factories was spurred by the establishment of the Eighth Massachusetts Turnpike (now portion of Massachusetts Route 20) in 1800. The turnpike designation caused the improvement of a primary road that paralleled the West Branch of the Westfield River, connecting Springfield and Pittsfield through the Berkshire Hills (a distance of forty-five miles). The north-south connector to Middlefield crossed the Westfield River at the current Factory Village. Among the notable houses dating from this period are the Toll House (C53) and the Henry Wilcox house (C52), both dating from 1800.

Several small industries were established at an early date, including a grist mill, a leather manufactory (1809) and a window glass factory (1813). All were located on Walker Brook, just south of the village. The Chester Glass Factory was established in response to the embargo on British imports and the proprietors erected tenements (no longer extant) to house the fifty workers at the new factory. The enterprise was short lived and ceased operation within a few years. The tannery was started by Spencer Clark and employed about ten men. It continued to operate profitably under various owners throughout the century.

1840-1870

The opening of the Western railroad from Boston to Albany in 1841 considerably augmented the commercial and industrial advantages of the Factory Village area. The railroad followed the Westfield River for much of its length through the Berkshires, with a depot established at Chester Factory Village in 1841 (C70). Local industries burgeoned, with the Nelson & Rice tannery and the Palmer grist mill operating on Walker Brook just south of the village. William Fay established a bedstead factory on Walker Brook before 1855 and Timothy Keefe erected a competing bedstead factory on Middlefield Street (present site of C-139) in the 1860s. Each factory employed about twelve men.

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The development of mineral industries contributed to the growth of the Chester economy through the efforts of Dr. Heman S. Lucas, the father of the American abrasives industry. Lucas was born in Blandford, Massachusetts, in 1817 and moved to Canaan, New York, in 1826 where he attended the district school. For the 1836 and 1837 school terms, Lucas attended Wilbraham Academy in Wilbraham, Massachusetts. In 1840 he began the study of medicine under Dr. John Merriman in Canaan and taught school during part of the year. He attended lectures at the Berkshire Medical Institution in Pittsfield and graduated in 1842. Lucas also learned dentistry under Dr. Willard Clough in Pittsfield and practiced in South Lee, Massachusetts, from 1842 to 1844.

From 1844 to 1879, Dr. Lucas practiced medicine in Chester, Massachusetts, while pursuing a lifelong interest in geology. In 1853, he discovered a method for producing gelatinous silica from the decomposition of serpentine rock native to Chester. This led to the establishment of the Serpentine Paint and Firebrick Co., which later became the Hampden Paint & Chemical Co. of Springfield, Massachusetts.

In 1856, Lucas discovered a peculiar type of iron ore in the hills near Chester Factories. The ore was widely studied and there were several unsuccessful attempts at refining it. The new ore, which was named magnetite, was found to have a high percentage of emery, a substance previously unknown in American geological deposits. The emery was a dark, granular form of corundum (aluminum oxide), a mineral with a hardness of 9 on the Mohs scale (second only to diamonds). Lucas began mining the emery deposits in 1864 and established the Hampden emery Co. to produce abrasives in 1868.

The United States Government was a major client of the Hampden Emery Co. Previously, the emery used for abrasives in the United States had been imported from Turkey. Since England and France held monopolies on the mines in Asia Minor and on Naxos, the discovery of American deposits was especially fortuitous. The emery mined and processed in Chester won a silver medal at the Paris Exposition in 1867 and another medal at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

The number of railroad employees and the increase in local manufacturing caused the rapid development of the Chester Factory Village area. After 1855, Town Meetings were consistently held in the more populous Factory Village, rather than at the old Chester town center on the hill. With increased activity came a need for more housing in the Factory Village area. The Maple Street area (C80-97), which survives intact as a cluster of modest Greek Revival style residences, represents the working class character of the young industrial village.

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The Chester General Store (C80) and the Shepard & Barber Store (C59) survive as the earliest commercial buildings in the village. The Second Congregational Church (C120, 1844) and the Methodist Church (C56, 1847) survive to demonstrate the new prominence of the village in this period. White's Inn (C76) was erected on Main Street in 1850 to serve the needs of railroad passengers, while the Chester jail (C164, 1845) provided accommodation for less desirable characters.

1870-1915

By 1870, the Factory Village area had surpassed the old town center in both population and economic activity. A new Town Hall, erected in 1870 (no longer extant), demonstrated the supremacy of the factory village. The railroad and the abrasives industry continued to serve as the basis of the local economy and were complemented by the establishment of granite cutting and polishing yards in 1890.

In 1870, James T. Ames, a Chicopee manufacturer, purchased Dr. Lucas's original abrasives plant on the south side of Route 20, just west of Chester Factory village, and operated it as the Chester Emery Co. There followed several years of litigation over the rights to local ore beds that caused Lucas's Hampden Emery Co., located east of the village, to turn to the importation of Turkish ores. In 1878, Lucas began shipping corundum from deposits he had discovered in North Carolina and Alabama. The new mines produced an ore superior to that from either the Chester or Turkish mines.

In 1883, Ames found the extraction of local ores to be unprofitable and sold the Chester Emery Co. for a fraction of its worth, closing down the local mines. The new Hampden Emery and Corundum Co., under Dr. Lucas, reopened the mines west of the village in 1890 and kept them open until 1912. In 1904, the Hampden Emery & Corundum Co. (later Hamilton Emery & Corundum) purchased the former Keefe bedstead factory on Middlefield Street, tore down all the existing buildings, and erected a new abrasives mills in 1904, 1908, and 1917. The complex consists of a series of low wood and brick buildings arrayed near the railroad tracks (C-139). At its peak, the abrasives industry employed about 130 men in the village.

Granite quarries opened in nearby Otis in 1890 with the cutting and polishing yards established in Chester, near the railroad, under the name of the Hudson Chester Granite Company. In 1907, a group of Finnish immigrants came to Chester from the granite yards in Quincy, Massachusetts, and established an independent cooperative, the Chester Monumental Works (incorporated in 1910 as the Chester Granite and Polishing Works). At their peak, the two granite industries employed up to 275 men in Chester.

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Smaller industries remained important to the village throughout the late industrial period. The tannery on Walker Brook, under the name of George Hapgood & Sons, continued with a force of about ten men, while a grist mill was still operating upstream in 1894. Timothy Keefe's bedstead factory on Middlefield Street continued until 1904, when all the buildings were torn down and replaced by the new Hamilton Emery and Corundum Co. complex (C-139).

Although Chester Factory was too distant from either Westfield or Pittsfield to justify a streetcar line, a stage line from Main Street to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was in operation by 1894. H.S. Lucas erected a museum (C129) to house his mineral specimens in the 1890s, but the collection was dispersed after his death in 1900. The Chester Grammar School (C160, 1908) is one of the most impressive public building erected in the village.

Chester Factory Village retains several residences from the late Victorian period, including the Cooperhouse (C121, 1890), the Cowles house (C54, 1893), and the C. D. Smith house (C55, 1894). Most are built on a cross-gabled plan with decorative surface treatments, patterned slate roofs, and highly detailed porches. The William Street area (C150-153) represents a middle class Victorian neighborhood that has survived with very little intrusion.

1915-1935

Between 1915 and 1935, Chester Factory Village experienced a short period of stability, with the decline of the abrasives industry offset by the growth of the granite industries and the transportation advantages offered by the expanding railroad network. Although no granite was quarried in Chester, two cutting and polishing yards remained in operation, as evidenced by the Chester Granite Co. office (C74, 1892).

The emery mines in the hills west of Factory Village were closed in 1912 and most of the related buildings, under the ownership of the Ashland Emery & Corundum Co., were demolished or extensively altered. The abrasives industry continued for several years using imported Turkish emery at the Hamilton Emery & Corundum Co. plant on Middlefield Street and the Massasoit Co. (later Bay State Abrasives) on Route 20, just east of Factory Village. Abrasives from the Chester factories were used to polish the 200 inch mirror for the Mount Palomar telescope. In the early 1960s, the abandoned mines were considered for use as a civil defense shelter.

The early modern period was marked by a flurry of public improvements. St. John's Church (C123) was erected in 1915 to serve the town's Catholic residents. A new high school (C156) was erected in 1923 to accommodate the growing population (a total of 1,300 people town-wide). The improvement of the old Massachusetts Turnpike as Massachusetts Route 20 in 1924 facilitated

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automobile traffic through Chester, which provided a temporary advantage. The new Town Hall (C122, 1935) and the monumental Mobil Gas Station (C61, 1920) reflect the optimism of the early modern age. The automobile also eliminated the need for workers to live near their place of employment and the vitality of the village quickly declined.

Since 1935, Chester Factory Village has seen very little change in its physical appearance. Declining economic and labor conditions forced the abrasives and stone-related industries to close, leaving the buildings vacant or adapted to other uses. Faced with narrow prospects for employment, many Chester residents moved to the larger communities of Westfield or Pittsfield. Those who remained in Chester were often left with very little money to build new homes or remodel old ones. By listing the Chester Factory Village area on the National Register of Historic Places, the town seeks to acknowledge and preserve the history of the rural industrial village, provide incentives for appropriate rehabilitation, and maintain the integrity of the village setting.

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Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Chester are poorly documented, any surviving sites would be significant. Sites in this area would be significant by contributing to our knowledge of prehistoric occupation in the Berkshire uplands of western Massachusetts in general and specifically along the Westfield River and its tributaries. Sites in this area contribute greatly toward a better understanding of upland versus coastal prehistoric adaptations.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential for providing detailed information on the changing social, cultural, and economic patterns that characterized development in a small upland rural commercial/industrial town in Western Massachusetts. Colonial-period remains would be significant since few examples of that period survive and little is known of land use in the area during that period. Archaeological remains associated with Chester's greatest period of development (ca. 1850-early 1900s) offer the potential for a detailed study of life in the town during that period. Numerous structures are still extant that may contain outbuildings and occupational/work-related features to enable the study. Limited development in the area has resulted in a retention of the town's original 19th-century historic fabric.

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UTM References

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>East ing</u>	<u>North ing</u>
A.	18	666180	4683780
B.	18	666440	4682780
C.	18	666580	4682790
D.	18	666700	4682600
E.	18	666670	4682580
F.	18	666860	4682350
G.	18	666830	4682290
H.	18	666780	4682300
I.	18	666770	4682240
J.	18	666650	4682220
K.	18	666530	4682260
L.	18	666520	4682360
M.	18	666220	4682440
N.	18	666260	4682550
O.	18	666020	4682610
P.	18	666060	4683050
Q.	18	666250	4683100
R.	18	666210	4683290
S.	18	666100	4683270
T.	18	666050	4683790

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Chester Factory Village Historic District,
Chester, Massachusetts**

Section number 10 Page 2

Verbal Boundary Description

The Chester Factory Village National Register District is bounded on the south by Walker Brook and the back lot lines of certain properties on the south side of Huntington Street, on the east by the Huntington Street cemetery and the Penn Central railroad, on the north by the northern boundaries of lots #201-69 and #201-67, and on the west by the rear lot lines of certain properties on Middlefield Street and William Street. For specific boundaries, refer to the area outlined on the attached assessor's maps identified as Maps #201 and 202.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries described incorporate the center of the Factory Village area, including the most important commercial, civic, and institutional buildings as well as a sampling of intact residential neighborhoods for each period. Areas outside the boundary are characterized by a lower density of buildings and by the intrusion of mid- to late-20th century buildings.

CHESTER FACTORY VILLAGE NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

Map	Address	Name	Date	Style	Type	Inv. #
201-3	Lee Rd.	House	c. 1880	vernacular	NC	
201-4	Lee Rd.	House	c. 1860	Greek Rev.	C	
201-5	Lee Rd.	Hitchcock house	1850	Greek Revival	C	C163
	Lee Rd.	Hitchcock barn	c. 1900	vernacular	C	
201-6	William St.	James Keefe hs.	1875	Stick Style	C	C150
201-7	William St.	House	c. 1960	Ranch	NC	
201-8	William St.	George Pease hs.	1875	Victorian	C	C151
	William St.	Pease barn	1875	vernacular	C	
201-9	William St.	Besancon house	1920	Bungalow	C	C152
	William St.	Besancon garage	1920	Craftsman	C	
201-10	William St.	Cong. parsonage	1884	Italianate	C	C153
201-11	William St.	House	c. 1880	vernacular	C	
201-12	William St.	House	c. 1880	vernacular	C	
201-13	William St.	House	c. 1870	vernacular	C	
201-14	William St.	House	c. 1870	vernacular	C	
	William St.	Barn	c. 1900	vernacular	C	
201-15	William St.	House	c. 1950	Cape	NC	
201-16	William St.				Vacant	
201-17	William St.	House	c. 1880	vernacular	C	
201-18	William St.	Cottage	c. 1880	vernacular	C	
201-19	William St.	House	c. 1890	vernacular	C	
201-20	William St.	House	c. 1880	vernacular	C	
201-21	William St.	Duplex	c. 1890	vernacular	C	
	William St.	Garage	c. 1950	vernacular	NC	
201-22	William St.	House	c. 1880	vernacular	C	
201-23	William St.	House	c. 1890	vernacular	C	
201-24	William St.	House	c. 1880	vernacular	C	
201-25	William St.	Trailer	c. 1960	trailer	NC	
201-26	William St.	House	c. 1870	vernacular	C	
201-27	William St.	House	c. 1870	vernacular	C	
201-28	William St.	Cottage	c. 1950	cottage	NC	
201-29	William St.	House	c. 1870	vernacular	C	
201-30	William St.				Vacant	
201-31	William St.	House	c. 1880	vernacular	C	
201-32	Middlefield St.	St. John's Church	1914	Shingle style	C	C123
201-33	Middlefield St.	E. Haley hs.	1881	Victorian	C	C125
201-34	Middlefield St.	Hemenway house	1880	Italianate	C	C126
201-35	Middlefield St.	House	c. 1880	vernacular	C	
201-36	Middlefield St.	Twin cottages	1894	Queen Anne	C	C129
201-37	Middlefield St.	House	c. 1890	vernacular	C	
201-38	Middlefield St.	Duplex	c. 1900	vernacular	C	
201-39	Middlefield St.	Preschool	c. 1970		NC	
201-40	Middlefield St.	House	c. 1870	vernacular	C	
201-41	Middlefield St.	House	c. 1880	vernacular	C	
	Middlefield St.	Barn	c. 1900	vernacular	C	
201-42	Middlefield St.	H.S. Lucas house	1850	Greek Revival	C	C130
	Middlefield St.	Garage	c.1950	vernacular	NC	
201-43	Middlefield St.	House	c.1950	Colonial Rev.	NC	
201-44	Middlefield St.	Lucas Museum	1894	Romanesque	C	C129
201-45	Middlefield St.	House	c. 1900	vernacular	NC	

201-46	Middlefield St.	House	c. 1900	vernacular	C	
201-47	Middlefield St.	House	c. 1900	vernacular	C	
201-48	Middlefield St.	House			NC	
201-49	Middlefield St.	House	c. 1910	Colonial Rev.	C	
201-50	Middlefield St.	House	c. 1950	vernacular	NC	
201-52	Middlefield St.	House	c. 1900	Queen Anne	C	
201-53	Middlefield St.	House	c. 1900	vernacular	NC	
201-54	Middlefield St.	House	c.1900	vernacular	NC	
201-55	Middlefield St.	House			NC	
201-56	Middlefield St.	House			NC	
201-57	Middlefield St.	Charles Shepard hs.	1869	vernacular	C	C131
201-58	Middlefield St.	Fred Burleigh hs.	1890	Queen Anne	C	C132
201-59	Middlefield St.	Ira Burleigh hs.	1891	Victorian	C	C133
201-60	Middlefield St.	Joseph Gibson hs.	1879	Gothic Rev.	C	C134
201-61	Olin Ave.	Albert Olin house	1890	vernacular	C	C135
201-62	Olin Ave.	Charles Knox house	1920	vernacular	C	C136
201-63	Olin Ave.				Vacant	
201-64	Olin Ave.	F.C. Mason house	1885	vernacular	C	C137
201-65	Middlefield St.	Freeborn Wright house	1873	vernacular	C	C138
	Middlefield St.	Wright barn	c. 1900	vernacular	C	
201-66	Middlefield St.	Hamilton tenement	1929	vernacular	C	C140
201-67	Middlefield St.	Fay house	1752	cottage	C	C141
201-69	Middlefield St.	Hamilton Emery office	1904	mill	C	C139
	Middlefield St.	Hamilton mill	1908	brick mill	C	
	Middlefield St.	Hamilton shed	c. 1917	brick shed	C	
	Middlefield St.	Hamilton engine room	c. 1917	brick shed	C	
	Middlefield St.	Hamilton storage	c. 1908	frame shed	C	
	Middlefield St.	Hamilton storage	c. 1940	frame shed	NC	
	Middlefield St.	Hamilton storage	c. 1940	frame shed	NC	
201-70	Middlefield St.				Vacant	
201-71	Middlefield St.	House	c. 1870	vernacular	C	
201-72	Middlefield St.	House	c. 1940	vernacular	NC	
201-73	Middlefield St.	House	c. 1880	vernacular	NC	
	Middlefield St.	Barn	c. 1880	vernacular	C	
201-74	Middlefield St.	House	c. 1880	vernacular	C	
201-75	Middlefield St.				Vacant	
201-76	Middlefield St.	House	c. 1880	vernacular	C	
	Middlefield St.	Garage	c. 1950	vernacular	NC	
201-77	Middlefield St.	House	c. 1880	vernacular	C	
201-78	Middlefield St.	Duplex	c. 1890	vernacular	C	
201-79	Middlefield St.				Vacant	
201-80	Middlefield St.	Old Harness shop	1880	vernacular	C	C127
	Middlefield St.	House	c. 1900	vernacular	NC	
201-81	Middlefield St.	House	c. 1890	vernacular	C	
	Middlefield St.	Garage	c. 1950	vernacular	NC	
201-82	Middlefield St.	House	c. 1950	Cape	NC	
	Middlefield St.	Garage	c. 1950	vernacular	NC	
201-83	Middlefield St.	Thomas Haley house	1914	Colonial Rev.	C	C124
201-84					Vacant	
201-85	River St.	House	c. 1960	Colonial Rev.	NC	
	River St.	Garage	c. 1960	vernacular	NC	
201-86	River St.	A. Willcutt house	1875	Italianate	C	C113
201-87	River St.	Lyman Oles house	1875	Victorian	C	C112
201-88	River St.	R. Cooley house	1875	Italianate	C	C111
201-89	River St.	Mason house	1875	vernacular	C	C110
	River St.	Garage	c. 1950	vernacular	NC	

201-90	River St.	House	c. 1960	vernacular	NC	
201-91	Main St.	Willcutt Bldg.	1847	Greek Revival	C	C72
201-	Main St.	Railroad station	1841	Tudor Revival	C	C70
202-5	Lee Rd.	James Jones house	1880	Victorian	C	C162
202-6	Lee Rd.	Henry Higgins house	1870	Italianate	C	C161
202-7	Lee Rd.	House	c. 1850	Federal	NC	
202-8	Lee Rd.	Grammar School	1908	Romanesque	C	C160
202-9	Middlefield St.	Town Hall	1935	Colonial Rev.	C	C122
202-10	Middlefield St.	Cooper House	1920	Queen Anne	C	C121
202-11	Middlefield St.	Second Cong. Church	1843	Greek Revival	C	C120
202-12	Main St.	Shepardson house	1892	Queen Anne	C	C77
202-13	Main St.	Fry house	1850	Greek Revival	C	C76
202-14	Main St.	House	c. 1990	vernacular	NC	
202-15	Main St.	House	c. 1950	vernacular	NC	
202-16					Vacant	
202-17	Main St.	Bank/Insurance co.	c. 1960	vernacular	NC	
202-18	Main St.				Vacant	
202-19	Main St.	White's Inn	1850	Italianate	C	C76
202-20	Main St.	Chester Granite Co.	1892	Queen Anne	C	C74
	Main St.	Granite company shed	c. 1900	vernacular	C	
202-21	Main St.	Knowles Bldg.	1850	Greek Revival	C	C73
202-36	Main St.	B&A Railroad hs.	1841	Greek Revival	C	C78
202-37	Main St.	Ely store	1870	vernacular	C	C79
202-38	Main St.	General store	1841	Greek Revival	C	C80
202-39	Maple St.	Store/preschool	c. 1920	stone block	NC	
	Maple St.	Barn	c. 1920	stone barn	NC	
202-40	Maple St.	Eli Gibbs house	1858	Greek Revival	C	C85
202-41	Maple St.	House	1850	Greek Revival	C	C86
202-42	Maple St.	Andrews house	1881	barn	C	C88
202-43	Maple Ave.				Vacant	
202-45	Maple Ave.				Vacant	
202-46	Maple Ave.	House	c. 1940	vernacular	NC	
202-47	Maple St.	Fay tenement	1890	vernacular	C	C87
202-48	Maple St.	Root house	1850	Greek Revival	C	C89
202-49	Maple Ave.	House	c. 1940	vernacular	NC	
202-50	Maple Ave.	House	c. 1940	vernacular	NC	
202-51	Maple Ave.	House	c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
202-52	Maple Ave.	House	c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
202-53	Maple Ave.	House	c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
202-54	Maple Ave.	House	c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
202-55	Maple Ave.	House	c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	
	Maple Ave.	Barn	c. 1900	vernacular	C	
202-56	Maple St.	George Ayres house	1850	Greek Revival	C	C91
	Maple St.	Barn	c. 1900	vernacular	C	
202-57	Huntington St.	Henry Wilcox house	1800	Federal	C	C52
202-58	Huntington St.	Gas station	c. 1950	vernacular	NC	
202-59	Huntington St.	Bungalow	c. 1940	bungalow	NC	
	Huntington St.	Garage	c. 1940	vernacular	NC	
202-60	Huntington St.	House	c. 1940	vernacular	NC	
	Huntington St.	Garage	c. 1940	vernacular	NC	
202-61	Huntington St.	House	c. 1940	vernacular	NC	
	Huntington St.	Garage	c. 1940	vernacular	NC	
202-62	Huntington St.	House	c. 1880	Italianate	C	
	Huntington St.	Barn	c. 1900	vernacular	C	
202-85	Huntington St.	Cemetery	1799	burial ground	C	807
202-86	Huntington St.	Cottage	c. 1940	vernacular	NC	

202-87	Huntington St.	Edward Cowles house	1893	Queen Anne	C	C54
	Huntington St.	Cowles barn	c. 1900	vernacular	C	
202-88	Huntington St.	C.D. Smith house	1894	Queen Anne	C	C55
	Huntington St.	Smith barn	c. 1900	vernacular	C	
202-89	Huntington St.	Ripley house	1855	Greek Revival	C	C165
202-90	Huntington St.	Mobil Gas	1920	moderne	C	C61
202-108	Huntington St.	House	c. 1850	Federal	NC	
202-109	Huntington St.	Methodist Church	1847	Greek Revival	C	C56
202-110	Huntington St.	William Allen hs.	1848	Greek Revival	C	C57
202-111	Huntington St.	Hapgood house	1825	Greek Revival	C	C58
	Huntington St.	Hapgood barn	c. 1880	vernacular	C	
202-112	Huntington St.				Vacant	
202-113	School St.	House	c. 1970	ranch	NC	
202-114	School St.	Cottage	c. 1960	modern	NC	
	School St.	Workshop	c. 1960	vernacular	NC	
202-115	School St.	Waldradt house	1800	Federal	C	C158
	School St.	Garage	c. 1950	vernacular	NC	
202-116	School St.	Gorman house	1898	Colonial Rev.	C	C157
	School St.	Garage	c. 1940	vernacular	NC	
202-117	School St.	Tillotson house	c.1890	Queen Anne	C	C159
	School St.	Tillotson barn	c. 1900	vernacular	C	
202-118	School St.	High School	1923	neo-Georgian	C	C156
202-119					Vacant	
202-127	Huntington St.	Shepard & Barber store	1840	Greek Revival	C	C59
202-128	Huntington St.	Keefe house	1850	Federal	C	C60
202-129	Huntington St.	Cottage	c. 1900	vernacular	NC	
	Huntington St.	Garage	c. 1950	vernacular	NC	
	Huntington St.	Mill/shop	c. 1900	vernacular	C	
202-130	Huntington St.	Jail	1845	Greek Revival	C	C164
202-131	Huntington St.	Cottage	c. 1950	vernacular	NC	
202-132	Huntington St.	House	c. 1960	ranch	NC	
202-133	Huntington St.	Toll house	1800	Federal	C	C53
202-134	Maple St.	Soule house	1900	Queen Anne	C	C93
	Maple St.	Barn	c. 1900	vernacular	C	
202-135	Maple St.	Knox house	1850	Greek Revival	C	C94
202-136	Maple St.	Methodist parsonage	1850	Greek Revival	C	C92
202-137	Maple St.				Vacant	
202-138	Maple St.	Willcutt house	1850	Greek Revival	C	C95
202-139	Maple St.	Jane Short house	1850	Greek Revival	C	C96
202-140	Maple St.	Clark house	1850	Greek Revival	C	C97
202-141	Maple St.	House	c. 1950	vernacular	NC	
202-142	Maple St.	House	c. 1950	vernacular	NC	
202-143	Main St.	Store	c. 1900	(ruined)	NC	
202-144	Main St.	Fay house	1850	Greek Revival	C	C81
202-144	Main St.	Fay Clothing store	1896	neo-Classical	C	C82
202-145	Main St.				Vacant	

Total 208 entries on 175 parcels.

Summary: 133 contributing buildings
59 non-contributing buildings
15 vacant parcels
1 contributing site

Total: 208 items

0437A (GF)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Chester Factory Village Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampden

DATE RECEIVED: 1/30/89 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/14/89
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/02/89 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/16/89
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89000145

NOMINATOR: FEDERAL STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3/16/89 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Well-preserved small, rural commercial industrial village reflective of regional type. Majority of late 19th to early 20th century buildings illustrate active development of abrasives and granite cutting + polishing industries.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C
REVIEWER Savage
DISCIPLINE Arch Federal History
DATE 3/16/89

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

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



1. Main St., Chester Factory Village Historic District, Chester, MA.
View east from Route 20, July 1987.

1. Main St., Chester Factory Village Historic District, Chester, MA.
View east from Route 20, July 1987. All photographs by Gregory
Farmer, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission. Negatives on file
at Pioneer Valley Planning Commission, 26 Central St., West
Springfield, MA 01089, tel. (413) 781-6045.

All photographs by Gregory Farmer, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission.

Negatives on file at Pioneer Valley Planning Commission, 26 Central St.,
West Springfield, MA 01089, tel. (413) 781-6045.



20

↔



2. Huntington Rd. (Rout 20), Chester Factory Village Historic District,
Chester, MA.

View southeast from corner School St., July 1987.

2. Huntington Rd. (Rte. 20), Chester Factory Village Historic
District, Chester, MA. View southeast from corner School St.,
July 1987. All photographs by Gregory Farmer, Pioneer Valley
Planning Commission. Negatives on file at Pioneer Valley Planning
Commission, 26 Central St., West Springfield, MA 01089, tel.
(413) 781-6045.

All photographs by Gregory Farmer, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission.

Negatives on file at Pioneer Valley Planning Commission, 26 Central St.,
West Springfield, MA 01089, tel. (413) 781-6045.



3. Middlefield Rd., Chester Factory Village Historic District, Chester, MA
View north from Route 20, July 1987.

3. Middlefield Rd., Chester Factory Village Historic District,
Chester, MA. View north from Rte. 20, July 1987. All photographs
by Gregory Farmer, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission. Negatives
on file at Pioneer Valley Planning Commission, 26 Central St.,
West Springfield, MA 01089, tel. (413) 781-6045.

All photographs by Gregory Farmer, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission.

Negatives on file at Pioneer Valley Planning Commission, 26 Central St.,
West Springfield, MA 01089, tel. (413) 781-6045.



4. Lee Rd. (Route 20), Chester Factory Village Historic District,
Chester, MA.

View northwest from Route 20 near William St., July 1987.

4. Lee Rd. (Rte 20), Chester Factory Village Historic District, Chester,
MA. View northwest from Rte. 20 near William St., July 1987. All
photographs by Gregory Farmer, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission.
Negatives on file at Pioneer Valley Planning Commission, 26 Central
St., West Springfield, MA 01089, tel. (413) 781-6045.

All photographs by Gregory Farmer, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission.

Negatives on file at Pioneer Valley Planning Commission, 26 Central St.,
West Springfield, MA 01089, tel. (413) 781-6045.



Gulf

5. Huntington Rd. (Route 20), Chester Factory Village Historic District,
Chester, MA.

View west from Huntington St. Cemetery (Inv. #807), July 1987.

5. Huntington Rd. (Rte. 20), Chester Factory Village Historic
District, Chester, MA. View west from Huntington St. Cemetery
(Inv. #807), July 1987. All photographs by Gregory Farmer,
Pioneer Valley Planning Commission. Negatives on file at
Pioneer Valley Planning Commission, 26 Central St., West
Springfield, MA 01089, tel. (413) 781-6045.

All photographs by Gregory Farmer, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission.

Negatives on file at Pioneer Valley Planning Commission, 26 Central St.,
West Springfield, MA 01089, tel. (413) 781-6045.



6. Middlefield Rd., Chester Factory Village Historic District, Chester, MA. View of Hamilton Emery & Corundum Co. office (C-139), photographer facing northeast, July 1988.

6. Middlefield Rd., Chester Factory Village Historic District, Chester, MA. View of Hamilton Emery & Corundum Co. office (C-139), photographer facing northeast, July 1988.



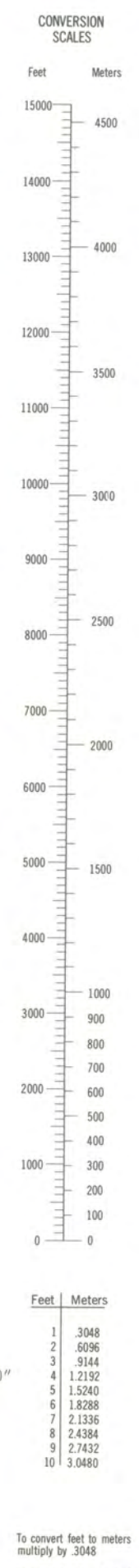
7. Middlefield Rd., Chester Factory Village Historic District, Chester, MA. View of Hamilton Emery & Corundum Co. mill (C-139), photographer facing north, July 1988.

7. Middlefield Rd., Chester Factory Village Historic District, Chester, MA. View of Hamilton Emery & Corundum Co. mill (C-139), photographer facing north, July 1988.

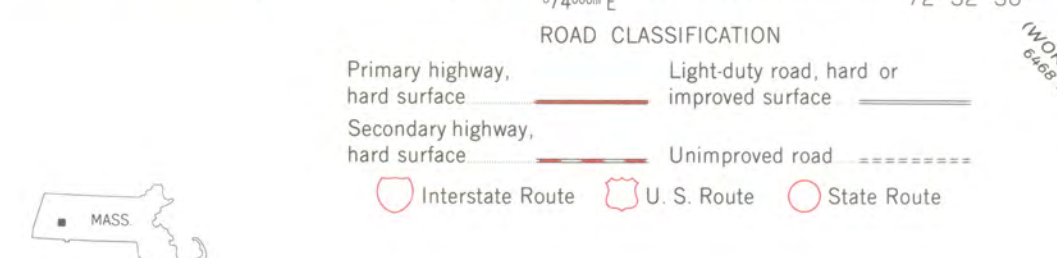
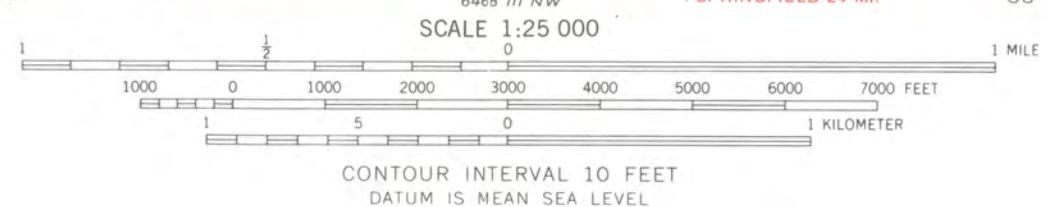


UTM References

Zone	Easting	Northing
18	666180	4683180
18	666440	4682780
18	666580	4682790
18	666700	4682600
18	666670	4683580
18	666860	4682350
18	666830	4682290
18	666780	4682300
18	666770	4682240
18	666650	4682220
18	666530	4682260
18	666520	4682369
18	666230	4682440
18	666260	4682550
18	666020	4682610
18	666060	4683050
18	666250	4683100
18	666210	4683290
18	666100	4683270
18	666050	4683790



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS.
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1941. Topography by planimetric surveys 1944 and 1945. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972.
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone (Lambert conformal conic).
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18.
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked.
Area covered by dashed light-blue pattern is subject to controlled inundation.



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

CHESTER, MASS.
N4215—W7252.5/7.5

1972

AMS 6468 IV SW—SERIES V814

— Denotes
 Chester Factory Village
 Historic District (1987).

Assessors Map # 201
 Chester, M.A.



THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.

THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM.

PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: MARCH 27, 1985

COMPLETION DATE: OCTOBER 31, 1986

PRODUCED BY
CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATES, INC.

MUNICIPAL MAPPING CONSULTANTS
 P.O. BOX 267, LITTLETON, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03561

AREA CALCULATED Ac
 AREA SURVEYED Ac
 BLOCK LIMIT
 BLOCK NUMBER 02
 COMMON OWNERSHIP OR
 EXEMPT PROPERTY E

LEGEND

SUBDIVISION LOT NO. M.L. ②

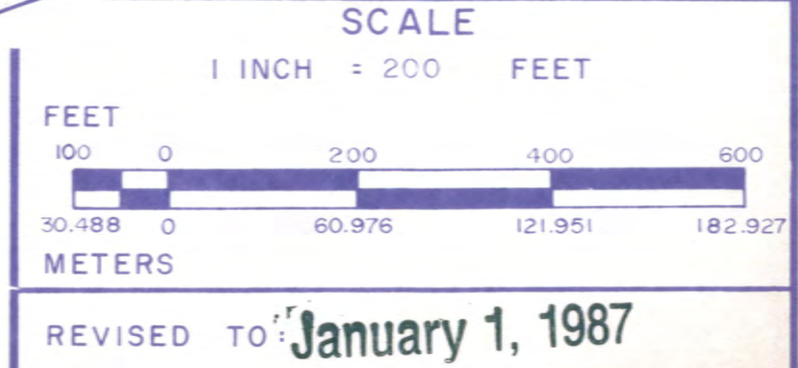
MATCH LINE

RIGHT OF WAY R/W

RECORDED DIMENSION 100'

SCALED DIMENSION 100'S

WETLANDS



ASSESSORS MAP

CHESTER

MASSACHUSETTS

INDEX DIAGRAM

406	405
407	408
202	411
412	

MAP NO.

201

January 17, 1989



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

JAN 30 1989

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination forms:

Chester, Chester Factory Village Historic District, HPCA #11067MA
Concord, Union Station

All have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination forms.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure