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7 DESCRIPTION

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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Chester Presbyterian Church is an elementary expression of American Gothic Revival architecture. The wood-frame structure measures 20 by 30 feet and is covered by a steeply pitched gable roof with relatively deep, unornamented eaves. When originally constructed, the church was located on the east side of Winfree Street at the intersection with Gill Street in Chester, approximately one-fourth mile from the present location. It was moved intact to the new site in 1954 in order to stand adjacent to a new church begun by the congregation that year and completed in 1956. The move resulted in the current concrete-block foundation being substituted for the original one of stone. The simple gabled belfry, blown off by high winds in 1948, was reconstructed following the move, and in it was hung a bell formerly used in a Seaboard Air Line Railroad steam locomotive.

The diminutive structure is but three bays deep with the three windows on each side hung with six-over-six sash. The top of each window is pointed in an attempt to suggest a Gothic arch, with the top panes shaped accordingly. Capping each window is a panel cut in the form of the top of a lancet arch, in the center of which is an applied wooden star. Two smaller pointed windows lacking the lancet panels are situated above the main entrance, and between them is an unornamented round panel suggesting a rose window. A wide lancet arch is used for the main entrance, and filling it is a pair of vertical-board doors. A set of modern brick steps with iron railings ascends to the entrance.

The church's interior finish originally consisted of wide pine boards for both flooring and walls. The walls have been plastered and the floor is now carpeted. A choir loft is in the rear of the space and the original rostrum dominates the front. The church retains its original wooden pews, nine on either side of a center aisle. Louvred interior shutters shade the side windows. Conventional lighting and heating have been installed since the relocation.

The church's setting in a grove of pine trees is scenically pleasant, and were it not for the modern foundations it would hardly be apparent that the building has been moved. Behind the church is the modern Chester Presbyterian Church, an unobtrusive Colonial-style structure in quiet taste.

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8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	. AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	ECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING		XRELIGION
1400-1499 1500-1599	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION ECONOMICS	LAW LITERATURE	SCIENCE
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<u>1700-1799</u> <u>X</u> 1800-1899		ENGINEERING EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	MUSIC PHILOSOPHY	THEATER TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY INVENTION	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)

SPECIFIC DATES 1880

BUILDER/ARCOUNTERN T. Mar

T. Martin Grove

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Reconstruction was not exclusively a period of humiliation and bitterness for Virginia; many incidents occurred that softened resentment between Northerners and natives of the Old Dominion. The simple, Gothic Revival-style Chester Presbyterian Church, the oldest religious structure in the community of Chester, stands as a symbol of the numerous minor occurrences that served to heal the wounds of a divided nation. Organized in 1878 by a group of Northerners, the church brought former enemies together through worship in a common faith.

The origins of the Chester Presbyterian Church are more worldly than godly. About ten years after the close of the War Between the States, a rumor was circulated in the North that General Benjamin Butler had buried a military chest containing \$80,000 when he was forced to evacuate eastern Chesterfield County in 1864. The location of the chest was supposed to be in the vicinity of Chester Station (now Chester) near the base of a large pine tree. Inspired by the hope of finding the fortune, some six or more Northern families moved to Chesterfield County and began buying up land, preferably that with pine trees. Once settled, the families determinedly probed their property, but unfortunately the only solid material they struck was rock.

Besides being fortune seekers, the newcomers were faithful Christians, primarily Presbyterians and Congregationalists. However, not only was there no church of their denomination in Chester, but the one house of worship there, a Methodist chapel, held services barely once a month. The families thus were forced to repair to either Petersburg or Richmond for satisfaction of their spiritual needs, an activity that soon proved to be an expensive proposition. As a result, the Northerners set about organizing a church to serve not just themselves but the entire community. The "Presbyterian Church of Chester, Virginia" thus was formally organized in 1878 as part of the Hanover Presbytery.

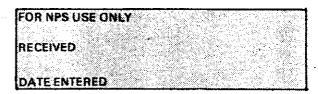
The name most remembered in the formation of the church is T. Martin Grove, one of the seekers of Butler's chest, who came from Batavia, New York around 1877 bringing with him his parents, his brother Charlie, and Charlie's wife and two children. After two years of fruitless searching, Grove's family returned to New York. Although financially destitute, Grove (who had since married) elected to remain and continue his participation in the establishment of the church. Perhaps it was a sense of guilt, about opportunity seeking in a war-ridden land, that brought out in Grove a feeling of penitence. In any case, for a year he labored almost singlehandedly, with no pay, building the simple wooden church. The church was dedicated November 9, 1880 with Dr. Moses D. Hoge of the prestigious Second Presbyterian Church of Richmond conducting the service. Music was provided by a melodeon, the

* SEE Continuation Sheet #1

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



CONTINUATION SHEET

#1

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 1

SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

gift of the Presbyterian Church of Phelps, New York. On the Tuesday following the dedication, T. Martin Grove, his work completed, moved back to New York.

Except for a period of two years when it was vacant, the church served the community until its congregation outgrew it in 1954. In that year a site for a new church was selected (ironically in a grove of pine trees), and the present church structure was erected. Affection for the little wooden building remained strong, however, and it was moved intact to the new site to be preserved. Today it stands as a fond and familiar landmark for the community of Chester and is used for weddings, social functions, and meetings.

Architecturally, the Chester Presbyterian Church is a typical example of the scores of wooden churches erected throughout Virginia in the late nineteenth century that exhibited the influence, in highly modified form, of the Gothic Revival movement. It illustrates how local builders employed Gothic motifs in a most simplified version to give thier otherwise austere buildings a "religious" aspect.

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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Burkley, Phyllis and Polly Fisher. "Chester Presbyterian Church," <u>The</u> <u>Independent Virginian</u>, Chesterfield, Virginia, April 26, 1972.

Unpublished research material in Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Archives.

Archives.	
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Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff	
ORGANIZATION	DATE
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission	May, 1976
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
221 Governor Street	804-786-3143
CITY OR TOWN	STATE
Richmond	Virginia
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER	CERTIFICATION ITHIN THE STATE IS:
NATIONAL STATE X	LOCAL
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic.Pres hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify t criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. STATE HISTORIO PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE	Servation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I that it has been evaluated according to the
TITLE Junius R. Fishburne, Jr., Executive Director Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission	DATE JUN 15 1978
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL	REGISTER ,
DIRECTOR OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION ATTEST:	DATE
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	

