

CHS 100 1981-0010  
EXP. 12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received SEP 1 1983  
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Chelsea Village Historic District

and/or common Chelsea Village Historic District

2. Location

street & number Chelsea Village: North and South Main Streets (VT-Rt. 110) and Church St. N/A not for publication  
Jail St. (VT-Rt. 115), School, Court, and Maple and Highland Aves.

city, town Chelsea N/A vicinity of congressional district

state Vermont code 50 county Orange code 017

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	N/A <input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership- See Continuation Sheet

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the Town Clerk

street & number N/A

city, town Chelsea state Vermont

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Vermont Historic Sites and Structures has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

Survey date 1979  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

city, town Montpelier state Vermont

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## 7. Description

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<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

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### **Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

The Chelsea Village Historic District comprises a primarily nineteenth century village-scape of 144, 1½ and 2½ story, gabled and hipped roofed, woodframe and brick, residential, commercial and public structures, oriented linearly along a river valley. The District centers around 2 rectangular greens and is surrounded by an environment of rolling hills. Dates of contributing structures range from the earliest years of the nineteenth century through the first 3 decades of this century. Sophisticated Federal style buildings and monumental public and commercial structures lining the greens, highlight the district, while more vernacular Classic Cottages predominate. Interspersed are outbuildings-barns and sheds-and a very small number of modern intrusions.

Chelsea, Vermont, the shire town of Orange County, is situated along the narrow, north-south White River Valley framed by pastoral hillsides of woodland and pasture. At the center of the village's basically linear plan are twin commons and an intersecting east west road that extends the village slightly up the sides of the nearby verdant hills.

The district's impressive nineteenth century village-scape is primarily residential in character, although some commercial, municipal and ecclesiastical structures, focused on the commons, provide the diversity of type typical of a rural New England county seat. The predominant house forms include 2 and 2½-story Georgian plan residences, both wood-frame and brick, and a large number of broadly proportioned, woodframed, Classic Cottages dating from the 1830 to 1840 period. Of these 2 types, the larger houses frequently display elaborate high style Federal detailing while the Cottages are often trimmed with Greek Revival elements.

The Greek Revival New England Church form is represented in the Orange County Courthouse (#38), bordering the South Common, and in the Congregational Church (#51) on the North Common. Anchoring the North Common is the later Romanesque Chelsea Town Hall and Library (#63). Of the commercial structures, the Federal Style is represented by the 2 parapeted stores (#71 and #72), the large gabled Ackerman's store (#58) and the Old Orange County Bank (#142). Two turn-of-this-century, flat-roofed, commercial blocks are also present: the George Washington Lodge (#144) and the well-preserved Proctor Bank (#63).

In total, structures from the first half of the nineteenth century predominate, with some featuring added turned and bracketed porches. There are a small number of buildings from the late nineteenth and early 20th centuries and an equally slight number of intruding modern structures. Often nineteenth and twentieth century outbuildings accompany the buildings and all are located amidst lawns and shade trees.

Descriptions of individual buildings in the District follows. (Numbers refer to the enclosed sketch map.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

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Continuation sheet 1

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- |      |                                      |      |   |
|------|--------------------------------------|------|---|
| 1.   | Gordon T. Heath<br>Chelsea, VT 05038 | 16.  | Maurice & Beverly McCullough<br>Chelsea, VT 05038 |
| 2.   | Gordon T. Heath                      | 17.  | E.H. Jr. and Alice Kennedy                        |
| 2A.  | Chelsea, VT 05038                    |      | Chelsea, VT 05038                                 |
| 3.   | Gordon T. Heath                      | 18.  | Francis Ryan                                      |
| 3A.  | Chelsea, VT 05038                    |      | Chelsea, VT 05038                                 |
| 4.   | Harold and Edith Luce                | 19.  | Grace Titus                                       |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038                    |      | Chelsea, VT 05038                                 |
| 5.   | Laurence and Howard Allen            | 20.  | Arnold & Arline Preston                           |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038                    |      | Chelsea, VT 05038                                 |
| 6.   | Alice Hull Estate                    | 21.  | Grace Titus                                       |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038                    |      | Chelsea, VT 05038                                 |
| 7.   | Mrs. Adelaid Graf                    | 22.  | Mrs. Mary McFarlane                               |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038                    | 22A. | Chelsea, VT 05038                                 |
| 8.   | Town of Chelsea                      | 23.  | F. Ray Keyser Sr.                                 |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038                    | 23A. | Chelsea, VT 05038                                 |
| 9.   | Laurence and Howard Allen            | 23B. |   |
| 9A.  | Chelsea, VT 05038                    | 24.  | Richard H. & Emily Betts                          |
| 10.  | Dwight and Lucy McCullough           |      | Chelsea, VT 05038                                 |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038                    | 25.  | George & Carole Trickett                          |
| 11.  | Maurice & Beverly McCullough         | 25A. | Chelsea, VT 05038                                 |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038                    | 26.  | Mrs. Janet Jackson                                |
| 12.  | George & Reba Cushman                | 26A. | Chelsea, VT 05038                                 |
| 12A. | Chelsea, VT 05038                    | 27.  | William B. & Janet Field                          |
| 12B. |                                      |      | Chelsea, VT 05038                                 |
| 13.  | David & Walter Button                | 28.  | Winifred Royce                                    |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038                    | 28A. | Chelsea, VT 05038                                 |
| 14.  | Robert & Sally Metz                  | 29.  | Donald & Faith Forbes                             |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038                    | 29A. | Chelsea, VT 05038                                 |
| 15.  | Maurice F. Kennedy                   | 29B. |   |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038                    | 30.  | Chelsea Town School District                      |
|      |                                      |      | Chelsea, VT 05038                                 |

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|------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| 31.  | Donald & Helen Benedict  | 46.  | Robert & Frances Thody   |
| 31A. | Chelsea, VT 05038        |      | Guilford Road            |
|      |                          |      | Durham, Conn. 06422      |
| 32.  | Wendell & John Pratt     | 47.  | Hans & Hermine Kraemer   |
| 32A. | c/o Mrs. Olive Pratt     | 47A. | Chelsea, VT 05038        |
| 32B. | Chelsea, VT 05038        |      |                          |
| 33.  | Mrs. Doreen Hatch        | 48.  | Robert & Frances Thody   |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038        |      | Guilford Road            |
|      |                          |      | Durham, Conn. 06422      |
| 34.  | Mrs. Doreen Hatch        | 49.  | Orange County Jail       |
| 34A. | Chelsea, VT 05038        |      | Chelsea, VT 05038        |
| 35.  | Glen & Betsey Coburn     | 50.  | Orange County Jail       |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038        |      | Chelsea, VT 05038        |
| 36.  | Gordon & Helen Farr      | 51.  | Congregationalist Church |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038        |      | Chelsea, VT 05038        |
| 37.  | Joseph & Anne Rein       | 52.  | Arno & Elizabeth Richter |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038        |      | Chelsea, VT 05038        |
| 38.  | Orange County Courthouse | 53.  | Arno & Elizabeth Richter |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038        |      | Chelsea, VT 05038        |
| 39.  | William & Beth Brodne    | 54.  | Congregationalist Church |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038        |      | parsonage                |
| 40.  | Clarence & Sylvia Kezer  |      | Chelsea, VT 05038        |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038        | 55.  | John Ducharme            |
| 41.  | Clyde & Verle Hutchinson |      | Box 13                   |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038        |      | Strafford, VT 05072      |
| 42.  | Gordon Santamore         | 56.  | George & David Hayward   |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038        | 56A. | Chelsea, VT 05038        |
| 43.  | Donald & Frances Ladd    | 57.  | William & Rhoda Ackerman |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038        |      | Chelsea, VT 05038        |
| 44.  | Donald & Frances Ladd    | 58.  | William & Rhoda Ackerman |
|      | Chelsea, VT 05038        |      | Chelsea, VT 05038        |
| 45.  | Donald & Frances Ladd    | 59.  | Boardway and Cilley      |
| 45A. | Chelsea, VT 05038        |      | c/o David Cilley         |
|      |                          |      | Tunbridge, VT 05077      |
|      |                          | 60.  | Town of Chelsea          |
|      |                          |      | Town Hall & Library      |
|      |                          |      | Chelsea, VT 05038        |

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|------|--|------|---|
| 61.  | Walter & Ruth Button<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                              | 76.  | Ernest & Sadie Kennedy<br>Chelsea, VT 05038   |
| 62.  | Arthur & Bernice Gill  | 77.  | David & Gay Mize  |
| 62A. | Chelsea, VT 05038  | 77A. | Chelsea, VT 05038   |
| 62B. |  | 77B. |   |
| 63.  | Proctor Trust Company<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                             | 78.  | New England Telephone Co.<br>185 Franklin Street<br>Room 1104F<br>Boston, Mass. 02107 |
| 64.  | Chelsea Grange #362<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                               | 79.  | Brian & Jean Button<br>Chelsea, VT 05038  |
| 65.  | Gertrude Roberts<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                                  | 80.  | Doris Comeford<br>18 Wharton Park<br>Wakefield, Mass. 01880                           |
| 66.  | Sarah McIntosh   | 81.  | Martha Morss  |
| 66A. | Chelsea, VT 05038  | 81A. | Chelsea, VT 05038   |
| 67.  | Sarah McIntosh<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                                    | 82.  | Dennis & Pamela Gile<br>Chelsea, VT 05038   |
| 68.  | Walter & Ruth Button<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                              | 83.  | Wayne & Charlotte Babcock<br>Chelsea, VT 05038  |
| 69.  | Bruce & Martha Gratz   | 84.  | Richard & Nancy Button  |
| 69A. | Chelsea, VT 05038  | 84A. | Chelsea, VT 05038   |
| 70.  | Town of Chelsea<br>Municipal Garage<br>Chelsea, VT 05038               | 85.  | Frank Keene   |
| 71.  | Chelsea Country Store<br>Donald & Eleanor Jacques<br>Chelsea, VT 05038 | 85A. | Chelsea, VT 05038   |
| 72.  | C. Fred Dickinson<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                                 | 86.  | Walter G. Campbell<br>R.F.D.<br>Tunbridge, VT 05077                                   |
| 73.  | Arnold & Arline Preston<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                           | 87.  | Walter G. Campbell<br>R.F.D.<br>Tunbridge, VT 05077                                   |
| 74.  | Frank Keene<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                                       | 88.  | Walter G. Campbell<br>R.F.D.<br>Tunbridge, VT 05077                                   |
| 75.  | Brian & Pamela Hayward   | 89.  | James & Linda Watson<br>Chelsea, VT 05038   |
| 75A. | Chelsea, VT 05038  |      |   |

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|-------|---|-------|--|
| 90.   | James & Linda Watson<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                           | 105.  | Brookhaven Home for Boys<br>Chelsea, VT 05038        |
| 91.   | Alfred & Phyllis Boardman<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                      | 106.  | Christopher & Judith Reed<br>Chelsea, VT 05038       |
| 92.   | Chelsea Home for the Aged<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                      | 107.  | Edwin & Norma Anderson<br>Chelsea, VT 05038          |
| 93.   | Chelsea Home for the Aged<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                      | 108.  | Richard & Donnalyn Colby<br>Chelsea, VT 05038        |
| 94.   | E. Harold Colby<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                                | 109.  | Helen Watson-Jones<br>Chelsea, VT 05038              |
| 95.   | E. Harold Colby<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                                | 110.  | Glenn & Dorothy Sanborn                              |
| 96.   | Charles & George Helmer   | 110A. | Chelsea, VT 05038                                    |
| 96A.  | c/o George Helmer<br>12 Wesskum Wood Road<br>Riverside, Conn. 06878 | 111.  | Brewster & Clara Martin<br>Chelsea, VT 05038         |
| 97.   | C. Fred Dickinson<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                              | 112.  | Mrs. Phyllis Kennedy                                 |
| 98.   | C. Fred Dickinson<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                              | 112A. | Chelsea, VT 05038                                    |
| 99.   | Rufus & Nancy Royce<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                            | 113.  | Joseph & Charlene Edmondson                          |
| 100.  | Harold Hayward, Jr.   | 113A. | Route 4<br>Sharon, Conn. 06069                       |
| 100A. | Chelsea, VT 05038   | 114.  | Chelsea Health Center, Inc.<br>Chelsea, VT 05038     |
| 101.  | Dorrit Brock  | 115.  | Chelsea Health Center, Inc.<br>Chelsea, VT 05038     |
| 101A. | Chelsea, VT 05038   | 116.  | Arnold & Arline Preston<br>Chelsea, VT 05038         |
| 102.  | H.N. Sanborn and Son<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                           | 117.  | Brookhaven Home for Boys, Inc.<br>Chelsea, VT 05038  |
| 103.  | John & Rita Parker<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                             | 118.  | David Kelman & Martha Jane Rich<br>Chelsea, VT 05038 |
| 104.  | Mrs. Loretta Cahill<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                            | 119.  | David Kelman & Martha Jane Rich<br>Chelsea, VT 05038 |

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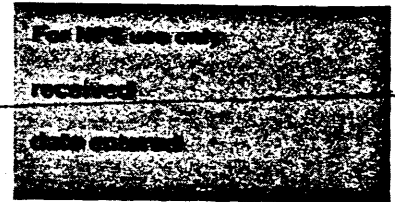
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- |       |   |       |  |
|-------|---|-------|--|
| 120.  | Susan J. Rogers<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                            | 134.  | Alice Downing<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                           |
| 121.  | Roger & Terry Sternberg   | 135.  | Cora Brooks  |
| 121A. | Chelsea, VT 05038   |       | Chelsea, VT 05038  |
| 122.  | Cletus & Zella Huffman<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                     | 136.  | Cora Brooks<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                             |
| 122A. | Norman Trudeau<br>167 Hazard Avenue<br>Hazardville, Conn. 06036 | 137.  | Cora Brooks  |
|       |   | 137A. | Chelsea, VT 05038  |
|       |   | 137B. |  |
| 123.  | Donald & Eleanor Jacques  | 138.  | Robert & George Button                                       |
| 123A. | Chelsea, VT 05038   |       | Chelsea, VT 05038  |
| 124.  | Beatrice Sanborn  | 139.  | Robert & George Button                                       |
| 125A. | Chelsea, VT 05038   |       | Chelsea, VT 05038  |
| 125B. | Polly Sanborn<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                              | 140.  | Robert & George Button<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                  |
| 126.  | Chelsea Historical Society, Inc.<br>Chelsea, VT 05038           | 141.  | Robert & George Button<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                  |
| 127.  | Elmira Ingersoll  | 142.  | James Van Dyk<br>c/o Brad Brownell<br>Chelsea, VT 05038      |
| 127A. | c/o Julia Hikory<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                           |       |  |
| 128.  | Chelsea Fire District #1<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                   | 143.  | Boardway & Cilley<br>c/o David Cilley<br>Tunbridge, VT 05077 |
| 129.  | Forrest & Elizabeth Sanborn<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                | 144.  | George Washington Lodge<br>F. and A.M.<br>Chelsea, VT 05038  |
| 130.  | Mrs. Ruth Young<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                            |       |  |
| 131.  | Mrs. Ruth Young<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                            | 145.  | Boardway & Cilley<br>c/o David Cilley<br>Tunbridge, VT 05077 |
| 132.  | Merle & Elizabeth Colby<br>Chelsea, VT 05038                    |       |  |
| 133.  | Martin Tucker & Elizabeth Blum<br>Chelsea, VT 05038             |       |  |

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1. Heath Barn (c.1855)

The Heath Barn is a typical post and beam framed outbuilding sheathed in vertical boards, protected by a sheet metal gable roof and supported by a fieldstone foundation. An open shed wing, spanning its north facade, gives it a saltbox shape; windows are limited to a few small square openings and access is through large swinging doors on the south facade topped by a short, glazed transom. The barn is believed to have been moved from a farm south of the village.

2. Heath Barn (c.1850)

A variety of appendages give this post and beam barn a complex varied mass. Basically, it consists of 2 large, gabled blocks set end to end. The east block is topped by a gabled, rectangular, louvered, cupola with a turned finial and weathervane and has swinging, polygonal-shaped barn doors on its north facade. The west block has a small shed-roofed wing on its west facade, a very long enclosed shed ramp on its south facade and a large sliding door and ramp on its north facade. Along the entire south side spans a 1-story, shed-roofed stable lighted by small rectangular windows. The complex vernacular form is complimented by a variety of sheathings that include clapboards, vertical board, board and batten and a sheet metal roof.

2A. Heath Shed

This small, gable-front, woodframe, shed is in very poor condition and does not contribute to the historic district.

3. Heath House (c.1855)

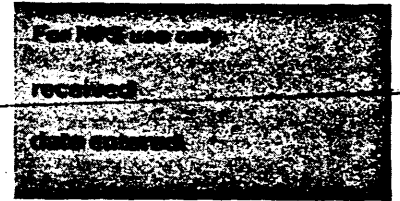
The Heath House is one of very similar, contemporaneous structures in Chelsea (#9 and #65) that all may be the work of the same builder. A steeply-pitched wall dormer, centered on the front facade gives a picturesque quality to this otherwise standard 5 x 3 bay, 1½-story, woodframe Classic Cottage-type block. A dormer is accented by central paired, and arch-topped, louvered openings trimmed with Bolection label moldings. Beneath the dormer is the central, recessed entrance flanked by full-length, narrow sidelights and surrounded by pilasters supporting a lintel board and cornice. Additional detail on the clapboard block includes a deeply returning cornice, returning 2-part frieze and cornerboards. The original 6/6 sash have louvered shutters, and plain surrounds topped by a lip molding.

A recessed gabled wing on the south facade connects to a gabled barn. The wing's left 3 bays include a kitchen entrance and 6/6 sash all protected by a shed-roofed, open porch that also spans the south wall of the main block and is detailed with scroll sawn brackets. Also included is a large, double shed door, a 12/12 sash, a narrow 6/6 window and 12-pane kneewall windows. Prominent on the plainly trimmed barn is a square louvered cupola topped by a low-pitched pyramidal roof.



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3a. Heath Barn (c.1855)

To the rear of the Heath House is this small, post and beam framed barn. Sheathed in vertical board and protected by a sheet metal, gable roof, access is through swinging doors on the west gable front.

4. Luce House (c.1827)

The woodframe, 1½-story, 5 x 2 bay Luce House displays a narrow Classic Cottage, clapboarded mass plainly detailed with a boxed returning cornice and frieze. Plain surrounds trim the central entrance; brackets decorate the open, hipped roof entry porch, and the 6/6 windows have plain surrounds, slightly pitched lintel boards and louvered shutters.

A long, recessed wing, extending from the north facade, includes an enclosed shed porch that protects the wing's right bays and is detailed with turned posts and balusters. The wing's far left bay consists of a large double shed door and the appendages' gable end connects with an additional gabled shed of nearly the same height. It has 2, double, shed doors and flush, plain eaves on its gable end.

5. Sons of Union Veterans Hall-Allen House (c.1860)

The long, horizontal, 1½-story, 5 x 3 bay mass of the Allen House and its right bay entrance distinguishes the structure from its standard Classic Cottage neighbors and is explained by its role, during most of the twentieth century. It was a meeting hall for the Sons of Union Veterans who added the south bay to the former residence.

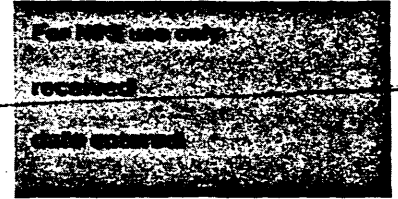
Very plainly trimmed with simple eaves and frieze and corner boards, its wide swinging Italianate doors, with arch topped, frosted glass Bolection molding, are the only suggestion of stylistic detail. The 6/6 windows have plain surrounds topped by a lip molding and a hipped roof porch supported by turned posts protects the entrance.

6. Alice Hull House (c.1840)

The post and beam framed Classic Cottage displays characteristics common to Chelsea's version of this type. It has a broad gable end- 3 bays wide, a moderately high kneewall and trabeated entryway; in this case consisting of a recessed entrance with full-length sidelights, narrow surrounds with corner blocks and plain sideboards supporting an entablature. The eaves of the sheet metal-covered, gable roof are relatively wide; the cornice does not return; standard frieze and corner boards trim the clapboard walls, and the plain surrounds of the 2/2 sash are topped by lip moldings and flanked by louvered

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shutters. Attached to the southeast corner, by a short, flat-roofed appendage, is a gabled barn with swinging doors and a hayloft on its west facade.

7. Graf House (c.1827)

The Graf House's gable-front, 3 x 3 bay, 2½-story mass is trimmed with a moderately narrow eave, returning cornice and frieze and corner pilasters. Flanking the right sidehall entrance are 2/3-length sidelights and pilasters that supports a lintel board and cornice. The 2/1 and few 12/12 and modern sash are plainly detailed, and a 1-story, shed-roofed projection spans the rear facade. Clapboards sheath its post and beam frame that rests on a granite and concrete foundation and is protected by a sheet metal roof.

8. Chelsea Playground Cottage (c.1930)

This small, 2 x 2 bay, 1-story cottage is sheathed in novelty siding and protected by a sheet metal covered gable roof. 2/2 windows light the structure. It originally was situated in front of #70 and served as an office for a gas station once located next to #71. During World War II air raid warning crews occupied the structure for their 24-hour watches.

9. Allen House (c.1855)

The Allen House is one of very similar, contemporaneous Chelsea residences (#3 and #65), that all may be the work of the same builder. A steeply-pitched wall dormer, centered on the front facade, gives a picturesque quality to the otherwise standard, 5 x 2 bay, 1½-story, woodframe, Classic Cottage-type block. The dormer is accented by central, paired arched-topped windows trimmed with bolection label moldings. Beneath the dormer is the central entrance, recessed with paneled reveals flanked by paneled pilasters and 2/3 length sidelights set on paneled bases and crowned by a paneled transom. This entrance is beneath a shed-roofed porch that spans the front facade and includes turned posts and balusters and scroll brackets.

Detail on the clapboard block includes a returning boxed cornice, frieze and corner pilasters; while the 2/2 sash have plain surrounds, lip moldings and louvered shutters. Attached to the northeast corner of the house is a small, plain, gabled barn and twin ridge chimneys sit on the ridge of the sheet metal sheathed roof.

9A. Allen Barn (c.1855)

The gabled, 2-level Allen Barn has slight plain eaves and swinging doors and a hayloft centered on its west gable front.

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10. McCullough House (c.1832)

The 5 x 2 bay, 1½-story, woodframe McCullough Classic Cottage consists of a relatively long, horizontal, asbestos sided mass supported by a granite foundation and topped by a gable, sheet metal covered roof trimmed with a molded returning cornice. Wide plain trabeated surrounds, and unusual, wide, 3/4-length sidelights (2 rows of 4 panes) on granite bases, detail the entryway. The house's 6/6 windows' plain surrounds may be a result of the synthetic siding that obscures the detail as well as possible additional detail on the block. The interior includes wide plank walls.

11. McCullough House (c.1827)

Aluminum siding obscures most of the detail on this 5 x 2 bay, 1½-story, woodframe, Classic Cottage. A returning cornice remains on the sheet metal gable roof, but the doors and 2/2 windows have plain surrounds. A hipped roof porch, supported by turned posts, spans the front facade and a post and beam gabled barn, with swinging doors and a hayloft and some 2/2 sash on the gable-front is attached to the southeast corner.

12. Cushman House (c.1840)

The woodframe Cushman House displays the standard Classic Cottage characteristics: 5 x 2 bays, 1½-stories, gable roof, returning molded cornice and narrow frieze and cornerboards. Its Greek Revival style central entrance is flanked by recessed paneled pilasters that support an entablature and the door deeply recessed and trimmed with paneled reveals, 2/3-length sidelights, recessed paneled surrounds, cornerblocks, a fretted friezebar and above both the door and sidelights, a paneled transom.

A polygonal bay window trimmed with diagonal board panels is added on the left front facade and a Colonial Revival open porch, supported by full-length columns, is applied to the south gable end. To the rear extends a slightly recessed gabled wing that has a gabled dormer and entrance on the south facade and an additional shed/barn attached as a wing. The entire house is post and beam framed, sheathed in clapboards, and rests on a granite foundation.

12A. Cushman Garage (c.1925)

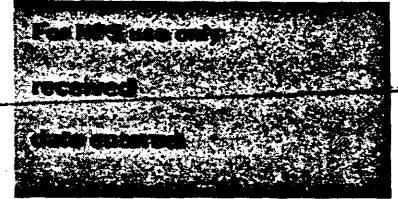
A flat-roofed garage; woodframe construction.

12B. Cushman Garage (c.1965)

A gable-front garage; it does not contribute to the historic district.

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13. Button House (c1825)

This woodframed, 2-story, 5 x 2 bay residence has had several alterations, yet retains its basic original form and proportions. The fenestration on the second story has been altered, while the first-story windows still have splayed, lip-molded, lenticular boards. The eave has been lengthened, the cornice replaced, and the plain central doorway is now protected with a broad-pitched gabled hood.

A 1½-story rear gabled ell incorporates a 2-car garage with overhead doors, an additional entrance and gabled dormer. It attaches to a 2½ level gabled barn/shed lighted by 12/12, 2/2 and 6-pane casement windows and trimmed with corner and frieze boards.

14. Metz House (c1845)

The 1½-story, 3 x 4 bay, gable-front mass of the Metz house has a clapboarded, post and beam frame, a granite foundation, and sheet metal roof pierced by a corbeled ridge chimney. The block incorporates gabled central cross dormers on its eaves facades and is detailed with a returning boxed cornice, narrow raking frieze, wide, 2-part returning frieze and corner pilasters. Flanking the left sidehall entrance are 2/3 length sidelights and paneled pilasters that support a wide lenticular board crowned by a prominent cornice molding. i.e. Cornice moldings also top the 2/2 sash. An additional entrance on the south facade, is protected by an open, shed-roofed porch and a deteriorated, gabled, 2-bay wing, extending to the rear, has a sliding barn door and kneewall windows on its south facade.

15. Kennedy House (c1980)

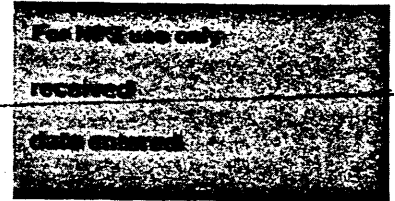
A recently constructed Neo-Colonial Revival, Cape type residence, the Kennedy House does not contribute to the historic district. It was built after an earlier house burned.

16. McCullough House (c1830)

The McCullough House is a standard, woodframe, 5 x 2 bay, 1½-story Classic Cottage detailed with a returning cornice, frieze and cornerboards, and central Greek Revival style entrance consisting of a Christian Cross door, wide, 2/3-length sidelights on recessed paneled bases, narrow surrounds, cornerblocks, a fretted frieze bar, and glazed transoms—all set within paneled reveals and surrounded by paneled pilasters and a crowning entablature. The original sash have been replaced with 2/2 windows and are plainly trimmed with only a lip molding. Clapboards cover the post and beam frame; while asphalt sheaths the roof and a granite foundation supports the block.

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17. Speare-Kennedy House (c1910)

This starkly plain, woodframe, gabled house was moved several hundred yards east in 1937. It originally served as a carpenter's shop. Clapboard-covered and trimmed with corner and frieze boards, door and window placement on the 3 x 2 bay, 2-story vernacular block is irregular. Access is through the right bay of the eaves side and a variety of sash, 2/2, 6/1, 1/1, light the structure.

18. Creamery-Ryan Property (1892, c.1957)

1950 concrete additions on either end of the 1-story woodframe creamery building cause it to be a non-contributing component of the historic district.

19. Norton-Titus House (c1810)

This woodframe, 1½-story, 5 x 3 bay, Cape type dwelling has a low kneewall, returning boxed cornice and cornerboards. Its raised-panel, Christian Cross central door is set in architrave surrounds and is topped by a glazed transom; while the 2/2 sash are trimmed with plain surrounds and louvered shutters. Beneath the clapboard sheathing is a post and beam frame resting on a concrete-faced foundation. Alterations include a rear shed dormer, and window and door openings on the south gable end. A gabled ell extends to the rear.

20. Preston Property (c1976)

This broad, gable-front, aluminum-clad structure does not contribute to the historic district. It's built on the site of Densmore's, c.1870, Jewelry Store.

21. Densmore-Titus Barn (c1875)

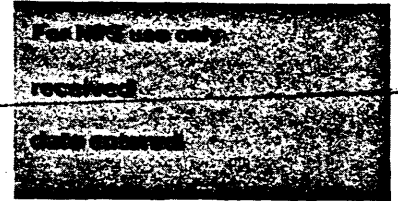
The 2-level, post and beam, gabled Titus barn was originally associated with Densmore's Jewelry Store which formerly stood on the site of #20. Sheathed in vertical board and protected by an asphalt roof, it has 2 open polygonal openings, a pass door and 2 hay loft doors on its south facade.

22. McFarlane House (c1845)

The McFarlane House is similar in form and detail to the next-door Keyser House (#23). Its 2 x 3 bay, 1½-story, gable-front, post and beam frame is clapboard sheathed, rests on a granite foundation and is protected by a gabled, sheet metal-covered roof. Greek Revival style trim includes a returning boxed cornice, wide 2-part frieze, and corner pilasters. The right sidehall entrance is recessed slightly, has ½-length sidelights

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flanking pilasters that support a lintel and cornice molding.

The 1/1 windows have louvered shutters; a polygonal bay window is added on the south eaves facade. To the rear of the main block is a gabled wing with a porch spanning its south facade that includes 3/4-length columns set on a clapboard skirt.

22A. McFarlane Garage (c1950)

This small gabled garage has overhead doors on its gable-front facade. It does not contribute to the historic district.

23. Keyser House (c1845)

The 3 x 3 bay, 1½-story, block of the Keyser House has a post and beam frame sheathed with clapboards, resting on a granite foundation, and protected by a sheet metal covered gable roof. It is very similar in form and detail to #22. Greek Revival style trim includes a boxed returning cornice, wide 2-part frieze, and corner pilasters. The sidehall entrance, in the left bay of the gable-front facade, has 3/5 sidelights with added curved tracery flanked by side pilasters, and all topped by a lintel board. The entrance is beneath an open Colonial Revival porch that wraps around the front and north facades and incorporates full length columns and a lattice skirt.

Added shed dormers span both eaves sides of the house, a wall chimney is on the south facade, and the rear gabled wing also has a wall chimney on its east gable end. 6/1 windows and 1/1 windows in the dormers all have louvered shutters.

23A. Keyser Barn/Garage (c1850)

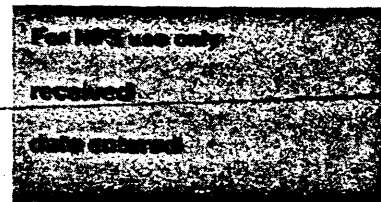
The Keyser Barn was converted into a garage by the addition of a pair of overhead doors in the south gable end. Above the doors is a hayloft opening and above that a 2/2 sash. The outbuildings post and beam frame is sheathed in clapboards, has a sheet metal covered gable roof and a field stone foundation. The moderate wide eaves are plain and trimmed by a frieze and cornerboards. Centered on the ridge is a square louvered cupola trimmed with a frieze and cornice topped by a pyramidal roof.

23B. Keyser Outbuilding (c.1835)

This small, 1½-story, 3 x 2 bay, block was moved to the site and probably was originally more than an outbuilding. Its post and beam frame is clapboard covered, rests on a fieldstone foundation and is protected by a sheet metal gable roof. Trim includes a boxed returning cornice, narrow raking frieze, 2-part eaves frieze and cornerboards.

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The central raised panel door is trimmed with only a slight lip molding above plain surrounds; the 2/2 sash is trimmed similarly. Above the door, in the gable peak, is an additional 4 panel door.

24. Betts House (c1845)

The 1½-story, 5 x 2 bay, woodframe, Classic Cottage mass of the Betts House is detailed with a returning boxed cornice, 2-part frieze, corner pilasters door trim consisting of: 3/4-length sidelights set on paneled bases, recessed paneled surrounds, and cornerboards—all surrounded by plain side boards, cornerblocks and a lintel board topped by an enclosed pediment detailed with a dentillated molded cornice. The house's 6/6 windows have plain trim, a crowning lip molding and louvered shutters.

A 3-bay, south gabled wing features multi-pane kneewall windows and a detailed porch with turned posts, balusters, and a lattice skirt. It attaches to a modern 2-car garage. Clapboards sheath the entire block's post and beam frame; it rests on a granite foundation and has a sheet metal roof.

25. Lamb-Davis-Tricket House-Shire Inn (1832)

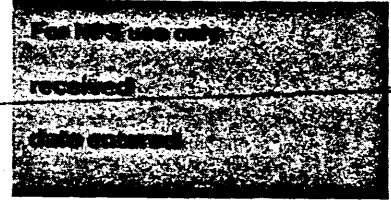
The Shire Inn's sophisticated Federal detail indicates the success of its builder and first owner Reuben Lamb and its well-preserved condition is due to its continuous ownership, from 1860 until recently, by the well-to-do Davis family. The brick, 2-story, 5 x 2 bay, gabled block is graced with the fanciest of Chelsea's several impressive period doorways. The Christian Cross door has 2/3-length sidelights with curved tracery. In front, and flanking the lights, are columns supporting a protruding, fret-detailed frieze, and above a glazed fanlight with radiating muntins sit in a paneled reveal and surrounded by a wooden band detailed with a gouged motif. Surrounding the entire entrance configuration is a granite arch that incorporates pilasters and a keystone.

The Inn's molded, returning cornice is flourished with a tiny, fret-like dentil course; its 6/6 sash are topped by large granite, splayed lintels and flanked by louvered shutters, and louvered fans with a keystone motif decorate the gable peak. The interior boasts a curving central stairway and late Federal detailing is evidenced in window and door moldings, fireplace mantel pieces serving the original end chimneys and paneled window reveals in the front parlor.

To the rear of the main block extends a 2-story, gabled ell that was refaced with brick in the 1930s and to which a south facade Colonial Revival porch was added. Attached to the ell is a 2-level, post and beam, plainly trimmed, clapboarded barn with access through 2 large arched bays on the south facade and 12/12 sash on the north facade. It incorporates a passageway that leads from the ell to a shed roofed privy on the west wall of the barn.

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25A. Davis-Tricket Barn (c1880)

This 2-level, gabled, post and beam framed outbuilding is sheathed in clapboards, trimmed with frieze and cornerboards and lighted by a few 6/6 sash.

26. Blake-Clark- Jackson House (c.1790,c1827)

The rear 2-story, 4-bay, gabled wing of this impressive, high style, Federal, hipped roof manse probably predates the house by several years. Its entrance is at the far left bay and includes a Christian Cross door abutted by 12/12 lights and wide side panels- all topped by a glazed transom, and protected by an added, Colonial Revival enclosed hipped roof porch. The wing's 12/12 sash are flanked by louvered shutters, and trim on the block is limited to very shallow eaves. Attached to the west end of the wing is a low, 1-story, Cape-like appendage, now converted into a garage, with sliding doors on its north facade.

The main 5 x 3 bay, 2-story, post and beam framed, clapboarded, hipped roofed, block is believed to have been built in c1825 by the successful Amplus Blake, who also built the Old Hood Store (#72). It features some of the most elaborate Federal detail in Chelsea. The molded cornice is trimmed with a dentil course, and frieze board and is supported by recessed paneled corner pilasters. Windows on the second story have architrave surrounds with a keystone motif, while the first story boasts surrounds topped by a bulging frieze, dentil course, and cornice moldings. All of the windows include 6/6 sash. Asher Benjamin's books inspired the central entrance detail that includes flanking fluted pilasters supporting a full entablature and broken pediment trimmed with a dentillated cornice and filled with a glazed fanlight with radiating muntins and narrow, keystone-topped surrounds. Above the entrance hovers a Palladian window consisting of a 2/2 sash, also crowned with a glazed fanlight with radiating muntins and keystone surround, and flanked by 2/2 narrow sash topped by robust cornices. The buildings post and beam frame is sheathed in clapboards, rests on a granite foundation, and is protected by a sheet-metal covered roof with its original massive interior chimneys remaining.

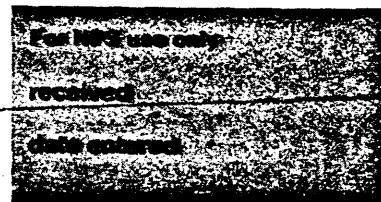
26A. Blake-Clark- Jackson Barn (c.1800)

This 2-level, post and beam framed outbuilding rests on a fieldstone foundation, is clapboard covered and has a sheet metal sheathed gable roof. It is plainly detailed with flush gable eaves and a slightly returning cornice. Relatively small 12/8 sash topped by a lip molding light the west facade and a board pass door topped by a multi-paned transom and splayed lintel, provides access on the south gable end. A series of 3 barn doors and a hayloft are located on the main, east, eaves facade. Due to its windows and south gabled door, this structure may have been an early house later converted to barn use.



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27. Rufus Hyde House- Parkview- Attorney William Field's Office and Residence (c1832)

The Field's Residence is a massive, 2½-story, 5 x 4 bay, eaves front, post and beam block sheathed in clapboards and resting on a granite foundation. Its tall, relatively steeply pitched, sheet metal-covered, gable roof is somewhat incongruous with its style and period.

Federal detailing equal, if not more elaborate than contemporaneous Chelsea structures, includes: a molded returning cornice detailed with tiny fret-like dentils, Palladian gable windows and Federal door and window surrounds. The central west eaves front entrance has 2/3-length sidelights sandwiched between attenuated, recessed pilasters and a crowning louvered fan set in an arched surround. An additional principal entrance in the middle right bay of the north gable boasts a glazed fanlight with radiating muntins, and paired attenuated pilasters flanking both the door and the fan.

Practically all of the main block's 6/6 windows are topped by louvered fans and both windows and fans are flanked by narrow pilasters and small corner blocks. The gable peak Palladian windows also incorporate a louvered fan above a 6/6 window with the same surrounds and narrow flanking vertical windows.

Dominating and spanning the front facade is a highly detailed, hipped-roof, Victorian porch, prominent on the porch is a wide valance consisting of turned spindle, scroll-sawn, and Eastlavian-incised members, acorn shaped pendant drops, and arches that mimic the house's many fans. The porch's turned posts incorporate a ball shaped detail; the replaced balustrade is constructed of plainboards set in a geometric pattern and a lattice skirt covers the foundation. Behind the main block is a long 1½-story, wood-frame, gabled ell that attaches to a gabled barn sheathed in clapboards, vertical board and batten siding.

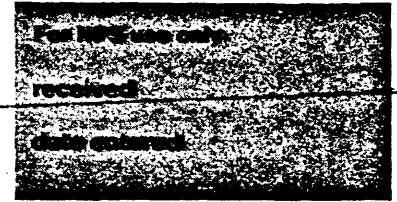
The house was built in c.1832 by Rufus Hyde. During the early twentieth century it was owned by Asa Barnes, proprietor of the Orange County Hotel. Dubbed "the Parkview" he used the house as an annex to the hotel.

28. Royce House (c.1870)

The clapboarded mass of the Royce House consists of a 2½-story, gabled mass with a projecting pavilion centered on the front eaves facade. The block is plainly trimmed with only moderately wide eaves and corner boards. A rectangular bay window is on the north facade and a two-story, polygonal bay on the south gable-end is detailed with vertical board below the first-story and vertical board above the second story. Open, shed-roofed porches fill the corners between the pavilion and main block and protect entrances to the block.

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The pavilion is detailed with a molded returning cornice, cornerboards, a circular window centered in the gable peak, and a gable-end central, 1-story, polygonal bay window trimmed with beltcourses and diagonal board panels. Windows throughout the house have 1/1 and 2/2 sash, a 1-story, shed-roofed, wing extends to the rear, and a ridge chimney is centered on the main block's sheet metal roof.

28A. Royce Barn (c.1870)

This relatively large, very deteriorated, post and beam clapboard and vertical board covered gabled barn has 2 parts that create an L-form. The north-south running section has large rectangular entry openings and hay loft doors on its east main facade. It connects with the shorter east-west section at its northeast corner. Large swinging barn doors mark the east-west's gable end. A few 12-pane fixed sash are found throughout.

29. Hale-Hall-Watson-Forbes House (c.1830)

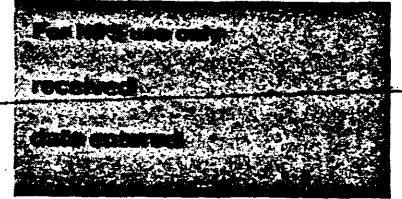
The prominent and very elegant Forbes residence was built in c.1830 by the successful Hale Family who built the gristmill, as well as other buildings in town, and owned and kept the Dodge (or "Hale") Hotel. Between 1873 and 1907, Captain W.H.H. Hall resided there and farmed the 25 acres associated with the residence, now the school's athletic fields. From 1917-1929 the building served as the Chelsea Inn run by Charles and Edith Dickinson and the Watson Family occupied the site from 1929 to 1969.

Federal detail on the large, 5 x 5 bay, 2-story, gabled block includes a molded returning cornice trimmed with a returning frieze and on the front facade, a punctil designed molded architrave. The main central, eaves-front entrance is graced with 2/3 length sidelights with curved tracery sandwiched between narrow, recessed paneled pilasters and a crowning glazed fanlight with curving, radiating muntins. Surrounding the fan is a band with a carved floral motif. Centered on the second floor, above the entrance and slightly lower than the second floor sash is a Palladian window consisting of a full-sized, central, 2/2 window flanked by narrow 2/2 windows, set between thin, recessed paneled pilasters. Above the central window is a louvered fan with a plain surround. Louvered fans also trim the gable peaks. Windows throughout have been replaced with 2/2 sash, are topped by splayed lintel boards, and have louvered shutters.

The west gable end boasts an additional, Federal style entrance with paired, recessed paneled pilasters flanking both the Christian Cross door and its glazed fanlight. The door is protected by one of the few additions to the house, an impressive Italianate hood, complete with heavy, sculpted scroll brackets.

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Appendages to the main block include the original chimneys, slightly recessed on the ridge, and a series of rear ells and sheds. The first gabled ell is 1½ stories and extends 5 bays. Included are 2 corbeled chimneys, shed dormers on both facades and an open porch spanning the east facade. An entrance on the west facade is topped by a lintel and flared cornice. Attached to the ell's southeast corner is a small, square, 1-story, clapboarded outbuilding that also has a small, gabled structure on its southeast corner. This second clapboard outbuilding sits on a fieldstone foundation and has 2/2 sash on its south, north, and east facades.

29A. Forbes Barn (c.1850)

This post and beam framed, vertical board sheathed, gabled barn has a variety of wings and ells. The main, eaves-front portion includes very large swinging doors on the north facade and a prominent central ridge, rectangular cupola with a ball finial, weathervane, flared roof, wide eave, 2-part frieze, and louvered vents. On the west facade is a small gabled ell, converted into a garage with overhead doors on its north facade. On the east facade is a gabled ell that includes a small, flat-roofed wing on its east facade which connects to a gabled "cow barn."

29B. Forbes Smokehouse (c.1830)

A very small, gabled brick outbuilding, it rests on a concrete faced foundation and is detailed with open eaves and a frieze board.

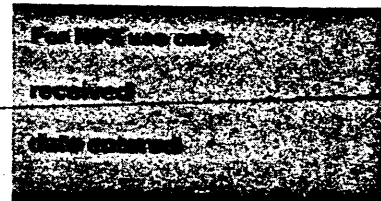
30. Chelsea School (1912)

The Chelsea School was built on the site of an earlier 1811 school, which was moved to the rear of the present structure and, in 1948, torn down. Today's school is a barn-like, woodframe, clapboard-covered, 11 x 6 bay, 2½-story gambrelmass trimmed with a returning, molded cornice, 2-part frieze, corner pilasters, and water table resting on a concrete foundation. Centered on the ridge of the sheet-metal covered roof is a Colonial Revival square louvered cupola topped by an inflected, sheet metal roof.

The front eaves side entrance is protected by a deep entry porch that consists of 2/3-length columns set on paneled bases and a clapboard apron which support an enclosed pedimented roof trimmed with a frieze and molded cornice. Immediately above the entrance is a Palladian-like 3 part window made up of a 2/2 sash flanked by narrow pilasters, narrow 1/1 windows, and additional pilasters. Above the configuration is a prominent cornice. The school's windows include primarily 2/2 sash with plain surrounds and crowning cornice moldings. A shed dormer spans the front and rear facades and a modern, brick, 1-story gabled addition extends from the rear, south facade.

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31. Benedict House (c.1830)

The impressive, 5 x 2 bay, 2½-story, gabled Federal style Benedict House is set back and overlooks the South Common. Its brick American bond walls rest on a granite foundation and are detailed with a molded returning cornice. Oversized splayed granite lintels, granite sills and louvered shutters surround the 6/6 windows. Prominent on the front facade is a plainly trimmed central entrance with 2/3-length sidelights, all topped by a louvered fan. An added open shed porch spans the rear facade.

31A. Benedict Garage (c.1970)

The modern, gable-front Benedict garage does not contribute to the historic district.

32. Pratt House (c.1845)

The 2-story, 5 x 2 bay, narrow, woodframe, gabled, block of the Pratt House features Greek Revival style detail that includes a wide, returning 2-part frieze, returning box cornice, corner pilasters and door surround consisting of a slightly recessed central entrance flanked by full-length, 5-pane sidelights and wide pilasters. This central access is protected by a plain hipped roof entrance porch supported by square columns. The 6/6 sash are plainly trimmed. The house's rear gabled ell has Greek Revival detail similar to the main block's and kneewall windows along its eaves facades.

32A. Pratt Barn (c.1890)

This small, clapboard-covered gabled barn is greatly deteriorated. Trimmed with frieze and corner boards, access is through a large opening and hayloft door on the north gable front.

32B. Pratt Barn (c.1860)

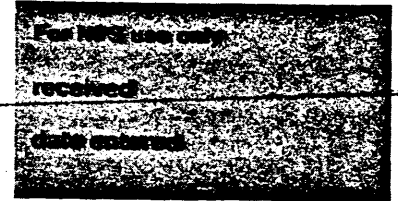
The long narrow gabled mass of this deteriorated barn is sheathed in clapboard and trimmed with frieze and corner boards. Two large carriage openings mark the west facade and shed roofed wing in extremely poor condition extends front to the south gable end.

33. Hatch Barn (c.1860)

The Hatch Barn, associated with the Hatch House (#34), is a small gabled block, supported by a post and beam frame covered with clapboards, and resting on a

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fieldstone foundation. The north eaves front is dominated by sliding barn doors and 3/3 fixed pane sash with plain surrounds and lip moldings light the outbuilding.

34. Hatch House (c.1830)

The Classic Cottage form of the Hatch House has been altered by the addition of: shed dormers across both the north and south sides; a polygonal bay window on the west gable end detailed with vertical board, a frieze board and a molded cornice, and a 3-bay, open, shed porch with turned posts and scroll brackets applied to the front north eaves side. Trim on the clapboard block includes a boxed returning cornice and narrow frieze and cornerboards. The 2/2 windows (1/1 in the shed dormer) have plain surrounds and picket fence shutters, and the main central entrance is also plainly trimmed.

A series of post and beam sheds and barns extend east as wings from the northeast corner of the house and rise slightly above it following the hilly terrain. Two small, gabled blocks connect to a larger gabled barn, and all include clapboard sheathing sheet metal roofs, concrete foundations, and open eaves trimmed with frieze and cornerboards.

34A. Hatch Garage (c.1920)

The hipped roof, 2-car Hatch Garage is sheathed in a narrow version of novelty board siding trimmed with corner and frieze boards. The asphalt roof is accented with exposed rater tails and the overhead garage door, 4-panel pass door and 2/2 sash, all have plain surrounds and a crowning cornice moldings.

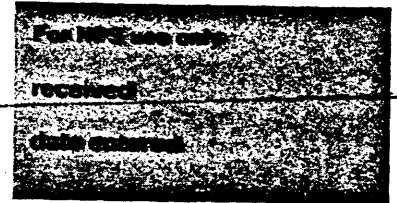
35. Coburn House (c.1825)

The broad gabled, 5 x 2 bay, 1½-story woodframe Coburn House is an example of Chelsea's many Classic Cottages. An earlier version, it has a lower kneewall than most and does not have the usual Greek Revival entrance. The central door is trimmed with only ½-length sidelights and is protected by an added gabled hood.

The clapboard block includes a boxed returning cornice and frieze and cornerboards. It is supported by a granite foundation and protected by a sheet metal roof. The original chimney has been replaced with a brick ridge chimney; the windows are now 2/2 with plain surrounds and a shed dormer has been added on the rear facade. A 2-bay, gabled ell is also located on the rear facade.

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36. Farr House (c.1845)

High kneewall construction and Greek Revival detail, on both the block and the doorway that includes a wide, 2-part, returning frieze, a deeply returning box cornice, corner pilasters, full-length sidelights and a wide, trabeated door surround, are prominent features of this Classic Cottage. All of the structure's 6/6 windows have plain surrounds topped by slight lip moldings and are flanked by louvered shutters. The post and beam, clapboard block has been extended to the rear, thus giving the sheet metal gable roof a saltbox line. A recessed wing on the east gable end incorporates an overhead garage door and the entire structure has a granite foundation.

37. Rein House (c.1820)

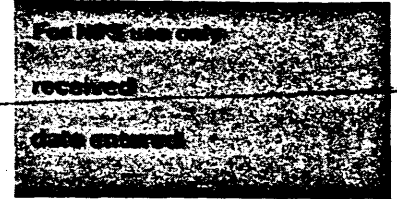
This 4 x 3 bay, 1½-story, woodframe Classic Cottage has a lower kneewall than most of Chelsea's examples of the type. This, and the central Christian Cross door, trimmed only with plain surrounds and a filled-in transom topped by a slight lip molding, indicate its an earlier version. Detail on the clapboard block includes a moderately wide eave, returning, boxed cornice, frieze board and narrow corner pilasters. The sash has been replaced with 2/2 windows and a large multi-paned picture window intrudes on the right, front facade. Almost all of the windows have plain surrounds and are flanked by louvered shutters.

A recessed wing, spanned by an open porch extends from the west gable end. A clapboarded barn is attached to the wing's northeast corner. Its gabled roof has a small square louvered cupola centered on its ridge. Access is through 2 pass doors and a hayloft door on the south eaves side. Fixed pane, 6-light sash light the barn and a flat roofed garage with an overhead door is attached to the east gable end.

38. The Orange County Courthouse (1847)

The imposing, Greek Revival style Orange County Courthouse prominently located on the eastern edge of the South Common, formalizes the green and is a constant reminder of the village's role as a shire town. It was built in 1847, replacing an earlier courthouse on the same site. Its bell, retained from the previous structure, is said to be dated 1714 and was originally from Byfield Parish in Essex, Massachusetts. The county and town held the courthouse jointly from 1847 to 1891 with the town hall located there during that period. Alterations occurred in 1879 when an addition on the east end was constructed and a vault added and in 1891 when the former town offices were divided.

The courthouse is a church-like structure consisting of a gable-front, 2½-story, 3 x 7 bay block topped by a 3-stage tower on the front end of the ridge. The block is trimmed with large recessed paneled pilasters at the corners and dividing the eaves

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facades that all support a full entablature, pedimented at the gable ends. The tower has a short, square first stage detailed with a molded cornice. The square second stage is sheathed in vertical board with a recessed panel on each facade and a molded cornice; while the third stage dome-topped, belfry is octagonal with 4 louvered facades and square paneled columns in-between.

The recessed, central entrance heralds the Greek Revival style with its multi-paned transom, 3/4 sidelights, fluted columns and pilasters that support a prominent full entablature. This central entrance, as well as the central second and third story windows, project very slightly from the plane of the vertical board-covered front facade. (The remaining facades are clapboard covered.) An additional south, eaves facade entrance is recessed and has wide surrounds detailed with fretwork and a crowning, raised diamond, rectangular panel. Windows include 12/12, 8/8 and 2/2 sash with plain surrounds, slightly pitched lintel boards and louvered shutters. On the rear facade is a triangular louvered vent in the gable peak and an enclosed exterior stairway.

## 39. Hale- Brodne House (c.1850)

The relatively steep pitch of the gable-front roof and the pairs of steeply pitched wall dormers on the eaves sides lend a mid-nineteenth century picturesque quality to the Hale-Brodne House, although local sources claim it was built early in the century. Given its prominent location on the South Green and next-door to the Courthouse, it is possible the structure was on the site and extensively altered in c.1850. Trim on the block includes fairly wide open eaves and frieze and cornerboards, while the slightly recessed right sidehall entrance has 3/4 side-lights, wide plain surrounds, and a crowning, slightly-pitched lintel board. The 6/1 windows also have plain surrounds topped by a slight lip molding and flanked by louvered shutters.

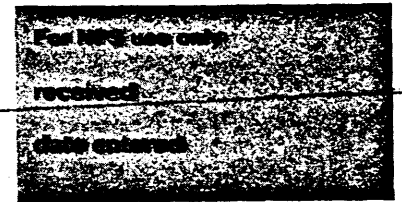
The wood frame of the 1½-story, 3 x 3 bay house is clapboard covered and rests on granite foundation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A recessed 1-bay, 1-story, rear wing connects the main block with a saltbox shaped, post and beam barn. The clapboard walls of the barn are trimmed with corner and frieze boards and are broken by a sliding barn door on the first story south facade, and 6/6 sash on the second level.

## 39A. Brodne Barn (c.1850)

This gabled barn functions in conjunction with the Hale-Brodne House (#39). Post and beam framed, clapboard sheathed, it has 2 overhead doors and a hayloft door on its south facade.

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40. Kezer House (c.1885)

The Kezer House is a 4 x 2 bay, 1½-story woodframe, gabled structure with plain eaves, window and door detail. A shed-roofed, open porch supported by turned columns protects the middle, right bay entrance and a long recessed gabled wing extends from the east facade. It incorporates a shed with large sliding doors on its north facade.

41. Hutchinson House (c.1815)

The Hutchinson House's broad gabled, 3 x 2 bay, 1-story mass includes a low kneewall and an exposed fieldstone basement on the west gable end and along the brookside east eaves facade. It is detailed with a returning boxed cornice and narrow frieze and cornerboards and is sheathed in clapboards. Entrances are at the third bay of the north eaves side, the east gable end and at the basement level on the west end. The eaves entrance is protected by a narrow hood supported by scroll brackets. The east access is under a hipped porch supported by a turned post and detailed with a scalloped frieze. A recessed, shed-roofed, shed wing extends from the east facade. This structure and others on the northbank of **Jail** Brook may have been associated with early milling operations there.

42. Santamore House (c.1870)

This 5 x 3 bay, 1½-story, woodframe Classic Cottage is distinguished by its high kneewall. Detail on the clapboard block is limited to a non-returning cornice, returning frieze and corner pilasters. The slightly recessed central entrance has ½-length, 2-pane sidelights, plain surrounds and a slight cornice above. There is an additional entrance on the south gable end and the 2/2 sash have plain surrounds, a cornice molding and louvered shutters. Behind the house, on Jail Brook, is the evidence of an early dam used to power several mills on the tributary.

43. Ladd Garage (c.1885)

This garage serves #44, the Ladd House. Its low-pitched, gabled roof is trimmed with frieze boards and corner boards detail the clapboard walls. Access is through an overhead door and 2/2 windows light the eaves facades.

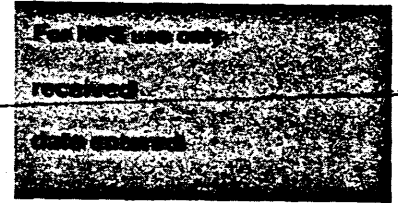
44. Ladd House (c.1825)

This version of Chelsea's many Classic Cottages has a relatively low kneewall, moderately wide eaves, a plain cornice, cornerboards, and a Greek Revival style



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entrance that consists of 2-pane, ½-length sidelights flanked by wide, fret-detailed pilasters. The entrance is beneath a bracketed shed-roofed entrance porch born by turned posts. There is an additional porch across the east gable end supported by square columns and resting on a lattice skirt. The post and beam block is clapboard covered, rests on a brick foundation and has a sheet metal covered gable roof.

Appendages include: a new shed dormer on the rear facade and a gabled bank barn attached to the south east corner. The post and beam outbuilding is clapboard covered and trimmed with frieze and cornerboards. Windows are limited to a few square sash.

45. Ladd Garage (c.1910)

This 2-part garage/shed, associated with #44, consists of a broad, gabled west end and a rear, flat, parapet roofed, east section. The gable front is dominated by large sliding doors. There are few window openings and the entire balloon framed outbuilding is sheathed in narrow width novelty siding.

46. Thody Barn (c.1850)

A fieldstone cellar hole is all that remains of the house once associated with the Thody Barn. The 2-level, post and beam, bank barn has a sheet-metal roof, fieldstone and cement block foundation, and vertical board siding. There is a 1-story shed wing along the south gable facade.

47. Kraemer House (c.1870)

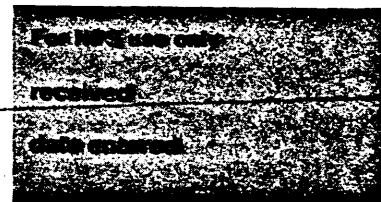
The Kraemer House is a 5 x 2 bay, 1½-story, post and beam block, sheathed in clapboards, resting on a concrete faced foundation and protected by a sheet metal-covered gable roof. The central entrance is through a 1-bay projection, set within a detailed hipped roof porch that wraps around the front left 3 bays and west gable end. The porch has turned posts, scroll brackets, a balustrade rail and lattice skirt; while trim on the block includes frieze and cornerboards, a molded cornice and gable vergeboards scalloped only on the ends. The plainly surrounded 2/2 windows are topped by a lip molding. There is an added gabled ell on the rear, north facade.

47A. Kraemer Garage (c.1925)

Novelty siding sheathes this small, gable-front garage. Exposed rafter tails detail the eave and access is through swinging board doors.

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48. Thody House (c.1835)

The Thody House is one of Chelsea's several broad gabled, 1½-story, early Classic Cottages. Like many of the examples, it has a high kneewall, almost flush, very slight eaves, a Greek Revival style entrance and small, 4-pane lights, flanking and above the standard gable windows. The notable central entrance has a Christian Cross door with 3-pane, 2/3-length sidelights set on raised panel bases, flanking fret-detailed corner pilasters, and a crowning full entablature topped by a smaller rectangular panel. The houses's 2/2 sash have plain surrounds and splayed lintel boards; Its woodframe is clapboard covered; there is a sheet metal roof and granite foundation. Massive fieldstone chimneys are located on the center of the ridge and the west wall and a long, 1-story ell that incorporates an overhead garage on its east facade and a fieldstone chimney, extends to the rear. It is commonly believed the Thody House was originally the ell of an early nineteenth century house once located on the corner of Jail and South Main Streets and was moved to its present site in 1812. Its current appearance, most notably the Greek Revival style door, is a product of c.1835 renovations.

49. Orange County Jail Barn

This gabled carriage barn serves #50. The south eaves front has 2 large openings and a hayloft door above. A 1-story, shed wing is on the east facade and a shorter gabled wing with 2 large openings- 1 on runners and the other an overhead door- is on the west side. The clapboard walls are trimmed with corner and frieze boards.

50. Orange County Jail and Sheriff's Office (1863,1909)

The original Orange County Jail was built on the site of the present jail and sheriff's office in 1796. In 1824 a new jail was built, but it was burned in an escape attempt in 1863. That same year the present structure, less the 1909 west addition was constructed.

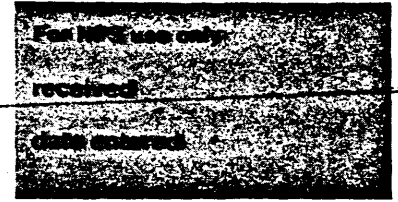
The main, 5 x 3 bay, 2½-story, block of the jail is brick sheathed, rests on a granite foundation and has a sheet metal-covered gable roof. Detail includes a returning boxed cornice, rectangular granite lintels and sills around the 1/1 sash, and 5-pane sidelights flanking the central entrance. This entrance is protected by a modern, gabled entrance porch supported by iron posts and rails.

The rear facade includes, on the east end, a brick sheathed, 1-story, shed-roofed wing with a deteriorated modern porch spanning its end facade. On the rear's west side extends a 5-bay, 2-story, massive, dressed granite, gabled ell-the jail. It is plainly detailed, save for a molded cornice. Its 1/1 sash are set behind bars.

The 1909, 2-story, 4 x 2 bay, hipped roof, west wing is attached to the main block at its northwest corner. Its foundation includes rusticated granite blocks and its rectangular granite sills and lintels also have a rusticated affect. The wing entrance, via the middle,

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left bay, is topped by a transom and is surrounded by a hipped roof entrance porch with chamfered columns, a balustrade rail, frieze and molded cornice. The wing's narrow 1/1 sash are behind bars on the first story and at the middle right bay of the second story. A corbeled chimney rises from the rear of the wing.

51. The Congregational Church-The United Church of Chelsea (1811-13, 1848)

The United Church of Chelsea was entered on the National Register on September 3, 1976. It is an essential component of Chelsea's nineteenth century village scene and like the Orange County Courthouse, on the South Common, it formalizes the North Common's appearance by its prominent location on the east side of the green.

52. Richter Shed (c.1850)

This small gabled outbuilding functions in conjunction with the Richter House (#53). Its clapboard exterior is sparsely detailed with wide open eaves, and frieze and cornerboards. 12/12 sash are included and a broad gabled ell extends from the southwest corner.

53. Stearns-Bixby-Richter House (1828-29)

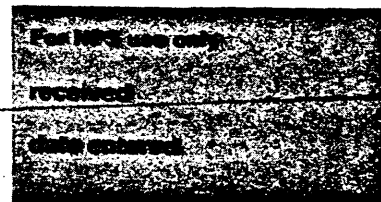
The main portion of the Richter House was built by John Stearns in 1828-29, with the rear ell predating it by a few years. Inhabitants of the Federal style residence included William Freeman Vilas, a nineteenth century United States Postmaster General and Secretary of the Interior, who lived in the house until the age of ten.

The main block displays a brick, 5 x 2 bay, 2-story gabled mass supported by a raised basement, topped by the original end chimneys, and trimmed with a returning cornice. An added Victorian verandah, spanning the front facade, is richly decorated with turned posts that incorporate a ball motif, incised Eastlake brackets, a full entablature with a molded cornice and a scrollsawn and turned balustrade. To accommodate the raised basement, the porch rests on 3/4 length columns set on brick bases. It also is interrupted by a central granite block stairway with curved iron rails leading to the central entrance. This doorway has architrave surrounds and 1/2-length sidelights, all topped by a large-sized louvered fanlight.

Louvered fans are repeated over the first story, front windows and in the gable peaks. Windows include 2/2 and 2/1 sash flanked by louvered shutters. The rear 1 1/2-story, gabled ell has been extensively modernized with added grouped sash, a shed dormer, and a hipped entrance porch. It connects with a clapboard-covered, gabled shed/garage with flush eaves and frieze and cornerboards.

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54. The Congregational Parsonage (c.1845)

The Congregational Parsonage, very similar to its next door neighbor, #55, was acquired as a parsonage in 1865 and continues in that capacity today. The 5 x 2 bay, 2½-story, gabled, woodframe house has the usual Greek Revival style trappings: on the main block pilasters support a 2-part returning frieze and molded returning cornice, and the central entrance has ¾ length sidelights, cornerblock surrounds and flanking pilasters. A Victorian porch spans the front, first story middle 3 bays and includes turned posts and balusters, scroll brackets and a lattice skirt.

Windows have almost all been replaced with 2/2 sash, with the exception of 6/6 sash in the gable peaks. All of the windows have plain surrounds topped by a lip molding. Two corbeled chimneys rise from the sheet metal roof and the clapboard block sits on a granite foundation.

55. Beckwith-Hatch (c.1845)

This 5 x 2 bay, 2-story, gabled, woodframe I-house, very similar to #56, displays the Greek Revival style in its returning, 2-part frieze and cornice, corner pilasters, and entryway that consists of massive, recessed paneled pilasters supporting a full entablature. This entrance is beneath an open turned and bracketed porch that spans the front facade. The original windows have been replaced with 2/2 and 1/1 sash, plainly trimmed and topped by a slight lip molding.

The block is clapboard covered, has a sheet metal roof and is supported by a granite foundation. A rear, 1½-story plainly detailed ell connects to a gabled barn. The barn has sliding doors on its west eaves side.

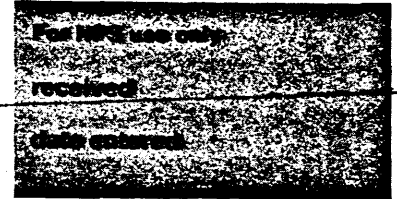
56. Dana Mansion-Hayward House (c.1808)

This rare, Georgian/Federal residence is a square, 5 x 5 bay, 2-story, woodframe block with a unique sheet metal covered, hipped roof topped by a slight ridge gable. Clapboard covered, its trim includes a molded cornice and frieze and cornerboards. Surrounding the wide central entrance is an architrave surround flanked by bulging pilasters and topped by a cornice molding. This entire configuration is set in an outer plain, wide surround and is beneath a slightly flared pent roof.

Above the entrance is a primitive Palladian window consisting of a 12/12 sash topped by a louvered fan set in a surround that incorporates an arch and keystone, and flanked by narrow 6/6 sash. The Palladian, as well as most of the 2/2 sash, have louvered shutters. A 1-story, shed-roofed, rear wing flanks an additional 2-story, 2 bay, gabled rear wing with 12/12 sash.

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56A. Hayward Garage (c.1980)

A modern, gable-front garage with 2 overhead doors, it does not contribute to the historic district.

57. J. Dana - Ordway and Holmes- Ackerman's Store (c.1798)

This commercial structure is believed to have the longest history of a store in the state. Built in c.1798, the building is a long, 9 x 3 bay, 2-story, woodframe, gabled block, sheathed in clapboards, resting on a granite foundation and topped by a sheet metal roof. Spanning the front facade is a 1-story, hipped roof open verandah supported by chamfered columns.

Entrances are at every other bay, set between primarily large, 4-pane storefront windows. (A 6-pane window is at the right gable end.) The far right entrance has 2 swinging doors, while the middle left and far right doors are topped by glazed transoms. The middle right entrance is boarded over. Detail on the block includes a moderately wide eave with a returning cornice and frieze and corner boards; while the 2/2 sash have plain trim topped by a lip molding and there are 2 small, gabled dormers on the front facade. Several appendages mark the rear facade. On the west end is a 2-story gabled ell, plainly trimmed. In the center is a 1-story, shed wing, and on the east end is a gabled 1-story ell.

53. Ackerman Cottage (c.1940)

This very small, 1-story, gable front house does not contribute to the historic district. It was built as a garage and was recently remodeled to serve as a residence.

59. Bohonon -Hyde-Townsend House-D. Cilley Funeral Home (c.1797)

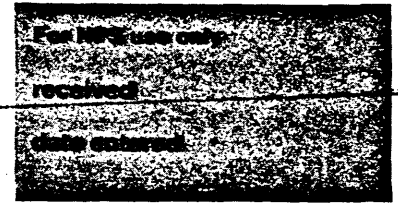
The Cilley Funderal Home was originally on the site of the Library (#60), but was moved to its present location with the Library's construction in 1893. Built in c. 1797 by Stephen Bohonon, it was his home while he operated the next door Ackerman Store (#59). The house's early construction date is evidenced by its post and beam, 2-story, 5 x 2 bay, Federal I-House form. A molded returning cornice trims the clapboard walls; paired interior ridge chimneys pierce the sheet metal covered roof; and the block rests on a concrete foundation.

The central main entrance is through an added enclosed polygonal projection. To the left of the entrance and on the north gable end are polygonal bay windows decorated with recessed panels and an entablature that includes a dentil course and curved brackets. The remaining windows have 2/1 sash, plain surrounds, and louvered shutters.

A 4-bay woodframe gabled ell extends to the rear. It has a 1-story, shed projection and a shed dormer on its south facade. An additional wing is attached as an ell to the end

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of the south facade of the first ell. It has 9/8 sash and an exterior stairway on its east facade with turned posts, a balustrade, ball newels and a protecting shed hood.

60. Chelsea Library and Town Office (1894)

The Chelsea Library and Town Hall was built in 1894 after the old library, formerly in the Union Block burned in 1892. The Hood family donated money for the purchase of the site and Alden Spear gave over \$5,000 for its construction provided the town contribute the same amount for a town hall in the structure. The town willingly agreed to this since the town had sold their space in the Court House in 1891 and the Orange County Hotel was serving as temporary town headquarters.

The library's low, horizontal, hipped roof mass and short, very squat towers cause it to appear to spread across its prominent corner location and, combined with its Romanesque styling provide a striking contrast with Chelsea's more vertical and classically detailed Federal and Greek Revival monuments. Its unique rendition of the Romanesque style can be viewed as a vernacular interpretation of more high style versions. The fortress-like towers, barely appended awkwardly on the northwest and southwest corners of the main facade have low conical reefs topped by finials. The towers' roofs, as well as the main block's, are slate-covered- a rare feature in Chelsea. Between the towers, in the center of the 3-bay main facade, is a Romanesque arch encompassing a recessed entrance. It consists of 2 swinging doors surrounded by 3/4-length sidelights, a glazed transom, and glazed corner blocks, and has a marble stoop leading to it.

A few lonely surface details break the monotony of the brick sheathed walls. The entrance bay projects slightly and above the door are floral detailed recessed panels. Beltcourses run around the structure, above the windows and at the sill level. Brick splayed lintels top the 1/1 sash. Other windows include small arched top openings on the main facade, and a grouping of 3 small vertical openings ranging in size from large to small on the north wall. All of the windows have granite sills.

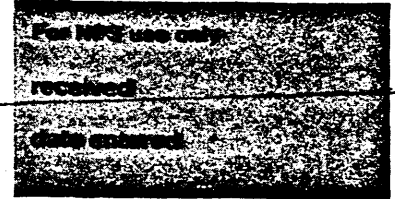
Tall corbelled chimneys rise from the oversized roof and finials mark the ends of the ridge. Finials also top small hipped dormers on the north and south facades and cause the appendages to have a peaked appearance. The entire structure rests on a concrete foundation.

61. Mattoon-Button House (c.1830)

The large, 2½-story, 4 x 4 bay, post and beam block of the Mattoon-Button House is sheathed in clapboards, rests on a granite foundation, is protected by a sheet metal roof and has a chimney at the north end of the ridge. Restrained detail includes a

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molded returning cornice with a tiny dentil course, cornerboards, a watertable, and narrow splayed lintel boards above an assortment of 6/6, 2/2, and 12/12 sash. The west gable, front, right sidehall entrance, probably added, consists of a slightly recessed Christian Cross door flanked by 3/4 sidelights and encompassed by a recessed, paneled, trabeated surround topped by slightly pitched lintel board. A 1½-story rear gabled wing connects to a 1-level, post and beam, horse barn attached as an ell to the west facade of the wing. Sheathed in horizontal and vertical board, access to the barn is through a large rectangular opening on the north facade, and 4-pane windows light the appendage.

62. Gill House (c.1830)

The 5 x 2 bay, 2-story, brick Gill House has prominent Federal style splayed lintels above its 6/6 windows and central entrance, while the remaining door detail is inspired by the Greek Revival style. Three-quarter length sidelights on paneled bases flank the Christian Cross door; a multi-paned, glazed transom is above both the door and lights; and narrow trabeated surrounds incorporate recessed panels and cornerblocks.

The walls are laid in American bond and rest on a granite foundation. Sheet metal covers the gable roof; a returning cornice trims it; chimneys are on the ridge and west wall; a gabled dormer is on the rear facade and a bulkhead is on the front facade. A clapboard-covered, 2-story, 3 bay, wing, built in 1892 when a fire destroyed an earlier appendage, extends from the west gable end. A projecting eave, molded cornice, and frieze board trims its flat roof and a slight lip molding tops the 2/2 windows' plain surrounds. A 2-story shed wing is on the rear facade.

62A. Gill Cottage (c.1965)

This modern woodframe gabled cottage does not contribute to the historic district.

62B. Gill Garage (c.1965)

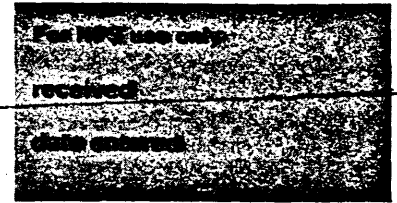
A modern gable front garage, it does not contribute to the historic district.

63. Bacon and Hall Block-Proctor Bank (c.1898)

This woodframed, 2-story, flat-roofed commercial building was built on the site of the Federal style Union Store which burned in 1892. Despite construction that would easily allow added stories, the bank has had few alterations, both inside and out. The original storefront, on the north and west facades, is set off from the block's clapboard walls by a wide beltcourse of vertical boards, a cornice, and frieze board. Its larger-pane commercial windows are surrounded by vertical and horizontal board, recessed panels. The entrances, centered on the north facade, and the far right bay and third from the right bay on the west facade, are all topped by wide glazed transoms. The far right entrance, set within an arched, paneled recession, leads to upstairs offices; while the remaining doorways are within glass recessions.

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The block's moderately wide eave is trimmed with a molded cornice and wide vertical-board frieze supported by corner pilasters. Windows throughout are plainly trimmed 1/1 sash topped by cornice moldings and paired on the Jail Street facade. Appendages include: 2 large chimneys, a 2-bay, second story porch on the east facade, supported by large brackets and incorporating 3/4 columns resting on pedestals and a filled-in apron; a 1-story, shed-roofed wing also on the east facade with a small gabled garage extending from its north facade. P.S. Since this nomination form was completed, the storefront has been severely altered. It has been removed and replaced with small 1/1 casement windows.

64. Tracy Hardware Store- Chelsea Grange (c.1855)

The Chelsea Grange was built in c.1857 as a hardware store on the site of a store that had burned a few years previous. Constructed by Harvey Lincoln, it was sold a few years later to the Tracy family who connected their residence (#65) to the store.

The large, 6 x 3 bay, eaves front, 2-story, post and beam framed block has a slightly raised granite foundation, clapboard sheathing, a sheet metal covered gable roof, and 6/6 sash with plain surrounds. Trim includes a returning cornice, frieze and corner pilasters. A hoist on the peak of the south gable end once provided access to a gable peak freight door.

The first floor of the structure is dominated by a 1-story flat roofed, partially enclosed, porch that wraps around the west and south facades and includes cornice, trim, square columns on the open north side and clapboard and novelty siding on the enclosed west portion. The west portion also incorporates a 1-story projection on its north end that has 2 large multi-paned commercial windows and a door. The main central eaves side entrance is in a recession just to the right of this projection and to the right of the entrance are 2 rectangular openings in the porch's wall. The open south end of the porch, besides being supported by square columns, has a balustrade rail and partially enclosed stairway to the second story, and protects an additional gable-end entrance.

To the rear of the main block extends a recessed, gabled, 2-part ell that serves as a barn and connects with the ell of #65. Its north facade features 12/12 windows with louvered shutters and a small shed projection, while its south facade has 2 swinging barn door openings and randomly placed 6-pane windows.

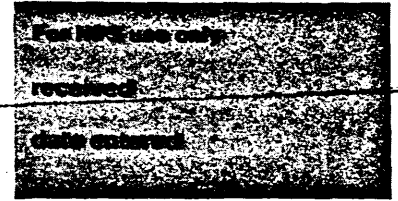
65. Tracy -Roberts House (c.1860)

This 5 x 2 bay, 1½-story, woodframe, Classic Cottage-like block alludes to the Picturesque Gothic Revival style with its steeply-pitched, central wall dormer, and is one of very similar Picturesque residences (#3 and #9) that may be the work of the same builder. During the nineteenth century the house was owned by the Tracy Family, who also owned #64, their former hardware store. In c.1860 the house was moved from a nearby site, connected to #64 and altered to take on its present appearance.



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Centered in the dormer are paired, arch-topped windows, while the remainder of the windows have 2/2 sash topped by prominent cornice moldings. All of the openings have louvered shutters. The central entrance's double, Italianate doors feature arch-topped, frosted, etched glass panels and Bolection molding, are flanked by full-length sidelights, and are set within a trabeated surround consisting of pilasters and a crowning lintel. Protecting the entrance is a broadly gabled porch detailed with turned posts, and balusters and a lattice skirt. Sheet metal covers the roof that's pierced by paired interior ridge chimneys and includes moderately wide, open eaves trimmed with a 2-part frieze. The rear, 2-bay, gabled ell connects with #65, and the rear of the main block includes a shed-roofed porch with square columns and balusters.

65A. Robert's Shed (c.1920)

This small, gable-front shed is sheathed in clapboards and wood shings and detailed with open eaves and cornerboards. A central board door and 2/2 sash mark the 3-bay front facade.

66. McIntosh House (c.1832)

The small, 1-story, 2 x 4 bay, gable-front, wood frame block of the McIntosh House rests on a granite foundation and is sheltered by a sheet metal roof. A returning cornice and narrow frieze and cornerboards trim the clapboard walls. The right, side hall entrance, protected by a hood supported by scroll brackets, consists of a Christian Cross door topped by a blocked-off narrow transom and flanked by blocked off, 3-pane sidelights on raised panel bases. An additional entrance is centered on the west facade beneath a hipped porch detailed with scroll brackets and turned balusters.

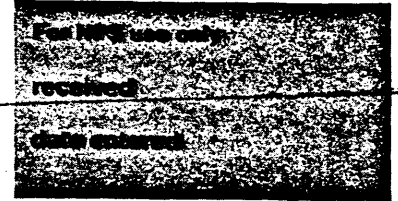
A wing extends to the rear of the main block that includes a corbelled chimney rising from its gabled roof, and a gabled, clapboard-covered barn attached as an ell on its northeast corner. The barn has a sliding barn door and pass door on its south facade and a 1-story shed projection on its north facade.

67. Button Barn (c.1840)

This deteriorated 2-level, gabled barn was once connected to #61 by a footbridge over Jail Brook. Its post and beam frame is clapboard covered, rests on a field stone foundation and has a sheet metal roof. Trim is limited to plain eaves and frieze and cornerboards. The west facade's large central swinging doors, smaller swinging doors to the right, and pass door to the left provide access; while small square randomly placed, glass less openings light the structure.

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68. Button Shed (c.1930)

This very deteriorated, balloon framed shed is sheathed in wide clapboards and its gabled roof is sheet metal covered. Swinging garage doors are on the west front eaves side and a pass door and hayloft opening are on the west gable end.

69. Gratz House (c.1927)

This gabled house does not contribute to the historic district. Before recent renovations, the house was a barn, rebuilt after the fire of 1926.

69A. Gratz Shed (c.1970)

A modern gabled outbuilding, it does not contribute to the historic district.

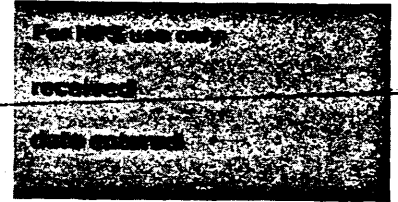
70. Town of Chelsea Garage (c.1926)

The Chelsea Garage occupies the site of commercial buildings destroyed in a 1926 fire. Its 1-story, 5 x 4 bay, sheet metal covered form consists of a shallow, gable-roofed block with an east, gable-end and false-front, topped by a pressed metal projecting cornice that features dentils and floral designed end blocks. Three entrances span the front facade and include large folding and sliding doors. Large multi-paned industrial sash line the remaining facades. It was built by Nelson Betts.

71. Chelsea Center- Chelsea Cooperative-Chelsea Country Store-Jacques Property (1927)

The Chelsea Country Store was built from the remains of an almost identical c.1818 store destroyed in a major fire that also destroyed several other commercial buildings south of the store on the west side of Main Street. Rebuilt by Fred Atwood, it served as a store until 1937 when the Chelsea Recreation Center was located there. In 1943 it was sold to the Chelsea Cooperative and in 1972 it became the Chelsea Country Store. Its form mirrors that of the adjacent #72, and together the commercial blocks, with their parapet walls, end chimneys, and Federal detail, act as a truly unique landmark for the village and an impressive focal point for the west end of the North Common.

A photo, immediately after the fire, reveals that the present gable-front, brick, 3 x 5 bay, 2½-story block, with its twin end chimneys connected by gable parapets, was basically retained from the earlier store. Granite, splayed window lintels, granite coping on the parapet, a granite returning frieze on the gable ends, a granite foundation, and an asphalt roof were included in the reconstruction; as were a molded cornice on the eaves side, a glazed fanlight with radiating muntins in the front gable peak, and a recessed paneled arch over the central entryway. Bricks laid in an

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English bond pattern, and taken from abandoned District Schools 17 and 12, were used in the rebuilding.

Today the front first floor includes large storefront windows topped by a row of 7 small panes. 1/1 windows are elsewhere on the block. An exterior stairway on the north facade, leading to the second story, incorporates square posts and balusters and a sheet metal roof. A 2-story wood frame, clapboarded, gabled wing extends to the rear and a 1-story, novelty sided shed projection with exposed rafter tails on the south facade connects, on its southwest corner, with an additional appendage. This broad gable-front, woodframe, novelty sided 1-story block trimmed with frieze and cornerboards is set on piers and has a sheet metal roof. Its front facade features a central entrance set within a recessed porch. A freight opening marks the rear facade and 2/2 windows are found throughout. This appendage was once Gates Feed Store built after the 1926 fire. It was bought and attached to the brick store during the 1960's.

72. Blake Store-Old Hood Store-Fred's Ice Cream Parlor-Dickinson Property, (c.1818)

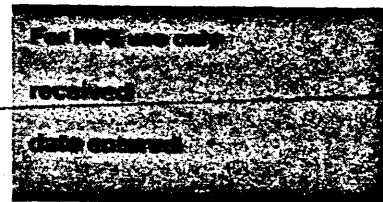
The Old Hood Store, was built in c.1818, is a premiere example of a Federal commercial type structure—one of the finest in the state. Its rare parapet form mirrors that of the adjacent #71, and together the commercial blocks act as a truly unique village landmark and impressive focal point for the west end of the North Common.

The store's American and English bond, gable-front, 3 x 5 bay, 2½-story form, with its twin end chimneys connected by gable parapets, is trimmed with granite splayed lintels, a granite returning frieze on the gable ends, granite coping on the parapet, molded eaves cornices, a glazed fanlight with radiating muntins in the front gable peak and an arched, recessed, entryway filled with an arched granite piece above the door. The block rests on a granite foundation and is protected by a slate roof. Besides the main, central, gable-end entrance, access is provided via an original door on the north eaves facade and through a second story entrance on the south facade. The second story entrance includes an enclosed, woodframe, exterior stairway. Large 2/2 commercial windows flank the main entrance and standard 2/2 windows predominate elsewhere. Two, large, 6-pane casement windows light the rear of the second story north facade where Hira Bixby and later Arthur Morey had their photographic studios from 1877 to 1922. A former skylight once also illuminated the studio. To the rear of the brick main block is a post and beam, clapboard sheathed, 3-bay, 2-story wing. It retains 12/8 and 12/12 sash and has original paneled doors in the center bays of both the first and second stories.

This well-preserved structure has continuously housed a commercial operation since its construction by Amplus Blake in c.1818. In 1874 it was bought by Amos Hood and run, with his son William, as a drug store. William's brother is believed to have been responsible for developing sarsaparilla, a popular product at the Chelsea store, in a drug store in Lowell, Massachusetts. During the Hood's ownership, the Bixby's upstairs photographic studio was opened. Today Fred Dickinson sells his homemade ice cream in a shop interior nearly identical to that of the Hood's drug store.

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73. Emgee Manufacturing Incorporated (1961)

A one-story, broad gable-front, sheet metal covered building, it does not contribute to the historic district.

74. Keene House (c.1830)

This gabled, 1½-story, woodframe, clapboard-covered residence is very similar to Chelsea's many Classic Cottages. It is trimmed with a slight molded returning cornice, narrow frieze and corner boards and has a moderately high kneewall. Its broad, 4-bay, gable end includes an additional principle entrance at the middle left bay that's flanked by pilasters and topped by a 2-part frieze and cornice molding. This doorway is protected by an entrance porch with square columns supporting a hipped roof trimmed with a wide frieze and molded cornice. The standard central eaves side entrance, located on the east facade, sports ¾-length sidelights, a transom above both the door and sidelights, and flanking pilasters. It is beneath a porch that spans the facade and has turned posts, a balustrade, and lattice skirt.

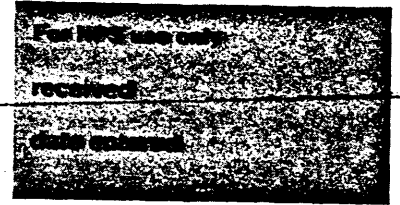
As is usually the case with broad gabled Cottages, small, square, 4-pane windows flank and are above the standard 2/2 gable windows. These standard windows, and all of the house's 2/2s, have plain surrounds topped by a slight lip molding. A rear gabled wing runs at a slight angle from the main block. It includes on its east facade, a garage with overhead doors and it connects with a slightly larger gabled barn with a sliding door on its east facade. The house retains an original central chimney and fireplaces.

75. Hayward House (c.1865)

The gable front symmetry of this L-plan residence has been distorted by the extension of the left gable to accommodate a 2-level porch that fills the inside of the L. The porch has turned posts and a filled-in rail on the 2nd level and replacement log supports on the first level. The block's original detail, prior to the installation of the porch, is visible on the right side of the gable-front and includes a returning box cornice, 2-part frieze, and cornerboards; paired scroll brackets, perhaps added later, are also present. The left sidehall entrance is via a modern door with ¾ sidelights, recessed paneled side panels and a modern broad gabled hood. A 1-story polygonal bay window projects from the west wall. The house's 2/2 sash are beneath very broad pitched pediment lintels and have louvered shutters.

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75A. Hayward Garage/Shed (c.1960)

This deteriorated, gable-front, tar paper covered garage does not contribute to the historic district.

76. Kennedy House (c.1875)

Aluminum siding explains the lack of detail on this large 3 x 3 bay, 2-story, gable-front block. Appendages include an enclosed, gabled, front porch with  $\frac{1}{2}$ -length, square columns set on a clapboard apron. It surrounds the middle and right front bays. To the rear is a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story wing that includes an overhead garage door and a large, open, shed roof porch supported by wrought iron posts. The block's  $2/2$  windows are flanked by louvered shutters. The entire house rests on a granite slab foundation and the sheet metal roof is pierced by a brick, ridge stove chimney.

77. Mize House (c.1820)

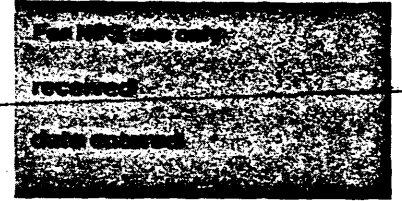
The Mize House is comparable to other Chelsea high style Federal residences in its form and level of detail (see #'s, 29, 81). It's widely proportioned,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 5 x 3 bay, woodframe, gabled mass is clapboarded, rests on a granite foundation, and has a sheet metal roof pierced by 2 massive, slightly recessed ridge chimneys. The main block's trim includes a narrow frieze and cornerboards, a returning molded cornice ornamented with a tiny dentil course, and narrow frieze and cornerboards.

The principle entrance is through a Christian Cross door centered on the eaves side and flanked by full-length louvered panels set between recessed paneled, narrow pilasters. Above the door is a louvered fan surround by a carved band displaying a diamond-shaped motif. A Palladian window floats above the entrance. Its  $6/6$  central window is topped by a louvered fan and flanked by attenuated recessed paneled pilasters and narrow  $2/2$  windows with shutters. A louvered fan also decorates the east gable peaks. A majority of the house's windows are  $6/6$  with plain surrounds topped by a cornice molding and flanked by louvered shutters. Small  $12/8$  windows are in the west gable peak.

An additional impressive entrance is located on the east eaves facade of the 2-story rear gabled ell. It includes narrow, paired, recessed paneled pilasters flanking both the door and its glazed radiating fanlight. It is beneath a Victorian porch that spans the ell's east facade and features turned posts and balusters, scroll brackets, a small pediment over the entrance, a lattice skirt and a granite stoop. A slightly projecting 1-story shed wing is on the end ell where it formerly connected to a large gabled barn. (#77)

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77A. Mize Barn (c.1860)

This 60' x 24', gabled, bank barn formerly connected to the ell of #77. The post and beam block is sheathed in clapboards, has a sheet metal and asphalt roof, and is trimmed with corner and frieze boards. The basement level is exposed on the east eaves side; there is a large sliding barn door on the west side and small square window openings are found throughout.

77B. Mize Barn/Garage (c.1830)

This small gabled barn/garage is associated with the Mize House. The gable front outbuilding has clapboard walls, a sheet metal roof and a shed wing on its west eaves facade.

78. New England Telephone (c.1960)

This small gabled building houses phone company equipment. It does not contribute to the historic district.

79. Atwood-Button House (c.1842)

Chelsea has several common Vermont Classic Cottage type residences displaying the standard 1½-story, 5 x 2 or 3 bay gabled form. The most popular version of this form, of which the Button House is an example, has a broad gable, moderately high kneewall, and modest returning boxed cornice trimmed with a returning frieze board and cornerboards. Often the Cottages sport an early Greek Revival entrance. In this case, a multi-paned glazed transom tops both the central door and 2/3 length side-lights and pilasters, supporting an entablature, complete the trabeated surround.

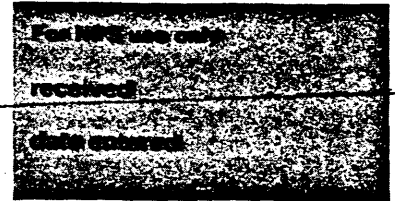
The broad, second-story gable is lighted, not only by average size 2/2 windows with louvered shutters(found throughout the house),but also, small, square 4-pane sash flanking and above the 2/2s. The house's woodframe is sheathed in clapboards and rests on a granite foundation. Appendages include a shed dormer on the rear roof facade, a short recessed gabled wing extending from the south facade, and a wall chimney on the north gable end.

80. Comeford House (c.1805)

True Cape type residences are few in Chelsea. This 5 x 2 bay, 1½-story, gabled example has typical flush gable-end eaves, a slight molded returning cornice, a very low kneewall, a narrow frieze and cornerboards, and a watertable trimming its

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post and beam framed, clapboard walls. The original central chimney has been removed, the shuttered windows replaced with 2/2 sash and the roof sheathed in sheet metal. Although the door with its 2/3 length, 5-pane sidelights sandwiched between attenuated recessed paneled pilasters is original, it is situated on a small added projecting pavilion ornamented with a returning molded cornice and flushboard tympanum. On the northwest corner of the gable end is a short gabled wing that incorporates a shed with a sliding barn door on its front facade, and on the rear facade of the main block is an added shed dormer, a 1-story shed projection and shed porch.

81. Dodge-Bacon-Atwood-Morss House (c.1797)

The impressive Morss House built in c.1797, is one of the earliest of Chelsea's several 2½-story, woodframe, Federal style residences. It is commonly believed to have originally been a stagecoach stop run by Phinias Dodge when the former east-west road ran through the village. Later, during the nineteenth century, it is thought by some to have operated as a bank. Twentieth century photographs of the building show an elaborate Queen Anne style porch that graced the mansion's main facade from 1902 to 1947. Today, elevated on a terraced site, with granite retaining walls, the house is an important focal point to the view west up Maple Avenue from the village.

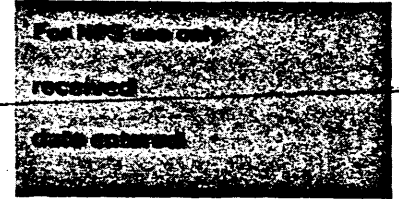
The Federal style is prominently displayed in the central entrance that includes: a Christian Cross door, 2/3-length sidelights sandwiched between narrow, recessed paneled surrounds, and a crowning louvered fan consisting of a fan within a fan, both with a recessed paneled surround and keystone motif. Above the door is a Palladian window made up of a 4-pane sash topped by a louvered fan with recessed paneled surrounds and a keystone and flanked by sidelights set between narrow, recessed paneled surrounds. Characteristic Federal style tiny, fret-like, dentils decorate the molded returning cornice and very narrow frieze and cornerboards trim the clapboard walls.

All of the house's 2/2 windows, the entrance, sidelights, and Palladian window have louvered shutters and plain surrounds topped by cornice moldings. A hood, supported by massive curved brackets, protects an additional north entrance. The sheet metal roof is pierced by a massive central ridge chimney.

To the rear extends a 2-story, 4 bay, gabled ell that includes a door at the far right bay flanked by pilasters and topped by an enclosed pediment. A shed projection, at the ell's terminus has a recessed porch with turned valance and balusters, and scroll brackets. An additional, modern, shed projection, on the north facade of the ell, incorporates vertical single pane contemporary windows. Appended to the ell's west facade in a short gabled wing lighted by an eyebrow window above a sliding barn door.

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81A. Dodge-Bacon-Atwood-Morss Barn (c.1830)

This barn is historically and visually associated with the Morss House. Its post and beam frame is clapboard covered and has a concrete foundation and gabled roof, while its polygonal barn openings now have overhead garage doors. 12/12 sash light it throughout. A small gabled wing on the north facade serves as an apartment with access through sliding glass doors.

82. Gile House (c.1970)

This modern ranch house does not contribute to the historic district.

83. Babcock House (c.1838)

This version of Chelsea's many, 1½-story, 5 x 2 or 3 bay, woodframe, gabled Classic Cottages has a common, broad gable, moderately high kneewall, and modest returning cornice trimmed with a returning frieze and coverboards. In this case, an extra flourish is added in the cornice detail- a fret-like dentil course is included. A popular Greek Revival entrance is present, although changed slightly. The side-lights have been clapboarded, but the long multi-paned transom and fretted pilasters remain.

Several alterations have somewhat changed the overall character of the house: a large polygonal bay window is added on the east gable end; the rear gable is raised to accommodate a rear shed dormer; a large, 20th century hipped roof, with ½-length, slightly battered posts on a clapboard apron is added to the front facade; original sash are replaced with 2/2 windows; small, square, second story gable windows are clapboarded over and the rear gabled ell has 2 overhead garage doors on the west eaves side.

84. Button House (c.1857)

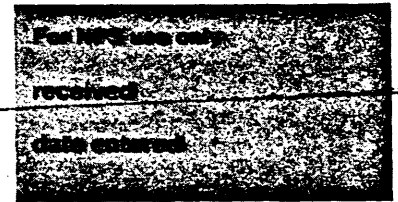
This later version of Chelsea's standard, gabled, 1½-story, 5 x 2 or 3 bay Classic Cottage has a high kneewall and Greek Revival trim that includes: on the main block- a returning boxed cornice, a wide, 2-part frieze and corner pilasters; surrounding the central entrance-¾ length multi-paned sidelights, recessed paneled side panels, cornerblocks, a lintel and crowning slightly raised pyramidal tablet; and surrounding the 6/6 sash-plain surrounds and slightly pitched lintel boards. An added Colonial Revival pedimented entrance porch with paired, ¾-length columns set on a clapboard apron, protects the main entrance.

The woodframe house is clapboard covered, has a sheet metal roof pierced by a corbeled ridge chimney, and rests on a granite foundation. A gabled ell, extending to the rear, includes a shed with access provided through a large sliding barn door on the east



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eaves facade.

84A. Button Barn (c.1925)

The first level of this gable-front barn/garage is sheathed in novelty siding, while the second is clapboard covered. The walls are trimmed with frieze and cornerboards and a belt course between levels. Access to the outbuilding is through 2 overhead garage doors and a hayloft door, all on the gable front facade.

85. Keene House (c.1840)

There are several 2-story, gabled, Greek Revival houses in Chelsea detailed with a characteristic returning cornice, wide frieze, and corner pilasters. While most are 5 x 2 bays, this example is 3 x 1 with the entrance in the far right bay protected by a modern, gabled bracketed hood. The sash have almost all been replaced with 2/2 windows (there is a 12/12 in the east gable peak). The windows are trimmed with a slight lip molding above plain surrounds and are flanked by louvered shutters.

To the rear of the main block extends a 1½-story gabled ell. It has an open porch across its north end and a chimney centered on the ridge. The entire house is clapboard covered, has a sheet metal roof and rests on a granite foundation. A house and hatter's shop are known to have occupied this site prior to 1800 and portions of the Keene House may date from this early period.

85A. Keene Garage (c.1968)

This gable-front garage does not contribute to the historic district.

— 86A. Campbell Cottage (c.1938)

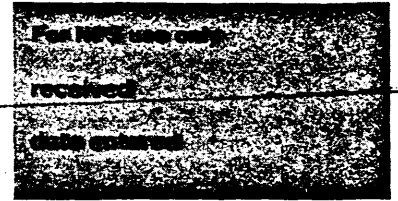
This small, balloon framed, hipped roof, roadside cottage has a 3-bay, front facade spanned by a porch with arched openings, square posts and a balustrade rail. Its novelty siding and exposed rafter tails are in keeping with similar type structures. The central entrance and 1/1 and 2/2 sash, all have plain surrounds. Although, temporary and seasonal in appearance, the cottage sits on a concrete and fieldstone foundation and has a central, brick stove chimney.

— 86B. Campbell Cottage (c.1938)

This cottage is identical to 86A except that its a smaller version- 2 bays across with the entrance in the right bay.

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87. Campbell Property-Exxon Service Station (1961)

*N* The Chelsea Exxon Service Station, a concrete block 1-story, flat-roofed building, does not contribute to the historic district. It is built on the site of the Orange County Hotel, a local landmark, built in 1857 and destroyed by fire in 1916.

88. Ned Griffin's Barber Shop-Campbell Property-Chelsea Village Spinner (c.1925)

A small, 3 x 1 bay, 1-story, gabled cottage, it is sheathed in novelty siding, and has a concrete foundation and asphalt roof. Protecting the central entrance is a gabled hood supported by curved brackets. A short, gabled ell extends from the rear facade.

89. Watson Property-Chelsea Restaurant (c.1820)

A prominent feature of the 5 x 1 bay, 2-story, woodframe Chelsea Restaurant is the front facade's wide eaves overhang supported by large stick brackets. It is probably an alteration of the commercial building thought to have been a nineteenth century store and livery and which, since 1920, has served as a restaurant.

A molded returning cornice trims its sheet metal roof and cornerboards finish the clapboard walls. The first-story store front is set off from the block by a wide frieze, while its large picture windows have added flush board surrounding them. Immediately flanking the central entrance are blocked-in panels (formerly side-lights) and fluted pilasters; protecting the doorway is a pedimented entrance porch. The Restaurant's rear facade is spanned by a 2-story, shed-roofed wing with an additional shed wing attached to the appendage.

90. Watson House (c.1850)

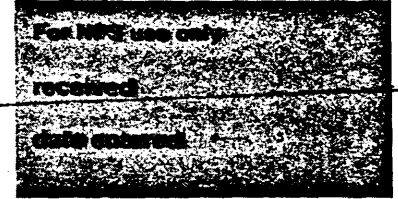
The broad, 4-bay, 1½-story, gable-front, clapboarded block of the Watson House is detailed with a deep returning cornice, 2-part frieze and corner pilasters. Its 2/2 windows have plain surrounds topped by a lip molding. Supporting the block is a granite foundation and protecting it is a sheet metal roof. Extending from the south facade is a long, recessed, gabled trim with a plain cornice and frieze. It incorporates the main entrance beneath a 2-bay, shed-roofed porch.

91. Boardman House (c.1840)

The gable-front of this, 1½-story, 3 x 3 bay, Greek Revival style house formerly consisted of a projecting pediment supported by columns. Today the columns are gone and a shed-roofed porch, with plain, square, columns and a filled in rail,

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has been installed beneath the pediment. An enterim porch is also evidenced by turned posts embedded on the front facade.

The full entablature that encloses the pediment runs around the entire clapboard block. the left sidehall entrance is, appropriately, for Chelsea's only "temple" form house, one of the more ornate Greek Revival examples in town. It consists of 2/3-length sidelights with rectangular tracery, narrow fluted surrounds, patera-designed cornerblocks and an outer surround that incorporates larger, patera-detailed cornerblocks. A modern, gabled ell is added on the rear facade.

92. Godfrey House-Chelsea Home for the Aged (c.1880)

The Chelsea Home for the Aged, displaying Italianate characteristics in both its form and detail, is Chelsea's only example of a late nineteenth century high style residence. The house was built and owned for fifty years by Frank Godfrey, a long-time Chelsea physician. Its boxlike, 5 x 2 bay, 2-story mass is topped by a shallow, asphalt-covered, hipped roof, and its clapboard walls are trimmed with vertical board and a watertable beneath the first floor windows, cornerboards, a wide vertical board frieze, and paired and single scroll brackets supporting a wide eave and molded cornice.

Centered on the main facade is a flat-roofed projecting pavilion that incorporates an additional slightly projecting pavilion. Both projections, like the main block, have a vertical board frieze and brackets with the detail repeated beneath a pent roof between floors. In addition, the first pavilion is sheathed in scalloped shingles and vertical board beneath the first story windows, while the second pavilion has a 2-story porch with the first story enclosing the central entrance.

A recessed, hipped, 2-story wing, detailed like the main block extends from the north facade, and an additional, 1-story, hipped wing fills the corner of the main block and principal wing. It has a narrow frieze, cornice and paired brackets. To the rear is an additional gabled wing.

93. Chelsea Home for the Aged Barn (c.1880)

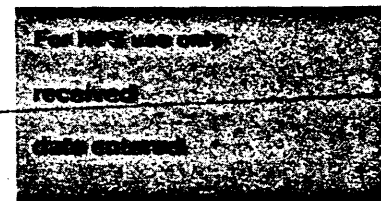
This board and batten sheathed carriage barn is topped by a sheet metal-covered gable roof with wide, plain eaves and has sliding doors, a hayloft door, and a 6/6 window on its front facade.

94. Colby House (c.1820)

This 3 x 5 bay, 2½-story, post and beam framed block has entrances in the left bay of the east gable front and in the center of the north eaves side. The gable front

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entrance includes plain surrounds and a crowning tansom, while the eaves sides' is recessed slightly, has full-length sidelights and plain surrounds, and is beneath a hipped entrance porch with plain, square posts and a full entablature. The structure's fairly low gable roof is sheet metal covered and trimmed with a returning molded cornice. Any additional detail, including trim surrounding the 6/6 sash, may be obscured by the structure's asphalt siding. Extending from the west gable end is a recessed, 1-story, 3 bay, gabled wing with an open, scroll sawn, bracketed porch spanning its front facade.

95. Hales Grist Mill- Chelsea Mills-Colby Property (c.1820)

This massive, 5 x 3 bay, 2½-story, post and beam framed, gabled structure is said to have been built in c.1820 by Harry and Nathan Hale as the village's principal grist mill. Power was supplied to the mill via a flume that brought water from a dam located 150 yards upstream on the First Branch. In 1927 the mill works were destroyed by the Great Flood. After that a gasoline powered engine ran the mill and a hardware and grain store were located there until recently.

In deteriorated condition, the clapboard-covered block rests on a field stone and granite foundation that is exposed on the rear facade. Trim is limited to a boxed returning cornice, cornerboards, plain door and window surrounds and a splayed lintel board above the wide central entrance. Protecting the entrance is an over-sized gabled entrance porch. Sash include 12/12 and 1/1 windows, many of which are broken.

96. Hood-Helmer House (c.1825)

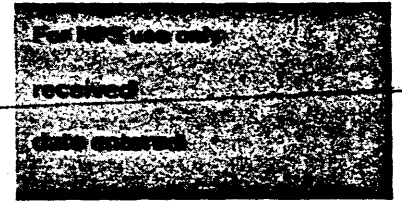
Two bays were added to the south end of this post and beam framed, clapboard-covered, gabled house not long after it was built, to create its present long, 2-story, 7 x 2 bay mass. It's believed the addition was made to accommodate a drug store that operated there from 1830 until 1874 when the business was moved by the owners, the Hood family, to the present #72. The structure is today owned by descendants of the Hoods.

The 2 end chimneys remain on either end of the original portion's ridge, and the early Federal, Georgian-like entrance, consisting of wide, 6/4 casement sidelights, bulging pilasters and a crowning entablature, is preserved in the center of the north 5 bays. Decorating the north gable peak is a glazed fanlight with radiating muntins and a unique carved sunburst shaped surround. A molded returning cornice and narrow frieze finish the sheet metal covered roof.

Spanning the entire first-floor front is a porch with turned posts and balusters and a cut-out skirt. Louvered shutters and plain surrounds with a lip molding trim the 2/2 sash, and a rear gabled ell, attached to the original house, has an

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open shed porch on its west end and a shed dormer on its north facade.

96A. Helmer Barn (c.1880)

A small, eaves front gabled barn, it has paired sliding doors and a hayloft on its main facade.

97. Chelsea Fire Station-Dickinson Barn (c.1830)

This small, gable-front, post and beam framed, clapboarded barn is trimmed with moderately wide eaves, and frieze and corner boards. The 2-bay front facade consists of an overhead garage door on the right and large swinging doors on the left. 12/12 windows light the eaves sides. The structure was originally built as a blacksmith shop run by Cornelius and Alvah Robinson and later served as the village fire station.

98. Dickinson House (c.1830)

Although the principal entrance of this post and beam framed, clapboarded, 1½-story, Classic Cottage-like house is in the center of the 5-bay, south eaves facade, the 4-bay, gable end faces the road and includes an additional access at the middle right bay. This orientation is common among some of Chelsea's similar residences that, like this example, include a slight returning cornice, frieze and cornerboards, and small square window openings in the gable peaks. Both entrances are detailed with narrow, grooved pilasters, cornerblocks, and a crowning grooved lintel and cornice. The eaves side entrance is flanked by ½-length sidelights.

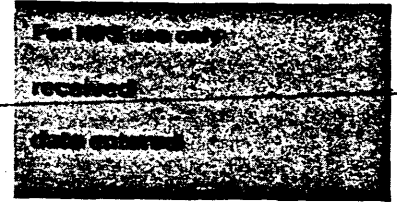
Sash is predominantly 2/1 (there are some 12/12 on the rear facade) and have plain surrounds, lip moldings above and louvered shutters. A shed dormer intrudes on the north face of the asphalt shingle roof. Extending from the west gable end is a small, gabled barn, plainly trimmed, with 2 barn openings on the south facade.

99. Royce House (c.1867)

The steeply-pitched, gable roof of this L-plan, gable-front, house emphasizes verticality and later nineteenth century styles, while its detail- a deeply returning boxed cornice, returning 2-part frieze, narrow raking frieze and corner pilasters- suggest the Greek Revival style. The left sidehall, slightly recessed, entrance has plain surrounds and a crowning entablature and the front-right bay includes a 1-story polygonal bay window. 2/2 sash throughout are topped by a 2-part lintel board and lip molding. The ell is detailed like the main block. Its front is

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spanned by a Colonial Revival style porch with open, full-length columns set on a lattice skirt and an additional ell, with 2 large rectangular openings, extends from the rear facade.

100. Hayward House (c.1880)

The Classic Cottage Hayward House is a wood-framed, 1½-story, 5 x 2 bay, block supported by a granite foundation and topped by a sheet metal-covered gable roof with a central ridge chimney. Greek Revival detail includes a returning cornice, 2-part frieze, corner pilasters and trabeated entrance consisting of full-length sidelights, plain surrounds and a crowning cornice molding. The 6/6 sash are plainly trimmed.

A 5-bay, recessed wing extends from the south gable end. Spanning the right 3 bays is a shed-roofed, Colonial Revival porch with ¾-length columns resting on bases and a filled-in apron. A shed wing extends from the rear of the ell.

100A. Hayward Barn (c.1960)

This modern, gabled garage is novelty sided and does not contribute to the historic district.

101. Dearborn's Furniture, Paint and Oils, and Coffins and Caskets Shop-Brock House (c.1870)

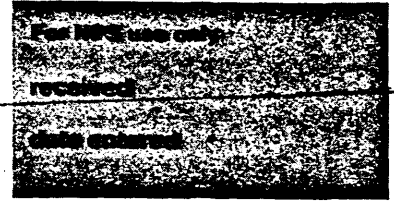
Evergreen trees obscure the view of this well-preserved, former commercial building. The gabled, L-plan, 2-story, 5 x 1 bay mass retains a 2-tiered porch with a second-story balustrade, square posts and scroll brackets, on its long, front, clapboard-covered, south, eaves side. Beneath the porch are two entrances on the first level and one on the second, and large 6-pane storefront windows. The north, gable-front board and batten sheathed section has 1/3 glazed, sliding doors on its front facade, a large multi-pane casement window on the second story and incorporates a rear shed with large screened openings on the north, west, and south facades. Although the structure is now used as a residence, little in the interior has changed; cupboards, woodwork and floor plan are basically retained.

101A. Brock Garage (c.1965)

This modern, gable-front garage with overhead does not contribute to the historic district.

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102. H.N. Sanborn and Son Harness Shop (1932)

The long, 1-story, shed-roofed mass of this woodframe block has an 8-bay main facade that includes pass doors at the far left and second from the right bays and large commercial windows at the remainder. The bays are topped by an added pediment enclosed with a pent roof. A 3-bay wing extending from the south facade also repeats this detail. Due to alterations, the building does not contribute to the historic district.

103. Parker House (c.1845)

Aluminum siding obscures all detail, save the shape a returning cornice, on this cross-gable 1½-story, 5 x 3 bay, house. Sash have been replaced with 1/1 windows and the fenestration has been altered on the second story. A gabled entrance porch, centered on the south facade is also added. To the rear extends a gabled ell with a shed-roofed, screened porch and shed dormers on its south facade and a flat roofed, 3-bay garage. It is believed portions of the first (1794) school house in Chelsea are incorporated in the building.

104. Dearborn-Cahill House (1860)

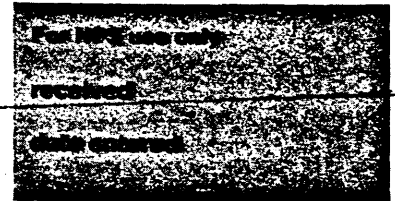
Hamilton Dearborn operated a furniture and casket shop at the Brock House (#101), is said to have helped to build many houses in Chelsea and is known to have built this house in 1860, the year he married Olivia Godfrey. The residence's gable-front, 1½-story, 3 x 3 bay woodframe mass has late Greek Revival features that include a deeply returning cornice, 2-part frieze and corner pilasters. In addition, the left sidehall, slightly recessed entrance displays characteristic full-length multi-paned sidelights and pilasters detailed with a diamond motif and supporting a plain lintel board. A porch with turned posts and balusters and a solid skirt spans the front facade. Windows include 1/1 and 2/2 sash, all flanked by louvered shutters. A rear, recessed gabled wing on the main block's west facade incorporates a garage with an overhead door and an open porch.

105. Will Hood-Davis House- Brook Haven Home for Boys (c.1820)

The 2-story, 3 x 4 bay, gable-front, post and beam framed Brook Haven Home for Boys is sheathed in clapboards, rests on a granite foundation and is protected by a sheet metal covered roof. Trim includes a boxed returning cornice, frieze and corner boards, a Federal style glazed fanlight in the gable peak with radiating muntins, architrave surrounds and a keystone, and a detailed porch that wraps around the front and south facades and includes turned columns and scroll brackets. The Home's 1/1 windows have plain surrounds topped by a prominent cornice molding. A long, 4-bay, flat-roofed, 2-story ell detailed with an Italianate bracketed cornice, extends from the south facade and includes a large shed roofed porte cochere on its south end.

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106. Reed House (c.1873)

Entrances are on either side of the front projecting pavilion of this 1½-story, woodframe, cross-gable house and are protected by open, shed-roofed, scroll-bracketed porches that fill the corners of the pavilion and flanking ells. Trim on the clapboard block includes a boxed returning cornice, returning frieze and cornerboards and cornice molding above its 2/2 sash. The structure rests on a granite foundation and has an asphalt shingle sheathed roof. The rear facade includes a wall chimney, shed dormer, and a recessed, 1-story, gabled ell that connects to a small gabled barn with double swinging doors and a hayloft door on its east facade. Plank walls are included on the interior.

107. Anderson House (c.1838)

The Anderson House's post and beam framed, clapboard-covered, 1½-story, 3 x 3 bay, gable-front-mass is detailed with a returning boxed cornice, returning frieze board and corner pilasters. The left sidehall entrance has 3/4-length sidelights and plain, wide surrounds; while the 6/6 windows are topped by a cornice molding and flanked by louvered shutters. Appendages include a wall chimney on the north facade and a rear, recessed, 1-story wing with a gabled dormer and enclosed porch on the south facade and a connecting, small gabled barn with overhead doors, a hayloft door and 12/12 sash on its south facade.

108. Colby House (c.1965)

*nc* A modern ranch house, the Colby residence does not contribute to the historic district.

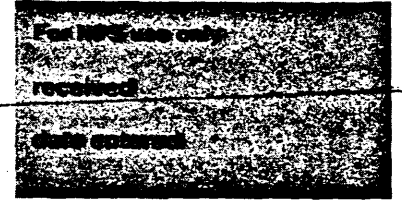
109. Watson-Jones House (c.1828)

A Classic Cottage, typical for Chelsea, the Watson-Jones House is a standard 5 x 3 bay, 1½-story post and beam framed, clapboard-covered block that rests on a granite foundation and is protected by a sheet metal roof. Detail includes: a slightly returning cornice, very narrow frieze and cornerboards, a central, eaves side entrance displaying ½-length sidelights and a slightly pitched lintel board, and an additional south, gable entrance protected by a hipped roof entrance porch with a wide dentillated frieze, scroll brackets and a turned balustrade. Windows have been replaced with 2/2 sash and have louvered shutters. 2 large chimneys are situated on the ridge.



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110. Sanborn House (c.1820)

Aluminum siding covers this 5 x 3 bay, 2½-story, post and beam frame, early nineteenth century house, and may obscure some detail although the Federal style is clearly evidenced in its central entrance and Palladian window. The entrance includes 2/3-length sidelights and a crowning louvered fanlight set in an architrave surround. The Palladian window consists of a 2/2 sash flanked by narrow 4-light sidelights and louvered shutters and topped by a louvered fan.

The sheet-metal roof has moderately wide eaves and a plain cornice and the 2/2 sash are flanked by louvered shutters. A Colonial Revival, 1-story porch on the south gable end, includes full-length columns and a slight pediment is centered on the south facade. To the rear of the main block extends a 1½-story, gabled ell with a screened-in porch and large barn openings on its south facade. The ell connects to a large, post and beam framed, gabled, banked barn that's sheathed in vertical board and includes very large, arched, swinging doors on its south facade, diamond-shaped openings in the gable peaks, and a few multi-paned, fixed sash.

110A. Sanborn Garden Shed (c.1950)

This small, gabled garden shed mimics a sugar house with its imitation gabled vent centered on the ridge. It does not contribute to the historic district.

111. Martin House (c.1830)

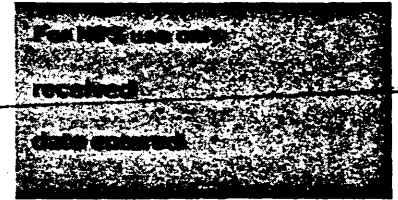
Another of Chelsea's 2-story, 5 x 2 bay, gabled, Federal style residences, the Martin House is one of the fewer brick examples. Laid in American bond, it rests on a granite foundation, and is protected by a sheet metal roof with a molded returning cornice and chimney on the south end of the ridge. Stylistic detail around the central Christian Cross entrance includes 3/5-length sidelights and a crowning louvered fan set in a brick arch. Granite splayed lintels and louvered shutters trim the 6/6 sash and louvered fans decorate the gable peaks. To the rear extends a 1½-story, woodframe gabled ell that connects to a 2-level, gabled barn with a few small square window openings and 2 garage openings on its south facade.

112. Kennedy House (c.1914)

The small, 3 x 2 bay, 1½-story, woodframe, gambrel-front Kennedy House is sheathed in clapboards and has an asphalt roof and concrete foundation. Its subtle front facade verge-board includes a scalloped motif in the gable peak and roof corners only, while a

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molded cornice trims the remaining eave. Spanning the front facade is an open Colonial Revival porch with full-length columns. Shed dormers mark the north and south facades and an intrusive, flat-roofed, 1-story wing is added on the south facade.

112A. Kennedy Garden Shed (c.1920)

This outbuilding is a small gabled block probably built when the house was constructed.

113. Edmondson House (c.1815)

This plain, 5 x 2 bay, 1½-story, post and beam framed, Cape-like residence is clapboard covered and has a sheet metal, gable roof and a granite foundation. Trim is limited to a moderately slight eave with a plain cornice, cornerboards and lip moldings above the 2/2 windows. Above the plainly detailed, central and gable entrances are bracketed hoods. A shed extension on the rear facade of the main block creates a saltbox shape and connects on the south facade, to a 1-story gabled wing with a board door and a 6-pane fixed sash.

113A. Edmondson Barn (c.1830)

A deteriorated, post and beam framed, gabled structure, the Edmondson Barn is sheathed in vertical board siding, has a sheet metal roof and rests on a fieldstone foundation. Flush eaves and a plain cornice detail the structure and access is through two swinging doors on the west facade.

114. Chelsea Heath Center Barn (c.1820)

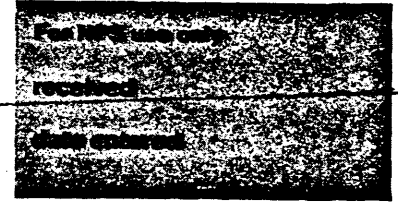
This post and beam framed barn is covered with clapboard and vertical board (on its rear facade), rests on a granite foundation, and is protected by a sheet metal gable roof. Access is through a large sliding door and pass door on the main south facade.

115. Buck-Comstock House-Chelsea Health Center (c.1820)

Although an intrusive, modern, 1-story, hipped roofed projection spans the front facade of this 5 x 2 bay, 2½-story, gabled block, the overall proportions and some details remain. Its clapboard walls and sheet metal covered gable roof are trimmed with a returning cornice, frieze and cornerboards. On the west facade is an added, 2-story, polygonal bay window with vertical board sheathing and a bracketed cornice topping each level. The 2/2 sash have louvered shutters and the 2-story, rear ell,

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spanned by a porch with turned balusters, was originally a 1-story ell that was raised in c.1900. The former house was built by the Buck family, on or near the site of the 1790 "Red Store."

116. Godfrey-Wilson- Preston Farm (c.1836)

The Godfrey-Preston House, built by Thomas Godfrey in 1836, and the residence of Governor S.C. Wilson during this century, displays characteristics typical of Chelsea's many Classic Cottages. Its 1½-story, 5 x 3 bay, post and beam framed block, sheathed in clapboards, supported by a granite foundation, and protected by a sheet metal-covered gable roof with a corbeled ridge chimney, is detailed with a returning cornice, narrow frieze, and cornerboards. A Colonial Revival porch with 2/3-length columns, a clapboard apron, and lattice skirt spans the front facade. Beneath it is the central entrance sporting 2/3-length sidelights and fluted pilasters.

Sash include 2/1 and small 4-pane gable sash, all with louvered shutters, except for windows lighting an intrusive shed dormer that spans the front facade. The Cottage's recessed wing, extending from the east facade, also has a Colonial Revival porch across its front facade and connects with a gabled barn. A prominent square, louvered cupola, centered on the barn's ridge, is trimmed with a 2-part frieze and low-pitched pyramidal roof. Access to the outbuilding is through 2 overhead garage openings and 2 swinging barn doors and a small, 1-story, gabled garage is appended to its southeast corner.

117. Brook Haven Home for Boys Property (c.1855)

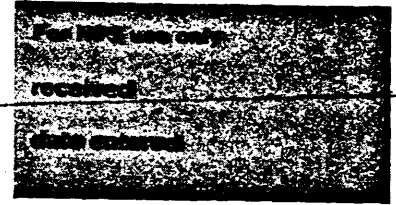
This standard 5 x 2 bay, 1½-story, post and beam framed Classic Cottage rests on a granite foundation, is sheathed in clapboards and has a sheet-metal-covered, gable roof with a corbeled ridge chimney. Trimming the block are the standard returning boxed cornice and frieze and cornerboards; while the central entrance has 2/3 sidelights, plain surrounds and a crowning, slightly-pitched, lintel board—all protected by a hipped roof entrance porch supported by turned posts on a lattice skirt. Slightly pitched lintel boards also top the 6/6 and 1/1 sash. An added shed dormer spans the front facade. To the rear, a gabled ell, with an arched passageway connects to a small, plainly-detailed, gabled barn.

118. Kelman/Rich House (c.1850)

The basic Classic Cottage, post and beam framed, block of the Kelman/Rich House is sheathed in clapboards, rests on a granite foundation and is protected by an asphalt covered gable roof. Modest detail includes a returning boxed cornice, frieze, and

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corner boards, a central entrance, consisting of 2/3-length sidelights on paneled bases and plain surrounds, slightly pitched lintel boards above the 2/2 and 6/6 sash and a polygonal bay window on the south gable end. Additional windows include small square 4/4 sash in the gable peaks. A short, rear, gabled ell, formerly connected to 119.

119. Kelman Rich Barn/Apartment (c.1850)

This 2-level, gabled, clapboard-covered, barn-like block has a randomly placed assortment of sash including: 2/2, 6/6, 1/1, and 6-pane casement. It formerly connected to the ell of 118 and has a sliding barn door and hay loft opening on the west facade. The very shallow eaves are plainly trimmed and broken by a small pediment on the north end of the west facade.

120. Rogers House (c.1855)

A front facade, gabled cross dormer is the prominent feature of this 4 x 2 bay, 1½-story, wood frame house. Beneath the dormer, the main entrance, in the middle left bay, is flanked by polygonal bay windows, which connect so as to create a porch above the entry. The sheet metal covered roof is trimmed with a boxed cornice and frieze that encloses pediments on the gable ends. The clapboard walls are finished with corner pilasters. Sash have been replaced with 2/2 sash, plainly surrounded with only a crowning lip molding. To the rear of the block is a short gabled ell.

121. Sternberg House (c.1840)

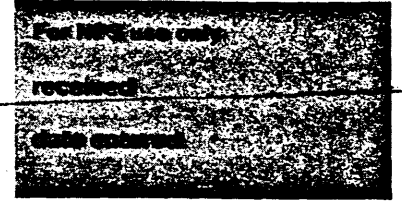
This version of Chelsea's many woodframe, 1½-story, 5 x 2 or 3 bay Classic Cottages has a broad gable high kneewall, returning molded cornice, and frieze and corner boards. The Greek Revival style is suggested by the central eaves side doorway and its fretted pilasters, crowning entablature, and 3/4 sidelights set on raised paneled bases. The doorway is protected by a Colonial Revival pedimented entrance porch supported by full-length columns and incorporating face-to-face benches that flank the door. A larger south gable end porch, detailed similarly, also utilizes columns to support its pedimented gable roof and has a cut-out designed apron and fill-in skirt. In addition to the Cottage's 6/1 windows trimmed only with a slight lip molding, small, square, 4-pane windows light the gable peaks. The clapboarded block rests on a granite foundation and has a sheet metal sheathed roof.

121A. Sternberg Garage (c.1930)

This flat-roofed 2 car garage is novelty sided and has 2 large, square, entrance openings on its west front facade.

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122. Huffman House (c.1815)

The low kneewall, molded, slightly returning cornice, and overall proportions of this woodframe gabled house identify it as a Cape. Alterations to the 1½-story, 5 x 3 bay block include: the replacement of the central chimney with a tall, corbelled ridge chimney; the addition of 2 porches—a pedimented entry porch supported by ½-length, square columns set on a clapboard apron and lattice skirt and a shed roof, 1-story, enclosed porch spanning the south gable end; and the replacement of the original, plainly trimmed 1/1 sash (the rear ell retains 6/6 windows). The ell's gable roof has a shallow eave, plain cornice and a tall corbelled stove chimney. The ell includes a shed with access via large swinging doors.

122A. Trudeau Shed (c.1920)

This balloon-framed, garage/shed, sheathed in horizontal board sheathing, is deteriorated. Exposed rafter tails trim the gabled roof, swinging garage doors provide access and a 1-story shed is attached on the rear facade.

123. Dickinson-Lyman House (1929)

The suburban Bungalow style is suggested by several features of this 4 x 3 bay, 1½-story, broad gabled block. Its very deep eaves are trimmed on the gable ends by an undecorated bargeboard and are supported by oversized carved brackets. The front facade is dominated by a large cross gable, also with deep eaves detailed in the same manner. Beneath the cross gable is a recessed porch supported by short, squat, square columns set on clapboard bases and a clapboard apron. The main entrance is on the right side of the porch. On the right side of the main facade is a gabled dormer treated like the cross dormer.

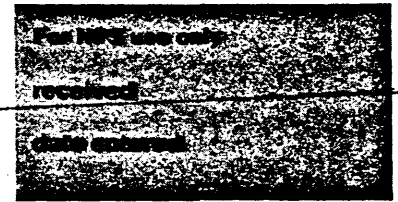
The walls are sheathed in clapboard on the first floor and wood shingle in the gable peaks and the block rests on a concrete foundation. Wooden beltcourses dividing the stories, frieze and corner boards, and a watertable trim the block. The sheet metal roof is topped by a ridge chimney and a wall chimney is on the south gable end. The plain trimmed 6/1 sash are grouped in 3s on the front facade and small, square, 6-pane casement sash light the second story. The house, with its broad set back, was built in 1929 on the grounds of the Old Chelsea Academy (1852-1870) which had remained vacant until then. It was constructed by local builders for the Dickinson family. Sears Plans were followed. Later the plans were sold and an identical house built in nearby Tunbridge village.

123A. Garage (c.1929)

This eaves front, clapboarded, gabled garage was built in conjunction with #123.

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124. Sanborn House (c.1835)

Although altered and deteriorated, this broad gabled, 1½-story, woodframe, clapboarded house has the characteristics of Chelsea's many Classic Cottage type residences. Its high kneewall form rests on a granite foundation and is trimmed with a molded returning cornice and frieze and corner boards. Besides the 2/2 and 1/1 windows found throughout the house, small square openings light the 2nd floor gable ends. Unlike many of the Cottages, the Sanborn House has 5 bays across its gable ends with entrances at either end protected by open porches with turned posts and scroll brackets. The main central eaves side entrance has been removed and clapboarded over.

125A. Sanborn Mobile Home

This mobile home does not contribute to the historic district.

125B. Sanborn Mobile Home

This mobile home does not contribute to the historic district.

126. Hatch-Lewis House-Chelsea Historical Society (c.1830)

The headquarters of the Chelsea Historical Society is appropriately the most prevalent of the village's house types- a 1½-story, woodframe, broad gabled Classic Cottage with a relatively high kneewall, molded returning cornice, frieze and corner boards, and small square 4-pane gable windows. A popular Chelsea, early Greek Revival style entrance, complete with ½-length sidelights, sandwiched between narrow recessed pilasters that support a full entablature, is centered on the south, 5-bay, eaves facade.

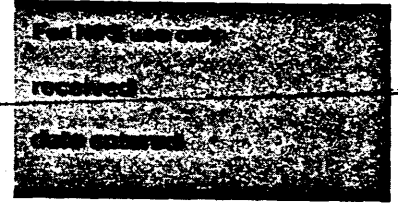
An additional entrance, in the middle left bay of the west gable end, faces the road, but is not as elaborately detailed as the eaves side opening. It has only an architrave surround. Its limited use is indicated by a surround entrancing polygonal porch detailed with turned posts and balusters, scroll brackets and a lattice skirt. A similar former south eaves porch, which had an entrance opening, is indicated by a few turned columns that remain embedded in the facade wall.

The clapboard block has plainly trimmed 6/6 sash, rests on a granite and concrete foundation and is protected by a sheet metal roof. A recessed gabled wing extends from the east gable end. It is probably contemporaneous with the house and displays 9/6 sash and very slight plain eaves.

Prior to the Historical Society's ownership, the house was the home of the Lewis family from 1905 to 1965 and was known locally as "Lewis Lodge". It is believed to have been

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the first house in the village to be wired for electricity in 1898 and was built in c.1830 by David Hatch.

127. Hatch-Ingersoll House (c.1836)

The 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay, gabled, clapboarded mass of this I-house includes a post and beam frame sheathed in clapboards, resting on a granite foundation and protected by a sheet metal roof. The block is trimmed with the usual molded, returning cornice and frieze and corner boards. Although the overall massing invokes the Federal style, the main central entrance is characteristic of the Greek Revival. A Christian Cross door is surrounded by 2/3-length sidelights, a multi-paned transom, fretted pilasters, a 2-part lintel board and cornice molding. The house's 2/2 sash have plain, narrow trim crowned by a very slight lip molding. A recently constructed gabled ell extends from the rear facade. The residence was built in 1836 by the Hatch family and was owned by Hatch descendants until 1955.

127A. The Ingersoll Shed (c.1860)

This gable-front, woodframe, 1-story building is greatly deteriorated. Most of the rear clapboard wall has been removed and only fragments of 12/12 sash remain. The front facade includes a central door with plain surrounds, and floating directly above it, is an additional raised 4 panel door. Beers' 1877 map shows a store located at the site, a likely past function for this structure.

128. Chelsea Fire Station (c.1969)

The broad gable front, sheet metal covered Chelsea fire station does not contribute to the historic district. It was built on the site of the 1837 Gothic Revival Chelsea Methodist Church, torn down in 1955.

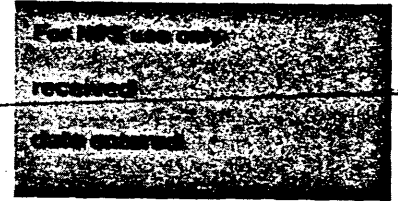
129. Sanborn House (1926)

Deeply set back among pine trees, the Dutch Colonial Revival Sanborn House is relatively unique among Chelsea's nineteenth century buildings. The suburban type house was built by Archie and Nadine Sanborn after the Methodist Parsonage and Dr. Corwin House, on the same site, burned. It was constructed by builders from the Bradford (VT) area who are known to have built very similar houses in that region.

The 3 x 3 bay, 2-story gambrel block sits on a rusticated concrete block foundation, is sheathed in wide California redwood clapboards, and has shed dormers across its front and rear eaves facades. The asphalt gambrel roof has moderately wide eaves

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trimmed with a molded cornice and frieze board. The second story projects slightly over the first and forms an enclosed pediment at the north and south ends. Centered on the west facade, the main entrance is flanked by 2/3-length sidelights on paneled bases and is protected by an arch roofed entrance porch trimmed with an entablature and supported by full-length columns. Other appendages include a 1-story hipped roof solarium spanning the south end and a screened-in porch with square columns and a shingled apron across most of the rear facade.

129A. Sanborn Garage (1926/1950)

The north 3 bays of this flat-roofed, clapboarded balloon framed outbuilding were built at the same time as the Sanborn House, #129. This older section has swinging partially glazed swinging garage doors. The newer section, built in 1950, has a large picture window and pass door. It served as the former headquarters of Sanborn's plumbing and heating supply store.

130. American House-Young House (c.1835)

This 2-story, 5 x 3 bay, wood frame house operated as the American House Inn (owned by Ira Hood) during the nineteenth century. A molded returning cornice and frieze, and cornerboards detail the clapboard block that rests on a granite foundation, and matching, large-sized chimneys, remain slightly recessed, on the ridge of the house's sheet metal covered gable roof.

Overall the relatively large structure is Federal in its massing yet its main central entrance is influenced by the Greek Revival style with its 3/4-length sidelights, multi-paned transom, above both the door and sidelights, fretted pilasters, and crowning entablature. Immediately above the entrance is a second story door, which presumably once provided access to a no longer present, second-story porch. The structure's original sash has been replaced by 2/2 windows in all but the gable peaks which retain paired 6/6s. Louvered shutters flank all of the windows. A shed roofed enclosed porch is added on the rear eaves facade where an ell formerly connected the house to its rear barn/livery. (#131)

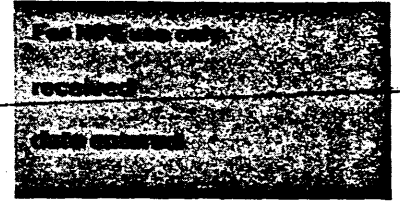
131. Young Barn (c.1850)

This deteriorated, long, horizontal, post and beam barn has open bays on the east and west eaves sides that create an open drive-through section in the middle of the structure. Additional large doors are also located on the west eaves side. A saltbox shaped ell extends from the east eaves side of the clapboard block and the gable roof is sheathed



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in sheet metal. It was once connected to #130 by an ell and served as a barn and livery for the American House Inn located there.

132. Tinker Mfg.Co.-Smith-Colby House (1833)

This brick, Federal style, 5 x 2 bay, 2-story house is more restrainedly detailed than other contemporaneous Chelsea examples. Trim is limited to a molded returning cornice, granite splayed window lintels, granite sills, and a brick arch over the central entrance that's filled with an arched granite stone rather than a fan. The walls are laid in American bond, rest on a granite foundation, and are topped by a sheet metal gable roof. End chimneys mark the gable ends.

In the middle of the rear facade, a 1-story woodframe ell connects to a slightly larger gabled wing which attaches to a gabled barn. The ell and wing have an enclosed gabled porch and shed dormer on their south facades. The barn is clapboarded on the front and west facade and has vertical board sheathing on the remainder. There is a large carriage opening on the front facade and a lower gabled ell to the rear. An additional long, woodframe gabled ell extends from the north end of the rear facade of the main brick mass. It too is woodframe with clapboard sheathing and is trimmed with a boxed returning cornice and frieze. There is a 6/6 window in its west gable peak.

In 1830 the structure housed the Tinker Manufacturing Co. which made chairs and other furniture. Power is believed to have been supplied by a belt or rope that spanned Main Street and originated at the Chelsea Mills. This belt system scared horses and was declared a public nuisance. From 1877 to 1909 Dr. A.B. Smith had his office there and during most of the twentieth century it was the home of the Colby family.

133. Tucker/Blum House (c.1855)

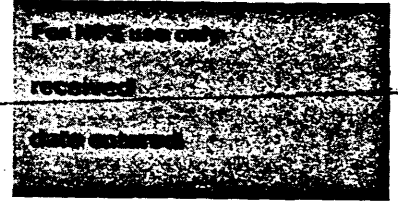
This moderately steep-pitched, gable-front, wood frame house is finished with a boxed returning cornice, raking frieze and corner boards, and small curved brackets (on the gable front only). A porch with a filled-in rail, turned posts and scroll brackets spans the front facade and protects the left sidehall entrance detailed with 4 pane, 3/4-length sidelights and flanking pilasters. Some of the front and side windows have been replaced with modern, single-pane and 1/1 sash; 2/2 sash are elsewhere. The roof has a sheet metal covering, 2 shed dormers on the north and south facades, a skylight on the south facade and 2 brick ridge chimneys. The rear, gabled wing is modern and includes a greenhouse.

134. Downing House (c.1843)

This 3 x 2 bay, 1½-story, woodframe, clapboarded structure rests on a granite foundation, has a sheet metal roof and displays Greek Revival characteristics that in-

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clude a deeply returning box cornice and a wide, 2-part frieze supported by corner pilasters. In addition the right sidehall entrance is trimmed with 3/4-length sidelights flanking pilasters and a crowning lintel board. This entrance is set within a 2' bay porch that's supported by turned posts, and includes a filled-in apron and lattice skirt. The building's 6/6 windows, probably original, have plain surrounds topped by a slight lip molding. A slightly lower recessed wing extends from the rear facade. It too is detailed with a returning cornice and frieze and cornerboards.

135. Corwin-Gates -Brooks House (c.1830)

Another of Chelsea's 2-story, 5 x 2 bay, Federal style residences, this woodframe, I-house is sheathed in clapboards, rests on a granite foundation and is protected by a sheet metal-covered, gable roof. The central entrance displays high style features that include: an arched surround incorporating pilasters and framing 2/3-length sidelights sandwiched between attenuated columns; a glazed fanlight set in a paneled recession; and curved and radiating tracery gracing the sidelights and fan. An elaborate nineteenth century porch with a turned valance, posts and balustrade protects the entrance, and middle left and right bays.

A molded returning cornice trims the house's slight eaves, and its 2/2 sash are flanked by louvered shutters. On the north end of the rear facade extends a 1½-story gabled ell. It has a flush, plain cornice, small gabled dormers lighted by 6/6 sash on the south facade, a shed dormer on the north facade and two barn openings.

136. Chelsea Market - Berry-Sanborn Harness Shop-Brooks Property (c.1825)

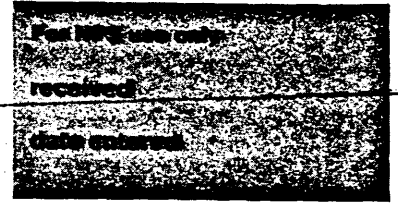
This woodframe, gable-front, 3 x 2 bay block stands 3½ stories tall and has a 3-level porch spanning its front facade that suggests its past role as a commercial structure. The ground floor once contained the "Chelsea Market" which operated under several names during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. During the second half of the nineteenth century the second floor housed a harness shop.

The structure is presently in poor condition. The foundation has been replaced with concrete, wall board is exposed on the first floor, and clapboards sheath the remaining stories. The porch's first level, square columns have been replaced by lumber supports, but columns are retained on the second and third levels. A dentillated cornice trims the porch's hipped roof and a molded returning cornice and frieze board details the block.

On the first story the fenestration has been altered. Modern doors are located at the middle and right bays and modern 6/6 windows installed. On the second level a

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Christian Cross door is in the left bay and to its right is a large multi-paned display window. 6/6 and 2/2 windows are found elsewhere.

137A. Brooks Shed (c.1910)

This small, balloon framed shed has a sheet metal roof and clapboard and horizontal board siding. There are 2 sets of swinging doors on the north eaves side and a slight shed projection of the west gable end.

137B. Brooks Garage (c.1915)

A shed roof tops this balloon frame, clapboard-covered outbuilding. Moderately wide eaves with a boxed cornice and frieze and cornerboards trim the block and large swinging doors provide access on the front west facade.

138. Button House (c.1860)

The gable end faces Main St., but the principle entrance of the Button House is beneath a recessed porch, set within a shed projection that runs along the south eaves side of the structure. The entrance is flanked by sidelights set within plain surrounds and is topped by a slightly pitched lintel board. Similar lintel boards also crown the 2/2 sash. The gable end includes a storefront at the exposed basement level. Stairs lead down to recessed double doors flanked by 2 large pane windows.

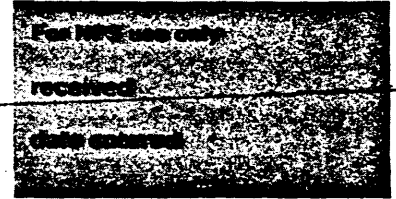
The Gothic Picturesque style is suggested by the building's prominent, scalloped and incised, gable front vergeboard. Other detail on the woodframe, clapboard block includes plain, narrow frieze and corner boards. The structure is supported by a granite foundation, is protected by a sheet metal roof, and has a modern gabled wing extending from its east gable end.

139. Patterson's Livery-Button Barn (c.1840)

This present storage building, in conjunction with #141, served as Patterson's Livery during the late 1880s. Horses were kept in the broad, gable-front, hand hewn, post and beam structure. Sliding doors across the entire front, west facade provide access, as does a hayloft door on the same facade. Small square window openings are on the eaves facade and a 12/12 sash is in the front gable peak. The clapboarded walls are trimmed with frieze and cornerboards and the open eaves of the sheet metal covered roof are plainly trimmed.

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140. Button House (c.1835)

The Button House is a 3 x 4 bay, 2-story post and beam framed, gable front block, plainly trimmed with a deeply returning molded cornice and narrow frieze and corner boards. The right sidehall entrance is simply set in architrave surrounds and protected by an added enclosed hipped roof porch that spans the front facade. The replacement, 2/2 sash have plain surrounds; there is a lone 6/6 window in the front gable peak.

To the rear of the clapboard block is a long 1½-story, gabled ell. It incorporates a shed, has a shed dormer and a shed porch on its south facade, and 2 large openings, and small single pane kneewall windows on its north facade.

141. Patterson's Livery-Button Barn (c.1840)

The Button Barn in conjunction with building #139 functioned as Patterson's Livery during the late nineteenth century. Carriages were kept in the hand hewn post and beam, board and batten-sided structure. Swinging doors and a second level hayloft door on the north gable end provide the primary access.

142. Old Orange County Bank-Van Dyk Property - Acorn Press (c.1828-1929)

This structure was built in 1828 expressly for the Bank of Orange County, chartered in 1827. It served as a bank until 1899 when the institution moved to the corner of Jail Street and Main. It then became a milliner shop and later a barber. In 1910, Allen and Underhill Print Shop occupied the structure and remained there until the 1960s.

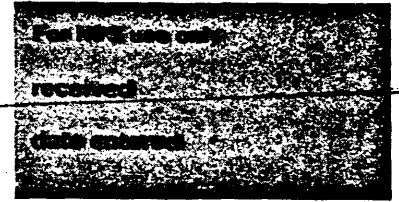
The compact 3 x 3 bay, 1-story, gable-front, high style Federal building is constructed of brick laid in English bond with each of the bank's bays defined by recessed arched panels trimmed with granite keystones and imposts. The imposts are at the level of the window's large granite splayed lintels. Granite sills also support the 6/6 sash which are flanked by louvered shutters and retain interior shutters as well.

Above the central entrance is a carved blind fashioned in a radiating design set in an arch of small diamonds. The fan is surrounded by a brick arch also trimmed with a granite keystone. This entire fan motif is repeated in a larger scale in the front gable peak. The sheet metal roof is trimmed with a noteworthy molded returning cornice that incorporates a tiny punctated dentil course.

A clapboarded, gabled wing extends from the rear of the former bank. It is plainly trimmed save for a slight, gable end, vergeboard scalloped only at its ends. 2/2 windows and kneewall windows light the appendage and access to the gable end is via a large, left bay opening flanked by modern full length sidelights. Built 1929.

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143. Boardway and Cilley Property (c.1830)

The 2-story, 2 x 3 bay, gable-front mass of this structure, the large multi-paned storefront window to the right of the left-sidehall, raised panel door, and the rear, second-story freight opening suggest a previous commercial use. It was probably moved from Main Street when the library was constructed in 1894. The post and beam clapboard covered block is plainly detailed having open eaves and frieze and cornerboards. Some 6/6 and 12/12 sash, also plainly trimmed light the structure.

144. George Washington Lodge-Post Office (1919)

The vernacular Classical Revival Lodge was built by a fraternal organization in 1919. Dan Stoughton was the builder and Ed Larkin provided the lumber, all at a cost of \$12,500. Its flat-roofed 2-story form is clapboard-covered, rests on a concrete foundation and has a tall, corbeled chimney. A watertable, corner pilasters, 2-part frieze that consists of a board above and vertical boards below, and a moderately wide eave trimmed by a molded cornice, define the block. Centered on the front facade, beneath the frieze are the words Masonic Temple and the order's seal.

The first store storefront is set off from the rest of the block by a paneled siding topped by a prominent cornice molding. It includes 2 entrances at the end bays and 2 within a central entrance. Two large pane windows are between the central and outer entrances. The remainder of the block's sash include large vertical 1/1 windows, paired on the side facades and topped by cornice moldings. A side entrance is protected by a gabled hood.

145. Boardway and Cilley Barn (c.1895)

The Boardway and Celley Barn is a post and beam framed structure sheathed in board and batten siding. Exposed rafter tails extend beneath the plain eaves of the gable roof and some 6-pane fixed sash windows light the structure. Access is through sliding doors that span the west facade and a hayloft door on the same side.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** N/A **Builder/Architect** N/A

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Chelsea Village Historic District, centered around 2 Commons amidst a rolling agricultural environment, presents an unusually high concentration of well-preserved high style Federal and Greek Revival architecture as well as a few examples of later architectural periods through the early 20th century. It includes an entire spectrum of village buildings- residences, churches, public and commercial structures- most of which appear as they did when constructed. This unique and significant condition is due to the village's development. It peaked by the mid-1800s, when the town was located on important transportation routes and boomed as a county seat and regional center for the area's farms. After 1850, however, the railroad located elsewhere, and drew business away. Agriculture declined and large scale industry failed to arrive, thus leaving the village today a rather isolated, small, agricultural community with prosperous small manufacturers and craftspeople and an outstanding architectural legacy.

Chelsea, like most of Vermont, was quickly settled in the years following the Revolutionary War by persons from Southern New England. The town's first structure was erected in 1784, in or adjacent to the historic district, near the limits of the old burying ground. Initial settlement quickly followed on farms in the surrounding hillsides, and in what is now the district, however, village structures remaining from the pre-1800 period are few. By 1788 town government was established, and in that year the name was changed from Turnersburgh (after Bela Turner who first obtained the Town's charter) to Chelsea.

In 1795, Chelsea's size and location caused it to become the shire town of Orange County, a role it has held since then. This designation means that the County Courthouse is located in the village and regular court sessions are held there. The present courthouse (#38) is an imposing, 1847, Greek Revival structure formally located on one of the village's two commons. It replaced an earlier structure on the same site built in 1801 and before that a courtroom located in the former Union Block on Main Street.

Chelsea's role as a county seat also meant the establishment of a jail (#50) and various income-producing court-related services. One such service, the Orange County Hotel, was described in 1884 as "...the Hotel sustained by the patronage of the traveling public, together with the income derived from the long and crowded terms of court then held, being nothing more nor less than a rally from all parts of the country; twice a year, when judges, attorneys, sheriffs, jurors, parties, and witnesses came in a body to try and determine the various controversies in the county, and not only did they come but they stayed four solid weeks at a time, saw a session through, and went home happy!"<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>"Among the Early Chelseans, Anecdotes, Stories, Legends, etc. (Connected with the Early History of Chelsea)", J.A. Keyes, 1885.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Beers, F.W., Atlas of Orange County. F.W. Beers, New York, 1877.

See Continuation sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approximately 65

Quadrangle name Strafford, VT

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

**UMT References**

A	<u>1</u> <u>8</u> Zone	<u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> Easting	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u> Northing	B	<u>1</u> <u>8</u> Zone	<u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u> Easting	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> Northing
C	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>7</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	D	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>
E				F			
G				H			

**Verbal boundary description and justification**

See continuation sheet

**List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries**

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code
state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gina Campoli, Architectural Historien  
 organization The Vermont Division for Historic Preservation date May, 1983  
 street & number The Pavilion Building telephone (802) 828-3226  
 city or town Montpelier state Vermont

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Eric Pollak*

title Director, Vermont Division for Historic Preservation date August 19, 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register

date 9/29/83

*J. Marcus Byers*  
 Keeper of the National Register

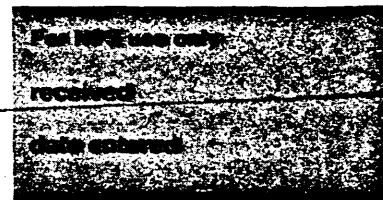
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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During the first decades of the nineteenth century, and especially during the 1830s, Chelsea became established not only as the county seat, but as a regional service center and an important, stopping-over point for pre-railroad, north-south traffic. The area's farmers relied on Chelsea's stores, banking facilities and professional offices. Manufacturing was present in the form of small milling operations. Grist, clothing, lumber, and fulling mills, to name a few, were included in the village. Although the small mills flourished throughout the nineteenth century- they did not develop into large-scale twentieth century industries and are all, except #95, the Chelsea Mills, a former gristmill, now nonextant.

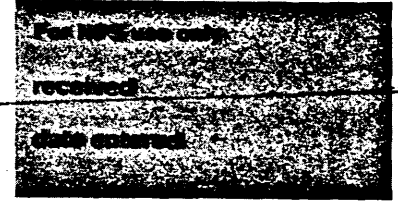
Nineteenth Century development in the village was focused linearly along the north-south running Main Street, and to a lesser extent, along the intersecting former, east-west road that once linked Chelsea to villages beyond its adjacent, rolling hills. Today this road (Rt. 113) continues to connect Chelsea with Vershire to the east, but terminates in the hills west of the village. At the intersection of the two roads evolved a large, green or common, the north part being donated by Captain Stephen Bohonon in 1794 for public parades, militia training, and a church and school, and the south section given by Reuben Hatch in 1802 for a county courthouse and jail. Open space and Jail Brook, between these two donations of land, remained undeveloped until c.1829. A deed written by Nathaniel and Benjamin Oak, and held by a group of citizens for 10 years prior to 1829, stated that the town had 10 years to purchase the land for use as a common and thus join the 2 donated pieces. If the town failed to do so, the owners could develop it as they chose. The town did not acquire the lot. Roads were constructed bisecting the large open space and houses built to create 2 distinct North and South Commons. These twin commons remain today and provide a unique village plan that is enhanced by an impressive surrounding array of early nineteenth century structures.

The 1830 to 1850 period was Chelsea's highpoint as a regional service center and accordingly the time when a majority of the district's buildings were constructed. An extraordinarily large number of high style Federal residences, #25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 53 and 56, all on or near the Commons, #77 and 81 on Maple Avenue and #96, 111, 113, 130 and 132, strung along North Main were built approximately between 1825 and 1835. These well-preserved 2 and 2½-story, 5 x 2, 3 or 4 bay, gable or hip roofed, woodframe and brick residences display a typical array of Federal trim: glazed and louvered fans, Palladian windows, sidelights with curvilinear tracery, attenuated pilasters and splayed lintels and constitute one of the state's largest and most impressive collections of the type and style. Outstanding among the group is the brick Shire Inn, #25, 1832, which includes a curving front stairway and granite, columned entrance, the hipped roof Jackson House, #26, c.1827 with its Asher Benjamin inspired doorway and elaborate window surrounds, the large-scale Fields, Forbes and Morss Houses, #27, 29, 81, c.1832, c.1830, c.1797, and the Brooks House, #135, c.1830, with its wood entrance as elaborate as any in stone.



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At the same time the Federal style manses were built, and for a decade later, Chelsea's version of the Classic Cottage spread throughout the village to become the most numerous house type. Woodframed, 1½-story, broadly proportioned, gabled blocks, they are far more vernacular than the 2-story residences and any stylistic references are more often made to the Greek Revival style. Their consistent predominance unifies the district's far reaches.

Chelsea has several commercial buildings that generally date from the earlier decades of the nineteenth century and, like the Federal houses, are a relatively large group of well-preserved structures for any one town. The gabled Ackerman's Store, (#57) commenced operation in c.1798 and is one of the oldest, continuously operating stores in the state. Chelsea's twin parpeted stores, (#71 and #72) are rare examples of a type usually restricted to more urban environs. They provide a focal point for the west side of the North Common and act as an important identifying landmark for the village. Although #71 was rebuilt in 1927, its original, c.1818 mass is retained. #72, c.1818, on the other hand, is in pristine condition and boasts a late nineteenth century commercial interior. Further north on Main St., the Old Orange County Bank, #136, 1828, is one of a few remaining small, Vermont, Federal style banks.

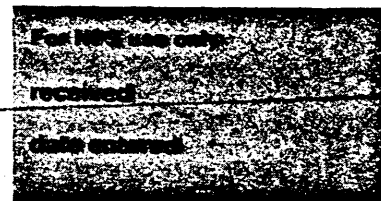
Chelsea's public and ecclesiastical monuments are generally of later construction. They date from the 1840 to 1850 period and display high style Greek Revival characteristics. Besides the Courthouse, (#38), built in 1847, the Congregational Church, (#51) was almost entirely rebuilt in 1848. These building's traditional New England Church form and their positions on each of the Commons- surrounded by contemporaneous commercial buildings and residences- provide a village scape that typifies for all of the nation a beloved symbol of New England, one which is often envied and copied, but appears in Chelsea, as an actual, honest representation of the town's past.

Chelsea's high stylistic quality is due to its role from the first half of the nineteenth century as a county seat and its location on a transportation corridor. It was not isolated then. Persons were continuously visiting the town from areas of the state where the Federal style was already predominant, i.e. the Connecticut River Valley. Development also occurred relatively late, during the 1830s, when Vermont's transportation and communication systems were well-established and qualified carpenters and quality building materials were readily available.

The great number of early buildings remaining today and their well-preserved quality is due to conditions in Chelsea during the late nineteenth century and throughout the twentieth century. When the state's major railroad line went through Randolph in the late 1840s, traffic was drawn away to the new railroad centers and Chelsea found itself geographically isolated. Large-scale industry failed to develop because of this and the lack of good water power. The town's mainstay, agriculture, suffered, as did all the state's, as population numbers dwindled. The Great Depression took its toll. Any boom Chelsea had was over by 1860 and was never to be regained. Buildings were maintained, but not altered, except perhaps for the addition of a Victorian porch and new construction was an exception.

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Included among late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings is the uniquely interpreted, 1894, Romanesque Revival Town Hall and Library, (#60). It was built with funds donated by local benefactors who made their money elsewhere and sent it back to Chelsea. Two commercial blocks, the George Washington Lodge, (#144), 1918, and the Proctor Bank (#63), c.1898, and 2, token, early twentieth century house types, the Colonial Revival Sanborn House (#129), 1926, and the Bungaloid Dickinson- Lyman House (#123), 1929, complete Chelsea's sample of structures from the period. These buildings provide an appropriate diversity that is in keeping with the size and scale of the predominant earlier structures and like those structures, are unaltered, well-preserved examples of their type and style.

Chelsea remains an outstanding collection of intact, primarily 19th century architectural design.

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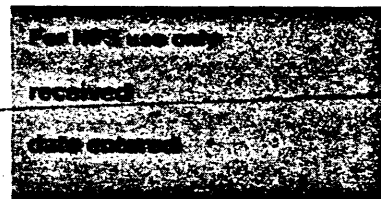
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The boundary of the Chelsea Village Historic District begins at Point A, at the intersection of the north property line of the Chelsea Health Center, #115 and a line 500' east of and parallel to the eastern edge of the right-of-way of Vermont Route 110. It thence proceeds in a southerly direction along said line, passing behind buildings #115-141, to Point B, the intersection of said line and a line 100' north of and parallel to the north edge of the right-of-way of North Street. The boundary thence proceeds in an easterly direction, along said line to Point C, the intersection of said line and the northern extension of a line 30' west of and parallel to the east wall of the Richter House (#53). It thence proceeds in a southerly direction along said extension, line and a southerly extension of said line to Point D, the intersection of said extension and the western extension of a line 20' north of and parallel to the north wall of the Thody Barn (#46). It thence proceeds in an easterly direction along said extension, said line and an eastern extension of said line to Point E, the intersection of said extension and the northern extension of a line 30' east of and parallel to the east wall of the Thody Barn (#46). It thence proceeds in a southerly direction along said extension, line and a southerly extension thereof, crossing Vermont Route 115, to Point F, the intersection of said extension and the southern edge of the right-of-way of Vermont Route 115. It thence proceeds in an easterly direction along said edge to Point G, the intersection of said edge and the northern extension of a line 20' east of and parallel to the east wall of the Ladd Garage (#45A). It thence proceeds in a southerly direction along said extension, said line and a southern extension thereof, crossing Jail Brook to Point H, the intersection of said extension and the south bank of Jail Brook. The boundary thence proceeds in an easterly direction along said bank to Point I, the intersection of said bank and the northern extension of a line 20' east of and parallel to the east wall of the Hatch House (#34). It thence proceeds in a southerly direction along said extension, said line, and a southerly extension thereof to Point J, the intersection of said extension and the eastern extension of the south property line of the Pratt House (#32). The boundary thence proceeds in a westerly direction along said extension, said property line, and a westerly extension of said line to Point K, the intersection of said extension and a line 20' east of and parallel to the east wall of the Chelsea School (#30). It thence proceeds in a southerly direction along said line and a southerly extension of said line to Point L, the intersection of said extension and an easterly extension of a line 20' south of and parallel to the south wall of the Chelsea School (#30). The boundary thence proceeds in a westerly direction along said extension, said line and a westerly extension thereof to Point M, the intersection of said extension and the east property line of the Titus Barn (#21). It thence proceeds in a southerly direction along said property line and a southern extension thereof to Point N, the intersection of said extension and the northeast property line of the Ryan Property (#18). It thence proceeds in a southeasterly direction, along said property and a southeasterly extension thereof to Point O, the intersection of said extension and the northeastern extension of a line 20' southeast of and parallel to the southeast wall of the Kennedy House (#17). It thence proceeds in a southwesterly direction along said extension, line, and a southwesterly extension of said line to Point P, the intersection of said extension and the East bank of the First Branch of the White River. It thence proceeds in a southerly direction along said bank to Point Q, the intersection of said bank and the eastern extension of a line 50' south of and parallel to the south wall of the Heath Barn (#1). The boundary thence proceeds in a westerly direction along said extension, line and an eastern extension thereof

to Point R, the intersection of said extension and the western edge of the right-of-way of Vermont Route 110. It thence proceeds in a northerly direction along said edge to Point S, the intersection of said edge and the eastern extension of a line 20' south of and parallel to

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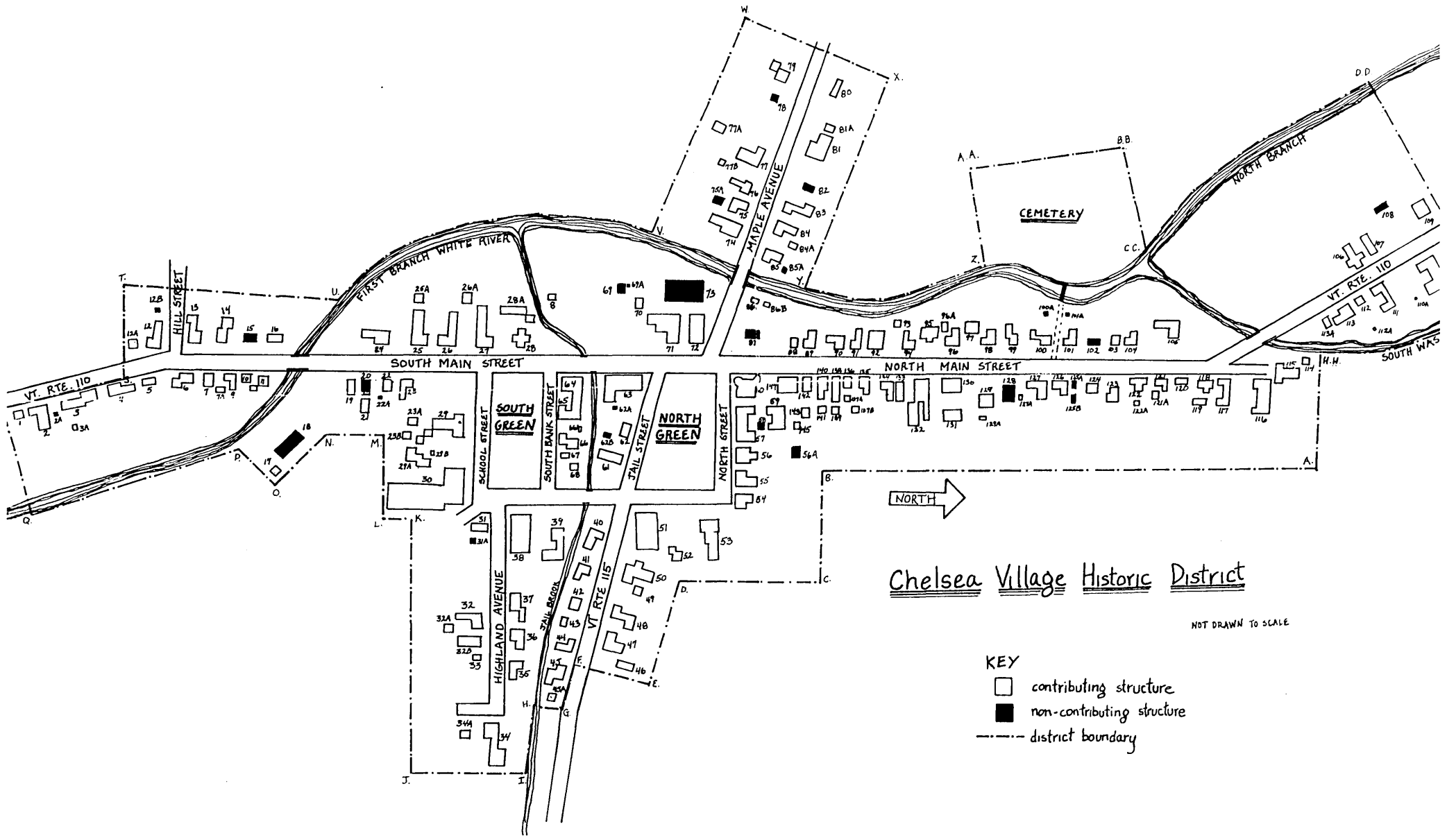
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the south wall of the Cushman Garage (#12A). The boundary thence proceeds in a westerly direction along said extension crossing Vermont Route 100 and continuing along said line, and a westerly extension thereof to Point T, the intersection of said extension and a southerly extension of the western property line of the Button House (#13). The boundary thence proceeds in a northerly direction along said extension crossing Hill Street and continuing along said line and a northerly extension thereof to Point U, the intersection of said extension and the west bank of the First Branch of the White River. The boundary thence proceeds in a northerly direction along said bank to Point V, the intersection of said bank and the southeastern extension of a line 100' southwest of and parallel to the southwest wall of the Mize Barn (#77A). The boundary thence proceeds in a northwesterly direction along said extension, line and a northwestern extension thereof to Point W, the intersection of said extension and the southern extension of a line 50' west of and parallel to the west wall of the Button House (#79). It thence proceeds in a northerly direction along said extension, said line, crossing Maple Avenue and continuing along a northerly extension thereof, to Point X, the intersection of said extension and the western extension of the north property line of the Morss House (#81). It thence proceeds in an easterly direction along said extension, said property line and an eastern extension thereof to Point Y, the intersection of said extension and the west bank of the First Branch of the White River. It thence proceeds in a northerly direction along said bank to Point Z, the intersection of said bank and the southeast corner of the Chelsea Cemetery. The boundary thence proceeds in a westerly direction along the southern boundary of the Chelsea Cemetery to Point AA, the southwest corner of the Chelsea Cemetery. It thence proceeds in a northern direction along the west boundary of the property to Point BB, the northwest corner of the Chelsea Cemetery. It thence proceeds in an eastern direction along the north edge of the Chelsea Cemetery to Point CC, the intersection of said boundary and the west bank of the North Branch of the White River. It thence proceeds in a northerly direction along said bank to Point DD, the intersection of said bank and the western extension of the north property line of the Watson-Jones House (#109). It thence proceeds in an easterly direction along said extension, line, and an eastern extension thereof, crossing Vermont Route 110 to Point EE, the intersection of said extension and the eastern edge of the right-of-way of Vermont Route 110. The boundary thence proceeds in a northwesterly direction along said edge to Point FF, the northwest corner of the Edmundson House property (#113). It thence proceeds in an easterly direction along the north edge of the property line, and an eastern extension thereof, crossing South Washington Brook, to Point GG, the intersection of said extension and the eastern bank of South Washington Brook. It thence proceeds in a southerly direction along said bank to Point HH, the intersection of said bank and the north property line of the Chelsea Health Center (#115). It thence proceeds in an easterly direction along said property line to Point A, the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the Chelsea Village Historic District includes the buildings and their environs that provide the district's historic architectural character. Structures immediately north of the district, along Rt. 110, lack the cohesive historic character that the village maintains. Areas to the east rise abruptly and form wooded hillsides and pastures. The south end of the district is bordered by open fields and pastureland, while the west boundary excludes modern houses at the south end, along Hill Street, and a recently-constructed, multi-family complex, north of Maple Ave. Surrounding these structures are open fields and to the west is an abruptly rising hill.



Chelsea Village Historic District

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

- KEY
- contributing structure
  - non-contributing structure
  - - - district boundary