

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 Chesterfield Center HD
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Main Rd, South St., North St., Bagg Rd, Bryant St. (See Data Sheet.) not for publication
city or town Chesterfield vicinity _____
state Massachusetts code MA county Hampshire code 015 zip code 01012

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 October 17, 2008
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, State Historic Preservation Officer Date
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 of the Keeper Patrick Anders Date of Action 12/11/2008

Chesterfield Center HD
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>62</u>	<u>19</u>	building
<u>14</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
		structures
<u>5</u>		objects
<u>81</u>	<u>20</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
SOCIAL/meeting hall/grange
GOVERNMENT/town hall/post office
EDUCATION/school/library
RELIGION/religious facility/church-related residence
FUNERARY/cemetery
AGRICULTURE/ agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
SOCIAL/meeting hall/grange
GOVERNMENT/town hall/post office
EDUCATION/library
RELIGION/religious facility/church-related residence
FUNERARY/cemetery
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding
COMMERCE/general store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal MID 19th C./Greek Rev./
Italian Villa LATE VICTORIAN/Gothic, Queen Anne
LATE 19th & 20th C. REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/granite BRICK
walls WOOD/weatherboard, shingle
SYNTHETICS/vinyl ASBESTOS
roof ASPHALT, METAL
other _____

Narrative Description

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

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Chesterfield Center HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

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DESCRIPTION

The town of Chesterfield is one of the hill towns of western Massachusetts in the eastern foothills of the Green Mountains. It is bound on the north by Cummington and Goshen, on the east by Goshen, Williamsburg, and Westhampton, on the south by Westhampton and Huntington, and on the west by Worthington. The town is at an elevation of 1430 feet with river valleys to its east and west: the Dead Branch and the East Branch of the Westfield River. Chesterfield Center Historic District extends in four directions from a crossroads of Route 143 (Main Road), which runs east and west. North and South Streets run in their respective directions. Short sections of Bagg Road and Bryant Street are also included.

The institutional core of the town, Chesterfield Center has the First Congregational Church, the Grange Hall, town offices, a library, museum, the Hilltown Community Development Center, and a post office. The one commercial building is a general store. The rest of the buildings are houses and their outbuildings—mainly barns, carriage houses, a former doctor's office, and garages. There are 63 contributing buildings in the historic district and 18 noncontributing. There is one contributing site—the Center Cemetery on North Street—and one noncontributing site—the Phillips Russell Memorial Park. Nine gravestones and markers within the cemetery are described below as representative of the resources in the cemetery. These are counted as contributing objects on the district data sheet. All noncontributing resources were built or created after 1958, which is the end of the period of significance (see section 8). With time, noncontributing resources could become contributing, but this nomination would need to be revised accordingly. A description of the key and representative resources in chronological order follows:

Georgian Style (1750-1776)

Residential

Few Georgian buildings remain in Chesterfield Center but one well-maintained example is the **Eleazer and Elizabeth King House**, 61 South Street, ca. 1775 (MHC #19). This is a 1½-story, side-gable house with a center chimney. It is five bays wide and three bays deep, with a secondary entry on its south façade. Characteristic of many Cape houses of the late 18th century is a center window flanked by a pair of smaller fixed light windows in the gable end with clipped eaves. In this case, the fixed light windows were placed much closer to the center window than was customary. The center door surround is Greek Revival in style, an early 19th-century alteration. It is trabeated with full-length sidelights at each side. Windows on the principal façade are 6/2 and are Georgian in their narrow width and placement close to the eaves. Attached to the house at its southwest corner is a clapboard-sided carriage barn wing three bays long.

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Federal Style (1776-1820)

Chesterfield Center has a number of Federal style buildings that range from very modest to high style, from 1½ to 2½ stories in height.

Institutional

The Edwards Memorial Museum (3 North Street, 1810s, MHC #82) was originally an outbuilding moved to its current site and converted first to summer cottage then to museum use. This south-facing building is a 1½-story, raised Cape- form building that is three bays wide and two bays deep. It has a center door and a pedimented portico that extends on lattice sides and rests on posts, which are Colonial Revival features often seen in the 1920s on cottages. The small building has concrete foundations and an asphalt shingle roof. Windows on the east elevation are 8/8, but on the north and second floor they are 6/6.

Residential

The **John White Chadwick House** (15 South Street, MHC #10) has been dated 1794. The house sits on a large corner lot that is wooded and bounded by low stone walls. This is a conservative, Federal-style house, two stories in height under a side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof with a center chimney, rather than the double interior chimneys favored by the Federal style. One of the best preserved of the Federal style houses in town, it contributes to the architectural history of Chesterfield, representing the modest two-story version of the style in contrast to the more elaborate and later Starkweather-Edwards house at 416 Main Road. Curiously, there is no basement under the house, nor are there visible footings. The east-facing, shingle-sided house has a two-story ell on the west, followed by a one-story, clapboard sided ell. There is a screened porch on the south side of the first ell and a one-story wing on the north side of the house. The main block is five bays wide and one bay deep. It has a center entry with a trabeated surround. Pilasters support a flared entablature. The surround encloses a Federal-style, seven-light transom. Windows of the main block are 6/6, small in scale, and on the second floor they penetrate the frieze, which is a conservative feature of the house -- more often found in the Georgian style than the Federal in this region. South of the house is an English style barn with a tin roof.

The Joel and Beulah Warner House (369 Main Road, MHC #20) is thought to date between 1796 and 1830. Screened by a dense row of bushes, the north-facing house sits somewhat lower than the road, with a pond and wetland on its south and west. It is a vinyl-sided, Cape Cod form house, being 1½ stories in height under a side-gable roof. Judging from the remaining buildings of the period, the Cape Cod form was more prevalent in Chesterfield than the 2 – 2½ story house. Where the building departs from its contemporaries is that the south side of the gable roof has been extended to form an uneven saltbox profile. The asphalt shingled roof has a small center chimney and its eaves are clipped narrowly in the gable ends, a feature more common in the late

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18th than early 19th centuries. There is a one-story wing on the east, which has a full-width porch on posts across its north elevation. Both wing and porch have metal roofs. The house has low stone foundations. The main block is five bays wide and one bay deep. Windows have 6/6 sash, a Federal feature, and the center entry has a trabeated surround with pilasters supporting a fairly wide entablature. There is a small shed on the property. A barn reported on the survey form of 1984 no longer exists.

The **Dr. Robert and Sally Starkweather House** (416 Main Road, 1822, MHC # 5, **photograph #1**) is the most high style of Chesterfield Center's Federal houses. Set on a large lot and set off from the street by a wood picket fence, it is a two-story house under a hipped roof with two interior chimneys. The house is five bays wide and four bays deep for a nearly square plan. What distinguishes the house is its fine architectural detail. The asphalt-shingled roof has a wide overhang, its soffits ornamented with modillion blocks, and at each corner of the house are paired, reeded, corner pilasters, a highly unusual feature in the hill towns. The center entrance to the house is late Federal in design, consistent with its 1822 date. It has an architrave surround that encloses an elliptical fanlight and half-length sidelights with geometric patterned muntins. Windows in the main block of the house have typical 6/6 sash. Attached to the west side of the house is a two-story, flushboard-sided wing. The wing is an asymmetrical six bays long and has applied arches with keystones outlining two bays that have been converted from wood shed to garage use. There is a pair of 12/12 windows in the third bay, a single 12/12 window, a door, and a sixth bay of 6/6 sash. On the second floor of the wing are three bays of 12/12 sash. The wing may have been integral to the house in 1822 with subsequent alterations during the late 19th century. There is a secondary entrance to the house on its west façade. The entrance has a narrow trabeated surround with a high transom in the Federal style. A later addition to the house is a north ell whose offset front gable is visible at the junction of the wing and the main block. East of the house is a freestanding Federal-style office of one story beneath a pyramidal hipped roof with a center chimney. The small, clapboard-sided building is three bays wide, two bays deep, and its windows have 12/12 sash. The center entry to the office has a trabeated surround. Northeast of the house is a tiny clapboard-sided, wood playhouse.

The **Jonathan and Mary Anderson House** (19 Bagg Road, 1768 and 1820, MHC #8, **photograph #2**) is two houses conjoined. The earlier house is a 1½-story, Georgian period, Cape Cod-form house with a metal roof and clapboard siding. There are two front-gabled and pedimented dormers on its roof. It was originally five bays wide with a center entry. Now, however, two of its bays have been covered up with a three-sided bay window. Attached to the Cape at a right angle on its south façade is a two-story, hipped roof, Federal-style house. It is two bays wide on the east, and on the first floor a three-sided bay replaces the two windows. Windows on the second floor have 15/15 sash. This section of the house is five bays deep, and the windows at each story are tall and relatively narrow in Federal fashion. When the two houses

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were joined, the Federal section was attached to the Georgian section so that its main entry faces north. As Bagg Road passes by the east side of the house it makes the Cape the primary elevation. The center entry of the Federal section is intact and quite fine. It is a tall and narrow entry with a trabeated surround whose pilasters sit on high blocks. It has a transom light over the door, a high entablature, and projecting cornice. A porch links the two house sections. Attached to the north side of the Cape is a single-story wing with vertical siding which connects to a board and batten sided, gable-and-wing section with a metal roof. This is a complicated description because when the two buildings were joined, the carpenters tried to link them by means of the porch so they would read as one façade from Bagg Road. Across Bagg Road from the house is a New England style, side hill barn with a pond at its rear. It has an attached single-story equipment shed on its south elevation with openings on the eastern, pond side. There is an additional small barn southwest of the house.

Greek Revival Style (1820-1850)

Institutional

A defined Greek Revival style was led off in Chesterfield by the **First Congregational Church** (404 Main Road, 1835, MHC #1, **photograph #3**). The south-facing clapboard building is set on dressed granite block foundations on a slightly raised corner lot at the intersection of Main and North Streets. It follows the church form developed during the Federal period of a front-gabled building preceded by a shallow entry vestibule, and a tower or steeple placed forward on the roof. The Chesterfield Congregational Church turned the Federal form to Greek Revival style by forming Greek temple-like pediments on the vestibule and the main block of the building with full eaves returns. The pediments are flushboard sided for a stone, temple-like appearance. The two-story vestibule is two bays wide, with two entry doors on the first floor and two windows on the second floor. The building is five bays long, and sash in the window openings is 12/12. The two stage bell tower is composed of a sturdy, square, clapboard-sided base separated by a narrow stringcourse from the second stage, a square, flushboarded belfry with louvered openings on each side and the corners framed by paneled pilasters. The louvered openings have architrave surrounds with corner blocks. The belfry has a slightly projecting cornice and is topped by a balustrade that alternates paneled sections with sections of railing. Attached at a lower level of the lot on the east side of the church is a 2½-story wing three bays long and three bays deep on brick foundations. Its ramped entry is beneath a shed roof in the angle made by the wing and church block. The church roofs are asphalt shingled and it is clapboard sided. Windows on the south elevation have shutters. Recently, a well house on the property was moved to the Bisbee Mill site.

Directly across Main Street from the First Congregational Church is Chesterfield Center's second Greek Revival-style institutional building, the **Methodist Church** (403 Main Road, 1845, MHC

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#16, **photograph #4**). The building is located on a high corner lot and incorporates a ledge outcropping on the west into its brick foundations. This is a front-gabled, two-story building that follows a Greek Revival form that spread through the region during the 1840s. This is a form that has two Doric columns (distyle) in front of a recessed entrance (*in antis*). Flanking the recessed entrance are two outer bays separated by paneled pilasters. The north elevation is entirely flushboard sided and the remaining elevations are clapboard sided. The eaves of the front gable make full returns for a pediment, and the entablature continues along the sides of the building. There is a wide rake at the eaves level of the pediment, a feature that is relatively common in the region. The recessed entry is three bays wide. All three bays are arched; a center double-leaf door beneath a fanlight is flanked by arched, full-length, 9/9 sash windows. The building is three bays long, and its windows have 12/12 sash. On the east side of the building is a later brick addition of one story with a brick chimney that rises from it through the cornice of the church.

Residential

The **Walter and Julia Rose House** (426 Main Road, ca. 1843, MHC #7) may predate both the Congregational Church and the Methodist Church; its stylistic features are much more modest due to its history and alterations. It is a 1½-story, Cape Cod form building on fieldstone foundations. It presents a south gable end to the street and was originally west-facing, an orientation that would have provided a vista over the Westfield River valley. There is a full-width porch added across the south façade, which has been enclosed on the west end by a row of four 1/1 windows. One open bay of the porch at the east end has a remaining corner post. A one bay by one bay addition was put on the southwest corner of the main block of the building, which obscures its original elevation. The eaves of the gable make full returns to form a pediment and there are wide pilasters at the house's corners, both of which are Greek Revival features. The asphalt-shingled roof has a small center chimney. A north ell is 1½ stories in height under a gambrel roof, with two shed roof dormers on both east and west sides.

More elaborated and considerably less altered as a Greek Revival style building is the **Dr. Daniel and Jane Perry House** (16 South Street, ca. 1848, MHC #11, **photograph #5**). The house is set on a broad lot at the outer curve of South Street and is shaded by three enormous maple trees. It is a 1½-story, wood-shingled house with a front-gable roof whose eaves make returns. The main block of the house, three bays wide, is typically Greek Revival with broad corner pilasters and a side entry with a surround of pilasters supporting an entablature that is bisected horizontally by a narrow fillet. The side hall entry house rests on stone foundations and has a tin roof on which there are two shed-roof dormers on the south elevation. The entry to the house is sheltered by a portico with lattice sides. The house has an added, one-story screened porch on the north. There is a one-story wing, three bays long, attached to the south elevation of the house. The wing has a tall chimney rising from its metal roof and a full-width porch on posts across its west facade. The wing connects to a shingle-sided, front-gable carriage barn that also has a metal roof. Attached to

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the carriage barn on its south façade is a barn extension of one story. It is two bays wide. The barn has a sliding track door in its center, and on the second floor it has a window band of a 6/6 window followed by three fixed six-light windows and a second 6/6 double-hung sash. This is a good example of the connected farm buildings of New England forming a farmyard for improved efficiency.

The **Levi and Amia Stebbins House** (445 Main Road, ca.1850, MHC #59) is a 2½ story, front-gabled house with a side-hall plan. The simple plan and elevation is common to the more modest of the mid 19th-century vernacular buildings. The Stebbins House is vinyl sided and much of its ornament is no longer visible. Eaves on the asphalt-shingled roof are boxed and make returns; a small chimney is located midway on the roof. There is a one-story ell on the house's south elevation with a metal roof. The ell has an enclosed shed roof porch across its east side and connects to a barn at its south east corner. A three-sided bay was added to the east side of the main block of the house. Windows have all been replaced by vinyl sash. Despite its alterations, the house, connected ell, and barn are representative of the connected farm buildings of the 19th century.

The **Nathan and Nancy Wilder House** (388 Main Road, ca, 1854, MHC #86) is typical of the smaller Greek Revival houses in form but not in detail. It is a 1½-story, south-facing, front-gabled house that is now vinyl-sided. Greek Revival cottages of the time typically were three bays wide with a side entrance for a side-hall plan. Here, two of the front windows have been replaced with a stock bay window, however. The house rests on fieldstone foundations and has a 1½ -story wing on the east with an attached garage one bay wide. The wing and attached garage have concrete foundations. Linking the house and the wing is an added porch on turned posts. All the windows have been replaced with vinyl 1/1 sash. There is a larger garage at the rear of the house.

The **Parnel Pierce Hatch House** (8 South Street, ca. 1850, MHC #14) is a late Greek Revival-style house that was given Queen Anne stylistic features at a later date, making it rather eclectic at the present. It is a two-story, front-gabled house, three bays wide, with a side entrance long favored in New England for the economical floor plan that resulted. The eaves of the front gable make returns. The Greek Revival door surround has pilasters supporting an entablature, which is now obscured by an added Queen Anne porch. The door is framed by full-length sidelights. The main block of the clapboard-sided house is five bays long and windows have 6/6 sash. A brick chimney has been added on the north façade and built through the eaves. Attached to the east side of the house is a two-story ell, followed by a single-story ell with a woodshed. The land drops away on the east so that the basement is exposed on the final ell. To give the house a Queen Anne appearance, brackets were attached at the eaves and a two-sided porch on turned posts was added across the west and south facades. The posts have scroll-cut brackets at the porch eaves, and the last bay on the south has been enclosed.

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Gothic Revival Style (1830-1850 & 1870s)

Residential

Although there is only one example of the Gothic Revival style in Chesterfield, it is beautifully represented by the **Monroe and Susan Bryant House** (9 South Street, 1873, MHC #94, **photograph #6**). This is a 2½-story, front-gabled house with a steeply pitched roof. The clapboard-sided house is Greek cross in plan, with 2½-story transverse gables at each side. The angles formed by the main section and the transverse gables are filled with single-story porches on chamfered posts with brace brackets at their eaves. The front-gabled section of the building is one bay wide. There is a three-sided bay window on the first floor, a pair of 6/6 sash on the second floor, with footed sill and segmentally pedimented lintel with scroll cut ornament in its field. On the third floor is an ogive-arched window. There is a 2½ - story ell on the west, which has a secondary entry at the southeast corner. A corbelled brick chimney rises from the asphalt shingled roof. North of the house is a 1½-story summer house with a steeply pitched, front-gable roof ornamented with scroll-cut barge boards. The three bay house has a porch on three sides supported on chamfered posts. There is an exterior stair on the south side of the building. Walls of the summer house are laid in a Stick Style pattern of panels and cross bracing. Sash in the building is 2/2. South of the house is a two-story carriage barn with a side-gable roof, with a front transverse gable occupying the breadth of the roof. Centered on the roof is a cupola ventilator. The clapboard-sided carriage barn is two bays wide, including a double leaf horse and carriage entry and a single window.

Italianate Style, (1850-1870)

Residential

The Italianate style is well represented in Chesterfield Center by two houses on South Street and Main Road. The more elaborate of the two is the **Dyar and Sally Bancroft House** (409 Main Road, 1860, MHC #3, **photograph #7**). This is a 2½-story building with a side-gable metal roof, with interior chimneys at each end of the roof. Wide roof eaves are supported on all sides by overscaled and closely spaced, scroll-cut brackets. The house is five bays wide and three bays deep. Centered on the north or street façade is a shallow, hipped-roof, portico on paired chamfered posts, with arched braces between posts. Crossed braces separate the paired posts. The portico eaves are also bracketed. The portico railings are paneled, as is the center entry door. The corners of the house have quoins in high relief. Attached to the west side of the house is a 1½-story wing with a porch across its street elevation. It is three bays long and has a center door entry that is paneled similar to the door of the main block of the house. Both the main house and the wing are on stone foundations. West of the house is a shop building that also serves as a garage.

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The **George Parker and Alma Baker House** (12 South Street, ca.1854-1873, MHC #13) is a 2½-story, front-gabled house that is eclectic in style, with both Greek Revival and Italianate features. The Italianate features are the brackets at its widely overhanging eaves, an arched Italianate window in its gable end, and a three-sided bay on its south elevation. Elongated windows have 2/2 sash. The clapboard-sided house rests on brick foundations and has an asphalt-shingled roof. It is three bays wide, with the side entry of a side-hall plan house. The trabeated door surround is made up of pilasters supporting an entablature and is a composition that was popular in the 1830s and 1850s in the surrounding towns as Greek Revival. On the north façade is a one-story, glassed-in porch. Window lintels on the house are projecting drip edge. There is an added exterior chimney on the south that rises through the eaves. The land on which the house is situated slopes away to the east, and an ell on the east side of the house connects it to a side-hill, clapboard-sided dairy barn. The dairy barn has a metal covered roof with a cupola ventilator. There is a small equipment barn south of the house and a single bay, shingled garage on the south as well.

Traditionally identified as a Greek Revival-style house, the **Ira, Sophronia, and Dorothy Clapp House** (444 Main Road, ca. 1850-1860, MHC #60) is closer to the Italianate style, though it is clearly a mid-century vernacular building with modest stylistic ornament. The Clapp House is a gable-and-wing form house with a front gabled section to which is attached a second wing of 1½ stories. The roof of the main block of the house has wide, thinly boxed eaves, no returns, and small brackets at its eaves, suggesting Italianate intentions and a date closer to 1860 than 1850. The main block is three bays wide with a side entrance, which is its strongest stylistic feature -- the entry is recessed and framed by an Italianate style, eared architrave surround. The recessed door has flanking, full-length sidelights. An original porch that traversed the wing has been enclosed by five windows. The wing has been extended, double-leaf doors installed, and a cupola placed on its roof. There is a New England-style barn east of the house, closer to the road. It has openings across its east façade for equipment storage. There is a second farm building west of the house, a chicken coop.

French Second Empire (1860-1880)

Residential

Chesterfield has one building addition and one freestanding building designed in the French Second Empire style, which is characterized by a mansard roof and was more often constructed in the urban areas of the region. The building addition—the Chesterfield Hotel (1904)—is attached to the **Dr. Albert and Matson Belden House** (397 Main Road, 1895/1904, MHC #47), which is discussed under the Queen Anne style.

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The freestanding example is the **Methodist Parsonage** (57 South Street, 1848-1850/ca.1865, MHC #21, **photograph #8**). The parsonage began life as side-gable house and got its mansard roof in an updating ca. 1865. The vinyl-sided, 1½ story house is three bays wide and two bays deep. Its bell-curved mansard roof is asphalt shingle covered and has through-cornice dormers on all visible sides. The east or street façade is three bays wide with a center, double-leaf, three-paneled door flanked by two picture-sized windows of 2/1 sash. The door surround is composed of fluted pilasters supporting an entablature with a dentil trimmed cornice. There is an added one-story room at the northwest corner of the building and an added exterior stone chimney. A porch on thin turned posts covers three sides of the building. Northwest of the house is a carriage barn.

Queen Anne Style (1880-1910)

Institutional and Commercial

With its visually lively pressed sheet metal exterior, the **Chesterfield Grange #83** (400 Main Road, 1914, MHC #84, **photograph #9**) may be seen as late Queen Anne/Colonial Revival in style. An idiosyncratic building stylistically, it is 1½ stories in height under a front-gabled roof. Placed on land that slopes away to the east, the Grange Hall has high exposed foundations on the west and on the east becomes 2½ stories tall. It is three bays wide and four bays long, and its pressed metal siding is in a rusticated or rock-faced brick pattern. Windows have 2/2 sash. The front entry is a porch on turned posts with an added access ramp. On the street façade there are three arched windows: two flanking the center door and one in the gable. There is a rear wall chimney.

Residential

The Queen Anne style is modest in Chesterfield Center, as it is in most of the rural hill town communities of western Massachusetts. The **Congregational Parsonage** (419 Main Road, 1885, MHC #6) is representative primarily for its plan, which is complex and meets the style's interest in creating varied volumes on the interior. It is a 2½-story, north-facing house with a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof and transverse gable bay on the east. The roof is thinly boxed and makes no returns, which suggests a practical approach to its trim at the time of construction. There is a two-story ell on the south, and attached and perpendicular to the ell is a vertically sided, English style barn with a metal roof. The end of the transverse gable bay has a three-sided bay window on a paneled base. On the second floor it has a pair of narrow windows and there are arched, louvered vents in this and the main gable ends. The main entry to the house has a trabeated door surround with half-length sidelights and appears to be a later alteration. The ell has an open porch on turned posts on the west and a screened-in, shed-roof porch on the west. The house has concrete foundations. The wood sided barn has two entries – pedestrian and double-leaf vehicle doors. There are two windows on the main elevation with 6/6 sash. A shed roof extension at the rear of

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the barn is novelty-sided. Placement of the house and barn at angle to each other created an efficient barnyard now further defined by a wood fence.

The **Baker General Store** (6 A-B-C South Street, ca. 1892, MHC #15) follows the pattern of other Queen Anne-style buildings in Chesterfield. It is 2½ stories in height, under a front-gable roof. It has a 2½-story wing on the north and a transverse gable bay on the south. At the inner angle formed by the wing and main section is an unusual three-sided, angled bay window. The building is entirely vinyl covered, and windows have all been replaced with 1/1 vinyl sash. Foundations are brick and the roof is asphalt-shingle sided. The first floor of the three-bay main block has a porch on turned posts. The porch has been glass-enclosed on its north and south ends. Above the porch at the second story is an open porch that extends along the south side of the building to the transverse gable bay. There is an access ramp with turned baluster railing leading to the front door.

Though it is not stylistically defined as Queen Anne, the house at **53 South Street** (1890, MHC #111) was constructed during this period. It is the late 19th-century version of a raised Cape with through-cornice dormers added to the principal façade. A similar house is found in West Chesterfield at 653 Main Road, though the latter is much narrower. Now vinyl sided, the house is a simple three bays wide and three bays deep for a nearly square plan. It has a center chimney on its asphalt shingled roof and rests on brick foundations, which were customary during the Queen Anne period. Windows are replacement 6/6 and their openings reduced in size. There is a one-story, shed-roof, screened-in porch on the south.

Almost directly across the road from the **Chesterfield Grange** is the **Dr. Albert and Matson Belden House** (397 Main Road, ca. 1895, MHC #47), which in 1904 became the Chesterfield Hotel. This is a 2½-story, gable-and-wing house with a wraparound porch on three sides. The porch has a metal roof. As is the case of the Congregational Parsonage at 419 Main Road, it is primarily the form of the building with its variety of shapes, rather than architectural details, which gives the building its stylistic identity. The house has a 2½-story, mansard roof addition at its southwest corner for a complex plan. The south side of the roof was raised to increase the south side of the building to three stories. The gable section is two bays wide, the wing is three bays wide, and the entry to the house is at the angle of the two buildings. The addition is one bay wide and four bays deep. Both sections of the building are vinyl sided, and there are vinyl replacement windows with 1/1 sash, an asphalt-shingle roof, and brick foundations. The house has lost any decorative trim dating from its Queen Anne origins. South of the house is a ca. 1890 carriage barn.

During the Queen Anne period, the gable-and-wing house form continued to be used. The house at **25 A-B-C South Street** (ca. 1880, MHC #110) is a good example. The west-facing building is

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2½ stories in height under a front-gable roof with a 1½ -story wing on the south. The porch across the front-gabled section on turned posts and the use of brick for foundations reflects the Queen Anne style. The house was probably modest at the time of its construction, but the addition of vinyl siding and vinyl replacement windows may cover or replace some stylistic detail.

Colonial Revival Style (1880-1956)

Institutional

The Colonial Revival style appears in several versions in Chesterfield Center. The **Davenport School** (422 Main Road, 1947-1948, MHC #79) is Colonial Revival in an over-scaled and even playful manner. Set on a lot that slopes away to the west, it is a one story-building on a raised basement beneath a shallow hipped roof. The school is three bays wide and two bays deep for a rectangular plan. The street façade is where the ornament is concentrated. It has a pedimented center pavilion framed by broad pilasters and containing an entry with double-leaf glass and paneled doors. The door surround is trabeated with an elaborate swan's neck pediment in high relief, enclosing a five-light transom. The scale of the surround goes beyond classical models in an exaggerated way, presumably for a strong visual impact. The raised entry is reached by a concrete stoop. In the gable field of the pavilion's pediment is a Colonial Revival oval window. Flanking the pavilion are bays of three, 6/6, double-hung sash. The vinyl-sided building has broad corner pilasters which curiously hang unsupported above the raised concrete basement.

The Chesterfield Library (408 Main Road, 1954, MHC # 81) demonstrates the enduring appeal of the Colonial Revival style, which remains popular in New England today. This fine mid 20th-century example is a one-story building on concrete foundations with a side-gable roof and an end-wall chimney that rises through the roof on the west. The eaves make shallow returns in the gable ends. The clapboard-sided building is three bays wide, the center bay being a front-gabled, half-enclosed portico on piers. At each side of the portico is a window of 8/8 sash framed with shutters, and the building has paneled corner pilasters that rise to a full entablature with a wide frieze. There is a row of dentils just below the frieze. Occupying the frieze across the portico is a wooden "Library" sign. On the east elevation is a three-sided oriel window supported on scrolled brackets. There is an access ramp to the entry portico.

Residential

The house at **398 Main Road** (1900, MHC #119) is a vernacular Colonial Revival building whose decorative features are so few it is almost utilitarian. It is a 2½-story house with a front-gable, asphalt shingled roof. It is four bays wide, but on the first floor, two of the window bays have been replaced by a stock oriel window and a third window removed, leaving two bays. It has a side entry sheltered by a front-gabled portico on posts. Window and door surrounds have

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simple drip edges. The house is wood shingle sided, a Colonial Revival feature, and the roof makes returns at the eaves. The house rests on brick foundations. It is four bays deep for a rectangular plan, and at the northwest corner is a second entry, also sheltered by a front-gabled portico. Closer to the road is a shingled well house with lattice trim and adjacent to the house is a shingled two-bay garage with a Colonial Revival-style gambrel roof.

The **William Whiting House** (412 Main Road, 1892 and 1965-70, MHC #4, **photograph #10**) achieved its early Colonial Revival style through 20th century alterations to a simpler Colonial Revival house. The very large house is 2½ stories in height under a gambrel roof. It is three bays wide and five bays deep, and there are two interior chimneys on the asphalt roof. It is clapboard-sided on the first floor and shingle-sided on the second floor and in the gables. There are gable end overhangs at each side, supported on small brackets and oval windows in each of the gable fields -- Colonial Revival features from 1892. Foundations are brick and fieldstone. Windows in the main block have 6/1 and 12/12 sash. The center entry is a double leaf door of wood and glass in a trabeated surround. The main block is trimmed with a wide skirt board. North of the main section of the house is a 1½-story ell with a gambrel roof, followed by a one-story ell connector to a gambrel roofed, two-bay garage, which is vertically sided.

At **424 Main Road** (1938, MHC #78) is a house form that was particularly popular in the early decades of the 20th century, the American Foursquare. While the house form may have been Colonial Revival in origins, its often unboxed wide eaves and lack of ornament were inspired by more modern trends in architecture and economy. This two-story foursquare has a pyramidal hipped roof of asphalt shingles. Square in plan, the house has concrete foundations and an added, one-story, shed-roof as well as an enclosed porch across the street façade, which obscures its main entry and fenestration. The house is shingle sided, and windows have replacement sash of 1/1 and 6/1.

Residential versions of the mid-20th century Colonial Revival are the two houses at **435 and 437 Main Road** (1950, MHC #143 & 144). The two are Cape Cod form, Colonial Revival-style houses. The house at #435 is 1½ stories with a steeply pitched, side-gabled, asphalt-shingled roof with a center chimney. There are connected front-gable dormers on the street elevation for a variation on the standard elevation. The house is three bays wide, and the center entry has a shed roof portico on posts flanked by two picture windows. There is a one-story wing on the east. Vinyl sided, now the house has all vinyl replacement windows. The house at 437 Main Road is a variation on the Cape Cod with a one-story, shallow projecting section on the street elevation with a through-cornice dormer. Like its neighbor it has a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof and is three bays wide with a center entrance. The house is three bays deep and has a secondary entry on the east façade which gives access to its large corner lot. To add space to the attic level of the house, there is a rear, shed roof dormer. The house has been vinyl sided, has 6/1 sash and an exterior chimney. It has concrete foundations.

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Craftsman Style (1905-1930)

Residential

Chesterfield Center Historic District has one Craftsman style building. It is the house at **26 South Street** (1912 MHC #152), which is a 1½-story, shingle-sided bungalow. The west-facing house has a side-gable roof that extends across the front to create a porch on posts. There is a one-story wing on the south and an exterior stone Craftsman-style chimney on the north elevation.

Modern Style (ca. 1935-present)

Ranch Style (1950-1975)

Residential

Set back behind a low stone wall, the house at **6 North Street** (ca. 1950, MHC #147) is a modern ranch-style, one-story house with a side-gable roof. It faces west. The clapboard-sided house is four bays long and one bay deep, and on the south it is connected by a one-story breezeway to a two-bay garage. The integral garage is a feature of the ranch house. On the north is a short wing set back from the plane of the façade. The asphalt shingled roof of the house has a wide eaves overhang. Window sash is 6/1. The house has concrete foundations.

Park

The **Phillip Russell Memorial Park** (South Street, 1976, MHC area A) is a recreational park about an acre in size. The primary entry to the park is on South Street, but there is a secondary path to the park from Main Road. The land of the park slopes down towards the west and is grassy, with areas set aside for tennis, skateboarding, and children's play equipment. There are no trees within the park, but there are trees on both north and south sides of it. A gravel path connects the recreational areas. A new granite post and wood-rail fence runs along the east, or South Street, side of the park. There is a pedestrian entrance in the center of the fence and a service vehicle opening on the north of the fence. Spaces have been set aside on the east side of the fence for parking. On the east end of the park is an area where children's play equipment is located—swings, slide and merry go round. There is a small skateboard area with five or six concrete structures on the south side of the park set back from the fence approximately 50 feet. A small, modern play structure is located just to the north of the skateboard area. A small, enclosed wooden equipment shed is on the north side of the park and a flagpole is near the street. Two tennis courts are surrounded by fencing. Just west of the tennis courts is a small brick restroom and open front pavilion on wood posts. At the lowest area on the west is a baseball diamond with two dugouts.

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Monuments

On the west side of South Street near the corner of Main Road is **The Baptist Church Marker** (1976, MHC #912)—a granite slab monument approximately three feet high with an attached brass plaque that reads, “Site of Baptist Church 1845-1874.”

In front of the **Methodist Church** (403 Main Road) is a small memorial with markers for the world wars and soldiers from Chesterfield who took part and lost their lives. There is a small **Civil War Cannon** (MHC #908) on a wood carriage. It has a plaque that reads, “IN HONOR OF THOSE FROM CHESTERFIELD WHO SERVED THEIR COUNTRY DURING PEACETIME.” Behind the cannon are two marble boulders. On the left, the **World Wars I and II Monument**, (MHC #909) is about 3½ feet high and on its north side is a plaque that reads, “IN MEMORY OF THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS FROM CHESTERFIELD, MASS. WHO SERVED THEIR COUNTRY DURING WORLD WAR II.” There are thirty names listed and one starred for having died in the conflict. On the west side of the same boulder is a plaque that reads, “1917 1919 SONS OF CHESTERFIELD IN THE WORLD WAR.” There are twenty-two names listed. The second boulder, the marble **Korean and Vietnam Conflicts Monument** (MHC #910) is slightly smaller, about three feet high. It has on the north side a plaque that reads, “IN HONOR OF THOSE FROM CHESTERFIELD WHO SERVED THEIR COUNTRY DURING THE VIETNAM CONFLICT AUGUST 5, 1964-MAY 7, 1975.” There are thirty names listed. On the west side of this boulder is a second plaque, “IN HONOR OF THOSE FROM CHESTERFIELD WHO SERVED THEIR COUNTRY DURING THE KOREAN CONFLICT JUNE 27, 1950-JANUARY 31, 1957.” There are 18 names listed. Behind the two boulders is the **Samuel Eddy Marker** (MHC #911), a slab gravestone of marble about two feet high that says, “Samuel E. Eddy Medal of Honor Co. D 37th Mass Inf. June 2, 1822 March 7, 1909.” An aluminum flagpole stands behind the plot.

Cemetery

The **Chesterfield Center Cemetery** (North Street, 1764, MHC #802, **photograph #11**) is about five acres in size and is marked at the roadside by a row of mature maple trees. The cemetery contains about 500 stones that date from 1773 to the present. It is set a few feet back from the road and across its south or street end is about five hundred feet of fieldstone embankment, interrupted by two wide openings into the cemetery. Inset into the embankment is a holding tomb. A stone wall forms the south boundary of the cemetery, but the west has an iron pipe fence laid in granite posts. The north side of the cemetery has no material boundary and abuts an open field. The land of the cemetery rises slightly towards the west. There are two grass-covered lanes into the cemetery that are wide enough for vehicles and are entered through the openings in the stone embankments. Gravestones are laid out in rough rows and for the most part face east. The

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surface of the cemetery is well-tended grass. There are two large cedar trees and one solitary pine at the Baker family plot in the cemetery, but the rest of the cemetery is without large bushes or trees and follows the Federal Period's preference for open, grassy cemeteries with stones arranged in rows. The materials of the gravestones are slate, brownstone, granite, limestone, zinc, and marble. Some of the markers are Goshen stone, a form of mica schist quarried in the adjacent town of Goshen. While many of the stones dating prior to the 20th century are found on the southern side of the cemetery, they are mixed throughout both south and north.

The earliest stones are slab and tabernacle in form. Later forms are obelisks and there are about twelve of those, and 20th-century stones are primarily low rectangular granite markers raised on bases. There are cherub's heads on the earliest stones, seemingly of several carvers. A good example is the **Benjamin Kidd stone** (1788, MHC #913) in the twelfth row. A very large granite stone, the top had a deeply carved cherub's head set within an unusual, stage-like frame. The crest and sides of the stone are ornamented with a geometric pattern. The tabernacle stones vary considerably in size from the large Benjamin Kidd stone and the **Joshua Healy stone** (1791, MHC #914), with a cherub face and radiating comma-shaped hair, to the relatively small **Deborah Ewell stone** (1796, MHC #915). A companion stone to Joshua Healy's is that of **Sarah Healy** (1777, MHC #916), which is considerably smaller in scale and has a cherub face with small rosettes in the corners.

By 1800 the weeping willow and urn carvings appear, such as the 1809 stone of **Abigail Harris**, (MHC #917), tabernacle in form but carved with the willow. Soon after, family plots appeared, such as the Russell family plot with a flat stone listing **Solomon, Sarah & Mary Russell** (MHC #918) and attendant footstones from the 1820s. Another is Robert and Sally Starkweather's family plot that is arranged around a central **obelisk** (MHC #919) with children's stones surrounding. The plot is enclosed with four granite corner posts whose linking chains are lost. **The William C. and Susan Rice monument** (MHC #920) is a sandstone column on a tall base and dates 1871, though her grave was added in 1887. The **Rhoads family** erected (1868, MHC #921) a zinc monument, a low obelisk impressed and molded into forms that are still crisp today. Additions were made to it in 1918 and 1936.

The largest grouping of stones, however, falls in none of these categories. A flat or slightly arched granite stone with no imagery is one of the most common stones to be found in the Chesterfield Center Cemetery. In date they range from 1811-1840s, and so could be the hand of a single carver or shop. Rather than an image or decoration, the uppermost carving is usually the first name of the person highlighted in a rectangular field. Lower on the stone the full name, birth and death dates, and age at death are carved quite simply. There is no *momento mori* inscription, nor is there a carver's signature.

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While the landscape is well tended, the condition of the cemetery stones is only fair. Three stones are set aside at the south wall. Many are tipping; quite a few are broken. The broken cemetery stones have escaped unsightly repairs, however.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known in the district or in the general area (within one mile), it is possible that sites are present. Environmental characteristics of the district represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The district includes several well drained, level to moderately sloping stream terraces and hilltop areas in close proximity to wetlands. Bakers Brook flows southeasterly within the district from an unidentified pond north of Main Road and east of North/South Streets. Thayer Brook flows southeasterly, roughly parallel with South Street, within 1,000 feet of the western district boundary. Rocky Brook flows northwesterly from two unidentified ponds immediately north of the Bagg Road/Bryant Road intersection in the western portion of the district. The entire district is located within the Westfield/Connecticut River drainage. Town histories, secondary sources, and known sites in the area do not identify Contact Period villages or larger permanent habitation type-sites in the Chesterfield locale. Instead, smaller special purpose, temporary sites used for hunting, fishing, gathering, and campsites along transportation routes are believed to represent potential site types in the area. Given the above information, the size of the district (273.64 acres), and the availability of open space, a high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources in the district.

There is also a high potential for locating historic archaeological sites in the Chesterfield Center Historic District, although many of the sites responsible for that potential remain to be identified, precisely located, and their significance described. Most archaeological sites in the Chesterfield Center Historic District continue the institutional and residential focus representative of the western Massachusetts agricultural hill town. Historic archaeological sites may also survive that represent the district's commercial businesses that are largely absent in the district today.

Permanent settlement began in Chesterfield by ca. 1760, first along Ireland Street, then in the Center, along South Street, and outside the district to Damon Pond Road. Dispersed areas of clustered settlement characterized early settlement in the town. Additional historic research combined with archaeological survey and testing may identify the locations and integrity of 18th and 19th century institutional, residential, and commercial buildings no longer extant in the district. While Chesterfield's first meetinghouse (1768) was built north of the district when Goshen separated from Chesterfield in 1791, the second meetinghouse was moved to the Center at the site of the present Congregational Church. Structural evidence of the Second meetinghouse, barns, outbuildings, and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells)

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may survive in the vicinity of the existing church. The Second Meetinghouse was demolished in 1835, prior to construction of the First Congregational Church at 404 Main Road. Structural evidence may also survive from a town house, also built in 1835, just east of the Congregational Church. The town house also served as a school.

Structural evidence may also exist from a church built in ca.1827 by the Free Baptists and Methodists at the corner of South Street and Main Road. The church building was dismantled in 1874. The Baptist Church Marker on Main Road currently marks the site.

By 1785, six school districts were set out in Chesterfield, and a seventh added in 1790 with the intention that a schoolhouse is built in each district. Archaeological evidence may survive from a schoolhouse build in the Center; one of the school districts; however, the exact location of the schoolhouse is unknown.

Structural evidence may also survive from 18th and 19th century residential sites including farmsteads; however, few specific sites have been identified, indicating many buildings survive or remain unknown. Archaeological evidence of residential sites and farmsteads may include evidence of residential buildings, barns, sheds, and occupational-related features. Structural evidence may exist from a house originally located in the vicinity of 369 Main Road that local tradition says was occupied by a Hessian soldier that deserted the British Army in 1777 and remained in Chesterfield. Structural evidence might also survive from the Congregational Parsonage, barns, outbuildings, and occupational-related features that burned in 1884 and was replaced by the current parsonage (1885) at 419 Main Road. Archaeological resources should also survive, with many of the 18th and 19th century residences that survive in the district along Bagg Road, Main Road, North Street, and South Street. Structural evidence may exist related to renovations made to the extant building, barns, outbuildings, and evidence of occupational-related features.

Archaeological evidence of commercial related sites may also survive in the district. Few commercial businesses survive as extant resources. Structural evidence from the Bailey Tavern, related barns, stables, outbuildings and occupational- related features may survive at the site of the existing Bancroft House at 409 Main Road. Similar archaeological resources may also survive from the Clapp-Kelso Tavern, also known as the Kelso Hotel, lost to fire, but originally located on the site of the Whiting House at 412 Main Road. Archaeological resources may also survive from the late 19th century Witherell and Engram store and the original Baker store and post office that burned in 1891 at the site of the new Baker Store (1892) on 6 ABC South Street.

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Archaeological resources may also survive at the Chesterfield Cemetery, founded in 1766. Approximately 500 stones are present in the cemetery dating from 1773 to the present. Archaeological evidence of unmarked graves, outbuildings, boundary markers, cemetery maintenance, and memorial offerings may survive in the cemetery area.

(end)

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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.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1764-1958

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Frank M. Mahoney

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Chesterfield Center Historic District is the institutional and residential focus of this western Massachusetts agricultural hill town, and it is significant for having retained much of its late 18th and 19th-century character—its roads, buildings, simple crossroads plan, landscape, and cemetery. Now a commuters' community, Chesterfield Center has nevertheless maintained its rural agricultural aspect with open fields, barns, and farmhouses integrated with such civic and institutional buildings as the library, churches, post office, town offices, and grange.

Historically, the Center is also representative of the integration of town commerce, government, and craft with agriculture. Residents consistently maintained their farms while running stores, working for the town, and keeping side businesses such as blacksmithing. Chesterfield Center is representative of the adaptation many of the region's hill towns made during the late 19th and early 20th centuries when industry and commerce grew in Connecticut River valley towns and drew an immigrant population. While agriculture persisted throughout the town, Chesterfield Center became a summer visitor destination with a consistently small population requiring relatively few new buildings during the 20th century.

The architecture of the Center ranges from the Georgian style to modern ranch, but much of its rural beauty is carried by the Federal and Greek Revival style buildings on Main Road and South Street, further enriched by Gothic Revival and Italianate buildings. This is vernacular, carpenter-built architecture at its best.

The Chesterfield Center Historic District retains integrity of design, location, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association; and fulfills National Register criteria A and C on the local level. The period of significance begins in 1764 with the date of the cemetery, and ends in 1958, which is the standard fifty-year cutoff for historic resources.

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 so 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 the northernmost settlements. The first land grants to English settlers 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, and the area was not surveyed.

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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 in 1734. They were called Narragansett Townships 1-7 and it was Township Number 4 that was to incorporate Chesterfield. It was surveyed in 1739 and grants given to veterans of King Philip's and King William's wars in 1740, but none 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 veterans treated the land as assets, which they 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, but when fighting began between French and British in 1756 as the French and Indian War, it became too dangerous, and he returned to Northampton.

Records indicate that it was safe enough by 1760 for people to take up tracts and begin settlement. They went first to Ireland Street, then up the hill to the Center and South Street, and outside the district to Damon Pond Road. So while they tended to cluster in settling, the areas of settlement were spread out. In 1762 the town was incorporated and its name given as Chesterfield after the fourth earl of Chesterfield. Meanwhile, lots were chosen to be set aside for a meetinghouse and presumably for the minister, but none apparently for a cemetery.

With a grid pattern applied 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. In their first charter, the Proprietors were directed to set aside land for the meetinghouse and minister, but it was not done. To further complicate the picture, the original meetinghouse lot of 1768 was changed and a small lot taken up for a new meetinghouse in 1791, so the typically large meetinghouse lot that evolved into a common in many towns did not develop in Chesterfield Center. Lots for the town's first burial ground and for its first permanent minister were bought from one of the settlers in 1764 rather than having been set aside, and the townspeople voted not to create a pound for stray animals. When the need for a burial ground occurred, land was purchased for it.

The first meetinghouse was erected in 1768 on North Street (outside the district). Within the district, only the Cape section of the **Jonathan and Mary Anderson House** (19 Bagg Road, 1768 & 1820, MHC #8) remains from this early period (**Photograph #2**). Jonathan Anderson, a blacksmith and cooper from Hingham, and his wife, Mary Wilder, were among the first settlers in the Center, arriving in 1763 with six children. Mary died in 1763, perhaps at the birth of their seventh child, David, thought to have been born here. If buried in the Center cemetery, her grave is now lost. Jonathan remarried several years later to Hannah Kees from Connecticut and had two more children. By 1765 there were thirty families and 161 people making up the town's population. Like Anderson, many came from southeastern Massachusetts. Others came from the Cape, Boston, and Northampton. Until the meetinghouse was built, their town meetings were held in the most central homes, among them the Jonathan and Mary Anderson House.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1764, and its first minister was Benjamin Mills. Mills stepped down in 1774 in ill health when he was only 31 years old. It took four years to get a meetinghouse built, partly stalled by a change

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in opinion about where it should be located—at the geographical center of the town, or further north to accommodate a cluster of people who lived in what later became the town of Goshen. The northern location was chosen. When Goshen separated from Chesterfield in 1791, the meetinghouse was moved to the Center on the site of the present **First Congregational Church** (404 Main Road).

Eleazer and Elizabeth King came to Chesterfield by 1762 from Northampton while in their early thirties. Eleazer King was the moderator at the first town meeting on July 20, 1762. Their house, **Eleazer and Elizabeth King House**, (61 South Street, ca. 1775, MHC #19) was among the early houses to go up on South Street in the Center, shortly before Eleazer's death in 1778. Elizabeth remarried three years later to Elisha Warner, the town's first treasurer, and lived in Chesterfield, presumably until her death in 1807. Seven years after she and Elisha were married, he died and left her nothing.

In December of 1767, townspeople voted to keep a school for their children, but a few months later they voted down the funding. The educational stalemate ended in September when funding was approved. A committee was elected to secure teachers for three districts and find homes for them to board in. Typically, school was held in a series of homes until the first schools were built. From 1768 to 1792, one person was appointed each year to oversee the schools.

Architecture

Although not many buildings remain from the Georgian stylistic period in Chesterfield, we know from this and neighboring communities that the center chimney Cape Cod form house was the most popular for withstanding hill town winters, for the room plan that provided several large rooms for combined work and living, and for its ability to accommodate large families in an undivided attic space. Both the **Eleazer and Elizabeth King House** and half of the **Jonathan and Mary Anderson House** (19 Bagg Road) survive as examples of the Georgian style Cape Cod house. Two-and-a-half story Georgian buildings existed in Chesterfield as well, though only photographs remain to document their existence. Old photographs show that the Bailey Tavern, previously on the site of the **Dyar and Sally Bancroft House** (409 Main Road) was a center chimney, side-gable, Georgian house with gable end overhangs in its 2½ stories.

Federal Period (1775-1820)

In the lead-up 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 to events in Boston until 1774, when the townspeople were ordered by Massachusetts Provincial Congress to start learning military skills and organize a militia. Only three men had uniforms at the time. In May, 1774, the townspeople failed to send representatives to the General Court and in October, refused to send representatives to the Provincial Congress in Concord. They did, however, that same year form a militia, drill Minutemen, and stockpile gunpowder, lead and flints, which they kept in the meetinghouse under the pulpit. In April, 1775, Chesterfield sent its 39 Minutemen to Lexington, and most of them were sent on to Dorchester to serve under Colonel John Fellows. Before the Revolution was over, 200 of Chesterfield's men had served.

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Following the war, townspeople suffered with their neighboring communities from high taxes, deflated currency, non-payment for their war service, and indebtedness at home. Townspeople rallied for those who were put in jail for debt, and there was considerable sympathy for Daniel Shays' revolt among residents. Others held fast with expectation of improvements, which did, indeed, eventually take place. 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 grew 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.

Transportation improved in 1793 when stagecoach service came to Chesterfield, and then in 1797 the Third Massachusetts Turnpike Company made Main Road a toll road and, in exchange, maintained it for better travel.

Six school districts were set out in 1785 and a seventh added in 1790, with the intentions of having a schoolhouse in each of the districts. The Center was one of the districts, though the exact location of the schoolhouse was not recorded. The town had to hire teachers for each of the schools and assure that education was equally given. In 1807, a committee of three men was formed to screen the teachers for the coming year.

Changes occurred in Chesterfield's town government, as in 1828 the separation of church and state was abided by, 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. Their first church building was constructed in 1792 in West Chesterfield. Then in 1825 this first church was dismantled and a new smaller building put up in Robinson Hollow of West Chesterfield. A splinter group became the First Liberal Baptist Society in 1825. The Free Baptists, as they were called, joined the Methodists in their new church and two years later built (across the corner on South Street and Main Road) a church that closely resembled the Methodist church. The Baptists prospered until the 1860s when membership began declining, until in 1874 the building was taken down. The **Baptist Church Marker** (MHC #912) was placed on the site ca.1976.

One of the earliest houses of the Federal Period in Chesterfield Center is the **John White Chadwick House** (15 South Street, MHC #10), which has been dated to 1794 by a deed of that date. Luke Gates to whom the land was sold, married Rebecca Kittredge in 1792. He may have built the house at the time of their marriage, as was often the case.

Several of the town's most prominent men settled in Chesterfield after the Revolution. Dyar Bancroft, a lawyer who studied at Yale and Williams Colleges, came with his wife, Sally Hayes, in 1814. Their first home was the **John White Chadwick House**, where they lived until 1819. Next they lived in the Bailey tavern on the southwest corner of Main Road and South Street (now gone). Bancroft was postmaster for more than twenty-five years, represented the town in the state legislature, and also held office in Chesterfield. He went blind in 1834 but continued to work, and was president of the centennial celebration in 1862.

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Dr. Robert Starkweather was the town's first physician, arriving in town in 1790 with his wife Sally Eager. They built what was to be the grandest house in town, the **Dr. Robert and Sally Starkweather House** (416 Main Road, 1822, MHC #5, **photograph #1**), where they lived with their six children. The arrival of these two families—the Bancrofts and the Starkweathers—added to the civic focus of the Center. The Starkweathers held a select, or private, school in the house in 1830. Then in 1835 a town house was built just east of the **First Congregational Church**. The town house also served as a school (now gone) and the select school moved into it.

The second house section of the **Jonathan and Mary Anderson House** (19 Bagg Road, **photograph #2**) was built in the 1820s by Robert Starkweather for his son Rodney Starkweather and his wife Jane. After studying with a lawyer in Plainfield, Rodney had gone to Williams College, then trained as a doctor with his father in the office on the elder's property. Robert's nickname, "the old doctor," may have come about as a way to distinguish the two. Rodney practiced medicine and farmed on Bagg Road from about 1820, then he and Jane moved west beyond Massachusetts in 1853 when they were in their sixties and their five children had left home.

At the outskirts of the town center, farms were being established at this time and among them was the farm of **Joel and Beulah Warner** (369 Main Road, ca. 1796-1800, MHC #29), where they raised fourteen children. Town oral history holds that the site had been home to a Hessian soldier (ca. 1777) who deserted from the British army and stayed in Chesterfield. His house is said to have burned down and in its place a house put up by Peter Strong in 1796. Whether this is that 1796 house or a subsequent one is not known. More of a wonder is that it could hold fourteen children.

Architecture

During the Federal period, the center chimney Cape Cod form continued to be built in Chesterfield. The center chimney kept the house warm in long winters, and it was the most economical size house to construct. Less farm work was done in the house, and work tasks were separated between men and women. Rooms could be assigned public and private uses. There were formal social rooms, a first-floor sleeping room, and a much larger second floor—created by raising the roof—allowed individual bedrooms to be constructed. Certainly the **Joel and Beulah Warner House** (369 Main Road) fits much of this description. It is only one bay deep, and attic space was limited, but it is an economical Federal version of the Cape. More light was let into the interior with larger windows and a transom light over the door.

By the first decades of the 19th century, wealth had been established or re-established throughout many of the towns of western Massachusetts, and this resulted in larger, more finely designed and constructed buildings. The elegant **Dr. Robert and Sally Starkweather House** (416 Main Road) is a good example of a high-end house designed in the Federal style. Rising two stories with a hipped roof, it has two interior chimneys, which allowed a center hall and more distinction between public and private rooms. While the center-hall plan was a hallmark of high-style Georgian houses in urbane parts of Massachusetts, in Chesterfield the center hall appears to have been introduced during the Federal period.

A more modest and conservative example of the Federal style is seen at the **John White Chadwick House** (15 South Street). Two-and-a-half stories tall with a side-gable roof, it retains the center chimney. Windows in a Federal-style house often have 6/6 sash, as opposed to 12/12 sash of the Georgian period. The transom light over the front door serves to let additional light into the house.

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Lost to fire was the Federal-style Clapp-Kelso Tavern on Main Road on the site of the William Whiting House (412 Main Road). From photographs it can be described as a west-facing, two-story, hipped roof building with a two-and-a-half story ell with porches across the ell at both stories.

The most common barn form during this and the Georgian period would have been the English-style barn. Only detailed interior investigation can verify the age of these barns, many of which have been expanded or moved to become side-hill barns. Candidates for an English barn are the small barn at the John White Chadwick House, the barn across the road from the Jonathan and Mary Anderson House (19 Bagg Road), and the barn attached to the Eleazer and Elizabeth King House (61 South Street).

Early Industrial Period (1830-1870).

Many of Chesterfield's residents, both young and old, headed west toward the American frontier during the Early Industrial Period – so many that the population declined from 1,416 in 1830 to 811 in 1870. While the western migration was similarly happening in many other western Massachusetts communities, their losses frequently were offset by Irish and Italian immigrants who came to build canals and railroads. Chesterfield at its lofty elevation was not a candidate for either form of transportation, and so it attracted few immigrant residents.

If the economic improvement brought by railroads passed Chesterfield by, the town's water power brought industry. West Chesterfield and Bisbees village blossomed as small mill villages during the period contributing to the stability of the Center's civic functions. The economic activity they generated is partially reflected in the growth of the Center with new construction and amenities. In the wake of lost population, the town determined to improve its appearance to attract new residents, as did so many others in Massachusetts. What has been called the Village Improvement Movement that began in the 1840s came to Chesterfield in 1860, when over 400 trees were planted in and around the Center. A general level of prosperity led to cultural improvements and the formation of the town's first social library in 1831, followed by a second one in 1852, both of which were kept in resident's houses.

In 1835, the Congregationalists took down their second meetinghouse and built a Greek Revival-style church on its site—First Congregational Church (404 Main Road). They followed up with a new parsonage on the site of 419 Main Road, which they had voted to erect in 1838. Responding to the separation of church and state, the town also built a town house (now gone) in 1835 on the east side of the First Congregational Church. It served as a school as well as town house. Not too long after, in 1848, the Methodists built a Greek Revival-style church across the street from the Congregationalists (Methodist Church, 403 Main Road). By 1860, there were three churches, a hotel, three stores, two blacksmith shops, a school, and town hall in the Center. Among them, only the Congregational and Methodist Church buildings remain.

One of the first buildings in the Center put up after 1830 was the Walter and Julia Rose House (426 Main Road, MHC #7). It was built by Rose, who ran a blacksmith shop on the property. Rose sold the property in 1844 to James B. Angel, a cordwainer who lived and worked here. In 1848, the trustees of the Baptist Church bought the house to serve as its parsonage, which it did for a few years.

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Meanwhile, South Street was being built up with a series of houses in the Greek Revival and Italianate styles, adding yet more architectural interest to the Center. One of the first was the **Dr. Daniel and Jane Perry House** (16 South Street, ca. 1848, MHC #11, **photograph #5**). The Perrys came from Lanesboro to practice medicine in Chesterfield but left after about five years, and they sold the house to William and Sophia Davis. The Davises, farmers, had left the house by 1873 and Joel Engram, Jr., and his wife Eunice bought it and ran the farm. The Engrams farmed with Chauncey Wetherell and E. Edwards, but their income came also from owning a building in the Center, where they ran a store that sold boots and shoes (now gone).

Across the street from the Perry House were Albert and Clarinda Nichols at the **John White Chadwick House** (15 South Street). Albert Nichols was one of the Chesterfield residents who left during the westward migration. He went to Ohio in 1834, where he farmed and taught school for three years, but came back to Chesterfield in 1837. He farmed on his return, but gradually turned to town affairs, and in 1863 they bought this house in the Center, where Albert was close to town hall and farmed 180 acres elsewhere in town. For twenty years he was Deputy Sheriff of Hampshire County (1858-1878), town clerk, and treasurer. He served in the state legislature and was an agent of the town's telephone exchange for thirty-five years.

The combination of farming and commerce was common in the Center. Not only were Joel Engram and Chauncey Wetherell doing both during this period, but so was Oliver Edwards. Edwards was the grandson of Robert and Sally Starkweather whose house (**416 Main Road**) he inherited in 1858 when Robert died. Oliver was a farmer with 600 acres and a merchant in Chesterfield Center for fifty years where he sold lumber and farming implements as a partner in the firm Edwards and Baker.

West of Oliver Edwards on Main Road, **Ira, Dorothy and Sophronia Clapp** built the house at 444 Main Road in 1850 or 1860. Ira Clapp was a farmer with 200 acres to cultivate. He also served the town as selectman in 1833. Clapp lived in the house and ran the farm with his two older sisters, Dorothy and Sophronia. Neither of them married, and when Ira and Sophronia died in 1889 and 1894, Dorothy adventurously moved to Ohio where she lived for six more years. Over on Bagg Road at the **Jonathan and Mary Anderson House**, Eli and Mary Simmons Bryant, between 1853 and 1863, were farming 100 acres. They came to this farm when Eli was in his forties but still had several of their six children at home. When he was sixty-three years old, Eli drowned in the Mill River flood of 1874 at Williamsburg.

Beulah Warner and her daughter Experience continued living in the house at 369 Main Road in the 1840s after the death of Joel Warner. Experience was nicknamed "Speedy," and her younger brother Joseph had taken over working the farm by 1860.

Near the Warner's farm but on the north side of the road is the **Nathan and Nancy Wilder House** (388 Main Road, ca. 1854, MHC #86). Wilder, a farmer, is said to have built the house himself. Dyar and Sally Bancroft occupied the Chadwick House at 15 South Street for a few years, then they moved in 1819 to the Stone-Bailey tavern (not extant) at the corner of Main Road and South Street. As a young man Bancroft had been educated at Yale and Williams Colleges and trained in the law office of Daniel Dewey in Williamstown; he also taught at the academy of West Brattleboro,

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Vermont, and tutored at Williams. In Chesterfield, Bancroft, the fourth lawyer in town, had his law office in the house and worked on town affairs serving as Justice of the Peace from 1814 to 1866. He was a member of the state legislature from 1832 to 1835, and was town clerk in 1835. When Bancroft was seventy-three the house burned down and their third child, William, who had moved to New York, is said to have designed and built a new house on the old foundations for his parents in 1860, the **Dyar and Sally Bancroft House** (409 Main Road, 1860, MHC #3, **photograph #7**). William was a prosperous merchant in New York and in 1864 moved back to town from Hoboken, New Jersey, and into this house with his wife Julia, at the time of the death of their first child. They lived with Dyar and Sally, and within two years Dyar died. William is listed as head on the household in 1874 on the Beers atlas. Retired from business, he wrote opinion and historical pieces for the Hampshire Gazette.

At the western edge of the district a mother and son lived in the **Levi and Amia Stebbins House** (445 Main Road, ca. 1850, MHC #59). Jonathan Dwight Vinton and his mother, Caroline Vinton, the widow of Chesterfield native Jonathan Vinton, lived in the house that her father, Levi Stebbins, is thought to have built. Caroline owned the house until the 1860s. She was Caroline Stebbins, one of twelve children of Amia and Levi; two of her brothers and one of her sisters migrated to Wisconsin during the period of highest migration the 1840s. Jonathan Dwight Vinton may or may not have become a medical doctor, but he made his living preparing medical elixirs. A writer as well, he wrote **Vinton's Poems: Translations, Miscellaneous, Sacred and Humorous**, published in Philadelphia, 1886. A local historian, Vinton also outlined Chesterfield's early history at the Centennial celebration in 1862, and many subsequent histories were based on his work. The 1874 atlas shows that William Davis owned the house that year, but he shot himself in 1886 and his wife Cynthia carried on farming the 75 acres by herself.

Amia Stebbins' sister Pernel lived at the **Pernel Pierce Hatch House** (8 South Street, ca. 1841, MHC #14). Pernel was the widow of John Hatch who is thought to have built the house before his death in 1841. Hatch was part of the Chesterfield contingent that went to Boston during the War of 1812, and he was a Chesterfield selectman between 1832 and 1835. Pernel and Amia were two of the eight daughters of Benjamin Pierce, a tavern keeper and church deacon. Pernel died in 1855 and the house passed to a second William Davis, who farmed the land until he died in 1871. In 1874 its owners were John and Julia Leonard Hayden, also farmers.

Pernel and John Hatch's daughter Ellen, lived, next door at the **Ellen Charity Hatch House** (12 South Street, ca. 1850, MHC #13). Ellen, who did not marry, was the house's first owner. By about 1873 the house had passed to the Alma and George Parker Baker family who added adjoining farmland. The farm was then owned by George and Alma's nephew, William Baker, known as Deacon Baker. William Baker got business experience working as a young man in Springfield then returned to Chesterfield, where he first owned a store with Oliver Edwards in 1871-72 then in 1885 bought the Wetherell and Engram store (not extant). He kept a general store and post office (not extant) on Main Road until 1891, selling dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware, and agricultural implements. Like many of the Center's residents, he farmed as well as worked in his business. He owned fifty acres in Chesterfield and 150 acres in Goshen.

During the Civil War the town sent fifty-six men, nine of whom were killed. Thirty-five men also hired on as substitutes in Boston. The town provided \$100 and then \$125 to men who enlisted; the women of town collected money, and sent

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needed clothing and supplies. Families of soldiers were given financial help by the town as well. For both enlistment fees and family stipends, Chesterfield residents lent money to the town and were later reimbursed. During the war the town celebrated its centennial in June of 1862 with marching bands from Hatfield and Northampton, speeches, and a picnic on South Street. As president of the occasion, Dyar Bancroft (409 Main Road) set the tone of the day, introducing each event and speaker, and in his own remarks urged people to keep records of their family's history. At the time, his son Talcott (409 Main Road) was serving in the 37th Regiment of Company D, to be discharged in September of that year. One of the speakers Bancroft introduced was Jonathan Vinton (445 Main Road), who read a lengthy early history of the town; other speakers were Rev. Allen, who gave a sketch of the Congregational Church, and Rev. Edward Clark from Huntington, who talked about being a Chesterfield native.

South Street was developing further to the south during the period. Nathaniel W. Engram and Susan Rogers Engram were living—ca. 1841 when they were married—at the **Eleazer and Elizabeth King House** (61 South Street, ca. 1775, MHC #19). Engram, who as a young man had gone to Boston during the War of 1812, was a carpenter, builder and joiner, and no doubt a farmer as well. A neighboring house constructed at the time became the **Methodist Parsonage** (57 South Street, MHC #21, **photograph #8**) when it was bought by the Methodists in 1848 to serve as a parsonage for ministers of the new **Methodist Church** (403 Main Road, 1845, CSF.16) in the Center. The Methodists had formed their society in 1843 and met at the town hall, which was in a building that is no longer extant just east of the **First Congregational Church**. Then the **Methodist Church** was built and a full time minister retained. The first Methodist minister to occupy the parsonage may have been visiting Rev. Mr. McClouth from England who preached for the year 1848. If so, when he left, Rev. William Bardwell moved into the parsonage for two years, followed by Rev. I. B. Bigelow for two years. The church continued to obtain pastors for two-year stints until the last minister, Rev. E.B. Morgan, finished in 1856-1858, and the church was closed. The parsonage would have been sold at the time. In 1873, it was owned by Joel Engram, Sr., a farmer, whose wife Eunice had died in 1870.

Architecture

The Early Industrial Period was the architectural pinnacle of Chesterfield Center. Although key buildings were lost, fine examples of Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate styles are found in the district. A French Second Empire mansard roof alteration even brought that style to Chesterfield. With the **First Congregational** and **Methodist Churches** facing each other on Main Road, the Greek Revival style established a strong presence in the Center. Now gone, a Greek Revival-style Baptist Church (**Baptist Church marker**, Main Street) made a trio of stylistically strong Greek Revival buildings, topped by three steeples.

During the Greek Revival period, builders who were long familiar with the side-gable house form turned it gable end to the street, embellished it with corner pilasters, and gave it a new, wider, trabeated door surround in the gable end. Now obscured behind alterations, the **Walter and Julia Rose House** (426 Main Road, 1839, MHC #7) is an example of a 1½ story, Greek Revival-style house with a Cape form. A better, less altered example is the **Dr. Daniel and Jane Perry House** (16 South Street, MHC #11, **photograph #5**) with its gable end to the street, side entrance, and corner pilasters. Simple even at its time of construction, the **Nathan and Nancy Wilder House** (388 Main Road, ca. 1854, MHC #86) is

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the most vernacular version of the style. The Greek Revival-style house could be raised to 2½ stories, as well, and the front-gabled Pernel Pierce Hatch House (8 South Street, ca. 1850, MHC #14) is a good example. Less stylistically defined are the Ira, Dorothy and Sophronia Clapp House (444 Main Road, the ca. 1850, MHC #60) and the Levi and Amia Stebbins House (445 Main Road, ca. 1850, MHC #59).

The Italianate style does not appear on any of the Center's Cape Cod form houses, since the style aimed to suggest a flat-roofed Italian villa. It does, however, appear in the Dyar and Sally Bancroft House (409 Main Road, 1860, MHC #3), a 2 ½ story, five bay house with brackets at its eaves, quoins at the corners and window surrounds typical of the Italianate style. Longer windows and an elaborate porch add to the Italianate style of the building.

Late Industrial Period (1870-1915)

Chesterfield Center during the Late Industrial period remained the institutional, commercial, and residential 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. census records for the period show that Chesterfield remained agricultural. Most men were listed as farmers cultivating their own land, or listed as laborers cultivating the land of some of the larger farms outside the Center. Laborers and machinists in the factories of West Chesterfield added a bit of diversity to the work force, but theirs was a proportionally small group. Women didn't list occupations as men did, so those who worked as farmers with their families go unrecorded. A few women living alone did list themselves as farmers in the 1910 census, though none in the Center.

The Center changed its appearance during the period. The store and post office owned by William Baker burned down in 1891 and a new one was built—the Baker General Store (6 A-B-C South Street, 1892, MHC #15), which continues to house the post office. In 1858 the Methodist Church had closed, and in 1873 it became the Chesterfield Town Hall. Oliver Edwards continued to operate his store at the corner of North Street and Main Road until his death in 1874, but the store was kept open by his son, also Oliver Edwards. J. Kelso kept the hotel (now gone) running until his death in 1886, though at least one account reported that it was not a tidy affair. The Center School continued in the 1835 town house (now gone) just east of the Congregational Church and continued there until the town house was torn down in 1949. A new institution came to the Center, the Chesterfield Grange #83, established in 1875. It met at the Town Hall, then in a hall in Kelso's Hotel. The organization folded after a year and a half, then reorganized in 1908. In the meantime, it served to help farmers purchase equipment and provided information on up-to-date agricultural techniques, and in 1914 constructed the Chesterfield Grange # 83 (400 Main Road, MHC # 84, **photograph #9**)

The town's first public library was established in 1872 and given a home in the newly adopted Town Hall (Methodist Church) in 1873. Remarkably, it remained in that room until 1954, when the Chesterfield Library (408 Main Road) was constructed.

The late 19th century saw the arrival of summer guests, several of whom returned to build or buy houses in the Center. Rev. John White Chadwick came to town from Brooklyn during the summers and bought the house at 15 South Street.

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He found the town so interesting that he wrote an article published in Harpers News Monthly "In Western Massachusetts" about Chesterfield. William Whiting, one-time Mayor of Holyoke and U. S. congressional representative, built a summer house at 412 Main Road, 1892 (MHC #47), clearing the site of the Kelso Hotel. William Baker & Son's store burned down at the same time. Meanwhile widow Julia Hayden at the Pernel Pierce Hatch House, (8 South Street, ca. 1840, MHC #14) took in summer boarders, as did Mrs. Oliver Edwards who was reported in 1890 to have eighteen guests at one time. In 1904, the Dr. Albert and Mabel Belden House (397 Main Road, ca. 1895, MHC #47) was enlarged and converted to a hotel for summer guests. It operated until 1928.

For the Congregational Church this was a busy period. The parsonage burned down in 1884 and was replaced promptly on the same site (Congregational Parsonage, 419 Main Road, 1885, MHC #6). Two years later, the congregation hung a new bell in its steeple and sent the old bell to a church in Byfield, Massachusetts. In 1885, the Ladies' Benevolent Society was formed to raise money for charity, and the following year the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was formed. In 1908, with a contribution from Horatio Bisbee, the church built an addition on its east side for a parish house.

Dwight W. Streeter was Chesterfield's resident physician and surgeon for two decades during this period, and farmed 100 acres with his wife Mary Kelso at the Jonathan and Mary Anderson House (19 Bagg Road, 1768 and 1820, MHC #8). Later in the period Dr. Albert Belden built the house at 397 Main Road (1895, MHC #47), where he and his wife Mabel lived and he kept his office. In 1904, a local corporation bought the house and turned it into a hotel as described above.

Architecture

The two reigning styles of the period -- Queen Anne and Colonial Revival -- were both taken up in Chesterfield. The Queen Anne fit the needs of the growing middle class, with rooms for recreation and hobbies, as well as private bedrooms. The style provided spaces where women of the family could retreat -- the sitting rooms and sewing rooms -- freed up from chores, as they sometimes were, by day servants. While a small town like Chesterfield did not call for many servants, a few women "working out" do appear in the census records. The Queen Anne style could fashion a farmhouse, such as the Congregational Parsonage (419 Main Road) with its ell connected to a barn, but it could also be a more suburban style house, such as the Dr. Albert and Mabel Belden House (397 Main Road), where wraparound porches and many interior rooms were put to use by the more leisurely. The Queen Anne style was also an attractive for a commercial building that incorporated several functions: store, post office, and apartments. The porches, lively trim, and complex plan made it highly suitable, as at the Baker General Store (6 A-B-C South Street). The Colonial Revival, somewhat more formal and traditional, was used in abundance, and here in the Center it is represented by the William Whiting House (412 Main Road, **photograph #10**), a summer house with ample space and detail (some now lost) that yet allowed it to fit in among its earlier neighbors.

The Chesterfield Grange #83 (400 Main Road, 1914, **photograph #9**) was at the forefront of its time (for this region) in adopting a new material for its siding. Ornamental sheet metal had been introduced to the public at the 1875 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. It was durable, low cost, and came with built-in architectural ornament. By the 1880s, companies

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were producing it in sheets for quick, masonry-like siding that was considered fireproof, which is what is found at the Grange. Stylistically, the building falls in the late 19th- and 20th-century revival category, being an eclectic mix of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival, though, in truth, it is idiosyncratic as a whole.

Early Modern Period (1915-1940)

The growing use of the automobile caused several changes in Chesterfield during this period: 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. It also meant that people could get to work outside the town, mainly after 1920, traveling on an improved and paved Main Road, MA Route 143. Reflecting the improved means of transportation, the population rose modestly 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 census records.

There was little new construction during this period. Where we might look for garages, new schools, libraries, stores, or maybe even a theater, Chesterfield folks moved their cars into the barn, kept their children in school at the 1835 Town House, started no more new stores, visited their one-room library, and left town for the movies. Even the carriage house that was to become the Edwards Museum was converted in the 1920s to a summer cottage. The result of townspeople's fiscal caution is a largely 19th-century, rural Center.

In the Early Modern Period in the Center there were four new houses, three of which were on Main Road where lots began to be split off and built upon. The earliest is the bungalow at 26 South Street (1912, MHC #152), which is set back from the road behind an elaborate stone wall. The former house at 401 Main Road (MHC # 83) was built in 1935 in the Colonial Revival style, later converted into town offices, and demolished in 2007. At 424 Main Road (1938, MHC #78) is a foursquare house type, and at 425 Main Road (1940, MHC #141) is a Cape Cod form. These houses represented the American ideal of the time—the single-family house on a landscaped lot.

Architecture

The simplicity of the new construction was indicative of architecture elsewhere in western Massachusetts. The bungalow was a very popular house form that was appreciated for its open interior plan, and economy of materials and space. Bungalows were the house forms that allowed middle and working classes without servants to build and work in the rural fringes of large cities. Part of the Craftsman movement, bungalows were intended to use local materials and suggest hand-made work. In this case, at 26 South Street, the wood-shingle siding and exterior fieldstone chimney were clear Craftsman influences. A low stone wall and stone pillars at each end of the semicircular driveway are representative of the era's determination to have land clearly of one's own, and its nearly universal adoption of the automobile.

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The second new style of the period in Chesterfield is the American Foursquare. With its wide eave overhang, hipped roof, and decisive lack of ornament, it reflects the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright's prairie-style houses. The foursquare at **424 Main Road** was made more complicated by its added enclosed porch, but when first built it was the epitome of simplicity. Its interior spaces were more formal than the bungalow, however, it also was arranged for families without servant help.

For those who wanted a more traditional house, the Colonial Revival continued to be an option, though a conservative one. The 2½ story house with a side-gable roof formerly at 401 Main Road is Colonial Revival in that it refers to colonial architecture, and as was the case at the time, it referred to local architecture, such as the **John White Chadwick House** (15 South Street). Economies were obtained for this version of the Colonial, however, by reducing the number of windows and keeping ornamental trim to a minimum.

The traditional Cape Cod-form house never disappeared, and in 1940 it was constructed once again at **425 Main Road**, with a shallower pitched roof, smaller scale, and abbreviated details that were common at the time. All three -- the bungalow, Cape Cod, and the foursquare -- were available through mail order catalogues thanks to standardized manufacturing processes. An alternative used occasionally in the hill towns was a commercial plan that could be purchased.

Modern Period (1940-1956)

Chesterfield took part in the suburbanization occurring throughout the country in a very limited but still definable manner. As a hill town relatively far from the region's major cities, Chesterfield was not attractive to developers who were busy building neighborhoods of uniform, single-family houses on curvilinear streets in the more rural sections outside Springfield's or Holyoke's centers. Rather, in Chesterfield individuals built suburban style homes on lots created from farmland, on the established roads of a town whose rural qualities were not significantly affected by their presence. The new home buyers commuted to work by car on the paved Route 143 greater distances than their suburban neighbors, but lived closer to the rural ideal.

This was the period that saw a high demand for post-war housing as soldiers came home from the war, created the baby boom, and needed more homes to live in than existed. By extension, these expanding families needed schools, stores, and libraries for their families. Chesterfield Center got eight new houses as part of this nationwide development. On Main Road there were numbers 374, 415, 425, 429, 435, and 437. North Street grew with number 6, and South Street added 21 and 62. The Modern Period also brought two long-needed new buildings to the Center: the **Davenport School** (422 Main Road, MHC #79), which was built in 1948 and now houses the town offices, and the **Chesterfield Library**, 404 Main Road, MHC #81, built in 1954. Further, the Edwards stable that had become a summer cottage was donated to the town in 1950 by Edith Fobes to be used as the **Edwards Memorial Museum** (3 North Street, MHC #82). The Historical Society was formed at this point to establish and care for the museum and its collections. During the period at a date not known precisely, the **Chesterfield General Store** was built (432 Main Road, ca. 1945, MHC #75), probably only slightly less critical to residents than the other two buildings.

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Architecture

Post World War II housing in Chesterfield fell into three types: the 2½ story Colonial Revival, the 1½ story Cape, and the single-story ranch. The Colonial Revival, **62 South Street** (1956) followed the formal long-established pattern, being 2½ stories in height under a side-gabled roof. It is the only example from the period in the Center, but continues a long tradition, as we have seen.

The Cape was a much more popular form, as it was cheaper to build yet offered a traditional floor plan long-familiar to families. Somewhat flexible for expansion, it was a house favored by middle and working class families in the larger suburbs as well as rural areas. Chesterfield's examples vary among themselves some with different dormers and later additions, but in general they have separate garages, fairly large lots and are set back from the roadway to emphasize their particular piece of the rural landscape. The houses at **435 and 437 Main Road** (both 1950) are good examples of these features.

New to the building repertoire was the ranch house, which offered the open floor plan of the bungalow, one-floor living, and, increasingly, a connected garage. Chesterfield Center has **415 Main Road** (1953), **6 North Street** (ca. 1950), and **21 South Street** (1955). Both of the latter have connected garages, which placed the car in the prominent place it occupied in people's lives: under their very roof.

The **Davenport School** (422 Main Road, MHC #80), which now contains the town offices, was built in 1948 in the Colonial Revival style. Its architect is listed in the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety Records as Frank M. Mahoney, though his name does not appear in architects lists, so it would appear that he was a builder rather than registered architect. The style was among the most popular of the period for schools. The nearby **Chesterfield Library** (408 Main Road) was built in 1954 in the Colonial Revival style, and the **Edwards Memorial Museum** (3 North Street), which had originally been a stable ca. 1810 was then converted to a summer cottage in the 1920s and rehabilitated into a museum in 1950.

PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

Recent changes in the Chesterfield Center Historic District include the 2007 demolition of a public building at 401 Main Road (CSF.83) and a remodeling of the 1938 house at **424 Main Road**. The public building, which had been built in the Colonial Revival style as a house in 1935, was the location of the Chesterfield Town Offices. The office building occupied an important place in the town Center adjacent to the **Methodist Church** and across the street from the **First Congregational Church**.

The historic properties of the Center are generally well-maintained and appreciated. A preservation issue of concern could arise if the Davenport School was considered no longer suitable for town offices, and demolition proposed. The school plays a prominent role in the Main Road streetscape. The Chesterfield Historical Commission is active and strong, so the value of the building would be clearly presented to the townspeople.

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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 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 and growth of an agricultural hill town of western Massachusetts in the eastern foothills of the Green Mountains. Historical and archaeological resources may contribute information related to the early growth of the district as the institutional center of the town, and its continued role as the institutional and residential focus of the town throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

While residential sites appear underreported in Chesterfield Center, known and potential meetinghouse, church, and school sites may contribute important information that indicate why the Center was chosen as the institutional focus of the town and remained that focus to the present. Historical and archaeological resources may contribute information related to the architectural characteristics and function of these buildings and ancillary structures at each facility. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features associated with each institutional structure may contribute important social, cultural, and economic information associated with community groups, parishioners, students, and ultimately the inhabitants of the Center locale and Chesterfield.

Historical and archaeological resources may also contribute important information related to commercial sites in the district, the role they played in the Center's economy, and its evolution as the institutional and residential focus of the town. Historical and archaeological research at 18th and 19th century tavern sites, a hotel, and stores originally located in the Center may contribute important information related to the district's rise as an institutional, transportation, economic, and residential focus of the town. Important information may exist from tavern sites and the hotel that indicates what types of individuals were drawn to the Center and why. Information may exist that indicates the growth of tavern and hotel facilities arose as a function of the stagecoach service to Chesterfield (1793) or the Third Massachusetts Turnpike Company making Main Road a toll road in 1794.

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Historical research and archaeological testing at the sites of at least three stores in the district may contribute important information on the relationship of farming and commerce in the district. Important information may also exist that indicates the relationship between the mills in West Chesterfield and stores located in Chesterfield Center. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may contribute important information on the relationship of farming to the district's economy, and the extent that the focus on farming was for export or internal consumption within the town. Occupational-related features associated with stores may also contribute information that indicates which goods were imported to the district and town in support of its agricultural economy and which goods were manufactured locally. Occupational-related features associated with stores in the Center may contain information that indicates their relationship with manufacturing and/or marketing with mills located in West Chesterfield and with potential cottage industries at farms in the Center.

While few residential sites have been identified in the district, the lack of sites may result from both the survival of this site type and the underreporting of sites. Historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate 18th and 19th century residential sites that indicate whether the lack of identified 19th century sites is a function of surviving resources, and 18th century sites a function of underreporting. Any archaeological resources associated with 18th century residential sites or farmsteads may be important, since few of these resources have been identified. Eighteenth century resources may also contribute important information that helps to understand 19th century patterns of institutional, residential, and commercial growth that followed.

While few residential type-sites are known in the district, much of the information related to the activities conducted at these sites and the lives of inhabitants might also be obtained from archaeological resources associated with extant buildings. Structural evidence of barns, stables, outbuildings, and occupational-related features may survive in the vicinity of extant buildings. Identification, careful mapping, and detailed analysis of these structures and features may contribute important evidence related to building patterns for upland farmsteads and residences, cottage industries, and the lives of inhabitants.

Archaeological resources associated with the Chesterfield Cemetery may also contribute important social, cultural, and economic information related to the growth of the community and its inhabitants. Osteological study of skeletal remains associated with unmarked and marked graves may contribute important information related to the general health and pathologies that affected the Chesterfield population. Detailed analysis of material culture remains associated with the graves may contribute important social, cultural, and economic information of individuals and larger socio-economic groups. Unmarked graves may contribute information related to burial patterns within the cemetery, including burials where gravestones have been lost, removed, or deteriorated. Some graves, such as paupers, indigents, and unknown persons may have been intentionally unmarked or marked with wooden markers that have deteriorated.

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(end)

Chesterfield Center HD
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 273.64 ac.

UTM References See continuation sheet.
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 18	676940	4695660	3. 18	678380	4695100
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 18	678400	4695600	4. 18	678260	4694380
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bonnie Parsons, PVPC with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date October 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.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTMs (continued)

5.	18	677560	4694460
6.	18	677580	4694920
7.	18	676660	4694980

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the district follows the rear lot lines of all properties included on the data sheet and shown on the attached Chesterfield assessors map sheets 19D, 20C, 25, 25B, 25D, 26A, and 26C.

Verbal Boundary Justification

Boundaries were chosen to incorporate the largest concentration of historic resources in Chesterfield Center.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

The following applies to all photographs:

Name of Photographer: Bonnie Parsons

Date of Photos: August 2006

Digital images printed on Epson paper

Photo

- 1: 416 Main Road
- 2: 19 Bagg Road
- 3: 404 Main Road
- 4: 403 Main Road
- 5: 16 South Street
- 6: 9 South Street
- 7: 409 Main Road
- 8: 57 South Street
- 9: 400 Main Road
- 10: 412 Main Road
- 11: Center Cemetery

CHESTERFIELD CENTER HD DISTRICT DATA SHEET

Oct-08

Assessors	MHC#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style/Form	Resource	C/NC
		Bagg Road					
25B-1		Bagg Road	vacant lot	NA	NA	Si	C
25B-2		Bagg Road	vacant lot	NA	NA	Si	C
25B-10		Bagg Road	vacant lot	NA	NA	Si	C
25B-9	CSF.8	19 Bagg Road	Jonathan & Mary Anderson Hse.	1768&1820	Georgian,Federal	B	C
25B-9		19 Bagg Road	barn	ca. 1850	English, sidehill	B	C
		Bryant Street					
19D-12		Bryant Street	vacant lot	NA	NA	Si	C
25B-32	CSF.159	2 Bryant Street	Bell Atlantic Building	ca. 1970	utilitarian	B	NC
25B-23	CSF.162	9 Bryant Street	house	ca. 1970	contemporary	B	NC
25B-24	CSF.163	11 Bryant Street	house	ca. 1980	contemporary	B	NC
		Main Road					
26A-2		Main Road	vacant lot	NA	NA	Si	C
26A-3		Main Road	vacant lot	NA	NA	Si	C
26A-4A	CSF.29	369 Main Road	Joel & Beulah Warner Hse.	ca. 1800	Federal	B	C
26A-4A	CSF.29	369 Main Road	shed	ca. 1960	utilitarian	B	NC
26A-21		Main Road	vacant lot	NA	NA	Si	C
20C-3	CSF.160	374 Main Road	house	1964	ranch	B	NC
20C-2	CSF.87	386 Main Road	Stone House	ca. 1880	Cape Cod	B	C
20C-2	CSF.87	386 Main Road	barn	1993	pole barn	B	C
26A-21	CSF.139	387 Main Road	Hilltown CDC	2005	Colonial Revival	B	NC
20C-6	CSF.86	388 Main Road	Nathan & Nancy Wilder Hse.	1854	no style	B	C
20C-6	CSF.86	388 Main Road	garage	ca. 1950	utilitarian	B	C
26A-1	CSF.47	397 Main Road	Dr. Albert Madson Belden Hse.	1895	Queen Anne	B	C
26A-1	CSF.47	397 Main Road	barn	ca. 1880	New England	B	C
26-3	CSF.119	398 Main Road	house	1900	Colonial Revival	B	C
26-3	CSF.119	398 Main Road	spring house	1900	Colonial Revival	B	C
26-3	CSF.119	398 Main Road	garage	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	B	C
19D-20	CSF.84	400 Main Road	Chesterfield Grange#83	1914	Queen Anne	B	C
25B-7	CSF.16	403 Main Road	Methodist Church	1845	Greek Revival	B	C
25B-7	CSF.908	403 Main Road	Civil War Cannon	ca. 1865	N/A	O	C
25B-7	CSF.909	403 Main Road	World Wars I and II Monument	ca. 1950	N/A	O	C

25B-7	CSF.910	403 Main Road	Korean and Vietnam Conflicts Mon.	ca. 1980	N/A	O	C
25B-7	CSF.911	403 Main Road	Samuel Eddy Marker	1909	N/A	O	C
19D-19	CSF.1	404 Main Road	First Congregational Ch.	1835	Greek Revival	B	C
19D-19	CSF.1	404 Main Road	well house	ca. 1835	eclectic	B	C
25B-7	CSF.81	408 Main Road	Chesterfield Library	1954	Colonial Revival	B	C
25B-6	CSF.3	409 Main Road	Dyar & Sally Bancroft House	1860	Italianate	B	C
25B-6	CSF.3	409 Main Road	garage/shop	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B	C
25B-6	CSF.912	Main Road	Baptist Church Marker	ca. 1976	N/A	O	C
19D-14	CSF.47	412 Main Road	William Whiting House	1892	Colonial Revival	B	C
25B-4	CSF.140	415 Main Road	house	1953	ranch	B	C
19D-11	CSF.5	416 Main Road	Robert & Sally Starkweather	1822	Federal	B	C
19D-11	CSF.5	416 Main Road	office	1822	Federal	B	C
19D-11	CSF.5	416 Main Road	playhouse	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	B	C
25B-3	CSF.6	419 Main Road	Old Parsonage	1885	Queen Anne	B	C
25B-3	CSF.6	419 Main Road	shop/carriage barn	ca. 1870?	utilitarian	B	C
19D-10	CSF.79	422 Main Road	Davenport School	1948	Colonial Revival	B	C
19D-28	CSF.78	424 Main Road	house	1938	Foursquare	B	C
19D-33	CSF.141	425 Main Road	house	1940	Cape Cod	B	C
19D-27	CSF.7	426 Main Road	Walter and Julia Rose House	ca. 1843	Federal Cape	B	C
19D-27	CSF.7	426 Main Road	barn	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B	C
19D-25		428 Main Road	house	ca. 1976	ranch	B	NC
19D-32	CSF.142	429 Main Road	house	ca. 1960	ranch	B	NC
19D-24A	CSF.75	432 Main Road	General Store	ca. 1925?	parapet front	B	C
19D-22		Main Road	vacant lot	NA	NA	Si	C
19D-23		Main Road	vacant lot	NA	NA	Si	C
19D-24A		Main Road	vacant lot	NA	NA	Si	C
19D-31	CSF.143	435 Main Road	house	1950	Cape Cod	B	C
19D-30	CSF.144	437 Main Road	house	1950	Cape Cod	B	C
19D-21	CSF.145	438 Main Road	house	1998	Log house	B	NC
19D-1	CSF.60	444 Main Road	Ira, Dorothy, Sophronia Clapp Hse.	1850-60	Greek Revival	B	C
19D-1	CSF.60	444 Main Road	barn	1870	New England	B	C
19D-29	CSF.59	445 Main Road	Levi & Amia Stebbins Hse.	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B	C
19D-29	CSF.59	445 Main Road	barn	ca. 1880	New England	B	C
		North Road					
19D-17		North Road	vacant lot	N	NA	Si	C
19D-16	CSF.82	3 North Road	Edwards Memorial Mus.	ca. 1821	Federal	B	C

19D-15	CSF.146	5 North Road	fire house	1970	utilitarian	B	NC
19D-18	CSF.147	6 North Road	house	ca. 1950	ranch	B	C
19D-13	CSF.148	9 North Road	house	1966	garrison colonial	B	NC
19D-12	CSF.149	15 North Road	house	1969	ranch	B	NC
19D-8	CSF.802	North Road	Center Cemetery	1764	NA	Si	C

South Street

25B-14	CSF.15	6ABC South Street	Baker General Store	1892/93	Queen Anne	B	C
25B-5	CSF.A	South Street	Philip Russell Memorial Park	1976	NA	Si	NC
25B-15	CSF.14	8 South Street	Pernel Pierce Hatch Hse.	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	B	C
25B-13	CSF.94	9 South Street	Munroe B. and Susan Bryant House	1873	Gothic Revival	B	C
25B-13	CSF.94	9 South Street	summer house	1873	Gothic Revival	B	C
25B-13	CSF.94	9 South Street	carriage barn	1873	Gothic Revival	B	C
25B-26	CSF.13	12 South Street	Geroge Parker & Alma Baker Hse.	ca. 1854	Greek Revival	B	C
25B-26	CSF.13	12 South Street	barn	ca. 1870	New England	B	C
25B-26	CSF.13	12 South Street	Shed/garage	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B	C
25B-30	CSF.11	16 South Street	Dr. Daniel & Jane Perry Hse.	ca. 1848	Greek Revival	B	C
25B-25	CSF.10	15 South Street	John White Chadwick H.	1794	Federal	B	C
25B-25	CSF.10	15 South Street	carriage barn	ca. 1850	English	B	C
25B-29A		South Street	vacant lot	NA	NA	Si	C
25B-31	CSF.150	18 South Street	Henshaw storage building	ca. 1970	Colonial Revival	B	NC
25B-33	CSF.151	21 South Street	house	1955	ranch	B	C
25B-33	CSF.151	21 South Street	garden house	1955	no style	B	C
25B-34	CSF.110	25a,b,c South Street	house	1880	Queen Anne	B	C
25B-34	CSF.110	25 South Street	garage	ca. 1999	utilitarian	B	NC
26A-13	CSF.152	26 South Street	house	1912	bungalow	B	C
25B-37	CSF.153	29 South Street	house	2001	Colonial Revival	B	NC
25B-35,36	CSF.154	33 South Street	house	ca. 1915	bungalow	B	C
26C-1		South Street	vacant lot	NA	NA	Si	C
26C-2	CSF.155	48 South Street	house	1995	Colonial Revival	B	NC
26C-2	CSF.155	48 South Street	barn	2005	utilitarian	B	NC
26C-3	CSF.156	49 South Street	house	1974	raised ranch	B	NC
26C-4	CSF.111	53 South Street	house	1890	raised Cape	B	C
26C-9	CSF.157	54 South Street	house	1992	Cape	B	NC
26C-7	CSF.21	57 South Street	Methodist Parsonage	1848-50	French 2nd Empire	B	C
26C-7	CSF.21	57 South Street	carriage barn	ca. 1850	Victorian	B	C
26C-8	CSF.19	61 South Street	Eleazer & Elizabeth King Hse.	ca. 1775	Federal Cape	B	C

26C-10	CSF.158	62 South Street	house	1956	Colonial Revival	B	C
26C-10	CSF.158	62 South Street	barn	1956	utilitarian	B	C

Resources	Contributing	Non-contributing
Buildings	62	18
Structures	0	0
Sites	14	1
Objects	5	0
Total	81	20



716 Main Road, Chesterfield Center H.D.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph #1

MA-HAMPSHIRECOUNTY-CHESTCTR-001
BONNIE PARSONS photo Aug 2006



19 Bagg Road, Chesterfield Center H.D.
Hampshire Co., MA

Bonnie Parsons
Aug. 2006

PUPC

View to West

Photo # 2


MA - HAMPSHIRE COUNTY - CHESTCTR - 002



704 Main Road, Chesterfield Center H.D.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph #3

MA-HAMPSHIRECOUNTY-CHESTCTR-003

BONNIE PARSONS photo AUG 2006

A black and white photograph of a classical-style building with a pediment and columns. The building is white with a dark roof. The pediment contains the text 'TOWN OF CHESTERFIELD' and 'INC 1788'. The building has four columns supporting the pediment. There are arched windows and a central entrance. A large tree is on the right, and a smaller tree is on the left. The building is on a slight rise. A car is visible in the distance on the right.

TOWN OF CHESTERFIELD
INC 1788

403 Main Road, Chestertield Center H.D.
Hampshire, MA.
Photograph #04

MA_HAMPSHIRECOUNTY_CHESTER - 004

BONNIE PARSONS photo

AUG 2006



14 South Street, Chesterfield H.D.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph #5

MA_HAMPSHIRECOUNTY_CHESTER - 005
BONNIE PARSONS photo AUG 2006



7 South Street, Chesterfield Center H.D.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph #6

MA - HAMPSHIRE COUNTY - CHESTER - 006

BONNIE PARSONS AUG 2006



409 Main Road, Chestertield Center H.2
Hampshire, MA
Photograph #7

MA - HAMPSHIRE COUNTY - CHESTCTR - 007

BONNIE PARSONS photo AUG 2006



07 South Street, Chesterfield Center H.D.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph #8

MA - HAMPSHIRE COUNTY - CHESTCTL - 008

BONNIE PARSONS photo AUG 2006



400 Main Road, Chesterfield Center H.D.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph #9

MA - HAMPSHIRE COUNTY - CHESTER - 009

BONNIE PARSONS photo AUG 2006



112 Main Road, Chestertfield Center H.O.,
Hampshire, MA
Photograph #10

MA - HAMPSHIRE COUNTY - CHESTCTR - 010
BONNIE PARSONS photo AUG 2006



Chester Cemetery, Chesterfield Center H.D.
Hampshire, MA
Photograph #11

MA - HAMPSHIRE COUNTY - CHESTER - 011

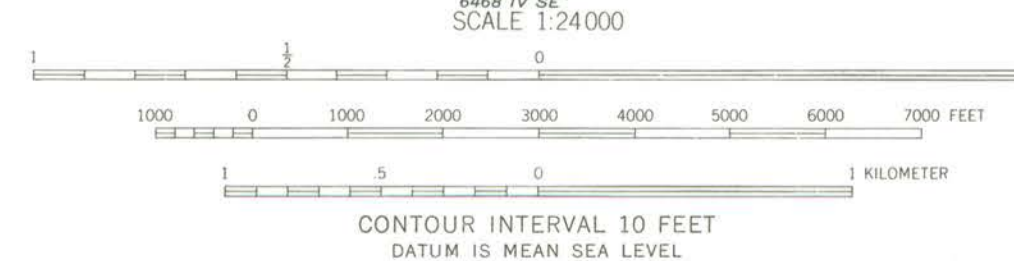
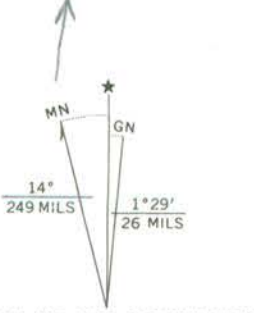
BONNIE PARSONS photo Aug 2006



ZONE 18
 1. 676940 4695660
 2. 678400 4695600
 3. 678380 4695100
 4. 678260 4694380
 5. 677560 4694460
 6. 677580 4694920
 7. 676660 4694980

CHESTERFIELD CTL 11D
(HAMPSHIRE) MA

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
 Topography by plane-table surveys 1943-1945. Revised 1954-1955
 Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts (Mainland)
 coordinate system
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 18, shown in blue



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	4 LANE, 6 LANE	Light duty
Medium-duty	4 LANE, 6 LANE	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route		State Route

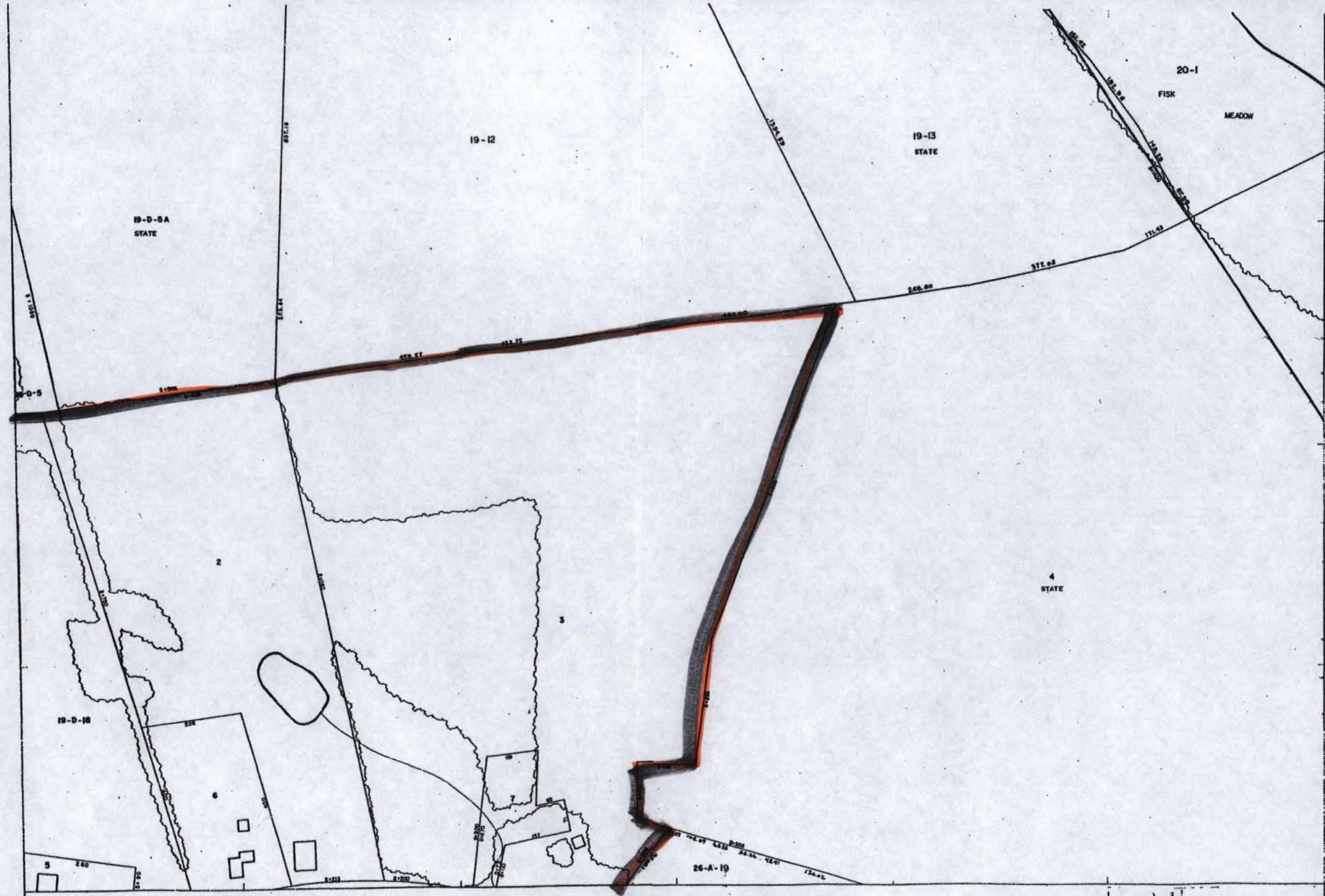


GOSHEN, MASS.
N42225-W7245/75

1955

AMS 6468 IV NE-SERIES V814

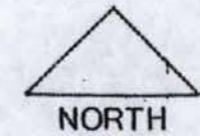
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



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 (413) 296-4525

**TOWN OF CHESTERFIELD
 MASSACHUSETTS**
 ASSESSORS PLAN

SCALE - ONE INCH EQUALS ONE HUNDRED FEET
 0 50 100 0 100 200



1	2	3	4
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9	10	11	12
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BOUNDARIES NOT GUARANTEED
 DO NOT USE FOR TRANSFER

Chesterfield H. D
Crem. maps
224



REVISION - UPDATE
 FEB. 1945 ADDED PARCELS 11-A & 21-A DELETED LOT 26
 FEBRUARY 1951 - REVISED PARCEL 19
 JANUARY 1954 - REVISED LOT 3 DELETED LOT 4 & COMBINED WITH LOT 3
 FEBRUARY 1956 - ADDED STREET NUMBERS
 JULY 1958 - EXEMPT 15A, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 19, 20, 24 - CHAPTER 81B-10, 18-C-20
 Valued Map - Feb 56



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**TOWN OF CHESTERFIELD
 MASSACHUSETTS**

ASSESSORS PLAN

SCALE - ONE INCH EQUALS ONE HUNDRED FEET
 0 50 100 0 100 200



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sheet no.
 19-D

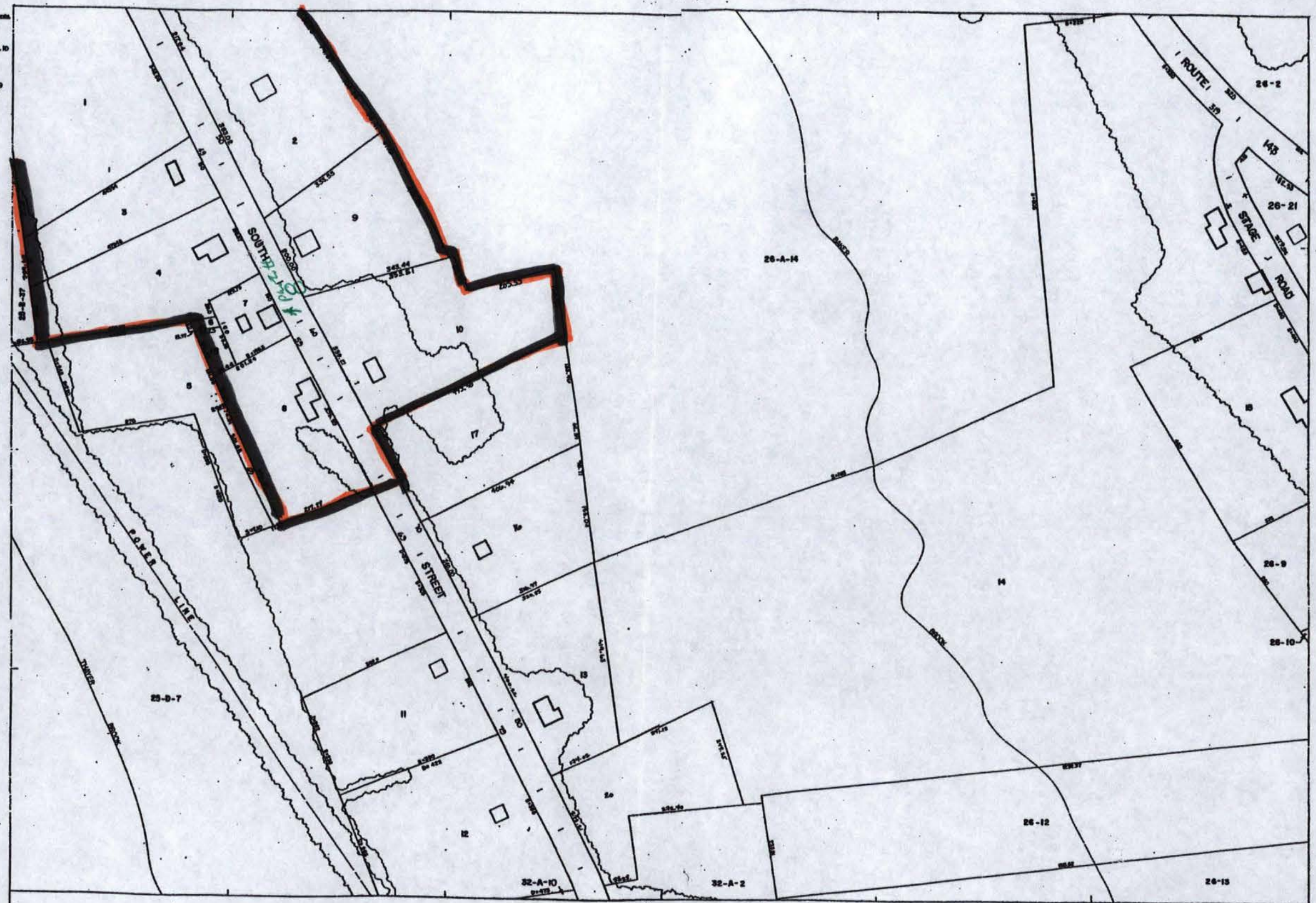
Photo # 11

Photo # 1

Photo # 10

Photo # 34
Photo # 19

EASEMENTS - UPGRADES
 JULY 1981 - ADDED STREET MESSAGES
 1 LOTS No. 2, 17
 DEDICATED LOT 9
 DEDICATED LOT 5, 8, 10
 JULY 1980 - REVISED LOT 2
 ADDED LOTS
 JULY 1980 - REVISED LOT 12
 JULY 1980 - ADDED LOTS 10, 8, 10
 -REVISED LOTS 8, 9
 JANUARY 1980 - REVISED 20
 REVISED 21A-2

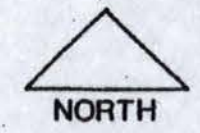


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**TOWN OF CHESTERFIELD
 MASSACHUSETTS**

ASSESSORS PLAN

SCALE - ONE INCH EQUALS ONE HUNDRED FEET
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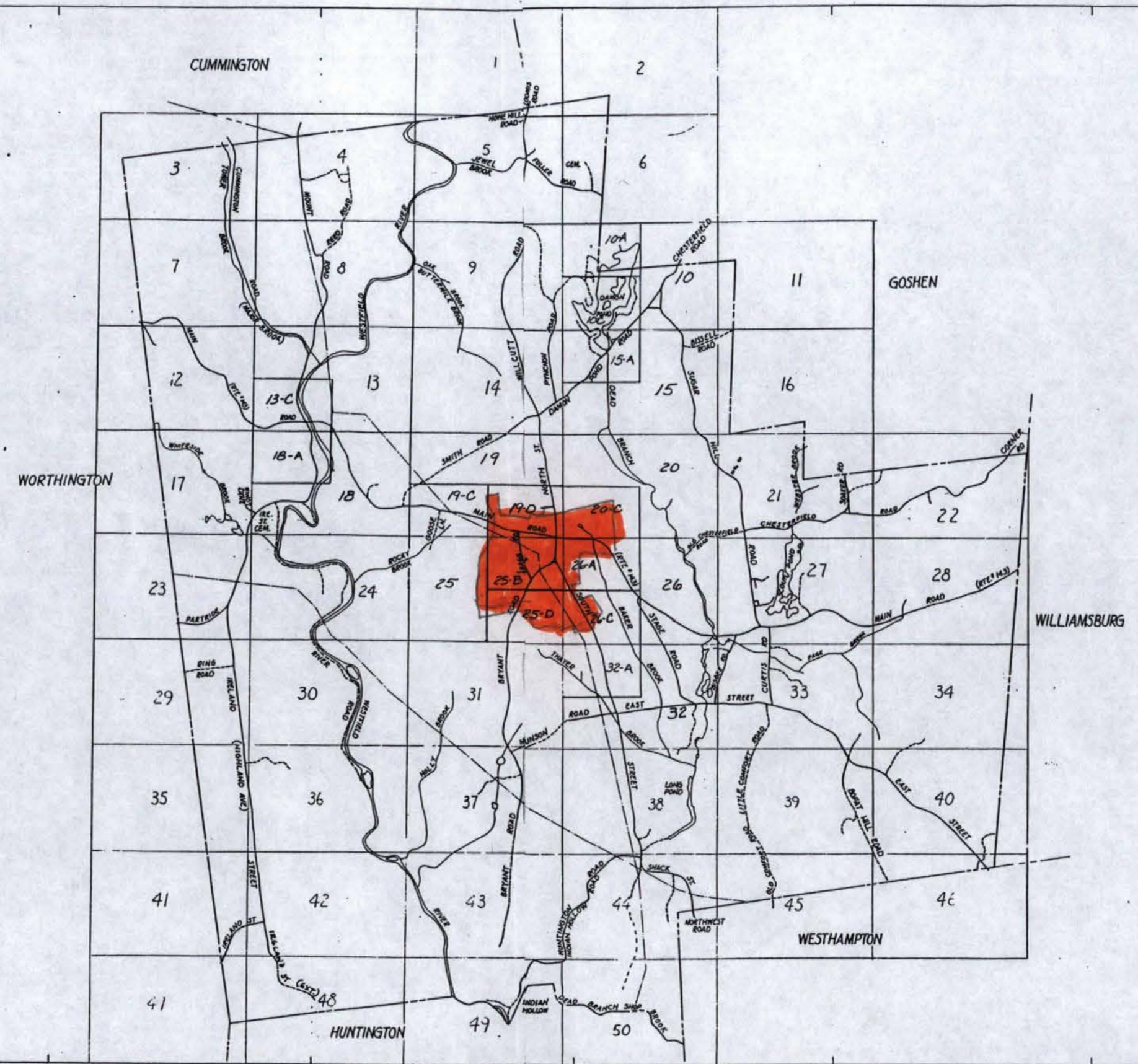
sheet no.
26-C

Cherterfield Center



REVISIONS

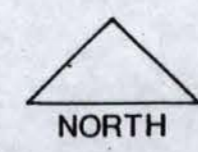
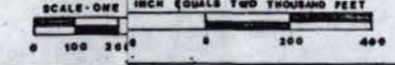
- JULY 1993 - SHEETS 8, 9, 10A, 10C, 12, 13, 13C, 15, 15A, 17, 18, 18A, 19, 19C, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26A, 27, 28, 29, 32, 32A, 33, 34, 35, 40, 44, 46, 50
- JANUARY 1994 - SHEETS 12, 13C, 14, 18, 18A, 19, 19C, 24, 25, 32, 32A, 38, 39, 44
- JULY 1995 - SHEETS 7, 10, 10C, 12, 13, 13C, 14, 15, 15A, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25B, 26, 26A, 29C, 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, 20, 22, 24, 25D, 26, 26A, 27, 28, 29, 33, 35, 36, 37, 41, 42, 44, 47, 49
- MAY 1997 - 4, 8, 10C, 12C, 14, 15A, 19, 32, 40
- APRIL 1998 - SHEETS 10C, 12C, 18, 20, 31, 22, 25B, 33, 35, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46
- JULY 1999 - SHEETS 9, 10C, 12, 13, 13C, 14, 15, 15A, 17, 18, 18A, 19, 19C, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 26A, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 32A, 33, 34, 39, 40, 43, 45, 46
- 2002 - 45, 50, 51, 53, 13C, 14, 15, 15A, 18A, 25B, 26, 26A, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 43, 44
- 2003 - 12, 13C, 14, 15, 17, 18A, 21, 23, 26, 28C, 27, 28, 30, 32, 32A, 34, 36, 38, 44, 46
- 2005 - 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 18A, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25B, 26A, 27, 28, 32A, 33, 35, 37, 39, 44
- 2006 - 9, 12, 13C, 14, 19, 32, 37, 38, 42



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**TOWN OF CHESTERFIELD
 MASSACHUSETTS**

ASSESSORS PLAN



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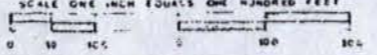


PREPARED BY
ALMER HUNTLEY JR AND ASSOCIATES, INC
SURVEYORS ENGINEERS PLANNERS

REVISED AND REPRINTED BY
E. B. HOLMBERG & ASSOCIATES
CHESTERFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
(413) 296-4525

**TOWN OF CHESTERFIELD
MASSACHUSETTS**

ASSESSORS PLAN



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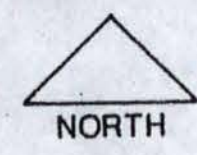
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PL. 5-A
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 MODEL H
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 30
 PARCELS LOT 34
 AND LOTS 21A 191A
 AND LOT 22



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 ALMER HUNTLEY JR. AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
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TOWN OF CHESTERFIELD
MASSACHUSETTS
ASSESSORS PLAN



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sheet no.
25-B

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2014

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Chesterfield Center HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

The town of Chesterfield is one of the hill towns of western Massachusetts in the eastern foothills of the Berkshires. It is bound on the north by Cummington and Goshen, on the east by Goshen, Williamsburg, and Westhampton, on the south by Westhampton and Huntington, and on the west by Worthington. The town is at an elevation of 1430 feet with river valleys to its east and west: the Dead Branch and the East Branch of the Westfield River. Chesterfield Center Historic District extends in four directions from a crossroads of Route 143 (Main Road), which runs east and west. North and South Streets run in their respective directions. Short sections of Bagg Road and Bryant Street are also included.

The institutional core of the town, Chesterfield Center has the First Congregational Church, the Grange Hall, town offices, a library, museum, the Hilltown Community Development Center, and a post office. The one commercial building is a general store. The rest of the buildings are houses and their outbuildings—mainly barns, carriage houses, a former doctor's office, and garages. There are 63 contributing buildings in the historic district and 18 noncontributing. There is one contributing site—the Center Cemetery on North Street—and one noncontributing site—the Phillips Russell Memorial Park. Nine gravestones and markers within the cemetery are described below as representative of the resources in the cemetery. These are counted as contributing objects on the district data sheet. All noncontributing resources were built or created after 1958, which is the end of the period of significance (see section 8). With time, noncontributing resources could become contributing, but this nomination would need to be revised accordingly. A description of the key and representative resources in chronological order follows:

Georgian Style (1750-1776)

Residential

Few Georgian buildings remain in Chesterfield Center but one well-maintained example is the **Eleazer and Elizabeth King House**, 61 South Street, ca. 1775 (MHC #19). This is a 1½-story, side-gable house with a center chimney. It is five bays wide and three bays deep, with a secondary entry on its south façade. Characteristic of many Cape houses of the late 18th century is a center window flanked by a pair of smaller fixed light windows in the gable end with clipped eaves. In this case, the fixed light windows were placed much closer to the center window than was customary. The center door surround is Greek Revival in style, an early 19th-century alteration. It is trabeated with full-length sidelights at each side. Windows on the principal façade are 6/2 and are Georgian in their narrow width and placement close to the eaves. Attached to the house at its southwest corner is a clapboard-sided carriage barn wing three bays long.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Chesterfield Center HD
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 15

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 West Branch River are hypothesized to have served as east-west corridors enabling wider movement of people and goods. Ancient Native American sites in the 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 and growth of an agricultural hill town of western Massachusetts in the eastern foothills of the Berkshires. Historical and archaeological resources may contribute information related to the early growth of the district as the institutional center of the town, and its continued role as the institutional and residential focus of the town throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

While residential sites appear underreported in Chesterfield Center, known and potential meetinghouse, church, and school sites may contribute important information that indicate why the Center was chosen as the institutional focus of the town and remained that focus to the present. Historical and archaeological resources may contribute information related to the architectural characteristics and function of these buildings and ancillary structures at each facility. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features associated with each institutional structure may contribute important social, cultural, and economic information associated with community groups, parishioners, students, and ultimately the inhabitants of the Center locale and Chesterfield.

Historical and archaeological resources may also contribute important information related to commercial sites in the district, the role they played in the Center's economy, and its evolution as the institutional and residential focus of the town. Historical and archaeological research at 18th and 19th century tavern sites, a hotel, and stores originally located in the Center may contribute important information related to the district's rise as an institutional, transportation, economic, and residential focus of the town. Important information may exist from tavern sites and the hotel that indicates what types of individuals were drawn to the Center and why. Information may exist that indicates the growth of tavern and hotel facilities arose as a function of the stagecoach service to Chesterfield (1793) or the Third Massachusetts Turnpike Company making Main Road a toll road in 1794.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Chesterfield Center Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 11/14/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/31/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08001177

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 12-22-14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER Edson Beall

DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 12-22-14

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.

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Chesterfield Center Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 10/28/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/19/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/04/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/11/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08001177

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: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12/11/2008 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept
REVIEWER Patrick Andrews DISCIPLINE Historian
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 12/11/2008

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.



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

October 17, 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:

Chesterfield Center 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,

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

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



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

October 23, 2014

J. Paul Loether
National Park Service 2280, 8th Floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 I (eye) Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

RE: Additional Documentation for Chesterfield Center HD and Ireland Street Cemetery,
Chesterfield (Hampshire County), Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Loether:

08001177 *09060471*
An error in the Chesterfield Center HD (NRDIS 2008) and the Ireland Street Cemetery (NRIND 2009) has recently come to my attention. In both nominations, the name of the mountain range mentioned in the text was incorrect. It should be the Berkshires, not the Green Mountains.

I am enclosing two corrected pages for the Chesterfield Center HD and one for the Ireland Street Cemetery.

Please let me know if you need anything else to bring your files up to date.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosures

xc: Dee Cinner, Chesterfield Historical Commission with enclosures