

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JUL 12 1985

date entered AUG 8 1985

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

1. Name

historic South Village

and/or common Chester Village Historic District (preferred)

2. Location

street & number Principally along Main, Church, Cobleigh, School,  
Canal, Grafton, Maple and Depot Streets N/A not for publication

city, town Chester N/A vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~

state Vermont code 50 county Windsor code 027

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (See continuation sheets)

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Town Hall

city, town Chester Depot state Vermont 05144

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1973  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

city, town Montpelier state Vermont 05602

## 7. Description

<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	* Only Bldgs. #34, 44, 62A, 102A, 111, and 115A. See text.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date	

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

Situated in the narrow valley of the Williams River's Middle Branch, the Chester Village Historic District corresponds to the village center focused on the Green together with related historic development along the dominant east-west axis of Main Street and seven tributary streets. The historic district contains 156 principal buildings, among which only 17 buildings do not contribute to the district's historic character. The architectural styles represented include the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne/Eastlake, Colonial Revival, and Georgian Revival. Detached houses predominate among the building types with commercial, religious, educational, and agricultural buildings present in limited numbers. Overwhelmingly of wood-framed construction, the buildings generally share temple form and domestic scale with gable facades oriented toward the street; three examples exist of the "snecked ashlar" construction prevalent in the nearby North Village (See Stone Village Historic District, entered in the National Register of Historic Places on May 17, 1974). Although a few intrusions have appeared in recent decades (along with an increasing quantity of synthetic siding), Chester Village retains to an extraordinary extent the integrity of its nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural environment.

The Chester Village Historic District occupies the flat bottomland along the north side of the Middle Branch of the Williams River. The river flows along the base of a ridge whose abrupt slope provides a south backdrop for the village. A similar juxtaposition defines the valley bottom on its north side where a small brook flows essentially parallel to the Middle Branch, also following the foot of a low ridge (known as Depot Hill, toward its east end). Beyond the village to the west, the valley narrows amid low hills. In the opposite direction, the Middle Branch soon joins the North Branch of the Williams River, and their respective valleys merge into a somewhat broader plain.

The village exhibits a markedly linear plan following the dominant axis of Main Street (Vermont Route 11). That street traces a shallow arc between the southeast and the west/northwest; somewhat inaccurately, its outer reaches have become known as South Main and North Main Streets. Less commonly applied (but less confusing of direction) are the terms "lower Main" (southeast) and "upper Main" (west/northwest); these are used in the National Register nomination to avoid conflict with the geographical orientation of buildings in the historic district.

About one mile of Main Street lies within the boundaries of Chester Village Historic District, and a mixture of building uses occurs along that length. Most of the village's commercial enterprises (and one light industry) are concentrated in the stretch between Maple and Church Streets, with a core of storefronts located along the central Green (#77). Even there, however, residential buildings are interspersed among the commercial properties, a characteristic of the entire street. West of Church Street, Main Street becomes predominantly residential.

# 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/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> poliitics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates N/A Builder/Architect N/A

## Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Chester Village Historic District possesses primary significance for being an excellent example of a well-preserved basically linear, late 18th to early 20th (c.1935) century Vermont village. The district's buildings represent architectural styles ranging from the Federal to the Colonial Revival. Originating just before 1800, the village evolved through the succeeding 135 years into an historic environment composed of stylistically diverse but visually related buildings, their informally landscaped grounds, and a linear Green at the village center. The village's location at a major turnpike junction and along side a river that could supply power to a variety of small mills spurred early development. Railroad access and manufacturing and commercial activity boosted later village growth. The Greek Revival provided the temple form most common in the historic district while the Italianate Revival and, overwhelmingly, the Queen Anne contributed the decorative features that appear most frequently; these styles reflect the periods of the village's most intensive development. While most of the buildings constitute vernacular expressions, several exhibit high-style characteristics. Remaining largely unimpaired by recent intrusions, Chester village ranks among the best preserved historic villagescapes in the state.

The origin of Chester village relates to religious controversy that led c.1785 to the division of the township into North and South parishes. Distinct villages gradually emerged within those parishes barely one mile apart, occupying the bottomlands along the North and Middle Branches of the Williams River and separated by a low ridge. Being usually dominant in contemporary religious affairs, the Congregationalists retained the preferred site at the geographical center of the township in the North village and built a meetinghouse at North Street in 1789. Later abandoned by that denomination, the North village would achieve principal significance for its middle 19th century stone buildings. (see the National Register nomination for the Stone Village Historic District, entered in the National Register on May 17, 1974).

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 147 acres

Quadrangle name Chester, Vt.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

**UMT References**

A	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	B	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	D	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</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	code	county	code
N/A			

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Hugh H. Henry, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date August, 1984

street & number Green Mountain Turnpike telephone 802-875-3379

city or town Chester state Vermont 05143

# 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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Elin Gilbert*

title Director/Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date 6/28/85

For NPS use only

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

*Melvin Bryer* date 8/8/85

Keeper of the National Register

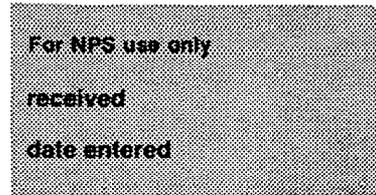
Entered in the National Register

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration

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

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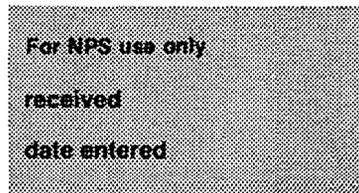
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- |                        |   |             |   |
|------------------------|---|-------------|---|
| 1, 1A,<br>1B,1C,<br>1D | Harvey R. & Marcia Parmiter<br>Box 193<br>Chester, VT 05143                       | 13,<br>13A  | Christopher A. Allen &<br>Betsy A. Nicoletti<br>Chester, VT 05143           |
| 2, 2A                  | Leah P. Lanza<br>1232 Forge Road<br>Cherry Hill, NJ 08034                         | 14 -<br>14G | John A. Ferruolo<br>141 Scott Drive<br>South Windsor, CT 06074              |
| 3.                     | Esther Stevens Ellsworth Memorial<br>Clinic, Inc.<br>Box 401<br>Chester, VT 05143 | 15.         | Evelyn Palmer & Elayne Hazen<br>Chester, VT 05143                           |
| 4, 4A,<br>4B           | Janice K. Lee<br>11 Gull Road<br>Madison, CT 06443                                | 16.         | Neil & Lenore Krolick<br>Box 330<br>Chester, VT 05143                       |
| 5.                     | Donald & Melinda Ball<br>Chester, VT 05143  | 17.         | Charles L. & Carrie W. Ancona<br>185 Sturgis Ridge Road<br>Wilton, CT 06897 |
| 6.                     | Thomas C. & Victoria L. Spater<br>Box 130<br>Chester, VT 05143                    | 18.         | Edward J. & Irma H. Rowe<br>Chester, VT 05143                               |
| 7, 7A                  | William H. & Wain K. Maas<br>Box 129<br>Chester, VT 05143                         | 19.         | Walter J. & Margaret E. Chernouski<br>Box 224<br>Chester, VT 05143          |
| 8, 8A                  | Palmer H. & Catherine R. Goodrich<br>Chester, VT 05143                            | 20.         | Walter J. & Margaret E. Chernouski<br>Box 224<br>Chester, VT 05143          |
| 9.                     | Nancy B. Neely<br>Chester, VT 05143   | 21.         | Lucile Trifon<br>Chester, VT 05143  |
| 10,<br>10A             | Walter & Carol Spinrad<br>RD 1, Box 97<br>Chester, VT 05143                       | 22.         | Betsie Schlitter & Gary Roundy<br>RD 2, Box 207<br>Chester, VT 05143        |
| 11.                    | Leslie E. Allen Sr.<br>Box 86<br>Chester, VT 05143                                | 23.         | Eugene R. Guy<br>Chester, VT 05143  |
| 12,<br>12A             | Robert M. & Electa B. Stocker<br>RD 1, Box 95<br>Chester, VT 05143                | 24.         | Barbara Hume<br>RFD<br>Chester, VT 05143                                    |

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|------------|---|------------|--|
| 25.        | Stig F. V. & Maj - Britt Lagergren<br>114 Patterson Avenue<br>Greenwich, CT 06830 | 37.        | Richard C. & Carol C. Hoyt<br>RD 1, Box 84<br>Chester, VT 05143    |
| 26.        | Fannie M. Aho<br>Chester, VT 05143  | 38.        | William M. & Marjorie A. Orcutt<br>Box 127<br>Chester, VT 05143    |
| 27,<br>27A | Robert N. & Barbara A. McGill<br>Chester, VT 05143                                | 39,<br>39A | Paul H. Ballou<br>RD 1, Box 83<br>Chester, VT 05143                |
| 28.        | Fern Knights Edson<br>10 Dartmouth Street<br>Rutland, VT 05701                    | 40.        | Christopher A. Allen & Betsey A.<br>Nicoletti<br>Chester, VT 05143 |
| 29.        | Thomas W., Leonard M., and<br>Daniel E. Petraska<br>Andover, VT 05143             | 41.        | Ronald I. & Lucy W. Metzger<br>Box 292<br>Chester, VT 05143        |
| 30,<br>30A | Earle L. Shangraw<br>Box 343<br>Chester, VT 05143                                 | 42,<br>42A | Carol B. Smith<br>Chester, VT 05143                                |
| 31.        | Wallace Balch<br>Box 14<br>Chester, VT 05143                                      | 43,<br>43A | Harold A. & Sheila B. Nichols<br>Box 365<br>Rio Grande, NJ 08242   |
| 32.        | Farid A. & Linda B. Iskander<br>Box 135<br>Chester, VT 05143                      | 44.        | Readex Microprint Corporation<br>Box 219<br>Chester, VT 05143      |
| 33.        | Neil F. & Ida A. MacKenzie<br>Box 444<br>Chester, VT 05143                        | 45.        | H. M. Savage & Sons, Inc.<br>RD 2, Box 242<br>Chester, VT 05143    |
| 34,<br>34A | Readex Microprint Corporation<br>Box 219<br>Chester, VT 05143                     | 46,<br>46A | Tom and Mariette Bock<br>Box 131<br>Chester, VT 05143              |
| 35,<br>35A | Congregational Church<br>Chester, VT 05143  | 47.        | Readex Microprint Corporation<br>Box 219<br>Chester, VT 05143      |
| 36.        | Ralph W. & Theresa A. Jefts<br>Chester, VT 05143                                  | 48,<br>48A | Roger H. Guild<br>Chester, VT 05143                                |

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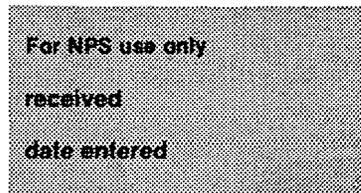
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49, 49A	Mayolyn H. & Roderick G. Bates Box 98 Chester, VT 05143	61.	George R. & Aida N. Graf West Road Dorset, VT 05251
50.	Addie M. Rowe Chester, VT 05143	62.	James K. & Karlyn M. Aspden Box 315 Chester, VT 05143
51, 51A	Olga Laitinen Estate Chester, VT 05143	63.	The Seasonings, Inc. Chester, VT 05143
52, 52A	William N. & Joyce Tupper 711 Pawnee Street Jupiter, FL 33458	64.	Olive Branch Lodge 64 A.F. & A.M. c/o Winston Cook RD 3, Box 67 Chester, VT 05143
53.	John M. & Marguerite B. Stearns Chester, VT 05143	65, 65A	Ty Jurras Box 218 Chester, VT 05143
54.	Thomas & Betsey Guido Chester, VT 05143	66, 66A	Wilbur B. & Joanne R. Hale Chester, VT 05143
55.	Fletcher G., Jr. & Martha S. Manley Box 443 Chester, VT 05143	67.	Chester Inn Partnership Chester, VT 05143
56.	Sarah Tilton Clark Box 93 Chester, VT 05143	68, 68A	Paul E. & Georgette Thomas Chester, VT 05143
57, 57A 57B	George F. & Dorothy A. Mitchell Box 451 Chester, VT 05143	69.	Town of Chester Chester Depot, VT 05144
58.	Episcopal Church Chester, VT 05143	70, 70A, 70B	Chester Inn Partnership Chester, VT 05143
59, 59A, 59B	Huzon J., Jr. & Ernestine Stewart Box 164 Chester, VT 05143	71.	Perry A. and Mary C. Foster Chester Depot, VT 05144
60.	Flamstead Inc. Box 130 Chester, VT 05143	72.	C. Anthony & Shirley C. Adlerbert East Hill, Andover Chester, VT 05143

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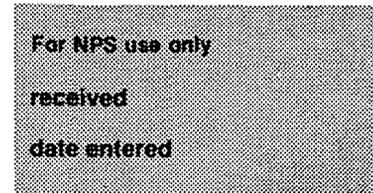
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|-------------|--|--------------------|--|
| 73.         | C. Anthony & Shirley C. Adlerbert<br>East Hill, Andover<br>Chester, VT 05143 | 86,<br>86A         | The National Survey<br>Box D<br>Chester, VT 05143  |
| 74.         | Andre & Sharon Papineau<br>Chester, VT 05143                                 | 87,<br>87A         | Kendall B. & Wilhelmina Crocker<br>Chester, VT 05143   |
| 75.         | Frederick M. & Lucille F. DeRosia<br>Chester, VT 05143                       | 88,<br>88A         | John A. & Judith A. Aldrich<br>RD 1, Box 28<br>Chester, VT 05143   |
| 76.         | Thomas C. & Victoria T. Spater<br>Box 130<br>Chester, VT 05143               | 89,<br>89A         | Fayette R. & Evelyn E. Scott<br>RD 2<br>Chester, VT 05143  |
| 77.         | Town of Chester<br>Chester Depot, VT 05144                                   | 90,<br>90A         | Baptist Parsonage<br>Chester, VT 05143   |
| 78.         | Town of Chester<br>Chester Depot, VT 05144                                   | 91,<br>91A         | Richard N. & Velma Sherwin<br>Chester, VT 05143  |
| 79 -<br>79B | Town of Chester<br>Chester Depot, VT 05144                                   | 92.                | John V. Goldthwaite, Trustee<br>William John Goldthwaite, et al<br>1008 Palazini Drive<br>Schnectady, NY 12300 |
| 80.         | First Baptist Church<br>Chester, VT 05143                                    |                    |  |
| 81,<br>81A  | Duane A. & Janet G. Mutti<br>57 Crooked Trail<br>Rowayton, CT 06853          | 93.                | William Shelton Ballou<br>Box 441<br>Chester, VT 05143   |
| 82,<br>82A  | Reva Goodnow<br>Chester, VT 05143  | 94.                | The National Survey<br>Box D<br>Chester, VT 05143  |
| 83.         | Sally C. Bessey<br>Box D<br>Chester, VT 05143                                | 95,<br>95A,<br>95B | Sarah E. Vail<br>Box 4<br>Chester, VT 05143  |
| 84,<br>84A  | Robert J. Crawford<br>Chester, VT 05143                                      | 96.                | David & Dale Gould<br>Chester, VT 05143  |
| 85.         | The National Survey<br>Box D<br>Chester, VT 05143                            | 97.                | Whiting Library<br>Chester, VT 05143   |

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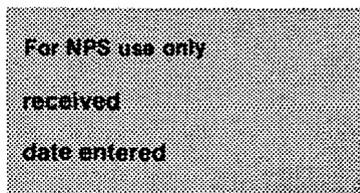
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|--------------|--|--------------|--|
| 98.          | Robert W. Ulbrich, Trustee<br>Chester, VT 05143                        | 110,<br>110A | George C. & Cheryl H. Cook<br>Box 293<br>Chester, VT 05143                       |
| 99,<br>99A   | Richard B. & Roberta F. Davis<br>8 Remsen Street<br>Brooklyn, NY 11202 | 111,<br>111A | Aldis E. & Mildred E. Thayer<br>RD 4, Box 510<br>Chester, VT 05143               |
| 100,<br>100A | Mary M. Teuton Gooding<br>Box 147<br>Chester, VT 05143                 | 112,<br>112A | Dorothy W. Davis<br>Chester, VT 05143  |
| 101,<br>101A | Edward J. & Helen W. Donnis<br>Box 157<br>Chester, VT 05143            | 113.         | G. Ross & Alletah E. Underhill<br>RD 4, Box 512<br>Chester, VT 05143             |
| 102,<br>102A | Charles A. & Joanne Blummetti<br>Box 56<br>Chester, VT 05143           | 114.         | Jon M. & Lucille L. Peters<br>RD 4, Box 513<br>Chester, VT 05143                 |
| 103.         | Union School District #29<br>Chester, VT 05143                         | 115.         | Richard L. & Carrie M. Warren<br>RD 4, Box 570<br>Chester, VT 05143              |
| 104,<br>104A | Leonard A. & Marion E. Grace<br>Box 289<br>Chester, VT 05143           | 116.         | Edwin & Barbara G. Fossi<br>RD 4, Box 571<br>Chester, VT 05143                   |
| 105.         | RABB Inc.<br>Box 22<br>Chester, VT 05143                               | 117,<br>117A | Leonard A. & Mildred J. Haseltine &<br>Ver Haseltine Atwood<br>Grafton, VT 05146 |
| 106.         | First Vermont Bank and Trust Co.<br>Box 446<br>Chester, VT 05143       | 118,         | Gertrude P. Crocker<br>Chester, VT 05143   |
| 107.         | Gerald A. & Gladys E. Smith<br>Main Street<br>Harwichport, MA 02646    | 119,<br>119A | Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Jewett<br>RFD 4<br>Chester, VT 05143                          |
| 108.         | Bruce P. & Sylvia A. Meyer<br>Box 96<br>Chester, VT 05143              | 120,<br>120A | Ellsworth L. Benson & Evalyn R. Maslar<br>Chester, VT 05143                      |
| 109.         | First Vermont Bank and Trust Co.<br>Box 446<br>Chester, VT 05143       | 121,<br>121A | Waino & Adis P. Mackey<br>Box 2<br>Chester, VT 05143                             |
|              |  | 122,<br>122A | Malcolm F. & Cecile Wilkins<br>Box 71<br>Chester, VT 05143                       |

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|--------------|---|---------------|---|
| 123,<br>123A | Paul & Gloria Woodbury<br>PSC Box 1671<br>APO Miami, FL 34003             | 135.          | Vermont National Bank<br>Box 426<br>Chester, VT 05143                 |
| 124.         | Wayne & Myrette Westine<br>Box 298<br>Chester, VT 05143                   | 136.          | Champlain Oil Company, Inc.<br>Box 2126<br>South Burlington, VT 05401 |
| 125.         | Avitum Realty Company<br>Chester, VT 05143                                | 137,<br>137A  | American Legion Chester Post #67<br>Depot Street<br>Chester, VT 05143 |
| 126,<br>126A | Avis J. Monier<br>Box 270<br>Chester, VT 05143                            | 138.          | Adams Funeral Home, Inc.<br>Box 100<br>Chester, VT 05143              |
| 127,<br>127A | Bruce & Kathryn K. Parks<br>Box 231<br>Chester, VT 05143                  | 139.          | Robert K. & Carol W. Brown<br>Box 83<br>Chester, VT 05143             |
| 128,<br>128A | Roman Catholic Diocese of<br>Burlington<br>Burlington, VT 05401           | 140,<br>140A  | Ethel G. Riley<br>RD 4, Box 581<br>Chester, VT 05143                  |
| 129.         | Roman Catholic Diocese of<br>Burlington<br>Burlington, VT 05401           | 141.          | Earl L. & Sylvia A. Worthley<br>Box 95<br>Chester, VT 05143           |
| 130.         | Maurice E. & Peggy Ann McAllister<br>72 Lantana Drive<br>Debary, FL 32713 | 142.          | Marion Arrison<br>Box 393<br>Chester, VT 05143                        |
| 131.         | Charles H., June H., and Marvin E.<br>Pearson<br>Chester, VT 05143        | 143.          | Lawrence E. & Evelyn G. Fuller<br>Chester, VT 05143                   |
| 132.         | John M. & Marguerite B. Stearns<br>RD 1<br>Chester, VT 05143              | 144.          | Janice D. Joyce<br>Depot Street<br>Chester, VT 05143                  |
| 133.         | Donald E. & Barbara W. Buswell<br>Grafton, VT 05146                       | 145 -<br>145B | Kathleen Whalen<br>Chester, VT 05143                                  |
| 134.         | Lawrence F. & Lillian J. Howe<br>Box 243<br>Chester, VT 05143             | 146.          | Retha C. Kendall<br>Box 24<br>Chester, VT 05143                       |

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147. Winona & Fred H. Bargfrede  
Box 94  
Chester, VT 05143
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- 153, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Epler Jr.  
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154. Richard B. & Eleanor R. Farrar  
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Seven subordinate and almost exclusively residential streets intersect Main Street within the historic district: (from east to west) Maple, Depot, Grafton, School, Cobleigh, and Church streets; and Lovers Lane. The intersections occur at irregular intervals, and only the acute angle of Depot Street intersection differs from the perpendicular. Both School and Cobleigh Streets now reach dead-ends at the river, although a foot-bridge enables pedestrians to continue from the former to the hillside neighborhood south of the river. Another short stub street, Canal, intersects School Street; it is the only side street in the historic district that parallels Main Street.

Chester lacks the large central common found in many Vermont villages. Instead, a short central section of Main Street westward from School Street possesses an expanded right-of-way that provides space for a narrow linear Green flanked by parallel travel-ways. The informally landscaped Green has lost its mature shade trees in recent years; young trees of varying heights are now scattered along its length, intermingled with assorted shrubs, signs advertising businesses along the street, and two recent granite war monuments.

The through street passes along the north side of the Green; flanking that street, the landscaped foreground of Brookside Cemetery (#79) extends the public green space to the stone Public Tomb (#79B) and mortared wall that define the cemetery's south edge. Two prominent brick buildings, the Baptist Church (#80) and the original Chester Central High School (#69), stand next to the east and west sides of the cemetery, contributing a rather formal dignity to the Green environment. In contrast, a row of closely spaced commercial and residential buildings dominated by the Chester Inn (#67) flanks the south side of the Green, standing directly at the edge of the interior street.

Architectural styles ranging from late eighteenth-century Federal to early twentieth-century Georgian Revival are represented in the Chester Village Historic District. Within that spectrum, there exist multiple examples also of the Greek Revival, Italianate Revival, Queen Anne/Eastlake and Colonial Revival styles. Singular examples of the Gothic Revival, French Second Empire, and Romanesque enhance the architectural diversity of the village. Generally the buildings display vernacular interpretations of the styles, often blending together characteristics from different stylistic sources. Only a few examples exist of fully developed high style.

The Federal style buildings account only for a small portion of the total but they assert a visible presence. They usually have a five-bay eaves facade parallel to the street and they happen to occupy four street corners

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in the historic district. They dominate the dozen historic brick buildings, holding the highest proportion among the styles expressed in brick. While the Federal style houses are simplified examples, the Congregational Church (#35) from 1828-29 demonstrates a more sophisticated interpretation.

The Greek Revival style appears most frequently in the historic district but only in vernacular versions. The basic temple form - oriented toward the street with usually a three bay gable front (several five-bay versions also exist, reflecting the lingering Federal influence) occurs repeatedly along village streets, but usually displays only a sparse sample of typical classical details. The four historic stone buildings (dating from 1841 to 1850) in the historic district share that rather austere form.

The middle nineteenth century Italianate Revival seems to have aroused Chester's fancy for the decorative. As the Greek Revival provided the basic form, the Italianate contributed the decoration. Cornice brackets, bay windows, and porches with paneled pillars mark the numerous buildings from that period, although most have lost the polychromatic paint schemes that accentuated the ornament. Frederick Fullerton's imposing Italianate Revival villa (#59) exhibits the most highly developed expression of any style in the historic district. The Hilton House (#57) was remodeled from an earlier dwelling into the district's only example of French Second Empire design.

However exuberant the Italianate Revival, it was only the prelude to the outburst of ornament that the Queen Anne precipitated in Chester during the late nineteenth century. The William Pollard House (#94) constitutes the superlative example, displaying a veritable builder's catalogue of turned and molded components applied to porches, balconies, and polygonal tower. That decorative treatment affected numerous other houses to a lesser degree.

Classical sobriety was restored in Chester village after the turn of the century, taking the forms of the Colonial and Georgian Revivals. Several buildings that had previously carried Italianate decoration were transformed with columned "porticoes" and related classically derived features. The gambrel roof was revived for certain new buildings, including the Chester Inn (#67) in 1921.

The scale of buildings in the Chester Village Historic District approaches uniformity, being overwhelmingly of one or two-and-one-half stories; the three-story inn (#67) is the largest exception. A similar preponderance

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exists among the principal materials of those buildings. Wood framing and sheathing accounts for a very high proportion; brick ranks a distant second (twelve historic buildings); and stone a token third (only four historic buildings). Brick and stone contribute not only diversity of materials but also of color to a village now awash in white. The polychromatic paint schemes common in the latter half of the nineteenth century have been mostly overpainted during the present century.

Among the various types of buildings in the historic district, those of residential nature comprise the overwhelming majority. Detached single-family houses continue to predominate; however, in recent years, many of the larger houses have been adapted to contain apartments. Also, several houses near the village center have been converted partly or wholly to commercial uses. These include an architecturally important group east of the Green: the James Pollard (#93), William Pollard (#94), Henry Crocker (#95), and Hugh Henry (#98) Houses. In most such cases, the houses have not yet been subjected to serious exterior alteration.

The other building types in the historic district are represented by many fewer examples. The nineteenth century commercial buildings largely emulate residential counterparts in scale and form, and, in several cases, combine commercial and residential uses on the lower and upper stories, respectively. Four churches, three former schools (now converted to other uses), three service stations/garages, two industrial buildings, and a hotel contribute diversity if not always architectural distinction to village streetscapes.

The historic district also includes two farm complexes, the Kimball (#1) and Buttonwood (#14) Farms, each with multiple agricultural outbuildings. The early 20th century main barn (#14A) of the latter farm constitutes the outstanding example of its type. Substantial barns and sheds stand next to many houses in the village. Now mostly adapted for motor vehicles, these buildings originally sheltered the horses (and carriages), milk cows, and poultry that were commonly kept by village residents until the early twentieth century. In several cases, e.g., the Herbert Wilson House (#112), the barns and sheds are linked to the houses and thereby form the "continuous architecture" typical of nineteenth century rural Vermont.

The general condition of buildings in the historic district ranges from fair to excellent, with a large majority being maintained in good condition. A few buildings, notably the Episcopal Church (#58), have recently received extensive rehabilitation sympathetic to their historic character. A larger number, however, have been treated with synthetic siding; in some, the buildings have suffered serious loss of stylistic features, surface textures, and other aspects of their original designs. Deterioration (or simplification) has led to the removal of important features from other buildings, including porches from a number of houses and the spire from the Baptist Church (#80).

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Facade lines and building setbacks vary somewhat along the streets in the historic district. Generally the oldest houses are situated closest to the streets, reflecting the narrow travel-ways used by early 19th century horse-drawn traffic. The religious and public buildings, together with the more pretentious later 19th century houses, are set farther back from the streets to provide more impressive grounds. The most uniform facade line in the historic district occurs along the south side of Main Street from Church Street westward to the Charles Walker House (#16), corresponding to the pre-1860 development of this streetside.

The moderate overall density of buildings in the historic district relates to the prevailing size of their lots, being usually sufficient to provide both front and side yards. The greatest density exists in the commercial center along the south side of the Green, where the buildings between the former Carpenter's Store (#60) and the former tin shop (#76) are separated only by alleys. A few cases exist elsewhere of pairs of buildings standing virtually wall-to-wall at the edges of abutting lots.

A few gaps have emerged along the streets as the result of fires and demolitions. The most destructive recent case was a 1971 explosion and fire that eliminated three principal commercial/residential buildings along Main Street, westward from Grafton Street. Their sites have subsequently remained vacant, leaving the southwest corner of that intersection without architectural definition. A similar circumstance exists at the southwest corner of the intersection between Main and Cobleigh Streets. Two substantial houses fronting Main Street have been demolished and replaced by a modern one-story industrial building (a wing of #44) deeply recessed from the street, creating a break in the historic facade line.

The village streets are partially shaded by dwindling numbers of mature deciduous trees, principally maple and elm. Once dominant at least in physical stature, the latter species has nearly disappeared in recent decades to the Dutch elm disease. The maples have also suffered heavy mortality for several reasons, old age and stresses inflicted by highway salt and encroaching pavement being paramount. Generally the dead trees have not been replaced; instead, the utility poles and wires that were largely concealed by the foliage have emerged to dominate the streetside environment.

Increasing traffic along Main and other through streets - especially heavy trucks following Vermont Routes 11 and 103 - exerts a variety of deleterious effects on the historic district. The associated noise,

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fumes, and dirt have rendered virtually uninhabitable porches fronting the streets, a principal factor in the trend toward deferred maintenance and removal of those significant architectural features. Random parking of vehicles along the edges of streets has caused marked erosion of the landscaped medians that delineate the pedestrian space of sidewalks and the front grounds of buildings. The barren ragged margins detract noticeably from the overall appearance of the streetscape; during the summer of 1984, the Town of Chester began to install granite curbing along central Main Street to overcome the problem.

Descriptions follow of the individual buildings in the historic district; numbers refer to the accompanying sketch map.

1. Charles Kimball House (Main Street); c.1900

Surrounded by its associated farm buildings (#1A - 1D), the 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gambrel-roofed Kimball House stands oriented perpendicular to the street. Cross-gambrels appear on the side (east and west) elevations in addition to that of the main (north) facade; the three gambrels share wood-shingle sheathing and a diamond window with colored border in the gable. The roof surfaces are shingled with slate.

The 2-bay north facade includes a right entrance flanked by a large fixed window with colored transom; the second-story windows are fitted with the predominant 1/1 sash. A full-width veranda of two unequal bays crosses the facade, incorporating turned bracketed posts, balustrade, and valance; the narrower bay consists of a gabled pavilion that projects over the entrance steps.

The east and west eaves elevations extend four bays in length to a three-bay, gambrel-roofed south block of the same scale but offset slightly westward from the main block. Two shed dormers interrupt both the east and west slopes of the south block's roof. A recessed porch marks the east elevation.

The house and farm were built by Charles Kimball, who raised poultry here during the first half of this century.

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1A. Carriage barn, c.1900

Standing southeast of the house and oriented perpendicular to it, a contemporary 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded carriage barn carries a slate-shingled gable roof with a central gabled wall dormer on the north slope. The gabled wall dormer surmounts the barn's main entrance which has a large sliding door embellished with jig-sawn curved trim. Emulating the treatment of the house's gambrels, the gable is lighted by a diamond window. Attached to the barn's west gable elevation, a wood-stave round silo (the only example of that building type in the historic district) rises the equivalent of two stories in height to a metal-sheathed conical cap.

1B. Stable, c.1960

Standing immediately south of the carriage barn and parallel to it, this lengthy 1-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed (with corrugated metal sheathing) stable was rebuilt circa 1960 from a chicken house; a shed-roofed canopy extends the entire length of the south eaves elevation to shelter the multiple stall entrances. Non-contributing owing to period and extent of reconstruction.

1C. Hay barn, c.1955

One and one-half stories; wood-framed; vertical-boarded; gable roof (standing-seam metal); central double-leaf sliding doors on east and west eaves elevations. Non-contributing owing to age.

1D. Garage, c.1930

A 1-story, wood-framed and novelty-sided garage with a shallow-pitched roof stands east of the house; two bays of triple-leaf paneled doors enter its west front.

2. Knights Barn (Main Street); 19th century

Deeply set back from the street and oriented perpendicular to it, this 1½-story, wood-framed barn has a gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal.

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The barn walls are sheathed with flush vertical boards except for clapboards on the lower east eaves elevation. Large double sliding doors mark the carriage entrance on the 3-bay south gable facade. The barn survived a circa 1970 fire that destroyed the 19th century, 2½ story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed Knights House closer to the street.

The barn is associated with the Knights family, the last occupants of the burned house.

2A. Garage, c.1960

One story, wood-framed, clapboarded, double-pitch roof; two overhead doors on south eaves front. Non-contributing owing to age.

3. Ellsworth Memorial Clinic (Main Street); 1950

The first explicitly modern building in the historic district, the 1-story, concrete-block clinic has a shallow inverted-pitch roof on its central block; large fixed windows dominate the north facade left of the recessed main entrance. Flat-roofed office wings extend to the west and south, with ribbon windows placed along the tops of their walls.

The building does not contribute to the historic district owing to its age.

4. Alice Wylie House (Main Street); c.1890

The Queen Anne character of this 2½-story, wood-framed house of asymmetrical plan has been partially concealed by the 1983 application of synthetic siding. The three public (south, east, and west) elevations are articulated by projecting pavilions or gabled wall panels with a variety of fenestration, the sash being mostly 2/2. Sheathed with diamond-patterned asbestos shingles, the complex roof incorporates various pavilion and ancillary gables.

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The main (south) facade consists largely of a boldly projecting, 2½ story, polygonal pavilion capped by a gable with pendant openwork at its overhanging lower corners. The pavilion's central bay on both the first and second stories is occupied by a large fixed window with elongated diamond paned transom, while a small fixed light with colored border marks the gable (a feature also repeated on every other gable). Left of the pavilion, a subordinate parallel gable surmounts a recessed panel of the facade with entrance and slender triplet second-story windows. A multi-bay, polygonal veranda surrounds the pavilion, comprised of turned (and bracketed) posts, balustrade, and valance along with a jig-sawn skirt.

The veranda serves also an entrance in the south bay of an east elevation pavilion similar to that on the south facade but of much shallower relief. A cross-gable above a 2-bay wall panel forms the balancing feature on the opposite (west) elevation. North of the east elevation pavilion, a 1-story sun porch extends to a 2-bay rear entrance porch with turned posts.

The original appearance of the house was enhanced by a variety of surface textures and polychromatic color treatment. The wall surfaces were clapboarded and painted a light color with probably white trim, while the several gables contrasted by being sheathed with wood shingles stained or painted a dark color (probably brown). The roof surfaces were shingled in standard pattern probably with slate. Two slender chimneys with corbeled caps stood atop the north-south ridge.

The house is associated with Alice Wylie, who lived here during the second quarter of the present century.

4A. Carriage Barn, c.1890

Although now sheathed with synthetic siding and converted to residential use, this 1½-story, wood-framed, gable-roofed (with asphalt shingles) carriage barn constitutes one of the finest examples of its type in the historic district. The barn stands perpendicular to the rear of the house

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(linked to it by a 1-story shed), and presents to the street a south eaves facade marked by a high cross-gable above the carriage entrance; the twin sliding doors are embellished with applied jig-sawn trim. The doors are now secured in the open position, and the former entrance is infilled with plate glass; the barn's fenestration has also been partly altered, e.g., by the addition of hinged kneewall windows under the eaves.

4B. Shed, c.1890

A 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed shed stands to the rear (north) of the barn.

5. Walter Jeffrey House (Main Street and Lovers Lane); 1820

Among a trio of 2½-story, 5-bay (with central entrance), gable-roofed Federal style houses surrounding the intersection of Main Street and Lovers Lane, the Jeffrey House and the Albert Giddings House (#6) share orientation parallel to Main Street, brick construction, and highly similar appearances. The Jeffrey House is distinguished by the consistent Flemish bond of its brickwork and Italianate veranda with pedestaled square posts that extends four bays across both its main (south) facade and 2-bay east gable elevation. The central entrance on the south facade lacks the round-arched treatment of a former right entrance on the east elevation that has been reduced to a window. The window openings have flat-arch splayed lintels and are fitted with 2/2 sash. An interior end chimney rises from each ridge end of the asbestos-shingled roof.

A large 1½-story, 4-bay, wood-framed and clapboarded ell with a slated gable roof projects from the main block's north elevation. Attached to the ell on an east offset, a similar-scale wood-framed and clapboarded barn has a double-leaf entrance and upper hayloft door on its south gable front.

The house is associated with Walter Jeffrey, who owned the property in the second quarter of the 20th century.

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6. Albert Giddings House (Main Street and Lovers Lane); 1823

A near twin of the Walter Jeffrey House (#5), this 5 x 2 bay, Federal style house differs most noticeably by having brick dentils along the horizontal eaves of its slate-shingled gable roof and an unsheltered round-arched, fanlighted central entrance on its main (south) facade. Its brick bond also differs in that only the front (south) wall is laid up in Flemish bond, the other walls being somewhat irregular (mostly 6-course) American bond. The windows have splayed brick lintels. On the 2-bay east gable elevation, a round-arched entrance has been shifted slightly (c.1960) in its right-bay position; the partly infilled arch is lighted by a rectangular transom. The interior end chimneys culminate in corbeled caps.

Attached to the northeast (rear) corner of the main block, a somewhat smaller-scale, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed (with corrugated metal sheathing) barn forms an offset ell; its south gable front has two garage stalls and an upper level hayloft door.

The house is associated with Albert Giddings its owner during the second quarter of the 20th century.

7. William Cilley House (Main Street); 1819

The wood-framed and clapboarded member of the Federal style trio (#5 - 7) differs also from its brick neighbors by its orientation perpendicular to the street. The 4-bay north (Main Street) gable elevation lacks an entrance; that occurs instead centered on the 5-bay east eaves facade. A Greek Revival style paneled surround with header and corner blocks enframes the slightly recessed doorway which has 2/3-length sidelights, a transom flanked by corner blocks, and a 6-panel door. The regular fenestration consists of 12/12 sash. Two interior chimneys rise from the slate-shingled roof.

A 1½-story former shed extends from the main block's south elevation; two semi-elliptical-arched former carriage stalls on its east elevation have been mostly infilled. An attached wood-frame and clapboarded, gable-roofed barn is offset eastward; a sliding door enters its north gable front.

The house is associated with William Cilley, who owned it in the second quarter of the 20th century.

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7A. Garage, c.1925

A wood-framed and clapboarded garage with a shallow-pitched gable roof stands east of the barn; an overhead door enters its north gable front.

8. Albert Severance House (Main Street); c. 1890

Sheathed recently with synthetic siding over the original clapboards, this 2-story, wood-framed house carries a shallow-pitched, asphalt-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street. The 2-bay (of 2/2 sash) south gable facade lacks an entrance; a semicircular louver marks the low gable. A 3-bay veranda with dimension posts and balustrade overlaps the south facade and continues along the 3-bay east eaves elevation, sheltering the left entrance. A 2-story pavilion projects 1 bay from the west elevation while a small 1-story northeast ell with a secondary entrance links the house to a carriage barn (#8A).

The house is associated with Albert Severance, who owned it in the second quarter of the 20th century.

8A. Carriage Barn, c.1890

Set back to the east of the house, a contemporary 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded barn possesses a broad 3-bay south gable front with a central double-leaf carriage entrance flanked by 6/6 sash on both stories. Its gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal.

9. Martin House (Main Street); 1864

This 1½-story, wood-framed house has been sheathed with asbestos shingles over the original clapboards. Oriented with its asphalt-shingled gable roof perpendicular to the street. The house's 5-bay east eaves elevation serves as the main facade rather than the 3-bay north (street) gable elevation. The window bays contain 2/2 sash. A 3-bay Queen Anne veranda with turned posts and dimension balustrade shelters the east facade and its central entrance; the veranda formerly continued also across the street elevation. A shed-roofed wall dormer interrupts the east eaves.

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A somewhat smaller-scale, three-bay south wing links the main block to a barn off-set eastward. The wood-framed, partly clapboarded, gable-roofed barn has been altered on the north gable front by the installation of a large fixed multi-pane window in place of the former carriage entrance. A gabled hood shelters the domestic-scale east elevation door which is approached via a modern open deck. The house is historically associated with the Martin family.

10. Eugene Wiggins House (Main Street); c.1903

This 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed (with standing-seam metal) house constitutes a late expression of the 19th century, temple-front house type prevalent in the historic district. The 3-bay south gable facade includes a right entrance and is crossed by a 3-bay porch with bracketed turned posts and dimension balustrade. The partly altered fenestration includes principally 2/2 sash. A picture window marks the east facade of the main block. An east ell of lower roof line projects from the rear northeast corner of the main block.

The house is associated with Eugene Wiggins, who owned it during the second quarter of this century.

10A. Garage, c.1920

Set back to the northeast of the house, this 1-story, 1-bay, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed garage was probably adapted from a 19th century shed on the site.

11. Leslie Allen's Service Station (Main Street); c.1860, c.1915, c.1955

The only commercial building remaining on Main Street west of Church Street, the 2-story, wood-framed main block of this automobile service station contributes a distinctive profile to the historic district. Its original gable roof was destroyed by fire circa 1915 and replaced by a shallow-pitched roof and high full-width parapets both on the main (north) and rear elevations that give a false-front effect; the parapets are crowned with projecting cornices.

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Two sectional overhead doors were installed c.1950 in the north facade's first story, replacing the previous left-bay sliding door and two windows of 6/6 sash. The second story retains three bays of the 6/6 sash common to the building. The east eaves elevation extends six bays in length. A small 1-story office wing is attached to the main block's northeast front corner; its shed roof is also concealed behind front and rear parapets. Only the main block's rear (south) elevation displays its original clapboard sheathing; synthetic siding has recently been applied to the remainder of the building.

The main block has served various uses during its existence. It was constructed probably c.1860 for the carriage shop that occupied it until the turn of the century; the second story was used for wagon painting until the early 1900's, access being via an exterior wood ramp that ascended from street level to an entrance in the east elevation. The first story was adapted c.1905 to a machine shop, and then to a garage in the 1930's; the second story was converted to residential use during the latter period.

A large 1-story, three-stall, concrete-block garage wing was appended c.1955 to the main block's west elevation. The wing has an unusual barrel roof supported by laminated wood trusses; the roof form is partly concealed behind a concrete-block parapet. Three large overhead doors enter the north elevation. The wing does not contribute to the historic district owing to its age.

The service station has been operated by Leslie Allen since 1937.

12. Walter Austin House (Main Street); c.1903

Exhibiting late Queen Anne stylistic features, this 2½-story, wood-framed, gambrel-roofed house incorporates a variety of materials, textures, and decorative forms. The house is sheathed with wood shingles hung to simulate clapboards except for sawtooth bands that delineate the stories. A jerkinhead truncates the gable peak of the slate-shingled roof; two interior chimneys with corbeled caps straddle the ridge.

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The 2-bay main (south) facade presents to the street a richly detailed 3-bay veranda comprised of heavy turned (and bracketed) posts, balustrade, and valance; a gabled projection with an arched valance shelters the steps. A large fixed window with transom and a colored border flanks the left entrance; the other fenestration consists of 1/1 sash with cornice lintels.

The 4-bay eaves (east and west) elevations are arranged with closely spaced central bays that suggest a mirror image between the front and rear halves of the house. A shed-roofed north porch reinforces that image. An east elevation shed roofed, bracketed hood emerges from the flared sawtooth shingled skirt that marks the lower edge of the second story to shelter a paneled door with fixed upper light.

The house's original appearance differed markedly in its color treatment. The second story was stained or painted a dark color to provide another equal band of color between the light color on the first story and the slate color of the roof. In contrast, the house is now painted uniformly white.

The house is associated with Walter Austin, who owned it for many years prior to 1960.

12A. Garage, c.1950

One-story, 1-bay, wood-framed, clapboarded, gable roof, overhead door on south gable front; linked to house's west elevation by enclosed passageway. Non-contributing owing to age.

13. Francis Jefts House (Main Street); c.1915

Similar to contemporary houses along lower Main and Depot Streets, this 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house carries a slate-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street. The 2-bay north gable facade possesses a right entrance flanked by a large fixed window with colored border; the other windows contain 1/1 sash while a round-headed window lights the front gable. A veranda with turned (and bracketed) posts and balustrade crosses the main facade in four bays and continues along the 3-bay east eaves elevation.

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A 1½-story, 3-bay south wing with a recent east oriel window stands on an exposed basement story; a 1-story, shed-roofed wing abuts the basement's south wall.

The house is associated with Francis Jefts, who owned it during the middle of this century.

13A. Garage, c.1940

One-and-one-half stories, wood-framed, novelty siding, gable roof; six-leaf paneled doors on north gable front. Non-contributing owing to age.

14. Buttonwood Farm House (Main Street); c.1966

The house of Chester's premier horse farm complex was built to replace the elaborate Frank Adams House destroyed by fire in 1965. The 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house is oriented with its asphalt shingled gable roof perpendicular to the street; a 2-bay garage ell projects from its north elevation. The house's broad but sparsely landscaped grounds expand eastward within a semicircular driveway that serves also the principal barns; only a few mature sycamore (the name-sake buttonwood) and maple trees remain near the street. The house does not contribute to the historic district owing to its age.

14A. Horse Barn, c.1903

The principal historic barn in the Buttonwood Farm complex shares its gambrel-roof form with several contemporary buildings in the historic district although its scale corresponds most closely to the Chester Inn(#67). The 2-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, eighteen-stall barn with a slate-shingled roof stands deeply recessed from the street behind the house's east grounds. The symmetrical 3-bay south gambrel front has central double sliding doors that are paneled and decorated with jig-sawn overlay; the window bays are occupied by 2/2 sash. A painted sign band at the change of roof slope bears the name "Buttonwood Farm" in gold letters; a diamond panel marks the gable peak.

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14B. Horse Barn, late 19th century

Standing east of the principal barn (#14A), this 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded barn possesses a slate-shingled gable roof oriented parallel to the larger barn; a triangular projection from its south gable peak shelters a large loft door on the 3-bay (of six-light windows) south gable front. The main entrance occurs on the west eaves elevation and consists of large double sliding doors.

Added c.1920 to the barn's east elevation, an elongated 1-story (plus loft), clapboarded, sixteen-stall wing with a broad metal-sheathed gable roof extends northward to exceed the length of the main barn (14A). Multiple six-light windows form nearly continuous bands along the low east and west eaves elevations. A huge circular metal ventilator straddles each (north and south) end of the roof ridge. Projecting from the wing's northwest corner, a small, 1-story, vertically-boarded ell has a wood-shingled hip roof carrying a louvered cupola with bell cast cap.

Attached to the north gable elevation of the wing, a 250-foot extension of similar form was constructed c.1960 to contain a riding ring. The extension differs in appearance by being sheathed with asbestos board and having multiple pairs of nine-light hinged windows placed under the somewhat higher eaves. The extension does not contribute to the historic district owing to its age.

14C. Hay drying shed, c.1960

One-story, pole-framed, partial corrugated metal sheathing, gable roof; six open bays along north and south eaves elevations. Non-contributing owing to age.

14D. Grooming shed, c.1950

One-story, wood-framed, clapboarded, gable roof (corrugated metal); double-leaf entrance on south gable front. Non-contributing owing to age.

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14E. Farrier shop, c.1950

One-story, wood-framed, clapboarded, gable roof (standing-seam metal); two paneled double-leaf entrances on south gable front. Non-contributing owing to age.

14F. Harness shop, c.1950

One-story, wood-framed, clapboarded, gable roof (standing-seam metal); paneled six-leaf entrance on south gable front. Non-contributing owing to age.

14G. Van shed, c.1960

One-story, wood-framed, novelty siding, gable roof (standing-seam metal); open north gable front, 2/2 sash. Non-contributing owing to age.

15. Malcolm Palmer House (Main Street); c.1840

Together with several nearby houses (e.g., #18, 21, and 25), this 1½-story, wood-framed house with a slate-shingled gable roof represents the stylistic transition from the Federal to the Greek Revival that occurred during the second quarter of the 19th century. The house possesses the temple front orientation of the latter style but stretched to accommodate the traditional 5-bay arrangement with central entrance of the earlier style. The house has recently been sheathed with synthetic siding over the original clapboards but its stylistic features appear to remain mostly exposed.

The 5-bay main (south) gable facade is punctuated by a deeply recessed central entrance, the opening of which is enframed by fluted pilasters with carved bases. Paneled reveals flank the doorway ensemble of 2/3-length sidelights, fluted pilasters, and paneled door. Fluted pilasters with carved bases also define the corners of the house. The windows are fitted with 2/2 sash, and a semicircular fanlight marks the gable.

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The east eaves elevation displays the later influence of the Queen Anne style in a prominent 2-story, polygonal bay window with a gabled cap that was added c.1910 to replace two bays of original windows; the bay window's original paneled spandrels have been concealed beneath the synthetic siding. A gabled dormer flanks the bay window's upper story.

A smaller-scale shed wing extends from the main block's rear (north) elevation; the shed connects to a somewhat larger barn (also added c.1910) with a sliding door on its east eaves elevation.

The house is associated with Malcolm Palmer, a middle 20th century owner.

16. Charles Walker House (Main Street); c.1850

The application of synthetic siding and addition of an exterior brick fireplace chimney on the main facade have altered the appearance of this 2½-story, wood-framed house with a slate-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street. The broad 3-bay main (north) gable facade has a central entrance flanked by the 2/2 sash common to the house and, near the left corner, the recent chimney. An altered 2-story, shed-roofed bay window illuminates the east elevation while a shed dormer on the main roof's west slope provides a counterpart.

One-and-one-half story, 1-bay ells project from both the east and west eaves elevations. Attached to the west ell is a long 1-story shed wing of recent construction; it does not contribute to the historic district.

The house is associated with Charles Walker, who lived here during the latter half of the 19th century while operating his adjacent furniture shop (now removed).

17. John Bargfrede House (Main Street); c.1860

This modest 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed house presents a 3-bay gable front to the street, but the house extends only

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two bays in depth. A 3-bay porch with box posts and clapboarded rail crosses the south facade, sheltering its left entrance and flanking bays of the 1/1 sash common to the house. A shed-roofed wall dormer interrupts the eaves of the east elevation. Attached to the rear (north) elevation, a smaller-scale wing and shed stretch a total of four bays in length.

The Beers map of 1869 records that the building was then used by Emory Bolles (owner of the adjacent house, #18) for his wagon shop, although whether the main block existed in its present form is not known. The house is associated with John Bargfrede, who owned it during the second quarter of this century.

18. Emory Bolles House (Main Street); 1841

The Bolles House and the adjacent Israel Moore House (#21) constitute the only residential examples of snecked ashlar construction in the historic district. They are similar in orientation and facade arrangement to the adjacent examples of transitional Federal-Greek Revival style. The house is 1½-story, gable-roofed, and oriented with its wide south gable front toward the street.

Erected for Emory Bolles (who operated a wagon shop next door, #17), this house possesses a 5-bay south facade distinguished by a Queen Anne full-width, 3-bay porch. The porch incorporates turned posts, balustrade, and valance along with a central gable above the steps that carries an openwork screen. The windows are now fitted with 1/1 sash; a semicircular fanlight beneath a stone arch distinguishes the gable peak. The eaves (east and west) elevations extend three bays in length. The slate-shingled roof carries a gabled dormer on its east slope.

A smaller-scale, wood-framed and clapboarded wing is attached to the main block's rear (north) elevation. At its northeast corner, the wing connects to a wood-framed, mostly clapboarded, gable-roofed (with standing-seam metal) barn that was either constructed c.1915 or rebuilt from an earlier barn aligned with the house's north wing. The barn's south gable is decorated with standard and diamond-shaped slate shingles. The sliding door on the same elevation is sheathed with diagonal boards.

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19. Chernouski House (off Main Street), 1966

One story with raised basement, wood-framed, clapboarded, shallow-pitched roof. Non-contributing owing to age.

20. Louis Day House (Main Street); c.1845

An example of a Greek Revival Classic Cottage oriented parallel to the street, this 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house with a slate-shingled gable roof has a 5-bay north eaves facade. The side-lighted central entrance is sheltered by a later gabled porch of three narrow bays with turned and square posts and dimension balustrade. Paneled corner pilasters support an entablature that follows both the horizontal and raking eaves. The windows contain various forms of sash. The 3-bay east gable elevation includes a paneled bay window and a secondary entrance with a canopy supported by turned posts.

A 1½-story south ell links the main block to a similar-scale, gable-roofed shed whose west eaves elevation is sheathed with stamped metal instead of the standard clapboards.

The house is associated with Louis Day, who owned it during the first quarter of this century.

21. Israel Moore House (Main Street); 1846

The second snecked ashlar house on upper Main Street (see the Emory Bolles House, #18), this house was erected for Israel Moore. The 5-bay main (south) gable facade has a central entrance with 2/3-length sidelights and a six-panel door surmounted by a semielliptical louvered fan beneath a stone arch. Only two bays of the 9/6 sash common to the house are widely spaced on the east and west eaves elevations. The gable roof has recently been sheathed with standing-seam metal; a polygonal dormer and flanking skylight have been added to the east slope, replacing a previous full-length shed dormer (its twin was removed from the west slope). An interior chimney rises from each end of the ridge.

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A 1-story, wood-framed and clapboarded wing extends from the main block's rear (north) elevation. A 3-bay, shed-roofed porch with box posts and wood-shingled rail shelters the wing's west elevation.

22. Vienot House (Main Street); c.1845

This Greek Revival, 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed house exhibits a 3-bay gable-front orientation and sidehall plan. A former full-width porch has been removed from the front facade, whose right entrance is enframed by a paneled surround with header and corner blocks, paneled reveal, and one-half length sidelights; the flanking bays are occupied by the 1/1 sash common to the house. The raking eaves entablature continues along the horizontal eaves of the east and west elevations; the latter's fenestration includes a bay window. The slate-shingled gable roof carries a terminal metal scroll atop each end of its ridge.

A smaller-scale rear (south) wing links the main block to an attached shed.

The house is associated with the Vienot family, early 20th century owners.

23. Frank Nichols House (Main Street); c.1850, c.1910

Probably similar in original appearance to other nearby 5-bay, gable-front houses, this 1½-story, wood-framed house has been altered in various respects, including the application of asbestos-shingle sheathing. Its slate-shingled gable roof now carries a large 2-bay, hip-roofed wall dormer both on the east and west slopes. The broad 3-bay main (north) gable facade has a central entrance flanked on each side by a large fixed window; a Queen Anne 3-bay porch with turned posts and balustrade (including step rails) and entrance gable extends across the facade, its openings partly screened with latticework. The window openings are fitted with 2/2 or 1/1 sash. A 1-story polygonal entrance pavilion, probably contemporary with the front porch, projects from the rear of the 4-bay east eaves elevation.

A smaller-scale south wing connects the main block to a small clapboarded barn with a transomed entrance of double sliding doors on its east eaves elevation.

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The Sanborn Insurance Maps of 1900 and 1905 indicate that the house then possessed brick veneer on its main facade; the original sheathing is not known. By the publication of the 1925 Sanborn map, the brick veneer had been removed (or concealed) and the porch had been added.

The house is associated with Frank Nichols, who owned it during the first quarter of this century.

24. Ella Rounds House (Main Street); 1838

Displaying the transitional Federal-Greek Revival style of several adjacent houses, this 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house has a gable-front orientation and multi-bay facade arrangement with central entrance. The asphalt-shingled gable roof carries two gabled dormers (with 6/6 sash) on both (east and west) slopes, centered above pairs of window bays also containing 6/6 sash.

The 4-bay front facade possesses a slightly off-center entrance enframed by a paneled surround with header and corner blocks; the six-panel door is flanked by 2/3-length sidelights and surmounted by a transom between corner blocks. A paneled bay window that replaced the original window(s) left of the entrance has been removed during a 1984 rehabilitation of the house, and a 6/6 sash has been installed in its place; two original bays remain to the right of the entrance. Paneled pilasters define the corners of the facade.

A 1-story rear (north) wing has two semielliptical-arched openings outlined by paneled, keystone surrounds on its east elevation; one has been screened and the other infilled. An attached clapboarded extension of the wing links to a clapboarded barn offset eastward with double-leaf doors on its south gable front. Ella Rounds owned the house in the first quarter of the 20th century.

25. Madison Farnum House (Main Street); c.1830

The counterpart in brick construction (stretcher bond) of various nearby houses that reflect the Federal-Greek Revival stylistic transition, this 1½-story house carries a slate-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street with a 2-bay, wood-framed and clapboarded shed dormer

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on both (east and west) slopes. The Federal decorative features are concentrated around the central entrance on the symmetrically arranged 5-bay main (north) gable facade, principally a semielliptical relieving arch trimmed with granite keystone and impost blocks, a corresponding fanlight, and 2/3-length sidelights. The other fenestration (also on the 4-bay east and west eaves elevations) consists of 6/6 sash.

Removed during a recent refurbishing of the house, a Queen Anne 3-bay porch previously sheltered the central three bays of the facade; the porch incorporated bracketed turned posts, balustrade, and step rails.

A smaller-scale, wood-framed and clapboarded wing is attached to the main block's rear (south) elevation; a semielliptical-arched opening (now latticed) contrasts with an adjacent overhead door on its east eaves elevation, and two shed dormers emerge from the slope of its roof. A yet smaller wing connects to an attached small barn sheathed with flush vertical boards (and standing-seam metal on its gable roof).

The house is associated with Madison Farnum, who owned it from c.1920 to the 1970's.

26. Victor Aho House (Main Street): c.1850

Recessed somewhat from the prevailing facade line along this stretch of upper Main Street, the 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded Aho House displays an overlay of Queen Anne decorative features applied to its overscaled Greek Revival temple form. The building seems to appear on mid 19th century maps, thus indicating that it may have been remodeled from an earlier structure. The slate-shingled gable roof carries twin cross gables on its west slope among other projections.

The broad, originally symmetrical, 5-bay main (south) gable facade possesses a central entrance enframed by heavy paneled pilasters and entablature; paneled blinds flank the door in place of sidelights. Similar paneled pilasters define the corners of the main block, rising to support an entablature that follows both the horizontal and raking eaves. The window openings are fitted with 1/1 sash.

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The most prominent Queen Anne feature emerges from the east corner of the main facade - a second-story octagonal turret with an imbricated wood-shingled, pyramidal cap. The turret rises from the roof of the contemporary multi-bay veranda that crosses the south facade and turns along the east eaves elevation to terminate against a 2-story bay window capped by a projecting gable (its end sheathed with staggered-butt wood shingles). The elaborate veranda incorporates turned (and bracketed) posts, balustrade, and valance; low gables with cutout screens surmount both the south steps and the truncated southeast corner bay.

A 1½-story wing extends from the main block's rear (north ) elevation, followed by a 1-story shed with two latticed bays on its east eaves elevation. The shed links in turn to a 1½-story, clapboarded barn that projects perpendicularly eastward with double-leaf and overhead doors on its south eaves front.

The house is associated with Victor Aho, who owned it during recent decades.

27. Charles Richardson House (Main Street); c.1840

A modest Greek Revival, 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house oriented with its gable roof perpendicular to the street, the Richardson House has a 3-bay north gable facade with a left sidehall entrance sheltered by an overscaled 1-bay Italianate porch whose chamfered pedestaled posts support a pedimented gable. The windows include a mixture of 6/6 and 2/2 sash. Sheathed with standing-seam metal, the roof carries a shed dormer on its west slope.

A smaller-scale rear (south) wing has shed dormers on both slopes of its roof, and an enclosed porch crosses its south gable elevation. The house stands at the east edge of its small lot, nearly abutting the adjacent Comfort Dressor House (#28).

The house is associated with Charles Richardson, who owned it during the second quarter of the present century.

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27A. Shed, 19th century

A 1½-story, wood-framed, clapboarded, gable-roofed shed with a shed-roofed south wing stands south of the house; a sliding door enters its west eaves front. The shed was formerly linked to the house's south wing by an intermediate 1-story wing with a west porch.

28. Comfort Dressor House (Main Street); 1799

Built by Comfort Dressor at the end of the 18th century, this Federal style, 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded I-house with a slate-shingled gable roof is oriented parallel to the street; its present appearance reflects a c.1970 restoration. The 5-bay main (north) facade displays a central entrance enframed by fluted pilasters, ½-length sidelights, and a narrow cornice shelf. A molded cornice along the eaves terminates in returns on the 2-bay east and west gable elevations. The windows are fitted with replacement 12/12 sash.

Projecting from the main block's rear (south) elevation is a 1½-story ell with a shed wall dormer on its east eaves elevation. An attached rebuilt gable-roofed south shed wing has board-and-batten sheathing and three bays of overhead doors set in openings with canted corners on its east eaves front.

29. Dr. Laurin Whiting House (Main Street); c.1850

Owned during the third quarter of the 19th century by the prominent physician whose estate provided for the Whiting Library (#98), this Greek Revival, 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house has an asphalt-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street. Paneled pilasters define the corners of the house, supporting a simplified entablature that follows the horizontal eaves.

The 3-bay main (south) gable facade includes a right sidehall entrance enframed by paneled pilasters, paneled reveal, and full length sidelights. The windows are fitted with 6/1 sash while an oculus lights

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the gable. The multi-bay veranda dates to c.1903 and extends through a curved corner along the 3-bay west eaves elevation; it incorporates fluted Ionic column-like posts and a turned balustrade.

Attached to the rear (north) elevation of the main block, a 1½-story wing has a west entrance porch supported by turned posts. It connects to a north barn of similar scale with a shed-roofed east extension that serves as a garage.

30. Warren Haselton House (Main Street); c.1850, c.1905

Standing nearer the street than the closely adjacent Whiting House (#29), this diminutive 1½-story, wood-framed, gambrel-roofed house was somewhat enlarged c.1905 from an office used by Dr. Whiting. The house has recently been sheathed with synthetic siding over the original clapboards. The slate-shingled roof carries a shed dormer on both (east and west) slopes. The narrow 2-bay front facade has a left entrance; a c.1915 porch has been removed. The west elevation lacks first story fenestration while the other elevations have 1/1 sash. Now partly dismantled, a 1-story rear (north) wing formerly linked the main block to a north barn (#30A).

The house is associated with Warren Haselton, who owned it during the second quarter of this century.

30A. Barn, c.1910

The 1½-story, clapboarded barn with a slate-shingled gable roof has a large sliding door on its south gable front. A 1-story, shed-roofed wing extends from the east eaves elevation.

31. Edward Jenkins House (Main Street); c.1850, c.1910

This Greek Revival house was later updated with Queen Anne features. The 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded Jenkins House carries a high slate-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street.

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An entablature follows both the raking and horizontal eaves, supported by paneled corner pilasters.

The 3-bay north gable facade is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance enframed by paneled pilasters, reveal, and 2/3-length side-lights. Large fixed windows have been installed in the flanking bays; the other fenestration consists of 1/1 sash. A blind triangular panel decorates the gable. A Queen Anne, 3-bay porch with center gable crosses the facade, incorporating turned (and bracketed) posts and balustrade with step rails. A stylistically related, 2-story, paneled bay window projects from the 3-bay east eaves elevation. The porch, the bay window, and probably the first floor front windows were added c.1910.

A smaller-scale wing attached to the main block's rear (south) elevation has an infilled semielliptical-arched bay on its east eaves elevation. The wing connects via a yet smaller wing to a small clapboarded barn with a slate-shingled gable roof.

The house is historically associated with Edward Jenkins.

32. Fred Davis House (Main Street); c.1840

A Greek Revival, 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed house oriented perpendicular to the street, the Davis House displays simple stylistic features on its 3-bay north gable facade. The left sidehall entrance is flanked by slender blind panels and is slightly recessed within a smooth surround and reveal. Wide corner boards carry a simplified entablature. The windows consist of 1/1 sash. A Queen Anne, 2-story, paneled bay window dominates the 2-bay east eaves elevation; the slate treatment of its unusual faceted gable reiterates the pattern of diamond bands that embellishes the main roof.

A slightly reduced rear (south) wing has an enclosed porch across its east eaves elevation; its roof carries a gabled dormer and repeats the diamond slate pattern of the main block's roof. The wing connects

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to a clapboarded barn whose gable roof is shingled with standard slate; two overhead doors have been added to its east eaves front.

The house is associated with Fred Davis, who owned it during the second quarter of the present century.

33. Dr. John Stevenson House (Main Street); c.1840

One of the most fancifully decorated houses in the historic district, the Stevenson House combines an original appearance similar to that of the Greek Revival Ella Rounds House (#24) with an added profusion of later "Steamboat Gothic" ornament. The 1½-story, wood-framed house has a slate-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street with a metal ridge cresting and two gabled dormers on both its east and west slopes. Synthetic siding has recently been applied over the house's original clapboards but the decorative features - concentrated on the front - have been preserved.

The 4-bay south facade is dominated by a partly recessed 2-bay, full width porch that displays Corinthian fluted columns, a low fluted balustrade, a pendant valance along the ceiling perimeter, and a trefoil valance along the projecting cornice; surmounting the flat roof of the porch, a balustrade including chamfered newels with ball and spire finials rises over the entrance gable. Curved marble steps with scrolled ends ascend to eagle-headed marble newels on the porch deck, which rests on a foundation of rock-faced coursed marble ashlar.

The off-center main entrance has round-headed colored sidelights and a segmental-headed door with an oval colored light and rosette figures. The paired 2/2 sash in the south gable are repeated on the east and west eaves elevations.

The metal cresting continues along the ridge of the smaller-scale wing attached to the rear (north) elevation of the main block. A 1-story shed links the wing to a 1½-story, clapboarded barn offset eastward with a large sliding door and gable oculus on its south front; its asphalt-shingled gable roof carries a square louvered

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cupola with a distinctive peaked cap of ogee form. A 1-story garage ell projects from the barn's east eaves elevation with triple-leaf paneled doors on its south eaves front.

The house is associated with Dr. John Stevenson, who owned it during the early decades of this century.

34. Baptist Meetinghouse - Lucy Sargent House (Main Street); 1788, moved 1835

Constructed in 1788 as the original Baptist meetinghouse, this large Federal style, 5 x 7 bay, 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded building was moved in 1835 to its present site opposite the Congregational Church (#35). Subsequently it has been converted through a variety of uses to the present apartment house. The building stands oriented with its asphalt-shingled gable roof perpendicular to the street; an interior chimney rises from each end of the east slope.

The 5-bay main (north) gable facade possesses a central entrance with slender molded pilasters and 2/3-length sidelights surmounted by a semielliptical louvered fan. The bays to the right of the main entrance are occupied by a secondary entrance and large coupled 4/4 sash; the remaining bays are lighted by 6/6 sash. The 7-bay east eaves elevation also displays a central entrance, pilastered like its north counterpart but surmounted only by a cornice. A broad 1-story veranda crosses both elevations, its tapered Doric columns supporting a full entablature at the eaves of its shed roof.

Attached to the rear (south) elevation of the main block, a 1½-story shed wing has three partly infilled semielliptical-arched stall openings on the east eaves elevation.

The building was owned by Lucy Sargent during the early decades of the present century.

- 34A. Barn; middle 19th century

A large wood-framed barn stands south of the house with its metal-sheathed gable roof following the same orientation. Its clapboarded

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north gable front has a large sliding door; the other elevations are sheathed with boards-and-battens.

35. Union Meeting House - Congregational Church (Church & Main Streets); 1828-29

The most elaborate example of Federal architecture in the historic district, the Congregational Church ranks among the outstanding landmarks in Chester village. Dominated by a multi-stage clock and bell tower, the 2-story, wood-framed church stands at the northwest corner of Main and Church Streets, its slate-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to Main Street. The historic integrity of the church has been somewhat impaired by the recent application of synthetic siding over the original clapboards, although most stylistic features appear to remain intact.

The main (south) gable facade consists largely of a 3-bay entrance pavilion that projects slightly forward of the wall plane. Reached by wide granite steps, the three entrances (the central being larger) display paneled surrounds with triglyphs above the semicircular fanlights that surmount the six-panel doors; the central entrance has double-leaf doors while the side entrances have single-leaf doors paneled to simulate double-leaf doors. The pavilion's second story is lighted by 12/12 sash with torus surrounds and peaked lintels. Fluted corner pilasters rise from paneled bases to support the full pediment enframed by a beaded modillion cornice; a semielliptical fanlight with a ribbed surround opens the tympanum.

The tower's flush-boarded square base stage interrupts the main gable peak and concludes in a modillion cornice. The belfry occupies the reduced next upper stage with a large round-headed louver on each side and a denticulated cornice. The reduced clock stage differs by having truncated corners and a black clock face (with gold Roman numerals) on each side crowned by a curvilinear denticulated modillion cornice. The reduced next upper stage also has truncated corners along with a round-headed louver on each side and a molded cornice. The reduced octagonal top stage has blind panels and a molded cornice surmounted by a bellcast cap, atop which the tower culminates in an urn and metal

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weathervane. The upper portion of the tower (above the clock stage) is a reproduction of the original that was destroyed by a 1925 fire.

The 7-bay east (Church Street) and west eaves elevations are lighted on the first story by 1/1 sash with Queen Anne borders of colored lights and on the second (principal) story by large 15/15 sash. Marked by closely cropped eaves, the rear (north) elevation has a shallow central pavilion flanked on each side by an exterior end chimney.

The interior of the church was subdivided horizontally in 1878 - 79. At that time the original gallery around three sides was removed and a second floor was constructed as the main floor of the auditorium and a vestry was created on the ground floor. Further alteration occurred in 1898, with the shift of the organ and choir loft to positions behind the pulpit (the north end). The sanctuary was remodelled again in 1947, receiving its present neo-classical appearance designed by the architect Raymond Austin of Weston, Vermont.

35A. Congregational Youth Center, c.1947

This 1-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed building with a gabled east entrance vestibule stands northwest of the church; it was constructed on the former site of parallel 1-story horse sheds. Non-contributing owing to age.

36. Frank Buss House (Church Street); c.1850

This vernacular Gothic Revival 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house carries an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The 3-bay east gable front possesses a central entrance flanked by room-height, 2/2 sash; a 3-bay porch with slotted posts crosses the facade. A molded cornice without returns marks the eaves. A bay window lights the south eaves elevation beneath a steep wall dormer. A fixed window with a transom of Queen Anne colored lights also occurs on the south elevation. On the opposite (north) elevation, a projecting gable caps a 2-bay pavilion with conventional 2/2 sash.

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A smaller-scale rear (west) wing has a latticed stall opening on its south elevation. The wing connects at its southwest corner to a small barn ell sheathed with boards-and-battens and novelty siding.

The house is associated with Frank Buss, who owned it during the second quarter of this century. It is the only example of its style in the district.

37. A. F. Hawkes House (Church Street); c.1840

In this example of a 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house with a slate-shingled, cross-gable roof, the cross gable occurs at the rear (west) of the main block. The 4-bay main (east) gable facade has an off-center entrance with full length sidelights and a 3-bay later Queen Anne porch with turned bracketed posts and balustrade. The windows are fitted with 1/1 sash. Beneath the cross gable on the south eaves elevation, a secondary entrance is sheltered by a 1-bay porch with turned posts. A short 1-story rear (west) wing links the main block to a vertical-boarded barn oriented perpendicularly and entered by two sliding doors on its east eaves elevation.

The house is associated with A. F. Hawkes, who owned it during the middle of the present century.

38. Winifred Kilner House or "Windsor Cottage" (Church Street); c.1840

Distinguished by the only fully recessed portico in the historic district, this Greek Revival, 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house presents to the street a vernacular temple front. The asphalt-shingled gable roof carries a shed dormer on its north slope. The 3-bay east gable facade includes a left sidehall entrance with 2/3-length sidelights; the 3-bay portico has chamfered posts (possibly a later 19th century replacement) in place of columns. The fenestration consists of 12/12 sash.

A smaller-scale rear (west) wing carries shed dormers on both slopes of its roof, and a 1-story pavilion projects from its north eaves

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elevation. The wing connects to a small barn offset southward, sheathed with boards-and-battens, and entered by a sliding door on its east gable front. A small shed-roofed shed extends from the rear of the barn.

The house is associated with Winifred Kilner, who owned it during the early decades of this century.

39. Former Congregational Parsonage - Reverend Henry Ballou House  
(Church Street); c.1872

The Congregational parsonage until purchased (after a long occupancy and pastorate) by the Reverend Henry Ballou in 1918, this substantial 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house has its slate-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street. The 3-bay main (east) gable facade possesses a right sidehall entrance with 2/3-length sidelights and a segmental-arched fanlight; the other fenestration consists of 2/2 sash. A Colonial Revival veranda with columns and dimension balustrade extends four bays across the east facade and continues half-way along the 3-bay south eaves elevation; it was rebuilt or extended c.1920 from an earlier porch limited to the east front. A 2-story curved bay window illuminates the north eaves elevation.

A 1½-story rear (west) wing carries steeply pitched twin wall dormers on the south slope of its roof and a small entrance pavilion on the south elevation. The wing links to a clapboarded carriage barn offset southward with a double-leaf entrance on its east gable front.

39A. Garage, c.1920

A wood-framed and novelty-sided garage with a slated gable roof stands southwest of the house; six-leaf paneled doors enter its east gable front.

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40. Congregational Parsonage - Reverend William Ballou House  
(Church Street); c.1860

The present Congregational parsonage (long occupied by the Reverend William Ballou) stands across the street from the former parsonage (#39) acquired by William Ballou's brother. Also a 2½-story, wood-framed house with its slate-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street, the parsonage has recently been sheathed with synthetic siding over its original clapboards. The 3-bay main (west) gable facade has a right entrance sheltered by a 3-bay porch with Gothic Revival slotted, pedestaled posts. A 2-story bay window illuminates the south eaves elevation while the other windows contain mostly 2/2 sash.

A 1½-story rear (east) wing carries two gabled dormers on the south slope of its roof above a recessed entrance porch. The wing connects to a 2½-story, clapboarded carriage barn offset southward with a double-leaf entrance on its west gable front.

41. Annie Crocker House (Church Street); 1895, c.1910

This 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house shares the prevailing Church Street orientation of having its asphalt-shingled gable roof (with twin shed dormers on the south slope) oriented perpendicular to the street. Enframed by capitaled corner boards, the 3-bay main (west) gable facade has a left entrance surmounted by a denticulated cornice and sheltered by a full-width, 2-bay porch with turned (and bracketed) posts and balustrade added c.1910. The windows are fitted with 2/2 sash. A rectangular bay window emerges from the south elevation of a small 1-story rear (east) wing.

The house is associated with Annie Crocker, who owned it during the first quarter of the present century.

42. Paul Ballou House (Church Street); 1926

Among the few examples of post-1920 residential architecture in the historic district, this house employs materials and details found

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on the district's older homes, but combines them in a then-contemporary manner. The 1-story, wood-framed and synthetic-sided house has an asphalt-shingled rectangular hip roof which steps back slightly on the south end to accommodate a jog on the otherwise rectangular plan. The assymmetrically arranged main (west) facade includes a sidelighted left entrance sheltered by a 1-bay pedimented porch with paired square pillars. A flat-roofed veranda with triple corner pillars crosses the north elevation. The irregular fenestration consists mostly of triplet sash.

The house was constructed for Paul Ballou, who occupied it during the middle decades of the century.

42A. Garage, c.1950

One-story, 1-bay, wood-framed, novelty-siding; gable roof. Non-contributing owing to age.

43. Wiley Woodcock House (Main Street); c.1810

Representing the early 19th century generation of gambrel-roofed buildings, this 1½-story, 4 x 2 bay, wood-framed house has recently been sheathed with synthetic siding over its original clapboards. Oriented parallel to the street, the asphalt-shingled roof carries two large hipped dormers on its north slope. The 4-bay main (north) eaves facade possesses an off-center entrance enframed by a smooth surround and full length sidelights. The other fenestration consists of 6/6 sash. Attached to the rear (south) elevation, a 1½-story, gable-roofed ell retains clapboard sheathing.

The house is associated with Wiley Woodcock, who owned it during the middle decades of this century.

43A. Shed, c.1940

One-story, wood-framed, novelty-siding, gable roof, two double-leaf stall openings on east eaves elevation. One-story, flat-roofed south wing. Non-contributing owing to age.

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44. Meetinghouse - Readex Microprint Building (Main Street); c.1800  
c.1850?, 1970

The upper 1½-stories and slate-shingled gable roof of this 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded building oriented perpendicular to the street derive from a meetinghouse (possibly used by the Methodists) constructed on a different location. The building was moved to the present site probably during the third quarter of the 19th century and raised up and enlarged by the addition of a lower story. Subsequently it has passed through a variety of uses, including a post-1920 undertaking parlor.

The upper levels of the building retain much of their meetinghouse appearance. On the second story of the main facade, a semielliptical louvered fan within a paneled surround marks the central position of the original meetinghouse entrance (now replaced by clapboarded in-filling) flanked by single bays of now 2/2 sash. The east and west eaves elevations retain original 12/12 sash on the second story. A full-width Italianate canopy supported by massive curved brackets with pendants shelters the first story's altered storefront. Large fixed windows flank the main entrance while the transomed entrance to the upper floors occupies the right side bay.

A c.1910 photograph shows that the original main entrance to the meetinghouse consisted of a six-panel door flanked by 2/3-length sidelights. The first-story storefront (then of H. B. Booth's harness shop) incorporated twin paneled doors (each with four lights) flanked by two-light "half doors" and then large 2/2 display windows.

In 1950, a microfilm company acquired the building and, during the 1960's and 1970's, added expansive 1 and 2-story, concrete-block or metal-sheathed wings with flat or shallow-pitched roofs to the rear east and south elevations of the building. These wings do not contribute to the historic district owing both to age and appearance.

45. "The Maples" (Main and Church Streets); c.1810

One of a pair (with the Frank Monroe House, #46) of adjacent Federal style, 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay, wood-framed I-houses with gable roofs

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oriented parallel to Main Street, The Maples (its late 19th century name) has undergone various alterations through its history, including the addition of Queen Anne details (now partly concealed due to a recent application of synthetic siding). Full horizontal cornice returns form pediments on the east and west gables but the original semicircular louver within each tympanum has been concealed by the recent siding. Queen Anne features added in the late 19th century survive on the house's north ell.

The 5-bay main (south) eaves facade is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance with full-length sidelights enframed by a paneled surround; an overscale gabled canopy replaces the former full-width porch. The windows are fitted with 6/6 sash.

A 2-bay ell of the same scale projects from main block's rear (north) elevation. The ell's east eaves elevation possesses the principal Queen Anne feature on the house (also altered by partial application of synthetic siding), a 2-story bay window with diagonal-boarded spandrels capped by a heavy third-story gable with pendant overhanging corners. Although now enclosed, a shed-roofed porch on the rear (north) elevation retains attenuated columns and dimension balustrade and valance. A 2-story north extension of the ell with altered fenestration has a 1-story west pavilion and entrance.

Several features have been removed from the house. The south facade was formerly enhanced by a Gothic Revival porch with bracketed slotted posts and wavy eaves board. A 1-bay porch with turned components sheltered the west pavilion's entrance. Until dismantled c.1950, a 1½-story, clapboarded barn was attached to the north end of the west pavilion, offset toward Church Street with a sliding door on its south gable front.

Although somewhat altered, the building continues to contribute to the historic district through its form, mass and remaining detail.

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46. Frank Monroe House (Main Street); c.1810

Less altered than its adjacent counterpart (The Maples, #45), this house retains its original clapboard sheathing and semicircular louvered fans within the flush-boarded tympanums of the pedimented east and west gable elevations. The roof exhibits later 19th century patterned slate shingles incorporating central imbricated bands with polychromatic rosettes and borders; an interior chimney rises from each end of the ridge. The 5-bay main (south) eaves facade is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance with a slightly peaked lintel that matches those above the flanking windows with 2/2 sash. The Monroe House retains its mid 19th century Gothic Revival 5-bay front porch with slotted posts.

Attached to the main block's rear (north) elevation, a 2-story ell has a 1-story, shed-roofed east pavilion with an entrance porch. A 1½-story north shed wing also has an east entrance porch. Prior to its removal c.1940, a 1-story north extension of the shed linked to the adjacent carriage barn.

The house is associated with Frank Monroe, who owned it during the second quarter of the present century.

46A. Carriage Barn, mid to late 19th century

A large wood-framed and clapboarded carriage barn with bracketed eaves stands north of the house, entered by a sliding door on the south gable front. Its gable roof (sheathed with corrugated metal) carries a louvered central square cupola with a cross-gabled cap.

47. Former Adams and Davis Store (Main Street); c.1840, 1888

Although retaining its late 19th century form, this large 2½-story, hipped and gable-roofed building has recently been altered to the extent that it has lost the integrity of its historic appearance.

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The alterations include asbestos-panel sheathing over the original clapboards, corrugated-metal sheathing on the hip roof of the front block, concrete-block infilling (with glass doors and metal-framed windows) of the twin storefronts, and removal of some other fenestration. Twin triangular dormers remain (albeit with added metal louvers) on the hip roof's south slope to indicate the former subdivision of the south facade. The remaining 19th century windows are fitted with 6/6 sash. The north block's gable roof retains slate shingles.

A c.1870 photograph reveals that a 1½-story, gable-roofed building of L-plan with a south storefront and porch preceded the present front block. In 1888, the large 100-foot-long north block was constructed, being added to the front block already enlarged to its present 40-foot-square size and form. An 1899 photograph shows the twin storefronts. Each consisted of large 4/4 display windows flanking a recessed central entrance below a continuous storefront cornice. A freight loading door entered the second story between the two windows above the right storefront. Paneled pilasters defined the corners of the building.

The building does not contribute to the historic district owing to substantial alteration.

48. Roger Guild House (Cobleigh Street); c.1860, c.1915

This 2½-story, 4 x 2 bay, wood-framed and clapboarded house is oriented with its asphalt-shingled gable roof parallel to the street. The 1905 Sanborn map shows a 1½-story gable-front house on the site; that structure may have become the west ell of the present house. The 4-bay main (east) eaves facade has a left entrance flanked by a triple window; both are sheltered by a full-width 3-bay porch with box posts and clapboarded rail. The other fenestration consists of 1/1 sash. A same-scale west ell extends three bays in length to a 2-story west extension marked by a 3-bay south entrance porch (similar to its front counterpart) and second-story screened porch.

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The house is associated with Roger Guild (the current owner), whose family has occupied it for most of this century.

48A. Garage, c.1940

One-story, wood-framed, clapboarded, shed roof, three double-leaf stalls on east front. Non-contributing owing to age.

49. Warren Heald House (Cobleigh Street); c.1860

The only 19th century house oriented with its (asphalt-shingled) gable roof parallel to Cobleigh Street, this 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house possesses an east eaves facade with a sidelighted, transomed central entrance. Two bays of 2/2 sash flank the right side of the entrance while to the left is a 2-story bay window with a gabled cap. A similar-scale south wing with a cross-gable roof has twin central entrances on its east eaves front, flanked by paired room-height, 1/1 sash; a rebuilt shed-roofed porch crosses the same elevation.

The house is associated with Warren Heald, who owned it for several decades of the present century.

49A. Garage, c.1950

One-story, wood-framed, novelty siding, shed roof, with two double-leaf stalls on east front. Non-contributing owing to age.

50. George Gale House (Cobleigh Street); c.1860

This diminutive 1½-story, 2 x 3 bay, wood-framed house has recently been sheathed with synthetic siding; oriented perpendicular to the street, its asphalt-shingled gable roof carries a shed dormer on the south slope. The 2-bay east gable facade has a left entrance with full-length sidelights sheltered by a gabled canopy. The windows consist

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mostly of 2/2 sash. A reduced 1-story wing is attached to the main block's rear (west) elevation; a former 1-story shed ell has been removed.

The house is associated with George Gale, who owned it during the second quarter of this century.

51. Millard Coleman House (Cobleigh Street); c.1860

Distinguished by one of the few polychromatic paint schemes remaining in the historic district, this transitional Greek Revival-Italianate, 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house stands perpendicular to the street, its gable roof shingled with slate in a staggered-butt pattern. A simplified entablature follows both the horizontal and raking eaves. The 2-bay main (east) gable facade has an undecorated left entrance; the fenestration includes mostly 2/2 sash. A bay window embellished with diamond wood shingles illuminates the south eaves elevation while a 1-story, shed-roofed pavilion projects from the opposite elevation.

A 1½-story rear (west) wing carries gabled wall dormers on both (north and south) slopes of its asphalt-shingled gable roof; the dormers have pediments shingled to match the south bay window. An entrance porch with turned posts shelters the south eaves elevation.

Attached to the rear (west) of the wing on a south offset, a clapboarded carriage barn has decorative rafter tails at the eaves of its asphalt-shingled gable roof. A paneled sliding door enters its east gable front while three bays of 6/6 sash light its south eaves elevation.

Millard Coleman owned the house during the early decades of the 20th century. He made scythe snaths in an adjacent shop (no longer extant).

51A. Shed, c.1900

A 1-story, 2 x 2 bay, clapboarded shed with a double-pitch roof stands south of the house. The building served previously as an office wing

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attached to a 2-story building that occupied the site until c.1940, the latest of a group of buildings that followed Russell Cobleigh's children's carriage factory on the site.

52. Russell Cobleigh House (Cobleigh Street); c.1860

Owned by the latter 19th century entrepreneur whose children's carriage factory stood adjacent, the Russell Cobleigh House bears various Queen Anne features whose decorative components were probably produced by William Cram's turn-of-the-century woodworking shop that succeeded Cobleigh's factory. The 2½-story, 3 x 3 bay, wood-framed and clapboarded house stands perpendicular to the south end of Cobleigh Street, its gable roof now sheathed with corrugated metal.

The 3-bay main (west) gable facade has a right entrance beside two bays of 2/2 sash; an added brick chimney engages the exterior of the facade. A full-width, 2-bay, shed-roofed front porch incorporates bracketed turned posts, dimension lumber valance, a rail whose balusters have been removed, turned newels at the steps, and diamond wood shingles on the roof ends. A polygonal bay window on the south eaves elevation shares the diamond shingling along with a fan motif on its gabled cap and pendants drip from the overhanging corners of the cap. A hipped dormer emerges from the north slope of the roof near its east end.

Attached to the main block's rear (east) elevation, a 1½-story wing has an entrance porch with box posts and balustrade recessed into its southeast corner; the north slope of the wing's roof carries a shed dormer.

52A. Barn, late 19th century, c.1915

A 1½-story, clapboarded barn stands southeast of the house, its two blocks having gable roofs perpendicular to each other; a double-leaf crossbuck door enters the west elevation of each block. The south block served as a blacksmith shop in the late 19th century while the north block was constructed c.1915.

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53. Edward Larkin House (Cobleigh Street); c.1860

Although displaying Greek Revival ornamental features, this 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house carries a high gabled roof (now asphalt shingled) with steeply-pitched side wall dormers that reflect Gothic Revival influence. A simplified entablature follows both the horizontal and raking eaves, supported at the house's corners by paneled pilasters. The 5-bay west gable facade has a somewhat altered central entrance enframed by widely spaced paneled pilasters carrying an entablature but with clapboard infilling around a replacement door. The fenestration consists of 2/2 sash. The 4-bay north and south elevations are marked by a very steeply pitched wall dormer.

A small 1-story wing attached to the main block's rear (east) elevation links it to a 1½-story barn sheathed with boards and battens; offset southward from the wing, the barn has a vehicle entrance consisting of five-leaf paneled doors below a twelve-pane diamond gable window on its west gable front.

The house is associated with Edward Larkin, who owned it during the early decades of the present century.

54. Frank Lawton House (Main and Cobleigh Streets); c.1845

Another Greek Revival, 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house, oriented with its asphalt-shingled gable roof perpendicular to Main Street, the Lawton House shares the typical 3-bay (north) gable facade with a right entrance flanked by full-length sidelights; a 2-bay porch with chamfered posts crosses the facade. The window bays contain mostly 6/6 sash. Capitaled cornerboards support an eaves entablature. An exterior fireplace chimney has been added to the east eaves elevation.

Attached to the rear of the main block, a 1½-story, clapboarded former shed wing has had its west roof slope raised to provide a higher second-story ceiling for the present residential use. A set of double-leaf doors remains in place on the west elevation, marking a former garage entrance.

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The house is associated with Frank Lawton, who owned it during the early decades of this century.

55. Merriel Wells House (Main Street); c.1810

The only hip-roofed Federal style house in the historic district, this 2-story, 5 x 2 bay, wood-framed and clapboarded I-house stands parallel to the street. A stylized denticulated cornice with figured architrave band follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled roof. The 5-bay main (north) facade is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance enframed by a plain surround, paneled reveals, and a cornice shelf; the eight-panel door is flanked by full-length sidelights. The other fenestration consists of 2/2 sash.

A 2½-story, gable-roofed ell projects from the main block's rear (south) elevation. A porch with chamfered pedestaled posts (and a low gable to mark the secondary entrance) crosses the east eaves elevation and turns onto the south gable end. Attached to the ell's southwest corner, a 1½-story, clapboarded former barn (now converted to residential use) carries an added shed dormer on the east slope of its gable roof.

The house is associated with Merriel Wells, who owned it during the first quarter of the present century.

56. Russell Clark House (Main Street); c.1810

Another Federal style, 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded I-house with a slate-shingled gable roof, the Clark House differs from its counterparts by being oriented perpendicular to the street with its main entrance on the narrow south gable facade. The central entrance is enframed by smooth pilasters carrying a triglyphed entablature. The flanking window bays retain 12/12 sash, as do the house's other windows. The house consists of two matching sections, the joint occurring between the third and fourth bays along the 7-bay east eaves elevation. A narrow 1-story, shed-roofed wing with a south

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entrance. extends along the rear (north) half of the east elevation. Removed c.1970, a multi-bay veranda with square pillars and patterned balustrade formerly crossed the south gable facade and turned along the east elevation to terminate at the east wing's entrance.

Recently attached to the west eaves elevation (replacing an earlier shed wing), a 1½-story, clapboarded garage ell has a slate-shingled gable roof with gabled dormers; two overhead doors enter its west gable elevation. The ell is non-contributing due to age.

The house is associated with Russell Clark, who owned it during the middle decades of this century.

57. Hilton House (Main Street); c.1850, c.1880

Chester village's singular example of the French Second Empire style, this 2-story, brick house carries a full mansard shingled with imbricated slate. The mansard replaced the house's previous gable roof c.1880. The 4-bay main (north) facade is distinguished by the Flemish bond of its brickwork while the other elevations are laid up in six-course American bond. A prominent 4-bay porch extends the width of the main facade; its heavy paneled and pedestaled pillars support an entablature along the eaves of the porch's flat roof. The porch shelters an off-center entrance flanked by room-height, 2/2 sash (probably lengthened at the time the porch and mansard were added.) On the 3-bay east and west elevations, the first-story window openings are headed by splayed flat arches and contain 2/2 sash of conventional size.

The mansard repeats the fenestration of the lower stories, although in the form of segmental-headed dormers. Rising from a deeply projecting molded cornice at the eaves, the mansard is curbed by a similar upper cornice. Three interior chimneys with corbeled caps stand atop the flat deck of the mansard.

A 2-story, wood-framed and clapboarded wing with a shallow-pitched roof extends from the main block's rear (south) elevation; a

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recessed entrance porch on its west elevation has been infilled. A large clapboarded carriage barn attached to the rear of the wing projects westward beneath a slate-shingled, cross-gable roof with an eaves entablature; a sliding door enters its north elevation.

As completed under the ownership of Dr. Abram Lowell, the house presented the markedly different appearance of having a gable roof oriented parallel to the street. Following Lowell's death in 1876, his daughter and her husband, George Hilton, enlarged the house by adding the mansard.

57A. Former Dr. Lowell's Office, c.1850

Dr. Abram Lowell used this 1-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed office for his medical practice. A large fixed window has been installed in the north gable front next to the entrance. The asphalt-shingled roof carries a single chimney that matches those on the house. The building now serves as a storefront.

57B. Shed, 19th century

Standing immediately behind the former office (#57A) and oriented perpendicular to it, this 1-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed shed has an entrance and a flanking 6/6 sash on its 2-bay gable front.

58. St. Luke's Episcopal Church (Main Street); 1871

The architect P. Wentworth of Boston designed Chester village's only fully developed example of the Gothic Revival style. A tall three-stage, northeast corner bell tower dominates the 1-story, wood-framed and clapboarded building oriented perpendicular to the street beneath an expansive steeply-pitched gable roof shingled with slate. A projecting front (north) pavilion of slightly smaller

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scale is illuminated by a large pointed-arch stained glass window with intersecting Gothic tracery and a labeled hood molding; an original drip molding that crossed the pavilion at sill level has been removed. Stepped wood buttresses reinforce the corners of the pavilion, reaching almost to the lower ends of the closely cropped raking eaves embellished with a torus molding.

The bell tower's clapboarded square base stage contains on its east face a double-leaf entrance with paneled doors set within a pointed-arch surround. Double stepped corner buttresses ascend past second-story stained glass lancet windows to the somewhat shorter second stage. That clapboarded stage tapers upward from a square base to an octagonal top with a molded cornice, and contains the belfry marked by a louvered oculus on each face. The arcaded octagonal top stage consists of pentagonal shafts flanking pointed-arch openings crowned by the projecting molded eaves of the metal-sheathed, pyramidal-peaked cap; the underside of the cap displays flush boards radiating from a hub. The tower culminates in a stylized trefoil-lobed wood cross similar to those on the two front gable peaks of the church.

The 6-bay east and west eaves elevations are subdivided by buttresses into single bays lighted by stained glass lancet windows. The buttresses rise nearly to the main roof's low horizontal eaves which are trimmed with stylized rafter tails. A gabled rear entrance vestibule emerges from the east elevation, possessing short corner buttresses and a double-leaf doorway within a pointed-arch surround.

The expansive 4-bay rear (south) elevation is distinguished by a stained glass wheel window incorporating both circular and triangular muntins. An exterior brick chimney ascends from the partly exposed basement.

The interior of the church retains essentially its original appearance. Subdivided into five transverse bays, the nave and flanking side aisles possess elaborate oak framing of chamfered posts, beams, struts, and curved braces. The framing incorporates decorative

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pointed-arched, circular, and curvilinear infilling above the level of the plate. Only the purlins are exposed on the underside of the roof slopes. The lower walls are sheathed with beaded matched wainscoting.

An oak rail carved with trefoil forms extends across the front of the nave. Oak pews with chamfered curvilinear ends occupy most of the floor, flanked by a central and two side aisles. A choir stall of short perpendicular pews behind a carved rail differentiates the northwest corner next to the pipe organ. The paneled oak organ cabinet encloses Opus 135 of S. S. Hamill, East Cambridge, Massachusetts, built in 1870 for original installation in the church and restored in 1977. Carved pinnacles surmount the exposed pipes above the keyboard.

Raised three steps above the main floor, the reduced-scale chancel lacks the exposed framing of the nave, being entirely open to its pointed-arched ceiling. The carved oak altar stands behind an arched oak rail, an additional step above the chancel floor. A paneled oak reredos provides a backdrop below the great three-panel, stained-glass chancel window. The window commemorates Frederick E. Fullerton and family, who lived across the street (see #59, following) and largely underwrote the construction of the church.

59. Frederick Fullerton House (Main Street); 1861

Designed by an unknown architect, Frederick Fullerton's grand residence constitutes the apex of Italian Villa style in Chester. The house commands expansive grounds on a fairly deep setback, screened from the street and overshadowed by a ring of tall coniferous trees. The open east lawn lies within the horseshoe concrete driveway that passes the house's main (east) entrance. The surviving out buildings (#59A, 59B) stand along the north crown of the driveway.

Of assymmetrical plan expressed in reversal on the south (street) and east (entrance) facades, the 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded

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house possesses a shallow-pitched gable roof (sheathed with standing-seam metal) of L-plan with a hipped intermediate (southeast) section. Two gabled dormers with segmental-headed windows emerge from the west gable slope, and a similar dormer surmounts the hipped section. Four matched chimneys with corbeled caps rise from the interior of the roof. A heavy modillion cornice encircles the eaves.

The east and south facades are each divided into two panels that relate to the different roof forms. On the entrance (east) facade, the shallow gable (lighted by an oculus with radiating muntins) occurs above the 2-bay right panel, with a 2-bay left panel beneath the hipped roof; these positions are reversed on the street facade. The off-center main entrance consists of double-leaf doors also surmounted by a transom and enframed by a heavy molded surround.

The somewhat irregular fenestration consists mostly of 2/2 sash with heavy molded surrounds and footed sills. Additionally, the second-story windows carry heavy entablatures while those on the main story are enlarged by two-light transoms. The second-story windows on the east facade's gable panel are differentiated by segmental heads and peaked lintels. The corresponding space on the street facade is occupied by coupled transomed sash opening onto a balcony decorated in a Gothic manner; its shallow balustraded platform is sheltered by a bellcast hood with trefoil valance supported by large scroll-sawn brackets. Below the balcony on the first story, a large bay window with pilasters supporting an entablature emerges from the wall plane.

A deep veranda shelters the first story of the house around the east, south, and west elevations. Its paneled pillars rise from pedestals at the turned balustrade to a bracketed modillion cornice along the flat roof. A 3-bay projection of the porch echoes the polygonal shape of the bay window on the south facade. A shallow projection with a low gable marks the main (east) entrance; balustrades descend the flight of steps to paneled pedestals bearing large urns.

Attached to the main block's north elevation, a 2-story wing extends only one bay beneath a shallow-pitched roof. A 1½-story shed wing continues northward beneath a slated gable roof, and the series concludes in a 1-story shed.

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The Fullerton House retains to an extraordinary degree its original stylistic appearance, including an appropriate polychromatic paint treatment. One significant architectural feature has been removed from the grounds; a fence incorporating paneled capiteled pedestals, (emulating those of the veranda) and slender dimension pales originally enclosed the perimeter.

The house was constructed for Frederick E. Fullerton (1817-1869), owner of a large woolen mill in nearby Cavendish, Vermont. Subsequently the house has remained in the possession of the related Wiley and Stewart families.

59A. Carriage shed, c.1861

Standing northeast of the house, this 2½-story, clapboarded carriage shed has a slated gable roof with bracketed eaves; a sliding door within a shallow-arched opening enters the 2-bay south gable front. The windows consist of 6/6 sash surmounted by peaked lintels.

Linked to the shed by a 1-story ell (also removed), a somewhat larger barn formerly stood parallel to the shed's east eaves elevation; a smaller ell projected from the barn's east eaves elevation.

59B. Gazebo, c.1861

Standing near the southwest corner of the carriage shed, and probably contemporary to the house, a fanciful 1-story gazebo, sheathed with latticework, carries a cross-gable roof shingled in polychromatic, partly imbricated slate and decorated with a trefoil valance along the eaves and stickwork at the gables; a round-headed doorway enters the east pavilion.

60. Carpenter's Store - Flamstead Store (Main Street); c.1875

A large 19th century commercial building that continues in its original use, this Italianate Revival, 2½-story, wood-framed and

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clapboarded store stands oriented with its slate-shingled gable roof perpendicular to the street. A modillion cornice with paneled soffitt follows both raking and horizontal eaves.

The 3-bay main (north) gable facade possesses a projecting storefront with full-height display windows flanking a recessed (at the wall plane) transomed entrance and crowned by a denticulated cornice. The entrance to the upper story occupies the left side bay behind a recessed corner porch. The second-story windows on the front facade have 2/2 sash with eaved architrave surrounds and cornice caps. A triptych window in the gable peak is comprised of slender round-headed lights surmounted by a peaked entablature. The 9-bay east and west eaves elevations display simpler treatment with 6/6 sash, plain window surrounds, and cornice caps.

The store was owned by L. A. Carpenter for nearly the first half of the present century. Currently it is known as the Flamstead Store.

61. Nathaniel Fullerton House (Main Street); c.1820

Another Federal style, 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay, wood-framed and clapboarded I-house oriented with its gable roof parallel to the street, this building has been converted to commercial use on its first story. The 5-bay main (north) eaves facade possesses triple center entrances serving both the flanking storefronts with fixed windows and the residential upper story. An altered 3-bay porch with box posts shelters the entrances (previously it extended the entire width of the facade with bracketed turned posts). The other fenestration consists of 2/2 sash. The north slope of the roof retains slate shingles while the south slope has been sheathed with asbestos shingles.

Attached to the main block's rear (south) elevation, a 1½-story, full-width ell has a metal-sheathed gambrel roof with a shed dormer on its east slope; an entrance porch has been removed from the east eaves elevation. Nathaniel Fullerton owned this house in the third quarter of the 19th century, but may not have lived here.

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Although somewhat altered, the building continues to contribute to the historic district through its form and massing, its upper-story historic detail and its role in maintaining the streetscape.

62. Fullerton - Fullam House (Main Street); c.1850, c.1915

Remodeled from its original Italianate Revival style by overlays of Queen Anne and ultimately Georgian Revival features, this 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed house now exhibits a prominent corner turret, bay windows, and elaborate classical porches. The slate shingles on the gable roof (oriented perpendicular to the street) are patterned with twin horizontal imbricated bands. Slender pilasters define the corners of the house. The windows are fitted mostly with 2/2 sash surmounted by a cornice shelf.

A large second-story octagonal turret with a high diamond-slatted, pyramidal-peaked cap emerges from the southeast corner of the house to dominate the main (south) gable facade; the turret stands atop the roof of the veranda that crosses the south facade and turns onto the east elevation. To the left of the main entrance, a 2-story paneled bay window matches the cornice height of the turret beneath an engaged pyramidal-peaked cap (now sheathed with asphalt paper in place of the original diamond wood shingles). The multi-bay veranda of irregular plan incorporates Ionic columns that rest on paneled pedestals, a dimension balustrade, and a projecting gabled pavilion with a decorated pediment sheltering the entrance. A 1-bay second-story balcony with shingled rail flanks the corner turret on the east elevation. A 2-story bay window also illuminates the east elevation, its central panels occupied by fixed windows with colored transoms.

Attached to the main block's rear (north) elevation, a 1½-story wing possesses an elaborate Queen Anne/Eastlake entrance porch on its east eaves elevation; the porch displays bracketed turned posts, an openwork valance, and a shingled gable with an openwork screen.

The present veranda around the south and east elevations, the corner turret, and the 2-story bay window on the latter elevation were added

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c.1915 to the house. The previous Queen Anne entrance porch was comprised of bracketed turned posts, valance (but no balustrade), and an imbricated, rosetted slate roof with center gable. The west elevation of the north wing has lost a 3-bay, shed-roofed porch with bracketed slotted posts.

The house is associated with both Nathaniel Fullerton, a bank president who owned it during the latter 19th century, and Clinton Fullam, its owner during the first quarter of the present century.

62A. Shed, c.1860

Now standing to the rear (northeast) of the house, this 1-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed shed has a south gable front distinguished by twin sliding doors with scroll-sawn overlay, sheltered by a 1-bay canopy with paneled posts. Prior to being moved back c.1915 for conversion to a garage, the building stood at the facade line next to the house and served as an office; a single-leaf door and flanking window on the gable front were sheltered by a 2-bay porch with the same paneled posts.

63. Louisa Squier House (Main Street); c.1810

Although oriented with its gable roof perpendicular to the street and its main entrance on the north gable facade, this 1½-story, 4 x 4 bay, wood-framed and clapboarded house represents the Cape Cod house type. A rebuilt 3-bay porch with paneled posts dominates the unembellished main facade; the entrance is placed off-center and flanked by the 12/12 sash common to the house. A molded cornice follows both the horizontal and raking eaves of the gable roof now sheathed with standing-seam metal.

A smaller-scale south wing links the main block to a 1½-story, clapboarded barn with a large exterior chimney added to its north gable elevation.

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For many years, Chester's telephone exchange occupied part of the house; more recently (in the 1970's), the entire building has been converted to a restaurant and lounge. The exterior appearance largely retains its historic character but the interior has been substantially altered.

The house is associated with Louisa Squier, who owned it for nearly a half century after 1920.

64. Masonic Temple (Main Street); 1922

One of the younger significant historic buildings in the district, the 2-story, wood-framed and clapboarded Masonic Temple displays Georgian Revival stylistic treatment, concentrated on its 3-bay north facade. Paneled corner pilasters support a denticulated entablature along the eaves of the slate-shingled hip roof; a prominent pedimented gabled dormer with louvers emerges from the north hip. A 1-bay porch supported by fluted Ionic columns rising from pedestals shelters the central double-leaf entrance. A simplified version of the roof entablature crowns both the entrance and the surrounding windows. The latter vary in form; on the first story, triptych groups comprised of 2/2 sash flanking a fixed light with internal transom occupy the side bays while, on the second story, a fixed light with similar internal transom occupies each side bay and coupled 3/1 sash, the central bay. The 4-bay east and west eaves elevation have irregular patterns of similar fenestration.

65. Pearl Willard House - "Chester House" (Main Street); c.1800, c.1915

Another Federal style, 2-story, wood-framed and clapboarded I-house oriented with its gable roof parallel to the street, the Willard House possesses a 5-bay south eaves facade arranged symmetrically around a central entrance. The window bays are fitted with 2/2 sash, with those on the first story of the facade being longer in length. A molded cornice follows the eaves of the roof (now sheathed with

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standing-seam metal) with returns on the 2-bay east and west gable elevations; a semicircular louver ornaments each gable. A Colonial Revival style, 5-bay porch with slender Doric columns crosses the south facade; the porch was added c.1915 in place of an Italianate entrance porch with paneled pillars that earlier had replaced a simple gabled hood over the entrance.

A smaller-scale ell projects from the main block's rear (north) elevation with 6/6 sash and a 1-bay, box-post porch sheltering a west entrance. An attached 1½-story north wing retains on its east elevation an Italianate 3-bay porch with paneled pillars.

The house is associated with Pearl Willard, who operated a millinery shop here for many years prior to 1950. Recently the building has been adapted to a guest house. The house was damaged in a fire on January 18, 1985.

65A. Carriage barn - "Antiques Gallery". 19th century

Oriented perpendicular to the north wing of the house, this wood-framed barn with a slate-shingled gable roof is sheathed with boards-and-battens; two former carriage entrances in its south eaves front have been infilled with sliding glass doors, reflecting its conversion to an antique shop.

66. Chester Drug Store (Main Street); c.1890, c.1910

Occupied by a drug store throughout its existence, this 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded building stands with its asphalt-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street. The main (north) gable facade has been altered in stages to the present projecting storefront with large display windows flanking a recessed (at the wall plane) central entrance; a side-bay entrance leads to the second story which is sheltered by a 3-bay porch with chamfered and turned posts and dimension balustrade. The windows generally consist of 2/2 sash. Imbricated shingles decorate the gable peak.

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Originally a full-width bracketed canopy sheltered the storefront, whose display windows were mounted in the wall plane flanking a recessed central entrance. The storefront was initially extended forward and the second-story porch was added c.1910.

66A. Garage, c.1975

One-story, wood-framed, plywood sheathing, gable roof, two overhead doors on west front. Non-contributing owing to age.

67. Fullerton Inn - Chester Inn (Main Street); 1921

Originally named the Fullerton Inn, this 3-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gambrel-roofed hotel dominates the south side of the Green. The building exhibits a somewhat Colonial Revival appearance, especially relating to the slate-shingled gambrel roof oriented parallel to the street with a central cross-gambrel on the 12-bay main (north) facade. A gambrel-roofed south ell of the same scale extends seven bays in length.

The central cross-gambrel serves to subdivide the north facade into a central and two side panels of six and three bays, respectively, containing mostly 8/1 sash. On the first story, a storefront with a large transomed display window flanked by an entrance occupies each side panel while the hotel's main lobby is entered at the center of the facade. A boldly projecting, partly 2-story veranda with paneled pillars, dimensioned blaustrade, and high concrete deck dominates the facade; the 3-bay, 2-story section corresponds to the central panel of the facade and is flanked by somewhat shallower 1-story, 2-bay side sections whose shed roofs have exposed rafters. The central gambrel matches those of the east and west elevations, the gambrel peak being wood-shingled around a large triangular louver. A shed dormer emerges from the lower slope of the main roof above each side panel. Two interior chimneys rise from the ridge.

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67A. Garage, c.1890

A lengthy 1-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed garage with multiple stall openings on its east eaves elevation stands west of the inn behind the adjacent Chester Drug Store (#66). The building was probably constructed as carriage sheds for the first Fullerton Hotel.

68. Hadley - Carpenter House - Hugging Bear Inn (Main Street) c.1850, c.1910

Set back from the street amid landscaped grounds, this 2½-story, 3 x 4 bay, wood-framed and clapboarded house displays features from three stylistic periods, the original Italianate Revival followed by Queen Anne and Colonial Revival additions. The house stands with its slate-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street, the eaves being embellished by a modillion cornice. The predominantly 1/1 sash have molded surrounds.

The house's dominant feature occurs at the southeast corner, where a full 3-story octagonal tower with windows of reduced size on the successive stories ascends to a pyramidal-peaked cap with imbricated slate shingles; the late Queen Anne tower was added c.1910, probably inspired by the similar tower on the nearby William Pollard House (#95). To the left of the tower on the main (south) gable facade, the central entrance is flanked by a large fixed window. Built c.1910, a Colonial Revival multi-bay veranda with slender Doric columns (but a turned balustrade) crosses the facade and continues around the tower along the east eaves elevation; a flight of granite steps with flared sides serves the main entrance while a recently added wood fire escape rises to the veranda's roof at the west end. The veranda terminates on the east elevation against a 2-story paneled bay window also added c.1910. A first-story bay window emerges from the opposite (west) elevation.

A slightly lower, 3-bay rear (north) wing has a 2-story entrance porch on its east elevation. Attached to the rear of the wing on an east offset, a 1½-story, clapboarded former shed has been converted to a gift shop.

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In its original appearance, the house lacked bay windows on the south and east elevations. An Italianate porch with paneled posts and modillion cornice (reiterating the form of the main cornice) was limited to the south facade.

The house is associated with the related Hadley and Carpenter families, who owned it from the late 19th century until c.1950. The house now serves as an inn.

68A. Carriage Barn, c.1905

The finest example of its type in the historic district, this Colonial Revival, 1½-story, wood-framed and mostly clapboarded carriage barn was constructed c.1905, sharing the slate-shingled gambrel roof common to several significant buildings from the period. The east and west gambrel ends are wood-shingled above a pent roof that delineates the first story. A large gabled wall dormer with a paneled loft door exists above the main sliding paneled door on the south eaves front. A square louvered cupola surmounts the ridge, its slated pyramidal cap carrying a metal weathervane in the form of a horse.

69. Former Chester Central High School (Main Street); c.1881

The replacment of the earlier Chester Academy but set farther back from the street behind landscaped front grounds, this substantial 2½-story, brick (stretcher bond), gable-roofed school building constitutes the latest example of Italianate Revival style in the the historic district. Standing on a granite foundation, the building incorporates granite front steps, and granite door and window sills. The segmental-headed window openings retain the original 6/6 sash. A molded cornice with returns follows the eaves of the slate-shingled roof oriented perpendicular to the street.

The symmetrically arranged 4-bay main (south) gable facade contains twin inner-bay entrances; each consists of double-leaf paneled doors surmounted by a segmental four-light transom. A 6/6 window

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occupies the gable above a blind lower bay. Along the 5-bay east and west eaves elevations, a partly exposed basement is lighted by segmental-headed windows.

Atop the front gable peak rises a decorated square bell cupola. A large segmental headed louver on each face is enframed by a hood molding and a footed sill; pilasters define the corners and support a figured frieze below a projecting cornice with paired corner brackets.

The building served as Chester's secondary school until construction of a replacement (#152) in 1910-11; thereafter it was used for a primary school until the construction of a replacement (#103) in the 1960's. Subsequently the building has been adapted to contain the museum, exhibit, and meeting rooms of the Chester Historical Society and Chester Art Guild.

70. Fletcher Block (Main Street); c.1830, c.1860

The Italianate Revival, 2-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, flat-roofed commercial (west) section of this building displays the most elaborate bracketed cornice and canopy in the historic district. The twin storefronts (rebuilt recently with 1/1 sash and clapboard-infilling of c.1960 continuous display windows) are sheltered by a full-width broadly projecting canopy supported by three massive scrolled and cutout brackets. The second story is lighted by seven bays (grouped four and three) of 1/1 sash. An exterior stair ascends the west side elevation to a vernacular Queen Anne second-story entrance porch with turned posts and dimension balustrade. Paneled pilasters at the corners rise to the overhanging roof cornice, supported by a multitude of closely spaced scrolled brackets.

The original (c.1860) storefronts were comprised of recessed central entrances with slender double-leaf paneled doors flanked by side-lighted reveals and, in turn, large 2/2 display windows. The six second-story bays were fitted with 6/6 sash. The 5-bay west elevation lacked the outside stair.

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The commercial block was attached (c.1860) to the west eaves elevation of an originally plain 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house oriented with its gable roof (now asphalt-shingled) perpendicular to the street. During the latter 19th century, the house's broad 5-bay north gable facade also received a major addition in the form of a Queen Anne 2-story pentagonal pavilion with 1/1 sash and decorated spandrels on each face, capped by a bellcast hipped roof with overhanging front corners. Occupying the central bay (and containing an entrance both on its east and west face), the pavilion is flanked by first-story porch wings with turned posts, ball-and-spindle valances, and dimension/openwork balustrades.

Attached to the house's rear (south) elevation, a 1½-story, clapboarded wing connects to a similar-scale shed ell.

The building is associated with Asa D. Fletcher, who probably built the commercial block and operated a tailor shop here during the latter 19th century.

70A. Stable, 19th century

Standing south of the Fletcher Block, this small 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed (with standing-seam metal sheathing) stable shows four small stall windows on its south eaves elevation.

70B. Shed, late 19th century

A diminutive but decorated 1-story, wood-framed and clapboarded building with a slated gable roof, this shed displays scroll-sawn bargeboards and a louvered square cupola sheathed with imbricated wood shingles and carrying a slated cap.

71. Leon Bolster House (Main Street); c.1840

The Greek Revival, 1½-story, wood-framed and asbestos-shingled main block of this house stands oriented with its asphalt-shingled gable

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roof perpendicular to the street. An ell extends to the east. A heavy entablature follows both the horizontal and raking eaves, supported at the corners by the remnant capitals of pilasters removed during the application of the asbestos sheathing. The recessed left entrance on the north gable facade is enframed by paneled pilasters, deep reveals, and blind sidelights. A 1-story bay window with slender room-height, 1/1 sash (doubled in the central panel) flanks the entrance; coupled 1/1 sash occupy the gable. Another bay window emerges from the west eaves elevation.

The added east ell of the house follows the facade line at the same scale but presents an eaves front to the street. Its entrance flanks the main entrance within a paneled surround, and, corresponding in position to the main block's front bay window, a similar 2-story bay window occupies the outer bay, rising to a gabled cap.

Attached to the rear (south) elevation of the main block, a smaller-scale wing links to a 1½-story barn offset westward. The asbestos-shingled north eaves front is entered by a large sliding door; the other elevations retain the original clapboard sheathing.

The house is associated with Leon Bolster, who operated a print shop here during the second quarter of this century.

72. Jesse Cleary Hall House (Main Street); c.1880

The Queen Anne character of this 2½-story, wood-framed house oriented with its slate-shingled gable roof perpendicular to the street has been somewhat obscured by the recent application of synthetic siding. The 2-bay north gable facade retains a 4-bay porch with turned posts and valance, a scroll-sawn balustrade, and an entrance gable with imbricated wood shingles. The porch shelters twin right entrances and a large fixed window in the flanking bay. The other windows consist of 1/1 sash. A principal Queen Anne feature on the east eaves elevation, a 2½-story bay window, has lost some of its decorative

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treatment, including bracket screens and pendills at the overhanging lower corners of the gabled cap; the latter retains imbricated wood shingles in the gable peak.

Attached to the main block's rear (south) elevation, a 1½-story wing possesses a 3-bay east entrance porch with turned posts and scroll-sawn balustrade. The wing connects to a similar-scale clapboarded barn entered by two sliding doors on its east eaves front.

The house is associated with Jesse Cleary Hall, who lived here during the first quarter of the present century.

73. Former William Davis' Service Station (off Main Street); c.1905

Set back from the street behind the Jesse Hall House (#72), this 2-story, wood-framed building has a shallow-pitched roof sheathed with standing-seam metal. The main (north) facade has been sheathed with synthetic siding to match the Hall House while the other elevations retain the original clapboards. A large overhead door has been installed on the first story; an entrance reached by an exterior stair and recent band windows reflect the residential use of the second story. The 6-bay east elevation includes both 6/6 and 2/2 sash. A 1-story, shed-roofed wing extends from the south elevation.

The building was constructed for an automobile repair and storage garage; that business ceased c.1950, and the building now serves principally as a residence with living quarters on the second story.

Due to alterations, the building is included in the district as a non-contributing structure.

74. Former American Legion Post (Main Street); 1900-01

Probably inspired by the nearby William Pollard House (#95) and built only one year later, this elaborate Queen Anne, 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house with slate-shingled hip roof

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shares essentially the same arrangement of its complex north facade. An octagonal second and third-story tower at the northwest corner dominates the facade. On the left, a prominent decorated gable marks the position of the main entrance, and shelters a second-story oriel window whose central panel has a fixed window with a transom of colored lights. A heavy stylized entablature follows the eaves of the main roof. A gabled dormer emerges from the north hip.

The corner tower rises two stories atop the roof of the veranda that crosses the north facade and turns along the west elevation. The tower's lower story is lighted by 1/1 sash common to the house; above paneled spandrels, the upper-story windows have borders of colored lights. The tower carries a pyramidal-peaked cap shingled in polychromatic slate with diamond-patterned bands and culminating in a metal finial.

The veranda crosses the north facade in three bays, incorporating fluted turned posts, turned balustrade and valance, and a low gable over the main entrance. Turning a right angle beneath the corner tower, the veranda continues for two bays along the west elevation and terminates at a 2-story gabled pavilion with coupled sash on its central panel and truncated first-story corners. Beyond the pavilion, a 2-story porch displays components like those on the veranda.

The house served as a residence only two decades or so after its construction. About 1930, the house was converted to an American Legion post, and that use continued until 1982. In 1984, the building was sympathetically rehabilitated and given a polychromatic paint scheme that complements its stylistic character. Now adapted to commercial usage, the building contains a cafe on the first story.

75. Dorand Brothers' Market - Sport Shop (Main Street); c.1860

This 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed (with asphalt shingles) building stands oriented perpendicular to the street with a projecting first-story storefront surmounted by an enclosed second-story porch on its main (north) facade. Both the

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storefront and porch have been somewhat altered in recent years. A roughly framed, shed-roofed canopy now extends across the facade. The rear (south) elevation of the building's smaller-scale south wing also has been mostly enclosed within a 2-story porch. The intact 2-bay east eaves elevation of the main block has 2/2 sash. The opposite (west) elevation is concealed by the nearly abutting former American Legion building (#74).

The original form of the building differed, having been two stories capped by a shallow-pitched roof; a canopy supported by large scrolled openwork brackets sheltered the storefront, whose 2/2 display windows were mounted in the wall plane flanking the off-center entrance and flanked on the right by an upper-story entrance. The roof was raised c.1905 to its present height. A second-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts and balustrade was added above the reinforced canopy at that time. The storefront was extended c.1920 with large display windows flanking the recessed (wall-plane) entrance.

The building is associated with Urban and John Dorand, who operated a meat market here during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Although somewhat altered, the building continues to contribute to the historic district through its remaining historic detail and form and through its role in the streetscape facing the green.

76. Former "Tin Shop" (Main and School Streets); c.1830

Defining the east end of the commercial row along the south side of the Green, this 2½-story, brick (Flemish bond) building stands on a partly exposed granite foundation with its slate-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to Main Street. The late Federal style building has its ornamental features concentrated on the north gable facade.

The 3-bay gable front has a projecting shed-roofed storefront with full-story display windows flanking the original central entrance

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at the wall plane. The entrance is embellished by fluted pilasters carrying an entablature with triglyphs. Corner and intermediate brick piers delineate the upper-story bays.

On the second story, 2/2 sash occupy the window openings headed by blind semicircular arches; a semicircular fanlight with radiating muntins occurs in the gable.

The east and west eaves elevations reveal that the shorter rear (south) 2-bay portion of the building was an early addition to the original block. The first-story window openings on these elevations have splayed flat-arch lintels and the 2/2 sash. An entrance to the upper story exists on the rear of the east elevation.

A 1-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, shed-roofed garage wing was attached c.1930 to the building's rear (south) elevation. Two of the four double-leaf stall entrances on the east elevation have recently been infilled.

The main block's storefront has undergone some changes from its original appearance. A latter 19th century, full-width canopy with molded cornice was supported by four iron brackets of wheel-motif openwork. The full-story embayed display windows were installed beneath the canopy and within the brackets. The entire assembly was rebuilt in the present century, the brackets being removed and the display windows being enlarged to reach the building corners.

The building has served a variety of uses through its existence, the most notable probably being the tin shop owned by various members of the Miller and Hadley families that sold stoves and hardware during the latter half of the 19th century. A telephone exchange and electric utility company occupied the building during much of the present century.

77. The Green (Main Street)

Formerly known as the "Island" owing to its position surrounded by streets, Chester village's Green possesses a narrow linear form

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with rounded termini. The present informal landscaping includes an overstory of predominantly young deciduous trees spaced irregularly and interspersed with an understory of scattered shrubs. A recent metal flagpole stands at the east end near a pair of recently installed granite-slab war monuments. Various commercial signs have been erected on the Green in recent years, advertising businesses along the south side-street.

Photographs from the 1860's and 1870's show that the Green was then defined by a perimeter fence of two wood rails carried by stone posts. A raised octagonal bandstand without a roof stood near the center; embellished for a period by a trefoil-motif valance around the deck, its appearance evolved through the years as the railing and bracketed legs were rebuilt.

Around the turn of the century, the Green was densely shaded by two parallel lines of medium-height maple trees. Both the bandstand and the perimeter fence had been removed. A tall wood flagpole stood at the east end next to a water trough.

78. Civil War Monument (Main Street); 1883

Guarding the landscaped foregrounds of Brookside Cemetery, Chester's Civil War Monument consists of the bronze figure of a contemporary soldier with rifle standing on a granite pedestal; the pedestal has a square chamfered shaft with a bronze plaque on each face. The figure was sculpted by H. Manger in 1883, and the monument was installed on the site the following year.

79. Brookside Cemetery (Main Street)

Lying between the Baptist Church (#80) on the east and the former Central High School (#69) on the west, Brookside Cemetery occupies a prominent position facing the Green (#77) at the center of Chester village. A mortared rubble wall set back somewhat from the street

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defines the cemetery's south edge while Lovers Lane Brook forms its north border. A great variety of granite, marble, and slate tombstones stand within its landscaped grounds, shaded by mature cedar and deciduous trees. The public cemetery has been in use since the late 18th century.

79A. Former Hearse Shed (Main Street); c.1830

Flanking the west side of the main (south) entrance of Brookside Cemetery, this 1-story, wood-framed and clapboarded shed has a slate-shingled roof oriented perpendicular to the street; a molded cornice follows the eaves with partial returns. A paneled sliding door enters its east eaves elevation while two louvered window openings mark its south gable elevation.

Now used for cemetery maintenance equipment, the building served to house the village hearse during the 19th century. Two semielliptical-arched stalls with double-leaf doors then entered the south gable elevation.

79B. Public Tomb (Main Street); 1850

Flanking the Brookside Cemetery entrance across the driveway from the former hearse shed (#79A), Chester village's public tomb is distinguished from the other stone buildings in the historic district by its coursed ashlar construction. The 1-story building has a shallow-pitched gable roof shingled with slate and oriented perpendicular to the street. An eaves stringcourse forms a full pediment on each gable; the south facade's pediment bears the inscription, "AD 1850 PUBLIC TOMB". A paneled metal door is centered on the facade.

A local mason, Arvin Earle, constructed the tomb. The stone was quarried near Gassetts, a hamlet in the north part of Chester township, and was shipped to Chester Depot by the newly completed railroad.

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80. Baptist Church (Main Street); 1835, 1872-73, 1905, 1910, c.1970

The architectural landmark at the east end of the Green, the Baptist Church originally combined Greek Revival temple form with an overlay of Gothic Revival features (now mostly removed). The brick (mostly seven-course American bond) building incorporates granite in the foundation, steps, door and window sills, and certain lintels. The slate-shingled gable roof is oriented perpendicular to the street. An altered and truncated bell tower engages the center bay of the main (south) facade.

The 3-bay south facade possesses a segmental-headed central entrance in the first-story of the tower; the double-leaf paneled doors contain stained glass lights. A stained glass wheel window set within a rectangular opening with a louvered Tudor-arched head occupies the second-story position. The corner piers of the tower's base stage rise to support a paneled belt course that corresponds to the horizontal cornice of the slate-shingled interrupted pediment and marks the transition to the slate-shingled square second stage of the tower. A large pointed-arch louver occupies the south face of the second stage below an encircling molded cornice. Rising from a bellcast plinth, the reduced next upper stage contains the belfry, shingled with imbricated slate in polychromatic vertical bands. A pointed-arch louvered opening marks each face. Above the belfry's projecting cornice, the much reduced octagonal topmost stage is also shingled with polychromatic imbricated slate. The tower now culminates in a metal weathervane atop this stage.

The two side bays on the south facade of the main block are occupied by tall rectangular stained glass windows crowned by pointed-arch louvers. On the right side, a lower level entrance leads into the partly exposed basement level that houses the vestry. The 3-bay east and west eaves elevations share main windows like those on the front; at the basement level, pairs of four-light windows occupy each partly infilled opening.

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Extending from the main block's rear (north) elevation, a smaller-scale, 1-bay, hip-roofed central pavilion is distinguished by a Tudor-arched stained glass window on its east and west elevations. A lower shed-roofed wing infills the west corner between the main block and the pavilion.

A modern gable-roofed brick wing containing meeting rooms was added c.1970 to the rear of the pavilion; a high brick entrance vestibule with an open front projects from the wing's southeast corner next to the main block's northeast corner, intruding into the historic appearance of the church's east elevation. This modern wing does not contribute to the character of the historic district.

The interior of the church has been remodelled repeatedly throughout its existence so that little original fabric now survives. The original high pulpit and box pews were replaced during a major renovation of the church in 1872-73 that included frescoing of the walls. An extensive project in 1910 brought another replacement of the major furnishings and shift of the organ loft and choir to the pavilion added then to the north elevation. A fire in 1932 required yet another thorough renovation.

The exterior appearance of the church has also been altered at various times, giving the church a present character markedly different from that constructed in 1835. In its original form, the tower constituted the principal Gothic Revival feature of the church. The two wood-framed square stages existed as now but were sheathed with flush boards and the louvered openings were surmounted by paneled labels; each stage bore a paneled perimeter crenelation with corner pinnacles. The main entrance on the south facade's central pavilion occupied a higher position approached by a three-sided flight of eight steps; the six-panel wood doors were surmounted by a semi-elliptical fanlight. Coupled 16/12 sash occupied the upper story of the pavilion. Both the main windows in the flanking bays and on the east and west eaves elevations and the exposed basement windows consisted of multiple-light sash. The gable roof was shingled in wood.

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The major renovation of 1872-73 brought the most dramatic change in the church's exterior appearance. The Gothic elements were removed from the tower and a wood-framed slate-shingled spire was erected atop an octagonal transition stage; around the base of the spire, a louvered gablet emerged from four alternate faces. Slate shingles were applied also to the belfry but not the second stage (the latter received its slate sheathing later, possibly in 1910). A new bell was hung in memory of the Reverend Aaron Leland, the church's extraordinary early leader. The high flight of front steps was removed and the main entrance was lowered to its present position and given its present form (but not the present doors). The second-story window was also given its Tudor-arched form.

The next noticeable change in exterior appearance came in 1905 when the present stained lights were installed in the principal windows and the double-leaf doors of the main entrance. The first horizontal addition to the church was made in 1910 with the central pavilion and northwest corner wing being constructed against the rear elevation, replacing a section of the 1-story, wood-framed horse shed that extended northward along the line of the west elevation. Another significant subtraction occurred c.1940 after the spire was discovered to have deteriorated structurally; the tower remains truncated at the former transition.

81. Bloomstrand House (School Street); c.1840

This plain 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house stands oriented parallel to the street, its gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal. Fenestration on the main (east) eaves elevation has been altered into coupled groups of 6/1 sash (triple on the first story and double on the second) flanking the central bay. The recessed central entrance has 2/3-length sidelights set within a paneled reveal, and is sheltered by a gabled canopy supported by wrought iron openwork posts. A 1-story, 2-bay porch crosses both the north and south gable elevations. The south porch has box posts with scroll-sawn brackets while the recently added north counterpart has paired dimension posts with latticework. A smaller-scale 2-story, 3-bay ell projects from the main block's rear (west) elevation.

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The house is associated with the Bloomstrand family, who owned it during the early 20th century.

81A. Barn, mid 19th century

Two-story, clapboarded barn stands southwest of the house, its gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal and oriented parallel to the street; two stall openings with angled upper corners enter the east eaves front.

82. Waldo Stevens House (School Street); 1804

Ranking among the oldest houses in the historic district, this 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house of Cape Cod type was built by James Ide in 1804; oriented parallel to the street, its gable roof is now sheathed with standing-seam metal. An overscale 2-story polygonal bay window was added c.1910 to the main (east) facade left of the off-center entrance; four panels of room-height, 1/1 sash illuminate both stories. The other windows contain 2/2 sash.

Attached to the main block's south gable elevation on a west off-set, a shed wing contains on its east eaves front a double-leaf carriage entrance with angled upper corners.

The house is associated with Waldo Stevens, its owner during the first third of this century.

82A. Barn, c.1910

This somewhat larger-scale clapboarded barn stands immediately behind the house's shed wing, oriented with its metal-sheathed gable roof perpendicular to the other building; a sliding door enters its east gable front.

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83. Benjamin Howe House (School Street); c.1805, c.1915

Similar to the adjacent Waldo Stevens House (#82), the original block of this 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house oriented with its asphalt-shingled gable roof parallel to the street possesses a 4-bay east eaves facade with an off-center entrance. The entrance is surrounded by blinded sidelights and simple paneled pilasters supporting a heavy molded cornice; the paneled door contains Italianate round-headed lights. The windows consist of 2/2 sash.

A similar-scale, 2 x 2 bay clapboarded ell with a cross-gable roof was attached c.1915 to the main block's southwest corner; a 2-bay porch with bracketed turned posts and novelty-sided rail occupies the interior corner between the two blocks.

Attached to the rear (west) elevation of the c.1915 block, a somewhat larger-scale, clapboarded, gable-roofed shed ell has a double-leaf entrance on its south gable front. Prior to construction of the c.1915 block, this 19th century shed stood in its position, oriented perpendicular to the street and linked to the original block of the house.

The house is associated with Benjamin Howe, who owned it during the second quarter of the present century.

84. Former District No. 20 School (School Street); 1848

Deeply recessed from the street behind a graveled parking area (the former school yard), Chester village's Greek Revival, 1½-story former school of snecked ashlar construction stands oriented with its gable roof perpendicular to the street, a bell cupola rising above the south gable peak. The 3-bay east gable facade contains a large central entrance bay beneath a massive granite lintel; the opening was infilled c.1970 around a standard door and decorated with various neo-Colonial elements. The flanking window bays are fitted

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with 12/12 sash. On the upper story, three closely spaced bays of 2/2 sash are set within the clapboard sheathing of the center of the gable peak. The open-sided (and empty) hexagonal bell cupola rises from a low clapboarded base to an overhanging ribbed dome cap that rests on a molded cornice.

The original form as well as appearance of the school has been altered by middle 20th century extensions. Now sheathed with standing-seam metal, the roof carries an added 2-bay, wood-framed and clapboarded shed dormer on its south slope. The 3-bay north eaves elevation remains exposed but the south counterpart has been concealed by an added non-contributing one-stall, concrete-block, shed-roofed garage wing with an overhead door on its east front.

Constructed in 1848 to serve as the village district school, the building was converted in 1889 to a fire station (reflected by the enlarged entrance bay) and it remained so until temporarily re-converted to a school c.1950. After the present elementary school (#103) was constructed in 1956, the building was again converted to a fire station and the south wing was added. Subsequently acquired by private interests, the building now serves both commercial and residential uses.

84A. Barn, c.1910

This 1½-story, wood-framed and vertical-boarded, gable-roofed (with corrugated metal sheathing) barn stands west of the former school; a sliding door enters its east eaves elevation.

85. Albert Morse House - National Survey Shipping Office (School Street)  
c.1850

This Greek Revival, 2½-story, wood-framed house stands oriented with its gable roof (now sheathed with standing-seam metal) perpendicular to the street. Asbestos shingles have been applied to the house

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over the original clapboards but the paneled corner pilasters have been left intact. The 3-bay main (west) gable facade has a right entrance flanked by full-length sidelights and pilasters. The windows are fitted with 2/2 sash. A later Queen Anne veranda with bracketed turned posts, a low dimension balustrade, and an entrance gable crosses the main facade and turns along the 2-bay north eaves elevation, terminating at a 1-story pavilion.

Attached to the main block's south eaves elevation, a smaller-scale ell connects to a 1½-story shed with two double-leaf entrances on its west eaves elevation; a former 1-story, shed-roofed south ell has been removed.

The house is associated with Albert Morse, its owner during the first quarter of this century. Now owned by the adjacent National Survey cartographical firm (#86), the house has been converted to contain its shipping department.

86. The National Survey (School and Canal Streets); 1909

An early 20th century example of a 1-story (plus an exposed basement half-story), wood-framed and clapboarded industrial building with a shallow-pitched gable roof (now sheathed with standing-seam metal), the widely known cartographical firm's headquarters extends five bays across its main School Street (west) gable facade by eleven bays along its Canal Street (north) eaves elevation. A central entrance on the west facade is approached by a high flight of wood steps. The window bays contain 2/2 sash.

A smaller-scale, 1-story south ell constructed in 1950 projects from the rear (east) of the building, its east and west eaves elevations lighted by multiple abutting 1/1 sash. The ell does not contribute to the historic district owing to its age.

86A. Garage, c.1950

One-story, wood-framed, novelty siding, shed roof; three overhead doors on north elevation. Non-contributing owing to age.

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87. Percy Goldthwaite House (Canal Street); c.1930

Located next to the site of George Lovejoy's turn-of-the-century shingle factory (the first building on the street), this 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house is oriented with its gable roof (now sheathed with standing-seam metal) parallel to the street. A gabled canopy shelters the off-center entrance on the 3-bay north eaves facade while a shed-roofed porch crosses the east gable elevation with latticed double posts. The windows consist of 6/6 sash. Two exterior chimneys have been added to the east elevation.

A 1-story, shed-roofed garage ell projects from the house's south elevation with multiple sliding doors entering its west front.

The house is associated with Percy Goldthwaite, its owner during the middle decades of the present century.

87A. Cottage, c.1970

One-story, wood-framed, plywood sheathing, gable roof; two entrances on north eaves elevation. Non-contributing owing to age.

88. Young House (off Canal Street); c.1940

One-and-one-half stories, wood-framed, synthetic siding, gable roof, sliding glass door on east elevation, east entrance porch and open deck. Non-contributing owing to age and appearance.

88A. Garage, c.1940

One-and-one-half stories, wood-framed, clapboarded, gable roof, overhead door on south gable front. Non-contributing owing to age.

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89. Edgar Pierce House (Canal Street); c.1910

This modest 1½-story, 2 x 2 bay, wood-framed house oriented with its asphalt-shingled gable roof parallel to the street has been sheathed with synthetic siding. A large fixed window flanks the left entrance on the 2-bay south eaves facade sheltered by a 3-bay porch with bracketed slotted posts. The other windows consist of 6/6 sash. A 1-story, shed-roofed wing is attached to the main block's rear (north) elevation.

The house is associated with Edgar Pierce, who owned it during the 1920's and 1930's.

89A. Garage, c.1950

One-story, wood-framed, clapboarded, gable roof; two sliding doors on south gable front. Non-contributing owing to age.

90. Baptist Parsonage (Canal Street); 1899

The asymmetrical plan, bay window projections, and certain ornamental features of this 1½-story, wood-framed house oriented with its asphalt-shingled gable roof perpendicular to the street reflect Queen Anne influence, although a recent application of synthetic siding has reduced the detailed stylistic character. The main (south) gable facade has a left entrance flanked by a bay window whose roof merges with that of the porch that shelters the entrance and turns along the west eaves elevation. The porch has bracketed slotted posts. A 2-story bay window illuminates the opposite (east) eaves elevation beneath a gabled cap with a gable screen of turned components and pendants on the overhanging lower corners. The other windows are fitted with 2/1 sash. A similar-scale north block is offset westward to provide a secondary entrance on its south gable front; a shed wall dormer raises the eaves of both its east and west elevations.

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90A. Garage, c.1960

One-story, wood-framed, novelty siding, gable roof; overhead door on south gable front. Non-contributing owing to age.

91. Richard Sherwin House (Canal Street); 1928

Representing the transition between historic and modern house types, this 1½-story, wood-framed house has been sheathed with synthetic siding; oriented perpendicular to the street, its asphalt-shingled gable roof has exposed rafter tails. A recessed porch on the main (south) gable facade has been enclosed with jalousie windows flanking the central entrance. The other windows consist of 1/1 sash.

The house is associated with Richard Sherwin, its long-term present owner.

91A. Garage, c.1950

One-story, wood-framed, clapboarded, gable roof; four-leaf paneled doors on south gable front. Non-contributing owing to age.

92. George Harlow House (School and Canal Streets); c.1890

Displaying prominent Queen Anne features, this substantial 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house stands oriented with its slate-shingled gable roof perpendicular to School Street. The 2-bay main (west) gable facade has a right entrance flanked by a large fixed window. The windows consist mostly of 1/1 sash; slender coupled 1/1 sash light the west gable. An elaborate veranda crosses the west facade and turns along the north eaves elevation, a rectangular 1-bay pavilion projecting diagonally outward from the northwest corner. The veranda's components include turned posts, segmental-arched (within each bay) valances of turned elements, a patterned

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dimension balustrade (including step rails), and a low pediment with fan motif above both the main entrance and the northwest pavilion. A 2-story bay window illuminates the north elevation, capped by a clapboarded projecting gable with coupled sash and pendanted overhanging lower corners; a flared skirt of imbricated shingles provide horizontal articulation between the stories.

A slightly smaller-scale, 3-bay east wing possesses a 2-story shed-roofed porch on its south (Canal Street) eaves elevation; the porch has turned posts, dimension balustrade, and valance. The wing's windows are fitted with 2/2 sash.

The house is associated with George Harlow, who owned it during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

93. James Pollard House (Main and School Streets); c.1850

Occupying a prominent street corner at the east end of the Green, this substantial Greek Revival, 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house stands oriented with its slate-shingled gable roof perpendicular to Main Street. A full entablature follows both the horizontal and raking eaves, supported by paneled pilasters at the corners of the house. The first story is distinguished by room-height, 9/9 sash while the upper stories have 6/6 sash of conventional size.

The 4-bay north gable elevation faces Main Street but lacks an entrance; nevertheless, a 2-bay porch with paneled pillars carrying a full entablature extends the width of the elevation. The 5-bay east and west eaves elevations share matching central entrances enframed by smooth pilasters and full-length sidelights. Facing the Green, the primary west entrance serves the center stair on the interior. Both the east and west entrances are sheltered by matching 1-bay porches like that across the north elevation.

From the main block's rear (south) elevation, there extends an attached series of three clapboarded, gable-roofed shed and barn

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wings, each offset one bay to the west of the other to form an unusual example of continuous architecture. Unlike the house, the wings are oriented principally to the east.

The first wing (originally of residential nature) consists of a 1½-story, 2-bay unit with two gabled dormers on the east slope of its roof; a 2-bay porch shelters its east entrance. The second (and longest) wing formerly served as the carriage shed, reflected in the semicircular-headed stall openings on the east that are now infilled (clapboarded in their lower halves and glazed above); an adjacent large sliding door has also been removed. The opposite (west) elevation has been altered by conversion to a storefront with an embayed display window next to a recessed entrance. Nine-pane fixed windows continue to light the kneewalls on both elevations. The southernmost wing was originally the horse barn, somewhat larger-scaled than the adjoining shed; the large transomed carriage entrance on its east elevation has been infilled with glazed panels and a standard-size door while the opposite (west) elevation retains 9/6 sash.

The Onion family, notable in Chester's early settlement and enterprise, probably built this house. Subsequently James Pollard, one of the most active local late 19th century entrepreneurs, resided here. In recent decades, the house and wings have been converted entirely to office and commercial uses.

94. William Pollard House (Main Street); 1899-1900

An unknown architect created for William Pollard (whose brother, James, owned the adjacent house, #93) this outstanding Queen Anne residence of asymmetrical plan and extraordinary ornamental variety. The house ranks among the best of the style in the state. The wood-framed, clapboarded and shingled structure rises 2½-stories from a high coursed, rock-faced ashlar foundation to a complex slate-shingled roof. Stickwork and shingles of various patterns (fishscale, diamond, and crenelated) add variety to the wall surface. Flanked by other projections, a 3-story octagonal tower

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ascends above the northwest corner as a primary feature of the highly ornate north facade. A principal veranda, entrance porches, and balconies shelter sections of three stories and three elevations. The window openings are expressed in various sizes but are fitted mostly with 1/1 sash.

The north facade presents to the street a left entrance approached by a flight of closed-string stone steps that projects outward from a gabled bay of the veranda. An ornate spindle screen and sunburst motif decorate the face of the gablet. Comprised of turned posts, a turned valance that curves downward to bracket each post, an openwork dimension and bracket balustrade, and a dimension porch skirt of geometric openwork design, the multi-bay veranda with polygonal corner extends across the facade and around the northwest tower. Bands of shingles cross the front facade and accent portions of the side elevations at all three floor levels. Flanking the entrance on the right, a large fixed window with colored glass transom illuminates the former front parlor. Sheltering the corresponding second-story bay, a broad balcony with turned posts, balustrade, and valance rests on the roof of the veranda. A smaller gabled balcony with turned components and an elaborate gable screen emerges at third-story level from a gable above the entrance bay. Above and to the right of that gable, a small decorated gable surmounts a roof hip to form the north peak of the main ridge. Like the other roof surfaces, the hip displays intermediate bands of diamond-patterned slate.

The octagonal corner tower displays decorative paneled spandrels and a flared skirt of imbricated wood shingles between its second and third stories. Its pyramidal-peaked cap reiterates the slate pattern of the main roof, and culminates in an elaborate metal finial.

On the less complex east and west eaves elevations, a broad band of imbricated wood shingles separates the first and second stories while a narrower band follows the horizontal eaves. A 2½-story, gabled window pavilion projects from each elevation; the west pavilion consists of a 2-story bay window beneath an overhanging cap whose lower corners are supported by wave-motif brackets with

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pendant balls, while the rectangular east pavilion has coupled sash in the central panels of all three stories. The canted northeast first-story corner of the house (to the left of the main entrance) has a 1/1 window beneath overhanging brackets that meet in a pendant at the corner of the second story above.

A smaller-scale south wing possesses on its west elevation a 2-bay entrance porch with components matching those of the veranda; a recessed entrance porch with carved valance occupies the wing's southeast corner. Attached to the south end of the wing, a 1-story shed wing follows the same alignment with a six-panel sliding door on its east eaves elevation.

The shed links the house to a moderately decorated, 1½-story, clap-boarded carriage barn that extends perpendicularly eastward. The barn's gable roof emulates the house's roof in the treatment of its slate shingles. The diamond-patterned slate extends upward onto the base of a central square cupola that displays on each face a tripartite louver crowned by a fan motif. The cupola's pyramidal-peaked cap is also slated and rises to an elaborate metal weathervane that includes a metal pennant with the cutout letter "P". On the north eaves facade, a blind wall dormer sheathed with imbricated wood shingles marks the carriage entrance bay. Double-leaf sliding doors with vertical lower panels and radiating upper panels constitute the entrance. A similar panel design is found in the hayloft door above the carriage entrance.

The William Pollard House has been wholly converted to commercial uses, containing principally the retail sales branch of the National Survey cartographical firm (#86). Nevertheless the house retains intact its original exterior appearance aside from the present monochromatic (white) paint treatment.

95. Walker/Harris Tenement - Henry Crocker House (Main Street); 1899-1900

Unique in the historic district, this 2-story, 4 x 4 bay, wood-framed and brick-veneered, flat-roofed block of simple rectangular plan displays Queen Anne decorative features. A parapet bearing a stamped-metal cornice surmounts the veneered east, west, and south (Main Street) elevations. Aside from the street facade, the window openings are fitted with single 1/1 sash.

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The main (south) facade is arranged with twin inner-bay entrances flanked by coupled eight-light windows in the outer bays set within the frames of earlier large single fixed plate glass windows. A 4-bay veranda extends the width of the facade, incorporating urn posts (from which original brackets have been removed), balustrade, and valance along with a central gable decorated with staggered-butt wood shingles. The second-story fenestration consists of coupled slender 1/1 sash arranged uniformly.

The rear (north) elevation lacks the brick veneer, and has recently been sheathed with synthetic siding. A shed-roofed enclosed porch shelters the first story.

Erected for Charles H. Walker and Frank H. Harris in partnership, the building originally contained four tenements. The building next became the residence of Henry Crocker, founding partner (with his brother, Lawton) of the National Survey (#86). The building has recently been adapted to contain professional offices.

95A. Garage, c.1920

This 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed garage stands east of the house; a shed wall dormer and three open stalls mark the west eaves front.

95B. Office, c.1970

One-story, wood-framed, clapboarded, shed roof, open deck on east front. Non-contributing owing to age.

96. Gould's Market (Main Street); 1928

This 1-story, wood-framed and mostly clapboarded, hip-roofed building has been substantially altered from its original appearance, especially on its main (south) facade. Flanked by display windows, the recessed central entrance consists of two angled doorways (now hung with glass doors) that reflect the original longitudinal division of the interior into separate storefronts; the remainder of

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the facade has been sheathed with plywood. An overhanging full-width, wood-shingled gable supported by dimension posts has recently been added to the facade, sheltering a stone-faced ramp that replaced the entrance steps.

The building was constructed after the demolition of the early 19th century Eagle Hotel, a landmark notable for its 2-story front porch supported by tree-trunk columns. The present building originally contained a market in the west half and a filling station in the east half with a 1-story garage wing (since removed) attached to the latter's east elevation.

The building does not contribute to the historic district owing to alteration.

97. Whiting Library (Main Street); 1891-1892

The only building in the historic district known to have been designed by a regionally prominent architect, the Whiting Library was commissioned from George H. Guernsey of Montpelier. Guernsey created an eclectic design showing Romanesque and Queen Anne influences that strikingly enhance the library's relatively modest physical stature of 1½-stories. The polychromatic brick and granite masonry trimmed with marble and the cross-hipped roof shingled with slate contribute similarly. The library was constructed by the Eagle Square Manufacturing Company of South Shaftsbury, Vermont. Theodore A. Carpenter superintended the project while Joseph Bolgard supervised the masonry work and Frank Reynolds the carpentry work.

Of asymmetrical plan with a front (north) block paralleling the street and a perpendicular south block, the library extends 38 feet across the main (north) facade by 47 feet in length along its principal north-south axis. The high coursed ashlar foundation of rock-faced gray Chester granite exposes partly the basement, lighted by nineteen single-pane windows. Capping the foundation, a beveled water table of clouded white marble encircles the building. The dark-red brick

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walls are laid up in six-course American bond. The window openings have marble sills and, in the case of the 1/1 sash, continuous marble lintels. Distinctive arched fixed windows of graduated sizes appear irregularly at three different levels on the wall planes; these carry smooth marble surrounds and sills of the same thickness. A matching stringcourse defines the upper edge of the walls, paralleling the molded horizontal cornice. Several gables emerge from the cross-hipped roof, each with small perpendicular gablets at their lower corners and a molded cornice along their raking eaves. A mostly rebuilt central interior chimney lacks the original paneled shaft surmounted by a corbeled cap.

A square northeast corner tower dominates the main facade, containing the sidelighted main entrance approached by granite, closed-string steps and surmounted by a large semicircular transom; the name "Whiting Library" is incised on the transom's marble surround. The cornice of the pyramidal-peaked tower is interrupted by a gable on each face inset with the smallest of the semicircular fixed windows on the building, complete with marble surround; the roof culminates in a metal finial. To the right of the tower, and defined by a gabled cap, the facade's central bay consists of a shallow projecting pavilion with coupled sash headed by a transom like that over the main entrance, and a smaller semicircular window in the gable. The right bay possesses a unique overscale horseshoe-arched, plate-glass window.

The other elevations display variable treatment of the elements already described. The west elevation presents a stepped arrangement of gables and windows ranging from (on the left) a gabled pavilion of tiered windows like that on the main facade to (in the center) a lower gabled pavilion with standard sash surmounted by a semicircular transom to (on the right) standard sash and the lower horizontal eaves of the south block.

The library retains its original appearance apart from the loss of the original chimney and the 1975 creation of a basement entrance. The latter occurs on the east elevation, sheltered by a brick-walled vestibule with a low gabled roof that projects from the main wall at water-table level.

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The interior of the library is arranged along a north-south central aisle headed by the circulation desk next to the main entrance. The original reading room (now used as the librarian's office and reference room) occupies the west half of the front block, illuminated by the great horseshoe-arched north window. Paneled wainscoting of quarter sawn oak distinguishes this room; its paneled oak door and smooth oak door and window surrounds with bullseye corner blocks are repeated throughout the building. A corner fireplace in the same room possesses a segmental-headed, red-brick firebox with a reeded oak surround and mantel mirror. The book stacks occupy the building's south block, standing perpendicular to the aisle with paneled oak ends.

98. Hugh Henry House (Main Street); c.1820, c.1875, c.1910

The present Colonial Revival character of this 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house oriented with its slate-shingled gable roof parallel to the street constitutes its third distinct stylistic phase, the result of a renovation and enlargement undertaken c.1910 by Judge Hugh Henry. A secondary (north) ell block was enlarged at the same time but received fewer stylistic features.

The main (south) eaves facade was altered at that time into a 3-bay arrangement comprised of 1/1 sash (the upper sash being only 1/3 height) flanking on both stories a central entrance with ½-length sidelights. The first-floor door is enframed by smooth pilasters, while the second-story door surround is plain. The second-story doorway opens onto the roof of a broad first-story 3-bay veranda whose tapered columns support a denticulated eaves entablature; a railing of paneled pedestals and diagonally-framed intervals protects the perimeter of the porch roof. A denticulated entablature follows the deeply overhanging flared eaves of the main roof, whose south slope carries two pedimented dormers (also with denticulated entablatures) aligned vertically with the lower window bays. A pair of enlarged central interior chimneys retain their corbeled caps.

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The west gable elevation received from the 1910 alteration a two-story clapboarded bay window with central sash like those on the south facade. The bay window rises to meet the horizontal entablature of the projecting gable pediment, whose tympanum is largely occupied by a triptych window of slender one-over-ones headed by a denticulated entablature. The opposite (east) gable elevation differs by having two bays of 1/1 sash below its projecting gable pediment.

The 3-bay (of 2/2 sash) secondary block of the house matches the scale of the main block, its gable roof oriented perpendicular to the latter's roof. A 1-story, 2-bay, shed-roofed office wing with a south entrance extends along the secondary block's east eaves elevation. The opposite (west) elevation contrasts by having a 2-bay first-story recess with a south-facing entrance. A 1½-story shed wing extends from the rear of the secondary block; a 1-story, shed-roofed west wing projects one bay (a south entrance) beyond the secondary block's west wall plane.

For about a half century prior to its c.1910 enlargement, the house possessed a somewhat Italianate appearance. It is not known if the house was remodeled before or after Judge Henry purchased it in 1876. The south facade was arranged in its original 5-bay pattern with replacement 2/2 sash. The central entrance was sheltered by a broad 1-bay porch with chamfered pedestaled posts; the second-story central bay was occupied by a standard window. The door and window openings lacked enrichment other than architrave lintels. The main roof lacked dormers but its eaves projected substantially beyond the wall planes; the unpedimented gables projected only slightly. The 2-bay west elevation lacked the 2-story bay window. A pair of central interior chimneys rose from expanded bases to corbeled caps. The secondary (north) block rose only 1½-stories although on the present plan.

In its original form that survived at least until the 1860's, the Federal style I-house presented a severe appearance nearly devoid of ornament. The unsheltered central entrance was surmounted by a

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transom; the windows were fitted with 9/6 sash. The slight projection of the horizontal eaves was carried across the gable ends while the raking eaves were closely cropped. A large central chimney rose from the north slope of the roof.

Since the 1960's the house has been mostly converted to professional offices. The east office wing of the secondary block was added c.1876 for Judge Henry's original law and insurance office, and was used in the same manner by his son, attorney Hugh H. Henry, until 1957. The succeeding attorney and owner, Robert W. Ulbrich, continues that traditional use.

99. Lee Rowell House (Main Street); c.1820, c.1895

Oriented with its gable roof (now sheathed with standing-seam metal) perpendicular to the street, this 1½-story, 3 x 2 bay, wood-framed and clapboarded house possesses a 3-bay north gable facade with an off-center entrance. The flanking windows are fitted with 2/2 sash (common to the house) headed by peaked lintels. A 2-bay porch extends the width of the facade, incorporating bracketed turned posts and dimension balustrade. Attached to the rear (south) elevation, a shed-roofed wing has been raised to two stories in height.

In its original appearance, the main facade lacked the features that now provide relief relative to the wall-plane. The raking eaves were closely cropped instead of projecting into the present molded cornice. The eaves were changed c.1895 when the porch was added to the house.

The house is associated with Lee Rowell, its owner during the second quarter of this century.

99A. Garage, c.1920

A 1-story, clapboarded garage with a shallow-pitched roof stands south of the house; a double-leaf doorway enters its north front.

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100. Baird House (Main Street); c.1820

Standing within a few feet of the adjacent Rowell House (#99), this 1½-story, 3 x 4 bay, wood-framed and clapboarded house shares the gable-front orientation of its neighbor. Sheathed with standing-seam metal, its gable roof carries a shed dormer on the east slope and a gabled dormer on the west. The 3-bay north gable facade has a right entrance with 2/3-length sidelights. An enclosed 2-story porch shelters the east elevation of a similar-scale rear (south) wing.

The house is associated with the Baird family, who owned it during the first quarter of the present century.

100A. Shed/garage, 19th century

This 1½-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed building stands southeast of the house; two overhead doors have been installed on its north gable front.

101. Dr. Charles Ray House (Main Street); c.1860, c.1915

The singular example of Italianate Revival treatment (although since altered) among the brick houses in the historic district, this 2½-story house stands oriented with its slate-shingled gable roof parallel to the street. A modillion cornice follows both the horizontal and raking eaves of the roof, whose south slope is longer than the north. The brick masonry differs in bond between the Flemish on the south eaves elevation facing the street and the somewhat irregular seven-course American elsewhere. Some original window openings display flat-arched splayed lintels; others have been shifted somewhat in position. The windows are fitted with 2/2 sash.

The 4-bay south eaves elevation lacks an entrance; that occurs instead on the 4-bay east gable elevation. Nevertheless a multi-bay

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Colonial Revival veranda expanded by a broad polygonal pavilion crosses the south elevation, combining slender Doric columns with a modillion cornice. The veranda turns along the east elevation to shelter the central entrance and conclude in a 1-story bay window beneath the veranda roof.

Attached to the north eaves elevation of the main block, a 2-story, wood-framed and clapboarded wing with a shallow-pitched roof extends two bays in length; a recessed entrance porch occupies its north-east corner.

The house has undergone various alterations. The original pattern of windows differed somewhat from the present. A more obvious alteration involved the veranda's columns; probably inspired by the c.1910 transformation of the adjacent Hugh Henry House (#98), the columns replaced the original chamfered posts standing on paneled pedestals, and the polygonal pavilion was added to the porch at the same time. Prior to c.1950, two sheds (of 1½-stories and 1-story) were linked on the same alignment to the house's north wing. A substantial 2-story barn with its own 1-story north wing was attached perpendicular to the latter shed.

This house served as the residence and office of six Chester physicians for a century, beginning in the 1860's. During the 19th century, a separate small office stood near the street line east of the house. Dr. Charles Ray occupied the house during the first quarter of the present century and Dr. Wayne Griffith concluded the medical succession c.1960.

101A. Garage, c.1920

Standing northeast of the house, this 1½-story, wood-framed, gable-roofed garage retains its original brick-patterned, stamped-metal sheathing; two rectangular stalls enter the south gable front.

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102. Guy Earle House (Main Street); c.1820

Somewhat altered from its original Federal style, this 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house with a slate-shingled gable roof presents a broad (north) gable facade to the street. The 3-bay facade has a central entrance flanked by (on the left) a large fixed window and (on the right) a 2/2 sash; the second story displays a similar arrangement. The latter's off-center entrance opens onto the roof (protected by a perimeter turned balustrade) of the Italianate 3-bay porch incorporating paneled pillars and turned balustrade (including step railings) that dominates the facade. Completing the variety of windows on the facade, an original 12/8 sash lights the gable.

The irregularly arranged 5-bay east eaves elevation also possesses a central entrance but it was enlarged probably c.1920 by the installation of double-leaf, multi-light doors. At the same time, a deep 2-bay porch with components like those on the main porch (but a concrete deck) was added to shelter the entrance.

Attached to the house's rear (south) elevation on an east offset, a 1½-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed (with standing-seam metal sheathing) carriage barn is entered by a large paneled sliding door on its east eaves elevation.

The house is associated with Guy Earle, who owned the house for half a century after 1920.

102A. Garage, 19th century

Standing southeast of the carriage barn, this 1½-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed (with standing-seam metal sheathing) building has been moved once and has served at least three different functions. Originally the main block of a 19th century house, it stood at the street line on the east side of the Earle House with a long 1-story ell

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attached to its rear (south) eaves elevation. Guy Earle moved the building c.1920 to its present site, and converted it to a two-stall garage with large sliding doors on its reoriented north gable front. During the early 1980's, the building was converted to a 3-bay storefront with a central entrance flanked by fixed windows; a 12/8 sash survives on the north gable.

103. Chester - Andover Elementary School (off Main Street), 1956, enlarged 1960's

One-story with raised central gymnasium block, brick veneer, flat roof; multiple fixed windows. Non-contributing owing to age.

104. Leonard Grace House (Main Street); c.1850

An example of vernacular Greek Revival style, this 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house stands oriented with its slate-shingled gable roof perpendicular to the street; a simplified entablature follows both the raking and horizontal eaves. The 3-bay north gable facade has a left entrance flanked by two bays of the 2/2 sash common to the house. A 3-bay late 19th century Queen Anne porch with turned posts and (probably later added) clapboarded rail extends across the facade.

A reduced rear (south) wing carries a cross gable on each (east and west) slope of the roof; an entrance porch along its east eaves elevation has been enclosed. A 1-story shed has been added to the wing's rear gable elevation.

The house is associated with Leonard Grace since the 1940's.

104A. Garage, c.1940

This 1-story, novelty-sided, gable-roofed garage replaced a 19th century building (used as a cobbler's shop in the

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early 1900's) that stood at the street line until c.1940. Two double-leaf folding doors enter the north gable front. Non-contributing owing to age.

105. Walter Richardson House (Main Street); c.1860

A renovation in 1973-74 significantly altered the historic character of this 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house oriented with its slate-shingled gable roof perpendicular to the street. The 2-bay north gable elevation has a left entrance with a replacement door and displays the new reduced sash common to the house, excepting the full-size 1/1 that remains in the gable. A rebuilt porch with dimension components extends across the north elevation (without steps) and continues along the east eaves elevation with a central entrance. A somewhat smaller-scale rear (south) wing (raised c.1920 from an original single story) has a recessed east entrance porch.

Attached to the rear (south) of the wing on an east offset, a 1½-story, clapboarded former carriage barn with a slate-shingled gable roof has recently been converted to commercial use; the carriage entrance on its north gable front has been replaced by a fixed window and pedestrian door.

Prior to renovation, the house possessed a markedly different appearance that included several prominent Queen Anne features. A multi-bay veranda with turned posts, balustrade, and step rails extended across the then main (north) gable facade, sheltering the entrance and a bay window to the right. The veranda continued along the east elevation where a 2-story bay window rose above its roof. The south wing's east elevation was fully sheltered by a 2-story porch.

The house is associated with Walter Richardson, who owned it during the first quarter of the present century.

Due to extensive alterations, the building is included in the historic district as a non-contributing structure.

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106. First Vermont Bank and Trust, 1969

One-story, brick veneer, gable roof; large wood-framed gabled canopy on west elevation. Non-contributing owing to age.

107. Frank Harris House (Main Street); c.1860, 1898

In 1898, Frank Harris remodeled this 2½-story, wood-framed and mostly clapboarded house, giving it a relatively ornate Queen Anne character. Oriented perpendicular to the street, the gable roof is shingled in slate with diamond-pattern bands and carries two central interior chimneys (the rear retains its corbeled cap). Imbricated wood shingles are applied to several wall surfaces for textural variety.

The 2-bay south gable facade displays marked horizontal differentiation. The first story consists of a broad bay window whose large fixed central window has a colored transom. The clapboarded second story is lighted by two bays of the 1/1 sash common to the house. Above a stylized horizontal entablature with vertical board frieze, the high gable is sheathed with decorative wood shingles that have semi-circular cutouts along their lower edges. A multi-bay polygonal veranda surrounds the first-story bay window, incorporating bracketed turned posts, a later clapboarded rail, and a low central gable bearing a large raised "H".

Extensions of the veranda with patterned dimension balustrades continue along 2-bay recesses in the east and west eaves elevations; the east recess contains the house's main entrance. The veranda wings terminate at 2-story bay windows capped by cross gables; flared skirts of imbricated shingles differentiate the lower stories and the gables are similarly sheathed. The broader east elevation bay window includes a 2-bay central panel and a small gable sash. In both bay windows, the horizontal eaves of the gable caps are embellished with a scroll-sawn valance with corner pendants that continues along the horizontal eaves of the main roof.

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Attached to the rear (north) of the main block, a 2-story wing (enlarged c.1920 from 1½-stories) has a recessed entrance porch on its east elevation. A similar-scale clapboarded, gable-roofed (slate-shingled) shed ell extends eastward from the rear of the wing; two overhead doors have been installed in its south eaves front, replacing the original double-leaf sliding doors. A longer east wing of the shed also having double-leaf sliding doors on its south eaves front has been removed.

The Harris House retains the physical components of its 1898 appearance excepting only the patterned dimension balustrade of the veranda's front pavilion. The house's cosmetic appearance, however, has been changed by the loss of its original polychromatic paint scheme that highlighted the ornamental features.

The house is associated with Frank Harris, who acquired it c.1898; his daughter, Mary, continued to live here until c.1960.

108. Ruth Sawyer House (Main Street); c.1840

Somewhat altered from its original Greek Revival appearance (virtually identical to the Samuel Bunting House, #132), this 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house stands oriented with its slate-shingled gable roof perpendicular to the street. A simplified entablature follows both the horizontal and raking eaves, supported by paneled corner pilasters. The windows generally consist of 6/6 sash. A shed dormer emerges from the west slope of the roof.

The 4-bay south (street) gable elevation lacks the original entrance; a 3-bay porch without balustrade that previously crossed the elevation has been removed. The porch continued along the east eaves elevation, and that section has recently been enclosed beneath an extension of the main roof, with a recessed entrance installed in its south end. At its other end, the enclosed porch abuts a 2-story bay window with a hipped cap and replacement 10/10 sash in the central panels.

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A smaller-scale north wing carries a shed dormer on the east slope of its roof; the former entrance porch on its east elevation has also been enclosed. The wing connects to a 1½-story, clapboarded former barn offset eastward, its gable roof now sheathed with standing-seam metal; the original sliding door on its south gable front has been replaced by a recent bay window.

Both the house and barn have been converted to commercial uses, and the formerly landscaped east grounds have been converted to a vehicle parking area screened by a surviving hedge.

The house is associated with Ruth Sawyer, who occupied it from the 1920's until c.1960.

109. Griffith House (Grafton Street), c.1970

Raised ranch, 1-story above raised basement; wood-framed, synthetic siding, shallow-pitched roof. Non-contributing owing to age.

109A. Garage, c.1970

One-story, wood-framed, plywood sheathing, shallow-pitched roof; two overhead doors on east front. Non-contributing owing to age.

110. Charles Hope House (Grafton Street); c.1850

Now sheathed with synthetic siding, this 2½-story, wood-framed house retains slate shingles on its gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street. The 3-bay east gable facade possesses a left entrance but the 1-bay gabled entrance porch presently lacks steps. A bay window marks the north eaves elevation; the other windows contain 2/2 sash. Attached to the rear (west) of the main block, a 1½-story wing provides an entrance with porch on its north elevation. A 2-story barn formerly linked to the wing on a north offset has been removed.

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The house is associated with Charles Hope, who owned it for about four decades from c.1915.

110A. Garage, c.1960

One-story, wood-framed, plywood sheathing, shallow-pitched roof; double overhead door on north front. Non-contributing owing to age.

111. Thayer-Eddy House (Grafton Street); c.1830, moved 1871

To clear its original Main Street site for construction of the Episcopal Church (#58), this Federal style, 2½-story, wood-framed I-house was moved in 1871 to its present site on Grafton Street. The original orientation of its slate-shingled gable roof was maintained parallel to the street. The original clapboard sheathing of the house has recently been concealed behind synthetic siding.

Arranged as a duplex, the house has twin central entrances on its east eaves facade flanked on each side by two bays of 2/2 sash. A late 19th century Queen Anne veranda incorporating turned posts and dimension balustrade extends five bays along the main facade and continues three bays across both the 2-bay north and south gable elevations. At its west ends, the veranda shelters east entrances in the 1½-story, 3-bay ells offset one bay from the north-west and southwest corners of the main block.

The house is associated with the related Eddy and Thayer families, who have owned it during recent decades.

111A. Barn, late 19th century

Clapboarded barn with a slate-shingled gable roof stands northwest of the house; a sliding door enters its east gable front.

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112. Herbert "Judge" Wilson House (Grafton Street); c.1860

A restrained expression of transitional Gothic Revival/Italianate Revival style, this 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house stands oriented with its gable roof perpendicular to the street. The roof's slate shingles include intermediate bands of diamond pattern. A modillion cornice follows both the horizontal and raking eaves, supported by the molded capitals of slender Gothic-inspired rounded corner boards.

The 3-bay east gable facade possesses a left entrance, whose Italianate door contains a pair of round-headed lights. Two-over-two sash (common to the house) occupy the other bays. A 2-bay porch extends the width of the facade, incorporating Gothic Revival slotted posts, an Italianate modillion cornice, and a recently enclosed rail.

Attached to the rear (west) of the main block, a 1½-story wing carries two gabled dormers on the asphalt-shingled south slope of its gable roof (the north slope retains slate shingles). An enclosed entrance porch crosses the wing's south eaves elevation.

Extending westward from the southwest corner of the wing is a substantial 1½-story, clapboarded barn whose gable roof has been partly sheathed with standing-seam metal (the remainder is slated). Double-leaf carriage entrances mark both its east gable front and south eaves elevation (the latter being transomed); the window openings contain 6/6 sash. A 1-story, shed-roofed wing is attached to the barn's rear (west) elevation.

The house is associated with Herbert "Judge" Wilson, who owned it during the second quarter of the present century. He was nicknamed "Judge" although he did not serve in that legal capacity. His daughter, Dorothy W. Davis, continues to occupy the house.

112A. Shed, 19th century

A diminutive 1-story, vertical-boarded, gable-roofed (with slate shingles) shed stands southwest of the barn.

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113. Ross Underhill House (Grafton Street); c.1870

This vernacular 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house oriented with its slate-shingled gable roof perpendicular to the street consists of a 2 x 2 bay main block plus a continuous west wing enlarged to the same scale. The 2-bay east gable facade includes a right entrance and flanking 2/2 sash sheltered by a 2-bay porch with Gothic Revival slotted pedestaled posts. Coupled sash (the left being a rectangular bay window) mark the first story of the south eaves elevation while the opposite (north) elevation has a gabled wall dormer. An enclosed recessed entrance porch occupies the first story of the west extension's south elevation. Attached to the elevation's rear wall on a south offset, a 1½-story, clapboarded shed with a slate-shingled gable roof has a double-leaf carriage entrance on its east gable front.

The house is associated with Ross Underhill, the long-term present owner.

114. Frank LaMothe House (Grafton Street); c.1850

A 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed house of T-plan, the LaMothe House comprises a main block oriented with its metal-sheathed (standing-seam) roof perpendicular to the street and a same-scale 2-bay north ell. The main block's 2-bay east gable (street) elevation lacks an entrance; that occurs instead at the center of the 3-bay south eaves facade, flanked on the left by a polygonal bay window and on the right by one of the 2/2 sash common to the house. A 2-bay Queen Anne porch with bracketed turned posts and balustrade shelters the entrance and right bay. A smaller-scale rear (west) wing with an asphalt-shingled gable roof possesses a full-length entrance porch with box posts along its south eaves elevation.

Formerly attached to the rear (west) of the present wing was a 1-story shed wing, and from its south elevation there extended in ell plan a group of three 1 or 1½-story sheds; all of these sheds have been removed.

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The house is associated with Frank LaMothe, its owner during the third quarter of this century.

115. Ernest Robinson House (Grafton Street);

Although a house appears on this site as early as the 1869 Beers map, architecturally, the building appears to date from c.1880 like its neighbor, #116. The diminutive 1½-story, 2 x 2 bay, wood-framed house stands next to the Williams River bridge, its asphalt-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street. The house has been sheathed with synthetic siding, and an entrance porch across its west gable facade has been enclosed with jalousie windows. The window openings contain 2/2 sash. A 1-story rear (east) wing and shed also has an enclosed entrance porch on its south eaves elevation. Attached to the southeast corner of the wing, a 1½-story shed with synthetic siding and standing-seam metal roofing has a vehicle entrance on its west gable front.

The house is associated with Ernest Robinson, who owned it for most of the first half of the present century. Although somewhat altered, it continues to contribute to the rhythmic Grafton Street streetscape through its form and orientation.

115A. Shed, late 19th century

Moved c.1940 to the site southeast of the Robinson House, this 1½-story, wood-framed shed is sheathed with stamped metal in the pattern of rock-faced coursed ashlar; its gable roof has more recent standing-seam metal. A double-leaf entrance marks its west gable front.

116. George Cahill House (Grafton Street); c.1880

Closely adjacent to the Robinson House (#115), the main block of this diminutive house essentially replicates its neighbor,

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including the latter's 2/2 windows. The Cahill House contrasts by retaining on its west gable facade a 2-bay Queen Anne porch with turned posts and balustrade that shelters the right entrance. A 1-story rear (east) wing carries a shed dormer on the north slope of its roof. Attached to the rear (east) of the wing on a south offset is a 1½-story, gambrel-roofed shed with an overhead door on its west gambrel front.

The house is associated with George Cahill, its owner during the second quarter of this century.

117. James Looney House (Grafton Street); c.1890

Somewhat larger-scaled than its near-south neighbors, the Cahill and Robinson Houses (#116 and #115), this 1½-story wood-framed house has a 3-bay gable-front orientation, synthetic siding, 2/2 sash, and a slate-shingled roof. The west gable (street) elevation lacks an entrance; the latter occurs instead on the right of the 2-bay south eaves elevation, sheltered by an elaborate scroll-bracketed hood. A smaller-scale rear (east) wing links the main block to a southward-offset shed sheathed with boards-and-battens and, on its gable roof, standing-seam metal; a vehicle entrance with double-leaf, six-panel doors marks its west gable front.

The house is associated with James Looney, who owned it during the first quarter of the present century.

117A. Garage, c.1930

A one-story, wood-framed, novelty-sided, gable-roofed garage stands southeast of the house; double-leaf doors with eight fixed lights enter the west gable front.

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118. Lawton Crocker House (Grafton Street); c.1860

This 1½-story, wood-framed house oriented with its asphalt-shingled gable roof perpendicular to the street has been sheathed with synthetic siding. A porch across the west gable (street) elevation has been enclosed with jalousie windows. The 5-bay south eaves facade has a central entrance sheltered by a 1-bay gabled porch with turned posts (reduced from a previous full-length porch that preceded the west porch); the flanking bays are occupied by the 2/2 sash common to the house. Continuous shed dormers have been added to both slopes of the roof. A 1-story rear (east) wing also has an entrance porch on its south elevation.

Attached to the rear (east) of the wing on a south offset, a 1½-story, clapboarded barn with standing-seam metal sheathing on its gable roof has a reduced double-leaf entrance on its west gable front.

The house is associated with Lawton V. Crocker, founding partner with his brother, Henry F., of the National Survey (#86). Although somewhat altered, it continues to contribute to the rhythmic Grafton Street streetscape through its form and orientation.

118A. Garage, c.1960

One-story, wood-framed, clapboarded, gable roof; two overhead doors on west gable front. Non-contributing owing to age.

119. Clinton Hutchinson House (Grafton Street); c.1860

Similar in form to the adjacent Crocker House (#118), this 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house stands oriented with its asphalt-shingled gable roof perpendicular to the street. A partly clapboarded enclosed porch with jalousie windows crosses the west gable (street) elevation. The 5-bay south eaves facade has a central

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entrance sheltered by a 1-bay porch (the replacement for a previous full-length porch); the window bays contain 6/6 sash. A small 1-story wing extends from the main block's rear (east) elevation; a former shed extension has been removed.

The house is associated with Clinton Hutchinson, who occupied it during the first quarter of this century. Although somewhat altered through the enclosure of its porch, the house continues to contribute to the rhythmic Grafton Street streetscape through its form and orientation.

119A. Garage, c.1920

A 1-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed garage stands southeast of the house; an overhead door enters its west gable front.

120. Forrest Benson House (Grafton Street); c.1860

Enlarged by a 2-story, 1-bay, gabled north extension, this 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house stands oriented with its asphalt-shingled gable roof perpendicular to the street. An enclosed shed-roofed porch extends across the west gable (street) elevation. On the south eaves facade, an enclosed porch retaining its turned posts shelters the central entrance and right bays; a small bay window occurs to the left of the porch. The other windows consist of 2/2 sash. A shed dormer emerges from the south slope of the roof. A smaller-scale wing is attached to the rear (east) elevation.

The house is associated with Forrest Benson, its owner during the middle decades of this century. Although somewhat altered, the house continues to contribute to the rhythmic Grafton Street streetscape through its form and orientation.

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120A. Garage, c.1950

One-story, wood-framed, novelty siding, gable roof; rigid overhead door on west gable front. Non-contributing owing to age.

121. Waino Mackey House (Grafton Street); c.1830, c.1920

The present appearance of this 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house oriented perpendicular to the street dates from a 1920's enlargement that broadened by one bay (to three) the west elevation and added the asphalt-shingled gambrel roof with continuous shed dormers along both (north and south) slopes. An enclosed porch with a central entrance extends across the 3-bay south eaves facade. The windows consist of 1/1 sash. A rear (east) gable-roofed former shed wing has been rebuilt for residential use.

Prior to the reconstruction, a shallow 3-bay porch with turned posts crossed the 3-bay south facade while the west gable elevation was only two bays in width. The house originally had a wood-shingled gable roof.

The house is associated with Waino Mackey, its long-term owner.

121A. Shed/garage, 19th century

This 1½-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed shed serves as a garage with an overhead door in its west gable front; prior to 1925, a large 1-story wing was attached to its south eaves elevation.

122. Fred Bargfrede House (Grafton Street); c.1910

A late expression of Queen Anne style on an L-plan with intermediate tower gives this 2-story, wood-framed house a distinctive appearance

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shared only by the Harmon House (#143) in the historic district. The house's stylistic character has recently been impaired by the application of synthetic siding over the original clapboards (and possibly other textural materials). The gable roof, however, retains the original slate shingles. The window openings are fitted mostly with 2/2 sash, complemented by various other types. A 2-story bay window illuminates the west pavilion, its central panels occupied by large fixed windows (with a colored glass transom on the first story).

The 3-story, 1-bay square tower dominates the house's west (street) and south elevations, containing the main entrance on the first story of the street elevation and a bordered diamond window on the corresponding side bay. A porch with turned posts (but presently missing balustrade) extends three bays in each direction around the tower. Above the porch roof, the tower's low second story (with reduced sash) is defined by the horizontal cornice carried across from the abutting eaves. The third story concludes in a hipped roof (with polychromatic slate shingles) surmounted by a short finial.

A 2-story pavilion on the rear (east) elevation of the house possesses a 1-bay south entrance porch.

The house is associated with Fred Bargfrede, who owned it during the third quarter of this century.

122A. Shed/garage, 19th century

Probably rebuilt from a 1½-story shed that formerly stood on the site of the house, this 1-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed building has an overhead door in the left half of its west gable front.

123. Jenkins House - former Baptist Parsonage (Main and Grafton Streets); 1824

The only Federal style brick (seven-course American bond) house in the east half of Chester village, this 2½-story, gable-roofed house

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stands at the southeast corner of Main and Grafton Streets; its slate-shingled roof is oriented perpendicular to Main Street. One interior chimney rises from the wall plane near the north end of the 4-bay east elevation.

The 3-bay north gable facade presents to Main Street a modest group of Federal stylistic features. The right entrance comprises a six-panel door flanked by 2/3-length sidelights and crowned by a semielliptical fanlight with radiating muntins. The window openings are now fitted with 2/2 sash. A semicircular fanlight occupies the gable.

Prior to c.1940, a 1-story, wood-framed and clapboarded wing was attached to the rear (south) elevation of the house, and a 1½-story shed was attached on an east offset to the rear of the wing. Their removal might have been related to widening of Grafton Street, whose pavement now approaches closely the southwest corner of the house.

Erected for the Jenkins family, the house became the Baptist Parsonage upon the bequest of Abram Sawyer in 1854, and apparently remained so until the 1899 construction of the present parsonage (#91).

123A. Garage, c.1950

One-story, wood-framed, clapboarded, gable roof; overhead door on west gable front. Non-contributing owing to age.

124. S. H. Leonard House (Main Street ); c.1860, c.1885

Exhibiting Queen Anne decorative features, this 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house stands oriented perpendicular to the street, although its steeply-pitched, slate-shingled gable roof includes cross gables above east and west pavilions. A flared skirt of imbricated wood shingles encircles the house between the first and second stories, carried also around the pavilions.

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The main (north) gable facade contains twin entrances in the right half of the first story and coupled 2/2 sash on the left; a Palladianesque window with round-headed central sash occupies the gable. A broad veranda with turned posts (but no balustrade) and a low projecting pediment above the steps extends three bays across the main facade and continues two bays along the west eaves elevation. A 2½-story pedimented pavilion projects from the latter elevation; a balancing pavilion on the east elevation is distinguished by a polygonal first story with a large fixed window surmounted by a stained glass transom in its central panel and wave-pattern brackets at the overhanging second-story corners.

A short 1-story rear (south) wing with an entrance porch on its east eaves elevation links the main block to the northwest corner of a 1½-story, clapboarded barn entered by a large sliding door on its north gable front.

The house is associated with S. H. Leonard, the owner of the property noted on the 1869 Beers map. The house was either remodeled or built in its current appearance later in the 19th century.

125. Wilber Stevens House (Main Street); c.1880

Displaying an eclectic array of stylistic features, this 2½-story, wood-framed house stands oriented with its slate-shingled gable roof perpendicular to the street; synthetic siding is now being applied over the original clapboards. The house obtains particular distinction from the window openings containing coupled slender 1/1 sash.

The 2-bay north gable (street) elevation lacks an original entrance; however, during a recent subdivision of the house into apartments, an entrance was cut into the gable and access was provided by an exterior stair that ascends through a hole in the veranda roof. A diagonally braced railing guards the veranda roof near the newly

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added stairway. Incorporating paneled pillars and dimension balustrade, the veranda extends three bays across the north elevation, turns through a truncated northeast corner bay with steps, and continues three bays along the east eaves elevation to the main central entrance. The veranda was added c.1925 to replace a previous 1-bay porch at the main entrance. Left of the entrance, there is a 2-story polygonal bay window with slender room-height, 1/1 sash on each panel beneath a hipped cap with a small shingled, screened gable.

Extending from the rear (south) elevation of the main block, a 1½-story wing has two gabled wall dormers on the east slope of its roof and two entrances on the same elevation. Attached to the rear of the wing on an east offset, a former carriage barn has recently been altered for residential use by infilling of the carriage entrance on the north gable front, application of synthetic siding, new fenestration, and a concrete-block interior chimney on the slate-shingled gable roof.

The house is associated with Wilber Stevens, who owned it during the second quarter of the present century.

126. Donald Monier House (Main Street); c.1880

Sharing the basic form and orientation of its two west neighbors, the Leonard and Stevens Houses (#124, 125), but presenting a simpler Italianate appearance, this 2½-story, wood-framed house with a slate-shingled gable roof has recently been sheathed with synthetic siding. Added c.1915, a screened porch with clapboarded rail crosses the 2-bay north gable facade, its left entrance reflected in a low gable on the porch roof. The window openings contain 2/2 sash; a round-headed version with hood molding occupies the north gable. On the 2-bay east eaves elevation, a cantilevered shallow first-story polygonal bay window projects from the wall plane.

A 1½-story rear (south) wing possesses a 1-bay entrance porch on its east elevation below a cross gable. Attached in turn to the south end of the wing on an east offset, a 1½-story barn retains a carriage entrance on its north gable front, and 6/6 sash.

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The house is associated with Donald K. Monier, owner of a local gas company during the third quarter of this century.

126A. Garage, c.1970

One-story, wood-framed, plywood sheathing, gable roof; five stall openings on east eaves front. Non-contributing owing to age.

127. Parks House (Main Street); c.1890

The plain 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed (with asbestos shingles) main block of this house shares the gable-front orientation of its three west neighbors (#124-126). In contrast to the other houses, this house's 1½-story rear wing takes the form of an east ell, and the somewhat altered, 1½-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed former carriage barn is attached to the ell on its west eaves elevation, thereby exposing fully its north gable front.

The house's main block now lacks an entrance on the originally 2-bay north gable facade; instead it occurs on the narrow 2-story, shed-roofed west wing that was added after the previous entrance and porch were removed from the facade. A 2-bay entrance porch remains on the north eaves front of the ell below a cross gable; another cross gable occurs on the main block's west elevation. The varied fenestration on the house includes both single and coupled 1/1 and 2/2 sash.

Reflecting its conversion to commercial use, the barn's fenestration has been somewhat altered and the carriage entrance on its north gable front has been reduced to a double-leaf pedestrian doorway. A 2-story, skeletal-framed deck has been added to the rear (south) elevation. The house is currently owned by the Parks.

127A. Shed/garage, c.1920

One-story, wood-framed and clapboarded shed/garage with a slated gable roof stands behind (south of) the barn and has a double-leaf entrance on its east gable front.

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128. St. Joseph's Rectory and Parish Hall (Main Street); c.1915, 1946

The most substantial Colonial Revival style house in the historic district, this 2-story, wood-framed, hip-roofed house has been sheathed with synthetic siding. A large now-blanked gable emerges from the slate-shingled roof's north slope above the right pair of 1/1 sash on the main facade's 3-bay second story. On the first story, the right entrance (with a large oval light in the door) is flanked by a triptych window with a transomed central fixed light. A multi-bay porch with slender Doric columns crosses the main facade, turns along the east elevation, and turns again to continue along the north eaves elevation of a 2-story, gable-roofed east wing. Corresponding to the east wing, a 2-story, 1-bay gabled pavilion projects from the main block's west elevation.

Attached to the east wing, a 2-story, hip-roofed former carriage barn emulates (in mirror reverse) the form of the house's main block, the front gable on its roof emerging from the left side of the north hip. In 1946, a long 1-story, gable-roofed wing was added to the north facade of the carriage barn, and the combined building became the first St. Joseph's Church. Segmental-headed, tripartite stained windows illuminate the east and west eaves elevations, and the 3-bay north gable facade has a central entrance sheltered by a 1-bay gabled porch with Doric columns. This wing served as the church until the 1968-69 construction of the present church (#129); subsequently it became the parish hall. Due to age, the wing is included in the historic district as a non-contributing portion of the Rectory/Parish Hall, although its scale, materials and design complement the district's older structures.

128A. Garage, c.1960

One-story, wood-framed, clapboarded, gable roof; two overhead doors on north gable front. Non-contributing owing to age.

129. St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (Main Street); 1968-69

One-story, stone-veneered main (north) block and flanking ells, concrete-block south block; gable roof (asphalt-shingled), central

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recessed double-leaf entrances on north gable facade, slender fixed windows; octagonal belfry atop main block. The stone veneer references the snecked ashlar structures found in the village and elsewhere in town. Non-contributing owing to age.

130. Albert Haskell House (Main Street); c.1860, c.1885

Marking the southeast limit of the historic district along Main Street, this 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house possesses a slate-shingled roof of equal broad cross-gables. The house displays an eclectic stylistic treatment that ranges from the Greek Revival paneled corner pilasters to certain later Queen Anne characteristics, including sawtooth and staggered-butt shingles in interspersed bands on the gables. The windows are fitted with 2/2 sash.

The 5-bay south (street) gable facade has a central entrance flanked by blind panels and surmounted by a bracketed modillion cornice. The east gable elevation contrasts by having an off-center entrance flanked on the right by a polygonal bay window; a porch with turned posts shelters the first story left of the bay window.

Extending from the main block's north elevation, a smaller-scale wing carries two gabled dormers on the east slope of its roof above an entrance porch on the same elevation. Attached to the north end of the wing, a 1½-story, clapboarded barn has large double-leaf sliding doors on its east eaves elevation. A slightly smaller-scale north wing of the barn contains three stall entrances with sliding doors on its east eaves elevation.

Albert Haskell owned the house for the third quarter of the 20th century.

131. Dr. George Roberts House (Main Street); c.1860, c.1885

Similar in form to the Leonard House (#124) a short distance to the west, this 2½-story, wood-framed house possesses a slate-shingled

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gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street with a cross gable above a pavilion on both the east and west elevations. The house has been sheathed in synthetic siding, concealing whatever textural variety might have formerly complemented its clapboards.

The 3-bay south gable facade possesses a right entrance with full-length sidelights and transom. The other bays are occupied by 1/1 sash while a small round-headed window with radial muntins lights the gable peak. A veranda with bracketed turned posts, balustrade, and step rails crosses the main facade in three bays and continues two bays along both the east and west eaves elevations to terminate at the respective pavilions. The gable elevations of the latter are lighted by coupled sash and, at the gable peaks, round-headed windows like that on the front gable.

A 2½-story rear (north) wing has a gabled wall dormer on its east eaves elevation above a 2-bay entrance porch with turned posts and dimension balustrade. Attached to the north end of the wing, a larger-scaled barn with a slated gable roof retains its clapboarded sheathing; large double-leaf sliding doors with transoms enter both the east and west eaves elevations.

Dr. Roberts lived in the house during most of the first half of the 20th century. It is unclear if the current structure was remodeled from the original one pictured on the 1869 Beers map, or if it was constructed in the late 19th century in its present form.

132. Samuel Bunting House (Main and Maple Streets); c.1840

A Greek Revival twin of the Ruth Sawyer House (#108), the Bunting House reveals essentially how the other house appeared prior to its recent alterations. The 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded Bunting House stands oriented with its slate-shingled gable roof perpendicular to Main Street; an added shed dormer emerges from the Maple Street (west) slope. Paneled pilasters define the corners of the house, and support a simplified entablature that follows both the horizontal and raking eaves.

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The 4-bay (of the 6/6 sash common to the house) Main Street gable elevation lacks an entrance; that occurs instead at the center of the 5-bay east eaves facade, enframed by paneled pilasters (and flanking louvers in place of sidelights) supporting an entablature.

A smaller-scale north wing has been altered by the clapboarded enclosure of an east entrance porch; the opposite (Maple Street) elevation possesses a 2-bay entrance porch with turned posts next to a large glazed opening. Attached to the north end of the wing on an east offset, a 1½-story, clapboarded barn with an asphalt-shingled gable roof has had its vehicle entrance shifted from the south gable facade to the Maple Street eaves elevation. (The entrance changes on the house's wing and barn probably relate to the opening of Cross - now Maple - Street).

The house is associated with Samuel Bunting, its owner during the second quarter of the present century.

133. Service Station (Main and Maple Streets); c.1940

One-story, wood-framed, plywood sheathing, double-pitch roof (raised c.1980); service bays with overhead doors on east and south elevations. Non-contributing.

134. Lawrence Howe House and Barber Shop (Main Street); c.1840

Similar in Greek Revival form and plan to several other houses especially along upper Main Street, this 1½-story, wood-framed house retains slate shingles on its gable roof (oriented perpendicular to the street) but has been sheathed with synthetic siding over the original clapboards. The 3-bay south gable facade has both the original right entrance and an added central entrance for the barber shop that occupies the front room. The window bays contain 1/1 sash. A 2-bay porch with dimension posts and balustrade crosses the facade.

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A smaller-scale rear (north) wing carries an extended shed wall dormer above a recessed 2-bay east entrance porch. Attached to the wing's northeast corner on nearly a full east offset, a 1½-story, clapboarded barn with a slated gable roof has double-leaf sliding doors on its south gable front.

The house is associated with Lawrence Howe, its long-term present owner.

135. Vermont National Bank (Main Street); 1972

Charles H. Helmer, architect. One-story, stone veneer (except gables), gable roof; projecting entrance vestibule on south eaves facade. Non-contributing owing to age.

136. Former Buswell's Service Station (Main and Depot Streets); 1939

One-story, wood-framed, asbestos-shingled, flat roof; service bays with overhead doors on west, south elevations. Non-contributing.

137. Former Grange Hall - American Legion Post 67 (Depot Street); c.1850

The 2½-story, wood-framed and mostly clapboarded main block of this building stands oriented with its slate-shingled gable roof perpendicular to the street; a shed dormer emerges from the west slope. A 2-story, flat-roofed wing extends from the main block's west eaves elevation on a triangular plan conforming to the west lot line. The 3-bay south gable facade of the main block and the slightly recessed 2-bay facade of the wing retain their historic appearance above the first story with 2/2 sash.

The first story of both blocks has been altered in recent years by the application of plywood sheathing, reduction or elimination

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of window openings, and reconstruction of the full-width porch with dimension stock and a wood-shingled pent roof. Only the main block's central entrance and the wing's left entrance indicate the first story's historic arrangement. The east eaves elevation has a recently added wood-framed exterior stair to a second-story, shed-roofed balcony and entrance.

A 1-story, clapboarded, shed-roofed wing extends from the building's rear (north) elevation; this wing replaced a larger 1½-story, gable-roofed wing that linked the main building with a rear shed (#137A, now detached).

During most of its existence, the building's main block has been used as a storefront; members of the French family kept a dry goods shop here in the latter 19th century. The first story's double-leaf central entrance was then flanked by large 2/2 display windows. The west wing was used for the owner's residence. A canopy supported by cutout brackets extended the entire width of the facade. The local Grange chapter occupied the building during the middle decades of the present century.

Although the building has undergone some substantial changes, it continues to contribute to the historic district through its remaining historic detail, its form and massing, and its prominent location at the junction of several village streets.

137A. Shed, 19th century

A 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed shed stands north of the main building; a sliding door enters its south gable front.

138. Hattie Allen House - Adams Funeral Home (Depot Street); c.1860

Although recently sheathed with synthetic siding over the original clapboards, this 2½-story, wood-framed house retains largely intact its Italianate Revival character. The eaves of its slate-shingled

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gable roof (oriented perpendicular to the street) are embellished with a modillion cornice. The south (street) gable elevation incorporates two bays of the 2/2 sash common to the house but lacks an entrance. A veranda with paneled pillars, dimension balustrade, and modillion cornice crosses the south elevation in three bays and continues four bays along the east eaves facade. (The veranda originally continued also along the west eaves elevation but that section has been removed). The main entrance is centered on the 3-bay east facade; its double-leaf doors contain round-headed lights.

Offset eastward to the line of its gable peak, a 1½-story north wing extends three bays in length; a modillion cornice also embellishes its eaves. Attached to the rear (north) of the wing on a similar east offset, a 1½-story, synthetic-sided carriage barn displays uncut modillions on the eaves of its slated gable roof; a sliding door enters its south gable front. A 1-story, shed-roofed garage wing with an overhead door on its south front has been added to the barn's east eaves elevation.

The house is associated with Hattie Allen, who owned it during the first quarter of this century. The house was converted c.1940 to a funeral home without substantial alteration of its exterior.

139. William H. H. Cram - E. J. Davis House (Depot Street); c.1867

The abundant decorative features of Italianate and Queen Anne character on this house reflect its construction and ownership (until 1880) by William H. H. Cram, probably Chester's foremost carpenter and joiner during the last third of the 19th century. The 2½-story, wood-framed and mostly clapboarded house stands oriented with its slate-shingled gable roof perpendicular to the street; both the high front (south) gable and various ancillary gables present the textural contrast of wood shingles applied in a staggered-butt pattern. Fitted with 2/2 sash, the window openings are defined horizontally by wood belt courses both above and below.

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The 2-bay south gable facade possess a left entrance enframed by a molded surround beneath a segmental denticulated hood. The right bay is occupied by coupled sash with a hood similar to that above the entrance. An Italianate porch crosses the facade, subdivided into four unequal bays by paneled, pedestaled, and capiteled pillars; similar pilasters articulate two bays at the wall plane.

A 2-story bay window emerges from the east eaves elevation with decorative shingling on its spandrels (imbricated on the first story, and diamond-patterned on the second). At the rear of the 3-bay opposite (west) elevation, a 2-story gabled pavilion has a clapboarded rectangular second story whose bracketed lower corners overhang a first-story bay window.

The latter pavilion marks the transition to a 1½-story north wing that carries two pedimented wall dormers on the east eaves elevation above a 3-bay entrance porch with bracketed turned posts. Attached perpendicularly to the north end of the wing, a clapboarded barn of the same scale forms an east ell; a gabled (and wood-shingled) wall dormer on the south eaves front surmounts a carriage entrance with a sliding door. Atop the ridge of the barn's slated gable roof, a louvered and diamond-shingled square cupola rises through a bellcast pyramidal slated roof to a culminating finial.

The Cram - Davis House retains, without alteration, its elaborate late 19th century appearance. The house constitutes a significant representative both of period design and the craftsmanship of its builder. The 1899 Souvenir Edition of the Vermont Tribune notes that William H. H. Cram's "... fingermarks are visible on some of the best houses in town." Cram worked in Chester in the 1860's and 70's, then left the state to pursue the pattern-making trade. He returned c.1893 and operated a woodworking shop (now removed) next to the Russell Cobleigh House (#52), that turned out architectural components. No record of which other houses in town he may have created or remodeled has been found.

F. J. Davis owned the house during most of the first half of the present century.

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140. Karl Davis House (Depot Street); c.1895

A broad Colonial Revival veranda constitutes the principal stylistic feature of this plain 2½-story, wood-framed house now sheathed with synthetic siding over the original clapboards; its asphalt-shingled gable roof is oriented perpendicular to the street. Incorporating Doric columns and dimension balustrade, the veranda extends four bays across the 2-bay north gable facade with right entrance, and continues four bays along the 2-bay east eaves elevation. The windows consist of 2/2 sash.

A 2-story south wing with a shallow-pitched roof is offset one bay to the west, providing for a north entrance. Attached to the rear of the wing is a 1½-story shed.

The house is associated with Karl Davis, who owned it during the second quarter of this century.

140A. Shed/garage, c.1900

This 1-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed building stands south of the house; double-leaf doors enter its west gable front.

141. Clara Howard Smith House (Maple Street); c.1860

This vernacular 2½-story, wood-framed house has been sheathed with synthetic siding over the original clapboards. It retains slate shingles on its gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street. The 2-bay south gable facade possesses a left entrance flanked by one of the 2/2 sash common to the house. A 2-bay porch crosses the facade, its square posts standing on paneled pedestals.

A 1½-story rear (north) wing carries shed wall dormers on both (east and west) eaves elevations; a 4-bay entrance porch with square

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posts extends the length of the west elevation. Attached on a west offset to the north end of the wing, a 1½-story, clapboarded barn with a slated gable roof has a double-leaf carriage entrance on its south gable front.

The house is associated with Clara Howard Smith, its owner during the first quarter of the present century.

142. Stanley Dorand House (Maple Street); c.1940

One-and-one-half stories, wood-framed, wide "clapboard" siding, gable roof (asphalt-shingled), projecting entrance pavilion on north eaves facade; more recent 2-bay west garage ell. Non-contributing owing to age.

143. Lawrence Fuller House (Maple Street); c.1860

This 2-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house consists of a 1 x 3 bay main block with its asbestos-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street and a west ell that contains the house's entrances. The main block's 1-bay south gable elevation possesses a diagonally boarded bay window. Other windows are fitted mostly with 2/2 sash. Both the south (front) and north eaves elevations of the ell are appended by full-length porches; the 3-bay, shed-roofed south porch has scroll-bracketed chamfered posts and dimension balustrade while the north porch has been screened.

Attached perpendicularly to the west end of the house's ell and thereby balancing the main block, a 1½-story barn sheathed with boards-and-battens retains slate shingles on its gable roof; a double-leaf carriage entrance marks its south gable front. A c.1940, 1-story, novelty-sided, shed-roofed garage wing extends from the barn's west eaves elevation; two stalls with overhead doors enter the garage's south front.

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The house is associated with Lawrence Fuller, its long-term present owner.

144. Harmon House (Depot and Maple Streets); c.1900

Sharing its distinctive plan of two perpendicular gable-roofed blocks and intermediate square tower with only the Fred Bargfrede House (#122) in the historic district, the 1½-story, wood-framed and clap-boarded Harmon House contrasts with the other house by retaining largely intact its highly decorative, stylistically eclectic appearance. A three-story (or more precisely, 2-story plus full mansard) square tower dominates the house from its central position between the south block and north ell. A multi-bay veranda extends across the east and north elevations of the south block and around the tower's first story. The eaves of the slate-shingled gable roofs are supported at the corners by pairs of scrolled brackets.

The house's plan does not provide a usual main facade. Two-bay (of the 1/1 sash common to the house) gable elevations face both Depot Street and its intersection with Maple Street but lack entrances; those occur instead on the 1-bay north eaves elevation of the south block and the tower's first story, both served by the veranda. The latter's components include turned posts with large elaborately scrolled brackets, a "keyhole" cutout balustrade, and a replacement dimension valance. A visually related first-story, 2-bay bay window on the north ell's north gable elevation matches the veranda's roof plane and bracketed eaves, and its diagonally boarded spandrel corresponds in height to the veranda's balustrade.

The 1-bay square tower rises through the veranda roof, and its second story interrupts the eaves of the main roofs to conclude in a projecting cornice with corner brackets. Shingled in polychromatic slate with imbricated rosettes, the mansard carries a dormer of standard opening on each face, and is curbed by a projecting cornice (also bracketed); a wood finial surmounts the flat roof.

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The Harmon House stands within the acute angle formed by the intersecting Depot and Maple Streets. Paved expansions have brought both streets very close to the house, probably compelling the removal of a 1-story shed originally attached to its southeast corner. The proximity of the streets and their heavy traffic, especially on Maple Street (Route 103), detract from the historic integrity of the house's setting.

The house is associated with the Harmon family, who owned it during the first quarter of this century.

145. Lewis Stowell House (Maple Street); c.1860

This 2½-story, wood-framed house of L-plan has been sheathed with synthetic siding over the original clapboards although its gable roof retains slate shingles. Oriented perpendicular to the street, the house's main block possesses a 2-bay northwest gable facade with a left entrance flanked by a large fixed window. The conventional window openings contain 1/1 sash. A 2-story, gabled bay window extends from the southwest eaves elevation with a canted first story; an exterior fireplace chimney has been added next to the bay window.

A multi-bay veranda with bracketed turned posts, dimension balustrade, and a roof gablet above the entrance crosses the facade and continues along the recessed 2-bay northwest eaves facade of the 2-story northeast block, serving a secondary entrance on that elevation. A rear (southeast) entrance porch with turned posts emerges from the opposite elevation of the same block.

The house is associated with Lewis Stowell, its owner during the third quarter of the present century.

145A. Garage, c.1920

A 1-story, wood-framed, novelty-sided, and hip-roofed garage stands east of the house; two stalls enter the northwest front.

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145B. Barn, c.1970

One-story, wood-framed, boards-and-battens, gambrel roof (standing-seam metal) with flared eaves. Non-contributing owing to age.

146. Ernest Sherwin House (Depot Street); c.1900

Possessing a T-plan, this modest 1½-story, wood-framed and clap-boarded house stands oriented with the slate-shingled gable roof of its main block parallel to the street. A cross-gable emerges from the south slope above the central entrance on the 3-bay south eaves facade; the entrance is sheltered by a 1-bay gabled porch with smooth columns that replaced an earlier full-width porch.

The window openings are fitted with 1/1 sash. The perpendicular gable roof of the rear (north) block carries a gabled dormer on its east slope. A 1-bay entrance porch shelters the east eaves elevation; its single turned corner post engages a full dimension valance but only a remnant turned balustrade across the porch's north end.

The house is associated with Ernest Sherwin, who owned it during the middle of this century.

147. Frank Ware House (Terrace Place); c.1880

A fully hipped roof (now sheathed with asphalt shingles) carrying a shed dormer on its south slope distinguishes this 2-story, wood-framed and asbestos-shingled house. The 3-bay main (south) facade has a central entrance sheltered by a 1-bay porch with box posts and enclosed rail; the window bays are occupied by 2/2 sash.

A 1½-story, gable-roofed (with standing-seam metal sheathing) wing extends from the main block's rear (north) elevation; a 3-bay,

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shed-roofed porch with turned posts, cutout balustrade, and entrance gable marks its east eaves elevation. The wing becomes a shed north of the porch with a vehicle entrance on its east eaves elevation; a 1-story, shed-roofed wing extends from its north gable elevation.

The house is associated with Frank Ware, its owner during the middle decades of the present century.

148. John Dorand House (Terrace Place); c.1865

Similar in form to the Haskell House (#130) with its asphalt-shingled roof of equal broad cross gables, this 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house lacks the later imbricated-shingle gable sheathing of its counterpart. An off-center entrance occurs on the south facade, flanked by irregularly arranged bays of 2/2 sash. Incorporating replacement slotted posts and dimension balustrade with turned newels at the steps, a veranda surrounds three elevations (west, south, and east) of the house and concludes on the latter in a 2-bay enclosed extension with an entrance in its south end.

A smaller-scale wing attached to the main block's northeast corner links it to a 1½-story, clapboarded barn that retains slate shingles on its gable roof.

The house is associated with John Dorand, who owned it during the second quarter of this century.

149. Urban Dorand House (Depot Street); c.1893

Exhibiting a rich mix of Eastlake and Queen Anne detailing, the Urban Dorand House displays its wealth of stylistic features from a suitably public site on a knoll above the curved intersection of Depot and Maple Streets. The 1½-story, wood-framed house of asymmetrical plan possesses varied exterior sheathing, including clapboards (principally on the west elevation), diagonal flush boards, and imbricated wood shingles (especially on the gables). Its slate-shingled gable roof is oriented such that both the east eaves and south gable facades

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overlook the curving Depot Street; a 3-story tower ascends above the east facade near its south corner to dominate the house. The window openings vary in size and form but are fitted principally with coupled slender 1/1 or individual 2/2 sash.

The 2-bay south gable facade shows a first story differentiated by diagonal-board sheathing hung in opposing directions on the two halves of the facade; coupled 1/1 sash occupy the window openings. To the right, the first story of the tower contains a doorway whose appearance matches that of the coupled sash. Extending the width of the facade and tower, an elaborate veranda constitutes the dominant stylistic feature, being comprised of turned posts with distinctive openwork brackets, turned balustrade and valance, and a perforated skirt; a projecting central pavilion receives a high flight of wood steps with turned balustrades. (The south entrance and steps are largely symbolic and seldom used, for the main entrance occurs on the opposite side of the tower.) Standing atop the pavilion, a large second-story balcony of the same components serves a coupled door/sash in the gable; its hipped roof emerges from the gable peak of the main roof.

The house's unique tower engages the east elevation and roof slope to the height of the second story and from there continues upward in a square third story. The diagonally boarded lower two stories have a set of coupled sash on each face, excepting the house's main entrance with double-leaf paneled doors on the north face. The reduced third story bears imbricated wood shingles and a small fixed light with colored border on each face. Above a heavy projecting cornice, the tower culminates in a slate-shingled, truncated flared hip cap with deck.

Abutting the north side of the tower and sheltering the main entrance, a 2-story porch with components matching those on the veranda extends through two angled bays to connect to a 2-story bay window with large 1/1 sash in the central bay and wood-shingled spandrels. A slate-shingled curb unites the porch and bay window at roof level.

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A smaller-scale wing extends from the main block's north elevation, carrying on the east slope of its roof a cross gable with cutout screen. A 2-bay entrance porch on the same elevation lacks a balustrade.

Attached to the wing's north elevation, a small 1½-story clapboarded barn carries a central square cupola on its slate-shingled roof; paired slender louvers ventilate each face of the cupola below an overhanging bellcast pyramidal cap. A sliding door with chamfered diagonal bracing enters the east eaves elevation.

The house was constructed for Urban Dorand, a partner in the Dorand Brothers' Market (#75). Subsequently the house has remained in family ownership.

149A. Carriage barn, c.1910

Standing northwest of the house, this 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded barn carries a slate-shingled gambrel roof with flared eaves. Numerous 2/2 sash are arranged irregularly. A rigid overhead door enters the east gambrel front.

150. Edward Butterfield House (Depot Street); c.1910

A substantial gambrel-roofed house exhibiting both Colonial Revival and Queen Anne influences, this 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house stands oriented with its slate-shingled roof perpendicular to the street; two interior chimneys with corbeled caps rise from the ridge. The 2-bay west gambrel facade possesses a paneled bay window with a large transomed fixed light in the central panel. The house's other window openings are fitted mostly with 1/1 sash while the front gambrel displays an ornamental window of reduced paired sash with diamond-patterned upper lights, crowned by a hood shingled in polychromatic slate.

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A multi-bay Queen Anne porch with bracketed turned posts is focused on the house's southwest corner, where a 1-bay pavilion projects diagonally with a low pediment above the entrance steps; a similar pediment corresponds to the west facade's bay window. The porch serves the main entrance in the west bay of a 2½-story gabled pavilion that emerges from the house's south eaves elevation; coupled sash occupy each full story of the pavilion's central panel while a small diamond-paned window lights the gable. To the right of the pavilion, another porch serves a rear entrance.

Repeating the form, scale, and sheathing of the house, a clapboarded carriage barn with a slate-shingled gambrel roof is attached to the house's rear (east) elevation on a south offset; a tall paneled sliding door enters the west gambrel front.

The house is associated with Edward Butterfield, probably its original owner.

150A. Garage, c.1920

A 1-story, wood-framed, novelty-sided, gable-roofed garage stands northeast of the house; a triple-leaf door enters its west gable front.

151. Norman Adams House (Depot Street); c.1890

A substantial late 19th century 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed house oriented perpendicular to the street, this house retains slate shingles on the south slope of its roof while the north slope has been sheathed with standing-seam metal. The 3-bay west gable facade possesses a left entrance flanked by two of the 2/2 sash common to the house; a porch with box posts and clapboarded rail crosses the facade. A 2-story bay window with diagonally boarded spandrels emerges from the south eaves elevation; on the opposite (north) elevation, a large flat-roofed bay window with similar decoration projects from the first story.

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Attached to the rear (east) of the main block, a 1½-story wing carries a shed wall dormer on the south slope of its roof above an entrance porch. A similar-scale clapboarded barn with a slated gable roof extends perpendicularly southward from the rear of the wing; a paneled sliding door enters its west eaves front.

The house is associated with Norman Adams, who owned it during the middle decades of this century.

152. Former Chester High School (Depot Street); 1910-1911, 1938

Erected in 1910-11 to replace the Central High School (#70), the 2-story, brick, hip-roofed classroom block of this building exhibits a retarditaire Romanesque stylistic influence. The W. W. Hall firm of Bellows Falls, Vermont was the general contractor for the \$16,600 project but the architect is not known. In 1938, a 2-story, brick, flat-roofed gymnasium block was attached to the original block's south elevation. Converted to apartments in the early 1970's, the building stands at the brow of a knoll overlooking the South Village and deeply recessed from Depot Street behind expansive simply landscaped grounds.

Of T-plan, the original building consists of an 8 x 3 bay head block plus a 5 x 5 bay rear (west) block. The brick masonry is laid in a pattern of six stretcher courses followed by a course of alternating headers and stretchers. From a foundation now faced with concrete, a rusticated basement half-story (with reduced rectangular window openings) rises to a stone water table. The water table serves also as continuous sill for the rectangular first-story window openings, now blocked down nearly one-half of their height below the splayed flat-arched lintels and fitted with new sash. The second-story window openings differ by being round-arched with individual stone sills; like those on the first story, however, the openings have been blocked down from the crown of the arches. Corbeled quoins define the building's corners between the water table and a frieze band of lattice-patterned corbeling (interrupted by the second-story arches). The deeply overhanging eaves are supported by stylized modillions. The slate-shingled roof carries a central hipped dormer (shingled with slate also on the vertical surfaces) both on the head block's east slope and the rear block's

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west slope. Two massive chimneys rise from the interior of the roof, one retaining original corbeling.

The 8-bay main (east) facade is arranged symmetrically around the oversized round-arched opening of a former central entrance enframed by a wide corbeled surround with dated keystone (1910); the entrance has been completely infilled with wood panels above a concrete berm. Surmounting the entrance, a stone sign panel bears the original name, "Chester High School."

The 3-bay north elevation of the head block has a smaller round-arched right entrance that now lacks its hood molding, being partly infilled and sheltered by an added shed-roofed canopy. Above this entrance at the inter-story level (lighting a stairwell), a similar round-arched opening retains both its original corbeled hood molding and coupled, half round-headed, 6/1 sash.

In its original appearance, the head block's central entrance consisted of a deeply recessed double-leaf doorway approached by a flight of steps within the great round-arched opening; the north entrance was similarly recessed behind its opening. The window openings were fitted with 12/12 sash, those on the second-story being round-headed to match their openings.

The former gymnasium block has been altered to a greater extent than the original building, principally the result of a fire during the conversion project that destroyed its classroom second story. The gymnasium proper has been subdivided horizontally into two residential stories with accompanying infilling and replacement of the original large-scale, multi-light fenestration by new smaller sash. A round-arched main entrance with stone impost blocks and keystones remains on the east elevation although the original double-leaf doorway has been partly infilled.

The 1938 wing does not contribute to the historic district owing both to age and alteration.

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153. Harold Lewis House (Depot Street); c.1870

Oriented with its slate-shingled gable roof parallel to the street, this 2½-story, wood-framed house has been sheathed with asbestos shingles. The symmetrical 5-bay west eaves facade possesses a central entrance sheltered by a rebuilt 1-bay gabled porch; the flanking bays are occupied by the 2/2 sash common to the house.

The 3-bay south gable elevation retains a 2-bay remnant of the veranda with turned posts and cutout balustrade that formerly extended also across the west facade and along the south eaves elevation of the similar-scale, 2-bay rear (east) wing. The remnant veranda shelters under its roof a left bay window. A diamond window lights the south gable. The north gable elevation has been partly concealed behind an added exterior fireplace chimney.

The house is associated with Harold Lewis, its owner during the first quarter of the present century.

153A. Garage/shed, late 19th century

A 1½-story, clapboarded building with an asphalt-shingled gable roof stands southeast of the house; an overhead door has been installed on its west eaves front.

154. Farrar House (Depot Street); c.1880

This 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house also stands oriented with its asphalt-shingled gable roof parallel to the street; the roof's west slope carries a 3-bay shed dormer. The 5-bay west eaves facade possesses twin off-center entrances flanked by window bays of the 2/2 sash common to the house. A 3-bay porch extends the width of the facade, incorporating bracketed turned posts, cutout balustrade, and a central entrance gable. Now bisected by an added exterior chimney, the south gable elevation includes a rectangular bay window in the left bay; to the right of the chimney, a 3-bay entrance porch with thick turned posts and cutout balustrade extends onto a 1-story rear (east) wing.

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Attached to the rear of the wing, a 1½-story, vertical-boarded shed with standing-seam metal sheathing on its gable roof is entered by a sliding door on its south eaves front.

The house is associated with the Farrar family, who have owned it for several decades of this century.

155. Merrill Fenton House (Depot Street); 1931

The ell plan of this 1½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house with a slate-shingled gable roof includes a 2-bay south block oriented perpendicular to the street with a 3-bay shed dormer along the south slope of its roof. Also carrying a shed dormer on the west slope of its roof, the north ell has been altered by the recent enclosure of a west entrance porch. The house's somewhat altered fenestration consists primarily of 1/1 sash; modern sliding windows appear on the enclosed porch. A 1-story, shed-roofed wing is attached to the north ell's east elevation.

The house is associated with Merrill Fenton, who owned it during the middle years of the century.

155A. Garage, c.1931

A 1½-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed garage stands east of the house; two overhead doors have been installed on its west eaves front.

156. Holden House (Depot Street); c.1890

Substantially altered from its original appearance, this 1½-story, wood-framed and variously sheathed house is oriented with its asphalt-shingled gable roof perpendicular to the street. Composition siding has been applied over the original clapboards except on the first story of the main (east) gable facade, and the fenestration has been partly altered. A multi-bay porch with tapered box posts and enclosed rail crosses the facade from the right entrance and continues along the south eaves elevation, terminating at a smaller-scale south ell. The ell's south gable elevation has recently been sheathed with flush boards. A 1-story, shed-roofed north wing has mixed sheathing and an added exterior fireplace chimney.

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A small clapboarded barn extends from the southwest corner of the south ell; the original carriage entrance on its east gable front has been partly infilled below a newly added pent roof.

The house is associated with the Holden family. The house does not contribute to the historic district owing to alteration.

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The South parish went to the dissenting Baptists, and they quickly asserted their presence. Their cause was immeasurably favored by a brilliant leader, the Reverend Aaron Leland, who was called from Massachusetts in 1789 to take charge of the nascent parish. The first Baptist meetinghouse (#34) was built about the same time near the present church (#80) and its membership increased rapidly. (The original meetinghouse was later moved to its present location.) The Reverend Leland, who would later serve as Lieutenant Governor of Vermont, attained such popularity that, at the 1799 town meeting, a resolution was adopted calling upon him "to officiate as Minister of the town of Chester" and providing a stipend of 60 pounds.

Initial development of the South village followed the establishment of the Baptist parish, there being only three frame buildings in the vicinity by 1785. Two settlers arrived about 1790 whose family activities would have appreciable effects on Chester during the next century. Ichabod Onion bought 100 acres in the South village area, and soon started a tannery near the present Grafton Street. Abram Fullerton brought his sons, Nathaniel and Thomas S., and founded a mercantile business. The population of Chester township doubled, from 981 to 1878, during the last decade of the 18th century, and the South village received a large share. The Comfort Dressor House (#28) represents this period's residential architecture.

Chester township's population continued to increase rapidly in the first decade of the new century, the total of 2370 in 1810 already approaching its historical peak. That growth undoubtedly influenced the local residents who subscribed \$1,952 early in 1814 for the purpose of building a private academy of higher education. Nathaniel Fullerton, Ichabod Onion, and Otis Gould comprised the committee to choose the site (now occupied by the later replacement, #69) and supervise the construction of the South village's first large brick building; the 3½-story, gable-roofed school with an octagonal bell cupola dominated the emerging village center. The Chester Academy opened for classes after receiving its charter from the Vermont Legislature in October, 1814. The local Masonic chapter owned and used the building's third story until about 1830.

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For a variety of factors common to many Vermont towns, Chester's population reached its historical maximum early in the 19th century, specifically the 1820 census of 2493. The South village, nevertheless, continued to expand during the remainder of the century. The first delineation of the village's limits occurred in 1821 for the restriction of cattle running at large. By 1824, Zadock Thompson's Gazetteer recorded that those limits encompassed "...two attorney's offices, a post office, two stores, two taverns, one cotton factory, two woollen factories, two wheelwright shops, one chair maker, two tanneries, one saddler, and about 36 dwelling houses."

One of the taverns mentioned was undoubtedly the Eagle Hotel, whose Main Street site is now occupied by a market (#96). The 3½-story, 5-bay, wood-framed and clapboarded building was oriented with its gable roof parallel to the street, the common practice prior to the advent of the Greek Revival temple front. The most remarkable feature of the Eagle Hotel was its 2-story, street-front porch supported by four "columns" of large white pine tree trunks; correspondingly, the second-story balustrade was crafted of small branches. While the Eagle Hotel was demolished in the 20th century, other contemporary 2½-story I-houses, e.g., "The Maples" (#45) and the Frank Monroe House (#46), survive on Main Street to represent that building type and orientation.

Also included among the houses noted by Thompson were two of the South village's scarce Federal style brick houses, the Walter Jeffrey (#5) and Albert Giddings (#6) Houses on upper Main Street, oriented parallel to the street like their wood counterparts. In contrast, another Federal style brick house, the former Baptist Parsonage (#123) built in 1824 at the corner of Main and Grafton Streets, possesses the gable front orientation that would prevail later in the century. A brick commercial block unique in the South village, the former tin shop (#76) at the corner of Main and School Streets, shares the ex-parsonage's Federal style and gable front orientation.

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Thompson also described Chester's strategic situation at the junction of two of Vermont's early turnpikes. Here the stage line from Boston to Montreal along the Green Mountain Turnpike intersected the route between Hanover, New Hampshire and Albany, New York. The latter route followed the recently completed road over the Green Mountains to Manchester, Vermont that "renders this village the great thoroughfare for the travel from Maine and New Hampshire, to the state of New York, and particularly to Saratoga and Ballstown Springs."

Owing partly to Reverend Leland's pervasive popularity, the Congregational parish in the North village languished during the early 19th century. The coming dominance of the South village must have been foreseen when the Congregationalists decided to move their meeting place to South Street. To raise adequate resources, they joined the Methodists and Universalists in the 1828-1829 construction of Chester Union Meeting-House (#35) at the corner of Main and Church Streets. The new church represents the fully developed Federal style, the design by an unknown architect or master-builder being the village's most significant expression of that style. (The union ownership lasted only until c.1843, when the Congregationalists purchased the shares held by the other denominations.)

The impressive new Union church apparently precipitated a kind of architectural competition with the theretofore dominant Baptist parish. The latter's 40 year old meetinghouse must have appeared embarrassingly primitive in comparison; whatever the impetus, the Baptists responded six years later by constructing (in 1835) an ambitious brick church. The new Baptist Church (#80) introduced to Chester the Gothic Revival style then emerging in ecclesiastical favor; more precisely, the design involved a Gothic Revival overlay of decorative elements, e.g., castellation of the tower and pointed arches in the window openings, applied to a Greek Revival temple form. The original meetinghouse was moved from the site to its present location directly opposite the Congregationalists' landmark, and was converted to secular uses (now an apartment house, #34).

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The presence of both major churches undoubtedly encouraged more development in the South village. Zadock Thompson published his famous History of Vermont in 1842 and therein records the increasingly varied enterprises of the village: "It contains 1 academy, 2 meeting houses, post office, 1 woollen factory, 1 clothier's shop, 1 hatter's shop, 1 saddler's, 1 chair maker's, 1 wheel wright's, 2 blacksmith's, 2 mechanic's shops, 1 tannery, 2 taverns, 3 attorney's offices, 4 stores, and about 60 dwelling houses."

The figure for dwelling houses appears somewhat inflated when compared with a detailed plan of the South village prepared by W. R. Sill in 1848. Sill shows a total of some 65 buildings of all types. More importantly, his plan reveals the spatial pattern of contemporary development. The village consisted essentially of Main Street, along which nearly the present building density existed between Grafton Street on the east and Lovers Lane on the west. Only two side streets, Church and School, were partly settled, and only along the west sides - presumably so the buildings would receive desirable morning sunlight on their facades.

During the middle 1830's, an architectural initiative appeared in the North village that would yield special and enduring distinction - the use of stone in snecked ashlar construction. Thin (4-6") gneiss and mica schist slabs were used to construct loadbearing and veneered walls that utilized "snecks" or ties of horizontally laid smaller pieces of the stone slabs to tie the large vertically laid slabs to the rest of the wall. In loadbearing walls, the interior of the wall was filled with rubblestone. Tradition holds that Scottish stonemasons from Canada brought the building technique to Windsor County. The practice came over the hill in Chester early in the 1840's but the South village examples are fewer and more modest than their North village counterparts. A pair of 1½-story houses, the adjacent Emory Bolles (#18) and Israel Moore (#21) Houses, was erected on upper Main Street in 1841 and 1848, respectively. The South village received its stone school-house (#84, now adapted to commercial use) in 1848, built for

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School District No. 20 next to the river on its namesake street. This series of stone buildings was concluded in 1850 by the coursed ashlar construction of the Public Tomb (#79B) at Brookside Cemetery (#79) next to the Baptist Church (#80).

Just before the midpoint of the century, Chester's stage lines were supplanted on the north-south route by a railroad. The Champlain and Connecticut River (later the Rutland and Burlington, and finally the Rutland) Railroad was constructed from Bellows Falls to Burlington, Vermont in the late 1840's; its first passenger train pulled into Chester from Bellows Falls on July 18, 1849. Although terrain and gradient were probably the determinant factors, the track was laid coincidentally about half-way between the rival North and South villages. The depot built for Chester soon became the focus of yet a third village (known as Chester Depot) - a kind of neutral ground where the Town Hall and fire station would later stand.

The architectural appearance of the South village began changing markedly during the 1860's. A new stylistic fashion, the Italianate Revival, exerted itself; both new and older buildings sprouted features such as cornice brackets, bay windows, cupolas, and porches with square paneled pillars. The ultimate expression of this style appeared in 1861 when the Frederick Fullerton House (#59) was built on central Main Street. Set back from the street amid spacious grounds, the Fullerton villa effectively represented the social prestige and cultural aspiration of a prominent entrepreneurial family.

Although predominantly a residential style, the Italianate Revival also influenced the design of the South village's period hotel. The railroad had brought both a great increase in travel and the accompanying need for better accommodations. In 1862-63, a new and larger hotel was constructed on the site fronting the Green that would remain the location of the South village's leading hotel (now the Chester Inn, #67). The Ingraham House was a 3-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, hip-roofed building of

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Italianate Revival character. The gala "Opening Ball and Levee complimentary to the proprietor, H. H. Ingraham" was held on March 25, 1863; the Germania Band was imported by train from Boston to provide the music, and a ticket to the affair cost the not inconsiderable amount of \$5.00.

The hotel on the Green became the node around which the village's previously scattered commercial enterprises thereafter coalesced. Indeed, a 2-story east wing of the Ingraham House contained two storefronts. That combination of hotel and commercial functions (and periodically, the village post office) would persist through every successive hotel building on the site.

F. W. Beers' 1869 Atlas of Windsor County, Vermont shows that the South village expanded southeastward during the two decades following the preparation of W. R. Sill's 1848 map. Grafton, South (lower Main), and Depot Streets were partly developed as residential areas, and the new Cross (now Maple) Street connected the latter two. Also, Mill (now Cobleigh) Street was appended to Main Street, serving Russell Cobleigh's carriage and woodworking shop (later demolished) near the river.

The Beers map of the South village provides a graphic record of an important part of Chester's historic environment that has virtually disappeared during the 20th century. Within the strip of land between the Middle Branch of the Williams River and Main Street, a series of canals or channels curved away from the river to supply four mill ponds beside which stood various water-powered shops. Probably the longest-lived belonged to Charles Walker, whose furniture shop and mill pond occupied the presently open space behind his house (#16) on upper Main Street. Walker started the business in 1845, and a woodworking shop remained active on the site until c.1930.

Another substantial shop and associated mill pond were at the end of Mill Street, the name of which was later changed to commemorate the enterprising Russell Cobleigh. By 1883, Cobleigh's shop was producing 3000 children's carriages, 2000 doll carriages, and 2000 sleds per year. A third water-related industry stood west

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of Grafton Street - the tannery founded by Ichabod Onion about 1800 and continued by his son, Horace.

The mill pond at the tannery was supplied by a canal across the area where Canal Street now exists.

The architectural diversity of the South village received a major addition in 1871-1872, and again the Fullerton family was involved. On a site owned by the Fullertons directly across Main Street from their Italianate villa, the recently organized Episcopal parish erected the finest example of the Gothic Revival style in the historic district. The architect, P. Wentworth of Boston, was probably related to Frederick Fullerton's wife, Phil-ette A. Wentworth. The original plans for the church (#58) survive, and reveal that in one highly significant respect, the finished building did not correspond to the architect's specification of a definitive Gothic Revival characteristic. The exterior was sheathed with horizontal clapboards rather than the vertical boards-and-battens shown on the plans and stylistically appropriate to the dramatically upward thrust of the design.

Somewhat ironically, a year after the Episopal Church was completed, the Baptist Church was extensively renovated and its tower was stripped of the original Gothic Revival castellation. An octagonal transition and tapered spire were added to the tower; the new spire reached 90 feet from the ground, thereby joining the heights achieved by the Congregational and Episcopal towers. The last erected, the Baptist spire proved the first to come down; it was removed c.1940 owing to deterioration. Later in the same decade (1878-79), the Congregational Church also received a major interior renovation; its gallery was removed and the original auditorium was subdivided horizontally into two floors.

The South village's singular example of the Second Empire style appeared on Main Street c.1880. The gable-roofed brick house belonging to Dr. Abram Lowell had been constructed some decades earlier but, after his death in 1876, his daughter and her husband, George

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Hilton, enlarged the house and gave it the mansard roof. The Hilton House (#57) stands between the distinguished Federal style Merriell Wells House (#55) and the Gothic Revival style Episcopal Church, diagonally across the street from the Fullerton landmark of the Italianate Revival style. These stylistically varied buildings constitute a nucleus of exceptional architectural quality within the historic district.

After a half-century of successful operation, Chester Academy apparently encountered difficulties during the 1870's. The trustees' records do not explain the circumstances that led to the decision in 1881 to deed the building and grounds to the public School District No. 20. Nor does there appear a record of the reason for the subsequent demolition of the Academy building. An 1884 act of the Vermont Legislature authorized the Town of Chester to establish a central high school, and the present Italianate Revival brick building (#69) that replaced the Academy dates from that period; it served as Chester's high school until 1911.

The South village has been spared the great multi-building conflagrations that swept many Vermont villages during the 19th century. Nevertheless there have been several disastrous fires in the village's history, and the successive hotels on the Green have been the principal victims. The Ingraham House was destroyed first, and replaced by the Central Hotel. Then on June 5, 1888, one of the village's most destructive fires consumed that hotel, its livery stable, and E. B. Lee's general merchandise store on the adjacent site of the present Masonic Temple (#64).

Although the 1888 fire left a temporary gap at the center, the South village was evolving into an extraordinarily attractive architectural environment enhanced by verdant landscaping. B. H. Allbee described the scene in 1890:

"(Main Street) is lined with beautiful maples along its entire length. The buildings are all in excellent repair,

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and present a beautiful appearance in summer, surrounded by finely kept lawns. The maple shaded verandas are delightful places to retire to during the heat of the mid-day sun. Near the center of the village is a park, studded with maples, in which are croquet and tennis grounds."

The last decade of the 19th century brought an unprecedented surge of development to the village. The Central Hotel fire was a major stimulus; two years later, local residents formed a stock company to undertake construction of a replacement. Named "The Fullerton" for the family that largely underwrote its cost, the new 3-story, 30-room hotel presented to the Green an eclectic design distinguished mostly by a broad veranda with second-story balcony and a 4-story, pyramidal-peaked corner tower. The Fullerton opened in August, 1891, and a contemporary newspaper account declared that the "South Village can certainly boast of possessing one of the finest country hotels in Vermont."

While the Fullerton was being finished, a public building of great architectural significance was under construction a short distance east of the Green. A bequest from Abigail Bigelow Whiting, widow of a prominent Chester physician, Dr. Laurin G. Whiting, provided for the creation of Chester's first library. George H. Guernsey, a leading Vermont architect from Montpelier, designed the handsome brick and stone building (#97) in a stylistic blend typical of his late 19th century eclecticism. A series of diversely scaled, round-arched windows enframed in clouded marble gives particular distinction to the finely executed design.

The not quite completed Whiting Library and the just opened Fullerton were featured in a special Christmas, 1891 issue of the Vermont Tribune that extolled the merits of Chester. The newspaper records the array of enterprises and institutions then active in the South village: "...3 general stores, 3 groceries and fruit stores, 1 clothing and shoe store, 1 merchant tailor, 1 drug store, 1 provision and meat market, 1 harness and carriage supply store, 1 jeweller, 2 millinery stores, 1 carriage shop, 2 shingle mills,

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1 bobbin factory, 1 grist mill and feed store, 3 blacksmith shops, 3 paint shops, 1 dentist, 2 physicians, 3 churches, 1 livery stable, 1 hotel, 1 tin and hardware store, a fine brick high school building, Whiting free library building, a printing office, a telegraph office, a furniture store, a furniture factory, a telephone office, a photograph gallery, a chair stock factory, a saw mill, a post office, a National bank, 2 shoe shops..." The continuing expansion of the South village indicated by this list occurred despite an ongoing gradual decline in Chester township's population, reaching 1787 in 1890.

The building activity of the 1890's also produced two outstanding examples of residential architecture. In 1893, the Urban Dorand House (#149) was constructed with its effusive overlay of Queen Anne/Eastlake style decorative elements that render the house unique in the historic district. Six years later, both the century and the ornamental architecture of the South village culminated in a flamboyant display of Queen Anne, the William Pollard House (#94) next to the Whiting Library on Main Street. That house, one of the best examples of the style in the state, reflects the financial success quickly attained by William and James Pollard in manufacturing wrappers and shirtwaists; their 41 x 120 foot, 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed factory was constructed earlier in the decade on the site of the present National Survey (#86).

These outstanding buildings of the 1890's clearly represent the contemporary spirit of the community and its unbridled optimism for the future. An illustrated supplement published by the Vermont Tribune in 1899 proclaims, "This village, with its long, level and wide street; with its double row of magnificent shade trees and its attractive and neatly kept homes of varied architecture and situation, is one of the most charming of New England villages." The article proceeds to assess the circumstances:

"Chester street is larger, busier, more attractive, more prosperous, more hopeful than ever before. It has secured more public improvements in the last five years than during the preceding century. The Pollard factory, three wood

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working shops, several fine residences, the creamery, a magnificent water system, and miles of good concrete walks, these are some of the mile stones that mark the recent progress of Chester. ...The air is vocal with the sound of the trowel, the saw, and the hammer; an elegant residence and a large brick tenement are going up on opposite sides of the street, while extra groups of men are busy concreting both sidewalks. It is the liveliest season Chester has known for a century. The golden age is now."

The village merchants were reaping their harvest from the general prosperity. The largest store belonged to Frank W. Adams and Daniel W. Davis, a 2-story block (#47) that was extended in 1888 to 40 by 140 feet with twin storefronts; the firm dealt in clothing, groceries, paints, tools, and farm supplies. Like William Pollard, Frank Adams expressed his commercial success through his upper Main Street residence and dairy farm (now the site of Buttonwood Farm, #14). The 2-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, hip-roofed Adams house had an elaborate Eastlake veranda and pavilions.

Another highly successful mercantile firm derived from Charles Walker's furniture-making shop. In 1889, Walker opened his new 40 x 100 foot retail furniture store opposite Frank H. Harris' house (#107) on Main Street. A few years later, his son, Charles H., assumed the business and, by 1899, laid claim to carrying "the most complete stock of house furnishing goods in Windsor County." The younger Walker joined Frank Harris in the 1899 construction of the brick tenement on Main Street that later became the Henry Crocker House (#95).

The last street added to the village network was opened in 1896 off School Street. George H. Lovejoy established his shingle factory that year, and the access road was accordingly called Lovejoy Avenue. The first house appeared on the new street in 1899, when the Baptist Parsonage (#90) was built opposite the mill. The latter disappeared c.1925, and the name of the street was changed to Canal, denoting the waterway that formerly supplied the mill pond of the Onion tannery.

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Also in the late 1890's, the South village began to receive public utility services. The privately owned Chester Water Company was organized in 1897 and proceeded to construct a reservoir for the village supply. Electric lights were introduced along village streets in 1903, adding poles and wires to the streetscape.

Financial problems soon emerged regarding the needed expansion of the privately owned water system. To deal with that and other necessary public services, the South village was formally incorporated in 1907 as the Village of Chester. The corporate Village thereafter assumed control of fire protection, street lighting, and water supply; in 1910, it acquired a snow roller to improve winter street conditions.

By that period of time, the Village streets generally were arboresced by parallel rows of fully mature elm and maple trees. The middle stretch of Main Street between the Baptist Church (#80) and Church Street was distinguished by an especially magnificent double row along its north side, creating the effect of the Continental grand allée. The scene became widely known in Vermont through published photographs and post cards. Some of the trees, however, were already deteriorating in 1911, when the Village initiated a program to replace shade trees and to improve the appearance of the "Island."

A new stylistic fashion, the Colonial Revival, began to exert its influence on Chester architecture early in the present century. At the same time, the Italianate Revival seems to have become especially unfashionable. Several houses were transformed by the removal of Italianate and the addition of Colonial Revival features, largely relating to porches. The Hugh Henry House (#98) provides a case in point. Originally a Federal style I-house of severely plain design, the Henry House was altered c.1870 in an Italianate manner with a pillared entrance porch. Then c.1910 the character of the house was changed markedly by a Colonial Revival remodeling that included a full-width columned porch. This stylistic shift was repeated nearby along the same side of Main Street; the adjacent Hadley-Carpenter (#68), Willard (#65), and Fullerton-Fullam (#62) Houses received similar treatment.

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While the Main Street houses were being altered to follow architectural fashion, a major public building was erected (in 1910-11) whose design reverted to an outdated vaguely Romanesque manner. Chester's new brick High School (#152) commanded the height of Depot Hill, deeply set back from Depot Street at the foot of its spacious grounds. Aside from its impressive physical position, the High School's site at the edge of the South village reflects a politically expedient gesture toward the Depot and North villages.

The next great fire involving the South village's principal hotel occurred on January 18, 1920. The Fullerton was completely destroyed together with the tenant national and savings banks, post office, and moving picture theatre, causing a financial loss calculated at \$60,000. Within a year, however, a new Fullerton Inn (#67, now called the Chester Inn) arose on the site. The 35-room replacement emulates its predecessor in scale and the full-width veranda; its style, however, corresponds to a gambrel-roofed version of the Colonial Revival shared by several contemporary houses in the village. A novel feature of the second Fullerton dominates its lobby: a rubble fireplace that incorporates 27 varieties of stone found in the vicinity in Chester.

Another architecturally significant building was added to the village center after the new Fullerton. The Masonic Lodge (#64) was constructed in 1922 at the west end of the Green, contributing a simplified Georgian Revival facade to the streetscape.

The second quarter of the 20th century brought pronounced changes to the South village's street environment. More utility poles and wires intruded concurrently with the loss of numerous shade trees. The dirt surfaces of the streets were initially hardened in the 1920's, and then paved during the 1930's. With the accelerating increase in automobile usage, filling stations were installed at several locations during those decades; in three cases, substantial 19th century buildings were removed from the

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sites. The most significant loss claimed the former Eagle Hotel with its unique tree-trunk porch columns; reduced to a rooming house in the late 19th century, the building was finally demolished in 1928 to make way for a combination market-filling station (#97, now only a market) without architectural distinction.

A major alteration of the historic landscape occurred following the destructive flood of 1938. The channel of the Middle Branch was dredged and straightened between the Kimball Farm (#1) and the lower Main Street bridge (outside the historic district), and various dams were removed. The associated canals or channels and mill ponds were mostly infilled, and now only traces remain of the 19th century hydraulic system that powered the South village's mills.

Since 1950, the historic building stock of the South village has undergone relatively few substantial changes. Several historic buildings have been demolished or destroyed by fire, and modern buildings have been inserted on some of the sites. The first example of a deliberately modern style building within the historic district was the Ellsworth Clinic (#3), constructed in 1950 at the west edge of the village. A major historic resource on upper Main Street, the Frank Adams House, was burned in 1965 but the related complex of barns (#14A, etc.) escaped the blaze.

In 1968-69, a new Roman Catholic Church (#129) was constructed on lower Main Street, supplanting the parish's original 1946 building (an addition to the rectory, #128). The new church was sheathed with local stone to relate it to Chester's historic stone buildings. The year of the church's completion, the Federal style, 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed Horace (Onion) Deming House on Main Street was demolished to clear the site for a 1-story, brick-veneered bank (#106). Three years later, another substantial Main Street house was demolished to make way for another 1-story bank (#135); in this case, the bank's architect followed the precedent of the Roman Catholic Church by applying a stone veneer to the new building.

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Probably the most spectacular disaster in Chester's history happened on November 18, 1971. A propane explosion and fire consumed three principal buildings along the south side of Main Street westward from the Grafton Street intersection. The blast erupted from a 2-story, wood-framed, flat-roofed filling station/garage that was built c.1920 on the site of Charles Walker's furniture store. The accompanying fireball enveloped the two adjacent buildings: on the east (at the corner of Grafton Street), a 2½-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed house whose first story had been converted to a storefront, and, on the west, a 2-story, wood-framed, gable-roofed storefront built c.1915. Subsequently, the entire area occupied by the three buildings has remained vacant.

While a few various recent intrusions are scattered through the historic district, their cumulative effect on its architectural integrity remains relatively minor. Generally the intrusions appear physically subordinate to adjacent historic buildings so that the latter continue to dominate the streetscapes. Certain intrusions display inappropriate materials or signage but, at least until the present, the South village has been spared the visual blight typical of contemporary roadside strip development.

The South village's architectural environment exhibits an intact continuum of the historic buildings and stylistic influences that have appeared during two centuries of village development. Fire and demolition have claimed notable individual buildings; Chester, however, has not suffered the conflagration or extensive redevelopment that have disrupted the architectural continuum of many comparable Vermont villages. Several outstanding landmarks hold special importance but Chester gains greater significance through the collective assembly of buildings from every period of its history.

The several Federal style buildings extant in the historic district represent the earliest period of village development, spanning the last decade of the 18th century and the first quarter of

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the 19th. The Congregational Church (#35) possesses special significance for being both the local highpoint of that style and a major symbol of contemporary religious life in the community. The Federal buildings give an unusually clear image of the village's period appearance for they generally lack later stylistic overlays.

The Greek Revival predominates in overall stylistic influence and number of examples although the village lacks a high-style representative. The temple form of that style prevails especially along upper Main Street, the section of the village most intensively developed during the second quarter of the 19th century. Vernacular gable-front houses line both sides of the street west of the Congregational Church to give a strong sense of that phase of village history.

Contrasting with the collective influence of the Greek Revival buildings, the most outstanding representative of the Italianate Revival style and associated middle 19th century development exerts a commanding presence by itself. The Frederick Fullerton House (#59) occupies a prominent position in the village center from which to display its high-style character. Several nearby buildings share more limited characteristics of the style to contribute an Italianate flavor to the village center.

Rivaling the Greek Revival's influence on the village, the Queen Anne style became the fashion of the late 19th century surge of development. The decorative elements of that style pervade the village, being applied both piecemeal to earlier buildings and systematically to contemporary buildings like the landmark William Pollard House (#94). The frequency with which Queen Anne elements appear throughout the village constitutes a graphic record of the unprecedented building activity that occurred in Chester during the two-decade period spanning the turn of the century.

The gambrel roof distinguishes an impressive group of early 20th century Colonial Revival buildings in the historic district.

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That roof form was applied to the village's largest building, the Chester Inn (#67), and the largest carriage barn (#14A) as well as substantial houses. These buildings comprise the last generation both of significant historic architecture in the village and of physical scale consistently larger than one story.

Recent years have been marked by preservation and restoration activities involving numerous buildings in the historic district. The Comfort Dressor House (#28) provides a notable example of period restoration. In several cases, buildings have been extensively refurbished in manners sympathetic to their historic characters. The Ella Rounds House (#24) has been relieved (in 1984) of asbestos shingle siding that concealed its original clapboards while the Episcopal Church (#58) has undergone an exterior rehabilitation that retained its historic character. Various buildings have been refurbished and adapted to different uses; the latest (1984) and most dramatic example is the former American Legion building (#74) whose outstanding Queen Anne style has been greatly enhanced by a polychromatic paint scheme.

These ongoing activities are contributing importantly to the preservation of Chester village's significant architectural character. Furthermore, they reflect the broadly shared local commitment to maintain that character. The stylistic diversity extant along village streets illustrates the village's evolution from the late 18th century onward. The richness and integrity of that built environment distinguish Chester as an important historic village-scape worthy of current and future preservation efforts.

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The boundary of the Chester Village Historic District begins at a Point A located on the north property line of the Fenton House (#155) 200 feet east of the east edge of the Depot Street right-of-way; thence the boundary follows in a southwesterly direction along a line parallel to and 200 feet southeasterly of the east and southeast edge of said right-of-way and continuing along a similar line parallel to the southeast edge of the right-of-way of Maple Street which intersects with Depot Street to Point B, located at the intersection of said line and the rear property line of the George White House (#130); thence the boundary turns southeasterly and follows said line to Point C located at the southeastern corner of the White Property; thence the boundary turns southwesterly and follows the southeast property line of #130 to the edge of the Main Street right-of-way, crosses said right-of-way along an extension of said line and continues along the southeast property line of St. Joseph's Church (#129), to Point D, located at the intersection of said line with the north bank of the Middle Branch of the Williams River; thence the boundary turns northwesterly and follows the north bank of said river crossing under the Grafton Street Bridge to Point E located at the bank's intersection with the southern extension of a line parallel to, and 50 feet west of, the west elevation of Barn #1C of the Charles Kimball Farm; thence the boundary turns northerly and follows said extension, said line and a northern extension thereof to the south edge of the Main Street right-of-way, crosses said right-of-way, and continues along the west property line of the Knights Barn (#2) to a Point F located at the NW corner of the property; thence the boundary turns easterly and follows the north (rear) property lines of the Knights Barn and the Alice Wylie and Walter Jeffrey Houses (#4, #5) and an easterly extension of the lattermost property line across the Lover's Lane right-of-way to a Point G located at its intersection with the east edge of said right-of-way; thence the boundary turns northerly and follows the east edge of said right-of-way to a Point H located at its intersection with the south bank of Lover's Lane Brook; thence the boundary turns easterly and follows the south bank of said brook to a Point I located at its intersection with the east property line of the Buttonwood Farm (#14); thence the boundary turns southerly and follows said property line to a Point J, located at its intersection with a line parallel to and 200 feet northerly of the north edge of the Main Street right-of-way; thence the boundary turns easterly and follows said line to a Point K located at its intersection with a line parallel to and 200 feet west of the Church Street right-of-way; thence the boundary turns northerly and follows the latter line to a Point L located at its intersection with the north property line of the Henry Ballou House (#39); thence the boundary turns easterly and follows said (extension and) property line to the west edge of the Church Street right-of-way, crosses said right-of-way, and continues along the north property line of the William Ballou House (#40) to a Point M located at the northeast corner of said property; thence the boundary turns southerly, follows the rear (east) property line of said house, and continues along the rear (east) property lines of the Annie Crocker and Paul Ballou Houses (#41, #42) to a Point N located at the intersection of the lattermost property line and a line parallel to and 200 feet northerly of the north edge of the

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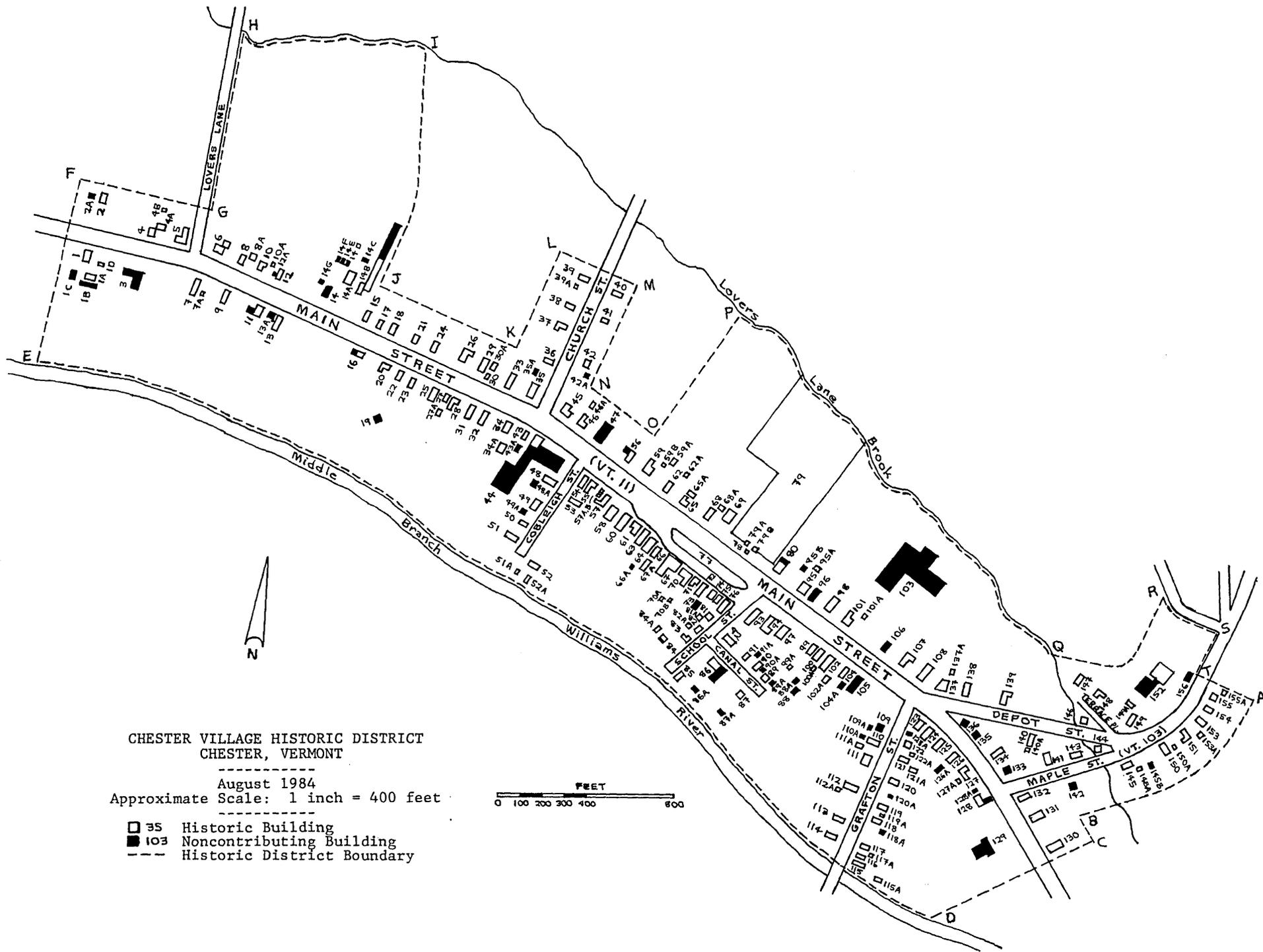
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Main Street right-of-way; thence the boundary turns southeasterly and follows said line to a Point O located at its intersection with the west property line of the Frederick Fullerton House(#59); thence the boundary turns northeasterly and follows said property line to a Point P located at its intersection with the south bank of Lover's Lane Brook; thence the boundary turns southeasterly and follows the south bank of said brook to a Point Q located at its intersection with a line parallel to and 300 feet northerly of the north edge of Depot Street right-of-way; thence the boundary turns easterly and follows said line, curving northeasterly to a Point R located at its intersection with the south edge of the Highland Avenue right-of-way; thence the boundary turns easterly and follows the south edge of said right-of-way to a Point S located at its intersection with the west edge of the Depot Street right-of-way; thence the boundary turns southerly and follows the west edge of said right-of-way to a Point T located at its intersection with a westerly extension of the north property line of the Fenton House(#155); thence the boundary turns easterly and follows said extension, crossing Maple Street and continuing on said property line to Point A, the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Chester Village Historic District defines closely the historic center of Chester Village. The east and west boundary limits along the streets correspond to breaks in the continuity of significant buildings or the presence of concentrations of intrusions. At the west end of Main Street, open space borders the district followed by scattered development further west. The east end of Main Street terminates with a concentration of intrusive development outside of the district boundary. The boundary along Depot Street (Vermont 103) generally corresponds to the division between Chester Village and Chester Depot Village (which may be nominated to the National Register at a later time as a separate historic district). The Middle Branch of the Williams River forms a topographic boundary along the south side of the village that served to limit historic development. Along the north side of the village, Lover's Lane Brook balances the river as a topographic boundary. The somewhat larger expanse of valley floor between Main Street and the brook has enabled more 20th century development to occur in the subdivided rear portions of lots fronting Main and Church Streets. Most of that development, however, does not meet the eligibility criteria for the National Register, and, therefore, has been excluded from the historic district. The properties within the boundary effectively convey the architectural and historic character of Chester village.



CHESTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
CHESTER, VERMONT

August 1984

Approximate Scale: 1 inch = 400 feet

- 35 Historic Building
- 103 Noncontributing Building
- - - Historic District Boundary

