

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

received DEC 28 1983

date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic Manchester Village Historic District

and/or common same

2. Location

street & number U.S. Route 115, 7A, Union Street and Taconic Avenue² N/A not for publication

city, town Manchester N/A vicinity of

state Vermont code 50 county Bennington code 003

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (See continuation sheet)

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Manchester Town Offices, Vermont Routes 11 and 30

city, town Manchester Center state Vermont

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1971-74 federal state county local

depository for survey records Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

city, town Montpelier state Vermont

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Manchester Village Historic District is composed of 76 principal structures and 44 outbuildings which primarily line U.S. Route 7A, historically Vermont's major north/south artery in the western part of the state. (Eleven major buildings, including the outstanding colonnaded Greek Revival Equinox House hotel, were listed on The National Register of Historic Places on June 3, 1980 as The Equinox House Historic District. Please refer to that nomination for information concerning those buildings.) The remaining structures herein nominated are primarily residential buildings dating from the early 19th through early 20th centuries. They vary in scale from modest wood frame 1½ to 2½ story Greek Revival and Italianate houses, primarily located at the north end of the district, to grand Federal and Colonial Revival mansions lining "The Street" at the southern end of the District and on Taconic Avenue. Also included in the District are several inns and a church. Many of the structures retain barns and garages. The southern portion of the District has broad maple-lined streets with marble sidewalks and deep setbacks. The District is an excellent example of a very well-preserved 19th to early 20th century linear village scene, with few modern intrusions.

The district straddles the crest of one of the principal eastern foothills of Mount Equinox, and extends down, to both the north and the south, for a total distance of just over one mile. Surrounded on the north, east and south by large expanses of open countryside, and shielded along the west by Mount Equinox, the district is characterized by curbed, two lane streets which are defined by rows of mature, stately trees, and which are lined by large to moderate scale homes set back behind marble sidewalks and broad expanses of manicured lawn.

The Manchester Village Historic District represents the historic core of Manchester Village which extends along U.S. Rte. 7A. The village itself lies on the western side of a broad valley which runs north and south, and which is bounded along the east by the Green Mountains and along the west by the Taconics. Through the center of this valley flows the Batten Kill River, which has its headwaters in the surrounding hillsides a mile or so to the north around Manchester Center.

Straddling one of the principal eastern foothills of Mount Equinox, which rises 3,000 feet behind the village to a total height of 3,800 feet above sea level, the village stretches along U.S. Rte. 7A, the area's principal north-south arterial corridor, and spreads out along several secondary village streets. At the crest of this foothill lies the village center, dominated by the imposing, colonnaded, Greek Revival facade of the Equinox House along the west and the Manchester First Congregational Church, the Bennington County Court House and Equinox Junior along the east. All of these buildings surround a village square, a widening of the road which protrudes to the east off of Rte. 7A and which is divided down its center by two curbed islands of lawn. At the north end of the square in front of the Congregational Church, stands a Revolutionary War soldier's monument, the square's center focal point.

To the north, Rte. 7A forks to the north-northeast and descends down into a broad plain of partially open and recently wooded rolling farmland before continuing down into Manchester Center one mile further on. Because of its relatively flat openness, this area below the village is experiencing commercial roadside development.

At the fork, West Road continues on due north in straight alignment with Rte. 7A through the square, and Seminary Avenue runs off at right angles to the west. The apex of this fork, between West Road and U.S. Rte. 7A is dominated by the Mark Skinner Library (#55).

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 1

Item number 4

Page 1

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|---|
| 1. | Judith Keith Meiers
Manchester Center, VT 05255 | 15. | Edward F. Eaton-Helen O. Eaton
3 Saybrook Drive
Glenmount, NY 12077 |
| 2. | Heinz Doren - Marie Doren
70-21 68th Place
Glendale, NY 11385 | 16. | Trustees
Diocese of Vermont
Rock Point
Burlington, VT 05401 |
| 3. | Harvest Inn Restaurant Inc.
3A. Manchester, VT 05254 | 17. | Donald Livingston -
17A. Judith Livingston et al
Manchester, VT 05254 |
| 4. | Rudolph Gutbier, Jr. - June Gutbier
4A. Manchester, VT 05254 | 18. | William W. Bodine, Jr. -
18A. Louise Bodine
County Line Road
Villanova, PA 19085 |
| 5. | Henri Barendse-Diane Barendse
5A. Manchester, VT 05254 | 19. | D. Brian Lewis-Judith Lewis
Box 283
Manchester, VT 05254 |
| 6. | George F. Lawrence, Jr.
Manchester, VT 05254 | 20. | Hope Van Riper
335 Abbey Court
Ridgewood, NJ 07450 |
| 7. | Barbara Seegitz
7A. Box 754
Manchester, VT 05254 | 21. | Robert Leonard-Judith Leonard
21A. Manchester, VT 05254 |
| 8. | James and John Hand Corp.
8A. Manchester, VT 05254 | 22. | Paul Wheeler-Louise Wheeler
Manchester, VT 05254 |
| 9. | Arthur O'Dea
Manchester, VT 05254 | 23. | Elsa Brand-Galen Brand (deceased)
Manchester, VT 05254 |
| 10. | Justin Mueller
10A. Manchester, VT 05254 | 24. | Ernest Beadle-Dorothea Hoare
Box 321
Manchester, VT 05254 |
| 11. | Louis H. Vastola
11A. Manchester, VT 05254 | 25. | John Haines-Marian Haines
25A. R.R. #1
Manchester Center, VT 05255 |
| 12. | Louis H. & Ildiko Vastola -
Louis A. & Leah Vastola
Manchester, VT 05254 | 26. | Elizabeth De C. Wilson
Manchester, VT 05254 |
| 13. | John Hirst-Mary Hirst
Manchester, VT 05254 | | |
| 14. | John Hirst-Mary Hirst
Manchester, VT 05254 | | |

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 2

Item number 4

Page 2

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>27. Imelda McNamara
Manchester, VT 05254</p> <p>28. Alfred Matthews-June Matthews
28A. Manchester, VT 05254</p> <p>29. Terrence Duddy-Joseph A. Duddy Jr.
29A. 26 Fall Timber Road
Middletown, NJ 07748</p> <p>30. John Vogeler-Dolores Vogeler
30A. Manchester, VT 05254</p> <p>31. Community Care Home Inc.
Manchester, VT 05254</p> <p>32. Marguerite Clark Estate
32A. C. Hodges & J. Repass
c/o Marie Hodges
8620 Montgomery Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19118</p> <p>33. Frank L. Harrigan, Jr. (Dr.)
33A. Mabelle Harrigan
Manchester, VT 05254</p> <p>34. Raymond Tigie-Dolores Tigie
34A. Manchester, VT 05254</p> <p>35. Elizabeth Henry, Trustee
19 E. 72nd Street
New York, NY 10021</p> <p>36. Gail Calvin
Manchester, VT 05254</p> <p>37. Marge Kane
37A. Box 244
Manchester, VT 05254</p> <p>38. Magdalen B. Livesey
33 Catalpa Road
Wilton, Connecticut 06897</p> <p>39. Charles Chamberlain-Kathryn Chamberlain
Box 1201
Manchester Center, VT 05255</p> | <p>40. Richard Kittredge-Mary Jane Kittredge
Box 263
Manchester, VT 05254</p> <p>41. Milton Siegal-Helen Siegal
41A. Manchester Center, VT 05255</p> <p>42. Soderberg Trust
42A. c/o Karl Soderberg
170 Brookwood Drive
Southington, CT 06489</p> <p>43. Laurie Sheridan
43A. Manchester, VT 05254</p> <p>44. Dennis J. Lynch-Bonnie Lynch
44A. 3850 Gordon Drive
Naples, Florida 33940</p> <p>45. Raymond M. Mohr-Ann L. Mohr
45A. Manchester, VT 05254</p> <p>46. Ann Wilkins
Manchester, VT 05254</p> <p>47. Sandra Skinker Bennett
Manchester, VT 05254</p> <p>48. Doris Fort
U. S. Trust Company
45 Wall Street
New York, NY 10022</p> <p>49. Gayle Gall
49A. Manchester, VT 05254</p> <p>50. Elizabeth S. Lyman-Richard W. Lyman
50A. 350 E. 57th Street, Apt. 14B
50B. New York, NY 10022</p> <p>51. Hendrica Newhouse
51A. Manchester, VT 05254</p> <p>52. Sheila Wolf McCrossin
c/o Suzanne Keane
301 E. 63rd Street
New York, NY 10021</p> |
|--|--|

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 3

Item number 4

Page 3

53. Stig Albertsson
Manchester, VT 05254
54. Mary A. Porter
54A. Manchester, VT 05254
55. Board of Trustees
Mark Skinner Library
Manchester, VT 05254
56. Hills' Court
Manchester Center, VT 05255
57. Walter Hersom-Nancy Hersom
Manchester, VT 05254
58. Fred Nicklewhite
58A. Manchester, VT 05254
58B.
59. Fred Nicklewhite
Manchester, VT 05254
60. Fred Nicklewhite
Manchester, VT 05254
61. Barbara Mouat
61A. Manchester, VT 05254
62. Mary Colclough
4 Glenwood Place
Spring Lake, NJ 07762
63. C. Larry Collingwood-Marion Collingwood
Manchester, VT 05254
64. Justin Mueller-Hella Mueller
64A. Manchester, VT 05254
65. Stanley Rosenberg-Harriet Rosenberg
65A. Manchester, VT 05254

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

The marble sidewalks which characterize almost the entire village and line most of its streets, continue north from the square along the east side of Rte. 7A, but were never laid along the west. The buildings which make up this end of the district are predominantly residential in character but include, besides the library, a large hotel and several commercial businesses and professional offices, some in converted residential structures. The buildings are, for the most part, more modest in scale than those located in the southern end of the district, and are set generally closer together and closer to the road.

To the east, Union Street intersects the square between the Bennington County Court House and Equinox Junior and descends down across a series of narrow open plateaus, through a steep wooded embankment before coming out on the Batten Kill River and the narrow plain of the valley bottom.

To the south, Rte. 7A falls away gently from the square down through what constitutes the village's famed promenade of grand residences, each generously separated one from the other and surrounded, for the most part, by spacious expanses of well kept lawn.

Historically referred to as "The Street", this section of the district is that most characterized by the curbed two lane road, the marble sidewalks set well back from the curb behind wide strips of lawn and the rows of mature and stately trees set back even further yet behind the sidewalks. With the single exception of St. John's Episcopal Chapel, all of the buildings in this section of the district are exclusively residential, and represent a range of architectural styles which span the entire nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

"The Street" stretches down from the square in front of the Equinox House for almost three-tenths of a mile before bottoming out across a small brook. Here the landscape opens up and out, and Rte. 7A rises up and over a small hill and curves around to the southwest before descending into and rising out of, once again, another brook bottom.

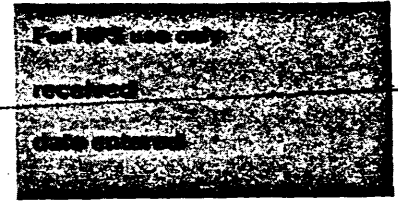
Before crossing the first brook at the bottom of "The Street", Rte. 7A is intersected at right angles from the west by Taconic Avenue which descends down off of the foothill of Mount Equinox. Laid out sometime during the 1890's by Charles Hawley, a local developer and village resident, Taconic Avenue was intended as an "extension" of "The Street". Meant to complement the landscaping and architectural prominence of the residences along "The Street", many of the houses were in fact actually moved from "The Street" by Hawley and renovated. Apparently, the houses had fallen into a state of disrepair and were threatened with either collapse or demolition. Marble sidewalks line the north side of Taconic Avenue.

Across the first brook, River Road breaks off to the southeast. Marble sidewalks continue spottily along Route 7A south of River Road. The west side of the road is characterized by a broad open expanse of gently rolling farmland which blends into the foothills of Mount Equinox. No buildings line this side of the road except for a farmhouse (#32) and barn (#32A) at the very southern end of the district.

Along the east side, once past the intersection of River Road, Rte. 7A is lined by a number of large residences which are generally more closely set to the road than along "The Street" but are equally as protected behind a row of stately trees. Before descending down once again into the second brook, the southern end of the district is visually terminated by the stuated gate posts of Dellwood Cemetery.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

Descriptions of individual buildings in The District follow. (Numbers refer to the enclosed sketch map.)

1. Meiers House; Colonial Revival style; c. 1925

This house, like No. 2, was built by Harry Beebe. The house is approximately square in plan and is two and one-half stories in height with a slate covered hip roof. The house sits on a boulder foundation above grade and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding on the first story and wood shingles on the second. The fenestration, which consists primarily of double hung sash either as single windows or in groups of two or three, is randomly positioned and irregularly spaced.

The house is detailed with a wide water table, a flared beltcourse between the first and second stories, and overscaled dentils under the cornice. The belt course and the roof cornice form a continuous window lintel for, respectively, the first and second story windows. The south, west and north slopes of the roof are each punctuated by a single hip roofed dormer containing a pair of double hung windows. A brick chimney stack breaks through the hip roof just behind the east end of the ridge.

A one story hip roofed porch, three bays across and supported by Tuscan columns mounted on pedestals, extends the full width of the front, west, elevation of the house. The entablature of the porch is continuous with the belt course of the house, and the porch is enclosed by turned balustered railings between the pedestals. The slightly off-center, middle bay is differentiated by a projecting entryway pediment which is detailed with modillion brackets. The porch is reached by a railed flight of steps.

2. Doren House; Colonial Revival style; c. 1925

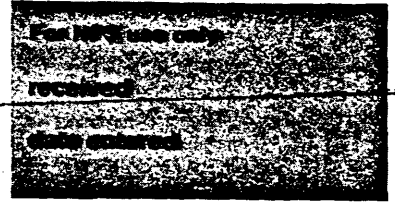
This house, like No. 1, was built by Harry Beebe. The house is rectangular in plan, two and one-half stories in height with a front, west, "gable" elevation, and has a gambrel roof which comes down over and contains the upper story-and-a-half. The house sits on a boulder foundation above grade and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding on the first story, wood shingles across the gambrel face of the second, and clapboards in the gable peak of the attic. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles on the lower slopes of the gambrel, and with slate on the upper, and is broken on the ridge just back from the edge of the rear, east, gambrel end by a brick chimney stack.

A one story porch, three bays across and supported by fluted Tuscan Columns mounted on pedestals, is recessed back into the front facade at the first story and spans the entire width of the house. The center bay is articulated by a one story pedimented entrance portico whose entablature is continuous with that of the porch and is similarly supported by pedestaled Tuscan columns. Turned balustered railings enclose the porch and portico between the pedestals, and a railless flight of steps gives access to the entrance.

The fenestration consists primarily of double-hung sash which is randomly positioned and irregularly spaced. Windows occur either singly or in groups of two or three, and are covered with aluminum combination storm window units. The roof is detailed with a full entablature at the eaves which is continuous with that of the recessed front porch, and

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 4

a secondary cornice at the break of the gambrel which returns partially across the front and rear elevations of the house. The south face of the roof is punctuated by two hip roofed dormers each containing a single window, and the north face by a large scale cross gambrel and first story bay window. A paired window is centered in the second story of the front gambrel directly above the ridge of the entrance portico, and a fixed Queen Anne sash defines the gable peak.

3. Harvest Inn Restaurant; NON-CONTRIBUTING; c. 1885 & 1965

This building is non-contributing because of extensive alterations and a large addition on the north elevation. The building consists of two sections - an older, circa 1885, two and one-half story, wood frame, hip roofed house, and a newer, circa 1965, one and one-half story, wood frame, gable roofed restaurant wing.

The house section of the building sits on a boulder foundation, has clapboard siding and a slate roof. The house is laid out in the form of a cross, the south and west arms of which are cut off at forty-five degree angles at the corners in semblance of projecting bay windows. The roof is hipped at each angle of the polygon on these two ends, and is detailed overall with a simple boxed cornice. All of the original windows in this section of the building are two-over-two double-hung sash flanked with louvered shutters; some one-over one sash is also present on the first floor.

The restaurant wing of the building is attached to the house's north elevation but wraps around across part of the front, west, facade of the house with a lower, shed roofed section. The wing is almost twice the size of the original house and consists of a concrete foundation supporting a band of clapboards beneath a ribbon of awning style casement windows. The windows are divided vertically into three sections, and paired, each pair being separated from the next by a vertically rabbeted panel of plywood siding the width of one casement window. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

3A. Harvest Inn Restaurant House; NON-CONTRIBUTING; c. 1965

This house is non-contributing because of its date of construction. The house is L-shaped in plan, is one and one-half stories in height, sits on a concrete foundation, is of wood frame construction with shingle siding, and has a shallow pitched gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The fenestration consists primarily of double-hung sash which are randomly positioned and irregularly spaced.

4. Gutbier House; Italianate Revival style; c. 1875

This house is laid out on a T-plan with the main section of the house representing the cross bar of the T. The main block is two and one-half stories in height with a gable roof and a front, west, gable facade which is three bays across. The entrance is located in the right-hand corner bay. The ell and rear wing (which continues the line of the main block) are both one and one-half stories in height with gable roofs. The ell, which is set back from the front facade, measures three by two bays across its south gable end, and has a secondary entrance located in the inside corner bay of its three bay west elevation.

The house sits on a rubblestone marble foundation above grade, is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding, and has asphalt shingles on the roof. The eaves of the roof

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 5

are raked and detailed with a wide frieze. All of the windows are two-over-two double hung sash set in surrounds with shallow peaked, molded lintels and curvilinear cut shoulders. The entrance has no transom or sidelights but is trimmed similarly to the windows. An oval window, now filled in with a louvered vent but detailed at the cardinal points by scroll sawn foliage patterned finials, is located in the peak of the front gable. A brick chimney stack extends up the outside of the south gable end of the wing.

4. Gutbier Barn; c.1875

This barn is rectangular in shape and is two and one-half stories in height with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The barn sits on a rubblestone foundation and is of wood frame construction with vertical board-and-batten siding. The front, west, gable end facade is punctuated by a large barn door on the right-hand side with a smaller hayloft door centered directly above. A six-pane fixed sash is located in the front gable peak. The roof is detailed with a simple raked cornice, and a square cupola centered on the ridge. The cupola is ventilated on each side by a round arched louver, and is crowned on the peak of its hip roof by a scroll sawn, four-sided, foliage patterned finial. Single brackets support each corner of the cupola's simple boxed cornice.

5. Barendse House; Italianate Revival style; c.1875

This house consists of a rectangular, two and one-half story, gable roofed front section which is three bays by three bays and has a front, west, gable facade, and a one and one-half story gable roofed ell which is attached to the rear, east, gable end of the front. The house sits on a rubblestone marble foundation, and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The roof is covered with slate. All of the windows are two-over-two double-hung sash which are detailed with shallow peaked, molded lintels, most covered with aluminum combination storm window units. The entrance, which is located in the right-hand corner bay of the front facade, consists of a single door flanked on either side by clapboarded panels, the whole of which is recessed slightly back into the wall and enframed by plain pilaster boards and a simple Doric entablature. A small round window is located in the peak of the front gable, and a brick chimney stack breaks through the ridge of the roof near the center. At the inside corner where the ell attaches to the rear, east, gable end of the house, a one story flat roofed sun porch projects out from the south elevation of the ell, out beyond the south elevation of the house.

5A. Barendse Barn; c.1875

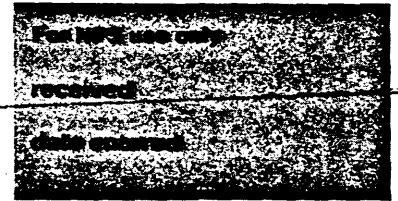
This barn is rectangular in shape and is two and one-half stories in height with a slate covered gable roof. The barn sits on a rubblestone foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The front, west, gable end facade is punctuated by a large barn door on the right-hand side with a smaller hayloft door centered directly above. A two-pane fixed sash is located in the peak of the front gable, and the roof is detailed with a simple raked cornice and frieze fascia.

6. Lawrence House; Italianate Revival style; c.1875

This two and one-half story house sits on a combination rubblestone and concrete block

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 6

foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The gable roof is detailed with raked eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. The house is laid out in the shape of a long rectangle with a front, west, gable facade. The facade is three bays across and the entrance is located in the right-hand bay. On the south elevation, the rear half of the roof extends down to the height of the first floor over a one story projection. A one story flat roofed, Colonial Revival porch which extends across the front gable facade wraps around the house's southwest corner and ends at a small shallow pitched shed roofed addition which is located between the porch and the rear projection of the south elevation. The porch is supported by Tuscan columns which sit on a continuous parapet railing covered in wood shingles. The windows are two-over-two double-hung sash and are detailed with shallow peaked lintels. There is a garage door located in the basement story on the left-hand side of the north elevation, and a large brick chimney stack punctuates the center of the south slope of the roof. A smaller brick chimney stack crowns the ridge near the front. A new entrance porch connects to the north side at an oblique angle.

7. Seegitz House; "Colonial" style; NON--CONTRIBUTING; c. 1955

This one and one-half story, neo-"Colonial" style Cape Cod house is non-contributing because of its date of construction. The house measures three bays across its front, west, facade by two bays in width, sits on a concrete block foundation and is of wood frame construction with aluminum imitation wood clapboard siding. The center entrance consists of a door and sidelights enframed by an entrance porch which is supported by imitation wrought iron trellis corner posts. A large multiple pane picture window is located on either side of the entrance. Directly above each picture window a gable roofed dormer punctuates the slope of the asphalt shingle covered roof. A small square addition, 2 x 2 bay with a gable roof parallel to but not continuous with the roof of the house is attached to the northwest corner of the north gable end.

7A. Seegitz Garage; NON-CONTRIBUTING' c. 1955

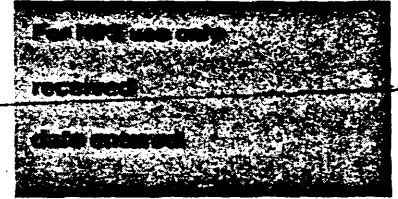
This garage is non-contributing because of its date of construction. The garage is one story in height with a two bay wide front, west, gable facade, is of wood frame construction with aluminum imitation wood clapboard siding, and has asphalt shingles on the roof.

8. Hand Apartment House; vernacular Colonial Revival style; c.1900

This two and one-half story house with a slate covered hip roof is in the shape of a rectangular box with a two bay front, west, facade. The entrance is located in the left-hand bay. The house sits on a boulder foundation above grade and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The roof is detailed with exposed rafter tails. The front facade is punctuated on the right-hand side by a two story bay window projection which is a three sided polygon on the first floor and a rectangle on the second. The bay does not break the eaves line of the roof but is covered with a shed roof which is a continuation of the front slope of the roof. The front facade is masked across the first floor by a two bay hip roofed porch which is supported by chamfered posts on pedestals and is detailed with a slatted skirt and a balustered railing and matching valance. Paired windows mark the center line of the south elevation and are crowned at the top by a hip roofed dormer which interrupts the line of the eaves. The eaves on the north slope of the roof is similarly interrupted by a matching dormer. All of the windows are either

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 7

one-over-one or two-over-two double-hung sash and are covered over with aluminum combination storm window units. A brick chimney stack crowns the rear peak of the hip, and a one story shed roofed entrance porch is attached to the rear, east, elevation.

8A. Hand Garage; c.1925

The garage is one story in height, is of wood frame construction with novelty siding, and has an asphalt shingle covered gable roof with a front, west, gable facade. The rafter tails are exposed, and the single bay is hung with a pair of doors, each with eight panes in the top half.

9. O'Dea Law Office; Greek Revival style; c.1835

This house is one and one-half stories in height with a gable roof and a front, west, gable facade, and is rectangular in plan. A one and one-half story gable roofed ell is attached to the rear, east, gable end and projects past the south elevation with a shed-roofed extension. The house sits on a rubblestone marble foundation above grade and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The roof is covered with slate and is detailed with a roof entablature which partially returns on the front gable facade. The entrance is located in the right-hand bay of the three bay front facade and consists of a paneled door enframed by Doric pilasters supporting a deep entablature. The windows are 2/2 and 6/6 double-hung sash and are flanked by louvered wood shutters. A brick chimney stack extends up the outside of the south elevation near the southeast corner of the house.

10. Mueller House; Italianate Revival/Queen Anne style; c. 1890

This two and one-half story gable roofed house is laid out in the shape of a lopsided L but was originally constructed with a flat roof. The bottom leg of the L is oriented east and west and contains the front gable facade on its west end. The back leg runs north and south and constitutes the south ell. Attached to the rear of the bottom leg, on the east, is a two and one-half story gable roofed wing of slightly lower profile. The southeast inside corner between the wing and the south ell is infilled with a one story shed roofed addition.

The house sits on a rubblestone and marble slab foundation above grade and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The entrance is located in the right-hand bay of the front facade and consists of a paneled door and sidelights enframed by Doric pilasters supporting a full entablature. A three bay wide one story flat roofed porch supported by turned posts masks the front. A three bay wide glass enclosed porch of similar detail is located in the southwest corner against the west elevation of the south ell. The gable end of the south ell is punctuated by a two story shed roofed rectangular bay window, and the north elevation by two rectangular oriel windows, each containing a three part picture window. All of the rest of the windows are six-over-six double-hung sash, and most are covered over with aluminum combination storm window units. The first floor windows on the front facade are nearly full-height.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 8

10.A. Mueller Barn; Queen Anne style; c.1890

This two story rectangular shaped barn has a shallow pitched gable roofed covered with asphalt shingles, sits on a rubblestone foundation, and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding on the first floor and wood shingles on the second. The front, west, gable facade is decorated with a band of imbricated shingles beneath clapboards in the gable peak and the roof is detailed with exposed rafter tails. A large barn door with a smaller hay-loft door centered directly above is located on the right-hand side of the front facade and a small door with a multi-pane window above is on the left side.

11. Vastola House; NON-CONTRIBUTING; c.1890

This house is non-contributing because of significant alterations to its exterior which have adversely affected its historic appearance. This house sits on a rubblestone marble foundation, and is of wood frame construction with clapboards and traditional detailing, all of which have been covered over with aluminum siding. The gable roof has raked eaves and is covered with sheet metal standing seam roofing. The windows are two-over-two double-hung sash covered over with aluminum combination storm window units and hung with aluminum imitation wood louvered shutters.

The house is made up of a rectangular two and one-half story main section with a front, west, three bay gable facade, and a one and one-half story gable roofed ell which is attached to the main section's south elevation. The inside corner between the main section and the south ell is filled in with a one story shed roofed addition, the roof of which is continuous with the roof of the ell. An irregularly shaped, one and one-half story gable roofed ell, which includes a two bay garage with a gable facade on the north side, is attached to the rear, east, elevation of the main section. The first floor of the front facade is masked behind a hip roofed porch supported by square paneled Tuscan columns. (The porch is enclosed during the winter.)

11A. Vastola Barn; c.1890

This one and one-half story barn is rectangular in plan, sits on a rubblestone foundation, is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding, and has an asphalt covered gable roof with a front, west, gable orientation. A large barn door with a smaller hayloft door centered directly above is located in the center of the front facade. A twelve pane fixed sash window punctuates the gable peak.

12. Vastola House; NON-CONTRIBUTING; vernacular Colonial Revival style; c.1900

This house is non-contributing due to significant alteration. It is a 2½ story gabled structure with a 2-bay facade. A two and one-half story wing is offset to the north on the rear, east, gable end of the house, and a one story shed roofed wing is attached to the south. The house sits on a combination rubblestone, marble slab and concrete block foundation, and is of wood frame construction covered with asbestos shingles. The roof is detailed with raked eaves and is covered with slate shingles. The windows are predominantly one-over-one double-hung sash covered over with aluminum combination storm window units. Most of the windows are hung with louvered wood shutters.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 9

The front facade is recessed on the left-hand corner of the first floor where the entrance is located. The entrance recess is protected by a three sided polygonal porch projection which is supported at the two hips of the porch roof and at the overhanging corner of the second floor by three square posts. The porch and the steps up to it are enclosed by an imitation wrought iron railing. On the second floor, directly above the porch's polygonal hip roof, is a paired window. On the facade's right-hand side, a two story rectangular bay window with paired first and second floor windows projects out beneath a hip roof. A similar rectangular two story bay window with a gable roof which interrupts the eaves line of the roof on the house is attached to the south elevation on the right-hand end, to the back of the one story shed roofed wing. The ridge of the roof is crowned by two brick chimney stacks, one in the center of the house and one in the center of the rear wing.

13. Hirst Cottage; "Colonial" style; NON-CONTRIBUTING; c.1950

This neo-"Colonial" style Cape Cod house is non-contributing because of its date of construction. The house is one and one-half stories in height with a center entrance five bay front, west, facade. The house sits on a boulder foundation above grade, is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding, and has a slate covered gable roof. The roof is detailed with a simple boxed cornice which partially returns on the gable end. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash. The entrance is reached by a stone slab stoop with wrought iron rails, and a small gable roofed secondary entry porch is attached to the north gable end.

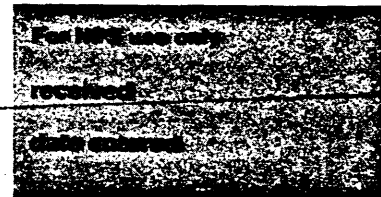
14. "1811 HOUSE"; Federal style' c.1790, 1811, 1911

This house was built as a farm by Benjamin Munson, the brother of Thaddeus Munson. Thaddeus Munson was the owner of Munson's Tavern - later the Vanderlip Hotel, now one of the buildings facing "The Street" in the Equinox House complex. The house has recently (1982) undergone a complete renovation and restoration. The house is predominantly two and one-half stories in height throughout and is laid out in the shape of a U. (It was originally 1½ stories but was raised in 1811.) The two legs of the U are oriented north and south, and the bottom rung, which connects the two legs at their south ends, east and west. The original farmhouse was laid out in the shape of an L and constitutes the west leg of the present layout and the bottom rung. This original section is actually an L-shaped I-House measuring a symmetrical five bays across its front, west, facade by five bays down its south elevation with an additional 4 bays added continuing the same roof line. This section sits on a rubblestone and boulder foundation above grade, is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding, and has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. An open wood deck extends across the front facade of the house and continues down the full length of the south elevation. The gable roof forms a pediment on both of its gable ends but meets in a hip at the southwest corner. A one and one-half story wing, two bays by two, is attached at the center of the north gable end. The east leg of the house's present U-shaped configuration is a two and one-half story, wood frame, clapboarded wing with a gable roof. It was renovated from an early wing and recently (1982) again reburbished. The height of this wing's gable roof is the same as that of the rest of the house but it does not interrupt the east gable end of the original L-shaped I-House's south leg.

The original L-shaped farmhouse is detailed at the corners with slender corner pilasters which support, on flared capitals, a full roof entablature made up of an architrave band,

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 10

plain frieze, and decorative punchworked cornice. The first floor windows are detailed, as are the second, with a molded architrave, but on the first floor they are crowned with a projecting lintel cornice which is supported at either end by a stepped out fragment of frieze. The second floor windows do not have projecting lintels and directly abut the roof entablature. All of the window sash are twelve-over-twelve replacements. The main entrance is located in the center bay of the front, west, facade and consists of a paneled Dutch-door and side windows enframed by four paneled pilasters supporting a full entablature with projecting cornice. The entablature is detailed with punchwork dentils in the cornice and a stepped out fragment of frieze above each pilaster. An identical entrance is located in the third bay in from the left on the south elevation.

The fenestration on the north wing is identical to that on the I-House and includes a secondary entrance, without either sidelights or transom, in the right-hand inside bay of the west elevation. The roof cornice is raked. Two additional secondary entrances are located at the right-hand end of the south elevation, both without either sidelights or transoms. A two story porch is recessed into the east gable end of the south leg, at the point where the east leg of the present U attaches to the house. The house is crowned by three brick chimney stacks, two of which enframe either end of the front, west, facade, one on the ridge of the north gable end and the other on the slope of the corner hip. The third chimney is located just north of the roof ridge on the south leg, five bays to the east of the southwest corner.

15. Eaton House; Greek Revival style; c. 1840

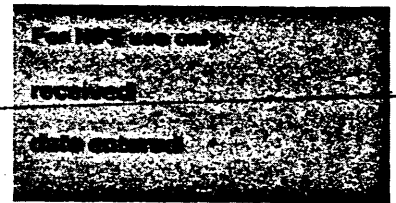
This one and one-half story house with a gable roof and a front, west, three bay gable facade is rectangular in plan and has a lower profile one and one-half story gable roofed wing attached to its rear, east, gable end. The house measures three bays in length. The south elevations of both the house and the wing are flush. Because the topography falls away to the rear of the house, the wing sits on an above grade basement story, as does a one and one-half story hip roofed sun porch which is attached to the rear, east, gable end of the ell.

The house sits on a rubblestone marble foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The roof is covered with slate and is detailed with a boxed cornice and frieze fascia which partially returns across the front gable. The entrance is located in the left-hand bay of the front facade and consists of a paneled door and sidelight enframed with plain trim. The first floor windows in the right-hand two bays have been replaced with French doors. A one story flat roofed Queen Anne style porch supported by turned posts with impost blocks and corner brackets extends across the full width of the facade. The porch railing is detailed with three rails and turned balusters, every other one of which ends at the center rail and is capped with a turned finial.

Three shed roofed wall dormers interrupt the cornice of the roof on the south elevations, and eye-brow windows punctuate the kneewall of the ell. The windows are six-over-six double hung sash and are hung with paneled shutters on the front and louvered shutters on the side elevations. Two brick chimney stacks extend up the outside of the house, one on the right-hand side of the north elevation and one on the right-hand side of the south.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 11

16. St. Johns Episcopal Chapel; retarditaire Greek Revival/Gothic Revival style; 1910

The original St. John's Episcopal Chapel was located on Seminary Avenue on the site of the present U.S. Post Office directly behind Bldg. No. 53. That chapel was torn down in 1906. Work on the present chapel began in 1909 using material from the original chapel and from the Cone & Burton Store which was located on the opposite side of "The Street", directly across from the chapel, between the Equinox House and Bldg. No. 52. The store had been purchased the year before, in 1908, and the material saved to be reused in the new chapel. The new chapel followed the design and style of the original, but is not an exact duplicate.

The chapel is rectangular in plan and is a monumental one and one-half stories in height with a slate covered gable roof. The chapel measures three bays across its front, west, gable end facade by four bays long, and has a center entrance which is masked behind a one and one-half story gable roofed entrance portico. The portico is lower in profile than the chapel itself and does not span the entire width of the chapel's facade. On the rear, east, gable end, a gable roofed apse of similar height projects to the back, extending the chapel's full width.

The chapel sits on a rubblestone marble foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The chapel is detailed with monumental paneled Doric corner pilasters on the two corners of the front facade. The pilasters support a full Doric entablature which runs the length of the chapel and partially returns across the front gable end. The rear corners of both the chapel and the apse are detailed with plain corner boards, and the apse roof with a simple raked cornice. The portico is composed of four, square, paneled, Doric columns which support a partial entablature and gable pediment, the entablature returning to two engaged columns on the facade. The whole rests on a wood deck which is reached by a flight of steps spanning the portico's entire width.

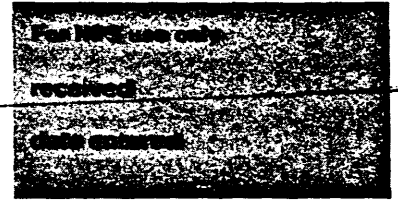
The chapel windows are double-hung sash with gable arched tops flanked on either side by paneled shutters with half-gable ears which can close into and fill the arched window openings. The lintels extend down past the side trim in the form of a stylized gable overhang with a scalloped edge, and are detailed with a molded top. The entrance consists of a pair of doors each with three long narrow panels above three short. The ridge of the roof is crowned on the front facade by a double tiered belfry with a parapet rail defined at each outside corner by a pinnacle. The bottom tier is clapboarded and the top punctuated on each face by a narrow horizontal window with 2 panes in the front face.

17. Livingston House; eclectic style; c.1902

The Livingston House combines elements of the Queen Anne, Shingle and Colonial Revival styles. The basic shape of the house is that of a square two and one-half story box capped by a hip roof. A two and one-half story gable roofed wing, which is narrower than the width of the house but flush with the south elevation, projects from the house's front, west, facade. A large gable roofed wall dormer breaks the eaves line of the hip roof on both the north and south slopes. The house sits on a boulder foundation above grade and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The gables are differentiated with wood shingles and the roof is covered with slate.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 12

The front facade is three bays across and is articulated by a variety of window forms. On the first floor, a three sided polygonal bay window projects out from the two right-hand bays, and a rectangular bay, set at a 45 degree angle to the facade, projects from the left corner, just to the left of the entrance. On the second floor, the left corner, directly above the rectangular corner bay, is cut back on a 45 degree angle to form a three sided corner window. This window is further accentuated by the gable end of the roof which projects out from the face of the facade and steps down, on the left-hand corner, to form a cap for the corner window. In the gable itself, a paired window is recessed into the face of the wall which rounds in at the sides to give it depth.

Most of the fenestration consists of one-over-one double-hung sash except for those windows in the projecting bays on the front facade and the attic windows which are multiple-panes-over-one. The fenestration is plentiful but follows no set pattern except in the gables where it is grouped in twos or threes.

The front facade is encased on the first floor by a one story porch which wraps around from the front down the north side. The porch is three bays across the front by two deep and is composed of slender Tuscan columns supporting a shallow shed roof, hipped at the corner. The columns are grouped in threes at the corners and paired in between, and are bridged between bays by scroll sawn slat railing. The porch deck is masked by a jigsaw cut skirt and is reached by flights of railed steps at the south end and in the front center bay.

On the second floor of the south elevation, a flat roofed projection one bay deep and three across, extends out from the center of the wall over a secondary first floor entrance which is reached by a flight of railed steps up to a landing. The porch is supported by a slight wall projection on the first floor directly below. On the southeast corner of the house, a one story, shed roofed porch wraps around the corner and is completely enclosed between its square chamfered posts by lattice. A hip roofed dormer punctuates the south slope of the front wing, and a brick chimney stack breaks the wing's ridge at its intersection with the west slope of the hip.

17A. Livingston Barn; c.1902

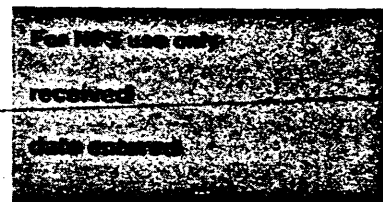
This barn is one and one-half stories in height, is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding, and has a gable roof covered with slate. There is one barn door on the left-hand side of the south elevation. The fenestration which is two-over-two double-hung sash is irregularly positioned.

18. Bodine House; Greek Revival style; c. 1850

This house is two and one-half stories in height with a gable roof, and is laid out in the shape of a lopsided T with the north ell constituting the leg. The height of the ell is equal to that of the main house. The house sits on a rubblestone marble foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboards which are covered over with aluminum imitation wood clapboard siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front, west, gable end elevation is three bays across with the entrance located in the left-hand corner bay. The ell is two bays by two. All of the fenestration is one-over-one double-hung sash except for the first floor west facing windows in both the front facade and the ell which are six-over-six and extend almost the full height of the story from floor to ceiling.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

13

These windows, as well as those on the second floor directly above, are hung with wood louvered shutters.

The entrance consists of a door and full length sidelights which are recessed and enframed by Doric pilasters supporting a full entablature. The entrance is reached from a wood deck enclosed by an imitation wrought iron railing. A triangular fixed-sash window is located in the gable of the front facade. The roof cornice is boxed in with aluminum but has partial returns across the gable ends. A brick chimney stack breaks the center of the ridge on the ell, and a glass enclosed, one story shed roofed sun porch is located in the corner on the east side between the ell and the left-hand cross of the T.

18A. Bodine Barn; Italianate Revival style; c. 1885.

This barn is rectangular in shape, is two and one-half stories in height, sits on a rubblestone foundation, is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding, and has a gable roof covered with slate shingles. The front, north, gable end facade is punctuated by a large barn door in the center with a smaller hayloft door immediately above. A round window detailed at the four points of the compass with keystones is located above the hayloft door in the gable peak. The fenestration is irregularly laid out and is detailed with peaked lintels. A one story shed roofed addition extends the full length of the east side, the roof being a continuation of that on the barn itself. The cornerboards are detailed at the raked eaves of the roof cornice by scroll sawn brackets.

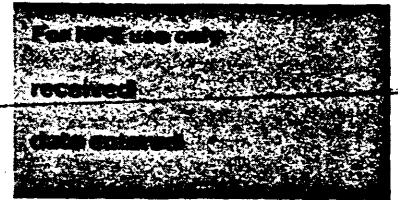
19. Lewis House; vernacular Colonial Revival style; c. 1900.

This house is a two and one-half story rectangular box with a hip roof. The house sits on a rubblestone and marble slab foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboards which are covered over with aluminum imitation wood clapboard siding. The entrance is recessed back into the northwest corner of the front, west, facade and is masked behind a one story shed roofed porch which extends across the facade and wraps around the northwest corner to take in the recessed entrance. The porch is three bays across the front with a flight of steps at the center, and is supported by square chamfered posts. The porch deck is enclosed with a lattice skirt and a square balustered railing between the posts. An enclosed, one story shed roofed porch extends across the rear, east, elevation of the house. The fenestration is irregularly laid out and consists of one-over-one double-hung sash covered with aluminum combination storm window units. Some of the windows are hung with wood louvered shutters.

The roof is covered with slate shingles and is punctuated on each slope by a dormer. On the west slope, a gable roof dormer with decorative wood shingles in the gable punctuates the roof. On the north and south slopes, a continuous shed roof dormer extends up to the ridge of the hip. The end walls facing west are angled to follow the line of the hip and enframe the gable roof dormer on the front, while the east ends are differentiated by gable roof projections with decorative wood shingles in the gable which lie at right angles to the sheds. On the east slope, there is a shed roof dormer with straight end walls. Each of the dormers is detailed with a simple boxed cornice which partially returns across both gables and end walls.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 14

20. Van-Riper House; Greek Revival style; c.1840.

This house was originally built as a store and was remodeled into a house circa 1865 by O.G. Felt. The house is a long, one and one-half story, gable roofed rectangle which measures three bays across the front, west, gable end facade by four bays in length. Attached to the rear, east, gable end is a narrower one and one-half story gable roofed wing of slightly lower profile. The house sits on a rubblestone marble foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboards which are covered over with aluminum imitation wood clapboards. The roof is covered with slate and is detailed with a simple boxed cornice which partially returns at the gable ends. The roof is punctuated on each slope by three gable roofed dormers which line up with the ridge. The windows are twelve-over-two, twelve-over-twelve, two-over-two and six-over-six. All of the windows are covered with aluminum combination storm window units, and some are hung with aluminum imitation wood louvered shutters.

The entrance consists of a six panel door enframed by shallow Doric pilasters supporting a frieze and projecting lintel board. Each pilaster is crowned with an individual entablature fragment which lies on the face of the frieze. The front gable facade and the north elevation are encased by a one story shed roofed porch which is supported by massive square Doric columns, two across the front and four down the side. A brick chimney stack extends up the outside of the front gable facade, covering over the center bay on the first floor and passing between the two windows in the gable on the second.

21. Leonard House; Greek Revival style; c. 1834.

This house was originally built prior to 1834 by P. G. Clark as a workshop. Clark was one of the owners of the Roach Tavern, Bldg. No. 47, which is located almost directly across "The Street". The workshop was remodeled into a residence by Deacon W.P. Black circa 1834. The house is a two and one-half story, gable roofed rectangle with a pedimented, front, west, gable end facade. The house measures three bays across the front by four in length sits on a rubblestone marble foundation, and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The roof is covered with slate and is punctuated by three hip roofed dormers on each slope. The front gable facade is framed with slender Tuscan corner pilasters which support the partial entablature of the gable pediment. The entrance is located in the left-hand bay of the facade and consists of a six panel door with half length sidelights, the whole of which is enframed by four slender Doric pilasters supporting a full entablature. Each pilaster is crowned with an individual entablature fragment which projects from the face of the entablature lintel. The first floor windows on the facade are longer than the other windows in the house but do not reach all the way to the floor. All of the windows are two-over-two double-hung sash and are covered with aluminum combination storm window units. All of the windows except for those in the dormers are hung with louvered wood shutters.

A two and one-half story wing with a shallow gable roof is attached to the rear, east, gable end. A one story, flat roofed Queen Anne style porch is attached to the center two bays of the north elevation. The porch is detailed with turned posts with brackets at the cornice, and with a railing made up of a center rail and turned balusters. Every other baluster terminates at the center rail and is capped with a turned finial. A brick chimney stack extends up the outside of the south elevation between the two right-hand bays.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 15

21A. Leonard Garage; NON-CONTRIBUTING; c.1945.

This garage is non-contributing because of its date of construction. The garage is actually two one bay garages butted together. Each garage is of wood frame construction with novelty siding and has a gable roof covered with slate shingles. The garage bay doors are located in the south gable ends.

22. Wheeler House; Italianate Revival style; c.1875.

This house was built by Fowler W. Hoyt. The house is a two and one-half story, five bay by three, gable roofed rectangle with a lower profile, two and one-half story gable roofed ell attached at right angles to the rear, east, elevation. The house sits on a rubblestone marble foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboards which are covered over with aluminum imitation wood clapboard siding on the front, west, facade and the south gable end. The roof is covered with slate and is detailed with a wide frieze which is molded along the bottom edge with a large scotia. The cornice is supported by paired scroll sawn brackets between each bay and by a single bracket at the corners. The brackets do not continue up the gable eaves but do continue along the eaves of the rear ell.

The entrance is a modern "colonial" style replacement with paneled door and sidelights en-framed with four fluted pilasters supporting a peaked lintel. The entrance is masked behind a flat roofed entrance porch which is made up of square chamfered posts on pedestals supporting a partial entablature, and is detailed with imitation wrought iron railings, including one around the parapet. All of the windows are two-over-two double-hung sash which are trimmed with shallow peaked, molded lintels with flared 60 degree shoulders. All of the windows are covered with aluminum combination storm window units, and the majority are hung with louvered wood shutters. A round arched window is located in each gable peak, and a three sided polygonal bay projects from the right-hand bay of the south gable elevation. An exterior brick chimney stack extends up the north gable elevation between the right-hand two bays. A square one story flat roofed addition infills the southeast corner where the rear ell attaches to the house, and a one story flat roofed porch is attached to the rear elevation of the ell. The porch is supported by square bracketed posts on pedestals.

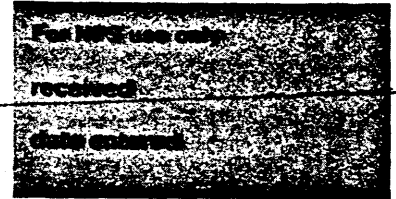
23. Barnard-Brand House; Federal style with Queen Anne detailing; c.1776.

This house and Bldg. No. 24 to which it is attached by a narrow two story hyphen are the two oldest buildings in the historic district. These buildings were reportedly built by Lucius Barnard as a blacksmith and harness shop in 1776. They were bought by S.A. Millett in 1836 and sold to R.P. Hoyt in 1897. The configuration of each building suggests that the Brand House was built as a residence and Bldg. No. 24 as a shop and stable.

The Brand House is a one and one-half story gable roofed I-House with a large two story shed roofed ell attached to the I-House's rear, east, elevation. The house sits on a rubblestone foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The roof is covered with slate. The fenestration on the rear ell is randomly positioned and irregularly spaced, and is made up of a variety of window and door units. The front;

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 16

west, facade of the I-House is five bays across with twelve-over-eight double-hung sash flanking a center entrance. Three gable roofed wall dormers project through the simple boxed cornice of the roof, one between each of the two outside bays and one directly above the entrance. The right and left dormers contain twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash, and the middle dormer fifteen-over-fifteen. Each of the gables is trimmed with a scalloped vergeboard. The entrance is a paneled door with attached four-over-four double-hung sash side windows on either side. A molded architrave surrounds the door. The entrance is enframed by an entrance portico which consists of two slender, marble based fluted Doric columns supporting a bow front entablature. Some of the windows are covered over with aluminum combination storm window units. The first floor windows on the front facade are hung with louvered wood shutters.

The Brand House is attached to Bldg. No. 24 by a two story porch, the second floor of which is capped with a pyramid roof covered with slate.

24. Beadle/Hoare House; Federal style; c. 1776 & 1834.

This house is attached to Bldg. No. 23 and was reportedly built by Lucius Barnard in 1776 as a part of his blacksmith and harness shop. The building was probably remodeled in 1834, or thereabouts, by its second owner, S.A. Millett, and again, this time into a residence, in 1897 by R.P. Hoyt.

The Beadle House is attached to Bldg. No. 23 by a two story porch hyphen, the second floor of which is capped by a pyramid roof covered with slate. The house is a two and one-half story gable roofed I-House which sits on a rubblestone foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding on the first floor and wood shingles on the second laid in a diamond pattern. The roof is covered in slate. The fenestration is irregular and consists of nine-over-nine, twelve-over-twelve and twelve-over-eight double hung sash windows. An oval window with a keystone at each of the principal points of the compass is located in the peak of the south gable end. A one story flat roofed porch which measures five bays long and two deep extends down the front, west, facade of the house and wraps around the north gable end where it abuts the connecting hyphen between the two houses. The porch is supported by Tuscan columns and is enclosed on the four corner bays by diagonal latticework.

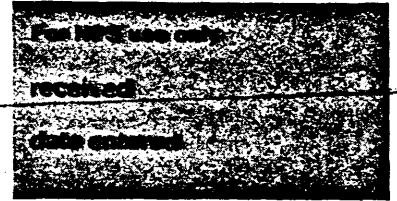
A one and one-half story gable roofed ell is attached to the south gable end of the I-House. The ell is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. It projects past the porch which extends across the front facade of the I-House, and is punctuated on its west gable end by a rectangular bay window with paired twelve-over-twelve double hung sash and a bracketed cornice.

25. Peabody/Boynton-Haines House; Greek Revival & Italianate Revival styles; c. 1840, 1890 & 1925.

This house is actually two houses connected together by a third house built in between. The houses run roughly in a straight line from northwest to southeast, connected one to the other at their corners, but are encased by numerous additions and porches. The oldest of the three is located at the northwest end and is a one and one-half story "Classic Cottage" style house built by Daniel Peabody circa 1845. The house was "improved" by Orrin Boynton who built or moved to the site another "cottage", that at the southeast end of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 17

three, circa 1890. The Boynton cottage was raised a story and set on a brick basement, or partially below grade first story, when the two houses were connected together in the 1920's. Because of the house's hillside site, the basement story was necessary to raise the Boynton cottage up to a height level with the Peabody house. The brick basement was carried through underneath of the middle house which connects the Peabody house and the Boynton cottage, and forms a continuous platform for the whole complex, especially when viewed from either the southwest or the east.

Stylistically, the Peabody section of the complex represents the Greek Revival style, and the middle section has been detailed, although dating from circa 1925, to blend with it. The Boynton cottage represents the Italianate Revival. The complex is visually unified by clapboard siding, six-over-six double-hung sash flanked with louvered wood shutters, and a slate shingle roof of relatively consistent height and slope. The only inconsistency is the Boynton cottage which has a higher profile, a cornice without returns, and two-over-two sash.

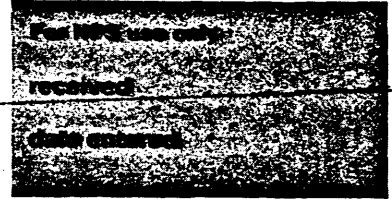
It is easiest to describe the Haines House according to its three principle sections - the Peabody house, the middle house, and the Boynton cottage. The Haines House sits on a full height brick basement story which extends around beneath the middle house and the Boynton cottage, becoming more exposed as it progresses from northwest to southeast. The windows in the basement are 6/6, 6/1, and 2/2 double-hung sash detailed with segmental arches.

Beginning at the northwest end of the complex, the Peabody house is a one and one-half story rectangular box which is oriented principally along an east west axis and is covered with an intersecting gable roof in the form of a T with the leg of the T extending to the east and the cross bar running north-south. This section of the complex sits on a brick foundation, and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The roof, like all of the complex is covered with slate shingles. The most prominent feature are two gable roofed wall dormers on the west elevation, facing "The Street", which extend down through and interrupt the boxed roof cornice. The cornice partially returns on each of the three gable ends and is supported by a wide fascia.

Attached to the southeast corner of the Peabody house, but overlapping a short section of its south elevation, is the middle house, that section constructed in circa 1925 to connect the Peabody house and the Boynton cottage together. This middle section of the complex is similar in shape, roof configuration and construction to the Peabody house and sits on the brick basement which extends around underneath of the Boynton cottage. The roof has the same orientation as the Peabody house, and a virtually identical pair of gable roofed wall dormers breaks through and interrupts the boxed roof cornice of this section's west facade. The Peabody house and the middle house are joined together visually by a one story flat roofed porch which wraps around the south facade of the Peabody house to the west facade of the middle house. The porch extends to the west out beyond the west elevation of the Peabody house but ends at the southwest corner of the middle house. The porch gives access to two front entrances, one to the Peabody house and one to the middle section, which are located in the inside corner where the two sections meet. The middle section entrance consists of a paneled door and side-lights enframed by Doric pilasters supporting a full entablature. The porch is supported by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 18

Tuscan columns and pilasters, at the wall, and is reached from grade at the west end and by a flight of steps at the south end which run up the wall of the house and pass through an opening in the deck where the deck extends out and is supported by a row of brick piers as the grade drops down and away. The porch is enclosed between the columns by a turned balustered railing.

Attached to the south elevation of the middle house, and stepped back slightly from the southwest corner, is a long narrow shed roofed addition, the roof of which extends down without interruption to the basement story. The slope of the roof is broken at the first and second floor levels by a gable roofed dormer which is recessed back into the slope. The bottom end of the roof originally came to rest on two brick piers which formed a basement story garage. The garage has been enclosed and the brick wall continued across the south end. Attached to the back, east, side of this shed roof addition is the Boynton cottage, a rectangular, two and one-half story, wood frame, clapboarded box which measures three bays by three and has a slate shingled gable roof. Like the rear roof profiles of both the Peabody house and the middle section, the roof of the Boynton cottage is oriented east-west and has a prominent gable end facade on the east. Attached to the south side is a one story flat roofed porch above the basement story which is detailed with square chamfered posts and simple balustered railing. The porch is reached by a long unbroken flight of steps at its mid-point which extends down at right angles to the ground.

Facing the complex from the rear, each of the east facing gable facades of the three sections is detailed, and visually unified, by a semi-circular fan window located in the gable peak. The higher profile of the Boynton cottage is the most prominent with its symmetrical three bay width and segmental arched basement story windows. The middle house is enclosed by a one story flat roofed porch above the basement story which extends from the north elevation of the cottage across its own east gable facade and wraps around its northeast corner. The porch sits on a series of segmental arches across the basement story, and is supported by square Tuscan columns. Simple balustered railings span the openings between the columns. The deck is reached by a flight of steps which comes up through an opening on the north side. Projecting from the center of the first floor of the east gable of the Peabody house is a polygonal room supported on two Tuscan columns.

25A. Haines Garage; Colonial Revival style; c. 1925.

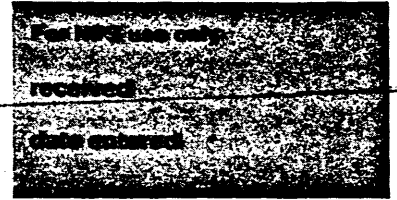
This garage is a square, one and one-half story structure which is capped with an intersecting gable roof in the form of a T, the leg of which extends to the west to form a front gable facade. The garage has garage door bays across the front, sits on a brick foundation above grade, is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding, and has a wood shingle covered roof detailed with a boxed cornice. A lower profile shed roofed addition, the roof of which is continuous with the east slope of the cross of the T, extends across the full length of the rear, east, elevation and has a single garage bay on the north end. All of the garage doors are paired with multiple panes and are hinged at the sides.

26. Wilson House; Colonial Revival style; c. 1925.

This two and one-half story house consists of a rectangular hip roofed main block and two

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 19

hip roofed wings which are attached to the left and right ends of the main block's north elevation to form a lopsided U. The outside elevations of the main block and wings are flush, as are the slopes of the hip roofs. A one and one-half story gable roofed wing is attached at right angles to the south elevation of the main block, and a one story flat roofed portico supported by six square Tuscan columns and detailed with dentilated entablature and diamond patterned balustrade extends the full length of the front, west, facade. The facade is four bays across and includes the west elevations of the main block and the west wing. The entrance, a "colonial" style door with sidelights and elliptical fan, is located in the right-hand bay.

The house sits on a combination brick and rubblestone foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The corners are detailed with paneled corner boards which support a modillion entablature at the eaves of the roof. The windows are predominantly 6/6 double-hung sash and are hung with louvered wood shutters. The roof is covered with asbestos shingles laid in a diamond pattern and capped at the hips with ridge tiles of a matching color. Three dormers punctuate the south slope of the roof on the main block, those on the outside with pedimented gable roofs and the center one with a round roof and pediment. The one and one-half story south wing is detailed with fluted corner pilasters which do not support a roof entablature, and molded architrave with keystones around the windows. A brick chimney stack extends up the outside of the wing's south gable end. A second chimney stack extends up the outside of the front facade to the left of the entrance. The north end of the west wing which is attached to the north elevation of the main block is angled off in the shape of a three sided polygon and has a third chimney stack extending up the outside. A two story shed roofed porch is attached to the north end of the matching east wing.

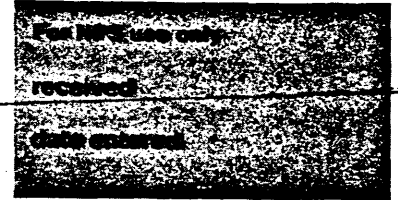
27. McNamara House; Colonial Revival style; c. 1900.

This two and one-half story house consists of a rectangular main block with a slightly bellcast gambrel roof and a short gable roofed wing which is the same width as the main block of the house but angles off at 45 degrees from the main block's east, gambrel, end. The house sits on a boulder foundation above grade and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingle and is detailed at the eaves with a large overhang supported by large stylized dentils in imitation of rafter tails. The fenestration on the house is mixed and irregularly positioned, and consists primarily of multiple paned sash over single lights. Most of the windows are hung with louvered wood shutters.

The south facade of the gambrel roofed block is enframed on its right-hand end by a three sided polygonal bay which rises two stories in height and sits underneath of the roof overhang. On the left end of the second story a three sided polygonally shaped oriel hangs from the soffit above a three-part window on the first floor. The entrance is offset to the left next to the left-hand bay and is protected by a one story hip roofed port cochere which extends out to the south over an entrance porch and the driveway. The roof is supported at its mid-point, at the edge of the porch, and at its end, at the outside edge of the driveway, by pairs of square posts, the tops of which round out into the lintels. The lintels over the driveway are slightly arched, and the porch deck is reached by steps recessed into its south and west side. A balustered railing encloses the east. A Palladian window is located to the right of the porte cochere between the porte cochere and the polygonal bay. The roof is punctuated by three dormers - gable roofed on

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 20

the left and right with scrolled pediments, and a shed roofed dormer in the center, the roof of which is a continuation of the upper slope of the gambrel.

In contrast to the south facade, the north elevation of the main block is symmetrical. On the first floor, three French doors in the center are flanked on either side by a polygonal bay projection which wraps around each end corner of the elevation. A one story veranda encloses the entire length of the first floor, stepping out at each corner around the corner bays in the form of polygonal corner pavilions. The veranda sits on a lattice-work skirt and is supported by square posts, the tips of which round out into the lintels. The edge is defined by a square balustered railing. The roof is hipped throughout and polygonal over the corner pavilions. On the second floor, a three sided polygonal bay window is located at either end between the roof of the veranda and the roof overhang of the house. In the center, a shed roofed sleeping porch extends out over the veranda three-quarters of its width. The porch is enclosed with casement windows and is detailed across its north side with a balustered railing.

The west gambrel end of the main block is pedimented. A fieldstone chimney stack extends up the outside on the left-hand side; a three sided polygonal oriel is located on the first floor on the right-side; an elliptical window is located in the center of the second floor; and a paired window decorated with a broken pediment is located in the gambrel.

On the wing, a fieldstone chimney stack extends up the outside of the south elevation and projects through the roof overhang. The gable end is pedimented and detailed with a decorative scrolled lintel above the gable window. A three bay hip roofed porch extends across the first floor.

28. Matthews House; Federal style; c.1774

This house is the old Weller Tavern. Along with buildings No. 47 and possibly 50, these are the only tavern buildings, out of some half-dozen built, to survive on "The Street". The house is two and one-half stories in height with a gable roof and is laid out in the shape of a rectangle with a front, west, gable facade three bays across. A two story flat roofed ell, which projects out on either side past the north and south elevations of the house, is attached to the house's rear, east, gable end. The ell wraps around the southeast corner of the house onto the south elevation as a flat roofed addition with an enclosed porch recessed into the first floor. A one story flat roofed addition is attached to the rear elevation of the ell, and a one story shallow hip roofed porch extends across the north elevation of the house from the north projection of the ell. The porch is supported by square chamfered posts and is detailed with a latticework skirt and square balustered railings.

The house sits on a rubblestone and marble slab foundation above grade, and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The gable roof is covered with slate. The facade is delineated at each bay by paneled pilasters, the two on the ends wrapping the corners, in imitation of a "Temple" front. The pilasters have simple bases and flared capitals and support a cornice band which extends across the facade to form a pediment in the gable directly above. The pediment is punctuated by an elliptical fan window. The entrance is located in the left-hand bay and is composed of a paneled door and elliptical fan light, the whole of which is enframed by slender paired Tuscan columns with individual

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 21

fragments of entablature supporting a broken gable pediment around the fan. The windows are twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash detailed with molded architraves and hung with louvered wood shutters. The first floor windows are different from the second in that they are crowned by a projecting cornice lintel supported at either end by a stepped fragment of frieze. Two brick chimney stacks crown the center of the ridge and the flat roof of the ell, and a third extends up the outside of the south elevation at its center.

28A. Matthews Barn; c.1890.

This small one and one-half story gable roofed barn is rectangular in plan. The barn sits on a rubblestone foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and detailed with raked eaves, and is punctuated on the front, west, facade by a gable wall dormer containing a small hayloft door. A large barn door is located directly below. On the north is a flat-roofed addition with a small barn door.

29. Duddy House; Colonial Revival/Shingle style; c.1897.

This house was built by Charles Sands. The house is an almost square, two and one-half story box capped by an asphalt shingled hip roof. The house measures five bays across its front, west, facade by two bays in width. The house sits on a boulder foundation above grade and is of wood frame construction with wood shingle siding. Most of the windows are small multiple paned sash over a single light, while the remainder are 1/1 and diamond leaded. Most are covered over with aluminum combination storm window units. The roof is detailed with exposed rafter tails and is punctuated in the north, south and west slopes by three hip roofed dormers containing, respectively, two, one and three windows each. A brick chimney stack crowns the center of the ridge.

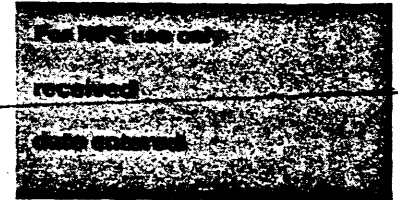
The entrance is located in the center bay of the facade and is composed of a paneled door and leaded diamond paned sidelights enframed by four fluted pilasters supporting a partial entablature. A semi-circular two story tower projects out from the two left-hand bays of the facade and is crowned with a conical roof. The first floor of the projection is made of boulders which extend up from the boulder foundation, and is punctuated by a band of three leaded, diamond paned windows detailed with fluted Doric columns recessed into the casings. From the semi-circular bay, a one story hip roofed porch extends across the facade and wraps around and halfway down the south elevation. The porch is supported by Tuscan columns which are paired at the corners. The porch sits on a boulder skirt and is enclosed by a turned balustered railing. The porch is reached by a railed flight of steps in front of the entrance. On the south elevation, a two story three sided polygonal bay window projects from the right-hand bay and is capped by a polygonal hip roof. A brick chimney stack extends up the outside of the north elevation on the left-hand side, and an enclosed one story hip roofed porch is attached to the rear.

29A. Duddy Garage; c.1930.

The garage is one story in height with a hipped roof, is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding, and has one garage bay in the front, south, gable facade. The roof is covered with asphalt rolled roofing.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 22

30. Vogeler House; Federal/Greek Revival style; c. 1805.

This rectangular shaped house is two and one-half stories in height with a slate covered gable roof and measures five bays across its front, west, facade by two bays in width. A two and one-half story gable roofed wing, two bays wide by three across its west elevation, is attached to the north gable end but projects out to the east past the rear elevation of the house. The house sits on a rubblestone foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The corners of the house, but not the wing, are defined by pilasters which support a boxed roof cornice and fascia. The cornice and fascia return across both gable ends to form pediments. The entrance, which is located in the center bay of the facade may have been added later, during the Greek Revival period. It is composed of a paneled door and sidelights enframed by Doric pilasters supporting a full entablature. A similarly detailed secondary entrance, but without sidelights, is located in the right-hand bay of the west elevation of the wing. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash. A brick chimney stack extends up the outside of the south gable end between the bays. A second stack crowns the ridge of the north gable, and a third crowns the center of the ridge of the north wing.

30A. Vogeler Garage; NON-CONTRIBUTING; c. 1970.

This garage is non-contributing because of its date of construction. The garage is one and one-half stories in height and is laid out in the shape of a "salt-box" with two garage bays on its front, north, facade. The garage is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding and has asphalt shingles on the roof.

31. "The Stone House"; Queen Anne style; c. 1895.

This house was built as the gate keeper's house for Dellwood Cemetery which is located immediately to the south. The house is constructed out of cut blocks of rock-faced limestone laid in a random ashlar pattern. The shape of the house is that of a three and one-half story rectangular block covered with a steep gable roof to which is attached, on the right-hand side of the front, west, facade, a two and one-half story gable roofed ell with a front gable elevation. The roof, in contrast to the light grey of the walls, is covered in red slate. A limestone chimney stack projects from the roof where the ridge of the wing abuts the west slope, and a second stack breaks the center of the east slope directly above a second story eye-brow dormer.

The gable of the west ell and the gable peak of the south elevation of the house, above the third floor window, are sheathed in flush boards with a geometric overlay. The south gable peak is slightly jerkinheaded and covered with red slate. Each of the gables projects slightly beyond the plane of the wall, breaking the eaves line of the roof, and is carried on stylized brackets.

The entrance is located in the northwest corner of the west facade of the house beneath a porch which extends out to the west face of the front ell. The porch is two bays across by one deep and is supported by four columns, two of which are three-quarter columns set against the masonry wall. The columns sit on a limestone parapet and are detailed with impost blocks which round out into the lintels. The porch is reached by a marble stoop with granite end walls located on the inside front bay. The roof of the porch, which is

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 23

a continuation of the house's west slope, is punctuated by a dormer with a rounded, swagged roof. The dormer contains two windows and is decorated with a sunburst motif in the gable.

All of the windows in the house are deeply recessed into the masonry wall and are predominantly six-over-two double-hung sash. All of the windows have granite sills and lintels, except for three segmental arched windows in the north and south gable ends of the house and the west gable end of the ell which have limestone voussoirs. The segmental arched windows in the north and south gable ends of the house contain two double-hung sash on either side of vertically paired sunburst motif panels. The segmental window in the ell contains a three sided polygonal bay. A round arched stairway window with a sunburst motif in the transom is located on the north gable end of the house just back of where the entrance porch abuts the house, and a one story sun porch is recessed beneath the east slope of the roof across the rear elevation.

32. Jason Burton House-Clark Estate Farmhouse; Greek Revival style; c.1845.

This farmhouse was reportedly built by Jason Burton. The house is a one and one-half story gable roofed "Classic Cottage" which is two bays deep and has a five bay center entrance front, east, facade. A lower profile one and one-half story gable roofed wing is attached to the center of the south gable end. The wing is three bays across its front, east, facade and two bays wide. The house sits on a rubblestone and marble slab foundation above grade and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The roof is detailed with a boxed cornice and wide frieze fascia which partially returns on the gable ends, and is covered with asphalt shingles. The first floor windows are two-over-two double-hung sash and the second floor gable end windows are nine over six.

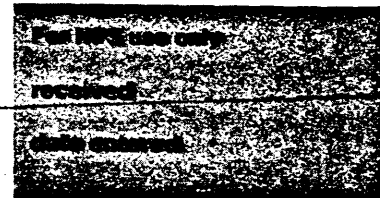
The center entrance on the house is composed of a paneled door and sidelights, the whole of which is deeply recessed and enframed by Doric pilasters supporting a full entablature. In the kneewall, five 8-pane eye-brow windows punctuate the frieze fascia above each first story bay. A secondary entrance which is similarly detailed to the main entrance but without the sidelights is located in the center bay of the south wing. Two brick chimney stacks punctuate the rear, west, slopes of the house and wing, and a third extends up the outside of the house's north gable end between the bays.

32A. Clark Estate Farmhouse Barn; c.1875.

This two and one-half story gable roofed barn sits on a rubblestone foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The roof is detailed with raked eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. A small door is located in the center of the front, south, gable facade with a small hayloft door directly above.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 24

33. Harrigan House; Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style; 1902.

The Harrigan house is two and one-half stories in height and consists of a rectangular gable roofed front with a five bay front, north, facade and a rear hip roofed wing. The hip roof of the rear wing is bellcast at the eaves. The east gable end of the front section of the house and the east elevation of the rear wing are flush and have been integrated into a symmetrical three bay elevation by the extension of the flare of the bellcast of the rear wing's hip roof across the east gable end of the front section. A long, two and one-half story gable roofed wing, of lower profile than the house, is attached to the front section's west gable end.

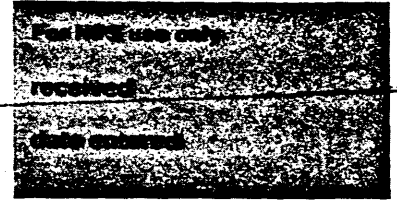
The house sits on a rubblestone and boulder foundation above grade but because the topography drops away to the southeast, the basement is exposed to almost its full height across the east and south elevations. The house is of wood frame construction and is covered with clapboards laid with an extremely narrow weather. The roof is covered with slate and is detailed with a simple boxed cornice and a wide overhang. The fenestration is irregularly positioned on both the house and the west wing but consists primarily of double-hung sash with a single bottom light and multiple top lights.

On the front, north, facade, the center of the eaves is interrupted by a gable wall dormer containing a paired window. On the first floor, to the right of the center entrance, the right-hand two bays have been grouped together into a three sided polygonal bay window with matching roof. Projecting from the facade, at right angles to it but slightly off center to the left, is a hip roofed entrance porch and porte cochere. The porch section is supported by pedestaled Tuscan columns but the outside edge of the porte cochere, on the far side of the driveway, is supported by square, clapboarded posts. The porch section wraps around the east elevation of the house and the south elevation of the rear hip roofed wing in the form of a hip roofed veranda. Near the center of its east side, but offset slightly to the right beneath the east gable, the veranda steps out slightly to support a second story sleeping porch. The veranda is supported at its outside corners by square, clapboarded piers and in between by pedestaled Tuscan columns, and is enclosed by a turned balustered railing. The projection which supports the second floor sleeping porch is more symmetrically emphasized with a column in antis on the east side between the piers. The skirt around the base of the veranda is enclosed with clapboards which are punctuated at each bay by a semi-circular vent. On the second floor, the east side of the sleeping porch's hip roof is similarly supported by corner piers and Tuscan columns in antis and enclosed with a balustered railing. The sides contain sliding window sash with twelve lights over two. A similar sleeping porch projects out over the roof of the veranda from the rear, south, elevation of the rear wing but is partially separated from the wing by a massive brick chimney stack which extends up the outside of the wing and breakthrough the sleeping porch roof.

Beneath the veranda, on the east elevation of the house, the first floor contains a secondary center entrance flanked on either side by a window. The entrance consists of a paneled door and multiple-paned sidelights, and the flanking windows, of a large single light bottom sash with a multiple pane transom. In the gable above the sleeping porch is located a simple Palladian window.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 25

The west wing represents a mixture of roof forms and window arrangements. The west end of the roof is crossed by an intersecting gable projection on the wing's north and south sides. The outside corners of the cross have been filled in with flat roofed additions. The wing's west gable end contains a two story porch recessed beneath the gable. The second floor is enclosed with windows and the first, supported by Tuscan columns, with latticework above a balustered railing. On the wing's north side, between the west gable end of the house and the gable projection of the wing, is a gable roofed wall dormer containing a window crowned with a wide paneled mullion and semi-circular transom.

33A. Harrigan Carriage Barn; Queen Anne style; c.1890.

This two and one-half story hip roofed barn is rectangular in shape and is distinguished by a two and one-half story octagonal tower attached to its northeast corner. The tower's octagonal peaked roof is crowned with a finial. The barn sits on a rubblestone foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The roof is covered with slate and is detailed with raked eaves and exposed rafter tails. A large barn door is located in the center of the front, north, facade, to the right of the tower. Directly above the door, a gable roofed wall dormer projects out from the facade. The dormer contains a large hayloft door with a transom. A second barn door with a smaller hayloft door directly above is located on the facade's right-hand side. Each of the doors is detailed with vertical board paneling. The majority of the windows are sixteen-over-one double-hung sash.

34. Tigue House; Colonial Revival/Shingle style; c.1900.

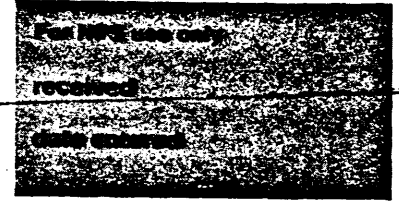
This house is a large, three and one-half story rectangular block capped with an expansive gambrel roof which extends down over the upper two and one-half stories and is punctuated on its north and south slopes by large cross gables.

The front and rear, north and south, slopes of the gambrel are punctuated by equally expansive two and one-half story gable roofed wall dormers which are the width of the house.

A 1-story porch is recessed across the front facade; it extends one bay to the east and west and wraps around the side elevations of the house for a distance of two bays beneath second and third story gable roofed projections which are a continuation of the lower slope of the gambrel. The porch is supported by Tuscan columns which sit on a continuous parapet wall around the porch's perimeter. The gable roofs of both the north and south gable wall dormers and the east and west gable projections extend out and wrap around the gable ends in the form of a pent roof. Across the rear, south, elevation of the house, a one story shed roofed addition extends the house's full width and wraps down the side elevations as a shallow pent roofed projection. The only assymmetrical addition on the house is a square, two story flat roofed glass enclosed sun porch which is attached to the house's east gambrel elevation behind the gable roof projection over the first floor porch. The sun porch is detailed with a pent between floors and a shallow mansard at the roof. Fixed sash with multiple pane transoms alternate with eight-vertical-paned-sash over one double-hung windows to enclose the first floor, and six-over-one double-hung sash enclose the second. The first floor windows are covered with aluminum combination storms.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 26

The house sits on a combination rubblestone and boulder foundation above grade and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding on the first floor and wood shingles on the second and in the dormers and projections. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has no cornice overhang. The fenestration is irregularly positioned but is symmetrical in the gables. Most windows have multiple upper sash lights and single light lower sash and have louvered wood shutters. Beneath the porch, the front facade is four bays across with the entrance located in the right-hand bay. A hip roofed entrance pavilion enframed by a continuation of the parapet and supported by two Tuscan columns projects one bay in width from the right-hand bay of the porch directly in front of the entrance. On the second floor, beneath the pent of the front gable wall dormer, three large windows punctuate the facade with two small windows on each face of the corners. Above the pent, in the third story, is a Palladian window detailed with a balustrade and large keystone in the round arch of the center. A keystone semi-circular fan crowns the gable peak. Above the pent, on the second floor, each of the gables in the east and west porch roof projections is punctuated by a Palladian window with a single double-hung window in the peak of the gable directly above.

On the east gambrel elevation, at the height of the third floor, a pair of windows is crowned by a pent, half the width of the gambrel at its center. A pair of windows, more closely spaced than those on the third, are located in the half story of the fourth floor beneath a semi-circular fan in the peak. A brick chimney stack crowns the ridge. On the west gambrel, a group of the three windows is similarly crowned by a pent with a single window in the half story of the fourth floor directly above. A brick chimney stack extends up the outside of this elevation in line with the break between the pitches of the rear slope of the gambrel.

34A. Tigre Carriage House/Garage; Colonial Revival style; c.1900

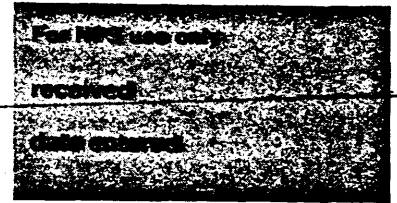
This two and one-half story gable rooted carriage house/garage is in the shape of a rectangle, sits on a rubblestone foundation, is of wood frame construction with novelty siding, and has asphalt shingles on the roof. The west slope of the roof is punctuated by two shed roofed dormers, each containing two eight-over-one double-hung sash. There are two identical dormers on the east slope on either side of a gable roofed wall dormer which interrupts the eaves line of the front facade. The facade contains two garage doors each with sliding multiple paned doors, and a small gable roofed entrance enclosure on the left-hand end. The gable ends are two bays across on the first floor and three bays on the second and are detailed in the peak by a louvered vent. The windows have sixteen-over-one double-hung sash.

35. Henry Trustee House; Ranch style; c. 1960.

This house is non-contributing because of its date of construction. The house is one story in height with a shallow pitched gable roof detailed with wide soffits but no gable overhang, and is laid out in the shape of a lopsided L. The bottom leg of the L extends to the north with a gable end, and a gable roofed garage, of slightly lower profile, is attached to the west gable end of the L's back leg. The house sits on a concrete block foundation, is of wood frame construction with aluminum siding but no corner boards, and has asphalt shingles on the roof. The fenestration is mixed and irregularly positioned. Most of the windows are double-hung sash and are detailed with shutters.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 27

36. Calvin House; Colonial Revival style; c. 1900.

This house is reportedly one of the house's originally located on "The Street" which was saved from an uncertain future and moved to its present location by Charles Hawley.

Hawley renovated the house into its present appearance. The house is a large two and one-half story gable roofed rectangle with a three bay front, north, gable facade which is laid out in the form of a cross with two short, single bay, gable roofed wings projecting from the east and west elevations three-quarters of the way back from the front. The house is slightly elevated on a raised rubblestone marble foundation, and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The roof is covered with wood shingles and is detailed with a simple boxed cornice which partially returns on the gable ends. Attached to the rear, south, end of the house is a two and one-half story gable roofed ell of slightly lower profile than the house but of the samewidth. Attached to the rear of the ell is a one and one-half story gambrel roofed addition which is punctuated on the lower slope of the gambrel on both its east and west elevations by two shed roofed dormers, the roofs of which are a continuation of the upper slope of the gambrel. On the east side of the house, in the northeast corner between the east wing and the front facade, is a square, two-story, screened-in porch with a flat roof. The porch is supported across its east elevation by four Tuscan posts on each floor and is enclosed by a square balustered railing. A gable roofed dormer punctuates the roof directly above. On the west side, in the northwest corner, between the west wing and the front facade, is a one-story, shed roofed addition. A gable roofed dormer, identical to that on the east, punctuates the roof directly above.

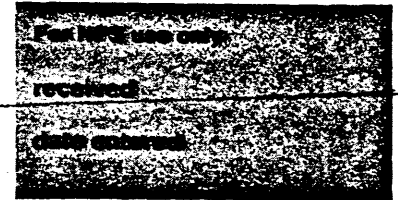
The windows are all six-over-six double-hung sash with louvered wood shutters. Those on the first floor of the facade are more elaborately trimmed with a straight molded lintel. The entrance, which is located in the left-hand bay of the facade, is composed of a paneled door and sidelights and a semi-circular fan the width of the door. A dentilated entablature crowns the entrance across the sidelights but is interrupted by the fan. The entrance is enframed by a small gable roofed portico supported by slender Tuscan columns. The dentilated entablature above the sidelights continues out at right angles beneath the eaves of the gable to the columns and up the gable rake. The gable is open and only partially enclosed with a segmentally arched valance. The sides of the portico have balustered railings and iron railings flank the steps.

37. Kane House; Greek Revival style; c. 1850.

This one and one-half story gable roofed house is laid out in the shape of a "Classic Cottage" with a five bay centered entrance on the front, south, facade. The house is two bays deep and has a one and one-half story gable roofed ell attached at right angle to the center of the rear, north, elevation. The house sits on a rubblestone and marble slab foundation above grade, and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The roof is covered with slate. The house is detailed with a wide water table and paneled corner pilasters which support a full entablature with partial gable end returns. The entrance is detailed with sidelights and is protected by a five sided polygonal entrance portico with a polygonal hip roof. The porch sits on a latticework skirt and is supported by square paneled columns and pilasters. Square balustered railings span between the columns and continue down either side of the center flight of steps. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash with louvered wood shutters, and are covered over with aluminum

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 28

combination storm window units. Two brick chimney stacks symmetrically crown the ridge.

37A. Kane Garage; NON-CONTRIBUTING; c.1945.

This garage is non-contributing because of its date of construction. The garage is one story in height with a two bay front, south, gable facade containing sliding barn doors. The garage is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding and has asphalt shingles on the roof.

38. Livesey House; Colonial Revival style; c. 1925.

This one and one-half story gable roofed house is rectangular in plan and has a front, south, five bay gable facade. A gable roofed ell, the same width as the house but of slightly lower profile, extends across the rear, north, gable end. The house sits on a concrete foundation, is of wood frame construction with wood shingle siding, and has asphalt shingles on the roof. The windows are six-over-one double-hung sash positioned singly or in pairs. All of the windows are covered over with aluminum combination storm window units and are hung with battened plank shutters.

The front facade contains a center entrance with paired windows on either side, and is covered, its full width, by a one story hip roofed porch three bays across. The porch sits on a latticework skirt, is supported by square Tuscan columns, and is enclosed by a square balustered railing. A brick chimney stack extends up the outside of the west elevation.

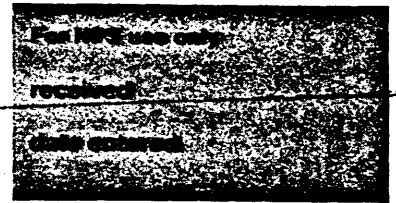
39. Chamberlain House; Colonial Revival style; 1908.

This building was originally the carriage house/garage for the Bldg. No. 40 which is located immediately to the south. The building has since been remodeled into a residence. It is one and one-half stories in height and is laid out in the shape of an upside-down U with two gable roofed ells of slightly lower profile projecting at right angles from the front, south, facade. The building is of wood frame construction with wood shingle siding and no corner boards. The roof is covered with red slate and detailed with raked eaves. The center of the U contains the entrance and a picture window and has been filled in with a shed roofed porch which extends out past the gable ends of the front ells and is supported by four square posts. The gable ends of the two ells each contain a paired, double-hung window with louvered shutters on the first floor and a paired, casement window in the gable peak. The soffits of each gable are detailed with four dentils in imitation of purlin ends.

Above the shed roof of the center porch, the slope of the roof is punctuated by a shed roofed dormer containing three double-hung windows. A red and yellow brick chimney is located to the left of the dormer, and an octagonal ventilator cupola with an octagonal bellcast copper clad roof and finial pole crowns the center of the ridge.

40. Kittredge House; Colonial Revival style; c.1908.

This house is of wood frame construction with wood shingle siding but no corner boards. The house is two and one-half stories in height with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 29

a full story beneath an expansive gable roof. The roof is covered with red slate and is detailed with raked eaves and a broad overhang supported by widely spaced dentils in imitation of purlin ends. The windows on the first and second floors and in the gable ends are double-hung consisting of a multiple pane upper sash and a single pane lower. The house is laid out in the shape of an upside-down T with the front, south, facade constituting the cross of the T and the rear, north, ell the leg. The front facade is three bays across with a wide, center bay which contains the entrance, slightly recessed. The entrance, a paneled door with sidelights and elliptical fan, is protected by a one-story, shallow pitched, gable roofed portico supported by four groups of Tuscan columns. The columns sit on a lower red brick parapet which encloses a terrace running across the front of the house and around the gable ends. Centered above the ridge of the portico on the second floor are six windows, a center group of four flanked on either end by one. The slope of the roof is broken by three gable roofed dormers, the center with three windows. The roofs of the dormers are identical in detail to the roof of the house.

On each gable end there is a one story, shed roofed porch which projects out to the east and west, respectively, and extends to the south out past the front facade, the roof form changing from a shed to a gable where each extension passes the facade. The porches are supported by groups of Tuscan columns which sit on the parapet enclosing the terrace. The shed roof section of the east porch is glass enclosed. A brick chimney stack crowns the ridge of each gable end.

41. Siegal House; Greek Revival style; c. 1860.

This house is reported to be one of the house's removed from "The Street" where it was originally built and saved by Charles Hawley from an uncertain future. Hawley renovated the house, but did not significantly alter its original appearance. The house is a two and one-half story, gable roofed rectangle with a front, south, gable facade which is three bays across. It sits on a rubblestone foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The roof is covered with slate. The windows are predominantly six-over-one double-hung sash covered over with aluminum combination storms and hung with louvered wood shutters.

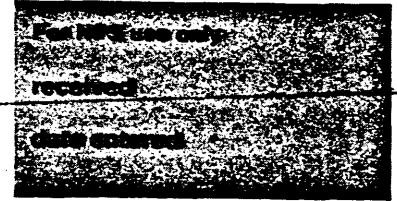
The facade is enframed by paneled Doric corner pilasters which support a full roof entablature with partial returns across the gable. The entrance is located in the left-hand bay and consists of a paneled door and sidelights, both slightly recessed and flanked by pilasters supporting a full entablature. The entrance is beneath a pedimented, gable roofed portico which extends out from the door pilasters and is supported by two square paneled Doric columns.

On the east elevation of the house, an enclosed, two and one-half story, gable roofed porch projects from the right-hand end. The porch is detailed with paneled, Doric corner pilasters supporting an entablature and pedimented gable, and a shed roofed extension wraps around the north and east sides. On the left-hand end, a brick wall chimney is between two hip roofed dormers on the east slope of the roof.

On the west elevation, a two and one-half story gable roofed wing with a two story, three sided polygonal bay window on its gable end, projects from the center. The southwest inside corner, between the wing and the front facade, is filled-in with an enclosed, two

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 30

story, flat roofed porch.

41. Siegel Barn; NON-CONTRIBUTING; c. 1890.

This barn is non-contributing because of significant alterations to its exterior appearance. The barn is one and one-half stories in height and rectangular in shape, is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding, and has a gable roof covered with slate shingles. The front, south, facade contains two overhead garage doors, a pedestrian door, and a pedimented wall dormer in the center of the eaves. An enclosed, shed roofed, second floor entry has been added to the west gable end; and an aluminum greenhouse and shed roofed addition added to the east facade.

42. Soderberg Trust House; Colonial Revival style; c. 1895.

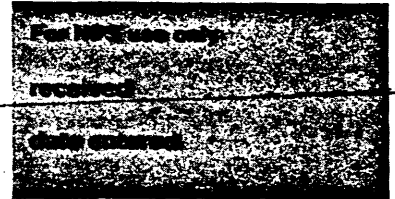
This two and one-half story house is a large, square, hip roofed block with a full attic story located beneath the massive expanse of the roof. A two and one-half story, hip roofed ell is attached to the center of the rear, north, elevation. The roof of the ell is punctuated on its east and west sides by hip roofed dormers containing double-hung windows with diamond paned upper sash. A two story, shed roofed porch, enclosed on the second floor, extends across its rear.

The house measures five bays across its front, south, facade and its east and west side elevations with a central entrance on the front facade. The windows are predominantly two-over-two double-hung sash, covered over with aluminum combination storms and hung with louvered wood shutters. The house sits on a rubblestone foundation and is of wood frame construction with wood shingle siding but no corner boards. The hip roof is covered with slate and is capped with the square platform of a widow's walk. The balustrade has been removed. A massively scaled dentilated entablature enframes the eaves of the roof, but is interrupted on the east elevation by a large, third floor, gable roofed wall dormer with a pedimented gable. This dormer is divided down the middle by a brick chimney stack which extends up the outside of the elevation through the center bay. The chimney is abutted on either side by two long, narrow, diamond paned double-hung windows which extend down below the entablature, and by two shorter one-over-one double-hung sash which sit on the entablature where it ends just inside of the edge of the dormer. A similar gable roofed dormer is located on the west slope of the roof but does not interrupt the entablature. This dormer is also divided up the middle by a brick chimney stack which extends up the outside of the elevation through the center bay, and is punctuated on either side by two one-over-one double-hung windows which sit on the entablature where it abuts the chimney.

On the front facade, the roof entablature steps out at the center bay around a monumental entrance portico two stories in height. The portico is supported by two massive Ionic columns and contains a balustrated balcony at the second floor. The top of the Ionic portico is crowned by a one story, gable roofed porch with a pedimented gable supported by two, square, Tuscan columns at the corners. This third story porch is an extension of a gable roofed dormer which punctuates the south slope of the roof and is detailed at its corners with Tuscan corner pilasters. The porch is enclosed at the sides by a parapet which steps out at the corners to form pedestals for the columns, and has been enclosed with six-paned, sliding sash. A double-hung window, with diamond paned upper sash, is located in the triangular wall on either side of the dormer.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 31

On the second floor, on either side of the Ionic portico, the entablature, but not the roof, angles out around a three sided polygonal bay window, the inside face of which contains a door out onto the portico balcony. Between the projecting bays, in the center bay behind the portico, is an elliptical window detailed with a keystone at each of the principle points of the compass. On the first floor, on either side of the portico, the facade is enclosed by a one story, hip roofed veranda which wraps around onto the east and west side elevations. The veranda sits on a latticework skirt and is supported by Tuscan columns, grouped in threes at the corners. Across the south and west elevations, the columns are spanned by turned balustered railings, and the porch is reached in the center bay of the south by a wood stoop with enclosed sides crowned with covering carved wood lions. On the east side, the veranda angles out at 45 degrees to include the original porte cochere which has been decked over to provide additional floor area. On this side, the balustered railing has been replaced by a parapet covered with wood shingles which supports Tuscan columns of shorter length.

42A. Soderberg Trust Barn; c.1895

This one and one-half story, gable roofed barn is rectangular in plan and has a three bay front, south, gable facade. The barn sits on a rubblestone foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The roof is detailed with raked eaves and is covered with slate. The facade has a large barn door in the center bay flanked by attached sixteen-over-one, double-hung windows. Two identical windows punctuate the gable. A second barn door is located in the center of the east elevation. Directly above, a gable roofed wall dormer containing a small hayloft door, interrupts the eaves of the roof.

43. Sheridan House; Colonial Revival style; c. 1910.

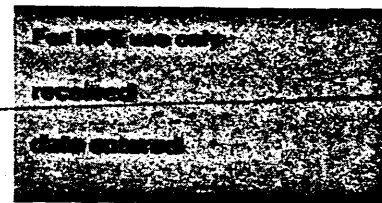
This house is a square, two and one-half story, gable roofed box with a front, south, facade. The house sits on a rubblestone foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The roof is steeply pitched, covered with slate, and detailed with a simple, boxed cornice and partial returns at the gables. The fenestration is irregularly positioned, and consists primarily of one-over-one double-hung windows, covered over with aluminum combination storms and hung with louvered wood shutters. Several of the windows are grouped in pairs. The entrance, which consists of a paneled door and sidelights, is offset to the left-hand side of the facade, directly beneath the left-hand bay of a projecting, second floor, gable roofed, wall dormer.

The facade is punctuated in the center by a two bay, gable roofed, wall dormer, nearly half its width which projects out and over the second floor. On either side of the projection, on the second floork a group of three, eight-paned casement windows hangs from the cornice. The projection itself contains a pair of double windows on the second floor and a Palladian window in the gable. The Palladian window is detailed with a paneled gable peak above the center and a scrolled lintel motif above each side window.

Attached to the east gable end of the house, and flush with the facade, is a two story, flat roofed, enclosed porch. The windows enclosing the porch are multiple-paned sliders. Between the gable and the wing, a massive, brick chimney stack extends up the outside of the gable. Attached to the west gable end, is a two story, flat roofed wing, also flush with the facade and capped with a mansard the same pitch as the roof of the house. A

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 32

one story, hip roofed porch extends across the entire length of the front, from the southeast corner of the east porch wing, wrapping around the west end of the west wing. The porch is open across most of the length of the front facade of the house and the two sides of the west wing, but has been enclosed across the east porch wing with multiple-paned sliders. The open section is supported by Tuscan columns which sit on a continuous clapboarded parapet. A shallow gable peak interrupts the porch cornice in the center of the facade and caps the steps leading up to the porch.

43A. Sheridan Barn; c. 1910.

This one and one-half story, gable roofed barn sits on a rubblestone foundation, is of wood frame construction with novelty siding, and has a gable roof covered with slate. Rectangular in plan, the front, south, facade is three bays across with a large barn door in the center bay flanked by two-over-two, double-hung, louver shuttered, windows. A gable roofed, wall dormer projects out from the facade directly above the barn door and contains a small hayloft door flanked by two-over-two double hung sash. The eaves of the roof are raked and the gable of the dormer is pedimented.

44. Lynch House; Colonial Revival style; c. 1900.

This house is a square, two and one-half story block, three by three bays, with an expansive hip roof. It sits on a rubblestone foundation and is of wood frame construction with wood shingle siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and is detailed at the bell cast eaves with exposed rafter tails. A hip roofed dormer punctuates the roof's east and west slopes, and a brick chimney stack crowns the top of the north slope just behind the ridge. The entrance is located in the center bay of the front, south, facade and consists of a paneled door and sidelights. The windows are predominantly eight-over-one double-hung sash, covered over with aluminum combination storms, and hung with louvered wood shutters.

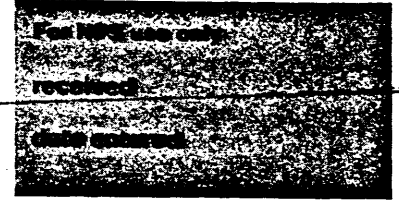
On the second floor, the center bay of the facade projects slightly, but does not extend out past the edge of the roof eaves, It is crowned by a jerkinhead roofed dormer. The side eaves of the dormer are flared in the form of a bellcast and supported by brackets. On the east elevation, a square, two story, hip roofed wing is attached to the left-hand side. A porch, supported by two Tuscan columns at the corners, is recessed into the first floor of the wing, across its east elevation. The columns sit on pedestals and the porch is enclosed with a shingled railing. On the second floor, the wall above the porch lintel flares out to form a bellcast. A one story, hip roofed veranda supported by pedestaled Tuscan columns extends across the length of the main facade, from the mid-point of the east wing, out past the southwest corner of the house where it becomes a porte cochere over the driveway. On the far side of the driveway, the columns sit on a parapet. The veranda is enclosed between the pedestals by a parapet, and the skirt is detailed with latticework. A one story, gable roofed ell is attached to the house's rear elevation.

44A. Lynch Garage; NON-CONTRIBUTING; c. 1945.

This garage is non-contributing because of its date of construction. It is one and one-half stories in height with a one bay front, south, gable facade. The garage is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding, is detailed with exposed rafter tails and has asphalt shingles on the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 33

45. Mohr House; Colonial Revival style; c. 1910.

The house sits on a rubblestone and brick foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. There are no corner boards. The intersecting gable roofs are covered with slate and are detailed with a dentilated cornice and fascia board. The fascia is continuous around the perimeter of the house, but does not extend up the rake of the gable pediments. The windows are mostly 6/1 and 12/12 double-hung sash, covered with aluminum, combination storm windows and hung with louvered vinyl shutters.

The house is two and one-half stories throughout and has a uniform roof line, although it is made up of four gable roofed sections laid out in the shape of a U. The bottom wrung of the U is actually two gable roofed sections, butted end to end, but slightly offset from each other; the north section being offset from the south section to the east, exposing part of its south gable pediment. The north gable end of the north section and the south gable end of the south section are also pedimented, as are two gable wall dormers which intersect the east slope of each section's gable roof.

Projecting from the left-hand side of the west elevation of the north section and from the right-hand side of the west elevation of the south section are two wings, each with a pedimented west gable end. The north and south gable ends of the north and south sections are not flush with the west wings, but project slightly. The center of the U is filled in at the height of the second floor with a shed roof and contains the entrance at its west end. The entrance is protected by a gable roofed portico which projects out past the west end of each wing and is supported by a pair of Tuscan columns at each corner. The gable is pedimented and is detailed with a dentilated cornice to match the roof cornice of the house proper.

The present house is an enlargement of a Greek Revival style house which is the north section of the bottom wrung of the U. This older section is six bays across its front, east, facade and contains a center entrance composed of a paneled door, sidelights, Doric pilasters and entablature. This entrance is protected by a flat roofed entrance portico supported by two Tuscan columns and enclosed on all three sides, by a turned balustered railing to form a balcony. A one story, hip roofed veranda extends down the east elevation of the south section, from the south gable end of the north section, and wraps around the southeast corner to continue down the south gable end of the south section and the south elevation of the south wing. The porch sits on fieldstone piers and a latticework skirt and is supported by Tuscan columns.

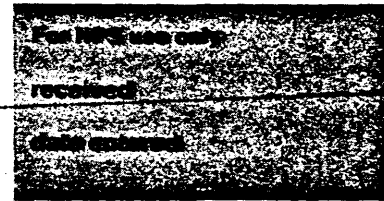
The two gable wall dormers on the east elevation each contain a pair of sixteen-over-sixteen, double-hung sash. The north and south gable ends are each four bays wide and are be-sected at the center by an exterior brick chimney stack. In the pediment, a quarter fan window flanks either side of the chimney. The west gable ends of the wings are also four bays wide and contain in their pediments paired double-hung sash identical to those in the east gable wall dormers.

45A. Mohr Garage; c.1920.

The garage is one and

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 34

one-half stories in height and square in plan with a large, double bay, wide garage door on the front, east, facade. The garage is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding and has a slate shingled, hip roof detailed with exposed rafter tails.

46. Wilkins House; Greek Revival style; c. 1845.

This two and one-half story house was built by N.P. Perkins and is laid out in the shape of a backwards L. The house consists of a rectangular, gable roofed main section with a three bay, front, east, gable facade, and a two bay, gable roofed ell attached to the main section's south elevation. The facade and the east elevation of the ell are flush and together make up what appears to be the house's front, five bay facade. The entrance is located in the right-hand corner bay and is composed of a paneled door and sidelights surrounded by Doric pilasters supporting a full entablature. The full length of the front facade is enframed in a monumental flat roofed portico which is supported by four slender, square chamfered posts. Each post sits on a pedestal and is capped with an imposed block and brackets.

The house sits on a rubblestone marble foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboards covered over with aluminum imitation wood clapboard siding. The roof is covered with slate and asphalt shingles. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash and are hung with wood louvered shutters.

A secondary entrance, consisting of a paneled door and transom enframed by Doric pilasters supporting a full entablature, is located in the center of the north elevation of the house, and a one and one-half story, gable roofed ell is attached to the rear, west, gable end.

47. Bennett House; Federal style; c. 1790.

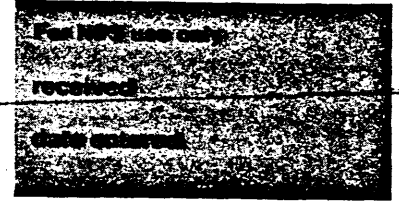
This house was built by Israel Roach as a tavern, and was later owned and operated by P.G. Clark, the builder of Bldg. No. 21. South of the Equinox House, the Bennett House and Bldg. No. 28, the Weller Tavern, are the only two tavern buildings, out of some half-dozen, to survive on "The Street". The house is two stories in height with an L-shaped plan and a gable roof which becomes a hipped roof at the southeast corner where the two legs of the L join. The bottom leg of the L is actually a five bay by three bay I-House to which is attached, across the I-House's south gable end, a two bay wide by four bay long ell of similar proportions. The house sits on a rubblestone and marble slab foundation above grade and is of wood frame construction with clapboards which are covered over with aluminum imitation wood clapboard siding. The entrance is located in the center bay of the I-House, in the third bay in from right of the seven bay long front, east facade, and consists of a paneled door and sidelights surrounded by massive Doric pilasters supporting a partial entablature. The entrance is enframed by a gable roofed entrance portico which projects out from the door surround and is supported by square Tuscan columns.

The roof is covered with slate shingles and is detailed with a simple boxed cornice which partially returns on both gable ends. A brick chimney stack crowns the ridge at each gable end and near the peak of the hip at the south end of the I-House. A one and one-half story gable roofed addition is attached to the west gable end of the wing.

EXP. 12/31/84

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 35

48. Fort House; Italianate Revival style; c. 1875.

This two and one-half story, gable roofed house is laid out in the shape of a T with the front, east, gable facade constituting the bottom of the leg and the north and south ells the cross. A two and one-half story gable roofed ell is attached to the center of the west elevation at the top of the cross. The house sits on a rubblestone and marble slab foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The roof is covered with slate and is detailed with a raked cornice and wide frieze supported by paired scroll sawn brackets. A brick chimney stack crowns the ridge of the leg just below its intersection with the ridge of the cross, and three hip roofed dormers punctuate the north and south slopes of the leg and the west slope of the north ell.

Each of the three gable elevations is three bays wide but only the front, east, gable facade is symmetrical. The front facade and the gable end of the south ell are detailed in the gable peak with a round bull's-eye window. The entrance is located in the left-hand bay of the front facade and consists of a pair of round arched, paneled doors below a transom. The windows are four-over-four double-hung sash with shallow peaked lintels in the main block; in the rear ell of the house, the windows are two-over-two and six-over-six.

A one story flat roofed veranda wraps around the front leg of the house from the east side of the south wing, stepping out at the northeast corner of the front facade to wrap around the east side and north gable end of the north ell. The porch is detailed with a decorative scroll sawn skirt, square chamfered posts with impost blocks and brackets, and a simple balustered railing. The gable roof of the north ell ends in a three sided polygonal hip which extends out over the roof of the veranda to form a second floor balcony. The balcony is supported by chamfered posts and is enclosed with a clapboarded railing. Directly below on the first floor, is a three sided polygonal bay window.

On the south side of the house, in the corner between the west side of the south ell and the south elevation of the rear ell is located a two and one-half story polygonal tower with a conical roof. The cornice is supported with paired brackets and the peak is crowned with a stamped sheet metal finial. Between the tower and the southwest corner of the rear ell, a two and one-half story gable roofed wing projects slightly from the ell's south elevation. An entrance porch, partially enclosed with diagonal latticework and supported by a single post, is recessed into the southwest corner of this wing, and a round bull's-eye window is located in the peak of the gable. On the north slope of the rear ell, the roof is broken by a single, shed roofed dormer. Attached to the ell's rear, west, gable end is a wood frame, gable roofed porte-cochere of recent construction.

49. Gall House; Colonial/Revival style; c. 1899.

The Gall house was reportedly designed by an architect from Cleveland, Ohio but no documentation exists for verification. The house is a two and one-half story rectangular box which measures five bays across its front, east, facade and is two bays deep. It is crowned with a steeply pitched, slate covered hip roof. Attached to the rear, west, elevation, on the right-hand side, is a hip roofed wing. The south elevations of both the house and wing are flush, as are the slopes of the roofs, but the ridge of the roof

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 36

on the wing is lower than that on the house. Both ridges are capped with decorative finials at the peaks.

The house sits on a limestone block foundation, above grade, laid in an irregular ashlar pattern, and is of wood frame construction covered with narrow clapboards. The corners of the house and wing are detailed with corner pilasters which support a roof entablature with dentils in both the architrave and the cornice. On the first floor, the center entrance is flanked by three-part windows made up of a one-over-one double-hung sash in between fixed leaded sidelights. Between the center sash and the sidelights, the mullions are detailed like fluted Ionic pilasters. The whole is enframed by a molded architrave with feet at the sills and shoulders at the top corners. The entrance is composed of a paneled door and sidelights enframed by engaged, slender, fluted Ionic columns supporting individual fragments of dentilated entablature. The entrance is protected by a flat roofed entrance portico with three fluted Ionic columns at each corner supporting a roof entablature. Balustered railings span the openings between the columns and the facade. On the second floor, the center bay is detailed with a stylized Palladian window, actually a round arched window with intersecting lancet tracery in the upper sash, flanked on either side by square panels decorated in a star-burst motif.

Most remaining windows are one-over-one double-hung sash detailed with molded architraves shouldered at the corners. Second floor windows are covered over with aluminum combination storm windows. The front, east, slope of the hip roof is punctuated by three, gable roofed dormers with pedimented gables. The center gable is scrolled, and the upper sash of the dormer windows have muntins forming a four pointed star inside of an oval. A gable roofed dormer of identical detail and a tall rectangular brick chimney stack break the north slope of the roof.

On the south elevation, an exterior, brick, chimney stack extends up between the bays, and a three sided polygonal bay window projection marks the junction of the house and the wing. The roof of the bay window is enclosed with a balustered railing which enframes a gable roofed dormer of identical detail to those on the front. A second dormer is located next to it, between it and the chimney.

A one story, flat roofed, glass enclosed porch is located on the inside corner of the house between the rear, west, elevation of the house and the north elevation of the wing. On the north side of the porch, next to the northwest corner of the house, a double door entrance is protected by a canopy supported by large modillion brackets. A one story, shed roofed, glass enclosed porch is attached to the rear, west, elevation of the wing.

Historic sources indicate that this site or the one next door, #50, was the location of the Pierpont Tavern, operated by Robert Pierpont in the 1790's and later by Captain Peter Black.

49A. Gall Stable; transitional Shingle style/Colonial Revival style; c.1899.

This stable is rectangular in plan, has one and one-half stories, and a gable roof. There is a jerkinhead in the peak of the roof on the east gable end, and a hipped roof on the west end, extending down over a shed which spans the full width of the stable. The stable sits on a rubblestone foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding on the first floor and wood shingles on the second. The roof is covered with slate. The fenestration is mixed and irregularly laid out, but the windows consist primarily of

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 37

multi-paned upper sash over single paned lower. On the east gable end, a pair of windows, with a flared wood shingle canopy in the center of the first floor, is flanked by fixed, multi-paned sash. A group of three windows is located on the second floor beneath the jerkinhead. On the left-hand side of the north facade, a one story, flat roofed porch supported by four Tuscan columns and two pilasters protects a double multi-paned French-door entrance. Balustered railings span the openings between the columns. On the right-hand side, there are two stable door openings with rolling doors on overhead tracks. In the center of the roof, a gable wall dormer breaks through the cornice and enframes a hayloft door which is flanked on either side by double-hung side windows.

50. Lyman House; Greek Revival style; c.1840.

This two and one-half story, gable roofed house is laid out in the shape of an upside down T with the front section of the house forming the cross and the rear ell forming the leg. The front section measures five bays across its front, east, facade by three bays in width. The house sits on a rubblestone foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The roof is covered with slate. The corners of both the house and ell are detailed with paneled Doric corner pilasters which support a partial roof entablature with partial returns. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash hung with louvered wood shutters. Almost all of the windows are covered over with aluminum combination storm windows. The first floor windows on the south gable end of the house and the south elevation of the ell have been replaced with French doors, and the double-hung first floor window sash on the front facade are larger than the rest, both in height and width. The entrance is located in the center bay of the front facade and is composed of a paneled door and sidelights, the whole of which is recessed and enframed by paneled Doric pilasters supporting a full entablature. A one story, flat roofed porch wraps around the southeast corner of the house, extending the full length of the front and halfway down the south gable end. The porch sits on a latticework skirt and consists of square, paneled, Doric columns supporting a full porch entablature. The porch measures six bays by three and returns at the house to paneled Doric pilasters. A two story, shed roofed porch extends across the rear, gable end of the ell.

Historic sources indicate that this site or the one next door, #49, was the location of the Pierpont Tavern, operated by Robert Pierpont in the 1790's and later by Captain Peter Black. Dr. Joseph D. Wickham, headmaster of Burr and Burton Seminary for many years in the mid-19th century, lived in the former tavern. If Building #50 is the original tavern building, it must have undergone a substantial Greek Revival "modernization" circa 1840.

50A. Lyman Garage; NON-CONTRIBUTING; c.1945.

This garage is non-contributing because of its date of construction. The garage is one bay wide across its front, east, gable facade with a shed roofed extension containing an overhead door. The garage is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding and has asphalt shingle on the roof.

50B. Lyman Guest House/Studio; NON-CONTRIBUTING; c.1950.

This building is non-contributing because of its date of construction. The neo-"colonial" structure sits on a rubblestone foundation, is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding, and has a gambrel roof covered with asphalt shingles punctuated on the north and south by a single shed roofed dormer. The fenestration is mixed and irregularly positioned, multiple pane, double-hung sash. The entrance, located on the east gambrel end, is covered by a shed roofed entrance porch.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 38

51. Newhouse House; Federal style/Colonial Revival; c.1820, c.1910.

This large two and one-half story, five by four bay, gable roofed house was reportedly built by General Harry Robinson who moved to Bennington, Vermont in 1834. Physical evidence indicates that an original small house on the site was incorporated into a larger 5-bay front, 2½ story house (the front portion of the present structure) c.1820. The house was extended to the rear and enclosed under a new roof in the early 20th century. The house sits on a rubblestone, marble, above grade foundation, and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The broad gable roof, which contains a full attic story, is covered with slate. An Italianate Revival style entrance is located in the center bay of the front, east facade, and is composed of a round arched paneled door, sidelights, and fluted architrave and corner block trim. The whole is recessed, and enframed by chamfered Tuscan pilasters supporting individual fragments of entablature and a projecting cornice lintel. The cornice is hung with a decorative, scroll sawn valance which spans between the entablature fragments. A one story, flat roofed three bay porch covers the center three bays of the facade. The porch is supported by square chamfered posts with pedestals and impost blocks, and is decorated with a latticework skirt, a scroll sawn balustered railing, and a scroll sawn, drip-arch patterned valance which spans the posts between the impost blocks and is supported at the posts, by brackets. The porch is reached by a marble stoop enclosed with side piers.

The windows are twelve-over twelve double-hung sash and are covered with aluminum combination storm windows. There is a three sided polygonal, oriel bay in the second bay in from the left, on the first floor of the south gable end and a two story gable roofed rectangular bay projects in the center of the north gable end. A shallow, 2½ story gable roofed ell was recently removed from the center of the rear, west, elevation.

The roof is detailed with a boxed cornice with partial cornice returns. The east slope is punctuated by three dormers: two pedimented, gable roofed dormers with paired windows flanking a center dormer with a three sided polygonal front and matching polygonal hipped roof. A brick chimney stack breaks the ridge of the roof at each gable end.

51A. Newhouse Barn; c.1880.

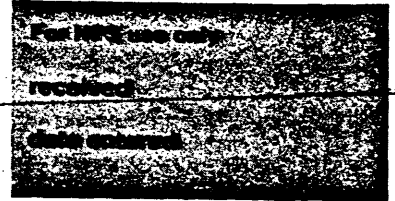
This barn is rectangular in shape and is one and one-half stories in height with a slate shingle covered gable roof. The barn sits on a rubblestone foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The front east, gable facade is punctuated by a sliding barn door on the right side and a pedestrian door on the left.

52. McCrossin House; Federal style; c. 1820.

This house is a two story, gable roofed I-House with a two story, gable roofed ell attached to the center of the rear, west, elevation. The house is landscaped across the front with a narrow flagstone and grass terrace contained around the perimeter by a low fieldstone wall. The house sits on a rubblestone and marble slab foundation above grade and is of wood frame construction with clapboard sheathing. The house is five bays across the front, east, facade with a center entrance, and is two bays wide. The entrance is composed of a paneled door decorated with a raised Greek meander on each panel and a semi-circular fanlight. The whole is surrounded by slender Doric pilasters supporting individual fragments of guttaed entablature and a broken gable pediment detailed with mutules and guttae. The entrance is partially hidden from view behind a foliated cast iron canopy and trellis.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 39

The roof is covered with slate and has a boxed cornice which returns across both gable ends to form a pediment. The cornice is detailed with mutules and guttae, and each gable pediment is decorated with an elliptical panel surrounded by a molded architrave and detailed with a keystone at each of the principal points of the compass. A brick chimney stack crowns the ridge of the south gable and another extends up the outside of the north gable end between the bays (covering the elliptical panel in the pediment). The windows are twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash hung with louvered wood shutters. The second floor window lintels are continuous with the fascia of the roof cornice.

On the right-hand end of the ell's north elevation is a two-story, flat-roofed porch which is glass enclosed on the second floor. Attached to the north side of the porch is a single bay, hip-roofed garage, and between the porch and the rear elevation of the I-House is a one-story, shed-roofed addition. A shed-roofed dormer punctuates the north slope of the ell's gable roof. On the south elevation of the ell, a partially enclosed, one-story, flat-roofed porch supported by square paneled Tuscan columns extends into the corner formed by the ell and the rear elevation of the I-House and projects out past the I-House's south gable end. The south slope of the ell's gable roof is punctuated by a shed-roofed dormer, similar to that on the north, and a small, one and one-half-story, gable-roofed addition is attached to the ell's north side.

53. Albertsson Building; Colonial Revival style; NON-CONTRIBUTING; c.1960.

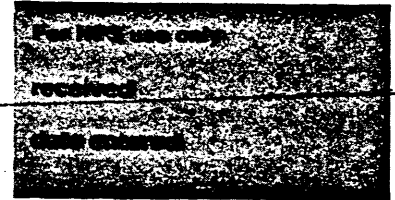
This building is a non-contributing component of the historic district. The building consists of two sections - a small, three-bay by two, one and one-half-story gable-roofed front section and a larger one and one-half-story gable-roofed rear section connected by a flat-roofed block. The roofs of both sections are parallel and oriented north/south. The front section sits on a concrete foundation, is of wood frame construction with wide clapboard siding, and has a gable roof covered with slate. This section is detailed with paneled corner pilasters which support a full roof entablature with partial cornice returns on the gable ends. The entrance is located in the center of the three-bay front, east, facade and consists of a modern pseudo-"Colonial" style door, original sidelights and a semi-circular fan, the width of the door. The sidelights are enframed by four fluted pilasters which do not support a cornice. The entrance is protected by a gable-roofed entrance portico which is supported by two Tuscan columns and matching pilasters at the facade. Both the column bases and capitals have been replaced. The gable end is not enclosed, but is open, revealing the portico's peaked ceiling. The portico roof is detailed on the raking eaves with a dentilated cornice. The roof rests on either side on a dentilated entablature which extends out at right angles from the facade and is supported by the pilasters and columns. A semi-circular fan window is located in the peak of the south gable, and a brick chimney stack extends up the outside of the north gable between the bays. All of the windows are replacements with eight-over-eight snap-in muntins.

The rear section is of identical construction and detailing except that the corner pilasters are not paneled. The fenestration is irregularly spaced, and consists of replacement sash with snap-in muntins.

This structure may consist of two buildings that were formerly part of the Equinox Hotel Complex, and were moved to this site and remodeled c.1960. The front section may have been the spring water tasting room, and the rear section, a dance hall.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 40

54. Porter House; Italianate Revival style; c. 1840 & 1865.

This house was original built as a store and was remodeled into a residence in circa 1840 by Charles Munson, a later owner of Bldg. No. 14. The house is two and one-half stories in height and is laid out in the shape of a backwards L with an intersecting gable roof. The front, east, gable facade is located on the bottom leg. A one and one-half story gable roofed ell is attached to the west elevation of the south ell. A rectangular, two and one-half story, remodeled barn with a gable roof parallel to that on the south ell of the house is attached to the rear, west, gable end of the one and one-half story ell.

The wood-frame, clapboarded house sits on a rubblestone and marble block foundation. The gable roof is detailed with raked eaves and is covered with slate. The front facade is three bays on the first floor and two bays on the second. The entrance is located in the left-hand bay and consists of a paneled door and sidelights, the whole of which is slightly recessed and enframed by a fluted architrave with corner blocks. The property is surrounded by a picket fence and the walk up to the entrance is enframed by two giant Maple trees.

The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash, covered with aluminum combination storm window and hung with louvered wood shutters. A hip roofed, one story, L-shaped porch supported by massive square piers wraps around the southeast inside corner of the L and is partially enclosed across its north end. Three brick chimney stacks are located on the outside of the house, one on the south gable end of the south wing and two on the north elevation of the bottom leg of the L. A shed roofed addition and porch is attached to the south elevation of the rear ell, in the corner between the ell and the remodeled barn, and a one story, shed roofed addition extends across the west elevation of the barn. The remodeled barn is punctuated, across its front, south, gable facade, by three French doors on the first floor and a paired window in the second. The eaves of the roof are raked like those on the house.

54A. Porter Garage; NON-CONTRIBUTING; c. 1945.

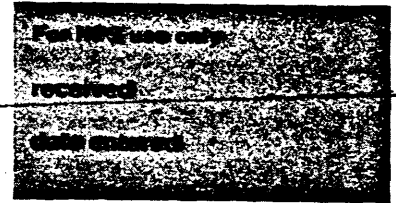
This garage is non-contributing because of its date of construction. The garage is laid out in the shape of a T with three garage doors across the south elevation of the leg and a workshop across the east end. The garage sits on a concrete foundation, is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding, and has a slate covered intersecting gable roof.

55. "Mark Skinner Library"; Neo-Renaissance Revival; 1897 & 1964.

This library was designed by F.W. Stickley of Chicago, Illinois and was the gift of Mrs. Henry J. Willing, the daughter of Mark Skinner, for whom the library was named. Mark Skinner was the son of Richard Skinner, an early nineteenth century governor of Vermont (1820-1823), Congressman, State Legislator, Chief Justice of the Vermont Supreme Court and resident of Manchester. Mark was born in Manchester, but moved to Chicago, Illinois to practice law where he became a successful attorney and public servant. He returned summers to Manchester and was responsible for founding and developing Manchester's Dellwood Cemetery.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 41

The library is a one and one-half story structure constructed out of a cream colored, off-yellow brick with rock-faced granite trim. It is capped with a massive hip roof covered with slate and distinguished by a large overhang. The original roof was covered with orange terra cotta tile which was replaced with thick slates in 1964 when the original library was enlarged with a south wing. The present configuration of the building is that of a slightly misshapen cross. The original library, which includes the north, east and west legs of the cross, is raised on a partially exposed basement story but the pitch of the hip roof and the height of the eaves are continuous with those of the addition. Designed by the Boston architectural firm of Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson and Abbott, the south wing, unlike the original library, is a monumental one story in height. The wing's hip roof is supported by twelve foot high, two foot square, rock-faced granite piers which extend vertically from grade to the eaves of the roof and stand either singly or in groups to form short sections of wall. The south end of the wing represents the principle public facade of the present building and is defined by a three sided polygonal expanse of plate glass, resting on a lower brick and granite capped parapet, beneath the square end of the wing's hip roof. Moving north along the east and west elevations of the south wing, back to the original library, each elevation is composed of a section of granite wall and three bays of plate glass, each separated by a granite pier. On the east elevation, the center bay is differentiated from the others by a lower gable roofed entrance enclosure at right angles to the wing. The enclosure is supported on granite walls at the sides and is filled with glass doors and peaked transom on the gable end.

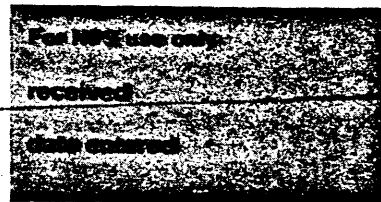
The original library sits on a rock-faced granite water table at grade and is defined at the first floor level by a granite belt course which is continuous around the perimeter of the building and forms the sills of the first floor windows. The hip roof is detailed with exposed rafter tails cut in a decorative curve and a large molding at the edge of the eaves. The fenestration is irregularly positioned and grouped. On the basement story, each window has an individual sill and lintel with raked ends. On the main floor, the windows rise the full height of the wall from the continuous belt course sill to the bottom of the roof overhang where they are capped with individual lintels. The basement windows are one-over-one double-hung sash with textured glass but the second floor windows are made up of a single light lower sash and a smaller radial paned upper. The east wing is in the shape of a five sided polygonal reading room bay with a matching roof. An open terrace, which has been roofed over with a shed, is located in the northeast corner between the bay and the north wing. The north wing is the stack section of the library and is symmetrically fenestrated on its east and west elevations by five long narrow windows. A three sided polygonal oriel hangs from the soffit of the roof overhang and punctuates the rear, north, elevation of the stack wing. The west wing is delineated by a three part window in its west elevation and a glass enclosed loggia recessed into its northwest corner. The roof is punctuated by several small hip roofed dormers, one of which has been converted into a louvered ventilator, and two brick chimney stacks, one of which crowns the ridge of the stacks.

56. Hills' Court Building; NON-CONTRIBUTING; c.1930.

This building is non-contributing because of alterations. The building is one and one-half stories in height and rectangular in plan with a large gable roofed rear section and a smaller gable roofed front section of lower profile. The building sits on a concrete foundation and is of wood frame construction with aluminum imitation wood

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 42

clapboard siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front, east, gable facade is three bays across and is composed of a center entrance enframed by fluted pilasters supporting a straight dentilated lintel and large plate glass display windows on either side with dentilated lintels. The facade is covered in a brick veneer up to the height of the gable, which is covered with vertical chamfered boarding, and is psuedo-"Colonial" in appearance. The building reportedly originally housed a movie theater.

57. "WELLS REAL ESTATE"/Hersom House; Greek Revival style; c.1845 & 1960.

This building consists of two sections - a non-contributing, one story, flat roofed, commercial addition which is attached to the south elevation of a contributing, one and one-half story, gable roofed, Greek Revival style house with a front, east, gable facade. The front facade of the addition projects out past the facade of the house partially obscuring it from view. The addition is non-contributing due to its date of construction. It is rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The front, east, facade is composed of a center entrance with flanking large multiple pane display windows. The front is protected by a flat roofed canopy supported by imitation wrought iron trellis posts.

The wood-frame, clapboarded house sits on a rubblestone and concrete foundation.

The gable roof is detailed with a boxed cornice which partially returns and is covered with asphalt shingles. The front facade is three bays across with an entrance in the right-hand bay. The entrance consists of a door with a cornice lintel. A three bay, flat roofed porch extends across the facade, supported by turned posts and detailed with brackets at the tops of the posts and in between balustered railings. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung sash.

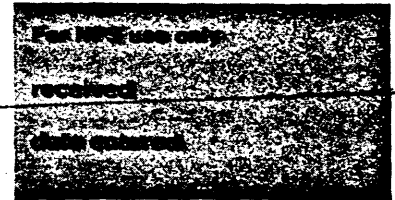
A shed roofed dormer punctuates each slope of the roof, and a one and one-half story, gable roofed ell of lower profile than the house is attached to the rear, west, gable elevation.

58. Nicklewhite House; Italianate Revival style; c. 1875.

This house is two and one-half stories in height and rectangular in shape with a front, east, gable elevation two bays across. Attached at right angles to the south elevation is a one and one-half story, gable roofed ell. The entrance is located on the east elevation of this south ell. An additional two and one-half story gable roofed ell is attached to the rear, west, elevation of the south ell. The house sits on a rubblestone foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboards covered over with aluminum imitation wood clapboard siding. The intersecting gable roofs are covered with slate. The eaves of the roof are raked and supported by scroll sawn brackets. The edge of the roof is detailed with a large cyma-recta. The entrance is protected by a two bay, shed-roofed porch located in the southeast inside corner between the house and the south ell. The porch is supported by chamfered posts with corner brackets. The windows are two-over-two double-hung sash hung with louvered shutters. A brick chimney stack crowns the ridge of the house where the ridge of the south ell abuts it.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 43

58A. Nicklewhite Barn; c. 1890.

This small, rectangular shaped, one story, wood frame, clapboarded, gable roofed barn is structurally deteriorated.

58B. Nicklewhite Barn; c. 1890.

This small, rectangular shaped, one story, wood frame, clapboarded, gable roofed barn is structurally deteriorated.

59. Nicklewhite Barn/Tailor Shop; c.1875.

This barn is two and one-half stories in height and rectangular in shape. The barn sits on a rubblestone marble foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboards covered over with aluminum imitation wood clapboard siding. The gable roof is detailed with raked eaves and is covered with slate. The large barn door in the front, east, gable facade has been replaced with a door and double-hung window, but the smaller hay-loft door is located directly above on the right-hand side. The center of the ridge is crowned by a hip roofed cupola which is ventilated on each side by round arched louvered shutters.

60. Nicklewhite Shoe Factory; vernacular Italianate Revival style; c. 1880.

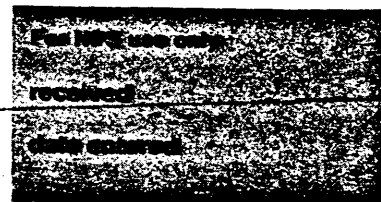
This building served at one time as a shoe factory and shop. The building is two and one-half stories in height and is in the shape of a large, rectangular box with a gable roof and a front, east, gable facade. The building sits on a rubblestone and marble slab foundation above grade and is of wood frame construction with clapboards covered over with aluminum imitation wood clapboard siding. The roof is detailed with a boxed cornice and wide fascia which returns across the front gable to form a pediment. The roof is covered with sheet metal, standing seam roofing. The arrangement of the windows on the north and south elevations is irregular and consists primarily of multiple pane double-hung sash. The windows on the front facade are larger six-over-six double-hung type. The front gable facade is composed of a three bay, shed roofed addition across the full width of the first floor, two bays of paired windows on the second, and a pair of windows in the center of the pedimented gable. The first floor shed is divided into two rectangular bay windows, each with a paired window on either side of a recessed center entrance. The paired windows in the first floor, bay projections line up with the paired windows on the second. The recessed entrance consists of a door, boarded sidelights and board transom enframed by a molded architrave with seats and shoulders. The shed roof above the entrance steps out past the front of the projecting bays and is supported by two turned posts. The edge of the projecting roof is extremely thin and is detailed with a narrow molding. A rectangular, one story, shed roofed bay window projection and a gable roofed entrance porch are located on the south elevation, and a brick chimney stack crowns the center of the ridge.

61. "WORTHY INN"; Italianate Revival style; c. 1897, 1907 & 1919.

The Worthy Inn was originally built as a more modest sized French Second Empire style residence by J.S. Kellogg, and was known as "Orchard Park". The building was first

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 44

converted into a hotel in 1907 and called the "Orchard Park Hotel". The building was again remodeled in 1919 to its present size when it was renamed the Worthy Inn. All semblance to the original house has been lost except for a few window details.

The Worthy Inn is a large, rambling structure with extended ells and wings. It measures 120 feet from front to rear, 100 feet across the front and is three stories in height throughout. The building sits on a combination of foundations and pilings constructed out of a variety of materials, and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding and plain trim. The present roof is a shallow, gable pitched, second-roof with exposed rafter tails which extend out over the slightly more elaborate boxed cornice of the 1919 remodeling. The walls are plentifully punctuated by numerous two-over-two double-hung windows detailed with straight molded lintels.

The gable end elevations of the main front section of the building are four bays wide and overhang the first floor on the upper stories. These overhangs are supported at each end by three massive square piers constructed out of medium sized boulders. The north overhang originally served as an open porch but has been enclosed.

The south overhang is deeper than the north overhang and extends out over an entrance porch and driveway to form a porte cochere. Along the edge of the porch, the center of the span between the end wall of the first floor and the boulder piers, is supported by a row of Tuscan columns. Originally open, the spaces between the columns have been enclosed. This porch is continuous with a flat roofed porch which extends down the front facade of the building to the porch underneath of the north overhang. Like the porch underneath of the port cochere, the columns supporting the front porch are also Tuscan. The six windows which face out onto the front porch are detailed with entablature lintels supported by scrolled brackets. The entrance includes a door with sidelights and segmental arched transom, enframed by a molded architrave. The entrance is offset to the left of center. On the second floor, the center seven bays are recessed into the facade, and on the inside southwest corner, between the port cochere and the rear ell, is a polygonal hip roofed bay window with a bracketed entablature which matches the front window lintels.

61A. Mouat Barn; c. 1865.

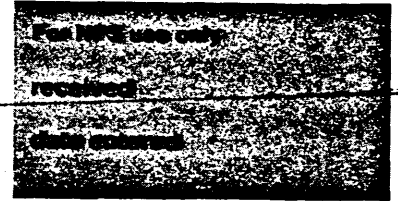
This barn is rectangular in shape, is two and one-half stories in height, and has a slate covered, gable roof. It sits on a rubblestone foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The front, east, gable end facade is punctuated by a large barn door on the right-hand side with a smaller hayloft door centered directly above.

62. Colclough House; Greek Revival style; c. 1845.

This house is rectangular in plan, measuring three bays across its front, east, gable facade and is one and one-half stories in height with a gable roof. The house sits on a rubblestone marble foundation and is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding. The roof is detailed with a boxed cornice which partially returns and is supported by a frieze and architrave. The entrance is located in the left-hand bay and is composed of a paneled door and sidelights capped by a partial entablature. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash with paneled wood shutters. A one and one-half story, gable roof ell of lower profile is attached to the house's rear, west, gable end, and a brick chimney stack crowns the center of the ridge.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 45

63. Collingwood House; vernacular Greek Revival style; c.1846.

This "Classic Cottage" house was reportedly built by Jonas Bennett in 1846. The house is one and one-half stories in height, measures five bays across the front, east, facade, by two across the gable ends. A one and one-half story gable roofed wing is attached to the north gable end of the house, and a long one and one-half story gable roofed ell extends back from the house's rear, west, elevation. Both the wing and ell are of lower profile than the house. The ell contains a single garage bay which faces to the north and is located at the extreme west end.

The house sits on a rubblestone foundation, if of wood frame construction with clapboard siding, and has an asphalt shingle covered gable roof detailed with a simple boxed cornice and partial cornice returns. The center entrance consists of a door and sidelights enframed by plain pilasters and cornice trim. The windows are 2/2 and 6/6 double-hung sash, plainly trimmed and flanked by louvered wood shutters. All of the windows are covered with aluminum combination storm windows.

64. Mueller House; Greek Revival style; c. 1845.

This house is L-shaped in plan with a two and one-half story, gable roofed, front section, oriented to the north, and a two and one-half story gable roofed ell of equal height extending to the south. The house sits on a rubblestone foundation, is of wood frame construction with wood shingle siding, and has asphalt shingles on the roof. The roof is detailed with a simple boxed cornice. The front section of the house is four bays across the front, by two bays wide, with the entrance located off-center between the second and third bays from the left. The entrance consists of a door and sidelights, the whole of which is recessed and enframed by Doric pilasters supporting a full entablature. All of the windows are six-over-six double-hung sash but those in the ell are grouped in pairs. All of the windows are covered with aluminum combination storm windows.

A one story, shed roofed porch supported by square stylized Tuscan posts wraps around the north facade and east gable end of the house. The porch is enclosed by a square balustered railing. A brick chimney stack extends up the outside of the house in the center of the east gable end. An enclosed shed roofed entry porch is located on the south gable end of the ell.

64A Mueller Garage; c. 1925.

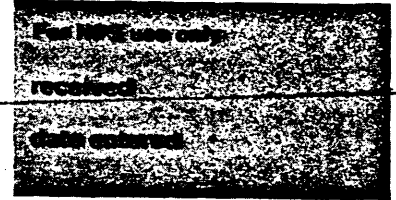
This wood frame, two bay garage is one story in height with clapboard siding and a shallow pitched gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roof is detailed with exposed rafter tails and has a front gable orientation.

65. "THE INN AT MANCHESTER"; c. 1897.

This house was built by Mrs. M.L. Shepard and was originally detailed in the Stick Style, however, all of the original decorative Stick Style detailing has been removed. The house is a large, two and one-half story, rectangular box with a gable roof. A two and one-half story gable roofed ell the same width of the house is attached to the rear,

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 46

west, elevation, the ridge of the ell actually sticking up above that of the house. Attached to the rear, west, gable end of the ell is a one and one-half story gable roofed addition. The roof is parallel to that of the rear ell and is punctuated on both slopes by shed roofed dormers.

The house sits on a rubblestone foundation and is of wood frame construction with aluminum imitation wood clapboard siding. The gable roof is detailed with raked eaves and is covered with slate. The front, east, facade is three bays across with a center entrance and paired windows in each bay on both the first and second floors. All of the windows are one-over-one double-hung sash and some are covered over with aluminum combination storm windows. The entrance is composed of double doors with glass tops and a multiple pane transom. A one story, flat roofed porch extends across the entire length of the facade and wraps halfway down each gable end. The porch is supported by a square post at each bay and is enclosed across its north end. Balustered railings span the posts and enclose flights of steps located at the center bay and on the south end.

On the second floor, a flat roofed, rectangular projection extends out over the porch roof in the center bay. The projection breaks up through the eaves line of the roof and contains a paired window capped with a decorative elliptical louvered fan. The front slope of the roof is punctuated at each bay by a gable roofed dormer.

A two story, three sided, polygonal bay window with a matching, polygonal, hip roof is located in the corner bay nearest the porch on each gable end. Each bay is partially interrupted by the roof of the porch where it returns to the house. On the south elevation, at the point where the ell attaches to the house, a polygonal one story addition with a matching hip roof projects out past the south end of the porch. A shed roofed dormer punctuates each slope of the roof of the ell, and two brick chimney stacks are symmetrically located on the rear and front slopes of the roof of the house.

65A. "THE INN AT MANCHESTER" Barn; Queen Anne style; c. 1897.

This barn sits on a rubblestone foundation, is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding, and has a gable roof covered with slate. Two and one-half stories in height and rectangular in plan, the barn has a front, east, gable facade composed of a large barn door on the first floor with double-hung windows on either side, and a smaller hayloft door on the second floor with double-hung windows on either side. There is a small fixed sash window in the gable peak. Each of the double-hung windows has a two-light sash on the bottom with a Queen Anne style sash on the top. The roof is crowned in the center of the ridge by a large cupola with an intersecting gable roof in the form of a cross. The cupola is ventilated on each side by a pair of narrow, round arched, louvered shutters. The four gables of the cupola are detailed with wood shingles laid in a decorative saw-tooth pattern.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates N/A

Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Please refer to the Equinox House Historic District Nomination, entered in the National Register of Historic Places on June 3, 1980, for the Statement of Significance specifically pertaining to the structures included in that previous, but herin incorporated, nomination.

The Manchester Village Historic District is significant as the oldest recreational resort community in New England, if not in the northeastern United States. It is comprised of an excellent collection of well-preserved structures dating from the late 18th to early 20th centuries. Manchester Village is not a typical Vermont community. It represents, rather, a rural village which has grown, slowly but steadily, from a collection of early turnpike taverns, through a lengthy period of hotel resort development, into an exclusive resort environment of summer homes catering to a varied, but thoroughly cosmopolitan, population, to today's community of year round permanent residents. Its architecture reflects this history and in doing so gives the District a strong sense of time and place.

Nestled on a prominent foothill at the eastern base of Mount Equinox and surrounded by the natural beauty of the Taconic range to the west and the valley of the Battenkill River and the Green Mountains to the east, Manchester based its resort economy for more than one hundred and twenty-five years on the community's scenic assets, and on the compatible interrelationship of architecture and nature. The mature trees which define its curbed, two lane streets, the broad lawns and marble sidewalks, and the ornamental streetlights are all as much a part of, and as inseparable from, the village character as the buildings which dominate and represent the village's historic architectural development.

At first the village developed like any other Vermont village, with its complement of residences, stores, churches, a bank, a hotel, stables and barns, and blacksmith shops. As the resort hotel business grew, commercial services came to be oriented toward the support of the resort economy, and functioned, as might some other more typical village, less and less as a service center for the surrounding town. Instead, the village took on a more exclusive character and became the home of such public facilities as the Bennington County Court House, the Burr and Burton Seminary, and the town library. Commercial activity slowly transferred itself to Manchester Center at the juncture of U.S. Rte. 7A and Vt. Rte. 11/30, one mile further to the north. There, also, the typical collection of mills and light industrial operations took root and grew into another backbone of the town's, and the surrounding area's, economy.

With the growth of Manchester Center as the commercial service center for the town, there was a corresponding decline of those functions in Manchester Village, even as support services for the growing hotel industry. By the turn of the twentieth century, when the hotel business was still at its height, the stage had been set for the village's conversion to a community more exclusively of summer homes and hotel vacationers. More and more of the village's homes were purchased by families who wanted to establish summer residences in the village.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 90 +/-

Quadrangle name Manchester

Quadrangle scale 1:2400

UTM References

A	<u>18</u>	<u>6570160</u>	<u>47809130</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>18</u>	<u>656710</u>	<u>4779520</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>18</u>	<u>656390</u>	<u>4779500</u>
---	-----------	---------------	----------------

D	<u>18</u>	<u>656100</u>	<u>4779980</u>
---	-----------	---------------	----------------

E	<u>18</u>	<u>656870</u>	<u>4781080</u>
---	-----------	---------------	----------------

F			
---	--	--	--

G			
---	--	--	--

H			
---	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

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

N/A

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Courtney Fisher, Preservation Planner and Architectural Historian

organization N/A date April 1983, Revised December 1983

street & number P.O. Box 575 telephone 802-496-2452

city or town Moretown state Vermont

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Emi Yulbert*

title Director, Vermont Division for Historic Preservation date 12/22/83

For NPS use only

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

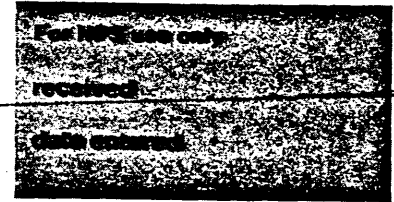
Melores Byers National Register Keeper of the National Register date 1/26/84

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

Manchester has always been a village of numerous inns and taverns. The village's origins as a resort community began as early as the 1830's. It was, then, a convenient stop at the intersection of several important stages routes. Surrounded then, as now, by a beautiful landscape, it became a favored stopping off point for numerous travelers, and quickly developed a favorable reputation.

By 1850, there were at least a half dozen hotels in the village, the most prominent of which was the Vanderlip Hotel, built in 1801 by Thaddeus Munson. Enlarged once already in 1816, in 1840 it was nearly doubled in size by its then current owner, Martin Vanderlip.

The village's rise to prominence, however, did not begin until 1853, and was primarily through the efforts of one family, and in particular, one member of that family, Franklin Orvis. Franklin Orvis built and promoted the famed Equinox House hotel, the premiere hostelry in all of Vermont throughout the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth centuries. The history and significance of the Equinox House has already been documented in the Equinox House Historic District Nomination, entered in the National Register of Historic Places on June 3, 1980, and will only be briefly recaptured here.

In 1852, Franklin Orvis enlarged and remodeled his father Levi Orvis' house and store into one long building, a hotel which looked like a pair of layered Greek Revival style wedding cakes. A year later, in 1853, he opened the hotel as the Equinox House. Located on the crest of a hill on the west side of U.S. Rte. 7A, the hotel occupied, along with the Vanderlip Hotel (renamed the Taconic and situated immediately next door to the south), the village's most prestigious location, at its very heart and center, and in the company of the Bennington County Court House and the Congregational church.

In 1866, Orvis purchased a group of buildings which he remodeled into an annex for the hotel and named it Equinox Junior. These buildings were located on the other side of the street, on the east side of U.S. Rte. 7A, and included the 1861 Manchester Hotel, the old county court house and jail, and a private residence. Taken together, the Equinox House and Equinox Junior had a total of one hundred and twenty-five rooms, quite a sizeable hotel for its day. The final enlargement occurred in 1880 when Orvis acquired the Taconic, the large columned, Greek Revival hotel immediately next to the Equinox House to the south, and connected it to the Equinox by way of a second story enclosed walkway.

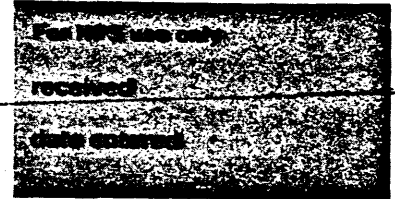
Many thought that Orvis' grandiose scheme to transform Manchester Village into a resort for the wealthy population of New York City would only result in a colossal failure. It did not, and in fact succeeded far beyond expectations.

Orvis' success, as well as the success of the community as a whole, depended to a very great extent on the railroad. Before 1852 there was no rail service to Manchester from anywhere. In 1852, service went through to Troy, New York, and from there, by connecting trains, to New York City. By 1867, there was direct rail service to New York City through a consolidation of the Bennington and Rutland Railroad and several New York lines.

Disputes between the railroad and the inn owners concerning making rail travel more convenient for the vacationers and the number of trains, especially on Saturdays and Sundays, more numerous, were fierce. Through the cooperation of Orvis and his colleagues,

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

and the influence of several New York businessmen who vacationed in the village, service was steadily increased, and improved. The faster trains which were put into use reduced the travel time from a previous nine and one-half hours in 1870 to just under six, aboard the Green Mountain Flyer, in 1905. All rail passenger service was discontinued in 1953.

While the center of attention for all of this effort was the potential vacation population of New York City, it was not just fast rail service which was used to entice them away to the mountains and valleys of Vermont in general, and Manchester in particular. There was a conscious effort on the part of the hotels and inns to cater to this particular clientele. The efforts of hotel owners and residents alike to cultivate the village's broad tree lined streets, marble sidewalks and handsome homes undoubtedly also added to the image of Manchester Village as a unique attraction for New York tourists and summer residents.

A local and farsighted, doctor, William Gould, began planting what became Manchester's famous elms in 1870. The first marble sidewalks were laid by Levi Orvis, Franklin's father, in the 1840's from marble quarried in nearby Dorset and cut in the marble mills in Manchester Center. By 1890, the marble walks totaled nearly four miles. While marble was never as major an industry in Manchester as it was elsewhere in Vermont, it was successful enough to insure that marble was not only available for sidewalks but for almost every foundation in the village. In 1858, another local doctor began a crusade to have all of the fences across the front yards of the local residences removed. The last fence came down in 1883 and, apparently, was a big event in the community. The result was the opening up of the village's streets to one long visual expanse of lawn and marble sidewalk.

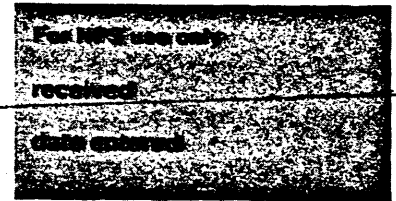
No pains were spared by the owners of Manchester's elegant and commodious hotels to provide ponds, fountains, walks and carriage roads for the diversion of their guests. Franklin Orvis brought water from the springs on Mount Equinox, water which had previously been thought of as unfit to drink, and sold it. Perhaps the greatest attraction, and one which afforded a spectacular view, was the carriage road built by Franklin Orvis between 1860 and 1870 up the side of Mount Equinox to Lookout Rock. The motor road to the top of the mountain was not begun until 1941 and was opened to the public in 1947.

In an effort to more effectively compete with Newport and Saratoga for the New York City clientele, the Manchester Development Association was organized in 1901 to promote the town as a summer resort and to advertise its advantages as both a permanent and a summer residence. The organization adopted "Manchester-in-the-Mountains" as its trademark and began sending out what ended up being as many as fifteen thousand brochures a year. The trademark seemed a logical development for a community so richly endowed with natural resources. Manchester's resort economy boomed and attracted many summer residents who remodeled or constructed the elegant Colonial Revival homes which line Route 7A and Taconic Avenue.

Because of Manchester's unique combination of hotel guests and part-time residents all looking for recreational diversion while away on vacation, the area became ideal for the development of several recreational activities, namely fishing, deer hunting, golf, and eventually skiing. Because of Charles Orvis, Franklin's brother, the area became famous for fly fishing, especially along the Battenkill. A maker of high quality fishing rods,

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 4

reels and artificial flies, Charles Orvis opened a specialty fishing shop in Manchester in 1856 which has since become world famous. By 1900, encouraged by the success of Orvis' fishing business, the streams in and around Manchester were being advertised as some of the best fly fishing in northern New England.

The area also became famous for deer hunting. Before 1860, deer were uncommon in Vermont. A herd of Virginia Red deer was released in 1860 between Rutland and Manchester, but the deer were not protected, and by 1875 the herd had been severely depleted. Then in 1877 a group of Manchester sportsmen imported four deer from New York State which were set loose and, through conscientious protection, were allowed to increase and establish what today is a healthy area deer population. Protected by State law until 1896, deer hunting constitutes one of Vermont's principal recreation activities.

The Orvis family was also partly responsible for bringing golf to the area and establishing it as one of the state's principal attractions. George Orvis, Franklin's son and a later proprietor of the Equinox House, laid out a six hole golf course behind the hotel in 1894. In 1896, he built a nine hole course across the street in back of the county court house.

Then, in 1899, James Taylor, a summer resident from Brooklyn, New York and the man largely responsible for establishing golf in the New York area as a recreational activity for the wealthy, decided to build an eighteen hole course on land just north of the River Road. Together with George Orvis and several summer residents, he formed the Ekwanok Country Club, which took its name from the Indian spelling of Equinox. The Club quickly became famous throughout Vermont and was a major attraction to New Yorkers. Its success led to the establishment of the Vermont State Golfing Association in 1902, and the first state championship games in 1903.

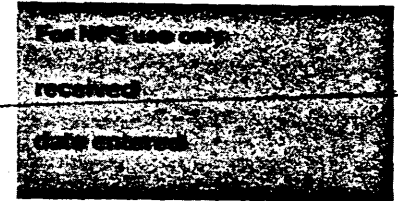
The Orvis family continued to promote golf and Manchester as the ideal summer community. To help guarantee Manchester's hold on the summer resort business, George Orvis' widow built still another golf course in 1925 behind Equinox Junior known as the Equinox Links Club.

In order to extend tourism into a year around business, the Orvis family sponsored skiing on the slopes of Mount Equinox in 1935. The trails were developed as a W.P.A. project, sponsored by the Federal government, but were maintained by the Equinox House and the Manchester Outing Club. Renamed the Manchester Winter Sports Club in 1936, the club was instrumental in opening up Bromley Mountain, one of the peaks in the Green Mountain National Forest, that same year. Complete with trails and tows, this early development of Bromley Mountain as a skiing facility further encouraged more tourist traffic and helped to establish the area as one of Vermont's premier ski attractions.

Manchester, like any resort community, attracted its share of the wealthy and famous. It became a summer home to some, and an occasional vacation spot for others. Perhaps its most famous guest was the wife of President Abraham Lincoln, Mary Todd Lincoln. Her son, Robert, eventually built his own summer residence, Hildene, just to the south of the village, in 1904. (Hildene was entered in the National Register of Historic Places on October 28, 1977.)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 5

The village also became a center of letters, as well. During the 1920's, an influential group calling itself the Poetry Society of Southern Vermont flourished. Jessie Rittenhouse, the editor of the Little Book of Modern Poetry and the Second Book of Modern Poetry, was a resident and one of the driving forces behind the revival of interest in modern poetry in the United States. Undoubtedly through efforts such as hers, the Society invited such notable poets as Amy Lowell; Rachel Lindsey, Carl Sandburg, Arthur Gutterman, Edna St. Vincent Millay, and Robert Frost to read their works at its regular meetings. Two of Vermont's most notable poets, Sarah Cleghorn and Walter Hard were both residents of Manchester and members of the Society.

Manchester reflects in its architecture its evolutionary history from rural village to prosperous seasonal resort. Two Federal structures reported to have been early taverns, #28 and #47, still remain on Route 7A, as well as an early Federal farmhouse, The "1811 House", #14, which now serves as an inn. The Equinox Hotel represents the Greek Revival style at its grandest, with a colossal colonnade which fronts the hotel buildings on the west side of Route 7A at the village center. In contrast, the scale of residential structures being built in the village at mid-century was still rather modest. Two Greek Revival Classic Cottages, #32 and #37, mark the fringes of the south end of the District on Route 7A and Taconic Avenue.

When rail travel made access to the village easier in the third quarter of the 19th century, the village prospered and expanded with Italianate residences. Marble sidewalks and rows of trees edging the streets added unifying elements to the basically linear village landscape. Those features remain today, an asset to the historic character of the District.

In the later 19th and early 20th centuries, many larger scale homes were constructed or remodeled from earlier buildings in the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Primarily grand residences lavished with detail, they generally occupy large lots, deeply set back from the street. Many were constructed as summer homes for the wealthy, although today the residential population is primarily permanent. The greatest concentration of these homes lies at the southern end of the District, fronting on Route 7A and Taconic Avenue.

The buildings in the Manchester Village Historic District represent well over 100 years of the history and development of a village unique in the state. It is a tangible heritage that will continue to evoke a strong sense of time and place for many generations to come.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

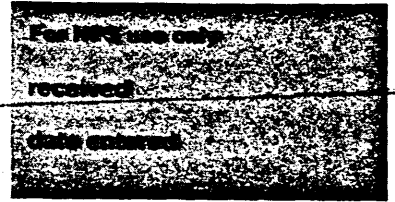
Beers, F. W. Atlas of Bennington County, Vermont. A.D. Ellis and G.G. Soule; New York, New York, 1969.

Bennett, G.S. "Off the Shelf", Manchester Journal. Manchester, Vermont. December 4 and 11, 1969; January 22, 1970; February 19, 1970; April 2, 9 and 16, 1970.

Bigelow, Edwin L. and Nancy H. Otis. Manchester, Vermont: A Pleasant Land Among the Mountains. Town of Manchester, Manchester, Vermont, 1961.

Coy, L.D. Personal Recollections of L.D. Coy. Manchester, Vermont. Undated Pamphlet.

Manchester Historical Society. Town of Manchester, Vermont - 1761-1976. Manchester, Vermont, 1976

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

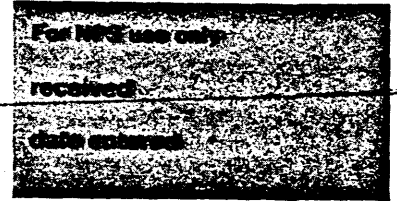
Page 1

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Manchester Village Historic District begins at a POINT A at the east corner of the Meiers property (Bldg. No. 1). From there it proceeds in a southwesterly direction first along the southeast property line of the Meiers property (Bldg. No. 1) and then along the southeast property lines of the Doren (Bldg. No. 2) and the Harvest Inn Restaurant Inc. (Bldg. No. 3) properties to a POINT B at the southeast corner of the Harvest Inn Restaurant Inc. property (Bldg. No. 3). From there it proceeds in a northwesterly direction along the southwest property line of the Harvest Inn Restaurant Inc. property (Bldg. No. 3) to a POINT C at the intersection in a northeasterly direction of an extension of the southeast property line of the Barendse property (Bldg. No. 5). From there it proceeds in a southwesterly direction first along the extension of and then along the southeast property line of the Barendse property (Bldg. No. 5), and then continues along the southeast property line of the Mouat property (Bldg. No. 61) to a POINT D at the south corner of the Mouat property (Bldg. No. 61). From there it proceeds in a northwesterly direction along the southwest property line of the Mouat property (Bldg. No. 61) to a POINT E at the intersection of the southeast property line of the Lawrence property (Bldg. No. 6). From there it proceeds in a southwesterly direction first along the southeast property line of the Lawrence property (Bldg. No. 6) and then along the southeast property lines of the Seegitz (Bldg. No. 7), the Hand Corp. (Bldg. No. 8) and the O'Dea (Bldg. No. 9) properties to a POINT F at the south corner of the O'Dea property (Bldg. No. 9). From there it proceeds in a southeasterly direction along an extension of the southwest property line of the O'Dea property (Bldg. No. 9) to a POINT G which is 265 feet from the eastern-most curb of the traveled right-of-way of U.S. Rte. 7A. From there it proceeds first in a southwesterly, then southerly direction along a line which is located 265 feet to the "east" of and runs parallel to the eastern-most curb of the traveled right-of-way of U.S. Rte. 7A, across the traveled right-of-way of Union Street, to a POINT H at the intersection of the south property line of the Equinox Corp. property. From there it proceeds in a westerly direction along the south property line of the Equinox Corp. property to a POINT I at the intersection of the east property line of the Eaton property (Bldg. No. 15). From there it proceeds in a southerly direction first along the east property line of the Eaton property (Bldg. No. 15) and then along the western-most east property line of the Diocese of Vermont property (Bldg. No. 16) to a POINT J at the inside northeast corner of the Diocese of Vermont property (Bldg. No. 16). From there it proceeds in an easterly direction along the southern-most north property line of the Diocese of Vermont property (Bldg. No. 16) to a POINT K at the eastern-most northeast corner of the Diocese of Vermont property (Bldg. No. 16). From there it proceeds in a southerly direction along the eastern-most east property line of the Diocese of Vermont property to a POINT L at the intersection of the north property line of the Livingston property (Bldg. No. 17). From there it proceeds in an easterly direction along the north property line of the Livingston property (Bldg. No. 17) to a POINT M at the northeast corner of the Livingston property (Bldg. No. 17). From there it proceeds in a southerly direction first along the east property line of the Livingston property (Bldg. No. 17) and then along the east property lines of the Bodine (Bldg. No. 18) and the Wheeler (Bldg. No. 22) properties to a POINT N at the southeast corner of the Wheeler property (Bldg. No. 22). From there it proceeds in a westerly direction along the south property line of the Wheeler property (Bldg. No. 22) to a POINT O at the intersection of

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

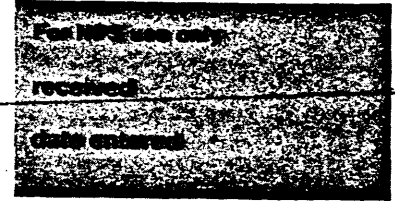
Item number 10

Page 2

the east property line of the Brand property (Bldg. No. 23). From there it proceeds in a southerly direction first along the east property line of the Brand property (Bldg. No.23), then along the east property line of the Beadle-Hoare property (Bldg. No. 24), then along an extension in a southerly direction of the east property line of the Beadle-Hoare property (Bldg. No. 24) connecting up with and continuing along the western-most east property line of the Haines property (Bldg. No. 25), and finally along an extension in a southerly direction of the western-most east property line of the Haines property (Bldg. No. 25), across the traveled right-of-way of River Road to a POINT P at the southern-most edge of the traveled right-of-way of River Road. From there it proceeds in a southeasterly direction along the southern-most edge of the traveled right-of-way of River Road to a POINT Q which is 265 feet from the eastern-most edge of the traveled right-of-way of U.S. Rte. 7A, as measured by a straight line which is perpendicular to the eastern-most edge of the traveled right-of-way of that road. From there it proceeds in a southerly direction along a line which is located 265 feet to the "east" of and runs parallel to the eastern-most edge of the traveled right-of-way of U.S. Rte 7A to a POINT R at the intersection of an extension in a southeasterly direction of the northeast property line of the Duddy property (Bldg. No. 29). From there it proceeds in a northwesterly direction along the extension of the northeast property line of the Duddy property (Bldg. No. 29) to a POINT S at the east corner of the Duddy property (Bldg. No. 29). From there it proceeds in a southwesterly direction first along the southeast property line of the Duddy property (Bldg. No. 29) and then along the southeast property line of the Vogeler property (Bldg. No. 30) to a POINT T at the south corner of the Vogeler property (Bldg. No. 30). From there it proceeds in a northwesterly direction along the southwest property line of the Vogeler property (Bldg. No. 30) to a POINT U at the intersection of the southeast property line of the Community Care Home Inc. property (Bldg. No. 31). From there it proceeds in a southwesterly direction along the southeast property line of the Community Care Home Inc. property (Bldg. No. 31) to a POINT V at the south corner of the Community Care Home Inc. property (Bldg. No. 31). From there it proceeds in a northwesterly direction first along the southwest property line of the Community Care Home Inc. property (Bldg. No. 31) and then, crossing the traveled right-of-way of U.S. Rte. 7A along an extension of that property line to a POINT W at the western-most edge of the traveled right-of-way of U.S. Rte. 7A. From there it proceeds in a southwesterly direction along the western-most edge of the traveled right-of-way of U.S. Rte. 7A to a POINT X at the intersection of the south property line of the Clark Estate property (Bldg. No. 32). From there it proceeds in a northwesterly direction along a straight line which is perpendicular to the western-most edge of the traveled right-of-way of U.S. Rte. 7A to a POINT Y which is 265 feet from the western-most edge of that road. From there it proceeds in first a northeasterly, then northerly direction along a line which is located 265 feet to the "west" of and runs parallel to the western-most edge of the traveled right-of-way of U.S. Rte. 7A to a POINT Z at the intersection of the south property line of the Harrigan property (Bldg. No. 33). From there it proceeds in a westerly direction first along the south property line of the Harrigan property (Bldg. No. 33) and then along the south property lines of the Tigue (Bldg. No. 34), the Henry (Bldg. No. 35) and the Calvin (Bldg. No. 36) properties to a POINT AA at the southwest corner of the Calvin property (Bldg. No. 36). From there it proceeds in a northerly direction first along the west property line of the Calvin property (Bldg. No. 36) and then, crossing the traveled right-of-way of Taconic Avenue, along an extension of that property line to a POINT BB at the northern edge of the traveled right-of-way of Taconic Avenue. From there it proceeds in a westerly direction along the northern edge of the traveled right-of-way to a POINT CC

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

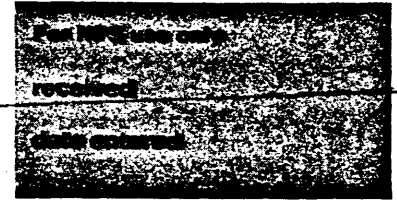
Item number

Page 3

at the intersection of the west property line of the Kane property (Bldg. No. 37). From there it proceeds in a northerly direction along the west property line of the Kane property (Bldg. No. 37) to a POINT DD at the northwestern corner of the Kane property (Bldg. No. 37). From there it proceeds in an easterly direction along the north property line of the Kane property (Bldg. No. 37) to a POINT EE at the intersection of the west property line of the Kittredge property (Bldg. No. 40). From there it proceeds in a northerly direction first along the west property line of the Kittredge property (Bldg. No. 40) and then along the west property line of the Livesey property (Bldg. No. 38) to a POINT FF at the northwest corner of the Livesey property (Bldg. No. 38). From there it proceeds in an easterly direction first along the north property line of the Livesey property (Bldg. No. 38) and then along the north property line of the Chamberlain property (Bldg. No. 39) to a POINT GG at the northeast corner of the Chamberlain property (Bldg. No. 39). From there it proceeds in a southerly direction first along the east property line of the Chamberlain property (Bldg. No. 39) and then along the east property line of the Kittredge property (Bldg. No. 40) to a POINT HH at the intersection of an extension in a westerly direction of the north property line of the Siegal property (Bldg. No. 41). From there it proceeds in an easterly direction first along the extension of and then along the north property line of the Siegal property (Bldg. No. 41), and then along the north property lines of the Soderberg (Bldg. No. 42), the Sheridan (Bldg. No. 43) and the Lynch (Bldg. No. 44) properties to a POINT II at the intersection of the west property line of the Mohr property (Bldg. No. 45). From there it proceeds in a northerly direction along the west property line of the Mohr property (Bldg. No. 45) to a POINT JJ at the northwest corner of the Mohr property (Bldg. No. 45). From there it proceeds in an easterly direction along the north property line of the Mohr property (Bldg. No. 45) to a POINT KK at the intersection of an extension in a southerly direction of the west property line of the Wilkins property (Bldg. No. 46). From there it proceeds in a northerly direction first along the extension of and then along the west property line of the Wilkins property (Bldg. No. 46), and then along an extension in a northerly direction of the west property line of the Wilkins property (Bldg. No. 46) to a POINT LL at the intersection of an extension in a westerly direction of the south property line of the Fort property (Bldg. No. 48). From there it proceeds in an easterly direction along the extension in a westerly direction of the south property line of the Fort property (Bldg. No. 48) to a POINT MM at the southwest corner of the Fort property (Bldg. No. 48). From there it proceeds in a northerly direction first along the west property line of the Fort property (Bldg. No. 48) and then along an extension in a northerly direction of the west property line of the Fort property (Bldg. No. 48) to a POINT NN at the intersection of the south property line of the Gall property (Bldg. No. 49). From there it proceeds in a westerly direction first along the south property line of the Gall property (Bldg. No. 49) and then along the south property line of the Equinox Corp. property to a POINT OO at the intersection of an extension in a southerly direction of the west property line of the Equinox Corp. property, as it occurs to the north of the former right-of-way of Old Union Street between U.S. Rte. 7A on the east and Prospect Street on the west. From there it proceeds in a northerly direction first along the extension of and then along the west property line of, as described above, of the Equinox Corp. property to a POINT PP at the northwest corner of the Equinox Corp. property. From there it proceeds in an easterly direction along the north property line of the Equinox Corp. property to a POINT QQ at the intersection of the west property line of the Albertsson property (Bldg. No. 53). From there it proceeds in a northerly direction first along the west property line of the Albertsson property (Bldg. No. 53)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 4

and then, crossing the traveled right-of-way of Seminary Avenue, along an extension of that property line to a POINT RR at the northern edge of the traveled right-of-way of Seminary Avenue. From there it proceeds in a westerly direction along the northern edge of the traveled right-of-way of Seminary Avenue to a POINT SS at the intersection of the west property line of the Porter property (Bldg. No. 54). From there it proceeds in a northerly direction along the west property line of the Porter property (Bldg. No. 54) to a POINT TT at the northwest corner of the Porter property (Bldg. No. 54). From there it proceeds in an easterly direction first along the north property line of the Porter property (Bldg. No. 54) and then, crossing the traveled right-of-way of West Road, along an extension of that property line to a POINT UU at the eastern edge of the traveled right-of-way of West Road. From there it proceeds in a northerly direction along the eastern edge of the traveled right-of-way of West Road to a POINT VV at the intersection of the north property line of the Hills' Court property (Bldg. No. 56). From there it proceeds in an easterly direction along the north property line of the Hills' Court property (Bldg. No. 56) to a POINT WW at the intersection of the west property line of the Hersom property (Bldg. No. 57). From there it proceeds in a northerly direction along the west property line of the Hersom property (Bldg. No. 57) to a POINT XX at the northwest corner of the Hersom property (Bldg. No. 57). From there it proceeds in an easterly direction along the north property line of the Hersom property (Bldg. No. 57) to a POINT YY at the intersection of the Nicklewhite property (Bldg. No.'s 58-60). From there it proceeds in a northerly direction first along the west property line of the Nicklewhite property (Bldg. No.'s 58-60) and then along the westerly-most west property line of the Mouat property (Bldg. No. 61) to a POINT ZZ at the western-most northwest corner of the Mouat property (Bldg. No. 61). From there it proceeds in an easterly direction along the southern-most north property line of the Mouat property (Bldg. No. 61) to a POINT AAA at the inside northwest corner of the Mouat property (Bldg. No. 61). From there it proceeds in a northerly direction first along the eastern-most west property line of the Movat property (Bldg. No. 61) and then along the west property lines of the Colclough (Bldg. No. 62) and the Collingwood (Bldg. No. 63) properties to a Point BBB at the northwest corner of the Collingwood property (Bldg. No. 63). From there it proceeds in an easterly direction along the north property line of the Collingwood property (Bldg. No. 63) to a POINT CCC at the intersection of the northwest property line of the Mueller property (Bldg. No. 64). From there it proceeds in a north-easterly direction first along the northwest property line of the Mueller property (Bldg. No. 64) and then, crossing the traveled right-of-way of Shepard Lane, along an extension of that property line to a POINT DDD at the northern edge of the traveled right-of-way of Shepard Lane. From there it proceeds in a northwesterly direction along the northern edge of the traveled right-of-way of Shepard Avenue to a POINT EEE at the intersection of the West property line of the Rosenberg property (Bldg. No. 65). From there it proceeds in a northerly direction along the west property line of the Rosenberg property (Bldg. No. 65) to a POINT FFF at the northwest corner of the Rosenberg property (Bldg. No. 65). From there it proceeds in an easterly direction along the north property line of the Rosenberg property (Bldg. No. 65) to a POINT GGG at the western curb of the traveled right-of-way of U.S. Route 7. From there it proceeds in a southwesterly direction along the western curb of the traveled right-of-way of U.S. Route 7A to a POINT HHH at the intersection of an extension in a

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 5

northwesterly direction of the northeast property line of the Meiers property (Bldg. No. 1). From there it proceeds in a southeasterly direction, across the traveled right-of-way of U.S. Route 7A, first along the extension of and then along the northeast property line of the Meiers property (Bldg. No. 1) to a Point A, the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The Boundary of the Manchester Village Historic District has been laid out so as to include all of those buildings which have frontage upon U.S. Rte. 7A, Union Street and Taconic Avenue and which constitute the historic architectural fabric of the core of Manchester Village. The District incorporates the Equinox House Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places on June 3, 1980. That previously listed Historic District lies at the center of the Manchester Village Historic District and its boundary is depicted on the enclosed sketch map. The boundary of the Manchester Village Historic District coincides with the boundary of the previously listed district where appropriate. Several structures which display a close visual and physical proximity to other structures included within the district boundaries, and which originally functioned as out buildings but have been altered significantly enough to render them non-contributing, have been omitted from inclusion within the boundary lines. They are noted, for clarity, on the enclosed sketch map in their appropriate locations outside of the boundary lines. Similarly, non-contributing structures of new construction which also display a close visual and physical proximity to the district, but could be omitted without undue artifice, have been so omitted and are also shown, for clarity, on the enclosed sketch map.

To the north of the District along Route 7A lie several non-contributing newer structures on the east side of the street; open land marks the west side. The land immediately to the east of the District is for the most part occupied by open land and golf courses; scattered newer structures also occur, most visually separated from the District. Beyond the southern boundary of the District, Route 7A curves out of sight; development south of the District is widely spaced. Along Taconic Avenue, a portion of the western boundary coincides with the end of historic development on that street. Mount Equinox rises further west of the District to provide a forested backdrop for the Historic District. To the west of the northern part of the District lies a primarily residential neighborhood that does not bear a strong visual relationship to the Route 7A corridor; it may be considered for separate nomination in the future.