

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received JUL 31 1985

date entered AUG 29 1985

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

1. Name

historic Weston Village Historic District

and/or common Weston Village Historic District

2. Location

street & number Main Street, Park Street, School Street, Lawrence Hill Road, Landgrove Road,
Trout Club Road, Mill Lane, Chester Mountain Road N/A not for publication

city, town Weston vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state Vermont code 50 county Windsor code 027

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership (see continuation sheets)

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Weston Town Office

street & number School Street

city, town Weston state Vermont

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1973 federal state county local

depository for survey records Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

city, town Montpelier state Vermont

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date #'s 2a, 27, 38, 53 and 65.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			See text.

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Following the courses of the West River and Cold Spring Brook, the Weston Village Historic District radiates out in three directions from a central green. The District contains 62 principal residential, commercial, public, industrial and agricultural buildings, two parks, one bridge, a cemetery and several historic mill foundations. The structures date from the late 18th to the early 20th (c.1935) centuries and represent mainly vernacular interpretations of the Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Numbers concentrate in the Greek Revival style which coincides with the period of highest population in the town. Generally 1 to 2½ stories in height, the buildings are overwhelmingly of wood-frame construction, with only three examples of brick construction present in the village. The buildings of the District are well-preserved, with only minor alterations, mostly Colonial Revival porch additions and commercial conversions of residential structures. Only seven primary structures and a number of contemporary garages do not contribute to the character of the historic village.

Weston Village is located in the valley of the southerly flowing West or Wantastiquet River in the southern portion of the town of Weston in Windsor county. The small upland village is ringed with hills: Terrible and Markham Mountains rise to the east; Morgan Hill and Holt Mountain are situated to the west; and Peabody Mountain overlooks the town from the northwest.

Weston Village Historic District has as its nucleus Farrar Park, the village green. Located at the perpendicular junction of Main and School Streets, the wedge-shaped common is bounded on its third side by a short curved connecting street formerly known as Park Street (town highway #8). Main Street (Vermont Route 100) runs to the east of and roughly parallel to the West River, with Mill Lane jutting west toward the river at the southern portion of the district. School Street (town highway #2) leaves Main Street running west; after it crosses the West River it is called Lawrence Hill Road. This road joins with Landgrove Road to follow the course of Cold Spring Brook which meets the West River south of the center of the village.

The public and commercial buildings of the district are concentrated near Farrar Park. (once a frog pond, it was later filled in with tan bark from nearby tanneries.) The park features a decorative iron fence, a bandstand, a Civil War monument and a round granite former watering trough now used as a planter on a small island in the adjacent road. Dominating the mix of 19th and 20th century primarily public buildings bordering the Park is the large scale Colonial Revival style Weston Playhouse (#10) located on Park Street on the western perimeter of the Park. It maintains the general 2½-story height of the surrounding structures, but its monumental portico and large scale combine to make it the visual anchor of the area surrounding the Park. This nucleus of public buildings also includes a museum, the Federal style Farrar-Mansur House (#11), which was built in 1797 as a residence and tavern. It defines the north boundary of the Park and is adjacent to the Playhouse. To the east side of Farrar Park on Main Street is the vernacular Inn on the Green (#27) with its unusually large lot. A small vernacular dwelling (#28) and former Post Office (#29) complete the sparse building definition of this side of the Park. The present U.S. Post Office (#55), the Italianate style former Weston School (#56), and the Colonial Revival style Town Office Building (#57) are situated on School Street at the southern end of the Park. Wilder Memorial Library (#59), a brick Cape style dwelling remodelled in the Colonial Revival style, is located to the southwest on Lawrence Hill

8. Significance

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

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

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Weston Village Historic District is significant as a well-preserved upland Vermont village with a wide range of vernacular to high-style, early 19th to early 20th century structures that illustrate its development as an isolated residential, commercial and milling center. High concentrations of early Cape type houses, fashionable Federal homes, early landmark churches, Greek, Gothic and Italianate Revival dwellings, commercial structures, barns, mill buildings and archeological mill sites remain to create a strong sense of time and place that since the early 20th century has been consciously preserved for the benefit of residents and visitors. A 20th century awareness of Weston's early architecture is displayed in many of the district's harmonious Colonial Revival additions which, together with the 19th century legacy, provide a truly comprehensive view of Weston's past that will endure to anchor it into the future.

Weston Village, located in a relatively isolated upland valley of the Green Mountains, initially grew during the early 19th century around the water power available at Cold Spring Brook and the West River. The present village is the second permanent settlement in town. The first was located at "Weston Island" about 3 miles south of the village along the Old Colonial Road which connected Weston with Andover in the mountains to the east and the Connecticut River Valley beyond. The earliest settlers were by necessity jacks-of-all-trades who combined farming, trading and industry as a means of survival and the earliest architecture in the village reflects this reality. Any person, whether carpenter, shoemaker, millworker, hotel owner or mill owner, lived in a residence that included attached sheds and barns utilized for subsistence agriculture. Accordingly, the village homes were often referred to as "our village farm home" by their owners.

The first documented building construction in the district occurred c.1780 when Ezekial Pease built a sawmill on the site of the present mill, #13. Pease's operation was the first of several mills that would become the basis of Weston's economy as the 19th century progressed. In 1788 Pease built what is now the rear ell of Federal style dwelling #16. The ell is the oldest structure still standing in the village. By the 1790's Weston's growth warranted the construction of a tavern, #11, built by Oliver Farrar in 1795. The first town meeting was held there after Weston was incorporated in 1799.

Although Pease's mill and the tavern were located along the West River and present day Route 100, the Lawrence Hill Road section of the district became the area most favored for early construction and development. A portion of #3 is a c.1822 Cape rebuilt in its present form c.1840. Building #5, built c.1825, and the Wilder Memorial Library, #59, built c.1820 are also Cape type structures that were originally Caleb Fenn's hat shop and home and the home and tailor shop of Peter Fagan respectively.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approximately 62 acres

Quadrangle name Wallingford, VT

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	B	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>7</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	D	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
E	<u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	F	<u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
G	<u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	H	<u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheets

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 Deborah S. Noble

organization Preservation Consultant date January, 1985

street & number RFD Box 85 telephone (802) 695-2507

city or town Concord state Vermont

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Eric Gilbertson*

title Director, Vermont Division for Historic Preservation date July 11, 1985

For NPS use only

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

Melrose Byrne date 5/29/85
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____
Chief of Registration

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1. Town of Weston
Weston, VT 05161
2. Deus LaVallee
Weston, VT 05161
3. James F. Convery
Weston, VT 05161
4. William E. Keeshen, Jr.
6 Davis Lane
Darien, CT 06820
5. Community Church
Weston, VT 05161
6. Hickson House Ltd.
P.O. Box 51
Weston, VT 05161
7. William and Leona Simonds
Weston, VT 05161
8. Vrest and Ellen Orton
Weston, VT 05161
9. Malcolm Ewen and Tim Fort
Weston, VT 05161
10. Weston Community Club
Weston, VT 05161
11. Weston Community Club
Weston, VT 05161
12. Farrar Park Association
Weston, VT 05161
13. Weston Community Club
Weston, VT 05161
14. Weston Community Club
Weston, VT 05161
15. Jonathon Horne
Weston, VT 05161
16. Benjamin and Sandra Kuby
431 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
James and Joan Horwitz
1900 Panama Place
Philadelphia, PA 19103
17. Dorothy and Bill Pjura
Weston, VT 05161
18. Francis Dewey III
83 Laurelwood Road
Holden, MA 01520
19. Sam Lloyd
Weston, VT 05161
20. Kenneth and Anna Walker
Weston, VT 05161
21. John and Joan Brightman
Weston, VT 05161
22. Marianna Lloyd
Weston, VT 05161
23. Raymond Austin
Weston, VT 05161
24. Mary Ann Gilligan
Weston, VT 05161
25. Lena E. A. Mansur
Weston, VT 05161
26. The Estate of Lillian Conrad
Weston, VT 05161
27. Arthur and Susan Burke
Weston, VT 05161
28. Gladys, Kenneth and Larry Walker
Weston, VT 05161

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|--|--|
| 29. Vermont Country Store
Weston, VT 05161 | 43. Barbara Hume
RFD Andover
Chester, VT 05143 |
| 30. Vermont Country Store
Weston, VT 05161 | 44. Katherine Beers
148 West 7th Street
Oswego, NY 13126 |
| 31. Vermont Country Store
Weston, VT 05161 | 45. Robert and Nancy Rice
Weston, VT 05161 |
| 32. Vermont Country Store
Weston, VT 05161 | 46. Stuart and Sue Douglas
Weston, VT 05161 |
| 33. Vermont Country Store
Weston, VT 05161 | 47. Stuart and Sue Douglas
Weston, VT 05161 |
| 34. Jean Chatfield
Weston, VT 05161 | 48. Old Parish Church
Weston, VT 05161 |
| 35. Dorothy Goodwin
Weston, VT 05161 | 49. Old Parish Church
Weston, VT 05161 |
| 36. James Farrar
Weston, VT 05161 | 50. Gordon Upton
Weston, VT 05161 |
| 37. Donald Hart
Piper Hill Road
Weston, VT 05161 | 51. Herbert Schmidt
Weston, VT 05161 |
| 38. Lena Blanchard
Weston, VT 05161 | 52. Andrew and Jennifer Harper
Weston, VT 05161 |
| 39. Carol Moberg and Anita Wollmar
Weston, VT 05161 | 53. Robert and Carol Ballard
Weston, VT 05161 |
| 40. David B. Rohr
16821 Melbourne Drive
Laurel, MD 20810 | 54. Robert and Carol Ballard
Weston, VT 05161 |
| 41. Wallace Pottery
Box 229
Gold Bar, WA 98251 | 55. Glenn Foster
Weston, VT 05161 |
| 42. Mildred Maxwell
Weston, VT 05161 | 56. Town of Weston
Weston, VT 05161 |
| | 57. Town of Weston
Weston, VT 05161 |

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58. Irene Richardson
Weston, VT 05161
59. Town of Weston
Weston, VT 05161
60. Weston Community Club
Weston, VT 05161
61. Town of Weston
Weston, VT 05161
62. James and Patricia Zeigler
Weston, VT 05161
63. Albert DeCell
Weston, VT 05161
64. Phyllis Janiszewski
Weston, VT 05161
65. Dr. John Grant, Jr.
345 W 58th Street
New York, NY 10019
66. Weston Community Club
Weston, VT 05161

Phyllis Janiszewski
Weston, VT 05161
67. Henry Campbell
Weston, VT 05161

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Road in close proximity to the rest of the public buildings surrounding the Park. Two 19th century residences on Park Street (#8 & #9) complete the present day architecture surrounding Farrar Park; the Ross-Orton House (#8) is an outstanding brick example of a transitional Federal/Greek Revival style dwelling.

The appearance of the environs of Farrar Park has been altered over the years due mainly to fires. In the late 19th century, the ring of buildings was more compact and contained several more residences, a few stores, shops, barns, and a hotel. The east and south sides of the Park have seen the most change. A fire in 1913 destroyed the mid-19th century Baptist Parsonage, the Will Benson House and the large Pearson-Drury store, leaving open the lot that is now occupied by The Inn on the Green (#27). The present Inn originally served as a machine/wheelwright shop and was located on the site of the present Town Office building (#57). On the site of the Town Office, aside from the shop just mentioned, was also a hotel and store that was at one time owned by A. H. Drury. The former horse trough situated on an island in the road just in front of where the hotel once stood is dedicated to him. A portion of a store and residence that burned in 1907 stood where the Post Office (#55) now is located. On the corner of School and Park Streets where #8a now stands was the Partridge Store which burned in 1905; the Benson-Simonds Store was later built on the site and it burned in 1932. The Weston Playhouse (#10) occupies the site of the Gothic Revival style Congregational Church and Fred Simonds' livery stable and hostelry. The church was remodelled into the playhouse in 1935; it and the hostelry burned in 1962 and the present Playhouse was then expanded upon reconstruction.

The two extant churches in the district are almost equally distant from Farrar Park where the Congregational Church stood, as if to balance the religious focal points of the village. The Federal style Old Parish Church (#49) with Queen Anne style belfry alterations dominated South Main Street, while the Gothic Greek Revival style Church on the Hill (#5) distinguishes Lawrence Hill Road.

Three structures with gable front orientations are located just below the southern end of the Park. The Weston Village Store (#54) was built in 1907 as the Parkhurst Store on the site of the Howard-Pease Store. The Vermont Country Store (#31) and the former Odd Fellows Hall (#32) were built during the first half of the 19th century as a residence and tavern stand and a store. They both exhibit open porches under their projecting gables. These join the previously existing stores mentioned above in providing an historic commercial focus adjacent to the Park (#12).

Store buildings were also located on Lawrence Hill Road. The "Ark" was located on the site of #2a and the Peck Store was situated on the west bank of the West River just over the bridge from the Park, near #7. The Greek Revival style former Wiley/Hannum store (#43) is situated on the south corner of Main Street and Mill Lane in the southern portion of the district.

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The district also retains several industrial structures located to the north of Farrar Park on Route 100 and the West River. The Mansur-Benson Sawmill (#13) was rebuilt in two stages after a fire in 1900. The vernacular Queen Anne style Craft Shop (#14) was a firehouse, machine and blacksmith shop over the years. The rambling vernacular structure of the Weston Bowl Mill is still in its original use at the northern end of the district. A starch mill followed by a woodenware factory on the West River at the southern portion of the district was on the property of #45 at the end of Mill Lane. A group of about five mills and factories, housing a variety of industries, were formerly located along Cold Spring Brook on Lawrence Hill and Landgrove Roads at #66 across from #6 and at #60. Only some of their foundations remain today.

Cold Spring Brook Park (#60) was created on the site of several dwellings and the above mentioned mills after some of the vacant buildings had become an eyesore to the town. Located on this site along Lawrence Hill Road and built in the 19th century were the town's first two schoolhouses, a woolen factory and carding mill, the Heselton-Orton-Grant house (#60) later moved across the brook, the Asa Foster House, also moved, and a tannery/grist/sawmill. The park, dedicated in 1950 as a memorial to the veterans of the two World Wars, now has two small ponds, a wooden bridge and bronze plaque War Memorials.

Residential examples of the various historic architectural styles are scattered throughout the district, indicating gradual infilling between earlier dwellings. Most of the residential and some commercial structures commonly exhibit continuously connected woodsheds and barns, indicating that, historically, agriculture mixed with industry in providing a living for the villagers. The existence of carpenter shops, shoe shops, blacksmith shops and home offices scattered throughout the district, added further to the mixed-use nature of many of the properties in the village.

Outstanding among the early dwellings in the district are two Federal style "I" houses: the Farrar-Mansur House (#11, now a museum) on Farrar Park and the Gilmore-Farrar House (#64) on Landgrove Road. Several early Capes (#'s 4, 30, 39 and 45) feature Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival style details. A common house form found in the district is the 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay, gable front residence. These dwellings (including #'s 6, 8, 33, 36 and 50) have a mixture of Federal and Greek Revival features and were built c.1825-1835. A proliferation of 1½-story, sidehall plan, Greek Revival style homes occurred in the mid-19th century. These include #2, #15, #20, #24, #40 and #67.

Gothic Revival influence on residences in the district was limited. The steep cross gables on #2 and the steep gable-front mass of #3 hint at the style's verticality. The slotted-post-porches of #24 and #36 and the lancet-arched louvers above the windows of #44 draw more directly on the Gothic Revival vocabulary.

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Examples of the Italianate style occur at each end of the district: #22 in the north and #46, #47, and #48 to the south. The district's Colonial Revival style influence is found mainly on entrance and porch details, which were often 20th century additions to 19th century buildings. A broken pediment was added to #23 and #'s 48 and #50 gained porches with simple Doric columns.

The district includes one large farm complex (#20) which forms the northeast boundary of the district. It has expanded from its original 19th century complex to include a number of 20th century agricultural structures.

Several principal structures in the district are former barns that have been converted to new uses. Number 53 is on the site of Jack Straw's Inn, a 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay, gable front dwelling which burned c.1965. The barn was moved to this location from #26 c.1975. Number 47 served as the carriage house to #49; it presently is a house and will soon be converted to a pottery.

A c.1930 concrete bridge (#61) on an earlier stone base and Forefathers Cemetery (#1) are included in the western portion of the district.

Scattered throughout the district are a few buildings that do not contribute to the historic integrity of the district: #8a, #10, #15a, #16a, #17, #20a,d,e,f, g, #25, #26a, #31d, e, f, #33a, #35, #40a, #44a, #45b,c,d, e, #52a,b, #53, #55, #57, #64a, #67a. Most of these are excepted due to age of construction.

Descriptions of individual buildings in the district follow (numbers refer to the enclosed sketch map).

1. Forefather's Cemetery, Lawrence Hill Road (c.1802-c.1920)

Surrounded by a low fieldstone wall with stone steps and a rail leading up from the road on the southwest side, this early cemetery is situated on a rounded hill across from the intersection of Lawrence Hill Road and Landgrove Road. The gravestones all face diagonally to the road; predominant dates are of the mid 19th century.

The cemetery overlooks Cold Spring Brook, where once were several mills and shops, as this was the center of industrial activity in the village. At one time, Aaron Lawrence took advantage of this busy location and built his blacksmith shop into the bank just below the cemetery along Lawrence Hill Road.

2. Pease House, Lawrence Hill Road (c.1820, altered c.1845)

This 1 3/4-story, 3 x 2 bay Gothicized sidehall Greek Revival dwelling has a granite block foundation, wood shingle siding (1962) and a steeply pitched slate gable roof with two stories in the gable. A 1½-story wing projecting to the west is built into the hill at the rear and appears to be the original 3/4 Cape portion of the house. A large shed

1/1/8

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woodshed ell extends into the hill at the rear of the main block. The eaves-front principal block has a front cross gable equal in size to the gable ends. The main sidehall entrance features paneled reveals and a simple enframement of plain boards and a peaked lintel. The house is articulated with a narrow frieze and a plain box cornice; shingle siding obscures some original details. Sash is generally 2/1 with some 2/2 storm sash; peaked lintels trim the window heads. A plain brick chimney rises at the juncture with the rear ell.

The wing of the present structure was built as a Cape to house Abigail Pease Negus' tailoress shop c.1820 when she moved it from the "Ark" (formerly on the site of #2a). Around 1845, Abel Rideout, a furniture maker, purchased and rebuilt the house which he used as a dwelling and shop building in the Gothicized Greek Revival style similar to #3 and #52 which were also remodelled at this time.

2a. Garage/Shop, Lawrence Hill Road (c.1900, moved c.1939)

This 2½-story, gable roofed, 2 x 3 bay, balloon framed garage has a concrete/stone slab floor, a clapboard and vertical board siding and an asphalt rolled roof. It features a plain watertable, cornerboards, frieze and plain box cornice. Sash is 2/2 and fixed 2-pane windows with plain trim. Two overhead garage doors are located in the gable end facing the road.

This building was moved from its location across Lawrence Hill Road where it spanned Cold Spring Brook c.1939 when the area was being cleared for the creation of Cold Spring Brook Park (#60). It is on the site of the "Ark"; the foundation stones of this earlier structure, which was built into the hill at the rear, form a retaining wall for the present structure which is much smaller in size. The main block of the "Ark" was built before 1820 by Ambrose Pease as a store. It was a large 3½-story, 4-bay gable front structure and houses Abigail Pease Negus' tailoress shop on the second floor, with family living quarters on the third. It later served as an inn and became Weston's first apartment house; wings were added to the main block at a later date to accommodate these expanded uses. Ambrose Pease also had a woolen mill across the road on Cold Spring Brook. The "Ark" was torn down c.1938. The only one of its many fine fireplace surrounds to survive is in the Smith room of the Farrar-Mansur House (#11).

3. Rideout House - "House of Seven Gables" Lawrence Hill Road (c.1822, altered c.1845)

This 1 3/4-story, 5-bay, gable-front residence in the Gothicized Greek Revival style has a rubble wall foundation, clapboard siding, and a slate roof. The steeply sloping gable roof has two stories under the roof, with a steep gable wall dormer on its west facade.

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A smaller 1 3/4-story ell, also with a steeply pitched gable roof, projects to the west and a 1 1/2-story, gable roofed wing (possibly the original dwelling on the site) of lower profile extends to the north (rear). The house exhibits plain cornerboards and watertable, a deep frieze and a plain box cornice. The principal center front entrance has a door with two raised vertical panels and a multilight storm door in a plain surround surmounted by a multilight transom and peaked lintel. Sash is generally 6/6 with plain trim and peaked lintels; oversized 9/9 sash distinguishes the first story front of the main block and the rear wing exhibits some 12/8 sash.

This dwelling was the residence of S. Rideout in 1855 and of E. Turner in 1869. Known locally as the "House of Seven Gables," the main block and west wing were probably built by Sumner Rideout c.1845 in a Gothic manner comparable to #2 and #52. The house was later owned by Walter Austin and George Marshall.

4. Fenn House - Baptist Parsonage, Lawrence Hill Road (c.1825)

This 1 1/2-story, gable roofed, Cape Cod style dwelling has a granite block foundation, a slate roof and clapboard siding. A shed roofed porch with chamfered posts shelters the now principal gable end entrance which faces the street. A 1 1/2-story, gable roofed wing extends to the north with a ridge chimney, modern sliding glass door and vertical board sliding shed door. The main block exhibits a center gable dormer and an off center plain brick ridge chimney. Articulated with plain cornerboards and watertable, narrow frieze and molded box cornice with gable returns, the house has 2/2 sash with plain trim with lip-molded lintels flanked by louvered wood shutters. The former center front entrance on the east eaves facade has a 20th century door and storm door set in plain trim. The entrance on the gable end under the porch is Greek Revival with symmetrically molded trim and decorated corner blocks; a 20th century door with a large rectangular light above molded panels and a multilight storm door replace the original.

This dwelling was originally owned by Caleb Fenn where he had a felt hat shop. It was occupied by A. Dean in 1855 and by Cummings Hale in 1869. Cummings was listed as a farmer of 2 acres on Charles Street (now Lawrence Hill Road) in 1884 and was known as a prominent Seventh Day Adventist. The house was later used as the Baptist Parsonage due to its location adjacent to the former Baptist Church (#5).

5. Baptist Church - Church on the Hill- Community Church, Lawrence Hill Road
(1838, restored 1938)

This 3 x 3 bay, 1 1/2-story, rectangular wood frame church in the Gothic/Greek Revival style is oriented with its pedimented gable facing front. It has a granite block foundation, clapboard siding and a slate roof. A square wood belfry rises in two tiers from

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the center front ridge and a brick exterior ridge chimney rises from the rear. The whole is articulated with plain cornerboards, watertable, narrow frieze and molded box cornices. The principal facade features twin entrances exhibiting doors with 8 molded panels. These are flanked by pilasters which support complete entablatures with electrified brass lanterns placed in the frieze portion. Sash on this facade is stained glass with plain surrounds, molded cornices, storm sash and flanking louvered wood shutters. A triangular louvered vent is located in the pediment with iron numerals giving the construction date "1838" in the peak. The belfry lends a Gothic character to the otherwise Greek Revival facade. It has two tiers with battlements and corner finials. The base is clapboard while the upper level has pointed arched louvered openings flanked by twin pilasters supporting a complete entablature. The side and rear facades feature paired stained glass windows with plain trim and flanking louvered wood shutters; a Gothic effect is created by the blind, pointed-arch wood louvers surmounting each window. Rear horse-sheds have been removed. The interior features a curved balcony.

The church was built by the Baptists and served as a model for the Congregational Church (no longer extant) built 1839. It became the Grange Hall in 1924 when it was wired for electricity. Stained glass windows were installed in 1910. It was restored by Lewis and Emma Wilder Parkhurst of Winchester, Massachusetts and dedicated as a church of all faiths in 1938. The restoration was part of the remodelling of the village in this Cold Spring Brook area made possible by the Parkhurst's. Emma Wilder Parkhurst was a granddaughter of John Wilder, who built the adjacent house (#6). The Church is currently in use in the summer months and is commonly called the Church on the Hill. The Church is prominently sited on a hill above the main road and is visible from the rear looking across the West River from the north end of the district, which was open land at the time of its construction. It is interesting to note that the rear facade is finished with the same detail as the side facades.

6. Wilder-Tuttle House, Lawrence Hill Road (1827, altered c.1907)

The Wilder—Tuttle House was individually entered on the National Register of Historic Places on November 10, 1983. This 5 x 3 bay, 2½-story, gable roofed residential building in a transitional Federal/Greek Revival style is built of structural brick laid in 6-course American bond with a granite block foundation and slate roof. Its form is similar to #'s 8, 33, 36, and 50. A 1½-story, wood frame, gable roofed side ell projects to the east, while a 1½-story, gable roofed wing, probably added c.1907, projects from the west side and rear of the house. The main block is oriented with its pedimented gable facing front. Window and door openings are recessed in brick semi-elliptical relieving arches; the entrance is distinguished by a concentric pair of the arches. The principal Federal style entrance is further articulated by sidelights and fanlight led in a curvilinear pattern; these evidently replace earlier configurations and date from

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c.1907. Sash is 2/2 , replacing original 6/6, with stone sills. A molded cornice defines the roofline. The pediment displays blind quadrant panels and date niche with the construction date of 1827. Two of the four original corbelled chimneys exist, with a 20th century stack added to vent a furnace. A Colonial Revival front porch with simple balustrade added in 1907 has recently been removed. The side ell that projects to the east has a 4-bay, Queen Anne shed-roofed porch with turned posts and simple balustrade. This ell may precede the main block, as a timber in its framing is incised with the date 1825; it formerly served as a carriage barn and was converted to living space c.1907. The west wing has a Queen Anne porch and was added c.1907. The interior of the house features eight fireplaces, seven with Colonial Revival mantelpieces. Fine woodwork and stenciling attributed to Moses Eaton, remain in several bedrooms. The house is being renovated to become a bed and breakfast inn.

Judge John Wilder came from Massachusetts in 1825, building the fine transitional brick house by 1827. He lived in the former brick Cape house (#59) diagonally across the road while his house was being built. The residence passed from the family after 1877, until it was acquired in 1907 by Lewis and Emma Wilder Parkhurst of Winchester, Massachusetts and remodelled in the Colonial Revival/Queen Anne manner. Emma's brother, Edward, occupied the house and his daughter, Helen Wilder Tuttle, lived in the house until her death in 1981. The house is located across from the site of the Asa Foster House and the former Foster Gristmill, later owned by A. S. Pearson and Sons and used as a tannery; this structure was demolished by the Parkhurst's in the early part of the century, providing a view south along the West River Valley. The small Cape (#59) that Judge Wilder lived in when he first came to Weston was renovated by the Parkhurst's c.1908 as the town library, Wilder Memorial Library.

6a. Wilder-Tuttle Carriage Barn - Hickson Condominiums, Lawrence Hill Road (1907, alterations 1983)

The carriage barn was included in the National Register nomination of the Wilder-Tuttle House, and was entered on the National Register of Historic Places on November 10, 1983. This 3 x 5 bay, 2½-story, wood frame, converted carriage barn has a stone faced foundation, clapboard siding and slate gable roof. A square, hip-roofed cupola surmounted by a copper horse weathervane is centered on the roof ridge. Original sash still evident is 2/2 with modern single fixed sash added in recent renovations; all have plain trim with simple cap moldings. A recessed, modern entrance is located in the center of the front facade where the original barn door was located. An original flagpole projects from the center of the gable front.

The Parkhurst's built this as a barn and carriage house in 1907, when they purchased the house. The husband of Helen Wilder Tuttle, Clyde Tuttle, owned a sawmill and used the barn as a woodworking shop. It was converted to condominiums in 1983.

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7. Wilkins-Simonds House, Lawrence Hill Road (c.1830, later alterations)

This 5 x 2 bay, 2½-story, gable roofed, post and beam framed "I" house in a transitional Federal/Greek Revival style rests on a granite block foundation, is clad with clapboard siding and has a slate roof. A 1½-story rear ell with porch projects to the north. A lower profile 1-story ell projects from the first ell to the north (rear). The remaining one of a pair of interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps rises from the roof of the north half of the house. A non-original 5-bay, 1-story porch with chamfered square posts dominates the front facade of the main block and obscures the upper portion of the entrance surround. The house is articulated with plain cornerboards, watertable and frieze with a molded box cornice. The principal center front entrance is recessed from the pilastered surround in a paneled reveal; it features a 5-panel door with a multilight transom and sidelights with muntins forming a geometric pattern, all set in symmetrical trim with plain cornerblocks. The patterning of the sidelights and the trim with cornerblocks is identical to that on the entrance to #8. Sash is generally 2/2 throughout; with some 9/6 in the rear ell; all features plain trim and simple lip-molded lintels.

The house was erected by Matthew Wilkins and occupied in 1869 by A. Mead; later occupants were the Fenn family and Charles Bolster until it came into the Simonds family. Harry Simonds owned the store just across the West River on the site of #8a from c.1920 until it burned in 1932.

7a. Wilkins-Simonds Barn (c.1840)

This 1½-story, 2 x 3 bay, gable roofed, post and beam barn has a stone/concrete block foundation, vertical board siding and an asphalt shingle roof. It is in deteriorated condition. Originally a larger barn was attached as an ell on the west gable end.

7b. Fagan-Simonds House (c.1840)

This 2-story, 3 x 1 bay, gable roofed structure has post and beam framing, clapboard siding, a rubble foundation and a metal roof. A shed roofed ell woodshed projects from the north rear. The house features plain cornerboards, frieze and simple box cornice. Sash is generally 9/6 with plain trim and lip-molded lintels.

This simple structure is said to have been built for a relative of one of the owners of the main house #7. Local history maintains it was the home of Peter Fagan when he was the proprietor of a tailor shop across the road in part of the former brick Cape (#59). The building is situated on a hill at the edge of the West River. Originally there was another dwelling/shop located further to the southeast at the corner of the bridge and

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Lawrence Hill Road; it appeared as a 2½-story, gable roofed structure occupied by P. Shattuck in 1855 and S. Richardson in 1869 and was later W. D. Peck's meat grocery store c.1905. It burned in 1932. Another house built on the site was demolished by the flood of 1973.

8. Ross-Orton House, Park Street (c.1827)

This 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay, gable roofed, structural brick transitional Federal/Greek Revival style residence is oriented with the gable facing front. It has a stone foundation, walls laid in American common bond, wood exterior trim and an asphalt shingle roof. A 20th century, 1-story, shed roofed wing projects to the west rear. The house exhibits 3 tall brick chimneys built as part of the side walls, 12/12 sash replacing original 6/6 sash, 2/2 storm sash, and a molded box cornice with gable returns. The principal entrance, like that of the Wilder-Tuttle House (#6), is set beneath a pair of concentric brick semielliptical relieving arches. The 8 panel door and storm door with flanking half length geometrically patterned sidelights are set beneath a blind semielliptical arch and accented with symmetrical trim and plain cornerblocks. The sidelights and trim are identical to that on the Wilkins-Simonds House (#7). A late 19th century photograph of the house reveals white lintels above the windows of the front facade and an Italianate entrance porch, added probably c.1870. The house's 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay, gable front form is similar to #6, #33, #36 and #50.

Emerson Ross built this house as his residence and shop. His shoemaker shop on the second floor was reached by an exterior stairway on the south eaves facade. Dr. Carson Smith had his office here, serving as Weston's physician from 1896-1930. Vrest Orton, founder of the Vermont Country Store (#31), currently resides in the house.

8a. Ross-Orton Garage (c.1950)

This 1½-story, 2 x 1 bay, two car garage has an asphalt shingle gable roof and rests on a concrete slab. A central ridge chimney rises from the roof. Sash is 12/12 and 8/8. The garage exhibits overhead doors and a central 6 panel pedestrian door. The building is non-contributing due to age.

The present garage occupies the site of the c.1840 Union Store, later known as the Richardson and Sprague Store and as Partridge's Store when it burned in 1905. It was a large 2½-story, gable front structure with a 2½-story gable roofed wing and a 2-story porch with chamfered posts. Will Benson built a store on the site after the fire and sold it to Harry Simonds (see #7), who kept it

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until it burned in 1932. This 2½-story building was smaller in scale, with commercial Italianate details similar to the Parkhurst-Weston Village Store (#54) built at the same time. The absence of the large commercial structures dominating this prominent intersection across from Farrar Park (#12) allows the Ross-Orton House to become the visual focus on the corner, lending a residential character to the area.

9. Foster-High House, Park Street (c.1835, later alterations)

This 2½-story, 3-bay, gable-front wood frame, sidehall plan, early Greek Revival style residence has a granite block and fieldstone foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A small 2½-story, gable roofed side ell with a side entrance projects to the northeast; a lower 1½-story modern gable roofed ell connects it with a 1½-story modern gable roofed two car garage with an interior chimney. The modern additions, although compatible in scale and materials, are non-contributing due to age. The main block has an interior and rear exterior brick chimney, and is articulated with plain cornerboards, watertable, narrow eaves frieze and molded box cornice which returns on the gable front, where there is a deeper frieze. Sash is mixed 6/6 and 12/8, with oversize 9/9 on the first story front facade; all have plain trim with simple cap moldings and flanking louvered wood shutters. The principal entrance is recessed in a paneled reveal and features a door with two molded vertical panels, full length multilight sidelights set in an enframingent and surround with symmetrically molded trim and molded cornerblocks.

A photograph of the house at the end of the 19th century indicates that the first story of the front facade has been altered. The second story originally extended out over the first story and was supported on posts with a wide arched opening on the front and a decorative screen on the northeast side of the porch. The first story has been brought out to the plane of the second, probably using the same sash and entrance features. A large barn was located approximately where the present ell and wing are now standing.

Captain Asa G. Foster was the first known occupant of the house and it is assumed that he built it. It was occupied in 1869 by C. Ball and later known as Chamberlain Hall and Park View Hotel. It is commonly known as the High House.

10. Weston Playhouse, Park Street (1963)

This 2½-story, gable-roofed, wood frame Colonial Revival style theater has a concrete foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Designed by Weston architect, Raymond Austin, it features a monumental hexastyle fluted Doric portico with an oval window with radiating muntins in the pediment. The full entablature has a denticulated

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cornice. The portico shelters twin entrances, portions of which were part of the original church/playhouse which burned in 1962; they feature 8 panel doors flanked by $\frac{1}{2}$ length sidelights and fluted pilaster strips supporting a full entablature with denticulated cornice. Centered above each entrance are double multilight doors with narrow decorative iron balconies. Flanking this central main block are $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story wings of the same scale and with identical trim articulation which are set at oblique angles to correspond to the curve of Park Street. Sash on these wings is varied, with double multilight doors surmounted by semicircular arched multilight transoms predominating on the larger southwestern wing which houses the theater, while 8/12 and 12/12 are used generally on the northeastern wing. Although this structure is classified as non-contributing due to its age, the integrity of its architectural design and dominant siting on the village green are such that it should be regarded as an important modern contribution to the village-scape.

The Playhouse occupies the site of the 1839 Gothic/Greek Revival style Congregational Church which was remodelled to the Playhouse in 1935 and which burned in 1962. Also burned in the fire of 1962 and on the northeast portion of the site was the former livery stable and hostelry of Fred Simonds, later called the Club House. The Church was similar to the former Baptist Church (#5); it featured a belfry with battlements and finials, twin entrances with $\frac{1}{2}$ length sidelights and an 8 panel door in a surround with cornerblocks and a central rectangular panel, a blind louvered triangular panel in the pediment and two pointed arched windows on the front portions of the side facades with louvered shutters. The remodelled church/Playhouse, designed by local architect, Raymond Austin, appeared very similar to the central porticoed portion of the present Playhouse except for a Palladian window in the pediment. The interior featured murals painted by Roy Williams in the 1930's. The Simonds House had been called the Club House since 1946 when it was made into dormitories, kitchen and dining room to serve the players and community. It was a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, gable-front c.1850 structure with a gable-front barn, and was set back on the northeast portion of the lot.

11. Farrar-Mansur House, Park Street (1797, later alterations)

This 2-story, 5 x 2 bay, hip roofed, post and beam framed, Federal style "I" house has a granite block foundation, replacement clapboard siding and a slate roof. A rear $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 3 x 3 bay, gable roofed ell projects to the north with a fieldstone foundation and is similarly articulated with largely replacement exterior elements. The house exhibits three tall corbelled brick chimneys, plain cornerboards, watertable, narrow frieze and molded box cornice; the trim elements have largely been replaced. Due to its corner location, the south and east facades have received equal attention to detail. The principal center front entrance and similarly articulated but smaller scaled east side entrance are original fabric. The principal entrance features a 6 panel door with a modern screen door surmounted by a multilight transom and plain surround on which are applied flanking pilasters with entasis supporting a complete molded entablature. Sash on the main block

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is 12/12 with 12/8 and 9/6 on the ell. Window trim generally consists of architrave surrounds with drip moldings, with plain trim on some portions of the ell. A sign identifying the "Farrar-Mansur House, 1797" hangs from an iron bracket on the east front cornerboard.

Interior inspection reveals that the rear portion was built first as a small, 1½-story Cape style dwelling, with the front "I" portion added next; the east side floor space of the ell was expanded and the roof of the then 1½-story ell was raised at some later time. The interior of the main block presently features a center through hall with a dogleg staircase leading to a ballroom which occupies the entire second story of the I-portion of the house. The hall is flanked by the parlor with an ornate mantel, sliding shutters, architrave trim, chair rails, cornice and baseboard; murals by Roy Williams depicting historic local scenes were painted in the 1930's. The barroom is on the east side of the hall, featuring a grilled enclosure for the liquor and barmaid, and simple mantel and trim; the ceiling timbers have been exposed. The ballroom on the second story has two simple mantels, architrave window trim, molded baseboards and cornices, and restored wall stencilling. At one time this large room was divided by folding partitions into smaller rooms.

The first floor of the rear ell is arranged around a massive central chimney with two fireplaces in what is now the kitchen and dining area, and one ornate mantel, originally part of the Ark, (site of #2a), in the rear bedroom. A pantry and small room now used as an office occupy the east rear. The second story is finished on the eastern portion with a library with 20th century finish and a rear bedroom; the rest is unfinished and was historically used for weaving, spinning and for sleeping quarters for the hired help. At one time, there was a 1½-story, gable roofed woodshed with two privies projecting from the west facade of the rear ell. A carriage house and barn were also associated with the property and were located to the west (rear). They burned with the sawmill (#13), which was historically associated with the house, in 1900.

Oliver and Polly Farrar purchased Ezekial Pease's sawmill (site of #13) in 1795, living in what is now the rear ell of the Pease-Carter-Taylor House (#16) while they built the Farrar-Mansur House as a combined house, tavern and ballroom. It was in the tavern that the first town meeting was held after Weston was incorporated in 1800. Church meetings were also held in the building before the 1816 Union Meeting House was built. When constructed as a Federal style "I" house, it was almost exactly like the Gilmore-Farrar House (#64) which was built one year before; the pilastered entrances differ slightly. The house continued as a combined tavern at least until Farrar's death in the mid 19th century, when J. F. Wallace owned it briefly. The house passed into the Mansur family in 1857 where it was to remain for three generations until Frank Mansur donated it to the Weston Community Club in 1932 to be used as a museum. It was renovated and restored at that time and continues to serve as an historic house museum.

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12. Farrar Park (formally established 1886)

Defined by School Street on the south, Main Street (Vermont Route 100) on the east, and Park Street curving on the north and west, Farrar Park is a wedge-shaped common located at the core of the village of Weston. It is enclosed by a green painted decorative iron fence with two rails and includes within its borders, crisscrossing paths, large shade trees, several benches, a granite Civil War Monument, and a wooden bandstand. The Civil War monument is shaped like an obelisk and features carved crossed muskets, the title "War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865," and a list of Weston residents who died in the war. It was presented to the town by Harrison Meads. The octagonal bandstand rests on concrete piers and has wide chamfered posts, a pierced decorative sawn balustrade and an octagonal, concave arched roof with a copper tip. It was built in 1884 for use by the Weston Cornet Band. The fence's banded posts were cast by the Osgood and Barker Foundry in Bellows Falls, Vermont, while the pipe rails were cast by the Broad Gauge Iron Works of Boston. The fence was installed on May 2, 1889. Associated with the Park is a round granite watering trough now used as a planter in an island in the road at the southwest corner of the Park. The former trough is inscribed "The A. H. Drury Memorial Fountain 1909," after the prominent local citizen, Alonzo Drury. The land comprising the Park was originally a frog pond belonging to the Farrar's. It was filled in with tan bark from the local tanneries; evidence of the bark was found when excavating in the area. This village green is unique in that it is not owned by the town. The Farrar Park Association was established by an act of the 19th General Assembly of the State of Vermont on November 19, 1886.

13. Mansur-Benson Sawmill, West River: (c.1900 and 1936)

This 2½-story, 4 x 6 bay, gable roofed, post and beam, vernacular mill building has a stone foundation, a slate roof and clapboard siding. An open post and beam shed roofed porch extends the full length of the south eaves facade and has a gable wall dormer. A 2½-story, 2 bay, vertically boarded gable roofed ell extends to the north. The west portion of the building extends out over the river and its two turbines, gristmill machinery, and penstocks remain intact, although currently not operating. The building has a corbelled brick chimney and is simply clad with plain trim, box cornices, generally 12/12 sash with plain trim and double-leaf vertically boarded doors with cross braces. The mill serves as a working museum of old time crafts and industries, housing the Old Mill Museum and several active craft workshops.

The present mill is on the site of the original sawmill built by Ezekial Pease in 1780, purchased in 1795 by Oliver Farrar and associated historically with the Farrar-Mansur House (#11). In the mid-19th century, J.F. Wallace and Reuben Simonds manufactured wooden bowls here. The Mansurs bought the Mill in 1857 and in 1884 manufactured 300,000

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feet of lumber per year. It burned on February 19, 1900 along with the barn and carriage house on the Mansur property (#11). At the time, the mill was leased by Will Benson. Benson then built a new sawmill at the northern end of the district (#19), later using the rebuilt Mansur mill to manufacture buttons. Many people in town remember stringing buttons that were made here. In 1936, the mill was acquired by the Vermont Guild of Old Time Crafts and Industries and was rebuilt in its present form, serving as a museum, as well as an active grist mill and craft shop. The mill was donated in 1974 to the Weston Community Club and is used to promote crafts and industry, with craftsmen displaying their various skills during the tourist season.

13a. Dam 1978

Located behind and to the northwest of the mill (#13), this stone masonry dam is constructed of mainly dry-laid stone with hemlock plank facing on the upstream side. It is somewhat unusual for its triangular cross-section. The dam was designed by Raymond Austin who patterned it after the previous c.1939 dam on the site which he had also designed. The present dam was constructed after the previous dam's spillway failed in a spring freshet. Dams are known to have existed on this site since the late 18th century, providing water power for generations of adjacent mills. The current dam consists of primarily new fabric.

14. Old Firehouse-French's Blacksmith Shop-Craft Shop, West River; (c.1890)

This 2-story, 3 x 5 bay, gable roofed, wood frame, vernacular shop building stands partially over the West River on a fieldstone foundation. It has a slate roof with a corbelled brick ridge chimney and is clad in decorative wood shingles in bands of sawtooth and staggered butt patterns. It has plain cornerboards and friezeboards with a box cornice and is framed with dimensionally sawn lumber. Sash is 6/6 with plain trim. Double vertical board doors provide access to the interior from the right of the front facade.

The structure presently houses a gift shop run by the Fosters. Circa 1910, when it was a firehouse, the handpumper which Lewis Parkhurst donated to the town was stored here. Later Frank Mansur had a machine shop on the second floor, powered by a steam engine in a lean-to on the side of the building with a large smokestack. Fred French used it as a blacksmith shop in the 1920's and 1930's.

15. Charles Mansur House and Tinshop, Main Street (c.1865)

This 1½-story, 3 x 5 bay, wood frame, sidehall plan Greek Revival style dwelling has a granite block foundation, clapboard siding and a metal roof. The house features plain

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cornerboards, a deep frieze and a box cornice. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim. The principal entrance on the gable front is distinguished by a 5-panel door and full length sidelights recessed in a paneled reveal flanked by pilasters supporting a complete entablature. The basement level is open on the south side facade where a shed roofed porch was enclosed with board and batten siding, picture windows and a door c.1975. A c.1870 2½-story, gabled barn wing, offset to the north, extends from the rear of the main block. A bank of 18-pane windows and a recessed entry now mark its south facade. Extending from the north wall of the barn is a 20th century barn ell.

The house was built by Charles F. Mansur c.1865 after his father, Franklin C. Mansur, bought the Farrar- Mansur House (#11) and property; his tinshop was located in the open basement level of the house.

15a. Weston Fudge Shop, Gristmill Square; (c.1974 and 1983)

This 2-story structure has a metal shed roof, vertical board and batten siding, and 6/6 sash with architrave trim. The first story, which projects further south, was constructed c.1974; the upper story was added in 1983. This building is non-contributing.

16. Pease-Carter-Taylor House, Main Street: (c.1832, c.1780 rear)

This 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay, gable roofed vernacular dwelling with Federal and Colonial Revival elements has a granite block foundation, clapboard siding and a slate roof. A rear 1½-story, gable roofed ell has an asphalt shingle roof, a ridge chimney, and a modern multilight picture window. The main block features a right interior end chimney which serves two fireplaces. The house is articulated with plain cornerboards, watertable and molded box cornice with a wide raking freize on the gable ends where the cornice returns. Sash is generally 2/2, with an original 12/8 in the attic story; all have plain trim, simple cap moldings and flanking louvered wood shutters. The original principal off-center entrance is set beneath a 20th century Colonial Revival entrance porch with tapered square columns. The entrance features a 6 panel door with 2 tiers of 3 vertical panels flanked by double-hung ½-length sidelights and pilasters with entasis supporting an entablature which is partially obscured by the porch. Various elements are fastened with original cut nails, indicating that the dwelling retains to a large extent integrity of its building materials. Barns and outbuildings to the west rear no longer stand.

The rear 1½-story ell was built by Ezekial Pease c.1780. He lived there while operating the sawmill on the site of the present mill (#13). Oliver Farrar purchased the property in 1795 and lived in the earlier structure while he built the Farrar-Mansur House (#11);

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it was here that his oldest daughter Lucy was born. Oliver deeded the house to his daughter Mary's husband, Dr. Ira Barton, who was the first of five doctors to own or occupy the dwelling. Dr. Seneca Carter built the front main block c.1832. The property passed to James Spaulding in 1839 and later (c.1900) to James Taylor. It remained in the Taylor family until well into the 20th century.

16a. Children's Playhouse, non-contributing (c.1970)

17. Taylor-Pjura House, Main Street: (c.1936)

This 1½-story, 5 x 2 bay, vernacular wood frame dwelling has a concrete foundation, aluminum siding and a slate roof. A 1-story, 2 bay wing with a massive exterior brick chimney extends to the south. Sash is 6/6 with flanking aluminum shutters. The 4 panel door has a gable entrance hood supported on braces. The dwelling is non-contributing due to age.

The house was built by Raymond Taylor as rental space. It was used as a residence and an office.

18. Benson-Waldron House, Main Street: (c.1900, altered c.1948)

This 1½-story, 2 x 3 bay, gable roofed, wood frame vernacular dwelling has a concrete foundation, exterior brick chimney, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Sash is 9/6 and 6/6 with plain trim and simple lip moldings; the entrance door is multilight with plain surrounds, and the facade is articulated with plain trim and simple box eaves. The 1½-story, 3 x 1 bay ell is similarly detailed. It has an exterior brick chimney, two gable dormers and a 3 x 1 bay shed roofed rear wing with porch over the West River.

The house was built as the office of Will Benson's sawmill in c.1900 and converted by Byron Waldron into a dwelling c.1948, presumably when he bought the sawmill and converted it into a bowlmill.

19. Benson Sawmill-Weston Bowl Mill, Main Street: (1900)

This rambling 1-story wooden mill structure is comprised of a shallow gable roofed main block used for wood storage and woodworking, a 1-story shed roofed wing and a smaller 2 x 2 bay, and a 1-story gable roofed wing. The appendages extend to the south and house sale items from the mill. An additional gable roofed wing extends to the north. The

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structure has settled in various ways and has noticeable sags. The building rests on a variety of foundations, primarily concrete, is sheathed with asphalt shingles, horizontal board siding, clapboards, vertical board and board and batten siding, and has a wide variety of window openings including 6/6, single 6 pane and leaded glass. The roof is metal and rolled asphalt.

Will Benson built this sawmill between February 19 and April 13, 1900, after the Mansur Mill (site #13) burned and he could not agree with Charles Mansur on a lease. He purchased land from the Wilder-Walker Farm (#20). The mill structure is unique in the district in that it is the only working mill still used to manufacture goods for retail as well as being unrestored, and thus, not yet part of the conscious revival of now fashionable crafts and "antique" houses that dominate much of the district.

20. Wilder-Walker Farm, Main Street: (c.1860)

This 1½-story, 3 x 3 bay, gable roofed, sidehall Greek Revival style farmhouse has a granite block foundation, clapboard siding, and a slate roof with a segmentally arched dormer of c.1930 and an exterior stone chimney at the rear. The house, with its attached wings, ells and barns, forms a continuously connected farm complex. The house portion includes, with the main block, a 1½-story, gable roofed ell with a recessed entrance, a fieldstone foundation, a slate roof, ridge chimney and a short, 1-story shed roofed wing on the south gable end. The house features plain cornerboards a narrow simple entablature with a molded box cornice at the eaves. Sash is generally 1/1 with aluminum storm sash, plain trim, simple cap moldings and flanking louvered wood shutters. The principal entrance is recessed and has panelled reveals, a pilastered surround, a complete entablature and a 5 panel door flanked by full length sidelights.

20a. Shed wing (c.1970)

This rear, 1-story, shed roofed wing has vertical board siding and is connected to 20b. Due to age, it does not contribute to the district.

20b. Shed/Barn wing (c.1860)

This 1½-story, gable roofed, 2 x 3 bay, post and beam structure has clapboard siding, a metal roof and projects to the south of the house and wing; it contains the remnants of a privy in a small, shed roofed wing.

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20c. Hay and Cow Barn wing (c.1860)

This 1½-story, 3 x 5 bay, post and beam structure has a metal gable roof of higher profile than #20b and clapboard siding.

20d. Hay and Cow Barn ell (1952)

This 1½-story, 3 x 12 bay barn has a convex curved roof and a 1-story shed roofed milk-room projecting from the northwest portion of the front facade partially obscuring #20c. Due to age, it does not contribute to the district.

20e. Silo (c.1960)

This wood, vertical board silo has a metal rounded cap. Due to age, it does not contribute to the district.

20f. Silo (c.1970)

This steel silo has a block pattern and a metal rounded cap. Due to age, it does not contribute to the district.

20g. Silo (c.1978)

This silo constructed with cement staves has a metal rounded cap. Due to age, it does not contribute to the district.

20h. Horsebarn (c.1860)

This 2½-story, gable roofed, 3 x 2 bay post and beam structure has a fieldstone foundation and a slate roof.

20i. Tool Shed (1978)

This 1-story, 5 x 3 bay, gable roofed tool shed forms a wing with #20h and has vertical board siding and a metal roof. Due to age, it does not contribute to the historic district.

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20j. Henhouse/Tool Shed (c.1880)

This 3 x 1 bay, 1-story, shed roofed shed has vertical board siding, a metal roof and a fieldstone foundation; it was at one time longer than its present appearance.

This farm complex forms the northeast boundary of the district. The buildings show the evolution from a small dairy farm to the large enterprise it became in the mid 20th century when up to 135 milk cows were housed in the large, modern barn, #20d. Beers' 1869 map notes a Mrs. Drewry (probably a misspelling of Drury) as the owner and/or occupant of the house. Later in the 19th century, the property was known as the Wilder farm. The Walker family has worked the farm since 1901, holding dances in the large barn in the 1950's to help pay for its construction; the large dairy operation has recently ceased due to the advanced age of its present owner.

21. Hosley-Sparks-Brightman House, Main Street: (c.1900, alterations c.1973)

This 1½-story, irregularly bayed, woodframed, vernacular, sidehall gable front, residential/shop building has a fieldstone foundation, clapboard siding and a slate roof. A 1½-story, irregularly bayed, gable roofed remodelled shed ell includes a shed dormer and picture window. It projects to the north and connects with a 1½-story, gable front former barn that was remodelled c.1983 and serves as a furniture gallery. The barn features a combination of clapboard and vertical board siding, an asphalt shingle roof and a concrete foundation. The house has a ridge chimney, is articulated with plain cornerboards, frieze and box cornice and features a variety of fenestration with plain trim, original 2/2 and various modern bay windows. A Colonial Revival porch with Tuscan columns on a clapboarded halfwall on the west front facade has been enclosed on the southern end.

The land on which the house sits was originally part of the Wilder-Walker Farm (#20) and was probably built by C.G.C. Hosley who had previously occupied #28. It is remembered as the home of the white whiskered Orrin Sparks, who graced the Spring 1947 cover of Vermont Life Magazine as he tapped a maple tree. At one time a fire from the Mill across Main Street (#19) damaged the roof rafters of the house. The buildings are presently used by the Brightman's as a combination home and shop called "Feather Your Nest".

22. Lunge-Lloyd House, Main Street: (c.1870)

This 2-story, 4 x 3 bay, flat roofed, vernacular Italianate, residential structure has a granite block foundation, clapboard siding and a central concrete block chimney. A 2-story, shed roofed porch on the west front facade. The wing appears to have been built

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at the same time as the main block. A c.1950 rear, 2-story, shed roofed, 5 x 1 bay wing has a 1-story, gable roofed entrance porch on the north end and a brick chimney. The house features plain cornerboards, watertable, frieze and bracketed molded box cornice. Fenestration generally has 2/2 sash, with 6/6 and a modern multilight picture window on the east rear wing; all have plain trim and simple cap moldings. The principal entrance features an Italianate door with two vertical round arched lights above molded lower panels, all set in bolection molding; the surround has plain trim and an entablature with pendant drop brackets.

The earliest remembered resident of this complex is Lunge. The house was occupied at one time by Will French, a carpenter, barber and tuba player in the Weston Cornet Band. The house was formerly built into a hill that has since been graded.

22a. Lunge-Lloyd Barn/Apartment (c.1870 with later alterations)

This 1½-story, gable roofed structure has clapboard siding and a metal roof. It is open on the fieldstone basement level on the northeast facade. A shed roofed privy projects from the southeast rear, as does a gable roofed ell of lower profile. A portion of the main block has been converted into an apartment. The barn is set diagonally on the lot.

23. Mansur-Austin House, Main Street: (c.1870 and alterations c.1935)

This 1½-story, 6 x 2 bay, wood frame, vernacular residential structure, with Italianate and Colonial Revival elements, has a granite block foundation, clapboard siding a slate roof and ridge chimney. An original 1½-story, gable roofed, rear wing projects from the rear east facade. A shed roofed porch added in the 20th century is located at the northeast rear junction of the main block and wing. The dwelling is articulated with plain cornerboards, watertable, narrow frieze and box cornice. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim, simple cap moldings, and flanking louvered wood shutters. Two 2-pane kneewall windows are located on the front facade. In the wing, which was remodelled from a shed in the 20th century, there are large multilight sash. The Colonial Revival principal entrance surround, added c.1935, displays fluted Doric pilasters that support a complete entablature with a broken pediment and denticulated cornice. The Italianate double doors feature long vertical lights over square lower panels set in bolection molding.

There is some question as to the building date of the house and outbuildings. Research by the Weston Historical Society revealed confusing deed references. If the maps of the mid-19th century are correct, however, the house was not built until after 1869, which would be in keeping with the Italianate detail. Walter Austin, the father of the present

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owner, bought the property in 1882 from George Mansur. His son Raymond Austin is a prolific Colonial Revival architect who has had much influence on the continued evolution of local buildings, the Weston Playhouse (#10) being his most prominent work in the District. According to Historical Society research, the house itself may at on time have been a double dwelling.

23a. Mansur-Austin Barn/Shop and Garage (c.1870, 1880, 1920)

This 1½-story, gable roofed structure has a slate roof and clapboard siding and rests on a stone foundation. A sliding barn door and hayloft door mark the front facade. A smaller scaled, gable roofed, c.1880 shop wing projecting to the north has vertical board siding and a slate roof and rests on a stone foundation. It has a sliding barn door and a set of French doors. A c.1920 shed roofed garage extends to the north of the shop wing and features clapboard siding and overhead doors set in an elliptically arched opening.

24. Carter-Jaquith House, Main Street (c.1860 with later alterations)

This 1½-story, 3 x 3 bay, gable roofed, sidehall Greek Revival style residence has a granite block foundation, clapboard siding and a slate roof with an interior brick chimney. A lower profile, rear gable roofed wing of 1½-stories connects the main block with a 1½-story, gable roofed garage ell to the north (c.1880) and a 1½-story, gable roofed barn that was converted to a residence c.1978. The main block has a 1-story, hip roofed porch across its front facade. It features pierced columns and scrollsawn brackets supporting a bracketed cornice. The house also features plain cornerboards, a simple full entablature with molded box cornice, 2/2 sash with plain trim and slightly pitched pedimented lintels with simple cap moldings on the front facade and flanking louvered wood shutters. The principal entrance, set in a panelled reveal, features a 4 panel door with full length sidelights. Its surround, partially obscured by the porch, consists of flanking pilasters that support an entablature. The rear wing features a slate roof and gives indications of once having had a porch. The garage ell features a brick chimney, slate roof and an overhead garage door. The barn is open on the rear facade to form 3 levels and is clad with c.1978 clapboards and vertical board siding and has varied fenestration. The main block serves as a shop called "the Kitchen Bazaar".

The house was built by James Carter, the brother of Dr. Seneca Carter who built the house across Main Street (#16). It was once in common ownership with a shoeshop located approximately where #26 now stands. It was later owned by the Mansur family, Floyd Jaquith, and now is owned by the Gilligans.

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25. Lena Mansur House, Main Street: (c.1950)

This 1-story, 3 x 2 bay, gable roofed house on a concrete foundation is a contemporary ranch house. It does not contribute to the historic district.

It is on the approximate site of James Carter's shoeshop (see #24).

26. Alonzo Drury House, Main Street: (c.1872)

This 2½-story, 2 x 4 bay, wood frame, vernacular, residential, sidehall plan building rests on a brick foundation, has clapboard siding, a slate roof, and a brick ridge chimney. A 2½-story offset rear wing projects to the east rear. The main block features corner pilasters, a deep frieze and molded box cornice. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim, simple cap moldings and louvered wood shutters. A 2-story, polygonal bay window with 1/1 sash set above recessed spandrel panels dominates the south side of the east front facade. The principal entrance porch designed by local architect Raymond Austin. It has tapered square columns and pilasters that support a complete entablature surmounted by a balustrade. The porch shelters a 4 panel door with ½ length sidelights with molded lower panels.

The east rear wing has a brick ridge chimney, a 1-story, 20th century porch on its north facade, a shed roofed 1-story addition on its east rear facade and a shed roofed porch. The porch includes a south facade with a sunburst motif decorating its tympanum. Fenestration varies on the wing and additions where a combination of 20th century sash is interspersed with original 2/2 sash.

Alonzo Drury appears as Weston's magnate of the late 19th century. As well as building this large house sited conspicuously across from Farrar Park (#12), he was indeed what the Beer's Atlas of 1869 described as a "jack at all trades". He was the proprietor of the hotel on the Park situated on the site of the town offices (#57), as well as the owner of the old Pearson store that burned in 1913 and was located on the site of the Inn on the Green (#27).

A.H. Drury owned the old gristmill/tannery across from #6 and later raised the large smokestack on the tannery at #66a which he owned 1888. Drury was also a dealer in sheep, cattle, horses, and real estate as well as farming 140 acres and owning 200 acres of timberland. The memorial watering trough of 1909 that is now used as a planter, was dedicated to him after his death and placed in front of the hotel that he ran for many years (#12). The house is commonly known as the Conrad House, after its late owner.

A portion of the vacant lot to the south associated with the house was probably the site of the old Will Benson House of c.1890 that burned in the 1913 fire.

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26a. Barn c.1981

This 1½-story, wood frame, gable roofed barn has board and batten siding, a wood shingle roof and a concrete and stone foundation. A shed roofed extension projects from the east gable end and a shed roofed canopy shelters the south front facade. Due to its age, it does not contribute to the district.

The new barn is on the site of an original Drury Barn which was moved to the site of #53 and is presently called The Clothes Barn.

26b. Barn Foundation c.1870

This fieldstone foundation lies near the house just to the north.

27. Cragin/Sprague Shop-Follette House-Inn on the Green, Main Street: (c.1840, moved c.1938)

This 2½-story, 4 x 3 bay, gable roofed, wood frame, vernacular residential corner lot structure has a fieldstone foundation, clapboard siding and a slate roof. An original, 2-story, shed roofed porch with chamfered posts extends along the 3 bay eaves facade which is oriented to the Park. A 2 x 3 bay, 1½-story gable roofed ell projects to the southeast and includes a south side entrance, a shed roofed wall dormer and a shed roofed, enclosed, east rear entrance ell. The main block is articulated with plain cornerboards, watertable, frieze and box cornice. Elongated door-size sash with 15 lights formalize the first story of the east eaves front. Remaining sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim, simple cap moldings and louvered wood shutters. Modern additions to the main block include a rear shed roofed dormer and a brick exterior chimney added after the building was moved. The modern entrance on the north gable front has ½ length sidelights. The interior features a curved stairway that was originally found in the Nathaniel Tucker House, located across the Connecticut River from Bellows Falls. Circa 1835, the Tucker House was dismantled and the stairway was installed in Tucker's new house in Bellows Falls; Hetty Green later occupied that house.

The house was moved c.1938 when the Weston Town Office (#57) was built on its original site, which bordered Farrar Park. It was remodelled at that time by local architect Ray Austin. Originally the structure served as a machine shop and wheelwright shop. Local history indicates that it was erected by James Johnson, a millwright and machinist. Maps of 1855 and 1869 show that Cragin and then C.W. Sprague occupied the structure during those years. It appears earlier with an open straight run stairway passing up through the porch, first 12/8 then 2/2 sash, a central ridge chimney, and a large entrance on the north gable end that was later changed to two doors. The Inn is presently on the site of the c.1860 A.S. Pearson Store, which was known as Drury's store and Henry Shattuck's home when it burned in the great fire of 1913. It is classified as contributing due to its historic and architectural merit and the similarity of the present siting to the original.

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27a. Garage (1984)

This gable roofed structure was recently constructed and does not contribute to the district.

28. Hosley-White-Walker House, Main Street: (c.1857)

This 1½-story, gable roofed, wood frame, vernacular residence has a stone block foundation, clapboard siding, 3 bays across the front facade, a slate roof and a brick exterior chimney. A 1-story, gable roofed wing with a side entrance porch projects from the south-east rear and side. A 20th century, 1-story, gable roofed wing extending further to the east contains a porch and two car garage. The house is articulated with plain cornerboards, watertable and frieze with box cornice. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim, simple cap moldings and louvered wood shutters. A modern picture window is located on the north eaves facade of the main block and there is modern mixed sash on the wing and ell.

The house was built by Charles G. C. Hosley when he came to Weston in 1860. He was a harness maker and had a shop in the rear wing on the site of the garage ell. E.W. White lived in the house for many years, during which time he had a blacksmith shop in #37. It is presently owned by the Walker family. A photograph taken at the turn of the 20th century shows a ridge chimney and Queen Anne style porch with a 2-story rear wing where the garage is located.

28a. Garage (c.1919)

This 1-story, gable roofed wood frame garage has vertical board and asphalt shingle siding, an asphalt shingle roof and a 1 car entrance of two leaves of vertical boards.

Potash was burned at this rear portion of the lot before Hosley built his house.

29. Baldwin/Gilmore Cabinetmaking Shop-Old Post Office, Main Street: (c.1825 with later alterations)

This 1½-story, 3 x 3 bay, gable roofed, commercial structure has a fieldstone foundation, clapboard siding and a sheetmetal roof. A 1-story, hip roofed porch with four Doric columns protects the gable front central entrance and a 20th century, 1-story shed roofed ell projects to the east rear. The building exhibits a metal stove chimney, plain cornerboards, frieze and box cornice. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim, simple cap

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moldings and louvered wood shutters; the principal entrance has a 4 panel door with plain trim. The rear ell features a modern multilight picture window, a multilight door and a window with a single light. When the structure was a Post Office at the turn of the century, the porch had chamfered posts and there was a corbelled ridge chimney.

The building was erected by Joshua Baldwin as a cabinetmaker shop and it was located to the north of the Baldwin-Bryant House (#33). It was moved c.1875 to its present location, but set further back from the road, and then served as Asa Gilmore's cabinetshop; he was also a house and carriage painter as well as a carpenter and joiner. His house was just to the south (#30). When Asa Gilmore became postmaster in 1889, he transferred the post office into the former shop which he moved nearer to the road. The structure continued to be used as a Post Office until 1957, when the present structure (#55) across Main Street was built.

30. Gilmore-Parkhurst House, Main Street: (c.1810 with later alterations)

This 1½-story, 5 bay, gable roofed Cape Cod style dwelling with Georgian entrance surround features a granite block foundation, clapboard siding, a slate roof with a central ridge chimney and a pedimented center front dormer with panelled pilasters added c.1840. A hip roofed, 1-story, Queen Anne style porch with turned posts, balustrade and scroll-sawn brackets projects from the north gable end of the house, is enclosed on the eastern end, and shelters a side entrance. A 1-story, gable roofed ell with a slate roof and clapboard siding projects to the east rear; it connects the main block with a 2½-story, gable and shed roofed former horsebarn/garage that has a slate and sheet metal roof and mixed clapboard and vertical board siding. The main block is articulated with plain cornerboards, watertable, narrow frieze and molded box cornice with returns. The principal entrance features a non-original door with a square light above four lower panels with bolection molding set in a plain surround from which project flanking pilasters with entasis and an entablature. Sash is generally 2/1 with plain trim and simple cap moldings; some early multilight sash is evident on the rear extensions.

The earliest commonly known owner of this dwelling was H.H. Gilmore, who resided here in 1855 and 1868, as indicated on maps of those years. Asa Gilmore lived here when he served as postmaster and the Post Office was located in the structure just to the north (#29) at the end of the 19th century. Eva Parkhurst used this dwelling as a home while the family ran the store (#54) just across Main Street.

31. Morgan House/Tavern Stand-Vermont Country Store, Main Street (c.1830)

This 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay, gable front, commercial/residential vernacular building is wood framed and has a granite block foundation, clapboard siding and a sheet metal roof. A series of wings and ells of different styles and ages of construction extend to the

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east rear. The main block features a 2-story portico with chamfered posts, simple balustrade and dogleg stairway leading to the second story. The projecting 2 bay attic story in the gable front has flushboard siding and gable returns. The facade is articulated with plain cornerboards, watertable, frieze and molded cornice. Sash is generally 12/8 and 12/12, with two large modern multilight windows on the first story of the front facade, one of which projects in a bay window. The replacement principal entrance features a 6 panel door with bolection molding set in surrounds featuring similar heavily molded trim.

31a. Ell (c.1840)

This 1-story, shed roofed ell projects from the southeast corner of the rear of the main block. It has clapboard siding and a rolled asphalt roof. This ell contains retail store space.

31b. Wing (c.1840)

A small, 1-story shed roofed wing projects from the east rear portion of the north side facade and connects with a 1-story, gable roofed rear wing stretching approximately 40' to the east rear; it has clapboard siding and plain trim fastened with wire nails. This building houses a portion of the retail store.

31c. Wing (c.1940)

This 1-story, gable roofed wing of lower profile than #31b extends approximately 25 feet to the east rear; it has novelty siding and a rolled asphalt roof. This structure is used as a portion of the retail sales store. It does not contribute to the district due to age.

31d. Ell (c.1840)

This 1½-story, gable roofed clapboard ell may have been a barn; it has a rolled asphalt roof and an exterior concrete block chimney. It houses a portion of the retail store.

31e. Wing (c.1950)

This 1-story, gable roofed wing extends approximately 80 feet to the east rear; it has a sheet metal roof and novelty siding and serves as a warehouse. It does not contribute to the district due to age.

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31f. Wing (c.1980)

This large, 1-story, flat roofed, metal sided warehouse is connected to #31e with a covered stairway. It does not contribute to the district.

A photograph of the present Vermont Country Store when it was the Jay Wilkinson House shows a regular 5 bay front on the first story with 2/2 sash and a central entrance with flanking pilasters with entasis; sash on the second story was multilight and there was no exterior stairway. The land on which the store stands was deeded by Oliver Farrar (see #11) to Jacob Morgan, who had a shoemaker's shop in the vicinity. The present structure was built between 1826 and 1834 and was used as a Tavern Stand by various owners in the mid-19th century, after which it became a residence until it was purchased by Vrest Orton who opened The Vermont Country Store in 1945. When the building was used as a tavern, it had a ballroom on the third floor with two tin chandeliers made by Henry Kimball (see #51). One of them is on display at the Farrar-Mansur House (#11).

32. White/Pease Store-Odd Fellows Hall, Main Street: (c.1840 with alterations c.1895)

This 2½-story, gable front, wood frame commercial building has a fieldstone foundation, clapboard and decorative shingle siding and a slate roof. The 3 bay second story projects forward above a recessed first story porch supported by chamfered posts. An enclosed, straight run stairway on the southern end of the porch is enclosed by a continuation of the main block's sheathing on its south wall. Access to the stairway is from the interior of the building. The structure features plain cornerboards, watertable, frieze and molded cornice with gable returns. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim and simple cap moldings; a modern multilight bay window on the left end of the front first story and 15/15 sash on the rear are exceptions. The simple principal off-center entrance features a 6 panel door with plain trim. Decorative bands of shingles between the first and second stories include rows of fishscale and sawtooth shingles. A wider band marks the gable peak, along with an attached flagpole, oculus and Odd Fellows insignia.

The commercial structure was first occupied by White and Clark's Store as mentioned in a deed of 1850 and later occupied by the Pease and Foster Store in 1852. In 1855 it was noted on a map as the E. Pease Store and Post Office, while on a map of 1869 it is depicted as the A. Pease and Son Store. In 1895, Fraternity Lodge No. 54 of the International Order of Odd Fellows was organized; judging from the Queen Anne alterations to the building, the Odd Fellows probably remodeled the structure when they began using it for a meeting place.

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33. Baldwin House - Bryant House Restaurant, Main Street: (c.1827)

This 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay, gable front, wood frame, commercial/residential structure in the Federal/Greek Revival style has a granite block foundation, clapboard siding and a slate roof with an interior brick chimney. The building's wide, gable-front form is similar to #'s 6, 8, 36 and 50. A partially enclosed, 1-story, hip roofed porch projects from the north eaves facade. A 2½-story, gable roofed residential wing of later date, and 1½-story gable roofed barn/shed wing with a shed roofed privy are offset to the north and extend to the east rear of the main block. The house and residential wing are articulated with applied corner pilasters with entasis, molded cornices with returns and molded friezes. An enclosed porch shelters the central principal entrance and features paneled square pilasters supporting a complete entablature and flanking a 6 panel door with 3/4 length sidelights. Sash is mixed, with 2/2 predominating, and original 9/6 and 12/8 sash evident on the rear facades. A 1-story, c.1870 polygonal bay window of unusual height is situated just to the left (north) of the main entrance and has chamfered spandrel panels; the window on the front face had been infilled with clapboard. A vernacular, squared-off, multilight Palladian window with architrave trim and corner-blocks is centered over the principal entrance. The porch on the north eaves facade features paneled square columns on a paneled halfwall. Its present appearance dates from the 20th century and the columns were copied from those on the principal entrance porch.

The house was built by Major Joshua Baldwin and his wife Maria, the Daughter of Oliver Farrar (see #11). Baldwin's cabinetmaker's shop (#29) was formerly located to the north of his house, but was moved c.1875 to its present site. At about the same time, the house was renovated. The rear wing with a roofline of higher profile was added c.1875 and the large bay window on the front facade was built to accommodate a large mirror. It is interesting to note that the retarditaire pilasters with entasis were copied on the later addition. The house became a restaurant c.1970.

33a. Garage (c.1980)

This 1½-story, 3 x 2 bay, gable roofed structure has a concrete block foundation, clapboard siding, sheetmetal roof, 12/12 sash and two overhead garage doors. It does not contribute to the district.

34. Piper-Drury House, Main Street: (c.1865)

This 2½-story, 3 x 2 bay, gable front, sidehall plan, vernacular residence has a granite block foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof with a large interior brick chimney. A 1½-story, rear wing has a gable roof with a shed roofed wall dormer; it attaches

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the main block to a 1½-story, gable roofed, eastward extending garage wing and a 1-story shed roofed ell, both remodeled in the 20th century. A 1-story, hip roofed veranda wraps across the west gable front and south eaves facade of the main block; it features chamfered square columns, scrollsawn brackets and a simple balustrade. The house is articulated with plain cornerboards, frieze and a molded box cornice with gable returns. The 2/2 sash has plain trim and simple cap moldings. The principal right-bay entrance has a door with a large light with 5 panels flanked by a Georgian surround with pilasters with entasis and an entablature raised from a flush ground, exactly like the entrance on the Gilmore-Parkhurst House (#30).

The Piper Drury House and shop/garage form a stylistically interesting complex that in views at the turn of the 20th century included six connected outbuildings, some of which were agricultural in nature. The property is indicated on an 1855 map as the residence of N. Piper. On the 1869 map, a carpenter shop is located north of the house, which then belonged to J.L. Drury, a carpenter. Judging from the Cape-like profile of #34a, the shop, it may be conjectured that perhaps the first house was a Cape, which was later converted to the carpenter shop when Drury bought the property and built the present house c.1865. This might explain the presence of the retarditaire Georgian entrance on a house of this vintage by suggesting that when the shop was created, the entrance was removed and placed on the c.1865 house.

34a. Shop/Garage (c.1810?, c.1865)

This 1½-story, 4 x 2 bay, post and beam, gable roofed structure has a concrete foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Sash is 12/8, 9/6 and 6/6 with overhead doors added in the 20th century. The structure may have been remodeled from an early 19th century house on the site.

35. Carver-Goodwin House, Main Street: (c.1972)

This 3 x 2 bay, 1½-story contemporary Cape has a concrete foundation, aluminum siding and an asphalt shingle roof. It does not contribute to the district.

The present house is on the site of the former Congregational parsonage. It was a long continuously connected complex; the principal entrance on the Cape house had a 6 panel door with a multilight transom.

35a. Garage/Barn (c.1920)

This 1½-story, gable roofed structure has vertical board siding, and a slate roof. A 2-story shed roofed wing extends to the east.

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36. Sterling-Coleman House, Main Street: (c.1835)

This 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay, gable front, wood frame vernacular residence has a granite block foundation, clapboard siding and a slate roof. The wide, gable-front form is similar to #'s 6, 8, 33 and 50. A 1-story, c.1870 hip roofed porch with pierced sawn columns and scrollsawn brackets stretches across the asymmetrical front facade, where it is evident that the principal entrance has been moved. The plain entrance is now found in the left center bay, flanked on the left by an abutting window. A 1½-story, gable roofed rear wing projects to the east; the rear portion contains a garage. The house is articulated with plain cornerboards, frieze and molded cornice. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim, simple cap moldings and some flanking louvered wood shutters. The interior of the house is presently (1984) being renovated.

This property was owned in 1855 by H.J. Sterling and in 1869 by I. Hale. It is commonly known as the Coleman House and is called Markham Ridge Farm. There were at one time more barn structures connected to the buildings now present.

36a. Barn (c.1850)

This 2½-story, 3 x 3 bay, gable roofed, post and beam barn has a stone and concrete foundation, novelty siding, vertical board siding and asphalt shingle roof.

36b. Tool Shed (c.1900)

This 1-story, gable roofed structure has a slate roof and vertical board and novelty siding.

37. Shepard/White Blacksmith Shop - Firehouse - Hart's Plumbing, Main Street: (c.1856)

This 1½-story, gable front commercial building has a granite block foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. It is articulated with plain cornerboards, wide frieze and plain box cornice. Sash is replacement 6/6 with plain trim. A wide, modern overhead garage door spans most of the facade, flanked on the right by a pedestrian door. An exterior chimney rises from the rear. The structure was previously longer and the gable front entrance was smaller with flanking fenestration.

This structure served as E. Shepard's blacksmith shop in 1869 and was later used by Ed White for the same purpose. White lived in the Hosley-White-Walker House (#28) while a blacksmith. It served as the town firehouse until 1971 and is currently used as a plumbing shop. Circa 1920, the south side ell was detached and moved to the south to become a residence (#38).

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Although altered, the building continues to contribute to the district through its scale, massing, materials, and extant historic detail, as well as through its industrial and public historic associations.

38. Blanchard House, Main Street: (c.1856, moved c.1920)

This 1½-story, 3 x 3 bay, gable roofed, wood frame dwelling has a 1-story, shed roofed, rear shed ell and a 1-story, hip roofed front porch on posts. The house has a concrete foundation, clapboard siding, a sheet metal roof, and an exterior concrete block chimney. Sash is generally 6/6 with varied wood storm sash and plain trim. Plain cornerboards and boxed eaves define the main block. The 1 bay rear portion of the main block was probably added to the front portion, as evidenced by the misalignment of clapboards and the sag of the roof.

This residence was formerly the south side ell of #37.

39. Wakefield House-"Weston House", Main Street: (c.1805)

This 5 x 2 bay, 1½-story, Cape style former dwelling, now used as a shop, has a Georgian style principal entrance surround. The house rests on a granite block foundation and has clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A rear, 1-story, gable roofed ell with modern vertical board siding, a sheet metal roof and concrete foundation projects to the east. The main block is articulated with plain cornerboards and a molded cornice with returns. The gable end raking eaves are closely cropped. Sash is generally 2/2 with aluminum storm sash and plain trim. The Georgian style central entrance features a 4-raised-panel door with a multilight transom and a plain surround on which are applied pilasters with entasis and partial entablatures.

J.A. Wakefield is listed as the occupant of this former farm complex in 1855; it is not known whether Wakefield was the owner of the land when the house was constructed. However, it is known from various deed records that J.A. Wakefield purchased land on Cold Spring Brook as early as 1808 from Oliver Farrar and that he owned land to the West River below the Meeting House that was deeded by White. On the map of 1869, J.W. Tubbs is listed as the occupant. The house is presently used as a retail store of handmade crafts.

39a. Foundation Remains of Barn (c.1880)

This barn was oriented with the eaves front. A gable wall dormer rose above the center front entrance and a cupola was centered on the ridge.

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40. Pease-Jelley House, Main Street: (c.1860, c.1950)

This 1½-story, gable front, wood frame, sidehall plan, vernacular dwelling was influenced by the Greek Revival style. It has a granite block foundation, clapboard siding and a sheet metal and asphalt shingle roof. A c.1950, non-contributing, 1-story, gable roofed ell extends to the south and has a large brick exterior chimney. A 1-story, shed roofed entrance ell extends to the east rear of the main block. The house is articulated with plain trim, watertable, wide frieze and box cornice. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim. The right-bay entrance features a 4 panel door flanked by full length sidelights and a plain surround.

The house was occupied by Silas H. and Polly Pease in 1869 and it is assumed that they also built it. It is commonly known as the Jelley House. Original ells and sheds extended to the north and were removed c.1950. The house is presently used as a real estate office and residence.

40a. Garage (c.1950)

This 1-story, gable front structure has a concrete foundation, clapboard siding, an asphalt shingle roof and a modern overhead door.

41. Wiley/Hannum Store Barn-Wallace Pottery, Main Street: (c.1840)

This 2½-story, irregularly bayed, gable roofed barn has been converted into living quarters. It has a stone foundation, vertical board and batten siding and a metal roof. Sash includes 6/6, 9/9 and other assorted recycled windows. The added principal entrance has an Italianate door with two arched vertical lights and bolection molding; it is sheltered under a 4 x 1 bay shed roofed porch on posts. A vertical board hayloft door with an iron ladder remains on the east eaves front facade. A metal stovepipe rises from the northeast corner of the roof and a brick chimney rises from the rear roof slope.

This property was historically associated with #43 when that structure was built as a store by Wiley and later owned by Hannum. The barn was used to keep horses and freight wagons which made deliveries to the store. It was converted to a residence in the 20th century.

41a. Barn/Shop/House

This 1½-story, gable roofed, 2 x 2 bay post and beam barn has vertical board siding and a metal roof. A variety of replacement sash was added when it was remodeled into a small residence within the last 20 years. It has two attached shed ells. Formerly the structure served as a wood sculptor's shop.

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41b. Foundation of Barn (c.1860)

The foundation is fieldstone.

42. Lawrence-Maxwell House, Main Street: (1888, c.1910)

This 1½-story, 3 x 3 bay, gable front, sidehall plan, vernacular dwelling rests on a fieldstone foundation and has clapboard siding and a slate roof with a brick interior ridge chimney. An added Queen Anne porch spans the facade. The 1-story, hip roofed porch has turned posts, scroll brackets and a spindle balustrade. It was added c.1910 and shelters the left-bay entrance which has a multilight door in a plain surround. Sash is generally 6/6 with flanking louvered wood shutters and plain trim with simple cap moldings. A 1-story, gabled wing with brick ridge chimney projects to the west. The wing was originally a woodshed, privy and summer kitchen. It was remodeled c.1947 and is currently used as a kitchen.

The house was built for old Aunt Sarah Lawrence and sold to her for \$600. The land was divided off from the property of #43; Sarah Lawrence was a relative of the Henry Hannum family which then owned the store (#43). The Maxwell family purchased the property in 1947. In 1951 the former kitchen in the main block was opened as a public dining room known as "The Coffee House;" it closed in 1981.

42a. Garage (c.1925)

This 1-story, gable roofed structure has an asphalt shingle roof and double vertically boarded doors. The garage was built when the property was owned by Adolphus Briggs.

43. Wiley-Hannum Store, Main Street corner Mill Lane: (c.1835)

This 2½-story, 3 bay, gable front Greek Revival, residential/commercial building has a granite block foundation, clapboard siding and a slate roof with 2 brick chimneys. A 2½-story, gable roofed ell projects to the south with a 2-story, shed roofed, Queen Anne style porch of later date located at the juncture of the main block and the ell. A smaller, 1½-story, gable roofed ell extends south from the main ell. The main block is articulated with paneled corner pilasters and a full eaves entablature which returns on the gable ends. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim, molded cornices and flanking louvered wood shutters. The main block's central entrance has a door with 20 lights above 3 molded panels in a surround with symmetrically molded trim with plain cornerblocks. Windows with 15/15 sash and similar trim flank the door. An exterior stair-

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case rises through the porch, which features turned columns, scroll brackets and a spindle balustrade almost identical to the porch on #48; the porch was added c.1910.

The wing, which previously houses a grain store with a loading dock and an upper freight door, has been remodeled into apartments with mixed sash (modern casement, 1/1, 2/2, original 9/6). The smaller wing, previously with two carriage bays, has had one bay included in an apartment, while the other is used as a garage.

According to local tradition, living quarters were added above the store sometime after it was built. P. N. Wiley owned this store and the adjacent dwelling (#44) on Mill Lane in the mid-19th century. Henry Hannum, who previously had an ax factory (#66c) on Cold Spring Brook, had taken over the store and house by 1884, when he was listed as a dealer in general merchandise at this location. The structure became one of the first to provide space to the craftspeople who began to set up shops in Weston in the late 1940's. Potters and weavers created their wares here when it was known as "The Weston Exchange". It presently houses a shop for knitted ware and several apartments.

44. Wiley-Hannum-Bolster House, Mill Lane: (c.1845)

This 1½-story, 4 x 2 bay, gable front, vernacular Gothic Revival style residence has a recessed entrance porch, a granite and cement block foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof with an interior chimney. A 1½-story, gable roofed wing extends to the rear (south) and exhibits a shed roofed porch with chamfered posts on the east facade. It contains a modern kitchen, an old shed and a privy and once connected the house with a barn which was removed c.1940. The main block is articulated with plain cornerboards and watertable, a molded frieze and a molded cornice with returns. Sash is 6/6 and 6/9 with plain trim, flanking louvered wood shutters and blind pointed arched wood louvers surmounting the windows, giving a Gothic character to the gable front facade. A shed roof extends by one bay the original recessed 1 bay left porch which shelters the principal entrance. The porch has recently constructed paneled square columns which taper. The entrance features a door with 6 raised panels set in a fluted surround with molded corner-blocks.

The house is historically associated with the adjacent property (#43), serving as the residence for the storekeepers. It was the residence of P. N. Wiley in the mid 19th century and was owned by Henry Hannum later on in the same century. The property then passed into the ownership of the Bolster family; the present owner was a Bolster before marriage. The house is presently (1984) being renovated. It is interesting to note the presence of a large fireplace in the south half of the main block; it may suggest an earlier building date with renovations in the Gothic Revival style c.1845.

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44a. Garage (c.1935)

This 1½-story, gable roofed structure is clapboarded, with a slate roof, two overhead doors and 6/9 front sash.

45. Bryant-Rice House, Mill Lane: (c.1840, with c.1960 additions)

This 1½-story, 5 x 2 bay, gable roofed Classic Cottage has a granite block foundation, replacement clapboard siding and a slate roof. An original 1½-story, gable roofed wing connects the main block with a 1½-story, gable roofed former shed wing of higher profile. A c.1960 post and beam, gable roofed open breezeway connects the former shed wing of the house to a 1½-story barn ell that originally served as a carriage barn. A c.1960 1-story, gable roofed ell projects from the center rear of the main block, while a similar c.1960 ell projects from the rear of the former shed wing, both with interior chimneys. The main block exhibits two overscaled, rebuilt (c.1960) interior end chimneys with corbelled caps and a 20th century rear shed dormer. Sash is generally 12/12 and 8/12 with plain trim. The principal entrance has a replacement 8 raised panel door with an iron Norfolk latch, ½ length sidelights above molded panels set in a surround with fluted trim and molded corner and center blocks. The main block is articulated with plain cornerboards, watertable, frieze and molded box cornice. The adjoining original wing has a 20th century massive interior corbelled brick chimney, a 4 panel door flanked by symmetrical trim and capped with a multilight transom and 9/6 and 8/8 sash. The former carriage barn has been remodeled within the last 25 years into living quarters. It features a stone foundation, vertical board siding, a slate/sheet metal roof with massive modern brick chimney, and large replacement multi-pane windows. The carriage barn is non-contributing due to alteration. Additionally, the modern breezeway and wings are non-contributing components of the structure.

45a. Former Mill/Barn (c.1840 with alterations)

This 2½-story, gable roofed structure has a rear 1-story shed roofed wing. The structure rests on a stone and concrete foundation and has clapboard siding and a wood shingle roof. It is built into the bank, with the lower level open on the gable sides and west eaves rear. A sliding barn door marks the right end of the front facade. Fenestration consists of 6/6 and fixed 6-light windows. It appears that the southern portion of the structure was added at a later date.

45b. Shop (c.1955)

This 1½-story, gable roofed structure has a 1-story gable roofed wing. It features vertical board siding, multi-light windows and a wood shingle roof. It is included in the district as a non-contributing structure.

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45c. Pole Barn (1954)

This 1-story, gable roofed, 6 x 1 bay structure has a 1-story shed roofed extension, vertical board siding and a metal roof. It is included in the district as a non-contributing structure.

45d. Horse Barn (c.1954)

This 1-story, gable roofed, 3 x 2 bay barn has a metal roof and vertical board siding. It is constructed in a modified post and beam manner. It is included in the district as a non-contributing structure.

45e. Playhouse (c.1955)

This small, 1-story, gable roofed structure has vertical board siding and a wood shingle roof. It is included in the district as a non-contributing structure.

The land on which this farm and former mill complex is situated was purchased by a group of several men in 1839 in order to build a starchmill race and dam. William Smith bought the other men out and in 1840 sold the land to James Bryant who came from Cornish New Hampshire in 1839. A starch mill, house and barn were already standing, and in 1853 it was still referred to as the Smith and Bryant starch mill and house lot. This mill used thousands of bushels of potatoes annually to manufacture starch, but by 1855, it was converted into a rake factory. In 1884, Bryant's Mills was quite prosperous, manufacturing chair stock, toys and turning and scroll sawing, using both steam and water power and turning out \$8,000 worth of goods per year. The present owners believe that the house was built c.1805. However, judging from its Classic Cottage plan and its Greek Revival entrance surround modeled after the entrance of the 1839 Congregational Church, and from references in deeds, the house almost assuredly dates from 1839 or 1840, as does the earlier portion of the former mill (#45a). The present owners have extensively landscaped the property and renovated the structures. The complex functions today as a horse farm.

46. Holden House, Mill Lane: (c.1880)

This 2½-story, 3 bay, gable roofed, wood frame Italianate residential building has a granite block foundation, clapboard siding and a slate roof with an interior brick chimney. An original 1½-story, gable roofed, rear ell with a Queen Anne hip roofed porch has been enlarged with a 1½-story, gable roofed rear wing (which could be a former shed that was extended to the east). A c.1940 gable roofed garage ell extends south and forward from the rear wing. The main block features a 1-story, hip roofed entrance porch with chamfered columns supporting a complete entablature sheltering the simple center front entrance.

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A 1-story polygonal bay window projects from the east side facade. The dwelling is articulated with plain cornerboards, watertable and bracketed molded cornice. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim, simple cap moldings and flanking wood louvered shutters. An Italianate round arched window is situated in the attic story of the east side facade. The Queen Anne porch on the rear ell features turned posts, a spindle balustrade and scrollsawn brackets; it replaces an earlier porch with chamfered columns. The wing features a 2 panel door with a multilight transom as well as a recently added oriel window. The house's earliest known owner was the Holden family. It is presently associated with the adjacent "Inn at Weston" (#47) through common ownership. With #47 and #48, this dwelling forms a cohesive group of houses in the Italianate style in this southern portion of the district.

47. French-Waite House - The Inn at Weston, Main Street corner Mill Lane: (c.1870)

This 2½-story, 4 x 3 bay, gable roofed former dwelling has a granite block foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof with a brick ridge chimney. A gabled 2½-story ell of slightly lower profile projects to the north with a partially enclosed porch and brick ridge chimney. A 1½-story, gable roofed rear residential wing is offset to the southwest and originally served as a barn, carriage house and stables. The house reflects its corner location with principal entrances on the south eaves facade of the main block and on the east eaves facade of the ell. That on the main block has an Italianate door with bolection molding and replacement leaded glass twin vertical lights sheltered under a 20th century, gable roofed porch with posts on a clapboarded halfwall. That on the ell has a similar door with round arched twin lights under a hip roofed, recently partially enclosed porch with engaged Doric columns replacing posts with scrollsawn brackets. The house is articulated with plain cornerboards, watertable and frieze with a molded box cornice. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim, molded cornices and flanking louvered shutters. Pointed blind windows punctuate the north and east gable ends. Various modern sash including 1/1, 6/1 and picture windows appear on ells, wings and porches. An earlier view shows the house with a wood shingle roof with corbelled chimneys and no shutters.

The earliest known name associated with the house is that of Amaziah French. It was owned by the Waite family for many years in the present century. Circa 1953, Lucy Waite Honebon ran a guesthouse called the Markham House at this location. It presently is an inn and restaurant and is held in common ownership with #46. Together with #46 and #48, this dwelling forms a cohesive group of houses in the Italianate style in this southern portion of the district.

48. Methodist-Old Parish Church Parsonage, Main Street: (c.1870)

This 2½-story, gable roofed, wood frame, Italianate residential building with an ell plan similar to adjacent #47 has a granite block foundation, clapboard siding and a slate roof

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with three interior ridge chimneys. A rear, 1½-story, gable roofed wing connecting the main block with a 1½-story, gable roofed carriage barn and stable projects to the west. The main block has a 2 x 1 bay, hip roofed porch in the ell formed on the east Main Street facade. The Colonial Revival porch features full-height Doric columns that replace columns set on paneled bases. The house is articulated with plain cornerboards, watertable and a bracketed molded box cornice with scrollsawn brackets. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim and molded cornices. An oculus pierces the attic stories of each of the two gable ends. The principal entrance sheltered under the porch features a heavily molded Italianate door in a plain surround with a molded cornice. The door displays unique hexagonal rectangular panels set in bolelection molding; the upper cross panel is glazed and a brass plate reading "parsonage" is attached at knob level.

This parsonage was built by the Methodists after the adjacent church was deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church by the Meeting House Society in 1866. It does not appear on the map of 1869.

49. Union Meeting House - Old Parish Church, Main Street: (1816-1832, tower alterations 1882, restored 1972-74)

This 2½-story, 3 x 4 bay, gable roofed, wood frame church is predominantly Federal in style with Greek Revival and Queen Anne elements. The building features a granite block foundation, clapboard siding, and a slate roof with rear exterior chimney. A modern 1-story, gable-roofed wing has been added to the west rear. A projecting 4-story stair tower topped by a 2-stage belfry/clock tower rises in the center of the east gable front facade. The church is articulated with plain cornerboards, watertable, triglyphs in the frieze and a mutulary Doric cornice with guttae interpreted as drilled holes. Sash is 12/12 in the stair tower with architrave trim and flanking louvered shutters; a 4-light oculus pierces the uppermost level below the belfry. The pyramidal belfry stage has a louvered gable on each face and decorative fishscale shingles. The octagonal upper clock tower portion contains clock faces on its four largest sides and features plain trim and flushboard siding. It culminates in a domed cap with a weathervane. This stage encloses original colonettes that rose directly from the stair tower to support the domed cap. Windows with 6/6 sash, plain trim and simple cap moldings are featured on the main block of the church, with generally 2/2 single 6-pane sash on the rear wing. An oversize principal entrance in the tower is flanked by two on the main block featuring similar surrounds with wide pilasters supporting a complete entablature. The central entrance features double doors, each with a tier of two vertical flush panels above a cross panel and a tier of two smaller vertical panels. The twin flanking entrances are set in paneled reveals and display wide doors with tiers of three rather than two panels in the same configuration. Copper electric lanterns hang from scrollsawn brackets above each entrance.

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The Union Meeting House was begun in 1816 and completed in 1832 and was built on land obtained from Charles Chandler. Nathaniel Watts was the carpenter who constructed the 50' x 40' building with 64 box pews at a cost of \$2,605.75. The church was used by all religious societies in proportion to their respective memberships. In 1830 two new wood-stoves were purchased for the church; they remained in use until 1972. The interior of the meeting house was remodeled in 1866 when the Meeting House was divided between the Methodists and the town of Weston. A floor was added at balcony level, new pews were purchased and a platform was built on the first level for the Town Hall. In September of 1882, the town clock, made by G. Stevens of Roxbury, Massachusetts, was installed. Seymour Fenn and Son and Asa Gilmore each received about \$70 for labor in remodeling the belfry. In 1972, the entire building was deeded to the church with the restoration of the structure following. The balcony-level floor was removed, as well as the Town Hall platform and an outside stairway leading to the second story. The original entrance was reopened, the original altar and chancel were restored and modern heating and wiring were installed. Horsesheds originally in the west rear were removed in the mid-20th century.

50. Farley-Bolster-Upton House, Main Street: (c.1838)

This 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay, gable front, wood frame residential Greek Revival structure has a granite block foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Its wide gable-front form is similar to #'s 6, 8, 33, and 36.

A 1-story, hip roofed, Colonial Revival porch on the front facade has a clapboarded half-wall with simple columns supporting a partial entablature with a gable over the central entrance bay. A 1½-story, rear gable roofed wing has a flat roofed mudroom added at its juncture with the main block and a c.1970 rear deck. The house features two exterior brick chimneys, corner pilasters, a wide molded watertable, a full gable entablature and partial eaves entablature with a molded box cornice with returns. Sash is generally 2/1 with plain trim, lip moldings and storm sash. The recessed principal entrance has paneled reveals and a symmetrically molded surround with molded cornerblocks. The door has a large light with two small lights above and four lower panels, and is flanked by ½ length sidelights above molded panels in an enframement with symmetrical trim with plain cornerblocks. The interior features a center hall, straight run stairway, fluted molding and molded cornerblocks. The rear wing contains a kitchen, shed, stable and privy. A barn associated with #52 was formerly located in the flood plain at the southwest rear of the house.

Alonzo Farley occupied this property in 1855. He bought the Tavern Stand (#31) and Pease Store (#32) in 1852 and died in 1863 after serving in the Union army. His wife was Dorcas Piper, and in 1869 the house was occupied by C. M. Piper, her relative. The house was occupied for many years by Leon Bolster, then Ned and Ida Bolster before it came into the Upton family c.1960.

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51. Kimball Tinshop-Colburn-Schmidt House, Main Street: (c.1840)

This 1½-story, 3 x 4 bay, gable front, wood frame, vernacular sidehall plan former shop-residence has a stone foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof with a brick ridge chimney. A 1-story, gable roofed wing projects to the west rear which has a porch on the north eaves facade. The dwelling features plain cornerboards, watertable, frieze, molded box cornice with gable returns and a decorative stringcourse of Queen Anne fishscale shingles distinguishing the gable front facade. Sash is 2/2 with plain trim, simple lip moldings, and flanking vinyl louvered shutters. The door has 4 molded panels and is set in plain trim with a simple molded cornice. A hip roofed, c.1925 Colonial Revival front porch was removed c.1975.

The house served as Henry Kimball's tinshop in the mid-19th century, associated in ownership with #52. Later Dr. Herbert Howe purchased the building and did job printing here. It is commonly known as the Henry Colburn House and is presently owned by the artist Herb Schmidt.

52. Kimball House - Parkhurst House - Town Clerk's Office - Weston Toy Works,
Main Street: (c.1815, altered c.1845)

This 1½-story, 5 x 3 bay, wood frame Gothicized Greek Revival former dwelling has a stone and brick foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof with two exterior chimneys. Somewhat similar in form and detail to #2 and #3, it also was formerly a Cape style dwelling. Evidence suggests that c.1845 the roof pitch was increased by adding to the rafter length, a cross gable was added on the front facade, and Greek Revival detailing was added. A gable roofed ell with a shed roofed porch with Queen Anne style turned posts and scrollsawn brackets extends from the rear. A shed roofed dormer is located on the rear roof slope of the main block. The house is articulated with a watertable, corner pilasters, frieze, and molded box cornice with gable returns. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim, pedimented lintels with lip moldings, and flanking louvered wood shutters. A modern multilight picture window is situated on the rear of the ell. The principal entrance surround repeats the facade articulation with pilasters supporting a pedimented lintel with molded cornice. The 5 panel door with flanking full length sidelights is set in a paneled reveal. The brick basement level on the north end is exposed above grade and features 9/6 sash. It gives an indication that it may have been used as a kitchen when the house had a central chimney. The residential interior was converted to a shop c.1982. The central staircase and several room partitions have been removed on the first floor.

The early history of this house is unclear. The Fullerton and Henry Store, where in 1815 the first town post office was established, may have been part of this structure. The earliest known owner of this former farm complex was Henry Kimball, who had a tinshop in

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#51 which was formerly associated with the property. It was occupied by J. Bartlett in 1869 and later purchased by Dr. Herbert Howe, who did job printing in the former tinshop (#51). James and Florence Parkhurst, who ran Parkhurst's store (#54), were later associated with the structure. Their daughter Fanney used it as the Town Clerk's Office for many years. A silversmith used the basement level space for a shop c.1950. The property became associated with the Weston Toy Works c.1973.

52a. Shop (c.1975)

Built on the site of a former barn, this 2½-story structure has a sheet metal gable roof, vertical board siding and 6/6 sash with an overhead garage door. It does not contribute to the historic district.

52b. Barn/Wood Storage (c.1976)

This pole barn is a 1-story, open, gable roofed structure. It does not contribute to the historic district.

53. Drury-Clothes Barn, Main Street: (c.1880, moved c.1975)

This 1½-story, gable roofed former barn/shop has a concrete foundation, vertical board, board and batten, and clapboard siding and a sheet metal roof. The eaves front facade has large multilight picture windows flanking a double leaf vertical board door. The south gable end features original 12/8 sash. Due to its recent change of site, and the alterations it has undergone, it does not contribute to the district.

This commercial structure was originally a barn associated with the Drury-Conrad House (#26). It is on the site of the Weston Inn, which burned c.1968 when it was owned by Jack Straw. The Inn was a 2½-story, gable front former dwelling similar to #6, #8, #33, #36 and #50. The property was occupied in 1855 by Pease and White and by S. White in 1869.

54. Parkhurst-Weston Village Store, Main Street: (1907, addition 1975)

This 2-story, 3 x 5 bay, gable front, wood frame commercial building has a shallow metal gable roof, clapboard siding and a stone foundation. Flanking the main block are two 1-story additions. The original, flat roofed south wing had a mansard added to the front c.1971 and projects from an original 2-story, 1 x 2 bay wing with a flat roof. The

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Vermont Cheese Emporium was added in 1975 on the north as a 3 x 2 bay, 1-story wing with an asymmetrical gable roof. The main block is articulated with paneled corner pilasters and a storefront cornice with incised end brackets and a single off center bracket. The area above the lintels of the second floor windows is infilled with vertical board siding up to the molded box cornice. "P.M. Parkhurst" is spelled out in decorative wood letters in the front gable peak. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim, molded cornices and flanking louvered wood shutters. The wings have a combination of several types of sash, including large multilight picture windows. The original commercial storefront features a recessed door with a large rectangular light and lower cross panels. Windows with 2/2 sash flank the door in the reveal and large display window sash with four lights complete the facade treatment. The various components are united by a simply balustraded open wood porch running across the gable front and north ell; the south wing has a deck with an awning.

The vernacular commercial Queen Anne style of the present store, built in 1907 after a fire destroyed the store's earlier structure, is similar to the Benson-Simonds Store built shortly after on the site of #8a. The structure in which the Parkhurst store was established in 1897, was quite a bit larger and extended to the corner of School Street where the Post Office (#55) is situated. It was a 2½-story, gable roofed c.1845 residential structure with an ell plan with the store in the southern portion. It was articulated with paneled corner pilasters, a wide frieze, four panel doors with 3/4 length sidelights, pedimented entrance hoods on braces, and a balustraded deck on the School Street facade. The site was occupied by H. Brown and C. Howard in 1855 and by H. Pease and A. Pease in 1869. The store is now called The Weston Village Store.

55. United States Post Office, Main Street: (1958)

This 1-story, 3 x 5 bay, gable roofed, wood frame building has a concrete block foundation, clapboard siding and a metal roof. It is articulated with plain cornerboards, thin freize and molded box cornice with gable returns. The gable roofed entrance porch rests on tapered posts. This structure does not contribute to the district.

Situated across Main Street from the former Post Office (#29), this structure is on the site of a portion of the first Parkhurst Store and residence which burned in 1907. The site was occupied by H. Brown in 1855 and by H. Pease in 1869.

56. Weston Village School - The Little School, School Street: (1861, addition c.1950)

This 1½-story, 3 x 2 bay, gable roofed, wood frame Italianate school building has a granite block/brick foundation, clapboard siding and a slate roof. A 1½-story, gable roofed

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entrance pavilion projects from the center of the front facade. An original 2-story, gable roofed ell projects from the center of the rear. A modern, 1-story, gable roofed ell projects from the southwest rear and side facades. The main block is articulated with plain cornerboards, watertable and molded box cornice supported on the front and side facades by scrollsawn brackets. The principal entrance is recessed within a pointed head surround in the pavilion; the chamfered surround features corner pilaster strips and a bracketed, peaked cornice. The modern door with twin vertical lights is flanked by 3/4 length sidelights and a multilight pointed head transom. A round arched window with 6/6 sash and bracketed sill is centered above the entrance. A belfry with a cross gable roof, peaked panel faces, and round arched louvered blinds has a finial and crowns the entrance pavilion. Flanking the pavilion are quadruple grouped windows with 4/6 sash; twin blind round-headed arches are centered over each window group. Plain trim, bracketed sills and molded cornices complete the front facade fenestration detail. Side gable facades feature simpler grouped sash. Windows with 6/6 sash are used generally in upper stories and in the rear. The modern rear/side ell has a bank of grouped single light sash on the west side and south rear facades. An iron fire escape is situated on the east side facade.

This fine Italianate school is the third in the village district, replacing earlier structures on Lawrence Hill Road. It is said to have been built for \$4,000 and utilized brick from an earlier structure for the present foundation. It served as Weston's elementary school until 1968. The hall on the second floor was used for dramatic presentations and was later rented to the local Grange until that group purchased the Baptist Church (#5) in 1924. Since 1974, it has been used primarily as a pre-school and daycare center, balloting place, meeting and exhibition place.

57. Weston Town Offices, School Street: (c.1938)

This 1½-story, 3 x 1 bay, gable roofed, wood framed, Colonial Revival municipal building has a concrete/stone foundation, clapboard siding and a slate roof with a massive central chimney. The gable roofed central entrance porch has tapered square columns supporting a complete entablature with cornice returns on the gable front; it was added c.1975 and shelters an entrance with ½ length sidelights. The whole is articulated with plain cornerboards, wide frieze and molded box cornice with gable returns. Sash is mixed, with generally 12/8 windows, plain trim and flanking vertical board shutters. Three-part multi-light picture windows with fluted trim and molded cornerboards are found on the side facades. Due to age, the building is included in the district as a non-contributing structure.

The Town Office building was designed by local architect, Raymond Austin, and was a gift of the Parkhurst family. Formerly on the site and moved in order to construct the present building was the Cragin/Sprague Shop, now the Inn on the Green (#27). Previously on the site to the west of the above was the Green Mountain Hotel, at one time owned by Alonzo Drury; the Hotel was destroyed by fire.

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58. Holt-Emerson-Richardson House, Lawrence Hill Road: (c.1850, moved c.1907)

This 2½-story, 5 x 3 bay, gable roofed, wood frame vernacular residential building is oriented with its gable end to the street. It has a stone foundation, clapboard siding and a slate roof with a brick interior chimney. A 1½-story, gable roofed wing with a shed roofed entrance porch and shed roofed ell project to the south. The dwelling features plain trim, narrow frieze and molded box cornice. A simple gable roofed entrance porch with plain posts and balustrade shelters the central entrance which features a 6 panel door in the Federal style. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim and simple cap moldings flanked by louvered wood shutters with scalloped window boxes. A large multi-light picture window is located on the east facade of the wing. The building is partially attached to #59 with cornerboards: it previously was situated closer to the road with its gable end on the same plane as that of #59 and was moved back c.1907 when the library (#59) was established and its building remodeled.

The dwelling was occupied in 1855 by N. Holt and owned in 1869 by W. Hilldoff and Van-note, in common ownership with #59. Associated with the dwelling were several barns located to the south. They were destroyed by floods in the 1970's.

59. Wilder House-Wilder Memorial Library, Lawrence Hill Road: (c.1820), alterations c.1908)

This 1½-story, 5 x 1 bay, brick Cape was constructed as a dwelling. Colonial Revival elements were added c.1908 when the structure was converted to a library. The brick is laid in Flemish bond, and the building has a granite block/brick foundation and slate roof. Articulated with a thin frieze and molded box cornice with gable returns, the structure has predominantly 1/1 windows with wood architrave trim under splayed brick lintels. A c.1908 large semicircular arched window with impost blocks and keystone is located on the west side facade (where brick work of earlier fenestration is still evident). The window's round-arched integral transom is painted to resemble stained glass; it features a lamp of learning and busts of Shakespeare and Homer. The center Colonial Revival entrance porch is enclosed with panels and has a sunburst in the tympanum of the pediment which is supported on Doric free-standing and engaged columns.

The oak entrance door has a large rectangular beveled glass light above two lower cross panels, all set in bolection molding and flanked by molded panels. A similar door leads from the vestibule into the library interior.

The interior of the building was remodeled c.1908 to accommodate its new use as a library. The style of the renovations drew upon medieval precedents. The gable upper story was opened to the ridge and resupported with natural-finish oak hammerbeam trusses with pendants. The ceiling was sheathed in coffered oak panels and the upper walls were covered

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with pressed tin bearing a shield design. Paneled wainscoting marks the lower walls and the front of the circulation desk which is further ornamented with a spindle screen that echoes the shape of the trusses above. The Queen Anne screen is inset with a floral cutout at each end and a stylized sunburst cutout caps the center of the screen. Two four-light medieval-motif copper lanterns imported from Italy are suspended from the ceiling on rods and chains. Freestanding oak book shelves line the walls.

The Library was formerly a residence; it was here that Judge John Wiler lived while his large brick home (#6) across the road was being constructed. In the latter half of the 19th century, the building was painted white, and had a center chimney, 5 panel door and transom. It housed a shoemaker's shop and Peter Fagan's tailor shop on the first floor, with living quarters in the attic story. Behind the library and the Holt House (#58) was a yard that was used by the tannery occupying a portion of the gristmill which stood just to the west of the Library and was demolished c.1908. The mill was owned in 1855 by Asa B. Foster, who had a residence to the west. Lewis Parkhurst, who acquired the Wilder House (#6) across the road, removed the mill structure to improve the view from the residence. Parkhurst also removed three neighboring barns when he demolished the mill. Also c.1908, the Parkhurst's purchased and made alterations to the present library building and endowed the Library. The painted arched window on the west facade was a memorial to their son, Wilder, who died while attending Dartmouth College. The Library opened to the public on July 28, 1909.

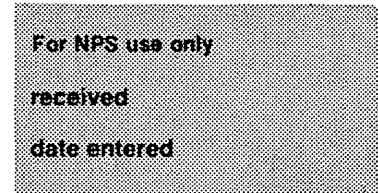
60. Cold Spring Brook Memorial Park , Lawrence Hill Road; (dedicated 1950)

This park extends approximately 700' along the course of Cold Spring Brook southeast of the intersection of Lawrence Hill Road with Landgrove Road. Established as a Veterans Memorial for those who served in the two world wars, bronze name plates are attached to gate posts leading to a small wooden bridge across the brook. The grounds are landscaped behind a metal fence with maple trees and benches arranged around a small and large pond formed by dams.

The park was donated to the Weston Community Club by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Parkhurst, who acquired the property and removed the structures on the site in order to create the park's present appearance. On the site farthest to the southeast was the Asa Foster House, a 2½-story, 5 bay eaves front dwelling that was moved to Danby, New York. Across the road from #2 and #3, near the center of the park, between 1830 and 1860 stood the second of the village's district schoolhouses. The Isaiah Heselton House was to the northwest; it was a 2½-story, gable front, 5 x 3 bay Greek Revival dwelling that was moved across the brook and reconstructed as #65. Near the corner of Landgrove Road, a carding and woolen mill was situated; it was first owned by J. Stuart, then Isaiah Heselton and Charles Bolster. The first schoolhouse was built in 1805 at the corner and removed in 1830, when the second school house was built.

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61. Bridge, Landgrove Road: (c.1930)

The reinforced concrete roadbed with decorative concrete balustrade rests on coursed rubble walls and spans approximately 10 feet across Cold Spring Brook, and is 15 feet wide at the roadbed and 10 feet above the brook. The posts of the balustrade have a stepped Art Deco profile. The rubble wall extends approximately 50 feet downstream, delineating the boundary of the former mill pond that served the woolen mill on the site of #60.

62. Heselton-Winship-Wood House, Landgrove Road: (c.1860)

This 1½-story, 2 x 1 bay, gable roofed, wood frame, vernacular residential building has a 1½-story, gable roofed ell projecting to the east and a 1½-story, gable roofed south rear wing of lower profile. The house has a granite block foundation partially faced with concrete, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. It exhibits plain cornerboards, watertable, frieze and box cornice. Sash is 2/2 with plain trim and simple cap moldings. The principal entrance on the west eaves facade has a 4 panel door, pilasters, panelled frieze and cornice raised above a plain surround. An exterior chimney rises from the same facade, with an interior chimney in the wing and an exterior block chimney in the ell. The wing features a gable wall dormer, a shed roofed porch and an open deck.

The house was occupied in 1869 by C. C. Heselton, who presumably built it. At that time, the Heselton Woolen factory was located across from the house. An old view of the house shows that it had 2/2 sash, was lower to the ground, had a ridge chimney on the main block and was characterized by an Italianate porch on the ell with posts with scrollsawn brackets supporting a bracketed eaves.

62a. Garage (c.1930)

This 1-story, gable roofed two car garage has a concrete foundation, novelty siding, an asphalt roof and sliding doors.

63. Peabody-Waite House, Landgrove Road: (c.1850)

This 2½-story, 5 x 3 bay, gable roofed, wood frame, vernacular Greek Revival style residential building has a stone foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A 2½-story east wing of lower profile has an entrance porch and at one time connected the main block with a large barn to the east. The principal entrance in the center bay of the main block is sheltered by a modern Colonial Revival pedimented porch with square tapered columns and complete entablature; the Italianate door has two vertical semicircular arched lights in a surround with plain trim and molded cornice. The 2 x 1 bay porch on the wing is of similar Colonial Revival design. The house exhibits a plain brick interior chimney, a rear gable wall dormer, narrow corner pilasters, wide frieze and a molded box cornice. Sash is 2/2 with plain trim and molded cornices; some 1/1 sash is

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at the rear of the wing. Two exterior wood fire escapes of modern construction are situated on the rear facades of the main block and wing.

The house appears to have been occupied by S. Peabody on the map of 1855. Samuel Peabody came to Weston as an early settler from Wilton, New Hampshire and died in 1852. His son, Samuel, was born in 1803 in Weston and served as town clerk for about 40 years. The map of 1869 shows Nelson L. Waite as the occupant. Waite's butter tub factory (#66b) was located across the road on Cold Spring Brook. He also owned two smaller shops in undetermined location on the same brook.

64. Gilmore-Farrar House, Landgrove Road: (c.1797, 1936 and 1984 alterations)

This 2-story, 5 x 2 bay, hip roofed, Federal style 'I' house has a concrete faced granite block foundation, clapboard siding and a standing seam metal roof. A rear, gable roofed ell of 1½-stories was enlarged in 1936; it contains a garage, kitchen and rear glassed porch, with a jerkinhead dormer over the garage. The main block has two interior brick chimneys and is articulated with a molded watertable, plain cornerboards, narrow frieze and molded block cornice. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim and flanking louvered wood shutters. The principal entrance features a replacement 8-panel door with a multi-light transom flanked by narrow pilasters with entasis; the column and entablature portions of the pilasters are raised from a plain surround and support a molded cornice. The siding and trim on the main block is fastened with cut nails. A 1935 view of the house shows an east side porch with scrollsawn brackets and turned posts sheltering an entrance to the offset rear ell; these elements have been removed.

The interior features a 1936 straight run stairway in the central hall replacing the original dogleg stairway similar to the one which still exists in the contemporary Farrar-Mansur House (#11). The dining room flanks the hall on the east and features a fireplace surround with architrave trim, a wide plain frieze and cornice mantelshelf. Architrave trim also surrounds the dining room door which has 4 raised panels and iron latches. The livingroom west of the hall features a projecting chimney breast with a fireplace with flanking pilasters, frieze and molded cornice. Upstairs, the east bedroom is the most formal, featuring a charrail with triglyphs and a fireplace surround with architrave trim, wide frieze and denticulated ocrnice. The kitchen in the rear ell retains its bake oven in the side wall. Sketches of the original floor plan done before the 1936 remodeling show the first floor of the rear ell making the plan of the house square. A kitchen and two small bedrooms were located in the southeast portion behind the dining room; a help-ers kitchen; dining room and stairway were situated to the rear of the living room. Upstairs there was originally a central bedroom in what is now the hall in the front of the house. The ell has a low ceiling and was utilized as sleeping quarters for the help and for storage.

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Asa Gilmore, who settled in Weston before 1800, built this house which is similar to the Farrar-Mansur House (#11), differing mainly in details of the pilastered entrance surrounds. He also built a cloth dressing and fulling mill (possibly the site of #66a) on Cold Spring Brook across from his house. F. Farrar lived in the house in the mid-nineteenth century; he was listed as a farmer and wheelwright on High Street (now Landgrove Road) with a carpenters shop located to the rear of the house.

64a. Gilmore-Farrar Garage/Shop c.1981

This 1-story, 2 x 3 bay, gable roofed structure has vertical board siding and a metal roof. It does not contribute to the district.

65. Heselton-Orton-Grant House, off Landgrove Road: (c.1850, moved c.1938, addition 1982)

This 5 x 4 bay, 1½-story, gable roofed, residence has a fieldstone foundation, clapboard siding, and a slate/wood shingle roof with three jerkinhead dormers and a paneled brick massive central chimney. The present appearance of the main block dates to a c.1938 extensive remodeling of the structure. A 1½-story, gambrel roofed wing with three jerkinhead dormers and interior end ridge chimney was added to the southwest c.1982. The house exhibits a molded watertable, paneled corner pilasters and a molded box cornice. The Greek Revival central front entrance has a 5 panel door flanked by 7/8 length sidelights set in a paneled reveal in a surround with paneled pilasters supporting a complete entablature. Replacement sash is generally 12/12 with plain trim and simple cap moldings; dormers feature 6/9 sash. The rear slope of the roof of the main block extends in a shed extension sheltering a woodshed and giving a saltbox appearance to the house.

The house was originally located along Cold Spring Brook (see #60) on Lawrence Hill Road just below the woolen mill. It was built by Isaiah Heselton, who was listed as a wool carder with a house on Charles Street (Lawrence Hill Road) in 1884. It originally was a 5 x 3 bay, 1½-story, wide gable front Greek Revival house with 2 stories in the gable. It was purchased by Lewis Parkhurst and removed to the present location c.1938 in the "clean-up" for Cold Spring Brook Memorial Park (#60). When it was reassembled by local architect Raymond Austin, the gable front orientation was changed to the present eaves-front plan. It was the home of Lyman Orton for many years.

Due to its change of site and dramatic change of appearance, it is included in the district as a non-contributing structure.

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66. Sites of mills, house and dam, Lawrence Hill and Landgrove Roads: (c.1800-early 20th c.)

The area along Cold Spring Brook of approximately 600' along Landgrove Road and 290' along Lawrence Hill Road contains foundation remains of a number of mills, shops, a house, a dam, and an old road bed, as well as other artifacts pertaining to the industries and activities relating to each structure. Other dams likely once existed. Of the many sites which deeds and local histories identify as occupying this vicinity, five sites are presently identifiable on the basis of surface remains and are described herein.

66a. Tannery site (c.1800, c.1869; 1884)

The uncoursed rubble wall foundation remains of this structure occupy an area of approximately 60' x 15' on the northwest side of Cold Spring Brook. Also in this vicinity are the remains of a large, tubular smokestack, with other strewn fieldstones suggesting at least one other building.

The site may have been first used for a cloth dressing and fulling mill built by Asa Gilmore, who lived across the brook in #64. However, certain deed references in 1802, 1809 and 1812 describe a tanning place below the fulling mill, indicating that the Gilmore facility may have been further upstream and as yet unidentified. The tannery needed the water power from the brook to grind the bark used in the tanning process. On the Beers map of 1869, an ell-shaped tannery and smaller structure to the northeast were owned by J.B. Herron, with the tanyard occupying the property on Landgrove Road just across the brook. This structure burned in June of 1869 when it was known as White and Herrons Tannery and the townspeople raised \$2,000 to assist in its reconstruction, according to Pannes' Waters of the Lonely Way. The reconstructed tannery evidently burned in September of 1880. Henry W. Ball built another tannery on the site and in 1884 is listed as employing 6 men, tanning 3500 hides and 800 calf skins per year. Old postcard views identify a long, 2-story building with clapboard siding, a low profile sheet metal roof and a 1-story, shed roofed ell with a large tubular smokestack on the northwest gable end as W.B. and J.H. Bryant's Mill; it was used as a box and toy manufactory. The Bryant's were sons of James Bryant, who had established a starch factory which was later converted to a large woodenware factory (#45a) at the end of Mill Lane. Portions of the smokestack are still in evidence. J.A. Parkhurst had a buttertub factory here c.1900 when it was owned by the Bryant's.

66b. Site of Waite's Buttertub Factory and Wheelwright Shop (c.1860)

The rubble wall foundations of this structure occupy an area of approximately 12' x 15' on the south side of Cold Spring Brook along Landgrove Road and across from #63. Four walls are evident.

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The Beers map of 1869 clearly shows the location of this structure and identifies it as the Buttertub Factory. In 1884, it manufactured 4,000 - 6,000 buttertubs per year. Nelson L. Waite was a wheelwright and manufacturer of buttertubs; he lived in #63.

66c. Site of Henry Hannum's Ax Factory-Waite's Lower Shop (c.1830, torn down c.1938)

The rubble remains of this structure occupy an area of about 15' x 15' and appear to be the remains of a structure that spanned the brook at the intersection of Landgrove Road and Lawrence Hill Road.

The Ax Handle shop appears on maps of both 1855 and 1869. Hannum evidently was also a dealer in general merchandise with a store at #43. The Ax Handle shop was later owned by the Fenn Brothers, the Briggs, and C.B. Forbes until James N. Waite, listed in 1884 as a cooper, acquired it in 1888; all of the above parties are thought to have manufactured buttertubs here. It became known as Waite's Lower Shop at this time, as he owned two smaller shops (one of which is #66b) upstream. Old photographs show this as a 2½ story, gable roofed structure with a wrap around canopy and 12/8 sash.

66d. Site of Dam and Mill Pond (c.1850)

This large uncoursed rubblestone dam in ruin rises in height to approximately 10' and spans about 20' of Cold Spring Brook. Two outlets at the base which allow the passage of small amounts of water are intact. The remains of the wall delineate a mill pond and stretch about 30' upstream on the south bank, rising to a height of approximately 12'.

Located just to the north (behind) the site of a former residence, this is the only intact dam evident on the brook today, although there were likely other dams that also served the mills on the brook. This dam may have been associated with the carpentry shop shown on the 1869 map (see #66e).

66e. Howe House foundation remains (c.1855)

The rubble wall foundation measures approximately 18' x 25'. The map of 1855 shows G. Wiley occupying this dwelling and that of 1869 shows H. Woodcock as the owner with a carpentry shop as a separate structure to the northwest. Local tradition places this as the home of Alvah Howe, known as "shoemaker Howe" and that his house was located just in front of a wheelwright shop that was upstream from the tannery and continued in operation until c.1900.

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67. Peabody House, Lawrence Hill Road corner Trout Club Road: (c.1860, remodeled 1975,78)

This 1½-story, 3 x 3 bay, gable roofed, post and beam sidehall plan Greek Revival style dwelling has a granite block and rubble foundation faced with concrete, clapboard siding and a wood shingle roof with an interior ridge chimney. A 1½-story wing and a 1-story wood shed ell enclose, with the main block, a modern rear deck. The house is articulated with plain cornerboards and a complete, simple entablature with a plain box cornice. Sash is generally 2/2, with 6/6 and a large multilight sash in the wing. The principal entrance features 3/4 length sidelights flanked by pilasters supporting a complete, simple entablature. The wing features a recessed porch with plain posts on the front facade and a c.1975 shed roofed dormer on the rear.

The property was at one time a farm owned by A. Peabody in 1869 and included land across Lawrence Hill Road as an orchard; a large barn was associated with the property and was located near #67a. This property forms the northwest boundary of the district.

67a. Garage/Barn 1984

This 2-story, 2 x 2 bay post and beam structure has a metal gable roof and vertical board siding. It does not contribute to the district due to its recent date of construction.

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The quickly developing village neighborhood along T.H. 2 was not exempt from more stylish residences of the era. Shortly after Farrar built his tavern in 1795, Asa Gilmore built a similarly detailed Federal style I-house, #64. Gilmore, an early successful entrepreneur, went on to construct a cloth dressing mill and fulling mill, possibly #66a, behind his house. It was later the site of a tannery and box manufacturing shop. Several years later, in 1827, Judge John Wilder built a fine transitional Federal/Greek Revival home, #6, and Matthew Wilkins constructed a sophisticated I house of the same style, #7, c.1830. By 1838 the Baptist Church, #5, was built on a hill overlooking Lawrence Hill Road.

The central and southern portions of the district retain several early 19th century residences generally more agricultural in character than those in the Lawrence Hill Road area. The series of small Cape dwellings, all continuously connected farm complexes scattered along Main Street include: the Gilmore-Parkhurst House, #30, built in 1810 and detailed with a rare Georgian style entrance, the Kimball-Parkhurst House, now the Weston Toy Works, #52, built c.1805 and remodeled into its Gothic/Greek Revival appearance c.1840, and the Wakefield-Mobery/Wollman House, now the "Weston House", #36, built c.1805 and which also includes a rare Georgian entrance. Towering above the row of Capes on Main Street is the Old Parish Church, #49, which was begun in 1816 and completed by 1832. Its projecting bell tower, unusual in Vermont, is usually associated with late 18th century church architecture.

By 1830-1840 other buildings began to infill the area of Main Street south of Farrar Park. Interspersed among the Capes were built 2½-story, gable front, Federal/Greek Revival style houses. Their wide, 5-bay, gable-front form constitutes a building type fairly unusual in Vermont, but fairly typical in Weston. Included among these are the Baldwin-Bryant House, #33, the Farley-Bolster-Upton House, #50, and the Sterling-Coleman House, #36. The area was not excluded from commercial development during the 1830-40 decade either. A tavern, #31, now the Vermont Country Store, and the adjacent Pease Store #32, now the Odd Fellows Hall, were built near Farrar Park and the Greek Revival style Wiley Store, #43, was constructed on the corner of Main Street and Mill Lane. Mr. Wiley's home, #44, built shortly after the store, although a standard Greek Revival gable front house form, displays fashionable Gothic Revival detailing. The house, along with the Bryant-Rice House, #45, and starch mill, #45a, on Mill Lane form a district industrial/residential nucleus at the south end of the district.

The area around Farrar Park, a frog pond during the early mid-19th century, was not excluded from the flurry of building activity during the 1830's and 40's. The Ross Orton House, #8, a later simplified version of the transitional Federal/Greek Revival style as it is displayed in the Wilder House, #6, was the first to join the early Farrar-Mansur Tavern, #11. It was followed by the Foster-High-Ewen House, #9, built c.1835 and clearly Greek Revival in its styling. On the site of the Weston Playhouse, #10, the

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Congregational Church (no longer extant) was constructed in 1839. It was similar in detail to the earlier Baptist Church, #5, around the corner on Lawrence Hill Road.

The increasing numbers of residential, commercial, public, and mill structures begun during the 1830's reached a highpoint by the 1870's when the village reached a peak of economic prosperity unsurpassed until recent times. The town's milling activities and small factory operations of the 70's were the heart of Weston's economy. The mills built during the early years of the 19th century were joined by several new establishments. Mansur's sawmill, #13, on present day Route 100 along the West River, continued operation begun by the Farrars and was part of the mid to late 19th century activity in this area of the district. The Landgrove and Lawrence Hill Road area continued to predominate as the commercial and industrial core, however. Factories located there included: Isiah Haselton's wooden mill at the intersection of Landgrove Road and T.H. 2, J.B. Herron's tannery, #66a, formerly possibly Asa Gilmore's dressing and fulling mill, H. Hanum's ax factory, #66c, and Nelson Waite's buttertub factory and wheelwright shop, #66b. Although none of the structures associated with these operations still stand, surface and subsurface archeological materials, including a former mill dam, #66d, remain and may yield information that can provide further insight into this important sector of Weston's historic economy.

Weston's early character is defined by mills, residences and commercial structures, all functioning within close proximity. Development during the latter half of the 19th century did not differ from this. Besides the mills along Landgrove and Lawrence Hill Roads, A. Peabody's Greek Revival sidehall plan house and farm complex, #67, and Charles Haselton's c.1865, vernacular Gothic Revival house, #62, were located there and remain today.

By 1870 Farrar Park was surrounded by a crowded mixture of public, residential, and mercantile structures. Although several buildings have been replaced by more recent structures, the Parkhurst Store, #54, built in 1907 and the new Post Office, #55, several present in 1870 survive. On the northeast edge of the Park are the substantial early structures previously mentioned: The Ross-Orton House, #8; the Foster-High-Ewen House, #9; and the Farrar-Mansur House, #11. Of equal stature, on the southwest edge of the Park, the Italianate School, #56, was built during the 1860's to accommodate the village's ever increasing population and the east side is still marked by C. G. Hosley's vernacular house and shop, #28.

Other areas within the district also participated in Weston's later mid-19th century development. Route 100 north of the Park remained fairly open until 1850-1875, when plainer Greek Revival and vernacular Italianate residences and farmhouses were built. One of the larger homes, #26, built c.1872, was the residence of Alonzo Drury. Drury should be noted as illustrative of the sort of real estate developer and jack of all

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trades that many Westonites aspired to. He owned the Hotel on the Park, a tannery, #60, bought and sold livestock, farmed, owned timber land and dealt in real estate.

Main Street, to the south of the Park, developed slightly more during this mid-19th century era. E. Shepard had a blacksmith shop (#37) and S.H. Pease built a simple sidehall Greek Revival house (#40) c.1860; the house was associated with a farm complex. The vacant land between the Old Parish Church (#49) and Mill Lane was developed c.1870 when three Italianate homes (#'s 46, 47 and 48) were built, one (#48) to serve as a parsonage for the then Methodist Church (#49).

By c.1880, marked by a general exodus of population and decline of business, Weston's economic prosperity and building heyday came to a close. The available water power was not sufficient to supply factories large enough to compete in an ever growing economy that favored large industrial size operations. Also, the town's location, high in the Green Mountains, far from necessary railroad lines, led to a demise in Weston's industrial base. Architecturally, the District reflects this economic lull in its almost complete absence of Queen Anne style buildings of the 1880's and 90's, so popular elsewhere in the state.

Until recent decades, little construction occurred in the district after 1870. In 1900 Will Benson built his mill, #19, now the Weston Bowl Mill. Building #18, a small vernacular dwelling nearby, served as the mill office. Fire caused changes during the early 20th century. A large fire in 1913 wiped out the structures bordering the east side of the Park and in 1905 the store on the south corner of the Park was destroyed by fire and rebuilt as Parkhurst's Store, #54, in 1907. A store on the corner of Park and School Street, also burned, was replaced, burned again in 1932, and was not replaced.

Despite the village's limited growth during the late 19th century and early years of the 20th century, a prevailing spirit of civic-mindedness among Weston citizens caused several changes in the district's appearance. In 1889 Farrar Park was formalized and landscaped as a public amenity. In 1909 the Wilder Library, #59, an early Cape type house, was converted into a library with Colonial Revival detailing, and a medieval motif interior. The conversion of the house was made possible by Lewis Parkhurst a successful business executive from Winchester, Massachusetts. He married the granddaughter of Judge John Wilder and bought the Federal style Wilder homestead, #6, in 1907.

Parkhurst was also responsible for other changes in the Lawrence Hill Road area that led its appearance to evolve from one of an early 19th century mill center to a quiet, pastoral, residential/park neighborhood. Parkhurst acquired and demolished a former gristmill across the road from his house (#6), so as to improve the view. He purchased additional real estate in the vicinity and deeded properties along Cold Spring Brook to the Weston Community Club; the area became Cold Spring Brook Memorial Park (#60) in 1950 after the remaining structures had been cleared.

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Parkhurst, later financed the restoration of several of the village's landmarks, and joined the growing number of Weston residents who recognized the value of the village's historic resources. Parkhurst was responsible for the restoration of the Church on the Hill, #5, in 1938 and financed the beginning of the rehabilitation of the Farrar-Mansur House, #11, for use as a museum run by the Community Club. In c.1938 Parkhurst financed the construction of the Town Office Building, #57. Although new construction, its form and detail are derived from a respectful view of Weston's earliest architecture.

Also during the 1930's, Mrs. Herbert Bailey, a former summer resident, provided a generous donation to the Community Club for the rehabilitation of the former Congregational Church for use as the Weston Playhouse. In 1962 the Church burned and the Weston Players commissioned Raymond Austin to design a new theatre which, like the Town Office building, is an interpretation of Colonial architecture that harmonizes with Weston's 19th century streetscapes.

Starting in the 1930's, Vrest Orton, who would later found the Vermont Country Store, wrote articles about and in praise of Weston in national publications such as The Reader's Digest and North American Review. For those readers Weston became a place to see, as increasing automobile travel allowed more and more tourists to visit Vermont's isolated hamlets.

In 1936, a group of local residents organized the Vermont Guild of Old Time Crafts and Industries. The Guild created a working museum of crafts and industries and preserved the structures (#'s 13 and 14) formerly used as mills near the Farrar-Mansur House. The Guild and the growing number of tourists during the 40's attracted craftspeople and antique dealers to Weston who established shops in several of the village's historic structures. In 1945, Vrest Orton purchased the Wilkinson House, #31, and converted it into the Vermont Country Store, an extremely successful enterprise that served to further publicize and popularize Weston as a tourist destination through its retail store and millions of mail order catalogs.

By the 1950's, with the paving of Route 100 and the increasing number of skiers drawn to nearby slopes, the tourist trade had evolved into an important component of the town's economy. It remains so today, generally most active in the warmer months from July to October.

Today Weston's historic buildings mirror its evolution from an isolated, primarily, self-sufficient, agricultural community through a mid-19th century heyday as a commercial and milling center for the town and outlying areas to its present status as a residential village and much admired tourist center for those appreciative of the past. Vernacular Capes and stylish Federal style residences, mills, archeological mill sites, 19th century stores and classic New England church spires, restored homes and compatible Colonial Revival public landmarks form a unique and very valuable architectural legacy.

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Deus LaVallee, Weston, Vermont
Mildred Maxwell, Weston, Vermont
Patricia Nowlan, Weston, Vermont
Vrest & Ellen Orton, Weston, Vermont
Ernestine Pannes, Weston, Vermont
Robert Rice, Weston, Vermont
Gilbert Spaulding, Weston, Vermont
Kenneth Walker, Weston, Vermont
Larry Walker, Weston, Vermont

Photographs: postcard collection of Larry Walker

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary begins at Point A, located at the intersection of the easterly edge of the right of way of town highway #1 and the northeasterly property line of #20. It then proceeds generally southeasterly along said property line to Point B, the southeasterly corner of said property line. It then proceeds generally southwesterly along the southeasterly property line of #20 to Point C, located at the southwesterly corner of said property line. It then proceeds generally northwesterly along the southwesterly property line of said property to Point D, located at the intersection of said line with a northeasterly extension of the southeasterly property line of #25. It then proceeds generally southwesterly along said extension, said line and a southwesterly extension thereof, passing behind properties #21-#26 and crossing town highway #39, Markham Lane, to Point E, located at the intersection of said line with the southwesterly edge of the right of way of town highway #39. The boundary then proceeds generally southeasterly along said edge to Point F, located at the intersection of said edge with the southeasterly property line of #27. It then proceeds generally southwesterly along said line, passing behind #27, to Point G, located at the intersection of said line with the northeasterly property line of #28. It then proceeds generally southeasterly along said line to Point H, located at the southeasterly corner said property line. It then proceeds generally southwesterly along the southeasterly property line of #28 and a southwesterly extension thereof, passing behind properties #28-#39, to Point I, located at the intersection of said extension with the easterly, rear property line of #40. It then proceeds generally southeast along said line, to Point J, the southeast corner of said property line. It then proceeds generally westerly along the south property line of #40, across Vermont Route 100, continuing along the southerly property line of #41 and a westerly extension thereof, to Point K, located at the intersection of said extension with the easterly bank of the West River. It then proceeds generally northerly along said eastern bank of the West River, and a northwesterly extension thereof across the West River to the northeasterly bank of Cold Spring Brook, continuing along said bank in a northwesterly direction to Point L, located at the intersection of said bank with a southeasterly extension of a line parallel to and 50' southwest of the southwest wall of #65. It then proceeds generally northwesterly along said extension, crossing Cold Spring Brook and continuing along said line and a northwesterly extension thereof, passing to the rear of #60, #61, #62, and #65, to Point M, located at the intersection of said extension with the south property line of #63. It then proceeds generally westerly along said line and a westerly extension thereof, passing to the rear of #63 and #64, to Point M, located at the intersection of said extension with a southerly extension of a line parallel to and 50' west of the west wall of #64a. It then proceeds generally northerly along said extension, said line, and a northerly extension thereof, crossing town highway #2, Landgrove Road, to Point O, located at the intersection of said extension with the northerly edge of the right of way of town highway #2. It then proceeds generally westerly along said edge to Point P, located at the intersection of said edge and a

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southerly extension of a line parallel to and 50' west of the west wall of #66e. It then proceeds generally northerly along said extension, said line and a northerly extension thereof, crossing Cold Spring Brook to Point Q, located at the intersection of said extension with the southerly edge of the right of way of town highway #6, Trout Club Road. It then proceeds generally easterly along said edge to the junction with Lawrence Hill Road, where it proceeds generally southeasterly along the southwestern edge of the right of way of Lawrence Hill Road to Point R, located at the intersection of said edge with a southwesterly extension of the northwesterly property line of #1. It then proceeds generally northeasterly along said extension crossing Lawrence Hill Road and continuing along said line to Point S, located at the northeast corner of #1's property line. It then proceeds generally southeasterly along the rear property line of #1 and continues along a southeasterly extension thereof, passing through Points T, U, V and W, and passing to the rear of #1-7, to Point X, located at the intersection of said extension with the western bank of the West River. It then proceeds generally northeasterly along said bank crossing a stream, and passing to the rear of #8-19, to Point Y, located at the intersection of said bank with a westerly extension of a line parallel to and 15' north of the north wall of #19. It then proceeds generally easterly along said extension, crossing the West River and continuing along said line and an easterly extension thereof, crossing Vermont Route 100, to Point Z, located at the intersection of said extension with the easterly edge of the right of way of Vermont Route 100. It then proceeds generally north-easterly along said edge to the intersection with town highway #1, Chester Mountain Road, where it continues on the southeasterly edge of the right of way of said road to Point A, the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries which enclose the 'Y' shaped Weston Village Historic District correspond to historic village limits that developed through the 19th century along the Cold Spring Brook - West River valley, and to present limits defined by building concentration and architectural integrity. The northeastern end of the district is visually terminated at the junction of Route 100 and town highway #1, Chester Mountain Road; it is defined by the architecturally significant Drury-Walker Farm (#20) which historically owned the land on which the early 20th century Benson Sawmill-Weston Bowl Mill (#19) was constructed just across Route 100 at this end of the district. This boundary excludes from the district several recent, architecturally insignificant structures and several altered historic houses that are spaced further apart as corresponding to the rural environment outside the village. The eastern boundary generally follows rear property lines of structures lining Main Street to the southern end of the district, a clear terminus due to the lack of buildings of village concentration past this point. The western boundary generally follows the West River and Cold Spring Brook, including in its western arm those buildings

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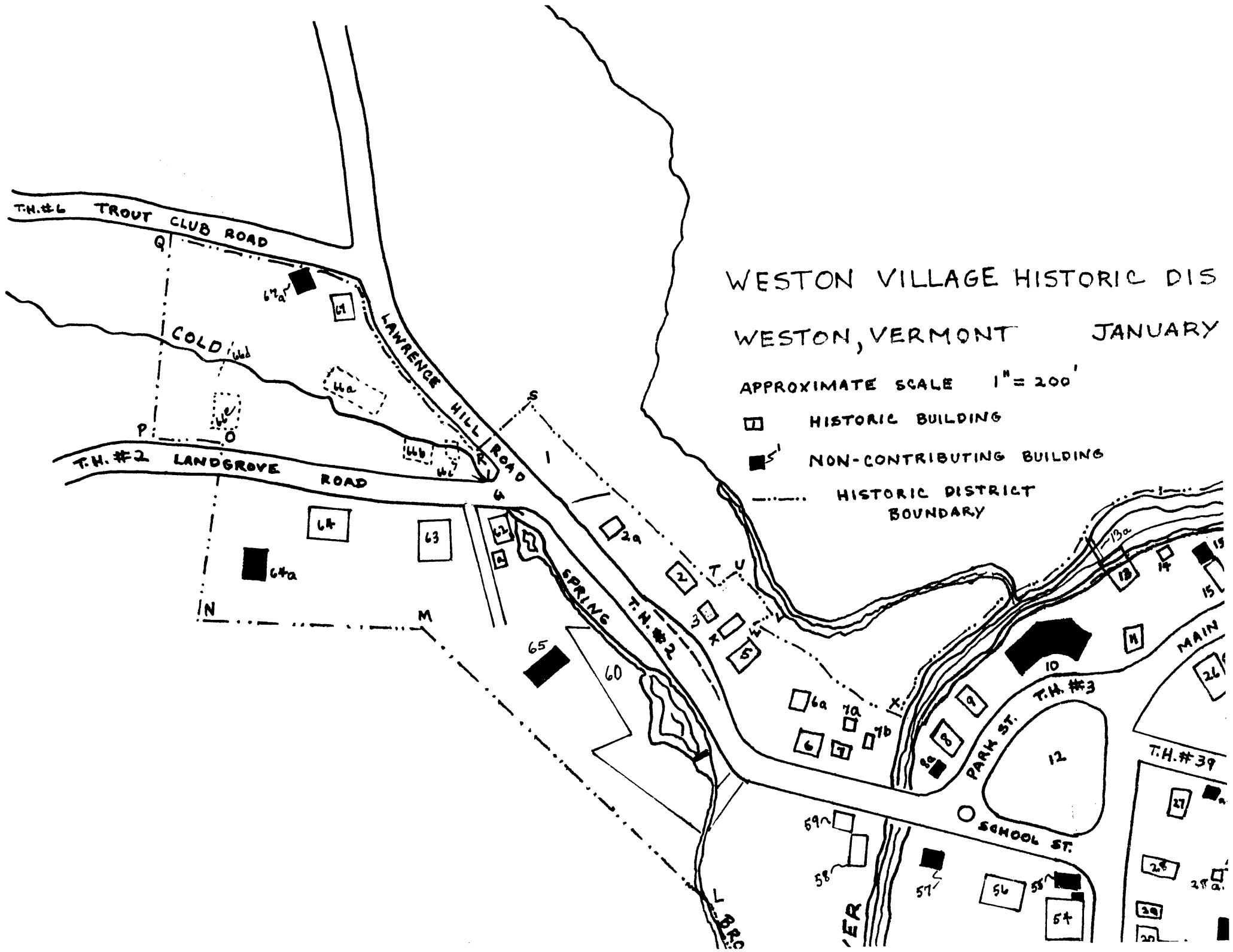
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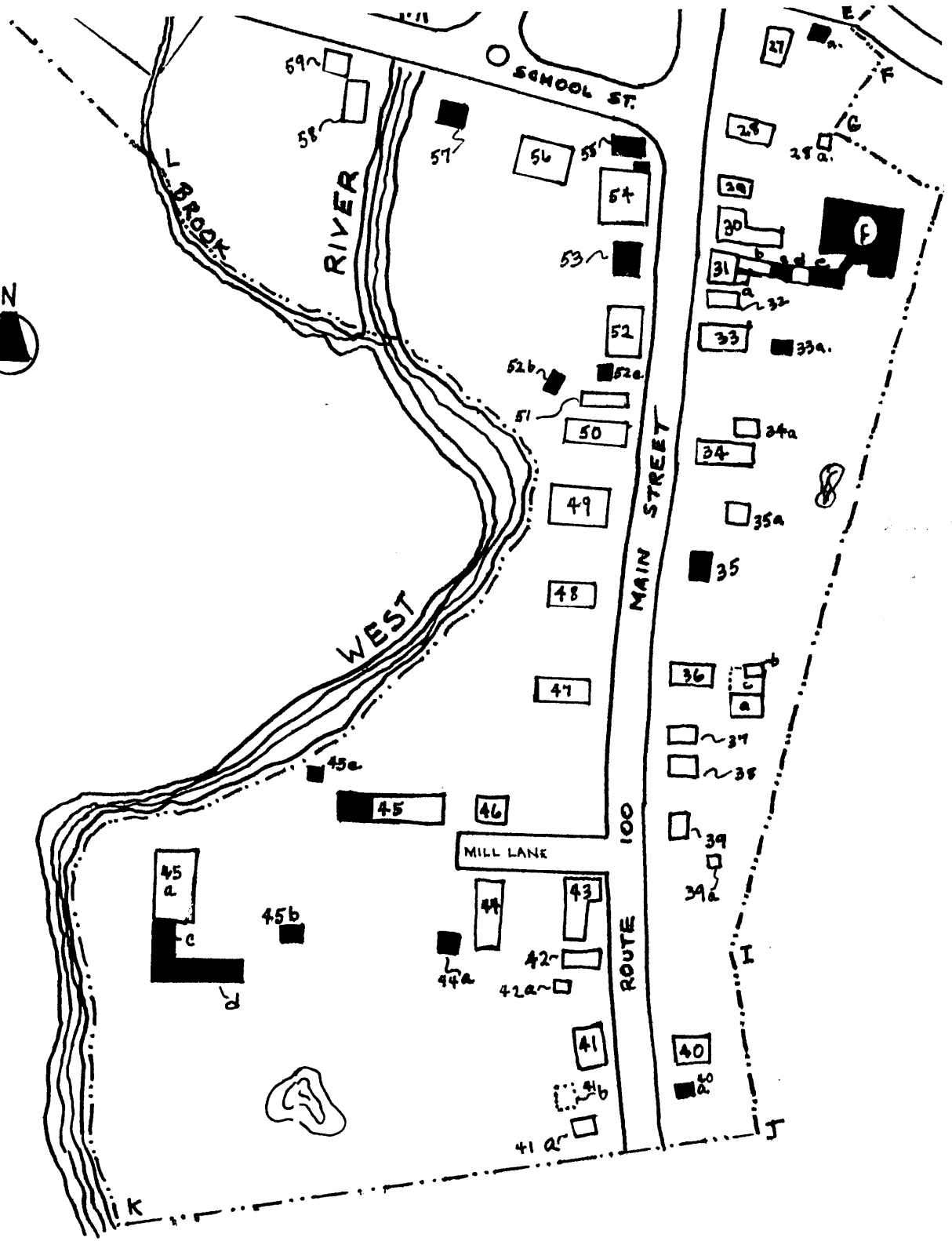
historically and presently defining the Lawrence Hill Road and Landgrove Road area of the district. The northwestern boundary extends to include the Peabody-Atwater-Campbell house (#67) which provides a visual terminus at a bend in Lawrence Hill Road and is sufficient to include mill sites (#'s 66 a, b, c, d) on Cold Spring Brook which historically served as a locus of industrial activity in the town. Excluded at this terminus are several recently constructed homes. The northern boundary generally follows property lines along Lawrence Hill Road and the West River, and includes a portion of the West River that feeds a dam (#13a) and sawmill (#13).



WESTON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 WESTON, VERMONT JANUARY




APPROXIMATE SCALE 1" = 200'

- HISTORIC BUILDING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
- HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY



WESTON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT WESTON, VERMONT JANUARY 1985

APPROXIMATE SCALE 1" = 200'

-  HISTORIC BUILDING
-  NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
-  HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY

