

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DRAFT

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Chestertown Historic District Boundary Amendment and Additional Documentation

other names/site number _____

related multiple property listing N/A

2. Location

street & number NY-9/Main St, Riverside Dr, Mill St, LaFlure Ln, Pine St, Theriot Av. ☐ not for publication

city or town Chester ☐ vicinity

state NY code NY county Warren code 113 zip code 12817

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

_____ national _____ statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register _____ determined eligible for the National Register

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register _____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- ☒ private
☒ public - Local
☐ public - State
☐ public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
161	44	buildings
1	0	sites
1	1	structures
0	0	objects
163	45	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single and multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/business, financial
institution.; specialty store

GOVERNMENT/city hall, post office, courthouse

EDUCATION/school

RELIGION/religious facility

RECREATION& CULTURE/theater

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single and multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/business, financial
institution.; specialty store

GOVERNMENT/city hall, post office, courthouse

EDUCATION/school

RELIGION/religious facility

RECREATION& CULTURE/theater

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate/Stick/Queen
Anne/Second Empire

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY

REVIVALS/Colonial Revival/Tudor Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT/Ranch

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

STONE, CONCRETE, BRICK,
foundation: CONCRETE BLOCK

BRICK, STONE, WOOD, METAL,
walls: VINYL, STUCCO

ASPHALT, CERAMIC TILE,

roof: METAL

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The original Chestertown Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1973 for significance under the areas of Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, and Religion. At the time, the district encompassed only three adjacent properties located along U.S. Route 9 (Main Street): the Fowler House (1837), the Church of the Good Shepherd (1884), and the former Chester High School (now the Main Street Ice Cream Parlor, 1912). These three buildings represented distinct architectural styles—Greek Revival, Stick Style, and Classical Revival—and were selected for their individual architectural merit and historical association with Chestertown’s civic and religious development. The district boundaries were tightly drawn to include only these buildings due to the prevailing preservation philosophy at the time, which prioritized high-style architecture and often excluded vernacular or more modest historic resources.

The boundary amendment adds 208 resources (163 contributing and 45 non-contributing resources) across a 154-acre area that comprises the core of the hamlet of Chestertown. It expands the district boundary beyond the three original properties on U.S. Route 9/Main Street. This includes both sides of U.S. Route 9/Main Street from its intersection with Route 8 in the north to Foster Flats Road in the south; all of LaFlure Lane, Riverside Drive, Church Street, and Mill Street; and portions of Pine Street, Theriot Avenue, and Knapp Hill Road. The proposed expanded district captures the evolution of Chestertown from a nineteenth-century milling and tanning hub into a summer resort community. It includes a mix of architectural styles such as Greek Revival, Italianate, Stick Style, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Bungalow. The district’s resources collectively reflect several periods of growth, particularly from the mid nineteenth-century to the 1960s when Chestertown served as a convenient base for Adirondack tourism.

Narrative Description

The proposed Chestertown Historic District Boundary Amendment is located in the Town of Chester, Warren County, New York and comprises the main concentration of the town’s historic commercial, civic, and industrial buildings in the unincorporated village of Chestertown. The district includes approximately 154 acres that encompass the village’s half-mile-long downtown, an industrial mill site, rural residential side streets, and an historic graveyard.¹ A total of 161 resources are categorized as contributing, including 159 buildings, one structure, and one site, along with forty-six non-contributing buildings and one non-contributing structure. The district includes both sides of U.S. Route 9/Main Street from its intersection with Route 8 in the north to Foster Flats Road in the south, all of LaFlure Lane, Riverside Drive, Church Street, and Mill Street, and portions of Pine Street, Theriot Avenue, Knapp Hill Road.² The district has had minimal infill and, despite some material

¹ The total area inclusive of all parcels, including the athletic fields and forested areas behind the town hall.

² The cardinal directions given are not precisely aligned with compass points but are simplified for easy understanding.

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alterations over the years, retains its appearance and feeling as a rural village nestled in the eastern Adirondack Mountains.

Setting and Overview

The Town of Chester lies between the Schroon and Hudson Rivers in Warren County, stretching from the northern boundary of the town of Warrensburg to the southern border of Essex County within the Adirondack region of Upstate New York. Its terrain is less rugged than that of neighboring villages, but its scenic, rural setting is characterized by forested mountains, rolling hills, lakes, and streams. Much of Chester's summer resort activity focuses on its nearby bucolic lakes—including Friends Lake, Loon Lake, Mountain Spring Lake, and the northeastern corner along Schroon Lake. The town encompasses around eighty-seven square miles in the eastern part of the Adirondack Park. The town's historical roots in logging and tourism remain evident in its rustic architecture and preserved landscapes and development patterns. The district is in the unincorporated village of Chestertown, which stands out as the town's largest population central hub. It is bisected by two main transportation corridors: U.S. Route 9, a well-traveled old Adirondack road, runs south to north through Chester, while State Route 8 crosses east to west, briefly merging with U.S. 9 north of Chestertown. Of the area's 1,825 permanent residents, many live in Chestertown and other small villages, which also accommodate the influx of summer guests.

The Chestertown Historic District Boundary Amendment is a cohesive collection of properties that represents a continuous narrative of development in the period of significance, setting it apart from the other population centers and villages in the town. The concentration of buildings that make up the Chestertown Historic District Boundary Amendment primarily showcases a blend of residential and commercial development that has shaped the community over time. The built environment reflects the rich historical and architectural heritage of the area, showcasing a variety of styles and building types that span the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Key architectural styles include Greek Revival, Second Empire, Italianate, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival, each characterized by distinctive features such as symmetrical facades, gabled roofs, decorative woodwork, and masonry details. These buildings represent not only architectural trends but also the social and economic history of the region, including its growth, adaptation, and modernization.

The development of Mill Street highlights the integration of industrial and residential spaces, beginning with the construction of the Chester tannery mill pond and raceway. The success of the tannery and mill spurred the initial phase of growth of the town. It established concerted development of a residential area along Riverside Drive, including the no-longer-extant Irish enclave of "Dublin" which was historically located west of the tannery along Mill Street and its intersection with Riverside Drive. Riverside Drive acted as a connecting thoroughfare to the main intersection with the Great Northern Turnpike, where the village's first commercial enterprises began. As the first area of residential development, Riverside Drive linked the industrial and commercial interests in Chestertown. Main Street, central to Chestertown's identity, remains a key corridor balancing historic significance with contemporary use. The street captures the economic narrative of the town, making it a vital part of the expanded historic district. Support industries and later resort properties were built along this route, concentrated mostly along the half-mile that lies within the district.

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Outside of the main commercial corridor are a few side streets featuring residential buildings. Pine Street features homes that demonstrate exceptional craftsmanship, showcasing architectural influences from various periods while maintaining their small-town charm. Theriot Avenue exemplifies homes with intricate detailing, including decorative woodwork and masonry, reflective of broader architectural trends. Although some alterations have occurred, the street's buildings retain significant architectural integrity, making it an important component of Chestertown's historic fabric. Church Street offers a comprehensive view of Chestertown's transformation from a modest cluster of homes and churches to a residential street. Its intact historic properties contribute to the cultural, economic, and spiritual history of the town, forming an essential part of the district's overall significance. LaFlure Lane, developed during the post-war suburbanization boom, reflects a shift toward suburban-inspired living, marked by mid-century homes with features that emphasize the growing importance of automobile use.

From east to west, the amended district boundary includes roughly 700 feet of Pine Street and Theriot Avenue west to Main Street, crosses Main Street and includes all of LaFlure Lane, Church Street, Riverside Drive, and Mill Street to the west. It includes a portion of Knapp Hill Road up to number 286. The district is bounded by U.S. Route 9/State Route 8 to the north, and travels south along Main Street (carried by U.S. Route 9) to the intersection with Foster Flats Road, number 71 of which is included in the district boundary.

2024 Survey and Streetscapes

The Chestertown Historic District Boundary Amendment was surveyed in October of 2024 to document existing conditions, assess the integrity of individual properties, and evaluate the potential for an updated NR nomination and boundary expansion that more accurately reflects the community's architectural and historical development. The survey included the historic core of the hamlet and was conducted by Roblee Historic Preservation, LLC (RHP) with funding and support from the Town of Chester and the Northern Forest Center. The following streets fell within the survey area:

Church Street

Church Street connects Main Street to Riverside Drive and historically served as a residential extension of the commercial corridor. It includes mid- to late-nineteenth-century homes, some vernacular Greek Revival and Italianate, with consistent massing and materials that reinforce the architectural continuity of the hamlet. The street's name reflects its proximity to the Church of the Good Shepherd and its role in the social and civic life of the town. Church Street was included to capture residential development adjacent to the core district and to reflect the organic growth of the community along its connecting streets. The boundary terminates at its junction with Riverside Drive, beyond which development patterns shift, and integrity diminishes.

Foster Flats Road

The boundary of the Chestertown Historic District extends just south of the hamlet core to include one contributing property at 71 Foster Flats Road, a ca. 1920 one-story stucco building originally used as an auto repair shop. This resource reflects the influence of the automobile on Chestertown's built environment in the early twentieth century and marks the southernmost point of historic development along Main Street. The inclusion of this building acknowledges its distinctive form, its early use tied to transportation history, and its visual and functional connection to the Main Street corridor. The boundary terminates here due to a marked

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change in character; properties farther south are more widely spaced, lack historic integrity, or postdate the period of significance.

Knapp Hill Road

A portion of Knapp Hill Road is included in the district to capture a small cluster of well-preserved residential properties dating from ca. 1850 to the mid-twentieth century. These include the Demond Gould House at 294 Knapp Hill Road (ca. 1850), which is significant for its Greek Revival architecture and connection to a local cabinetmaker and church builder, as well as a group of early- and mid-twentieth-century homes that represent continued residential growth. The road also contains intact outbuildings such as barns and carriage houses that contribute to the district's architectural and historical significance. This segment of Knapp Hill Road illustrates the outward expansion of Chestertown's historic core while maintaining continuity in scale, materials, and building type. The boundary ends where residential development gives way to open land or newer construction that lacks integrity.

LaFlure Lane

LaFlure Lane extends eastward from Main Street (U.S. Route 9) and was included in the expanded district due to its cohesive collection of mid-twentieth-century residences that reflect Chestertown's postwar suburban growth. Developed primarily in the 1950s and 1960s, the street features modest Cape Cod and Ranch-style houses on relatively uniform lots, many with original details and consistent setbacks. These homes illustrate the town's transition into a commuter-oriented community and summer destination during the mid-century period. The street's inclusion captures the later end of the district's proposed period of significance (ca. 1830–1967). The boundary terminates at the end of LaFlure Lane, where development becomes more recent and lacks historic integrity or association with the district's period of significance.

Mill Street

Mill Street runs south of Main Street and curves eastward, historically serving as an industrial corridor tied to Chestertown's nineteenth-century tanning industry. The street includes remnants of mill-era development, such as the tannery mill pond and the associated Italianate residence at 12 Mill Street. Additional early residences, including vernacular Greek Revival homes and simple workers' cottages, reflect the street's role in housing laborers tied to local industry. Mill Street's alignment and building stock help tell the story of Chestertown's early economic base and class structure. The boundary ends where Mill Street intersects undeveloped woodland and areas with modern construction, which do not contribute to the district's significance.

Pine Street

Pine Street extends northward from Main Street and was included for its mix of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century residential buildings that reflect working-class settlement patterns. The street provides a transition between the commercial core and the surrounding residential areas, with modest dwellings that retain historic form and detailing. Its inclusion helps demonstrate the range of housing types and socioeconomic diversity within the village during its historic period of development. The boundary ends just beyond the core historic grouping of structures; later infill construction to the north lacks sufficient integrity to contribute to the district.

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Riverside Drive

Riverside Drive extends west from Main Street and follows the path of the Chester tannery mill pond and headrace, which were central to the village's industrial development beginning in the 1840s. This street historically connected the tannery and associated worker housing to the commercial core at the intersection of Main Street and Mill Street. It includes some of the earliest residential development in Chestertown, including vernacular mid-nineteenth-century houses that likely served tannery laborers, and later homes reflecting Folk Victorian and Colonial Revival influences. The street's architectural variety and physical connection to Mill Street and Main Street provide a clear narrative of how industry, commerce, and residential life were interwoven in Chestertown's early growth. The boundary ends where development becomes sparse and modern, typically beyond the core historic cluster and the limits of the former "Dublin" neighborhood, an Irish immigrant enclave located along Mill Street and western Riverside Drive.

Theriot Avenue

Theriot Avenue was added to the district to capture additional historic residential resources that relate to the community's early- and mid-twentieth-century expansion. The street contains several well-preserved houses from the 1920s through the 1950s. These residences reflect continued development pressure during the interwar and postwar periods and are visually and historically connected to the rest of the hamlet by scale, form, and materials. The district boundary ends at the point where newer construction and open lots diminish the cohesion and historic integrity of the streetscape.

U.S. Route 9/Main Street

Main Street (carried by U.S. Route 9) forms the spine of the Chestertown Village Historic District Boundary Amendment and serves as its most historically significant corridor. Originally known as the Great Northern Turnpike, the road was the primary transportation route through the village and played a central role in its nineteenth-century development as a regional hub for trade, lodging, and industry. The district includes both sides of Main Street from its intersection with State Route 8 in the north to Foster Flats Road in the south. The corridor contains a high concentration of historic resources, including Greek Revival residences, vernacular mixed-use buildings, early twentieth-century civic architecture, and mid-century commercial infill. Key structures along Main Street include the Fowler House (1837), the Church of the Good Shepherd (1884), the former Chester High School (1912), and numerous intact storefronts and boarding houses. The street's architectural continuity, pedestrian scale, and layering of historic functions make it a core element of the district. The boundary terminates at Route 8 to the north, where topography rises steeply into forested land, and at Foster Flats Road to the south, where building density declines, and later non-historic commercial development predominates.

Outside of the district boundary, north of the U.S. Route 9/State Route 8, the topography rises steeply to a densely forested hill. Together with the highway, this creates a thematic and visual delineation from the village to the south. To the east and west there are also steep inclines into forested and less densely populated areas. To the south, along the U.S. Route 9/Main Street, the character and density of buildings changes. Buildings are less densely situated and consist of non-historic commercial or light industrial buildings.

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Building Inventory

The following properties were included in the original (1973) listing and their contributing status has remained the same. The properties are listed but not counted, apart from the four outbuildings of the Fowler House, newly considered contributing.

6343 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

S/NR-listed building, not counted (Church of the Good Shepherd), 1884, expanded 1954

Builder: Wait Meade

Original Nomination: *The Church of the Good Shepherd is an L-shaped wood-sheathed building which has been doubled in size by the addition of a parish hall at the rear in 1954. The original 1884 building is still remarkably intact. It is a small, L-shaped building with a steeply pitched gabled roof, bell tower and. separate vestibule. The roof has a deep overhang with a [S]tick style decoration in the gable end, similar to that illustrated on Plate IV of Palliser's Model Homes (1878). The open belfry has jig-saw work, brackets and a bellcast roof. The small vestibule repeats the steep pitch of the roof but ha a small cross gable, creating a complicated pattern which provides visual interest at the entrance. The church demonstrates how much can be done to create a feeling of intimacy and appeal using the simplest of materials [sic] and forms.*

2024 Update: The Church of the Good Shepherd appears nearly identical to its appearance at the time of the original nomination. A wood accessibility ramp has since been installed to the right of the main entry, and wood stairs to the side (north) entry appear to be new. There have been minor changes to the landscape, but the original historic features of the building remain. It retains integrity and is contributing, although not counted.

6339 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

S/NR-listed building, not counted (Main Street Ice Cream Parlor, aka Town Hall, Chester High School), 1912

Original Nomination: *The Chester Town Hall is a two story, symmetrical building with a hip roof. Three bays of the five bay front facade are occupied by a central projecting block containing a tower which rises an additional story. The tower projects slightly from the block over the roof of a one-bay open porch. Windows vary. Most are spaced singly but there are paired windows on the front façade and two banks of four windows at the rear. The only decorative elements are the widely-spaced roof brackets, the entrance with barrel-arched transom, and the windows of the tower with similar arches. A massive brick chimney rises from the center of the roof.*

2024 Update: The former Chester Town Hall and High School retains all its significant architectural features from the time of the original listing. In the time since operable wood shutters were added, the wood cladding has been painted, and the non-historic metal windows replaced with vinyl. An open shed porch was added in the rear. The building's porch, fenestrations, massing, central tower, and hip roof remain intact, and the site continues to contribute.

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6347 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

S/NR-listed building, not counted (The Chester Inn, aka Fowler-Downs House), 1837; amendment includes four contributing buildings that are now counted.

The Fowler house is a rambling wood sheathed structure which was built in several stages. The portion reputed to be the oldest is a small one and a half story section with eyebrow windows on the front facade. A rectangular wing abuts this at the rear. The most prominent [sic] part of the house is the Greek Revival section. This is a typical, well-executed and well-preserved example of the style with pediment, frieze, architrave and paneled pilasters. The paneled window surrounds have projecting ears and fine cornice moldings. The two verandas appear to have been built during this period; however the balustrade is late 19th century. This portion of the house has the kind of fine wood detailing which creates interesting surface patterns of light and shadow and .mak.es a notable building out of a rectangular box. There are two old barns and two sheds on the property.

2025 Update: The Fowler House is almost identical to its appearance in 1973 when originally listed and it remains contributing to the district. Small skylights have been added to the one and a half story section. The property includes **two contributing barns and two contributing sheds** to the west of the house. These four structures are counted in the boundary amendment while the house is not. A one-acre family cemetery behind the Fowler house is counted and described in the building list below as it is located on a separate parcel.

The following properties are proposed to be added to the Chestertown Historic District Boundary Amendment:
Continuous Numbering

Church Street

1 Church Street

One contributing building (Walker House), ca. 1845, rear ell/garage, 1980

A one-and-one-half-story Greek Revival-style home constructed in a T-plan upright-and-wing form resting on a stone foundation. An ell on the rear (north) of the building extends to the east. The building is clad in wood clapboard siding and features a recessed front porch entry on the (south) facade, corner pilasters with a paneled motif, a frieze, and cornice returns. Fenestration consists primarily of six-over-six, double-hung vinyl windows set within trabeated surrounds and flanked by wood shutters. The symmetry of the seven-bay facade is centered on the front door, which is located in the recessed porch sheltered by a front gabled, two-bay upper half-story. A tapered brick chimney rises up the east elevation, where a four-over-four window The upper-story gable extends north, and a secondary covered porch is located on the east side of the house. The rear ell extension rests on a cinder block foundation. It features a single window of the south elevation, and two garage bays on the east elevation: one featuring an overhead garage door, the other a set of wood double doors with clipped corners. The roof has a salt-box style form. The entire roof is clad in terne coated steel.

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5 Church Street

One non-contributing building, ca. 1975

A one story, Ranch-style rectangular residence with a side-gabled roof clad in corrugated metal. The building is covered in horizontal, vinyl siding with vertical vinyl siding in the gable field. There is an enclosed porch with a front-gabled roof on the (south) facade. This enclosed porch structure also has a metal corrugated roof and is covered in horizontal, vinyl siding, with scalloped shingles in the gable field of the porch. This portion of the property appears to be a later addition to the main portion of the property or a former porch that was then enclosed. Fenestration patterns on the building include one-over-one, double-hung metal windows. Non-contributing due to age.

6 Church Street

One contributing building (St. Isaac Jogues Roman Catholic Church), 1937

Architect: Gander, Gander, and Gander

Builder: Arthur Blanchard

The building is a rectangular, one-story Gothic Revival stone church with a steeply pitched gabled roof clad in slate shingles. The façade, which faces west, features a large pointed-arch entrance framed with dressed stone and flanked by gothic buttresses. Above the entrance, a large pointed-arch stained-glass window with intricate tracery dominates the gable. The side elevations each consist of a series of evenly spaced narrow pointed-arch windows with stained glass. A cross is mounted at the apex of the gable. A corner stone provides the architect and construction date.

7 Church Street

One contributing building, ca. 1876, porch enclosed, 1970

The building is a two-and-a-half-story, Colonial Revival-style rectangular residence resting on a cinder block foundation. The facade features an enclosed, one-story, rectangular, full-width porch with a low-pitched, hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The porch is clad in wide, horizontal asbestos siding and includes fenestration patterns of one-over-one, double-hung metal windows, along with a metal front door. This porch appears to be a later addition or a former porch that was subsequently enclosed. The main exterior of the building is clad in asbestos siding, with six-over-six, double-hung windows present on other elevations, both individually and in sets of three. On the facade, the second story contains a set of three one-over-one windows. The south-facing gable features a rectangular vent, echoing a similar vent in the north-facing gable on the second story. The side-gabled roof is clad in corrugated metal, and the building includes an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation, along with a rear entrance. The overall design reflects the Colonial Revival style, with alterations and additions that contribute to its current appearance.

11 Church Street

One contributing building (Community United Methodist Church of Chestertown), ca. 1867, steeple replaced, 1968

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A two-story Methodist church with a rectangular plan and a square, two-story vestibule on the (south) facade with a prominent steeple atop the vestibule rising an additional story, all resting on a stone foundation. The building has a front gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles, a full pediment on the second story on the facade, corner pilasters with a paneled motif, a frieze, and cornice returns. A two-story, rectangular addition was added on the rear (north) elevation which covers part of the exterior brick chimney. Fenestration primarily consists of a matching pattern on the side (east and west) elevations. These elevations consist of four lancet windows with diamond-shaped lights on the second story and double-hung, one-over-one windows on the first story. On the east elevation, under the third lancet window is an entrance with a small awning and bracketed supports. Fenestration on the vestibule mainly consists of paired, four-over-four, double-hung windows. The main entrance on the facade is a set of paired doors with three-over-three fixed light, rectangular transoms over each door (for a total of two, three-over-three fixed light transoms).

13 Church Street

One non-contributing building (Community Share Center), ca. 1975

The building is a single-story, side-gable prefabricated “double-wide” trailer clad in vinyl siding on a concrete foundation. The primary elevation features three bays, including a centered entry with a single-light over solid panel door, flanked by six-over-six windows on either side. The fenestration consists of rectangular windows with six-over-six light divisions and symmetrical placement. A small gabled entry porch with steps and simple railings projects from the center bay. The side elevation shows additional six-over-six windows spaced evenly. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles, and a small, shed structure with matching siding is located adjacent to the main building. Non-contributing due to age.

20 Church Street

One non-contributing building (Chestertown Fire District), 1934, east bay addition, 1957, west bay addition, 1979

The building is a two-story rectangular structure with a brick masonry first floor and a vinyl sided second story topped by a front-gable roof. The ground floor features five bays, each with a large overhead garage door containing horizontal glass inserts, extending beyond the gable volume on each side. A single pedestrian door with a small rectangular window is situated three bays from the west. The second story is defined by three evenly spaced one-over-one, double-hung wood windows in slightly recessed wood surrounds, while the gable end includes a centered louvered vent. The roof is clad in standing seam metal. The building has undergone significant alterations, including a large addition outside of the period of significance and is therefore non-contributing.

21 Church Street

One contributing building, ca. 1887

This is a two-story, upright and wing house clad in white vinyl siding and resting on a stone foundation. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in flat wood surrounds. The first story central entry bay is flanked by single windows on each side. A single-story, wrap-around porch with a low-sloped roof supported by round columns spans the front and wing (south) façades. The roofline includes a

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shallow gable with simple trim detailing. Fenestration on the second story mirrors the first, with evenly spaced windows. The roof is clad in stone tiles and metal flashing.

22 Church Street

One contributing building, ca. 1851

The building is a one-and-a-half-story, Greek Revival-style clad in wood clapboard, and a stone foundation. Fenestration consists primarily of two-over-two double-hung windows in trabeated surrounds. The façade has three symmetrical bays on the first floor, with a central entry door flanked by windows. The roof is clad in standing seam metal and features a frieze and cornice returns. The rear of the house extends in two volumes with a perpendicular attached one-car garage at the end of a paved driveway.

Foster Flats Rd

71 Foster Flats Road

One contributing building, ca. 1920

A one-story former auto repair shop with a distinctive and symmetrical façade, highlighted by two towers capped with low-slung hip roofs. The arched window openings have been modified with vinyl replacement windows, altering the original appearance. The central portion of the building includes a recessed entry under a shed roof supported by minimal brackets. The peak of a gable appears behind the upper ridge of the shed roof. The exterior is clad in textured stucco, and the roof is finished with asphalt shingles.

Knapp Hill Road

286 Knapp Hill Road

Three contributing buildings (Eugene Flackbarth House), ca. 1905; one non-contributing structure, date unknown

The building is a two-story house with a rectangular footprint, resting on a stone foundation. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows. The (north) facade features a one-story enclosed porch with continuous rectangular windows and a central entry door. Above the porch, the symmetrical fenestration pattern includes two evenly spaced windows on both the first and second stories. The roof is a steeply pitched gable style with prominent gable ends facing the front and side, clad in metal. A large brick chimney rises along the side of the house, extending above the roofline. To the rear of the house are **two small one-story contributing sheds** with pitched roof, and a non-contributing covered wood storage structure with a shed-style roof is located further back. A paved driveway runs along the east side of the house to a parking area at the rear.

287 Knapp Hill Road

One non-contributing building, 2000

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The building is a one-and-a-half-story Cape Cod-style home with a rectangular footprint and a symmetrical five-bay (south) facade. The house sits on a cinder block foundation with a partially exposed basement. The main entry, located in the center bay, features a simple portico supported by slim columns, accessed by a set of stairs. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double-hung vinyl windows with faux muntins. To the left of the house, a single-story attached garage extends with a matching roofline, creating a cohesive appearance. A steeply pitched roof is punctuated by two front-facing dormers. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. This building is non-contributing due to age.

290 Knapp Hill Road

Two contributing buildings, ca. 1947

The building is a one-and-a-half-story side gable house clad in wood shingles and resting on a concrete foundation. The (north) façade features a three-bay configuration with a central entry bay flanked by single windows on either side. The entry bay is accentuated by a small, gabled porch supported by simple posts. Fenestration includes double-hung windows with one-over-one light divisions. The roof is clad in standing seam metal. A **contributing detached garage** is situated at the end of a paved driveway to the side of the house and features an overhead bay door. A small rectangular window pieces the gable.

294 Knapp Hill Road

Two contributing buildings (Demond Gould House), ca. 1850, roof and porch altered, ca. 1880

The house at 294 Knapp Hill Road is a two-story, front-gabled frame structure clad in wood clapboards and corner pilasters and resting on a stone foundation. The symmetrical (north) façade features a four-bay configuration, with an entrance in the second bay from the east. The windows are double-hung with six-over-six light divisions, while the front door is paneled with a decorative transom above. A wraparound, single-story porch spans the façade and east elevations, supported by turned columns with decorative brackets and a balustrade featuring intricate scrollwork. The gable includes a central attic window with a half-round fanlight and decorative wood trim. A single-story wing extends to the rear of the building. The roof extends beyond the house's facade and east elevations and is supported by decorative posts rising from the porch roof below. The house is topped by a standing seam metal roof.

The **contributing carriage house**, located to the rear of the main house, is a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled structure clad in wood clapboards with a standing-seam metal roof. The central carriage doors feature a pair of large, paneled doors. The gable end is adorned with decorative trim, including a central, pointed-arch window.

298 Knapp Hill Road

One contributing building, ca. 1853, one non-contributing garage, 1987, sun porch, 2011

The building is a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Greek Revival-style house resting on a stone foundation. The (north) façade is three bays wide, with a central entrance flanked by large fixed multilight windows. The remaining fenestration consists of six-over-six, double-hung vinyl windows, with some small rectangular casement windows on the east elevation's upper story. The entrance features a molded door surround and a

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small wood stoop accessed by steps. A one-story sunroom addition is on the east elevation, wrapped by fixed single-pane windows. The building is clad in wood clapboard siding, and the roof is covered in standing seam metal. A prominent stone chimney rises along the left side of the structure. A detached garage is visible in the rear, painted white to match the house, with a gable roof and a single garage door. It is non-contributing due to age.

Laflure Lane

1 Laflure Lane

One contributing building, ca. 1900, non-contributing garage, 1987

A two-story, side-gabled house clad in vinyl siding and set on a cinder block foundation. The (east) façade is two bays wide, with a one-story enclosed porch extending across the entire first floor, featuring fixed one-over-one windows in rectangular divisions. The second story contains two symmetrically one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows set in vinyl surrounds. The roof is sheathed in standing seam metal with a green finish, and there are long flat roof dormers on each slope of the roof. A detached single-car garage with a gable roof and matching siding is located adjacent to the house. It is non-contributing due to age.

3 Laflure Lane

One contributing building, ca. 1900, addition, ca. 1948

A two-story, rectangular house with vinyl siding, wood trim and corner boards, and a stone foundation. The house appears to have been a simple front gable residence with a shed roof extension added to the south elevation. The gable is still legible on the (east) façade. Fenestration includes four-over-one and one-over-one, double-hung windows as well as side by side casement windows, all wood in wood surrounds. The facade features three bays, with windows in each bay on both the first and second stories. On the south elevation, the central bay includes a small projecting entrance porch with a gabled roof. The main roof has a steeply pitched gable clad in asphalt shingles, with a small attic vent centered on the gable end. Gravel driveways run along each side of the house.

5 Laflure Lane

Two non-contributing buildings, ca. 1974, garage, 2014

A rambling one-and-a-half-story rectangular structure with a cross-gabled roof featuring multiple dormers and resting on a concrete foundation. The walls are clad in vertical wood paneling, while the dormers are clad in staggered cedar shakes. The (southeast) façade is asymmetrical with multiple bays, including a central gabled entry porch supported by posts. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and copper flashing. Three decorative cupolas are positioned along the ridge of the roof.

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To the east is a one-and-a-half-story non-contributing garage with a gabled roof, clad in standing seam metal roofing and featuring two dormers on the front elevation. The building has wood siding and sits on a concrete foundation. The (south) façade consists of three bays, with the central bay containing a single entry door sheltered by a small, projecting porch supported by posts. Fenestration includes six-over-six, double-hung vinyl windows with false muntins. The roof overhangs slightly, creating eaves at the gable ends. This property falls outside of the period of significance and is therefore non-contributing.

15 Laflure Lane

Two contributing buildings, ca. 1960, associated dwelling unit, 1972, one non-contributing shed building, 2000

This property has three buildings on it. The main building is a one-story, Ranch-style home clad in vinyl siding and resting on a cinder block foundation. Fenestration consists of sliding sash vinyl windows of varying sizes. The (south) façade presents an upright-and-wing appearance, with the gable volume two bays wide and the “wing” three bays wide. The wing features a central entry door flanked by single windows \ sheltered by a shallow overhang. The roofline is simple, with asphalt shingles and a brick chimney located on the right side of the structure. A detached house to the rear is a one-story structure with a gable roof, clad in vinyl siding, and features a single garage bay with a hinged barn-style door and minimal detailing. A prefabricated shed is located to the east of this and is non-contributing due to age.

16 Laflure Lane

One contributing building, 1953, two non-contributing buildings (garage and shed, 1977)

A one-story, side-gabled Ranch-style house resting on a concrete foundation, clad in wood clapboard siding. The (north) façade is divided into four bays, with a centrally located entry door that opens onto a small brick patio. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double-hung windows in simple wood surrounds. At the east bay is a tripartite window. A tapered brick chimney rises up the east elevation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage, located at the rear, is a single-story, front-gabled structure with matching siding, featuring a central garage door and no visible fenestration on the façade. Behind the house is a one-story front-gabled shed. The garage and shed are non-contributing due to age.

Laflure Lane

One vacant lot (104.10-2-4), not counted

17 Laflure Lane

Two contributing buildings, 1933, garage, 1945

A one-and-a-half-story Craftsman-style bungalow with a rectangular footprint, resting on a raised precast stone foundation. The exterior is clad in horizontal clapboard siding with decorative shingles in the gable ends. The (east) façade (facing Main Street) features an asymmetrical three-bay configuration with a full-width porch supported by stone piers and square wooden columns. Fenestration includes six-over-six, double-hung windows in flat surrounds and a single fixed pane in the dormer. The steeply pitched gable roof has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and decorative brackets. A prominent stone chimney extends along the side

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elevation, contributing to the structure's rustic Craftsman character. A contributing one-story detached garage with a gable roof is located at the rear of the property, clad in stucco siding and echoing the main house's materials and design elements.

20 Laflure Lane

One non-contributing building, 1955, covered facade porch and carport, 1984

The building is a one-story, Ranch-style home with a rectangular footprint, clad in vinyl siding and resting on a raised concrete block foundation. The (north) façade features a large, full-width porch with a low-sloped roof that dominates the elevation, supported by square wooden columns. A carport with a matching gable roof extends from the porch, supported by square posts. The fenestration includes double-hung windows with one-over-one light divisions. A brick chimney is located on the side elevation. The roof is clad in standing seam metal. The building is non-contributing due to non-historic alterations and a loss of integrity.

21 Laflure Lane

One non-contributing building, 1975

The building is a one-and-a-half-story wood-frame structure with a side-gabled shed roof on a cinder block foundation. The exterior siding consists of wood board-and-batten siding. The facade is asymmetrical and features three bays. The fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows and a larger picture window on the leftmost bay. The central entrance is slightly recessed and sheltered by the overhanging shed roof supported by simple posts. A side porch and a paved driveway on the right. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. This building is non-contributing because it falls outside the period of significance.

22 Laflure Lane

One contributing building, ca. 1950

A one-story, Ranch-style home clad in vinyl siding and resting on a concrete foundation with a deep setback. The (north) façade exhibits an asymmetrical three bays. Fenestration is varied and includes one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows, with hopper-style and fixed sash windows as well. The entrance is located at the east bay of the facade and is covered by a gable portico roof supported by turned wood piers. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and features a modest pitch, with no visible eave detailing.

25 Laflure Lane

One contributing building, 1956

A one-story house clad in vinyl siding and resting on a cinder block foundation. The (south) façade features staggered projections, featuring a central entrance flanked by one window on each side. This, and a secondary garage entrance, is accessed by a short set of stairs with a metal railing and is sheltered by a metal awning supported by simple brackets. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in vinyl surrounds. The low-pitched meandering hip roof is covered in asphalt shingles and includes a centrally located brick chimney. A single-bay attached garage with a matching roofline is located on the west side of the building, with a single overhead garage door.

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Laflure Lane

One vacant lot (104.10-2-7), not counted

26 Laflure Lane

One contributing building, 1949, attached garage, 1975

A one-and-a-half-story, Cape Cod-style house clad in vinyl siding and resting on a concrete foundation. The main façade is three bays wide, featuring a central entrance flanked by windows on each side. The entrance is sheltered by a small gabled porch with a metal roof, supported by simple posts. Fenestration includes primarily one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in stepped vinyl surrounds, as well as a tripartite window in the east bay of the facade. The roof is clad in standing seam metal with a brick chimney rising from the ridgeline, slightly off-center. An attached single-bay garage with a side-gabled roof is located on the east side of the structure, with a single overhead door.

30 Laflure Lane

One vacant lot, not counted

32 Laflure Lane

One non-contributing building, 1948, enclosed porch and attached garage, 1995

This is a highly modified one-story, Cape Cod-style house clad in vinyl siding and resting on a cinder block foundation. The (north) façade is asymmetrical, featuring a large, enclosed porch with a gable roof. There is a recessed entrance on the east side of the porch facade, accessed via a small set of steps and sheltered by a low-pitched roof supported by square posts. The fenestration includes a mix of single and paired one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows, as well as a large, fixed picture window in the east bay. The main roof is covered in asphalt shingles. This building is non-contributing due to non-historic alterations that affect its integrity.

36 Laflure Lane

Two contributing buildings, 1957

This is a one-story, Ranch-style house clad in horizontal siding and resting on a cinder block foundation. The (north) façade features a central entrance in a molded surround with sidelights. Fenestration consists primarily of six-over-six, double-hung windows in trabeated surrounds, as well as a three-bay oriel window. The oriel window is a prominent feature located on the forward cross-gable elevation of the house. It is supported below by a subtle bracket integrated into the siding. A shallow hipped roof tops the oriel. The main entrance is accessed via a small set of stairs and is sheltered by a recessed porch. A large brick chimney is located on the right elevation. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A secondary structure, a **contributing detached one-story garage** with a front-gabled roof, is located at the end of a long, paved driveway and includes two garage doors.

Mill Street

2 Mill Street

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Four contributing buildings

Main House (Braley House), 1887: The building is a two-and-a-half-story, Stick-style residence resting on a stone foundation with clapboard siding and decorative shingles in the gable ends. The west elevation features an asymmetrical composition with a projecting side bay topped by a clipped gable. Fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung and fixed windows in wood surrounds. The first story window surrounds feature robust molding profiles and are sheltered by a wraparound porch supported by decorative spindles and brackets. The porch features gables above steps at the facade and corner. The rear of the west elevation has a secondary entrance and covered porch. The roof is clad in stone tiles, with a central chimney projecting above.

Cottage 1, ca. 1900: This cottage is located at the intersection of Knapp Hill Road and Mill Street. It is a one-story building clad in wood clapboard siding and a gable roof clad in standing seam metal. The (west) facade features a central entrance enclosed by a small gabled porch. To the left of the porch, there is a solid wood door, and to the right, a single one-over-one double-hung sash window with a simple trim. The gable end includes a small square window with six light divisions.

Cottage 2, ca. 1900: This cottage is located along Mill Street adjacent to Cottage 1. It is a one-story building clad in wood clapboard siding and a gable roof clad in standing seam metal. The (north) facade includes a small projecting gabled entry with a screened door. The west elevation features a single sliding-sash vinyl window in flat wood trim.

Garage/Barn, 1950: This building is located along Mill Street to the north of the other two cottages on the property. The structure is a two-story, red-painted barn with wood clapboard siding, consisting of two volumes denoted by separate gable heights. The building features a steeply pitched gable roof covered with standing seam metal. There is a single one-over-one, double-hung wood window on the west elevation. A small wood porch provides access to a door on the south elevation, and an overhead garage door and wood door are located at the north elevation.

9 Mill Street

One non-contributing building, 1973

This one-story building is a mobile home featuring a side-gable roof. An extension with a low-slope roof projects from one side of the main building. The house is set back from the road in a forested lot. The east elevation facing Mill Street is defined by a large, canted bay window framed within the gable roof volume. Adjacent to the bay window, a small entry door is located within the extended portion of the building. The building is clad in metal exterior sheeting and vertical wood paneling is clad in flat vertical wood paneling. This building falls outside the period of significance and is therefore non-contributing.

11 Mill Street

Two contributing buildings (Pasco House), ca. 1860

This one-and-a-half-story Greek Revival-style house features a rectangular form, with its longer side serving as the (east) façade, oriented toward the road. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The façade is organized into five

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bays, with a centrally located entrance porch. The porch features a low-slope roof, clad in standing seam metal, and is supported by square columns and a balustrade of turned wood spindles. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in wide vinyl surrounds. On the ground floor, the windows are generously sized, while those in the attic level are noticeably smaller. It is topped with a side-gable roof clad in standing seam metal.

Along the south elevation is a wide gravel driveway leading to a **one-story contributing barn** featuring a pair of sliding track barn doors and a single multipaned casement window on the (east) facade. The roof is clad in standing seam metal.

Pine Street

1 Pine Street

Three contributing buildings (The Bevins House), ca. 1900

This property encompasses three buildings: a house and two garages. The house (facing Main Street) is a two-story, side-gabled structure clad in asbestos shingles and resting on a stone foundation. The symmetrical front façade features three bays, with a full width covered porch on the first floor. The fenestration consists of single or paired one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in wide wood surrounds. The second story features a central projection that extends beyond the roof line and is topped by a front-facing gable with a wood vent and exposed rafter tails. The roof is covered in standing seam metal and includes a brick chimney on the left side.

Garage, ca. 1900

A contributing one-story garage is located to the north of the house, facing Main Street. The garage is clad in wood clapboards and (west) façade features a central overhead garage door, painted white with rectangular panels. The gable end features a loft door flanked by square windows. The garage also has a rear extension, the gable of which is slightly higher than the front volume and visible at the junction of the two, with nine-over-six, six-over-six, double-hung windows as well as fixed square windows and hay loft doors along the south elevation. It is topped by a standing seam metal roof.

Carriage House, ca. 1900

A contributing two-story carriage house is located to the east of the house, facing Pine Street. The building's fenestration carries over that of the house, in addition to rectangular awning-style windows. It is clad in wood clapboards. The first story features a paneled carriage house door sheltered by a pent roof. The east elevation features a prominent exterior staircase sheltered by an extension of a cross gable. The cross gable roof also has a gable-on-hip feature facing south with a wood louvred vent. The roofline has decorative vergeboards and is clad in standing seam metal.

Pine Street

Vacant lot (104.10-3-4), not counted

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9 Pine Street

Two non-contributing buildings (Francis Barrett House, aka Barton-McDermott Funeral Home, Inc.), ca. 1920

A two-story, cross-gabled house clad in vinyl siding and resting on a concrete foundation. A prominent stone chimney rises up the center of the (south) façade's forward gable, splitting the overall symmetry of the form. Fenestration consists of a combination of double-hung windows, some with six-over-six light divisions, and fixed windows with simple trim. The entryway includes a set of double doors, flanked by sidelights, and sheltered by a modest overhang. A one-story addition on the left side includes a bay window with a shallow roof. The roof is covered with a standing-seam metal material. The building is non-contributing due to a loss of integrity with several large additions and alterations. A non-historic two-bay pole barn-type garage is located at the end of a paved driveway and parking lot and is non-contributing due to age.

10 Pine Street

One vacant lot, not counted

17 Pine Street

Two contributing buildings, ca. 1880

A two-story house with some Stick or Queen Anne elements clad in asbestos siding with a stone foundation. The (south) façade features three bays. Fenestration consists primarily of six-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in trabeated wood surrounds. The first floor is dominated by a single-story, enclosed porch with pairs of evenly spaced windows, and an open porch along the west elevation featuring turned wood balustrade and square column supports. The roof of the enclosed porch is metal, with a low slope, and the main gable-on-hip roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The gable on the front elevation features a single window with a fixed light. Decorative wood trim is present in the gable area, including intricate scrollwork and a triangular pediment. A brick chimney is visible, extending from the side elevation. A **one-story contributing front-gabled carriage house** is located at the rear of the property, with simple fenestration and no decorative detailing.

21 Pine Street

Two contributing buildings, ca. 1880

This is a two-story, Stick-style house clad in vinyl siding with a stone foundation. The façade is three bays wide with a centered, recessed entrance under a small gabled portico supported by square wooden posts. The fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung windows in vinyl surrounds. The first story of the (south) features a small, covered porch with a cross gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, and supported by wood posts and balustrade. The west elevation of the first story also features a three-sided bay window. The house features an oblique corner on the (south) facade, with a recessed window bay on the second story. The cross gable ends are clad in vinyl imitating scalloped shingles and feature exaggerated cornice returns. A steeply pitched roof with asphalt shingles caps the structure.

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The **two-story contributing carriage house** at the rear of the property is clad in vinyl siding. The lower level contains two garage bays with plain overhead doors, while the upper level has a small rectangular casement window centered in the gable end. It features a steep side gable roof with a central lower gable with decorative wood screen. The roof is clad in standing seam metal with a hipped roof cupola on the ridge line for ventilation.

23 Pine Street

One contributing building, one non-contributing garage, ca. 1880

The building is a two-story, Stick-style house with a cross-gabled plan. The siding consists of wood clapboards with decorative trim, and the building rests on a stone foundation. The (south) façade is asymmetrical and features a projecting gable with ornate bargeboard detailing and finials. Fenestration includes double-hung sash windows with Queen Anne grids in the upper sash, set in trabeated surrounds. There is a large bay window with decorative panels on the lower level. A screened-in porch occupies the front of the building, with a series of narrow windows. The roof is roof clad in slate shingles and a brick chimney rises from the center ridgeline.

A detached non-contributing one-story garage with a gabled roof is located at the rear of the property. The garage is clad in wood clapboard siding and features two bays--one with an overhead garage door, and another with an in-filled man door. It is non-contributing due to alterations.

27 Pine Street

Two contributing buildings, ca. 1880

This two-story Stick-style house is constructed on a stone foundation in a cross-gable plan and is clad in vinyl siding. The (south) façade is two bays wide, with a central projecting gable featuring a pair of narrow, vertically oriented windows. Fenestration is primarily one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in wide vinyl surrounds, but also includes fixed-sash picture windows on the first-story facade. The entry porch, positioned to the left of the projecting bay, is supported by turned posts with decorative sawn balusters and brackets. The gabled section includes intricate vergeboard detailing and a small square window within the gable peak.

A detached and **contributing two-story barn** is located at the rear of the property and is clad in wood clapboards with a simple gable roof. A driveway extends along the side of the house, leading to the outbuilding.

Riverside Drive

5 Riverside Drive

Six non-contributing buildings (Lincoln Logs Limited), 1986

This approximately 9-acres site includes a collection of industrial buildings and model log cabins. Each industrial building is faced with rustic log construction and concrete foundations and features relatively few architectural details save for a few access doors along the perimeter. The model cabins are more architecturally

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complex, with multiple gables and elevation projections. These buildings fall outside the period of significance and are non-contributing due to age.

One contributing structure (Chester Tannery headrace and mill pond), 1846

A mill pond opposite Faxon Pond across Riverside Drive, which is funneled into a narrow channel that connects downstream to Chester Creek. This channel serves as a conduit for water, running parallel to the former Chester tannery complex.

16 Riverside Drive

Two non-contributing buildings, 1937, additions, 1995

A one-story residence clad in vinyl siding and resting on a stone and concrete foundation. It is a H-shaped form. The central volume is set on a stone foundation and bound on each end by perpendicular volumes. It is not clear what side of the house is the facade. There is an entrance accessed via a small wooden porch into the rear cross volume. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows. A detached garage with matching white siding and a gable roof is located, featuring a large modern garage door and a single side entrance. The property is set back from the road with a gravel driveway providing access to both the house and the garage. The buildings are non-contributing due to non-historic alterations.

30 Riverside Drive

Two contributing buildings, ca. 1850, garage, 1930, covered porch, 2016

A two-story house with a rectangular footprint and log-style siding. It rests on a pargeted stone foundation. The (south) façade consists of three asymmetrical bays, with fenestration including a mix of one-over-one, double-hung and sliding-sash vinyl windows. The main entrance is located on a covered porch with a shed-style roof, supported by simple wood posts, and features wood shingle siding on the porch enclosure. The second story features a prominent gable roof with triangular windows at the apex of the side gable, arranged symmetrically. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A **one-story contributing garage** is located immediately south of the house. It features an open entrance and three plywood-clad walled sides, topped by a low-slung gable roof clad in standing seam metal.

32 Riverside Drive

One contributing building, ca. 1858

This is a two-story, side-gable house with a pargeted stone foundation and horizontal vinyl siding. The (east) facade features two bays, with a full-width enclosed porch with a shed roof supported by posts on the first story. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows. The side elevation displays an asymmetrical arrangement with a secondary entrance into an enclosed portico. The building is topped with a metal-clad roof featuring shallow eaves.

37 Riverside Drive

One contributing building, 1965, non-contributing garage, 2016

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A two-story, wood-framed structure with wood clapboard siding on a concrete foundation consisting of a house and attached garage. The (west) facade features a symmetrical arrangement with three bays on the recessed ground floor of the main house, and two large overhead doors on the attached garage. The upper floor has three evenly spaced, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in flat wood surrounds. A two-story addition with a flat roof features an entrance on the first story and a sun porch enclosed with multilight windows on the second, topped by a shed roof. The roof is a side-gabled saltbox design covered with standing seam metal. A detached garage is located north of the building, featuring a front-gable design and two overhead doors. It is non-contributing due to age.

48 Riverside Drive

One contributing building (Town of Chester pump house), 1950

The building is a small, rectangular, one-story structure with a concrete foundation and a mix of finished concrete and vertical wood siding on its exterior walls. The (north) facade features two bays, including a window and a door. Fenestration consists of four-paned casement windows with concrete sills. The roof is a front-gable design, clad in standing seam metal, with a slight overhang at the eaves.

53 Riverside Drive

One contributing building, ca. 1860, porch added, 1879

The house is a two-story, cross-gabled wood-frame structure with a rectangular footprint, clad in asbestos shingles and resting on a stone foundation. The (south) façade gable end is three bays wide, with evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung windows in trabeated surrounds. The fenestration on the side elevations consists of similar windows arranged asymmetrically. A full-width porch spans the front façade, featuring a flat roof supported by square posts sheltering the first-story entry door located in the east bay. There is a three-sided bay window on the west elevation. The house features a variety of nineteenth century stylistic architectural elements such as an entablature, brackets, and cornice returns along with the wraparound porch and a bay window. The main roof is a side gable with asphalt shingles and an interior central brick chimney. A single-story rear ell extends from the back of the main block.

54 Riverside Drive

Two contributing buildings (Ernest LaFlure's Tydol Station), before 1940, addition, 1965; one contributing shed (LaFlure's livery stable), ca. 1870

This building is a one-story, rectangular form structure with vertical board siding and a concrete foundation. The (north) façade is organized into 11 bays. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows or single-pane windows, evenly spaced in addition to three replacement doors with half lights along the front elevation. The building features a low-pitched, shed-style roof on the west side and a double-height volume flat roof with a parapet wall on the east side, creating a distinct asymmetrical profile. The roof extends beyond the walls, forming shallow eaves supported by exposed beams and is clad in asphalt shingles. A small, **one-story contributing shed** is located on the property, featuring clapboard siding, a front-gable roof with cornice returns, and gabled dormers along the roof. The windows are covered in plywood and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

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63 Riverside Drive

Two contributing buildings, 1935

A two-story, five-bay Colonial Revival-style house clad in vinyl siding and set on a stone foundation. Fenestration consists of six-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows. The first story features a centered entrance under a gabled portico supported by square columns. The house features a one-story sun porch with one-over-one windows on the west elevation, and a two-story rear extension. The roof is side-gabled and covered with standing seam metal, with a central brick chimney projecting from the ridgeline. A one-story **contributing** garage with a gable roof is located adjacent to the main structure.

64 Riverside Drive

Two contributing buildings, 1887

A two-story house clad in wood clapboards resting on a stone foundation. The (north) elevation is two bays wide. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows. On the first story, the left bay contains two windows, and the right bay features an enclosed entry porch with a shed roof and a centered door. The side elevations feature additional fenestration, including paired windows. The roof is a front-gabled form clad in asphalt shingles, with a brick chimney on the right side. A **one-story contributing hipped roof shed** is located to the west of the house.

66 Riverside Drive

Two non-contributing buildings, 1900

A highly modified two-story house clad in clapboard siding set on a concrete foundation. The (north) façade features a symmetrical arrangement with three bays on the second floor and a full-width porch on the first floor that extends to a port cochere on the west side, supported by square posts with simple detailing. Fenestration consists of six-over-six double-hung windows on the second floor, while the first floor has a combination of one-over-one windows and a centrally located entry door. The roof is a gable style, clad in standing-seam metal, with a moderate pitch and deep eaves. The building includes an attached two-story wing on the rear with minimal windows and a flat roof, as well as a one-story addition to the east. Because of the extensive additions and alterations this house is non-contributing. A two-story non-contributing barn is located to the rear.

67 Riverside Drive

One contributing building, 1939

A one-and-a-half-story Cape Cod-style residence with a rectangular form resting on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in wood shingles, and the structure features three bays on the (south) façade. The central entrance is flanked by windows, to the west is a four-over-four, double-hung vinyl window and to the east is a three-bay oriel window, each framed with red shutters. A single-bay attached garage on the west side integrates into the building's overall form. The side elevations include additional six-over-six sash windows. The steeply pitched side-gabled roof is covered with red asphalt shingles.

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69 Riverside Drive

Two contributing buildings, 1887

The building is a two-story, Gothic Revival-style cottage resting on a stone foundation. The exterior is clad in wood clapboard siding. The (south) elevation is five bays wide, with the central bay featuring a one-story porch supported by turned columns and decorative brackets. Fenestration consists of two one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, which flank the central entry door on the first story, which is topped by a transom light. The upper half story has windows set in a pair of symmetrical gable peaks. A prominent brick chimney is located on the right elevation. The roof is clad in tiles and features decorative bargeboards on the front gable, along with a small, centered gable above the porch. A **contributing two-story barn** is located at the end of a paved driveway running along the east side of the house. The barn features a front gable, a pair of barn doors and a six-over-six, double-hung window. The gable is pierced by a small square window.

70 Riverside Drive

One contributing building, ca. 1900, non-contributing garage, 1972

The building is a two-story house clad in vinyl siding with a stone foundation. The (north) façade is five bays wide on the first story, with the central bay featuring a small entry porch with a gable roof supported by simple posts. The second story is three bays wide. The fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows on the first story. The second story features three four-pane wood casement windows on the facade, and two-over-two, double-hung wood windows on the side elevations of the second story. The roof is a moderately pitched side gable covered with standing seam metal, and a central brick chimney is visible at the roofline. A one-story non-contributing garage is located at the end of a paved driveway along the west side of the house. The garage is clad in vinyl and features an overhead door and entrance door on the facade. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The garage falls outside the period of significance and is therefore non-contributing.

72 Riverside Drive

One contributing building, 1945, porch added 1980, non-contributing garage, 2004, porch rebuilt, 2009

A one-and-a-half-story house with a concrete block foundation and wood siding. The (north) façade features three bays with a centrally located entrance flanked by single one-over-one windows on either side. The full-width porch has a shed roof supported by simple wooden posts, with a centered set of stairs leading to the entry. The side-gable roof is clad in standing seam metal and features a single brick chimney on the east slope. A four-bay garage is located at the rear of the house, at the end of a long paved driveway running along the west side of the house. It is non-contributing due to age.

73 Riverside Drive

One non-contributing building, ca. 1850, exterior alterations, ca. 1950 and ca. 2015

A two-story, wood-frame structure with a rectangular form, clad in horizontal wood siding, and rests on a concrete foundation. The front (south) elevation is four bays wide with an entrance in the second bay from the east featuring a wood screen door and a single-light transom. The fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in trabeated wood surrounds. Shuttered frieze band windows are located beneath the

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roofline on the facade. Ghost lines on the facade and east elevation indicate former door openings, including a large one on the facade that seems to indicate a past barn door opening. The west elevation includes additional one-over-one double-hung windows and a secondary entrance accessed via an exterior staircase leading to the upper story. A one-story rear extension features a covered porch. The roof is a side gable with a standing-seam metal covering featuring cornice returns. Substantial exterior renovations since 2015 have impacted the integrity and it is therefore non-contributing.

74 Riverside Drive

One contributing building, ca. 1900

The house is a two-and-one-half-story house with vinyl siding and a stone foundation. The (north) facade is five bays wide with a symmetrical arrangement, with the exception of the front entrance, which is slightly off-center and features an enclosed foyer resembling a three-sided bay-window with a flared hipped roof. The cheeks of the foyer feature tall, fixed pane windows with multilight transoms. The fenestration consists of two-over-two, double-hung sash wood windows. The side elevations display similar fenestration patterns. A three-sided bay window is located on the east elevation. The west elevation features a set of Bilko doors and a small entrance porch covered by a gable roof. The cross-gable roof has a steep pitch and is covered with asphalt shingles, with projecting eaves and a simple cornice.

76 Riverside Drive

Two contributing buildings, ca. 1860

The house is a two-story, upright-and-wing form house with Stick-style detailing, resting on a stone foundation with aluminum siding. The (north) facade is four bays wide, featuring glass and wood panel doors and screened storm doors set in trabeated wood surrounds on both the upright and on the wing sections. The first story features one-over-one, double-hung wood windows. The upright portion of the facade features a door and two windows to the east, while the wing side features a door with a three-sided bay window to the west, detailed with recessed panels. The west entrance is framed by a projecting gabled porch with decorative scrollwork and supported by ornate columns. A one-story sun porch is located on the east elevation, featuring decorative brackets and a flat-on-hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. The second story mirrors the first with three two-over-one windows, each aligned with the openings below. At the roofline, the steeply pitched cross-gabled roof is accentuated by a wide overhanging eave supported by paired brackets and adorned with decorative vergeboards featuring intricate cut-out designs.

The **contributing barn** at the rear of the property is a one-and-one-half-story, gabled-roof structure with vertical wood siding and two large overhead bay doors on its (north) facade. It features a square cupola with louvered sides and a flared pyramidal roof.

84 Riverside Drive

One contributing building (Chester Market, aka Al Ross's Store), ca. 1910; one non-contributing garage, 1954

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The building is a two-story commercial structure clad in asbestos shingles and set on a concrete foundation. The (north) façade features a commercial storefront on the ground floor with two large display windows and a centered door under a shed-roofed overhang supported by simple posts. The second story features two bays, each with a single one-over-one window, and is accessed via an exterior staircase on the side that leads to a balcony with wood railings set on top of the shed roof below. An exterior wood staircase on the east elevation leads to the second story. The roof is a steeply pitched gable with stone tile shingles with metal flashing. A two-story garage is located in the rear of the building, at the end of a gravel driveway and parking lot. It features vinyl siding, a single overhead bay door on the first story and a slightly projected second story with two small rectangular single-pane windows. The north elevation features a single entrance door on the first story and a one-over-one, double-hung vinyl window on the second. The garage is non-contributing due to substantial alterations.

86 Riverside Drive

One contributing building (St. John's Parish Center), ca. 1937

The building is a two-story, rectangular Colonial Revival-style building with a symmetrical façade and a front-gabled roof. The foundation is concrete, supporting walls clad in aluminum siding. The (north) elevation features three bays, with a central entryway. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows. The entry is accessed by a set of stairs and sheltered by a projecting portico supported by square columns, which extends upward to form a two-story porch. The porch includes square balusters and decorative railings. The roof is a front gable with a shallow pitch and clad in asphalt shingles. A gravel driveway circles around the back.

88 Riverside Drive

One non-contributing building (Vetter's Garage), ca. 1920

A one-story commercial auto garage with a rectangular plan, constructed on a concrete foundation in a deteriorated state. The walls are clad in stucco with wood siding visible on the rear sections of the building. The (north) facade features three large bays. The center bay is open and covered with a gable portico. The flanking bays contain fixed picture windows with blind transoms. Additional fenestration includes smaller square windows along the side elevation. A brick chimney rises from the rear of the building. The roof is a low-pitched hipped form covered in deteriorated asphalt shingles with evidence of ventilation piping and a small antenna affixed to the roofline. The building is heavily altered and has lost integrity and is therefore non-contributing.

92 Riverside Drive

Four contributing building, 1850

The house is a two-story Greek Revival-style with vinyl siding and a stone foundation. The house features three volumes consisting of a central three-bay front gable volume, a one-story volume to the west and a two-story volume to the east. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double-hung wood windows framed with simple wood trim. The central entrance, located in the east bay of the central volume, is set in a Greek Revival door surround. A secondary entrance on the west volume is accented by a modest gabled portico supported by thin posts. A one-story screened porch with decorative trim is located off the east elevation. The house includes an

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attached rear ell. The roof is covered with standing seam metal, with a single brick chimney at the ridge. There are three small wood-framed **contributing** barns at the rear of the property are of wood construction with gabled roofs.

93 Riverside Drive

One contributing building (Faxon-Carpenter House), 1845

The house is a two-story, seven-bay wide structure with a central projecting portico, showcasing elements of Greek Revival style architecture. It is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a stone foundation. The main entrance, centered within the (south) façade, features a decorative glass door flanked by narrow sidelights, set within a vinyl Greek Revival-inspired surround. The fenestration consists of evenly spaced six-over-six, double-hung vinyl windows across both stories, framed with narrow trim. The projecting portico is supported by two square columns, extending up to a pediment with a central triangular gable featuring scalloped shingles. The roof is side-gabled, covered with asphalt shingles. There is another, recessed bay extending from the west elevation.

96 Riverside Drive

Vacant lot, not counted

97 Riverside Drive

One contributing building, ca. 1850; rear screened porch, 1980

The house is a two-story, five-bay house with some Greek Revival elements, clad in vinyl siding, set on a foundation of irregular stone. The (south) facade is symmetrical, with a central entrance flanked by two windows on either side. The fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung wood windows. The entrance is a single door with a small, rectangular transom above. A simple, single-sloped porch roof supported by plain posts shelters a secondary entrance on the side elevation. A brick chimney is visible on the gable end. The house is topped with a moderately pitched side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

98 Riverside Drive

Two contributing buildings (Pickens House), ca. 1860

A two-story, three-bay, front-gabled stylistically transitional house on a stone foundation featuring both Greek Revival and Stick elements. The house is built into the slope of a hill so that the basement is at grade on the (north) facade and west elevations. It is clad in vinyl siding on the exposed basement and wood clapboards above. The fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows. A wrap-around porch spans the facade and part of the east elevation, supported by turned wood posts and adorned with decorative scrollwork brackets and railings and the eaves are accented by simple cornice trim. A one-story addition extends the house to the south. The roof is clad in metal, with a brick chimney protruding from the ridgeline. To the rear of the property, a **one-story contributing red barn** is located at the end of a winding gravel driveway.

99 Riverside Drive

One contributing building (Panther Mountain House), 1941, enclosed porch, 1965

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The building is a two-and-a-half-story, side-gabled structure with a symmetrical façade and a central entrance. The siding is vinyl, and the building is constructed into the slope of a hill so that the basement is at grade level on the south elevation. The primary entrance is recessed within a projecting portico, flanked by pairs of tall, narrow rectangular picture windows. The upper stories feature multiple evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung sash windows, and the side elevations have additional fenestration in similar configurations. A large external metal staircase is located on the northeast elevation. The roof is steeply pitched, clad in asphalt shingles, and includes several gabled dormers with small one-over-one sash windows. The building is situated at an oblique angle to the corner and is set back within a paved parking lot. The site includes a detached sign prominently displaying "Panther Mt. Inn."

100 Riverside Drive

One contributing building, 1936

The building is a two-story, flat-roofed two-part commercial block. The lower story is organized in three bays clad in wood siding and separated by flat brick piers. Fenestration on the first story consists of different sizes of sliding sash vinyl windows in thin vinyl surrounds. A recessed entrance is located in the west bay. The upper story is clad in aluminum siding and features four symmetrically spaced one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in wood surrounds. The flat roof has a stepped parapet with metal coping.

102 Riverside Drive

One contributing building (Carol Theatre), 1928 Architect and Builder: Walter "Pop" Wertime

A two-story brick commercial structure, rectangular in form. The (north) façade is symmetrical and features a central marquee and neon sign blade over the recessed entryway, indicative of its function as a theater. The entrance is flanked by pairs of picture windows and blind transoms, and the facade is bookended by a wood storefront featuring tall picture windows and recessed entrances. A covered exterior stairway is located on the east elevation, clad in vinyl and a metal roof. Above the first story on the facade is a molded cornice. The upper story is punctuated by evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows with brick sills, while the first story consists of a series of large storefront windows with modern aluminum frames. A decorative classical entablature and a centered pediment add architectural detailing. The building is topped by a flat roof and parapet with geometric wood trim details.

U.S. Route 9/Main Street

6297 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One non-contributing building (Revolutionary War House, aka P. Gould House, aka Harold Gibb House), ca. 1870, covered patio, 1965; one contributing barn, 1900

A long, side gable, one-story house clad in wood clapboard siding situated with the facade facing south. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows with flat wood surrounds, with a tripartite picture window on the facade, and single-pane fixed windows at the western end. There are two bays on the street-facing east gable-side elevation, and eight along the facade. A concrete slab patio is sheltered by an

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extension of the roof and supported by thin square pillars with thin, decorative wooden bracing forming archways. Two bays at the western end of the facade, beyond the covered patio, feature entrances covered by gable portico roofs with simple wood brackets. The house is topped with a metal roof that extends over the covered patio. A gravel driveway runs along the facade. The house is non-recognizable as an eighteenth century residence due to alterations and is therefore non-contributing. To the west (rear) of the house is a **one-and-one-half-story contributing barn** clad in wood clapboards and featuring one-over-one, or two-over-one wood windows.

6299 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

Two contributing buildings, ca. 1900, garage, 1956

The is a three-bay, two-story, house clad in vinyl siding in a front-and wing plan. A single-story addition extends from the main structure on one side. Fenestration includes both one-over-one and six-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in flat vinyl surrounds. The (east) facade features an enclosed porch addition, with a small front porch featuring a railing to the north. The metal replacement entrance door opens onto the porch. The roof is a steeply pitched cross gable form, covered in standing-seam metal. The eaves extend modestly and are boxed in, giving a clean and understated edge to the roofline. The gables feature minimal detailing, with small attic-level vents visible. At the rear of the property, a detached two-car garage is present. It has a rectangular footprint, a gable roof, and matching vinyl siding with the main house. The garage doors are simple paneled designs.

6300 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

Two contributing buildings (Once & Again Thrift Store), ca. 1900

A three-bay, two-story, wood-frame structure set on a pargeted stone foundation built in a cross gable plan. The (west) facade of the house features a porch that wraps around two sides of the front gable projection, supported by short Doric columns and detailed with wooden railings and lattice skirting at the base. The porch roof is clad in metal. The exterior walls of the house are clad in vinyl siding, while the gable ends are adorned with decorative wood scallop shingles. Fenestration consists entirely of one-over-one, wood, double-hung sash windows framed with simple trim, with symmetrical placement on the front elevation. The roof is a cross-gable form, clad in distinctive metal shingles. The gables feature triangular vents. A paved driveway along the south side of the house leads to a parking area at the rear.

At the rear of the property is a **contributing two-story carriage house**. The ground floor includes two garage bay doors, which appear to have been infilled, suggesting adaptive reuse or modifications over time. An external staircase leads to a second-floor entry. It has a gable roof and is clad in asphalt shingles.

6307 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building (Town Hall, aka Chestertown Central School), 1934, one non-contributing shed.

Architect: Carl W. Clark

Builders: Pierce Construction Company

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The building is a two-story Collegiate Gothic-style brick school building with a rectangular footprint and a formal symmetrical (east) façade. It is built with steel structural framing, and the walls are faced in red brick laid in a Flemish bond pattern with stone trim accents. The primary entrance is centrally located and features a three-quarter arch set in a stone surround, flanked by brick piers. The main elevation includes a slightly projecting central bay and flanking wings, emphasizing the symmetrical composition. Fenestration includes a variety of window styles. The majority of windows appear to be original and are rectangular with stone surrounds, arranged in rows that align with the building's bays. Double windows are common along the façades, while the oblique corners of the end bays feature awning-style windows. The gymnasium, located at the rear, is distinguished by large, industrial-style windows. The upper portions of the walls are crowned by a crenellated parapet, continuing the Collegiate Gothic style. Stone accents highlight the parapet and window frames, adding verticality and emphasizing the Gothic influence. A war memorial park is located in front of the main entrance and features a path of stone pavers and monuments to local veterans and soldiers. A paved driveway provides access to the site, leading to a rear parking lot and athletic fields. A small, metal shed is located in the south parking lot and is non-contributing due to age.

6307 U.S. Route 9/Main Street - Rear

Vacant lot, not counted

6308 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One non-contributing building (Tops Friendly Market, aka Grand Union), 1974

The Tops supermarket is a one-story, mid twentieth century structure situated on a large, paved parking lot, set back deeply - approximately 250 feet - from the road. The building is constructed of cinder blocks, with the front elevation featuring a brick veneer. A prominent feature is the deep, covered breezeway at the entrance, supported by slender columns and extending outward to provide shelter for patrons. The (west) façade includes a ribbon of tall, fixed windows that run horizontally across the front of the building. Above the breezeway, the roofline is capped with a mansard-style overhang clad in brown shingles. The building falls outside the period of significance and is therefore non-contributing.

6311 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One non-contributing building (American Legion Post 964, VFW Post 5513), ca. 1968

A one-story building with a front gable roof, situated along the main driveway of the neighboring town hall. The walls are clad in beveled wood clapboards. The structure includes enclosed porch areas that extend the building's footprint. Fenestration consists of one-over-one vinyl windows, evenly spaced along the façade and side elevations, providing a functional and modest appearance. The simple gable roof has overhanging eaves, covered with asphalt shingles. Adjacent to the building is a prominently displayed stone monument sign for the American Legion Post 964 and VFW Post 5513. The building falls outside the period of significance and is therefore non-contributing.

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6312 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building, 1890; one non-contributing shed, 2009

A three-bay, one-story house with a rectangular footprint, set on a concrete foundation with a paved driveway leading to the rear (east) and clad in asbestos shingles. Side gables are clad in wood clapboards. Fenestration includes six-over-one, double-hung windows, which appear to be original to the structure, along with smaller, one-over-one vinyl windows. The windows are framed in flat wood surrounds. On the (west) facade of the house is an enclosed foyer or sunporch, clad in vinyl siding and featuring vinyl windows that contrast with the original materials of the main structure. A centrally placed door provides access to the sunporch. The roof is a front-gable form, covered in asphalt shingles, with slight overhangs at the eaves clad in metal. A cinder block chimney rises from the eastern slope of the roof. A non-contributing shed is located at the rear of the property.

6315 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

Two contributing buildings (Benjamin Thompson House), 1849, rear addition, 1977; carriage house, 1900

This five-bay, two-story Greek Revival-style house features a rectangular form and symmetrical (east) façade. It is clad in horizontal wood clapboards, corner pilasters, and rests on a stone foundation. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double-hung wood windows framed by shutters. The centered front entrance is sheltered by a gable-roofed porch with cornice returns and supported by simple columns. Side elevations each have two symmetrical bays. The roof is a side-gable design clad in metal, with two brick chimneys at the ridge line. The eaves feature a full entablature. A one-story addition extends to the west, not visible from the road. At the rear of the property is a **one-story contributing carriage house** clad in wood siding, with a single small bay door on the ground level and a loft window with four panes above.

6317-6321 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building (Jeremiah Remington House), ca. 1870; one non-contributing garage, 1965

This two-story house features a five-bay configuration, with two-over-two double-hung vinyl windows set within flat or trabeated wood surrounds. The main entrance in the (east) facade is sheltered by a small gable portico with curved metal brackets. A small, shed-roofed porch shelters an additional entrance supported by decorative metal posts. The porch includes a concrete patio. A secondary entrance on the south elevation is sheltered by a simple metal shed roof supported by square wood posts. A one-story rear addition extends to the west and features tripartite sliding-sash windows. The house retains some of its original Greek Revival detailing including trabeated window surrounds and entablature. The house is clad in aluminum siding, and the roof is clad with sheet metal. A brick chimney rises from the roofline.

A dirt driveway runs along the south side of the house and leads to a parking area at the rear (west) of the house. Situated at the end of the parking area is a one-story garage with a low-pitched roof consisting of two separate volumes, each with two garage bay doors and small windows. The garage is clad in wood siding, and its roof is covered in corrugated metal. Due to alterations the garage is non-contributing.

6318 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

Two contributing buildings, one parcel

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The McDowell House, 1945

A one-story house with a low-slung, front gable roof. The fenestration includes simple single-pane windows, spaced evenly along the (east) façade and elevations. A small, enclosed sunporch projects from the front, providing access to the building. Next to the door is a historical society marker denoting the McDowell House was constructed ca. 1945. The house rests on a cast stone block foundation and is clad in asbestos shingles. The roof is also covered in metal panels.

The Helper's Fund, 1931

A one-story building with a rectangular form situated amid a large, paved parking lot. The (east) façade features three bays, with a center entrance flanked by large, fixed multi-light windows. The building includes an attached one-bay garage on the left side, which has a green overhead door. The structure is clad in wood clapboards, and the roof is covered in metal panels.

6320 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building (Henry Kettenbach House), ca. 1850, non-contributing garage, 2008.

The property consists of a two-story, five-bay Greek Revival-style house clad in vinyl siding and set on a stone foundation. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in flat vinyl surrounds. Windows are evenly spaced across the (west) facade and flanked by decorative shutters. A central entry is sheltered by a small gable-roofed portico supported by simple posts. The roof is side-gabled and clad in asphalt shingles featuring cornice returns, with a cinder block chimney rising up the south elevation.

At the rear of the property is a non-contributing two-bay garage, featuring a cross-gable roof. The garage includes modern garage doors and a loft space visible through a central gable-end window and is non-contributing due to age.

6323 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One non-contributing building (United State Post Office), 1986

A one-story brick building with a rectangular footprint. It has a low-pitched gable roof with wide overhanging eaves. The (east) facade entrance is recessed under a shallow overhang, with a row of small windows along the top of the facade providing light to the interior, with vertical rows of windows down each side. The exterior walls are primarily brick, with each side of the building containing a few small, rectangular windows evenly spaced along the roofline. A paved walkway runs along the front, with a flagpole positioned near the entrance. The post office falls outside the period of significance and is therefore non-contributing.

6324 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building, ca. 1850, greenhouse added, 1955

This five-bay, two-story side-and-wing house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a stone foundation. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in slightly recessed vinyl surrounds with the

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exception of two Queen Anne-style windows on the wing. These windows are characterized by large frames with colored transoms. All windows feature vinyl faux-shutters. A small, screened porch addition is located on the south side of the house. A brick chimney rises up the south elevation and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

6327 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

Two contributing buildings (Tri-lakes Motel, aka Bonnie Doon Guest House and Motel, aka Wickham House), ca. 1870, exterior alterations, motor lodge, 1955

A two-story house with architectural elements suggesting it was originally built in the Greek Revival style, as indicated by the presence of cornice returns. The building has since undergone a faux Tudor-style makeover, with decorative timbering applied to the exterior. The (east) façade features three doors, each with historic-looking doorknobs placed lower than typical modern installations, lending them an older appearance. The roof consists of three distinct volumes, all clad in metal. Fenestration primarily consists of one-over-one vinyl replacement windows, with some atypical multi-light windows resembling Chicago-style configurations on the side. At the rear of the property is a **contributing seven-bay motor lodge**, also featuring a metal roof. This single-story structure has a simple, utilitarian design, with evenly spaced doors along the front elevation providing access to each unit.

6328 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building, 1887

This is a five-bay, two-story house, predominantly clad in vinyl siding on a pargeted stone foundation. The house has a front porch with wooden railings and simple posts supporting a pent roof with a small central gable. The fenestration on the front façade is symmetrical, with two-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows set in vinyl surrounds. On the south side, there is a Queen Anne-style three-bay oriel window. The gable contains a historic marker noting the house's construction in 1887. The roof features a steep gable and is clad in asphalt shingles.

6330 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building, 1935

This is a small, three-bay, single-story cottage clad in vinyl siding with a metal roof. The house rests on what appears to be a concrete foundation. A front porch is enclosed with windows, featuring what seem to be original wood frames. Fenestration is primarily 1-over-1 double-hung, with some appearing to be vinyl replacements. The porch windows differ, as they appear to retain wood construction. A brick chimney is visible on one side of the structure, and a driveway leads to the side of the house, where a tree partially obscures the view. The house is surrounded by mature trees, and its front faces a street with a concrete sidewalk.

6331 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

Two contributing buildings (A. Tabor House), ca. 1850

This is a four-bay, two-story house clad in vinyl siding with a metal roof, resting on a stone foundation. The (east) facade entrance features a stoop with paired columns supporting a broken pediment gable. The shutters

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are adorned with decorative pine tree cutouts. The windows are two-over-two double-hung wood sash. A **contributing one-car garage** is located at the rear of the house, built into the slope of the hill.

6332 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building (Will Vetter House, aka Odd Duck), ca. 1900

A two-story structure with the appearance of a former residence that has been modified for commercial use. The front elevation on the first story features a commercial façade, clad in a combination of faux brick and wood paneling. This level has three bays, including large, fixed windows set in flat wood surrounds and two composite entry doors. A pent roof clad in asphalt shingles runs the length of the façade, providing a protective overhang. The second story retains more of its historic character. It is clad in a stucco-like material and features original one-over-one wood windows alongside some vinyl replacements. A notable detail is the decorative gable screen located in the prominent front gable. The roof, also clad in asphalt shingles, has a simple gable form. A rear extension is clad in metal siding.

6336 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

Two contributing buildings, 1960

The building is a one-story automotive repair cinder block structure with a rectangular form and a low-pitched metal-clad roof. The building features three overhead bay doors, evenly spaced across the front façade, with rectangular openings framed in metal. Adjacent to the bays, a single pedestrian entry door is set within a flat frame, and a large picture window to the right provides light into the shop interior. On the west elevation, additional small rectangular windows are evenly spaced and are framed in simple metal surrounds. A central brick chimney extends from the roofline, suggesting the presence of heating within the space. The hipped and cross gable roof is clad in corrugated metal. A 1960 contributing cinder block garage is located at the rear.

Behind 6339 U.S. Route 9/Main Street (tax parcel 104.10-6-28.2)

One contributing site (Fowler Cemetery), 1839; one contributing building ca. 1940

A family cemetery of less than one acre consisting of approximately nine headstones, encompassed by a stone knee wall and wrought iron gates. The small cemetery is dominated by a tall decorative monument to the Fowler patriarch. Part of this parcel was listed in the original nomination, although no resources on it were. The boundary now encompasses the entire tax parcel. There is a contributing wood barn dating to at least 1942 and the rest of the parcel is largely fields and woodland.

6344 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

Two contributing buildings, ca. 1880

This is a one-and-a-half-story Greek Revival-style house with a wing extension, featuring a symmetrical (west) façade of three bays on the main block. It is clad in vinyl siding, but the original wood corner pilasters and frieze boards remain intact. The frieze extends across the addition, unifying the design. The fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows, with a three-sided bay window on the extension. The cross

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gable roof is clad in standing seam metal. At the rear of the property is a **contributing detached garage**, clad in original wood clapboard and topped with a metal roof, with six- or eight-light wood windows that further enhance its historic character.

6348 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building (Wait Meade House, aka Church of the Good Shepherd Rectory), 1887

This is a two-story Italianate-style house featuring a symmetrical three-bay (west) façade clad in wood clapboard and set upon a stone foundation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung vinyl replacements set within decorative surrounds that include gabled pediments at the top. The house has a prominent front porch supported by square wooden columns, providing access to the main entry. The porch roof is low-pitched and matches the overall roof style, which is clad in asphalt shingles. An arched vent is positioned prominently in the front-facing gable, and additional decorative elements include trim accents along the eaves and corners - hallmarks of the Italianate style. The roofline features a shallow pitch and is clad in asphalt shingles. In the rear of the property is a small gambrel roof shed which is non-contributing.

6352 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

Vacant lot, not counted

6353 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building (Glens Falls National Bank), 1958, renovated, 1975

A two-story commercial structure designed in a mixed style, combining a brick ground floor with a Tudor Revival-inspired upper story and gables. The lower story, constructed of brick, features four bays with large, horizontally-oriented fixed windows in simple metal frames and a centered entrance door. Brick quoining and decorative brick arches are present at the secondary entrances. A side entrance is housed under a small gabled canopy supported by timber brackets. The upper story is clad in stucco with false timbering, characteristic of Tudor Revival architecture. It includes triangular gable ends with decorative louvers and what appear to be infilled or omitted windows, as evidenced by blank panels within the timbered sections. Two gables dominate the façade, and the roof is steeply pitched and clad in asphalt shingles.

6356 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One non-contributing building (Gulf Service Station), 1958, new canopy, 1980

A one-story gas station with an attached canopy covering four fuel pumps. The canopy is supported by columns and features a bright horizontal band along the perimeter with signage, including a Sunoco logo. The building, located behind the fuel pumps, has vertical vinyl and wood panel siding and features three large, fixed windows. A sign on the building reads "Chester Town Mini Mart". The fuel pumps are arranged in two rows beneath the canopy, with safety bollards positioned around them. A freestanding sign near the road displays fuel prices and branding, and the site is surrounded by paved surfaces for vehicle access and parking.

6363 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building (Lou's Diner, Itsuzo Sumy Photography Studio and Shop), 1910

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This is a one-story rectangular building clad in wood clapboard siding with a concrete foundation. The (east) façade has a central entrance flanked by in-filled octagonal windows, all framed in painted wood trim, set within an enclosed porch under a shed roof. Fenestration on the side elevation includes one-over-one, double-hung windows in narrow wood surrounds. The front gable roof is clad in standing seam metal.

6364 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

Two contributing buildings (Methodist Parsonage), 1892

The building is a two-story, Stick-style residence with a rectangular form and an asymmetrical (west) façade. It is clad in clapboard siding with contrasting decorative half-timbering and shingles in the gable ends, set above a stone foundation. The main façade is divided into three bays, with a central entrance flanked by one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, paired on the second story. The gable roof is steeply pitched and features projecting eaves with decorative brackets and intricate vergeboard detailing. A narrow balcony supported by brackets and a small pediment crowns the entrance, adding further ornamentation. A gravel driveway runs along the north side leading to a **one-story, two-bay contributing garage**, clad in horizontal wood siding. The (west) façade features two multi-pane wood doors flanking a small central entry, each with vertical panels painted in a contrasting color. Above the doors, a small rectangular window is centrally positioned near the gable peak.

6367 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building (Faxon House), ca. 1870

The building is a five-bay, two-story structure with a rectangular form, clad in wood clapboard siding and rests on a concrete or stone foundation. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double-hung wood windows in wide wood surrounds. The (east) façade is divided into three bays, with two recessed entrances on the ground floor, each topped with semi-elliptical arched canopies supported by brackets. The second floor features large, multi-light windows within an enclosed porch on the south side and a single double-hung sash window in the center and north bay. The hipped roof features steep slopes on the north and south elevations, each with arched attic vents, with front-facing gables at each end of the facade. The roof is clad in metal and features wide eaves with minimal decorative trim.

6369 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building (Remington Block), 1893

The building is a two-story, wood-frame commercial structure with a rectangular form and clapboard siding, resting on a stone foundation. The first story features a storefront with large display windows flanking a recessed central entrance, supported by decorative posts and brackets. The (east) façade is divided into six bays on the second story, each featuring one-over-one, double-hung sash windows in trabeated surrounds, the center two bays joined by a shared lintel featuring a semicircular arch. A continuous bracketed cornice runs along the roofline, and a gabled pediment centered on the façade displays the building name and construction date. The south elevation includes evenly spaced windows, while the north elevation has an external staircase providing access to the upper story. The roof is flat with a slight pitch toward the rear.

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6368-6370 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One non-contributing building (Uriah Young House), ca. 1870; one contributing barn, ca. 1881

This parcel encompasses one house likely built originally as separate buildings that are now joined by an interior connector and a second-story covered walkway. It is non-contributing due to significant alterations. It is a two-bay, two-story house clad in vinyl siding on a stone foundation. The symmetrical (west) facade features a full-width porch supported by simple square columns and a low railing enclosing the space. Rear volumes extend to the east, or rear, of the house. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows on the upper story and two large picture windows flanking the main entrance on the first floor. The roof is a steeply pitched gable with minimal overhang and cornice returns, covered in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises up the north elevation. The house is connected to the neighboring building to the south via a second-story hyphen. A **contributing detached barn** with a metal roof and vertical wood siding is visible in the rear yard.

6372 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

Two contributing buildings (Noxon House, aka Rising House), ca. 1870, enlarged 1881

A three-story, wood-frame structure with a rectangular form, clad in horizontal wood siding and resting on a raised stone foundation. The (west) facade is divided into seven bays, each featuring rectangular, double-hung sash windows with simple trim. The first story contains two entrances, each sheltered by a small gabled porch with minimal supports. The roof is a moderately pitched front gable with minimal overhang and is clad in metal. To the rear of the property is a **one-story contributing barn** featuring a pitched metal roof, vertical wood siding, and a central opening flanked by windows. The barn sits within an open yard accessible via a dirt driveway extending from the front of the property.

6375-77 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

Four buildings, one parcel

This parcel encompasses four buildings, two of which have mailing addresses on Church Street, but will be described below:

6375 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building (Birds of a Feather Gallery), ca. 1890

The building is a two-story, rectangular, wood-frame commercial structure clad in horizontal clapboard siding, resting on a concrete foundation. Fenestration consists primarily of two-over-two, double-hung vinyl windows in trabeated wood surrounds, in some instances paired. On the (east) façade, the first story includes a storefront with large display windows and a recessed central entrance, sheltered by a flat metal awning, and is divided into two bays on the second story. A prominent bracketed cornice with dentils and wide eaves runs along the roofline. The building features a rear lateral extension to the north, which is clad in similar materials and includes additional fenestration. The roof is flat with a slight slope toward the rear.

6377 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

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One contributing building (The Old Drug Store), circa 1850

The building is a two-story, wood-frame structure with a rectangular form and a front-gabled roof. It is clad in asbestos siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The primary (east) façade is divided into three bays. The first story features a symmetrical pairing of large plate glass windows and entrances at each side. The second story features a full-width balcony with a wood railing, accessed by a central doorway, and flanked by additional one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows on each side. Fenestration on the side elevations includes a mix of single and double-pane windows in asymmetrical arrangements. The roof is moderately pitched and clad in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney is visible on the south side of the structure.

25 Church Street

One contributing building (Living Floors), ca. 1870

The building is a two-story, rectangular, wood-frame structure with a front-gabled roof and clapboard siding, resting on a fieldstone foundation. The (south) façade is divided into three bays. The first story contains a recessed central storefront with large plate glass windows framed by wood panels and pilasters, topped by a transom window and sheltered by a simple cornice. The second story features three evenly spaced two-over-two, double-hung sash windows in wood surrounds. The gable end includes a shuttered opening centered in the peak. A covered exterior staircase on the west elevation provides access to the second floor, leading to a balcony with a simple railing. The roof is steeply pitched and clad in standing seam metal, with a single brick chimney extending from the ridge.

23 Church Street

One contributing building (Garnet Physical Therapy, aka Itzuso Sumy's Studio), 1890

The building is a one-and-a-half-story, wood-frame structure with a front-gabled roof, clad in clapboard siding and resting on a stone foundation. The (south) façade is divided into two bays. The first story features a main storefront entrance door, flanked by large single pane display windows, all set within a recessed frame with minimal trim. The east bay features a second entrance door flanked by windows. Above the first story is a molded cornice. The upper half-story contains two multi-pane windows with simple wood trim flanking a wood loft door. The roof features wide eaves and a simple cornice. The east slope of the roof has been altered to extend over the eastern portion of the building, leaving the original roofline clearly legible. A wooden accessibility ramp extends from the front entrance, connecting to the sidewalk.

6376 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building, ca. 1920

The building is a two-story, wood-frame structure with a rectangular form and a front-gabled roof, clad in asbestos siding and resting on a raised foundation with lattice skirting. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows. The primary (west) façade is two bays wide. The first story features a pair of entrances and a single window. A full-width porch spans the façade, supported by square posts and decorative

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balustrades. The second story contains two evenly spaced windows. The standing seam metal roof is moderately pitched, with simple trim and overhanging eaves.

6378 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building (The Harness Shop), ca. 1860

The building is a two-story, wood-frame structure with a T-form; a front-gabled volume at the front with a hipped roof volume at the rear. It is clad in horizontal wood siding and resting on a stone foundation. The (west) façade is three bays wide. The first story features an entrance with a single-light door, flanked by 1-over-1 double-hung sash windows. The full-width porch on the first floor is supported by square posts and enclosed with a wood railing featuring a floral bas relief band along the railing. The second story features a full-width balcony with matching railings, accessed by a central door positioned above the first-story entrance and flanked by six-over-six, double-hung wood windows. A decorative frieze runs below the eaves of the roof, which is moderately pitched and clad in metal. An exterior staircase on the south elevation provides secondary access to the upper level. Fenestration on the side elevations includes 1-over-1 sash windows and sliding glass doors.

6380 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building (Prouty House, aka Presbyterian Parsonage), ca. 1833; one non-contributing building, 1950

The building is a two-story, wood-frame structure with a rectangular form and a side-gabled roof, clad in clapboard siding and resting on a cinder block foundation. The (west) façade is asymmetrical three bays wide. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in trabeated wood surrounded with wide lintels. Windows on the facade feature wood shutters. The first story features a central entrance with a paneled door, flanked by two windows. The roof is moderately pitched with a molded cornice with returns and overhanging eaves. A single brick chimney rises along the north elevation. A one-story extension runs from the rear (east) elevation, with additional small windows visible. Fenestration on the side elevations includes smaller sash windows with similar light divisions. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

A one-and-one-half-story non-contributing garage with an apartment is located at the rear at the end of a gravel driveway running along the south wall. The garage features tripartite garage bay doors on the first story, and one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows on the second story; one single and a paired set. A metal louvre vent is located in the front gable. The garage is non-contributing due to alterations.

6381 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

Two contributing buildings (Mallory House and Store), ca. 1850, porch enclosed, garage converted, 1960

The building is a two-story house with a low-pitched hipped roof, clad in aluminum siding and resting on a stone foundation. The (west) façade is three bays wide. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in trabeated wood surrounds. The first story features an entrance with a projecting pedimented porch supported by paired square columns and enclosed, with sidelights between the columns and sliding sash windows on each cheek. The second story contains three evenly spaced windows. The roofline

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features a boxed cornice with decorative brackets. A brick chimney rises along the south elevation and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A one-story extension is visible on the north side, and a detached **contributing garage** is located to the west of the property. Fenestration on the side elevations includes smaller windows with similar light divisions.

6382 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building (Presbyterian Church, aka Looks by Lindsey & Co.), ca. 1833, spire removed, building remodeled, ca. 1900, remodeled again, 1965

The building is a two-story, rectangular, wood-frame commercial structure with a front-gabled roof, clad in stucco and resting on a concrete foundation. The (west) façade is three bays wide. The first story features a recessed central entrance with a single door, flanked by large plate glass display windows in wooden frames. A shallow, metal-clad awning spans the width of the first story above the storefront. The second story contains a single bay, featuring a multi-pane rectangular window with divided lights. The gable end includes simple wood trim and deep cornice returns. The roof is moderately pitched and covered in standing seam metal. Fenestration on the side elevations is minimal and asymmetrical. This building was originally the Presbyterian Church, but sometime prior to 1916 the spire was removed, and the building was converted to serve as the store and showroom for Vetter's Hardware. The building adaptation offers considerable information about the historic reuse of buildings in Chestertown and its evolution over two centuries.

6384 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building (Smith & Faxon's, aka Tripp & Loy Store), ca. 1858

The building is a two-story, rectangular, wood-frame structure with a front-gabled roof, clad in stucco and resting on a concrete foundation. The (west) façade is two bays wide. The first story features a recessed central entrance with a single door, flanked by large plate glass display windows in wood frames. The second story contains two one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows with simple trim. The roof features wide eaves and a moderate pitch and is covered in standing seam metal. The side elevations have asymmetrical fenestration, including smaller sash windows and several rectangular openings. A wooden staircase on the north elevation provides access to the upper level. A single-story addition extends to the rear of the building.

6385 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

Two contributing buildings (Edith Vetter House), 1948

This is a one-and-a-half-story, wood-frame structure with a rectangular form and a side-gabled roof, clad in vinyl siding and resting on a concrete foundation. It features north and south extensions from the main volume. Fenestration consists of 6-over-6 double-hung sash windows in vinyl surrounds, single and paired. The (east) façade is three bays wide. The entrance is located in the north bay and features a paneled door set beneath gable portico roof with a recessed arch. The roof is moderately pitched and clad in metal, with a central brick chimney. The side elevations include smaller windows. A detached, contributing garage with a front-gabled roof and two overhead doors is located behind the house along LaFlure Lane. The garage is clad in matching vinyl siding with minimal fenestration.

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6393 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building (Otis Collins House), ca. 1830, remodeled, 1985

The building is likely the oldest in the district. It is a one-story, wood-frame structure with a rectangular form and a side-gabled roof, clad in wood siding and resting on a concrete foundation. Fenestration is primarily one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in flat wood surrounds. The (east) façade is asymmetrical, with a central entrance featuring a single door sheltered by a small, gabled porch supported by square posts. The façade includes a row of ten fixed windows with simple wood trim, and one double-hung sash at the north end. The roof is moderately pitched and clad in asphalt shingles, with a stone chimney on the south elevation. The building features minimal ornamentation, with a wooden deck and ramp extending from the main entrance.

6404 U.S. Route 9/Main Street

One contributing building, 1870, covered porch, 1965, alterations, 2008; one non-contributing garage, 1988

The building is a two-story wood-frame structure with a cross-gabled roof and clad in vinyl siding. The (north) facade features three bays on the first floor and two on the second floor. The fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung sash windows on both floors, with paired windows on the upper story of the main block. Several windows on the first story feature diamond-shape in the upper sash. A full-width porch spans the north elevation, supported by turned posts with decorative brackets. The entrance is centered on the first floor, flanked by paired windows. A detached non-contributing two-car garage with matching siding is located to the rear of the property. The garage falls outside the period of significance and is therefore non-contributing.

Theriot Avenue

4 Theriot Avenue

One contributing building (Patrick Sullivan's Store), 1900, facade altered ca. 1945

A two-bay, two-story front gable house clad in aluminum siding and resting on a stone foundation. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows set in wood surrounds and flanked metal faux shutters. All doors on the house are replacements. The north (facade) elevation is set near the road. The first story facade features a group of three windows set slightly off-center east of the front door. The door is covered by a small gable portico and opens onto a concrete patio surrounded by a slender metal banister and railings. A narrow pent roof covers the first story, wrapping slightly around the northwest corner. The gable is pierced by a rectangular metal louvred vent. The west elevation features an external wood staircase with a simple railing and banister leading to the upper level of a two-story covered porch on the rear portion of the house. Each story of the porch has an entrance door. The porch features wood decking on the first and second story landings, as well as simple geometric woodwork in the brackets. The east elevation features a secondary entrance and a pair of Bilco doors at grade covered by a metal gable roof supported by square wood posts. The roof is clad in standing seam metal and a short brick chimney rises from the center of the ridgeline.

7 Theriot Avenue

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One non-contributing building (Frontier Wireless, aka Citizens Telecommunications Co. of NY, aka General Telephone Company), 1968

A one-story cinder block building featuring seven bays across the south (facade) elevation. The building is built into the slope of a hill graded away from the road. A paved driveway leads to a large parking area behind the building to the north. Facade bays feature gray brick veneers separated by concrete square pilasters with tapered bottoms. A central bay features a metal door set in the gray brick veneer with a triple-width pilaster to the west. Two small metal vents are located on the west elevation. The building terminates in a flat roof with metal coping. The building falls outside the period of significance and is therefore non-contributing.

8 Theriot Avenue

One contributing building (General Telephone Company Building), ca. 1930, remodeled 1974

A two-bay, two-story building on a rectangular plan and a flat roof clad in vinyl siding built into a hill sloping up toward the street. The (north) facade features pairs of architectural glass block windows in flat vinyl surrounds in the eastern bay of the first and second story. The remaining fenestration is varied, consisting primarily of six-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in flat vinyl surrounds. Basement windows feature triple-pane metal awning sashes with concrete sills. The main entrance on the facade is sheltered by a small gable portico roof carried by stuccoed brackets and is reached by a set of precast steps. The east and west elevations feature asymmetric fenestration patterns and no architectural ornament. A cinder block chimney rises up the west elevation. An unpaved driveway runs along the west side of the building.

9 Theriot Avenue

Two contributing buildings (The Copper Kettle, aka Camp Theriot), ca. 1872, enclosed porch and balcony, 1907, shed, 1907.

This three-bay, two-story building consists of a main volume with later enclosed porch additions to the (south) facade and a one-story unattached shed. The main volume features a side gable roof with a center gable set above the front entrance, is clad in asbestos shingles, and rests on a stone foundation. Fenestration on the main volume consists of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in modest trabeated wood surrounds. An enclosed porch wraps the facade and west elevation on the first story, with a smaller enclosed balcony porch at the center of the second story below the gable. Fenestration on the enclosed porch features multi-pane fixed wood windows and is clad in wood clapboards. The hipped porch roof is clad in standing seam metal and is supported by decorative Eastlake-style piers and brackets. A multiple wood door is at the center of the facade. Inside the porch, a wood panel door gives entrance into the house. The second-story balcony is clad in asbestos shingles, features wrap around triple-pane French-door type windows topped by a wood frieze. The balcony roof is corrugated sheet metal roof and features stylized rakes and exposed joists. A tapered brick chimney rises along the east elevation. The main volume is topped by a corrugated sheet metal roof.

A **contributing one-story shed** is located at the west and rear of the house. It features a gable roof, two-over-two, double-hung wood windows in trabeated wood surrounds, is clad in wood clapboards and corner boards

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and is topped by a corrugated sheet metal roof. A small ell projecting south from the shed features a pair of wood plank doors and a low-slung gable roof clad in metal.

10 Theriot Avenue

One contributing building (Blodgett House), 1931; one non-contributing building, 1985

A three-bay, two-story duplex with a symmetrical (north) facade clad in vinyl siding and resting on a fieldstone foundation. The house is built into a hill sloping up toward the street. The basement level is at grade at the rear of the building. Fenestration consists primarily of six-over-six, double-hung vinyl windows with faux shutters, set in varied configurations. The first-story facade features a set of three windows in the east bay and a pair of windows separated by a rectangular fixed light in the west bay. These windows flank the mirrored entrances which feature full-height sidelights. These windows and entrances are covered by a pent roof porch supported by turned wood spindles and banisters. The second story features a paired set of windows topped by a fan light, flanked by single windows in each side bay. Above this is a slightly projecting gable pierced by a small rectangular vent. The side elevations feature asymmetrical fenestration, including pairs and triplet groups, and no architectural ornamentation. A door-shaped window on the second story of the east elevation denotes a former entrance. A rear half-gambrel roof addition features a wide porch enclosed by wood lattice sheets. A paved driveway runs along the east side of the house, leading downhill to the rear. A non-contributing metal pole barn with two bay doors is located to the rear of the property. The roofs are all clad in asphalt shingles and a short brick chimney rises from the eastern slope. The barn falls outside the period of significance and is therefore non-contributing.

12 Theriot Avenue

One contributing building (Jesse Harp House), ca. 1932, porch enclosed, 1960, porch enclosed, 2013; one non-contributing building, 1984

A three-bay, one-story front gable house on a rusticated preformed cinder block foundation, clad in wood clapboards. The basement features small, rectangular casement windows. Primarily, the fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in flat wood surrounds. The (north) facade features a central entrance accessed by a concrete step/patio, flanked by sets of three windows. Corner boards and a transitional frieze board above the door denotes the front end of the house is a recently enclosed porch. A triple-pane square casement window pieces the gable. Each side elevation features asymmetrical fenestration and no architectural ornamentation beyond the corner boards. The roof is clad in standing seam metal and a corbeled brick chimney rises from the rear end of the ridge line. A gravel driveway runs along the east of the house. A non-contributing one-car garage is at the rear of the property, clad in vertical clapboards and featuring a single entrance to the west of an overhead bay door. The garage falls outside the period of significance and is therefore non-contributing.

14 Theriot Avenue

One contributing building (Coyle Tenant House), 1884

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A two-bay, two-story front gable frame house clad in wood clapboards and resting on a stone foundation. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows with narrow vinyl surrounds. A pair of entrances is located in the east bay of the (north), set in flat wood surrounds. The doors open onto a small wood patio covered by a gable portico roof which is supported by square piers. The portico's gable features scallop shingles and is clad in asphalt shingles. The facade features flat rake boards and scalloped shingles in the gable. Each side elevation has asymmetrical fenestration with no architectural ornamentation. There is a one-story porch on the west elevation covered by a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles supported by square columns with a simple wood banister and steps. The rear elevation features a two-story open porch with simple wood supports and flat plank banisters. Each porch features lattice skirting. The house's roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

17 Theriot Avenue

One non-contributing building (Morehouse House), 1999

This is a two-bay, two-story side gable house with a one-story kitchen ell resting on a concrete foundation. The house is clad in vinyl siding and features all vinyl or other synthetic composite windows and doors. Fenestration includes four-over-four, double-hung vinyl windows with wide, flat surrounds, in groups of two or three. The (south) facade features a one-story screened porch under a shed roof clad in asphalt shingle. The porch roof is supported by square columns and banisters. An octagonal window is located on the east elevation in the second story. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A paved driveway runs along the east of the house, and the property is fronted by a white picket fence along Theriot Avenue.

18 Theriot Avenue

One contributing building (Joel Culver House), 1925, porch enclosed, 1965; one non-contributing garage, 2011

A one-story, three-bedroom, front gable house clad in vinyl siding resting on a stone foundation. The foundation is partially covered in a field stone veneer. Fenestration consists of six-over-one double-hung vinyl windows in vinyl surrounds: some flat and some with simple molding. The rear portion features pairs of casement windows in the kitchen area. An enclosed sun porch dominates the (north) facade and features a recessed central doorway with sidelights flanked by windows featuring rectangular transoms. This window configuration is featured on each cheek of the porch as well. The porch is covered by a hipped roof clad in standing seam metal. Each side elevation features four bays, with a secondary entrance on the west elevation as well. The house is built into the gentle slope of a hill. A short, paved driveway off of Panther Mountain Drive leads to the back of the house. Facing Panther Mountain Avenue is a non-contributing two-car garage on a concrete foundation, clad in vinyl siding and featuring two overhead bay doors on the (west) facade, a one-over-one, double-hung vinyl window in the gable, and a shed dormer on the southern slope of the metal-clad roof. The building falls outside the period of significance and is therefore non-contributing.

20 Theriot Avenue

One contributing building (Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall, aka Mountain Abstract), 1925

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This wide, two-bay, one-and-one-half-story building is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a cinder block foundation. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in flat vinyl surrounds, with sliding sash windows found on the (north) facade and east elevations. On the east elevation four windows are visible on the basement level, which is at grade due to the slope of the hill. The facade features a full-width covered porch supported by squat brick piers, accessed by a set of preformed concrete steps with a solid curved railing. A wood handicap ramp is located just west of the steps. The porch features a solid banister clad in vinyl siding and is covered by a hipped roof supported by tapered square columns. The metal porch roof features a short gable over the steps and is topped by a second-story wood balcony. The front entrance in the east bay of the first story is a simple modern door. To the west is a sliding sash window and a smaller rectangular window. The second story features a set of sliding doors which open up onto the balcony, flanked by windows. Each side elevation features five asymmetrical bays, with a breezeway extending along the first story of the west side, covered by a slanted metal roof. A brick chimney rises up the exterior of the west elevation. A paved driveway runs along the east side of the house to a rear parking area and is shared with the neighboring house to the east.

23 Theriot Avenue

Two contributing buildings (Middleton House), 1931

A three-bay, one-and-one-half-story Craftsman-style house clad in wood clapboards, with a full-width porch across the (south) facade and resting on a rusticated preformed cinder block foundation. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in wide wood surrounds, single or in pairs. The front porch is supported by square brick piers upon which rest tapered square wood columns. From these columns spring gently curved wall sections beneath the porch roof. The porch has a wood deck and square wooden banister. Sheltered by the porch roof is an entrance in the center bay flanked by pairs of windows. The west elevation features two bays, including a three-sided oriel window with a hipped metal roof and a single window in the upper half-story. The three-bay east elevation features a brick chimney rising up the exterior with a tapered base and a corbeled cap. There is a single window in the upper half-story. A gable dormer is located on the south slope of the metal roof.

A gravel driveway runs along the east of the house and leads to a **contributing three-car garage**. The garage is one-and-one-half-stories tall with three sets of double doors, each with six glass panes above wood paneling set on metal hinges. A short hay loft door is located in the gable above. A small, shed addition to the garage extends from its west elevation.

Theriot Avenue

One small vacant lot (104.10-1-10.1), not counted

24 Theriot Avenue

One contributing and one non-contributing building (Robert Holmes House), 1946; garage, 1970

A one-and-one-half-story Craftsman-inspired house with a Saltbox form, clad in asbestos shingles resting on a cinder block foundation. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, Double-hung windows set in modestly molded wood surrounds in sets of one, two, or three. The (north) facade is characterized by a full-width enclosed porch

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featuring a continuous ribbon of windows, with four large, fixed picture windows separated by three double-hung windows. The north slope of the roof hangs over the porch and features exposed rafters. The entrance is located on the east elevation, entering into the porch via a set of simple wood steps. Each side elevation features two bays. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A concrete sidewalk runs along the west elevation and features a free-standing wrought iron railing and banister. The house shares a paved driveway to the west with 20 Theriot Avenue, which branches to the east and leads to a **non-contributing one-car garage** with a front gable roof. The garage is clad in wood panel siding and rests on a cinder block foundation. A large overhead bay door dominates the (north) facade of the garage. A doorway is located immediately to the east of the overhead door. On the west side of the garage is an addition underneath an extension of the main garage roof. This addition rests directly on the ground and has two open entrances, no doors or windows. The garage falls outside the period of significance and is therefore non-contributing.

25 Theriot Avenue

One contributing building (Roy Boles House), 1926

This three-bay, two-story Colonial Revival-style house is clad in wood clapboards and sits on a rusticated preformed cinder block foundation. Fenestration consists of six-over-one, double-hung wood windows in trabeated wood surrounds, flanked by wood shutters featuring crescent moon designs. The basement features small, triple-paned rectangular awning windows. The house features some classicist motifs such as square corner pilasters, a frieze, and deep cornice returns. The central bay entrance on the (south) facade is accessed by concrete steps with a wrought iron railing and banister and sheltered by a gabled portico roof supported by square columns rising to a curved ceiling. The door itself features sidelights and is topped by a fan light. The west elevation features a one-story porch covered by a hipped roof and featuring tapered square columns and a paneled blind banister. Each side elevation has two bays, with the western porch having an entrance between the two. Small, rectangular attic vents are located in the gable. The east elevation features a secondary entrance on a rear extension, covered by a similar portico roof to the main entrance. A gravel driveway runs up the east side of the property.

26 Theriot Avenue

One contributing building (Horace B. Taylor House), ca. 1840

This two-bay, two-story side gable house is clad in wood clapboard and appears to have undergone several modifications. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung windows in flat vinyl-clad surrounds, single or in pairs. The house has some classicist elements including narrow corner boards, frieze, and cornice returns. A rear volume extends to the south. The (north) facade features irregular bays on the first story, with an off-center entrance sheltered in an enclosed foyer. The gable roof exterior foyer entrance features sidelights and a wood panel door topped by a blind transom with a stretched diamond pendant. The cheeks of the foyer have two windows on each side. Each side elevation features two bays. A brick chimney rises up the exterior of the east elevation at the gable peak.

32 Theriot Avenue

One contributing building (Percy Culver House), 1926

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A three-bay, one-and-one-half-story Craftsman-style bungalow with wood clapboard on the first story and shingle siding on the upper half-story. The house rests on a cinder block foundation. Fenestration includes primarily one-over-one, double-hung windows, but also features small sliding sash windows and cottage style windows. All windows are set within modestly molded wood surrounds. The (north) facade features a nearly full-length porch on a foundation veneered with fieldstones, accessed by a set of concrete steps with fieldstone banisters featuring waist-high stone piers. The porch features a blind banister faced with clapboards and modified gable roof with a flat peak supported by tapered square columns. The gable area is clad in wood shingles. Sheltered by the porch roof is the main entrance in the central bay, flanked by cottage-style windows. A group of four windows is located above the porch in the upper half-story. The west elevation features a secondary entrance at the basement level, at grade due to the slope of the property. A cinder block chimney rises up the exterior wall. The east elevation features three windows, one being a large sliding sash at the south bay. Flat roof dormers with small rectangular sliding sash windows are located on each elevation. A paved driveway is located to the west of the house.

33 Theriot Avenue

Two contributing buildings (J. Donald MacNeill House), 1942

A two-bay, two-story side gable house clad in aluminum siding and resting on a preformed cinder block foundation. Fenestration consists of six-over-one, double-hung wood windows and modestly molded wood surrounds. The (south) facade features a one-story enclosed porch under a shed roof featuring groups of three windows flanking a central entrance. The entrance is a multi-pane glass panel door set in a wide, flat wood surround and accessed by a set of concrete steps. Pairs of windows are located on each side of the porch. The second story features pairs of windows in each bay. The west elevation features two bays and no other architectural ornamentation. The east elevation features asymmetrical fenestration denoting an interior staircase, and a brick chimney rises along the exterior and past the north slope of the roof. Small rectangular vents are found in the gables. The roof is clad in metal. A gravel driveway runs along the east side of the house leading to a **contributing one-car garage** at the rear. The garage features an overhead bay door and a front gable roof.

34 Theriot Avenue

Two contributing buildings (Clarence Armstrong House), 1923

A two-bay, two-story house clad in vinyl siding resting on a stone foundation. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows, and a three-sided oriel window on the first-story (north) facade. Windows are set in flat vinyl surrounds. In addition, a rear extension features a small sliding-sash window. The facade features a full-width porch beneath a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. The porch features turned wood spindles and supports. The entrance is located between the two window bays sheltered by the porch roof. The west elevation features two bays on each story and no other architectural ornamentation. The east elevation features asymmetrical bays denoting an interior staircase. The house roof is clad in metal. A gravel driveway along the east side of the house leads to a **contributing two-story garage** with a front gable roof. The garage is clad in wood clapboards and corner boards, pairs of wood garage doors, and with windows set above each bay. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

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35 Theriot Avenue

Two contributing buildings (Orrin H. Potter House), 1926

A two-bay, one-and-one-half-story side gable Bungalow up-and-down duplex clad in aluminum siding and resting on a preformed cinder block foundation. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows in modestly molded wood surrounds, most of them in pairs and flanked by vinyl shutters. A full-width porch is located beneath the slope of the main roof on the (south) facade and features tapered square columns and is accessed by a set of concrete steps from the east side. The main entrance is located at the center of the porch facade between the two window bays and is set in a wood surround also flanked by shutters. A flat roof dormer with two window bays is located on each slope of the roof. A brick chimney rises up the west elevation exterior. A wood staircase runs up the east elevation leading to the small balcony with a secondary entrance to the upper apartment. The roof is clad in sheet metal. A gravel driveway runs along the east side of the house leading to a **contributing two-story garage or carriage house**. The garage is clad in wood clapboards and features an overhead bay door and an entrance door on the first story. The second story features two window bays, one featuring the same fenestration as the house, and the west bay with a two-over-two, double-hung sash.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND
DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

ca. 1830-1967

Significant Dates

ca. 1830: first extant building constructed;

1846: Chester Tannery established;

1898: Chester Tannery closes; 1955 Chester

House Burns; 1967: I-87 Completed

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

na

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Gander, Gander, & Gander; Arthur Blanchard;

Demond Gould; Walter Wertime; Carl W. Clark;

Pierce Construction Co; Wait Meade; Harold

Middleton

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Chestertown Historic District Boundary Amendment begins ca. 1830, the construction date of the district's oldest known extant building, marking the earliest phase of Chestertown's nineteenth-century development as a crossroads village centered on tanning and milling industries. It ends in 1967, the year that Interstate 87 (the Adirondack Northway) was completed through the region, diverting traffic away from U.S. Route 9/Main Street. This shift diminished Chestertown's role as a primary tourist route and commercial corridor.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) n/a

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Since the Chestertown Historic District was listed on the National Register in 1973, the field of historic preservation has evolved to encompass a broader understanding of significance, including the recognition of vernacular architecture and community development in the twentieth century. Additionally, many buildings that were not yet fifty years old in 1973 have now reached an age of eligibility. The original nomination did not fully capture the physical, social, and economic evolution of Chestertown or its architectural diversity. In 2024 the updated historic resource survey provided an opportunity to reassess and expand upon the themes identified in the original nomination. While the 1973 listing emphasized architecture and local significance, it did not address the full scope of Chestertown's historical development. Based on current National Park Service (NPS) guidance, *Religion and Exploration/Settlement* have been removed as areas of significance. Although there are religious buildings within the district, they are few, and religion was not a driving force in the growth of the district. Additionally, *Exploration/Settlement* is being removed as the period of significance begins ca. 1830, at least thirty years after Chestertown was settled. The updated historic resources survey provided an opportunity to reassess and expand upon the themes identified in the original nomination, and supports an argument that *Architecture, Community Planning and Development, and Entertainment/Recreation: Tourism* are more appropriate areas of significance.

Moreover, while the 1973 nomination mentions the Fowler cemetery, centennial monument, and the outbuildings associated with the three listed buildings, they were not originally enumerated as contributing resources.

The Chestertown Historic District Boundary Amendment and Additional Documentation is therefore being undertaken for the following reasons:

- To expand the scope of resource typology and recognition including cemeteries and outbuildings that contribute to the historic district;
- To document resources that fell outside of the original district boundaries;
- To include and document resources that have become eligible in the fifty years since the original listing;
- To include residential areas, commercial and religious structures, and civic buildings that more fully represent the historic character and development of Chestertown;

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- To update the period of significance to ca.1830 to 1967 to reflect the broader history of Chestertown's industrial, resort, and postwar suburban development; and
- To replace Criterion A: religion and exploration/settlement with the more relevant Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation: Tourism and Criterion A: Community Planning and Development. Criterion C: Architecture is retained.

The Chestertown Village Historic District Boundary Amendment is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of *Entertainment/Recreation: Tourism*, and *Community Planning and Development*, and under Criterion C for *Architecture*. Under Criterion A, the district reflects Chestertown's transformation from an early rural crossroads community into a vibrant regional center shaped by nineteenth-century land use, natural resource-extraction, small-scale trade, and a growing tourism economy. The tanning and logging industries anchored early development, while the arrival of boarding houses, hotels, and summer residences marked Chestertown's emergence as a seasonal resort destination in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The growth of its commercial core attests to the town's long-standing role as a hub of local retail and services and includes modest storefronts, mixed-use buildings, and civic institutions.

Under Criterion C, the district encompasses a wide range of architectural styles and building types that document Chestertown's historical evolution. From early Greek Revival residences like the Fowler House and Demond Gould House, to the Stick and Queen Anne-style homes of the late nineteenth-century, to twentieth-century Craftsman and Cape Cod dwellings along LaFlure Lane, the built environment reflects changing architectural trends across more than a century. Notable structures such as the Church of the Good Shepherd exemplify the influence of significant pattern-book architects like Palliser & Palliser, while worker housing and utilitarian buildings along Mill Street and Riverside Drive recall the town's industrial roots. Collectively, the district's architectural diversity and integrity offer a vivid record of Chestertown's social, economic, and cultural development over time.

The district has experienced relatively few alterations considering the built resources within span nearly two hundred years. Remnants of the nineteenth-century mill complex, including the pond and raceway at the western end of Riverside Drive, remain largely unaltered and continue to define the district's natural landscape and setting. Main Street serves as the commercial core, lined with free-standing buildings that display architectural details from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The modest residences along the side streets show varying degrees of material integrity, but most maintain sufficient integrity of form, location, setting, design, feeling, and association; together they contribute to the district's historic character. Alterations outside the period of significance primarily consist of modern siding and window replacements, however, there has been no widespread demolition, and no major new construction has taken place in nearly fifty years. The overall organization of spatial relationships along Main Street and the side streets preserves the integrity of setting and feeling, maintaining the historic visual corridors. Together, the district's properties continue to illustrate the industrial, commercial, and residential growth of the village during its overall period of significance, ca. 1830 to 1967.

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Chestertown developed as a crossroads village along the Great Northern Turnpike and its geographic location near popular tourist spots determined its patterns of migration, land use, and regional development. Like many towns in northern New York milling and tanning was an important early impetus for growth, with several residences remaining from the early decades of industrial growth. Later, the town became a popular summer tourist destination, anchored by local inns, boarding houses, and access to nearby lakes. Main Street retains a cohesive streetscape of converted residences, hotels, and purpose-built commercial buildings from the latter half of the nineteenth century—many with upper-story dwellings—that share consistent massing, setbacks, and materials characteristic of rural trade corridors. Chestertown’s evolution into a collection of civic, commercial, religious, and residential buildings spanning 130 years reflects the layered development of a community shaped largely by seasonal recreation.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Early Industry and Settlement, 1800-1898

The Adirondacks originally were used as hunting grounds by many Native American peoples, most notably the Mohawk and Oneida who arrived around 1,200 to 4,000 years ago. Rick Hill, a Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) historian, explains that this region exemplified the “Dish With One Spoon” territory that the Haudenosaunee shared with other indigenous people, particularly after the Mohawk and Mahicans signed a peace treaty brokered by Samuel de Champlain in 1624. Peace didn’t last however, and by the eighteenth century the Mahican had been relegated to Massachusetts and the upper Midwest. Arrival of Europeans significantly reduced the Mohawk population, but trade with the Dutch and French allowed them to expand their territory. The conflicts that followed increasingly drove both Iroquoian and Algonquian tribes to the Adirondacks and the St. Lawrence River. The Mohawk sided with the British during the American Revolution and were stripped of their land in Northern New York, with many dispersing to Canada.³

After the American Revolution speculators were drawn to the opportunities that this mountainous area presented. Large land patents were issued, although settlement was slow as farmers were stymied by poor soil, short growing seasons, and inaccessibility to markets. Some of this was alleviated when the Champlain Canal was opened in 1823, allowing access between Lake Champlain and the Hudson River. The area showed further promise for growth when alternative industries such as logging drew people in. Lumbering, sawmills, and tanneries were particularly important to the region from the early nineteenth century on.

Chester was formally established as a town on March 25, 1799, after being partitioned from the Town of Thurman, and the first recorded settler, Otis Collins, arrived in 1805.⁴ Entrepreneurial families soon followed, including the Meads—who constructed the first sawmill and gristmill—and the Fox brothers, who pioneered the log-driving system. The community quickly benefited from its location on Chester Creek and between branches of the Hudson River, which made it an appropriate setting for milling while allowing settlers access by boat.

³ “Adirondacks: Native Americans,” National Park Service, November 2018, <https://www.nps.gov/articles/adirondacks-native-americans.htm>

⁴ *The Post-Star* (Glenn Falls, New York), August 31, 1968, 7.

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Land grants to Revolutionary War soldiers and Quakers further spurred settlement, and early industries capitalized on the region's abundant forests through logging, potash production, and tanneries.⁵

Chester, named for early settler Chester Griswold, quickly became a central hub for the surrounding rural community. By 1808, the main settlement, originally called Chester Four Corners, was renamed Chestertown to distinguish it from Chester in Orange County. Warren County was established on March 12, 1813, after separating from Washington County. It was named after General Joseph Warren, a Revolutionary War hero. The same year, as citizens began to invest in toll roads and turnpikes, the newly formed county began the construction of the Old State Road, or Great Northern Turnpike, which later became U.S. Route 9. This road provided the first major transportation route running north/south through the center of what would become Chestertown.⁶ During the nineteenth century, the shape of the historic village began to form, and Chestertown developed as a small but significant center for logging, farming, and commerce. By the 1830s, Chestertown emerged as a thriving village, complete with mills, stores, taverns, schools, and churches. As the century progressed, the continued construction of roads and the arrival of the railroad facilitated trade and travel, fueling further growth. The first notable surge in population came between 1840 and 1860, where the population of Warren County increased by roughly four thousand people each decade.⁷ Jobs from the logging, tanning, and milling industries in the region clearly attracted new residents, as did the employment opportunities that developed in support of those industries.

The Adirondack region of New York, including Chestertown, had a thriving tanning industry throughout the nineteenth century, largely due to the abundance of hemlock bark rich in tannins.⁸ In some cases, this bark was referred to as "Minerva bark," hinting at its origins in the nearby forests of Minerva, NY. Chestertown's development is closely tied to the region's tanning industry, which thrived in the nineteenth century. Places such as the Chester Tannery headrace and mill pond (built in 1846) served as vital components of the industrial landscape. The firm of Robertson & Faxon then built the Chester Tannery near the mill pond in 1849. These structures not only helped shape the natural environment but also supported economic growth, including auxiliary housing and worker accommodations near the mill and Riverside Drive. Once the tannery began operation, mill activities also spurred commercial development along the Great Northern Turnpike.

The mill was managed by Rease Braley, a prominent local miller. Braley's home at 2 Mill Street (ca. 1887), a two-and-a-half-story Stick-style residence, exemplifies the craftsmanship of the era with its decorative shingles, wraparound porch, and intricate spindlework. The property also includes cottages and a barn, likely associated with the Irish immigrant enclave nicknamed "Dublin". This area, now mostly gone, consisted of frame

⁵ Dominic Giordano, Historic Maps of Warren County, Warren County Historical Society, Accessed December 14, 2024, <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/a4d9ca7a94644990a93fda61738d78a3>.

⁶ Warren County Historical Society, *Warren County (New York): Its People & Their History Over Time* (Walsworth Publishing Co.: Marceline, MO), 2009, 128.

⁷ Richard L. Forstall, ed. *Population of the States and Counties of the United States: 1790-1990* (Washington, D.C: Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census), 1996, 113-114.

⁸ Warren County Historical Society, *Warren County*, 128.

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dwellings along Mill Street and near the intersection with Riverside Drive.⁹ It supported workers at the nearby tannery and mill. C.H. Faxon would ultimately own the largest tannery in town, employing fifty workers and producing up to 30,000 sides of leather annually by 1885. However, bark supplies began to dwindle, forcing the Chester tannery to close in 1898.¹⁰ By 1900, much of the local tanning industry had faded.

In other areas of the village, the nineteenth century left its mark on the streetscape as well. The Fowler House (S/NR 1973), built in 1837 by Chestertown merchant Charles Fowler, is a notable historic site and one of the few pioneer-era structures still standing in Chestertown.¹¹ Its oldest section, the south wing with distinctive eyebrow windows, dates to the original construction, while the north wing was added in the 1840s. The Fowler family significantly influenced the local and regional economy, establishing businesses in Chester and founding a retail store and shirt factory in Glens Falls, located about thirty miles south.¹²

The construction of other notable Greek Revival homes, such as 1 Church Street (ca. 1845), associated with carpenter and town supervisor John H. Walker, exemplifies the craftsmanship of the era, incorporating features like corner pilasters and a recessed porch entry. The Demond Gould House at 294 Knapp Hill Road (ca. 1850), illustrates the Greek Revival style that was popular during the mid-nineteenth century. This house, later modified with Stick-style elements, reflects Gould's craftsmanship as a cabinetmaker and undertaker. By 1867, the Community United Methodist Church at 11 Church Street was established, further cementing Church Street as a focal point for spiritual and communal gatherings.¹³ Demond Gould is also credited with designing and building the interior of the Community United Methodist Church, underscoring his importance to the town's architectural heritage.

By the mid-nineteenth century, the area along Riverside Drive became a blend of residential styles. Homes dating to this period, such as those at 30 and 32 Riverside Drive, may have originally housed tannery workers, showcasing vernacular designs adapted to local needs. Later structures, like the Folk Victorian cottage at 69 Riverside Drive, illustrate the transition from purely functional housing to more stylistically expressive residences reflecting broader architectural trends. By the 1858 *Map of Warren County, New York* by J. Chase Jr., the basic street layout of Chestertown already has been established (Figure 1). The 1876 *Beers County Atlas of Warren, NY* shows the development along Riverside Drive connecting the industrial areas with the main intersection in the village (Figure 2).

⁹ "Dublin: Where the Irish lived" display panel (Chestertown, NY: Town of Chester, NY), 2024.

¹⁰ "Obituary", *The Warrensburgh News* (Warrensburgh, NY: Warrensburgh news), April 26, 1900.

¹¹ Included as a contributing building to the three-building Chestertown Historic District (1973).

¹² Caroline Fish, National Register of Historic Places Nomination: *Chestertown Historic District*, National Park Service, 1973.

¹³ "To Expand Church Facilities", *The Post-Star* (Glens Falls, NY: The Post-Star), August 19, 1963, 8.

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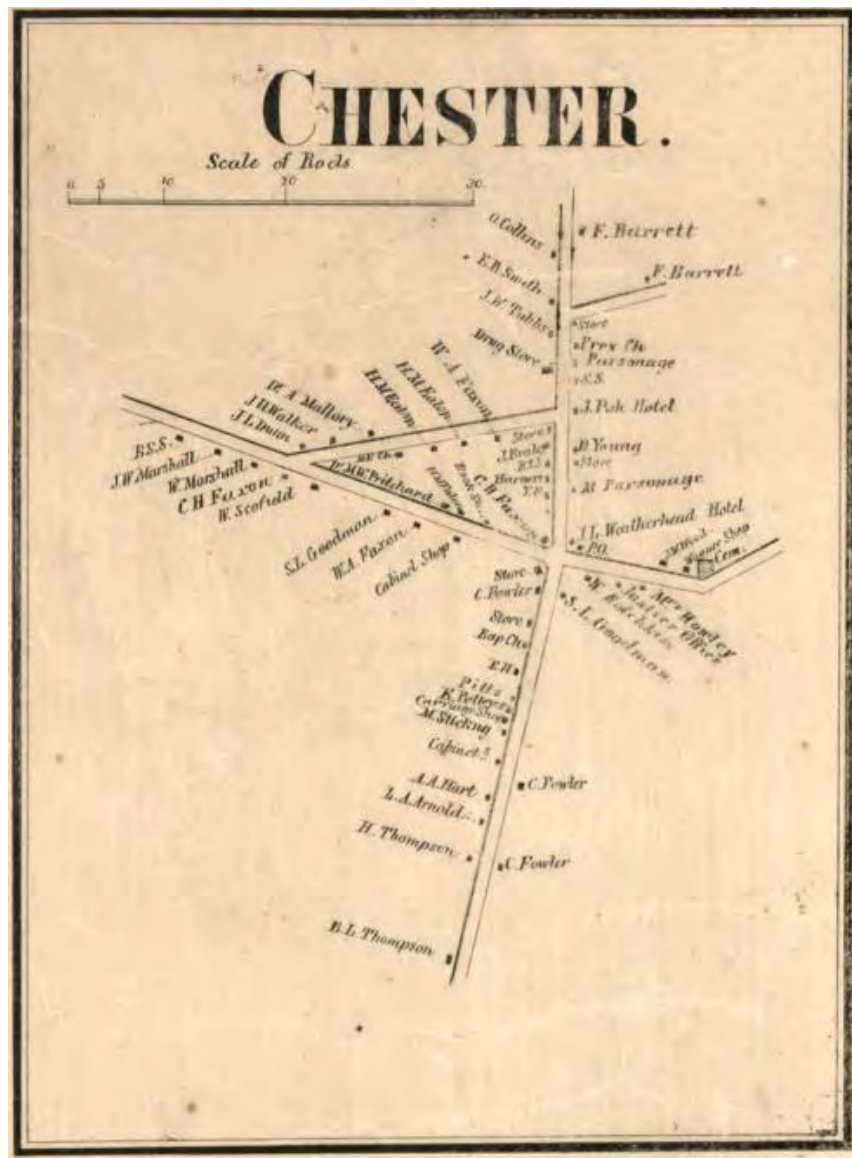


Figure 1. Chestertown (denoted as “Chester”) from Chase’s 1858 *Map of Warren County, New York* (Courtesy of the Library of Congress).

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Figure 2. Chestertown from Beers' 1876 *County Atlas of Warren, New York* depicting the development along Riverside Drive (Courtesy of the Historical Society of the Town of Chester).

Adirondack Tourism, Commerce, and the Gilded Age, 1860-1946

Chestertown is located in the eastern part of the Adirondack Park, a mountainous region of northern New York that is famous for its status as the largest publicly protected area in the contiguous United States. At the same time that industries like tanning and logging were emerging, male-dominated outdoor pursuits such as fishing, hunting, vigorous hiking, and wilderness camping became de jour activities in the 1820 to the 1850s. Like Niagara Falls on the other side of the state, the Adirondacks became one of America's first recreational destinations, and tourists were captivated by its perceived undeveloped landscape.

Early expeditions were only a supplemental part of the Adirondack economy, but by the 1850s tourism became more entrenched with the opening of hotels/inns, camps, and resorts. Demand for accommodations particularly increased after the Civil War when the Adirondacks became popular among well-to-do and middle-class households who desired to spend at least part of the summer away from the unpleasant environments and diseases associated with urban life.¹⁴ Fervor for the wilderness exploded nationwide as railroad lines were completed and landscape photographers, painters, and writers began to publish their work to a widespread

¹⁴ Steve Clark, Ausable Club, section 8.

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audience. In the Adirondacks, photographers like Seneca Ray Stoddard and painters such as Thomas Cole depicted the bucolic lakes, autumn colors, and peaceful vistas that still draw modern visitors in. In response, dozens of hotels and businesses sprung up in both hard-to-reach areas and rural small communities such as Chestertown.

Providing a crossroads for travelers heading to and from other points in the Adirondacks, Chestertown became a pass through and base for tourists looking to explore nearby lakes such as Friends Lake, Loon Lake, and Brant Lake. While the wealthy usually took their summers at their private great camps, clubs, or high-end resorts such as the Sagamore, hotels such as the Rising House in Chestertown (Figure 3) offered an escape for the middle and upper middle classes. By standards of the day, Chestertown was a somewhat accessible location. The typical route for visitors from New York City was to travel up the Hudson River to Albany to the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and on to the Adirondack Railroad to the Riverside Train Station (National Register listed, 1996) in nearby Riparius. From there a stage coach would convey the tourists to the inns at Chestertown.¹⁵ Visitors could also navigate Lake George by boat and travel overland to Chestertown from there. Eventually, U.S. Route 9/Main Street became the primary access route to the community, particularly after automobiles replaces alternative forms of travel.

Chestertown was home to several high-end hotels that marketed to tourists from New York City and beyond. Chief among them was the Chester House. The Chester House was constructed in the 1860s at the crossroads of the village, presently the intersection of U.S. Route 9/Main Street and Theriot Avenue. It came under the ownership of Marcus H. Downs for many years and became known as the Downs Hotel. It passed in and out of the Downs' family ownership, passing to Marcus' son Harry Downs. Harry Downs also played a key role in local banking and commerce, founding the Chester-Schroon-Horicon Bank and the Chestertown-Pottersville Chamber of Commerce.¹⁶ When the 84-year-old Harry Downs retired in 1946, he sold the hotel, which was destroyed in a fire nine years later. It is now the site of the non-contributing Exxon gas station and mini mart on the northeast corner of the intersection.

The Rising House was a few doors north of the Chester House on Main Street, where it still sits at the terminus of Church Street. It is a three-story monumental structure built after the Civil War by Hobby Mead, who kept a tavern on the second floor prior to it reverting to private use. In 188 Milo Graham purchased and expanded the house into a seventy-five person hotel boasting a grand balcony (Figure 3). Joel Rising purchased the building in 1882 and for many years it was a significant hotel along the New York to Montreal coach route and a prominent structure on Main Street.¹⁷ Another high-end hotel was the Panther Mountain House, owned and run by the Faxon family. The original Panther House was a post-Civil War private home that was expanded and remodeled in the 1920s to be a hotel. In March of 1941 the building was destroyed by a fire, but owner Walter

¹⁵ Jacob Jr., C. Albert, *Old Days at the Chester House* (Chestertown, NY: Historical Society of the Town of Chester), 1966, 4.

¹⁶ The History of Warren County, from 1813 to today, Warren County Planning Department, Accessed December 14, 2024, <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/collections/17a91e8296b84bb2967dd6e8916bc951?item=3>.

¹⁷ H.P. Smith, *History of Warren County* (Syracuse, NY: D. Mason & Co.), <https://warren.nygenweb.net/countyhistory/smith/xxix.htm>

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Wertime rebuilt at an impressive speed, completing the current structure by summer. The building still sits at 99 Riverside Drive and continues to operate as a restaurant, bar, and motel.



Figure 3. The Rising House in 1890 (Courtesy of the Historical Society of the Town of Chester).

Chestertown's growth necessitated businesses and spurred small but long-lasting commercial development. Most buildings constructed for commercial purposes in the nineteenth century are clustered around the intersection of Main Street and Church Street. The most intact and notable example is the Remington Block at 6369 Main St., built in 1893 and featuring an ornate bracketed cornice capped with a gabled pediment. Aside from the ca. 1830 Smith & Faxon's store at 6384 Main Street (discussed in the following section), the earliest surviving building constructed for commercial purposes is 25 Church Street, built in 1870 as a mixed-use structure with a ground-floor storefront. It's neighbor at 23 Church was built in 1890 and still displays a historic storefront and hayloft. This building is well known locally as the last home and second studio location of the beloved photographer Itsuzo Sumy who resided in Chestertown from the early 1930s until his death in 1970.

By the late nineteenth century, Chestertown saw the construction of more ornate Victorian-era homes that largely belonged to merchants or business owners who had found success. Houses such as 17 and 21 Pine Street (both ca. 1880) exhibit Stick and Queen Anne architectural elements, featuring intricate scrollwork, turned balustrades, and detailed gable ends. Other properties, such as 27 Pine Street (also ca. 1880), blend Victorian details with simpler, utilitarian forms, emphasizing the connection between domestic and agricultural life. The

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Bevins House at 1 Pine Street showcases a late Victorian design, characterized by steep gables and a central projecting element, accompanied by functional outbuildings like a carriage house and garage.

During this period, one of the buildings in the existing Chestertown Historic District (S/NR 1973) was constructed. The Church of the Good Shepherd was established in October 1876, with its current Gothic-style building at 6343 US Route 9 (Main Street) completed in 1883 under the leadership of Rev. Clement Whipple at a cost of \$2,500. Consecrated on May 3, 1884, the church remains in its original location. The building features Stick Style decoration in the gable end, reminiscent of designs from *Palliser's Model Homes* (Figure 4). The architectural firm Palliser & Palliser, founded by brothers George and Charles Palliser in Bridgeport, Connecticut, gained prominence for their pattern books, which provided stock house plans for homeowners and builders. These books included a design for an Episcopal church in Stafford Springs, CT that clearly influenced the Church of the Good Shepherd (Figure 5).¹⁸ What distinguished the Palliser brothers was their flexibility in customizing stock plans to suit specific sites and client needs, blending mass-market accessibility with personalized architectural solutions. Their designs played a key role in popularizing American Victorian architecture, bringing sophisticated styles to the expanding middle class, and the appearance of this type of design in Chestertown denotes the rising sophistication of the tourists and residents.



Figure 4. Episcopal Church in Palliser's 1878 Model Homes (Courtesy of the Internet Archive).



Figure 5. The Church of Good Shepherd shortly after its construction in 1884 (Courtesy of the Historical Society of the Town of Chester).

¹⁸ Palliser, Palliser & Co., *Palliser's Model Homes* (Bridgeport, CT: Palliser, Palliser & Co.), 1878, 76-77.

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Community Development and Tourism, 1900-1967

Throughout the twentieth century, Chestertown adapted to changing economic conditions. While the logging industry declined, tourism continued to thrive as Route 9/Main Street served as a main connector from the eastern Adirondacks to points west and south. Visitors brought with them new ideas and diverse perspectives to rural Chestertown. In 1916, women's suffrage advocate Althea Downs hosted the first Warren County women's suffrage meeting at the Chester House. She, along with Katherine "Kate" Kettenbach, marched in the Chestertown Suffragette Parade. Kate, a dedicated educator, established Chestertown's first high school and library, and her contributions to local education were recognized with the declaration of Katherine Kettenbach Day.¹⁹ By 1923, attorney Walter H. Wertime acquired and managed the Panther Mountain House, later rebuilding it in its current form after a fire in 1941. Wertime also contributed to the local economy by operating the Chester Theatre and waterworks, later acquiring the Chester House property before it burned.²⁰

In the twentieth century many buildings in Chestertown were altered or converted to commercial use as the needs of the community shifted. These building adaptations offer considerable information about the historic reuse of buildings in Chestertown and its evolution over two centuries. For example, one of the oldest structures in the village was completed ca. 1833 at 6382 U.S. Route 9/Main Street and originally served as the Presbyterian Church. Sometime prior to 1916 the spire was removed, and the building was converted to serve as the store and showroom for Vetter's Hardware. Next door, the residence at 6384 Main /street (ca. 1830) served as Smith & Faxon's store, eventually Tripp & Loy. Although modified over time, both buildings are still extant and retain integrity to properly convey the reuse of properties over time. Another example is LaFlure's livery stable, that had been around since ca. 1870. It was later converted to a Tydol gas station (54 Riverside Drive, just off Main), reflecting the community's adaptation to emerging transportation trends, transitioning from horse-drawn carriages to automobiles.

The first two decades of the twentieth century also saw an explosion of other commercial and business pursuits that particularly re-defined the streetscapes of Riverside Drive and Main Street. Although the Chester Tannery was long closed, nearby summer resorts were well established and continued to support the local economy. Most of the extant commercial buildings in Chestertown date between 1900 and 1945 as automobile tourism grew exponentially in the Adirondacks. With U.S. Route 9 as a main artery to points north and east commercial businesses such as the Chester Market (24 Riverside Drive, 1910), Vetter's Garage (1920), the Carol Theater (102 Riverside, 1928), and Patrick Sullivan's Store (4 Theriot, residence built in 1900 and converted to a store in 1945) thrived for many decades.

The continued growth of the hamlet also required more options for worship. For instance, St. Isaac Jogues Church at 6 Church Street, built in 1937 in the Gothic Revival style by the acclaimed firm Gander, Gander, and Gander, offered Roman Catholics a place to worship. The church also exemplifies the enduring influence of established architectural traditions as applied to religious buildings. Gander, Gander, and Gander, an Albany-

¹⁹ The History of Warren County, from 1813 to today

²⁰ *The Post-Star* (Glens Falls, New York), November 16, 1937, 2.

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based architectural firm, was renowned for designs such as the S/NR-listed James Foley Courthouse. Their diverse portfolio included monasteries, schools, churches, and institutional buildings across the U.S., with projects in Carey, OH, New Haven, CT, and Washington, DC. The firm's principals brought impressive credentials: Joseph and Conrad Gander studied at Columbia University and gained experience at top firms, with Conrad earning a Beaux-Arts National Competition medal in 1913. John Gander trained at Carnegie Tech and worked with Albany architect Charles Ogden before joining his brothers to establish the firm.²¹

The mid-twentieth century brought modernized homes that reflected the evolving needs of the community. Ranch and Cape Cod-style residences along Main Street typify the era's architectural trends, while structures like the 1935 Colonial Revival home at 63 Riverside Drive highlight the continued importance of design in residential construction. Theriot Avenue in Chestertown, represents a residential enclave that illustrates the town's architectural and social development from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries. Through a blend of architectural styles that capture evolving tastes and economic conditions of the era. One notable example is the Craftsman-style house at 23 Theriot Avenue, built in 1931 by Harold Middleton.²² With its fieldstone details and tapered porch columns, this residence showcases hallmark elements of the Craftsman style and reflects the popularity of catalog-order homes during the period.

Between 1950 and 1960 Warren County grew by 5,000 full-time residents, the largest increase in its history.²³ Automobile tourism was thriving in the Adirondacks, with visitors flocking to Lake George, the High Peaks, and countless camps and resorts throughout the region. The tourism economy supported local businesses and year-round communities that put down roots in places that could previously only be accessed with some effort. As a crossroad between many destinations, Chestertown experienced mid twentieth-century residential growth. Several streets from this time are characterized by modest residential development and architectural styles emblematic of the post-war era. One of the most notable is LaFlure Lane, which was platted in the late 1940s and fully developed by 1960. LaFlure Lane showcases the last major phase of growth in the village, offering insight into the architectural trends and postwar social values of the time. It is home to a range of mid-century residences, primarily Ranch and Cape Cod-style houses, which emphasize simplicity, practicality, and spacious lots, perfect for growing families. Houses like 26 and 16 LaFlure Lane typify the understated yet functional design of the era, with features such as low-pitched roofs, symmetrical facades, and minimal decoration.

In the twentieth century Chestertown also started to reflect on its history. One of the most important figures in the recording and documenting of Chestertown's history was Itsuzo Sumy, a Japanese American photographer who took thousands of photographs of Chestertown's buildings, people, and landscapes for nearly forty years in the twentieth century. Mr. Sumy came to Chestertown from Japan in the early 1930s after obtaining a degree in engineering and working in Manchuria in the 1910s. He began to practice photography after taking over his

²¹ "A Guide to Gander, Gander, and Gander, Architects" (Albany, NY: Albany Institute of History and Art), Finding Aid summary, 2004.

²² Foster, Jane O., *The Road Leading East from the Four Corners: A History of Theriot Avenue* (Chestertown, NY: Town of Chester Historical Society), 2001, 82.

²³ Richard L. Forstall, ed. *Population of the States and Counties of the United States: 1790-1990* (Washington, D.C: Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census), 1996, 113-114.

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brother's souvenir shop at 6363 U.S. Route 9/Main Street (Figure 6). Sumy was a prolific community photographer, capturing images from the mid-century in Chestertown. His life as the sole Japanese-American in a rural Adirondack community, particularly during the World War II years, holds its own kind of social significance. Mr. Sumy apparently was a fully engaged member of the small community of Chestertown and kept his shop downtown from his arrival in 1932 until his untimely death in 1970, only moving to 23 Church Street in the 1960s.²⁴ The history documented by Itsuzo Sumy is invaluable to understanding the twentieth century in Chestertown and the experience of a person of color who made a home there at a time when anti-Japanese sentiment was common. It is possible that 23 Church Street may be eligible for individual listing for its connection to this remarkable man.



Figure 6. Itsuzo Sumy shoveling snow in front of his studio and souvenir shop at 6363 State Route 9/Main Street, dated December 26, 1951 (Courtesy of the Historical Society of the Town of Chester).

In 1967, Interstate 87 was completed connecting New York City to Montreal. The new major highway diverted traffic away from U.S. Route 9/Main street and offered quicker access to the Adirondacks. In addition, New York State realigned State Route 8 the following year. No longer a crossroads, Chestertown's tourist economy was negatively affected although not fully destroyed. Aside from the non-contributing Grand Union (now Tops) at 6308 U.S. Route 9/Main Street in 1974 and the US Post Office in 1986, there were no major developments within the historic district since the current configuration of these transportation corridors was completed.

²⁴ Leigh S Cobb., *Itsuzo Sumy: Historian with a Camera* (Chestertown, NY: self-published), 2022. The Historical Society of the Town of Chester believes that Sumy lived in the Chester House for some time and began to reside in the back of his shop at 23 Church Street upon moving his studio there.

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Criterion C: Architecture

The district possesses significance under Criterion C for its uninterrupted collection of historic architecture, which includes the work of regionally significant designers and local builders, regional vernacular forms, and some high style expressions of popular historic styles. Collectively, the historic architecture along Main Street, commerce on Church Street, and the residential buildings along the side streets form a visually distinct place expressive of the town's mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth century development. Most of the extant buildings in the district maintain the same function for which they were built or improved. The district is primarily composed of single- and multi-family residences. It contains examples of popular architectural styles, including Greek Revival, Stick, Italianate, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Ranch. Many buildings reflect vernacular or regional forms, or represent transitional types, often featuring decorative elements sourced from material catalogs or modest stylistic expressions that show local adaptation of broader national trends. Together, these styles offer insight into the time periods, building technologies, and cultural values that influenced Chestertown's development during the period of significance.

In an effort to develop a distinctly American architecture, designers adapted elements of Ancient Roman and Greek architecture to suit the needs of the new nation. Greek Revival first took hold in urban centers, where architects working for the young government looked to classical antiquity for inspiration. The style's expansion into smaller communities like Chestertown, aided by the circulation of pattern books, illustrates how national architectural movements extended into regional areas.²⁵ In the Adirondack Mountains of New York, as in many other places, Greek Revival was characterized by visual allusions to Greek temples, and the use of street-facing gables, pediments, and paneled pilasters such as those found at 6347 U.S. Route 9/Main Street. Vernacular iterations of the Greek Revival-style residence often featured center volumes flanked by symmetrical wings, seen at the house at 1 Church Street (Photo 1).

The Italianate style is less prominent in the district. It became popular in the United States in the 1850s, spread across the country through popular publications such as Andrew Jackson Downing's *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850). The Italianate villa designs published by Downing and others were adapted to American tastes, budgets, and locale. Expressions of the style ranged from highly elaborate sprawling towered villas to simple residences, characterized by low angled or nearly flat roofs, decorative brackets in the eaves and porches, asymmetrical floor plans, and round arched windows. More substantial buildings included verandas and cupolas.²⁶ Several examples in the district exhibit elaborate detailing, including the Wait Meade House at 6348 U.S. Route 9/Main Street (Photo 2), and the Remington Block at 6369 U.S. Route 9/Main Street (Photo 3).

One of the most prominent styles in the district is the Stick Style, which became popular in New York in the 1860s and 1870s as a transition from the Gothic Revival style. A character-defining feature of the style was the "exterior arrangement of diagonal, horizontal, and vertical wood board to expose the building's framing

²⁵ Morrison, Hugh, *Early American Architecture* (New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1952): 575.

²⁶ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2015): 302.

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system”.²⁷ These exposed framing members were often not structural but cosmetic. King-post trusses and gable screens were also frequently used for visual effect. The Church of the Good Shepherd (Photo 4) at 6343 U.S. Route 9/Main Street and the Braley House at 2 Mill Street (Photo 5) are excellent examples of the style. Several houses along Pine Street also present Stick-style design elements.

Colonial Revival-style houses in the district are typically characterized by symmetrical facades, side-gabled roofs, and classical detailing, reflecting broader national architectural trends of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. One excellent example is the house at 25 Theriot Avenue, a two-story residence that retains its original form, massing, fenestration and architectural details (Photo 6). Another example is located at 63 Riverside Drive, a two-story Colonial Revival house built in 1935, featuring a centered entrance with a gabled portico, six-over-one windows, and a side-gabled roof (Photo 7). Although some material replacements are evident in the latter example, these buildings collectively convey the influence of the Colonial Revival style in the district's residential development during the early-to-mid twentieth century.

Craftsman houses in the district, constructed primarily in the early twentieth century, feature low-pitched gable roofs, wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and modest handcrafted details. This trend reflected the association of the style with a rustic aesthetic, perfectly appropriate for the Adirondack village, while also reflecting the area's adaptation of national Arts and Crafts ideals to small-town residential architecture. An example is the Craftsman-style bungalow at 17 LaFlure Lane (Photo 8), which displays characteristic stone porch piers, decorative brackets, and exposed rafter tails.

Ranch houses, built during the final mid-twentieth-century expansion of the village, are characterized by their single-story, horizontal forms, low-pitched roofs, and simplified detailing, embodying the postwar shift toward informal, automobile-oriented suburban living. Most examples are located along LaFlure Lane, including 16 LaFlure Lane, a modest Ranch house with an asymmetrical façade and detached garage typical of the style's suburban development (Photo 9).

The commercial properties in the district represent a range of architectural styles and functions, including converted residences and two-part commercial blocks.²⁸ Converted former residences include late nineteenth-century vernacular forms of popular styles, such as the Hometown Charm shop at 6348 U.S. Route 9/Main Street (Photo 2). Two-part commercial blocks were a prominent architectural form in small-town commercial centers during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These buildings, such as the Carol Theater at 102 Riverside Drive, feature a clear division between the ground-floor storefronts, designed for retail and business purposes, and the upper-story spaces, which often housed offices, meeting halls, or residential apartments (Photo 10). This functional design reflects the integration of commercial and private uses, which was essential to the growth of small-town economies. Despite some alterations, the overall integrity of form,

²⁷ Spencer, 76.

²⁸ From Richard Longstreth's *Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture* (Washington, DC: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1997).

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materials, and detailing across these properties conveys their historical and architectural significance. Together, these buildings exemplify the evolution of Chestertown as a regional commercial hub and contribute to the district's S/NR eligibility under Criterion C as a cohesive representation of the community's architectural and economic heritage.

Automotive support and maintenance buildings are found in the district as well, a type dedicated to a singular historic use, from an early example of an automotive fueling and service station at 6356 U.S. Route 9/Main Street (Photo 11) to an automotive warehouse and service garage at 54 Riverside Drive (Photo 12). These types of buildings help convey the sense of an adapting but cohesive zone of commercial activity during the period of significance.

Industrial infrastructure has played a pivotal role in shaping the historic character and development of the district, including the bulkheads along Chester Creek and the remnants of the mill pond, which underscore the interplay between industrial activity and the natural landscape. Key structures such as the masonry remnants of the former Robertson & Faxon tannery and later grist mill over the raceway highlight the foundational role of industry in the growth of Chestertown (Photo 13). These elements, along with the mid-twentieth-century municipal utility building located near the Meade Pond Outlet, represent important industrial and engineering achievements.

The district does not feature many buildings that are the works of professional or academically trained architects, except for major civic or religious buildings. These include the contributions of the Collegiate Gothic Chestertown Central School at 6307 U.S. Route 9/Main Street (Photo 14), by New York City-based Carl W. Clark, which shows both regional and broader connections shaping the district's built environment. The 1912 Chestertown High School, at 6339 Main Street (now the NR-listed Main Street Ice Cream Parlor), was replaced after voters approved a new site in 1930.²⁹ Funded by the Public Works Administration (PWA) under Project Number 3629, the Chestertown Central School was constructed in 1934 and opened for public inspection in 1935. Architect Carl Wesley Clark, known for designing over 150 schools across New York State, began his career in New York City before opening his practice in Cortland. A Cooper Union and University of Pennsylvania alumnus, Clark also designed libraries, churches, residences, and commercial buildings.³⁰ The building served as the district's grade and high school until 1999 and has housed the Chester Municipal Center since 2001.³¹

In addition, St. Isaac Jogues Roman Catholic Church at 6 Church Street, built in 1937 in the Gothic Revival style by the acclaimed firm Gander, Gander, and Gander, exemplifies the enduring influence of religious and architectural traditions (Photo 15). Gander, Gander, and Gander, an Albany-based architectural firm, was renowned for designs such as the S/NR-listed James Foley Courthouse. Their diverse portfolio included

²⁹ "Voters of Chestertown School District Approve Land Purchased for Building", *The Post-Star* (Glens Falls, NY: The Post-Star), December 24, 1930, 7.

³⁰ American Institute of Architects, *Carl Clark AIA Fellowship Book* (Washington, DC: American Institute of Architects), undated.

³¹ "About Chester", *Historical Society of the Town of Chester, NY* (Chester, NY: Town of Chester), webpage. Available at chesterhistory.org. Accessed December 2024.

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monasteries, schools, churches, and institutional buildings across the U.S., with projects in Carey, OH, New Haven, CT, and Washington, DC. The firm's principals brought impressive credentials: Joseph and Conrad Gander studied at Columbia University and gained experience at top firms, with Conrad earning a Beaux-Arts National Competition medal in 1913. John Gander trained at Carnegie Tech and worked with Albany architect Charles Ogden before joining his brothers to establish the firm.³²

The district also features landscapes, monuments, and burial places that communicate the history of the community. Fowler Cemetery, the sole cemetery extant within the district offers a tangible connection to Chestertown's early settlers and reflects the values and aesthetics of its early inhabitants (Photo 16). The picturesque family burial ground, less than one acre in size, is defined by its rustic charm and intimate scale. Enclosed by a fieldstone knee wall with heavy slate caps and accessed through wrought iron gates, the cemetery features approximately nine headstones and is dominated by a tall decorative monument commemorating the Fowler patriarch. This small, rural graveyard, with its decorative headstones and well-preserved setting, is an excellent representation of nineteenth-century burial practices.

³² "A Guide to Gander, Gander, and Gander, Architects" (Albany, NY: Albany Institute of History and Art), Finding Aid summary, 2004.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

24SR00492 (Assigned by NYS SHPO)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 93.08 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude Longitude
43.655791 73.808998

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Name of Property

Warren Co, NY

County and State

43.656153 73.798845
43.652663 73.797405
43.649257 73.799361
43.648497 73.801431
43.650619 73.804779
43.652032 73.805434
43.652858 73.807661
43.652574 73.801809
43.652480 73.800917
43.651420 73.801004
43.651431 73.801902

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is indicated by a white and grey shaded block (original) and a solid grey shaded block (expansion). The original district acreage was 2.5 acres, with a proposed boundary increase of an additional 93.08 acres.

Boundary Justification

The district boundary is drawn to encompass the historic downtown core of Chestertown and encompasses a concentrated collection of civic, commercial, religious and residential buildings. Adjacent areas to the north, east, and west are largely forested and sparsely populated areas. To the south, along U.S. Route 9/Main Street, the character and density of buildings changes. Buildings are less densely situated and consist of non-historic commercial or light industrial buildings.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Andy Roblee, President

organization Roblee Historic Preservation, LLC

date April 30, 2025

street & number 74 Genesee Street

telephone 315-224-6344

city or town Auburn

zip code

state NY

13201

e-mail andrew@robleeHP.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Chestertown Boundary Amend. & Addl Doc.

Name of Property

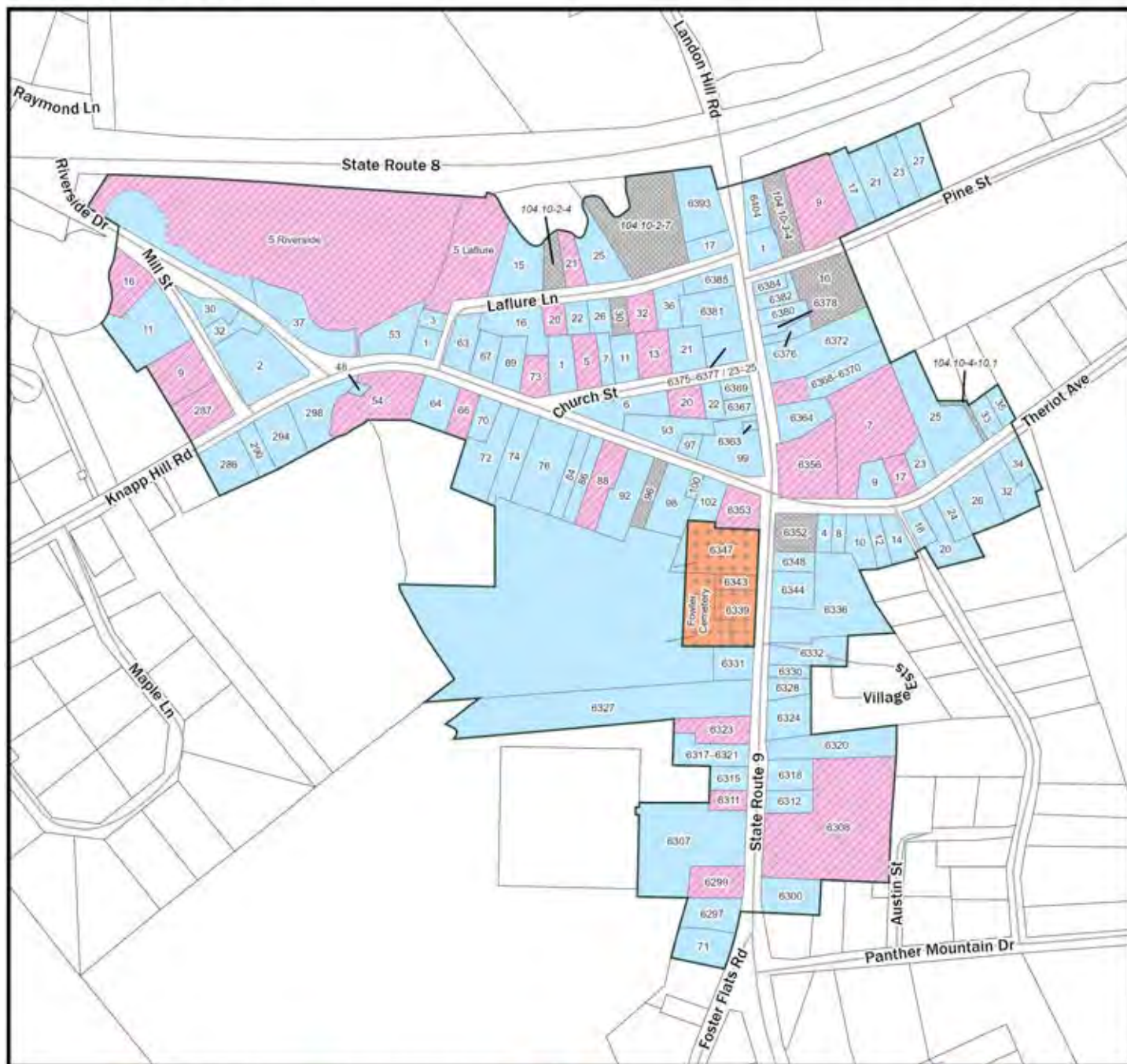
Warren Co, NY

County and State

Parcel Status Map

See Resource List for details

Note: Dashed lines indicate the approximate extent of primary resources with different statuses that share a parcel.



Contributing

Non-Contributing

Previously NR-Listed

Vacant

Mixed



1:6,000

0 500 ft



Boundary Amendment



Original District



New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

Warren County Parcel Year: 2024

Mapped 07/30/2025 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

Chestertown Boundary Amend. & Addl Doc.

Name of Property

Warren Co, NY

County and State



Point	Latitude	Longitude	Point	Latitude	Longitude	Point	Latitude	Longitude
1	43.655791	-73.808998	5	43.648497	-73.801431	9	43.652574	-73.801809
2	43.656153	-73.798845	6	43.650619	-73.804779	10	43.652480	-73.800917
3	43.652663	-73.797405	7	43.652032	-73.805434	11	43.651420	-73.801004
4	43.649257	-73.799361	8	43.652858	-73.807661	12	43.651431	-73.801902

1:6,000
0 500 ft

Original District (2.18 ac)
 Boundary Amendment (93.08 ac)

New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

New York State Orthoimagery Year: 2021

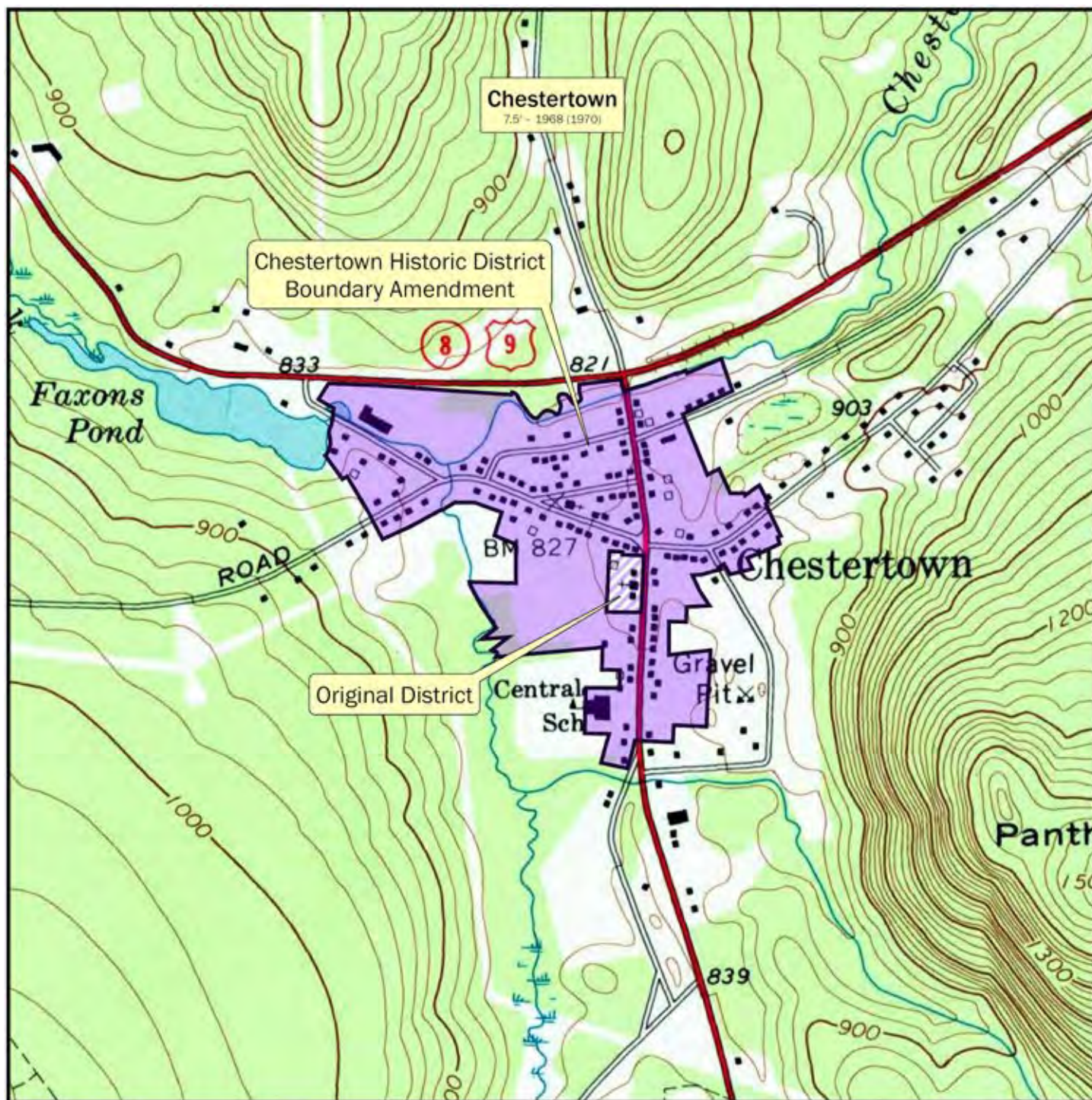
Mapped 07/30/2025 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

Chestertown Boundary Amend. & Addl Doc.

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1:12,000

0 500 1000 ft



Boundary Amendment



Original District



New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

Mapped 07/30/2025 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

Chestertown Boundary Amend. & Addl Doc.

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each Figure must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Chestertown Historic District

City or Vicinity: Chestertown

County: Warren State: New York

Photographer: Andrew Roblee

Date Photographed: October 28, 2024

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 28: View to the northwest toward 1 Church Street.
- 2 of 28: View to the south east toward 6384 US 9/Main Street.
- 3 of 28: View to the southwest toward 6369 US 9/Main Street.
- 4 of 28: View to the west-northwest toward 6343 US 9/Main Street.
- 5 of 28: View to the northwest toward 2 Mill Street.
- 6 of 28: View to the north-northeast toward 25 Theriot Avenue.
- 7 of 28: View to the northwest toward 63 Riverside Drive.
- 8 of 28: View to the northwest toward 17 LaFlure Lane.
- 9 of 28: View the south-southwest toward 16 LaFlure Lane.
- 10 of 28: View to the southwest toward 102 Riverside Drive.
- 11 of 28: View to the north toward 6356 US 9/Main Street, former location of the Chester House Hotel.
- 12 of 28: View to the southeast toward 54 Riverside Drive.
- 13 of 28: View to the northwest toward the spillway and headrace.
- 14 of 28: View to the west-southwest toward 6307 US 9/Main Street.
- 15 of 28: View to the southeast toward 6 Church Street.
- 16 of 28: View to the west toward the Fowler Cemetery.
- 17 of 28: View to the southeast toward 294 Knapp Hill Road.
- 18 of 28: View to the east-northeast toward 6372 US 9/Main Street.
- 19 of 28: View to the northwest toward 6375 US 9/Main Street.
- 20 of 28: View to the southeast toward 6364 US 9/Main Street.
- 21 of 28: View to the west-northwest toward 6347 US 9/Main Street
- 22 of 28: View to the west-southwest toward 71 Foster Flats Road.
- 23 of 28: View to the west-northwest toward 6339 US 9/Main Street.

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24 of 28: View to the southeast, showing the streetscape along Riverside Drive.

25 of 28: View to the northwest, showing the streetscape at the intersection of Church Street and Riverside Drive.

26 of 28: View to the south, showing the streetscape along U.S. Route 9/Main Street at the intersection with Riverside Drive and Theriot Avenue.

27 of 28: View to the east, showing the streetscape at the intersection of Church Street and Riverside Drive.

28 of 28: View to the south-southwest, showing the streetscape along U.S. Route 9/Main Street.

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Perf