

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received MAY 3 1988  
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Poultney Main Street Historic District

and or common Poultney Main Street Historic District

2. Location

street & number Main Street, East Main Street, Depot Street, Maple Avenue, College Avenue  
Knapp Avenue, Beaman Street, Grove Street, N/A not for publication

city, town Poultney N/A vicinity of

state Vermont code 50 county Rutland code 021

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners (See Continuation Sheet)

street & number

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

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 86-88 Main Street

city, town Poultney state Vermont

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date August, 1983  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

city, town Montpelier state Vermont

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date only Buildings #2, 19, 26, 34,
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			55a, b, 50a

(See Description of Individual Buildings)

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

The Poultney Main Street Historic District is a generally well-preserved and diverse town center focused on an unusually broad street that imparts a sense of prominence to the village's small-scale architecture. A century of development and a multiplicity of functions have combined to make the district an area of great variety and vitality. Commercial, residential and institutional buildings--constructed between c.1820 and 1936--are all present. Commercial buildings are primarily 2 story brick blocks with Italianate or Italianate-derived detail, although 1 story or clapboarded or Queen Anne or Neo-classical buildings are also interspersed. Residential buildings range from Greek Revival to Stick Style to Colonial Revival to vernacular, and are divided evenly between gable front and eaves front orientations. The institutional category includes schools, churches and civic buildings of brick, wood or stone and of Greek Revival to Queen Anne to Neo-Gothic to Colonial Revival styles. Slate roofs and similar, shallow setbacks are common elements to the entire district. Despite the loss of a few significant historic buildings, only 3 of 16 non-contributing buildings in the district (out of a total of 110 buildings) are considered non-contributing due to alterations. The Poultney Main Street Historic District retains the character and diversity of an historic town center that evolved over a long period of development.

Continued on Continuation Sheets

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## OWNERS LIST

1. Green Mountain College  
Dr. James Pollock, President  
Poultney, Vermont 05764
2. John L. Williams  
3 Main Street  
Poultney, Vermont 05764
3. Candace and Dale Senecal  
5 Main Street  
Poultney, Vermont 05764
4. Barbara Prendergast  
7 Main Street  
Poultney, Vermont 05764
5. Carol Coburn and Richard Wright  
9 Main Street  
Poultney, Vermont 05764
6. Henrietta Orr  
13 Main Street  
Poultney, Vermont 05764
7. Lloyd and Helen Jones  
Maple Street  
Poultney, Vermont 05764
8. Lorraine and Robert Jones  
15 Main Street  
Poultney, Vermont 05764
9. James and Mary Foley  
17 Main Street  
Poultney, Vermont 05764
10. Ray Williams  
23 Main Street  
Poultney, Vermont 05764
11. Debonis and Wright  
25 Main Street  
Poultney, Vermont 05764
12. Edmund and Mary Preseau  
27 Main Street  
Poultney, Vermont 05764
13. Esther's College Shop  
29 Main Street  
Poultney, Vermont 05764
14. Richard Battle  
RD 2  
Thrall Road  
Poultney, Vermont 05764
15. R & L Enterprises Inc.  
35 Main Street  
Poultney, Vermont 05764
16. Charles and Katherine Colvin  
10 East Main Street  
Poultney, Vermont 05764
17. Charles Shenkel  
Town of Poultney  
Fire House and Village Offices  
P.O. Box 121  
Poultney, Vermont 05764
18. Ed and Coleen Butler  
542 Morris Street  
Albany, New York 12205
19. John G. and Vicki Swenor  
York Street  
Poultney, Vermont 05764
20. Kay and Harold Davis  
Depot Street  
Poultney, Vermont 05764
21. Leo Kimmel  
121 Wicks Lane  
Malverne, New York 11565
22. Ruth and Howell Roberts  
RD 2, Box 124  
Poultney, Vermont 05764
23. Ruth and Howell Roberts  
RD 2, Box 124  
Poultney, Vermont 05764

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 24. Shirley Boyce<br>RR #1, Box 196B<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                  | 34. James Agard<br>c/o Carol Coburn<br>81-85 Main Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                            |
| 25. Shirley Boyce<br>RR #1, Box 196B<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                  | 35. Carol Coburne<br>22 College Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                                              |
| 26. Shirley Boyce<br>RR #1, Box 196B<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                  | 36. Champlain Oil Co.<br>32 San Remo Drive<br>S. Burlington, Vermont 05401                                                                     |
| 27. Shirley Boyce<br>RR #1, Box 196B<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                  | 37. Russell Williams<br>Williams Machine Company<br>79 Main Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                  |
| 28. Russel Williams, Jr.<br>President<br>Board of Trustees<br>United Methodist Church<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764 | 38. Lenore Lyons and Jane Davidson<br>Stonebridge Inn<br>3 Beaman Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                            |
| 29. School House Apartments<br>c/o John and Vicki Swenor<br>York Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764               | 39. Most Reverend John A. Marshall<br>Roman Catholic Diocese of<br>Vermont<br>Bishop's Office<br>351 North Avenue<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401 |
| 30. Peter Partch et al<br>c/o John Tobin<br>8 Timberland Drive<br>Essex, Vermont 05452                           | 40. Most Reverend John A. Marshall<br>Roman Catholic Diocese of<br>Vermont<br>Bishop's Office<br>351 North Avenue<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401 |
| 31. Russell Williams<br>Williams Machine Co.<br>79 Main Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                        | 41. Frederick and Joan Michael<br>15 East Main Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                               |
| 32. Russell Williams<br>Williams Machine Co.<br>79 Main Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                        | 42. Morning Star Lodge #37<br>John Whitaker, Secretary<br>RD #1<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                     |
| 33. Russell Williams<br>Williams Machine Co.<br>79 Main Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                        |                                                                                                                                                |
| 34. James Agard<br>c/o Carol Coburn<br>81-85 Main Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                              |                                                                                                                                                |

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| 43. Poultney High School<br>Town of Poultney<br>Attention: Jonas Rosenthal<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764<br><br>and copies to:<br><br>Francis Fressie<br>Principal<br>Poultney High School<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764<br><br>H. Allan Brown<br>Superintendent of Schools<br>Town of Poultney<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764 | 52. Congregation of Welsh<br>Presbyterian Church<br>Welsh Presbyterian Church<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764           |
| 44. Mildred and Frances LaBate<br>14 East Main Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 53. Jonas Rosenthal, Town Manager<br>Town of Poultney<br>86-88 Main Street<br>Town Hall<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764 |
| 45. Charles and Katherine Colvin<br>10 East Main Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 54. West Building Management Inc.<br>c/o Michael Samson<br>84 Main Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764               |
| 46. Gordon and Sarah Knight<br>6 East Main Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 55. Sylvia and R. Newman Williams<br>53 Furnace Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                  |
| 47. Claire and Paul Senecal<br>Whitehall, New York 12887                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 56. Sylvia and R. Newman Williams<br>53 Furnace Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                  |
| 48. Timothy Loomis<br>RD #1, Box 357<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 57. Sylvia and R. Newman Williams<br>53 Furnace Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                  |
| 49. Kathleen and Donald Rowlands<br>4 Grove Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 58. Harold Wescott<br>RD 2, Box 185<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                     |
| 50. Kathleen and Donald Rowlands<br>4 Grove Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 59. Victor and Miriam Bergeron<br>72 Main Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                        |
| 51. June Reed<br>10 Grove Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 60. Patrick Fallar<br>70 Main Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 61. Kate Morris, Louis Morris, and<br>Catherine Morris<br>68 Main Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 62. Sidney W. and Elizabeth Paul<br>64 Pondview Road<br>Chicopee Falls, MA 01020                                   |

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 63. Gladys Riggs<br>64 Main Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                            | 74. Proctor Bank<br>80 West Street<br>Rutland, Vermont 05701                                                   |
| 64. Lear Enterprises<br>RD 81<br>Castleton Corners, Vermont 05732                                                        | 75. M. T. Associates<br>446 1/2 West Street<br>Rutland, Vermont 05701                                          |
| 65. Trackside Offices Inc.<br>c/o Ann Debonis<br>58 Main Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                               | 76. United Methodist Church<br>Russell Williams, Jr. President<br>Board of Trustees<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764 |
| 66. Ann and Joseph Debonis<br>RD 1<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                            | 77. John and Margaret McShane<br>8 Main Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                      |
| 67. Proctor Bank<br>80 West Street<br>Rutland, Vermont 05701                                                             | 78. Carbur Enterprises Inc.<br>81 Main Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                       |
| 68. Edward and Lauren Pike<br>c/o Margaret Steele<br>Box 145<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                  | 79. Allan Lemay<br>P.O. Box 785<br>Wells, Vermont 05774                                                        |
| 69. Mary Jane Howe<br>RD 2<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                                                    | 80. Green Mountain College<br>Dr. James Pollock, President<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                          |
| 70. Poultney Public Library<br>Attention: Jonas Rosenthal<br>Town Manager<br>Town of Poultney<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764 | 81. Green Mountain College<br>Dr. James Pollock, President<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                          |
| 71. Dake Brothers, Inc.<br>Box 435<br>Saratoga Springs, New York 12866                                                   |                                                                                                                |
| 72. Carmen Bissel<br>266 Private Road<br>E. Patchogue, New York 11772                                                    |                                                                                                                |
| 73. Robert and Loraine Williams<br>24 College Street<br>Poultney, Vermont 05764                                          |                                                                                                                |

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DESCRIPTION

The Poultney Main Street Historic District is a linear district consisting of eighty-one primary buildings and twenty-nine subsidiary buildings, built mainly between the 1820s and the 1930s. It encompasses the commercial core of Poultney, as well as residential and institutional buildings. The district is situated along a broad, generally flat Main Street which runs west to east, beginning at a T-shaped intersection with College Avenue, across the tracks of the former Delaware & Hudson Railroad and the intersection of the former Poultney Turnpike (now Route 30 or Beaman Street north of Main Street and Grove Street south of Main Street), and continues as East Main Street to the top of Stone Church Hill. To the west, adjacent to the district and creating a vista at the edge of Main Street, is Green Mountain College, formerly the Troy Conference Academy (today, the College is composed primarily of post-WWII Colonial Revival buildings). East of Stone Church Hill, along East Main Street, lies the village of East Poultney and the mountains beyond. The area around the railroad is the commercial center of the district. Depot and Knapp Streets extend north from Main Street on either side of the railroad tracks and, slightly west, Maple Street runs south. Whitney Brook flows southwest across the district and through a culvert at the intersection of Main Street and Route 30, entering the Poultney River at the southern edge of the village, south of the district.

The district has an unusually heterogeneous character, resulting from both its century-long development and its mix of residential, mixed commercial/residential, and institutional buildings.

The buildings in the western section are primarily residential. They tend to have wider lots, grassy fronts and sometimes side yards and driveways to generally older garages. East Main Street, which also has spacious lots, includes important institutional as well as residential buildings. The pedimented, gable front, stone Masonic Temple (#42) was built on the top of the hill as the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1822, giving the hill on which it was situated its name, Stone Church Hill. Across the street, the construction of the Colonial Revival style Poultney High School (#43) in 1936 caused the lowering of the crest of the hill. In 1902, the large, towered St. Raphael's Church (#40) was built at the bottom of the hill in the Neo-Gothic Revival style.

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Although commercial buildings predominate along Main Street to either side of the railroad tracks, the north side of Main Street has more of a clustering of commercial buildings here (#12-#16; #21-#23), whereas the south side commercial buildings extend from close to Grove Street (#54-#55) to west of Maple Street (#73-#74). The commercial buildings are generally situated close to one another and somewhat closer to the street than the houses. Concrete or asphalt sidewalks extend from the buildings to the street.

The district has several buildings from the first third of the nineteenth century: #2, #10, #11, #25, #35, #39, #42, #46, #49, #50, #51, and #56. The 4 bay wide, clapboarded Stanley/Joslin House (#46) is both an unusual building type and a rare early survivor in close to original condition. Two brick buildings have fleur-de-lis anchor bolts revealing an earlier date than their large-paned Victorian windows would suggest (#11 and #35). (A third with the fleur-de-lis anchor bolts, #60, is c. 1840 and now has a c. 1900 storefront.) A large, early nineteenth century, clapboarded house was remodeled to Colonial Revival appearance in the twentieth century (#25). The clapboard and brick Beaman Hotel (#35) was remodeled several times during the nineteenth century.

Although the number of Greek Revival buildings is fairly modest, the range of Greek Revival architectural expression is quite extensive. The most imposing Greek Revival house is the Merritt Clark House (#38), a porticoed, temple front, flushboard house with symmetrical wings. Less monumental but similarly detailed is #1, a 3 bay wide, clapboarded house with a pedimented gable front and full height portico. There are two, 3 bay wide, gable front brick houses with brick or clapboard wings (#65 and #80). And, quite unusual for Vermont, are 4 bay, 2 1/2 story brick buildings (#45 and #50). The 1841 Methodist Episcopal Church (#28) and the unusually proportioned temple front Poultney Bank of 1860 (#67) are examples of institutional and commercial buildings in the Greek Revival style. As with the earlier buildings, some Greek Revival or traditional side hall plan and center hall plan houses were victorianized later in the nineteenth century (#63 and #10).

The old north-south transportation route, now Route 30, was supplanted in 1852 by the Washington and Rutland Railroad. By 1854, Maple and Knapp Streets had been cut through, as had new residential streets north and south of the district. Depot Street was built by 1885.



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The fifty four buildings within the district in 1854 were primarily residences but also included a school, two churches, two hotels, a passenger and freight depot, a post office, and several stores. By 1869, the Beers' map shows sixty nine buildings, including a new building type which was to radically transform the village--the brick commercial block. The 3 story, hip-roofed Joslin Block was built in 1867 or 1868 (demolished in 1983), at the corner of Main and Maple Streets. With its segmental and round-arched windows, rich Italianate detailing, and projecting cornice, it served as the model for the 2 story Derby Block (#73), built c. 1870. Other brick commercial blocks followed in the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s (#58, #59, and #68) and into the twentieth century (#15 and #53), becoming increasingly simpler in their detailing.

During this period, residential and institutional buildings were also built or remodeled in the prevailing styles of the day, with Queen Anne being the most popular. These include wooden Queen Anne houses with Stick Style detailing (#4 and #30), one brick Queen Anne house (#8), and the stately Poultney Graded School (#29). The West Dinette building (#54) is an example of a Queen Anne commercial block, an alternative to the brick commercial block with Italianate features. Queen Anne porches were added to several houses: #10, #35, #61, and #79. An elaborately detailed, gable front, wooden, Queen Anne building (#22) was remodeled in the 1920s to a simpler parapet-roofed appearance with only a Queen Anne door remaining.

Although the commercial block might have offices in the upper stories, commercial buildings of various types--the brick, vernacular Italianate block, the Queen Anne building, the traditional wood gable front store--were generally used as dwellings as well as stores. Both the second stories of the main building and long wooden ells to the rear were utilized as family houses or tenements. These ells, which were sometimes built in several sections, and included barns on the rear, generally retain their nineteenth century configurations and apartment use.

The majority of storefronts have survived relatively intact. Original, 4-paned windows have usually been replaced by single-paned windows, but their essential configuration--large angled windows flanking a recessed door--has been retained. Transoms above the doors tend to be blocked (generally by air conditioners) but window transoms and wood or stone bases have survived quite well. A number of storefronts have had their cornices obscured by twentieth century signboards, but most appear to remain underneath (e.g., #58). Especially handsome and well preserved storefronts can be seen on the Derby and Humphrey Blocks (#73 and #16, respectively). Decorated roofline cornices on commercial blocks are also well preserved.

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In the early twentieth century, some redevelopment of the district took place for three principal reasons: 1) continued prosperity, 2) fire and 3) changing transportation patterns. A 3 story, concrete block commercial structure (the Humphrey Block, #18) was built for the Poultney Journal, c. 1908, at the intersection of Main and Depot Streets. The Citizens Bank built a handsome, grey slate-faced building (#70) in 1910. Next door to the Humphrey Block, two French Second Empire buildings were destroyed by a major fire in 1917. These structures were replaced between 1918 and 1925, by plain, vernacular, 1 and 2 story brick buildings (#12, #13, and #15). A new, larger passenger depot was built in 1917 (#20) and the old depot was moved north along the tracks to serve as a freight depot (#19). In addition to the D & H Railroad route, a local train from Rutland to Poultney via Fair Haven ran along tracks on Main Street, terminating at the depot. These tracks were ripped up in the 1940s. Main Street was still unpaved in 1914. But with automobiles challenging trains as a dominant mode of transportation, car dealerships and service stations were built on Main Street starting in the 1920s. The Williams Motors automobile agency (#32) was constructed in 1923, bringing automotive architecture to Poultney.

The district has a more open look today than in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, primarily due to removal of buildings by demolition, fire, or moving. The 1980 fire at the Poultney House Hotel left a wide grassy yard in front of its former stable (#57). Loss of primary buildings has resulted in new visibility for other barns and their resulting inventory classification as primary buildings (#48 and #81). Less obvious holes, such as those created by the demolition of a small, wooden commercial building, or the demolition of two Gothic Revival houses, now appear as a wide residential lot (#9) and a large lawn of St. Raphael's Church (#40). More damaging has been the demolition of large, significant nineteenth century buildings-- the Joslin Block, the Romanesque, turn-of-the-century Town Hall with a tower, imposing Greek Revival houses--and their replacement with contemporary structures out of keeping with the styles, setbacks, and historical character of the district (#47, #53, #71, and #75). Other nineteenth century buildings have been subject to commercial pressures: a clapboarded commercial building was moved to accommodate construction of a new market (#14) in c. 1979; the Williams Hardware block (#55), the M. Hyde house (#60), and the Poultney Bank building (#67) have received modern additions.

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The intersection of Main, East Main, Beaman, and Grove Streets is the most altered area within the district. Two corners have modern gas stations (#36 and #47), the third has a setback, suburban-type town office (#53) which was constructed in 1969, and the last has an important, but altered nineteenth century house (#39). However, the district edges along Beaman and Grove Streets include a majestic Greek Revival house (#38), the vernacular Queen Anne style Welsh Presbyterian Church (#52), and two, brick, cabinetmakers' shops, one a 4 bay wide, Greek Revival building (#50).

Today, most of the majestic elms that lined Main Street have succumbed to Dutch elm disease. Some new plantings, mostly of maples, have occurred, but their size, spacing, and placement is random. There is parallel parking on the north side of Main Street, angled parking on the south side, and new small parking lots at the front, side or rear of several buildings (#20, #24, #29, and #67).

Despite some changes, the Poultney Main Street Historic District remains quite well preserved and shows the evolution and variety of the century of historical and architectural development from the 1820s to the 1930s. The District contains excellent purebred examples of such architectural styles as Greek Revival (particularly the Merritt Clark House--#38), Stick Style (#4), Queen Anne commercial (#54), and Colonial Revival (e.g., #25); it also has hybrid varieties such as the Poultney Graded School (#29), a combination of Italianate, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. As mentioned above, several Poultney buildings are the products of more than one period and thus reflect a continuous history. Materials range from clapboards and flushboards to brick and concrete block. Reflecting its importance in the slate industry, Poultney is characterized by the ubiquitous slate roof--including garage roofs. Slate is also used for foundations and for the new Town Offices (#53) and Post Office (#62).

The Poultney Main Street Historic District retains a great deal of architectural and historical integrity and remains as a fine example of a town responsive to changing styles and demands.

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

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1. 1 Main Street. Reverend Jesse Peck House; c.1835.

This 2 1/2 story, 3x4 bay, clapboarded, gable front Greek Revival style house, with slate foundation and roof, located at the north-east corner of Main Street and College Avenue, is set back approximately 35 feet from the street, with a broad yard to the east. The house features a pedimented temple front consisting of a full length, 2 story, 4 pier portico. The piers have simply detailed flat panels, typical of the Greek Revival in Poultney, with molded bases and capitals. There is a full entablature consisting of an architrave of three horizontal bands, torus molding, flushboard frieze and molded cornice. A narrow, horizontal, 4/4 sash window is centered in the pediment. Other windows have 6/6 sash. All windows have cornice caps and louver shutters. Second story windows extend to the architrave. Corner pilasters are similar to the piers in detailing. The right front side hall entrance has a full entablature, flanking pilasters, 4 paned, 3/4 length sidelights with panels below, and an 8 paneled door.

The symmetrical 4 bay side elevation is longer than the front and connects to a rear 2 story, 2 x 2 bay gabled wing with corner pilasters and cornice returns. This connects to a 1 story lean-to which projects beyond the main block on the eastern side; this lean-to has casement windows.

The house appears to be in original condition; the very minor changes include a slate porch floor and the lean-to. The house dates from the 1830s, or possibly the early 1840s. The Reverend Jesse Peck, principal of the Troy Conference Academy from 1840-48, was an early, if not original, owner, and was still living in the house in 1854 according to Scott's map of that year. Beer's 1869 map shows C.S. Perry, a medical doctor from Castleton Medical College, in this house.

2. 3 Main Street. House; c.1830. (moved c.1836.)

Set back approximately 25 feet from the street, establishing a set-back line for the residences on this side of Main Street, is this 2 story, L-shaped, gable front house with broad eaves and slate roof. This vernacular Greek Revival house has been clad in aluminum siding which obscures or eliminates its mid-nineteenth century detailing. The first story right (east) side entrance hall has a bracketed cornice cap and a Queen Anne style door with 1/2 top light and bol-

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lection molded panels below. To the west is a single pane picture window with louvered shutters. A narrow cornice runs across the front of the 1st story. The three windows above have 1/1 sash. The aluminum siding has obscured a bracketed entablature below the pediment and along the eaves. A triangular fanned louver is centered in the pediment.

The 2 story, gabled, rear west ell has altered windows along its front elevation and irregular windows on its pedimented gable end. It connects to a 2 story shed-roofed ell with an entrance. The east side of the house has irregular fenestration. Here, the aluminum siding seems to have covered up some of the windows.

According to the History of Green Mountain College, this house was on the site of the Troy Conference Academy and was moved to this location when the TCA was built in 1836. If that is correct it is likely that this was originally a Greek Revival style house with wing, brackets, and porch added later in the century. A 1913 postcard reveals a wrap-around Victorian porch extending from the ell across the front and side. The 1885 Sanborn map indicates a meat market in part of the multi-sectioned ell; by 1907 that section was considered a barn.

Despite alterations, this house still contributes to the historic character of the district primarily through its massing, which is dominated by its prominent, pedimented front gable, and its setback.

2a. Garage; c.1925.

This 2 bay, gable roofed garage with eaves to street has a large front cross gable hood with knee braces over the bay openings. The 1st story is clapboarded, the gable peaks wood shingled, and the roof covered with slate. A narrow horizontal window is centered in the cross gable peak. The eaves have exposed rafter tails. There are now two modern overhead garage doors.

3. 5 Main Street. House; c.1880.

This 3x4 bay, 2 story, gable front, vernacular house with slate roof, now clad in asbestos shingles, is a more modest house than its neighbors. It has a slightly steeper roof with cornice returns, and flat, shouldered and footed decorative wooden door trim which appears to be a simplified version of that on the Baptist Church (on Bentley Street, not in the district). An gabled entrance porch with

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square posts and broad, projecting eaves has replaced earlier porches. The Sanborn maps show different porch configurations. The 1886 birdseye view shows a full length porch. Windows have 2/2 sash on the first story, and 6/6 on the second, all with plain trim. A peaked louver is set within the gable peak.

The side elevations have irregular fenestration and extend to a slightly lower 2 story wing and a further rear 1 story wing covered with board and batten siding. There is a 2 story, modern porch on the east side of the main block. A 1 story shed addition to the east side of the 1st wing has a canted bay window; to the rear of this is a modern, covered, outside stairway.

## 4. 7 Main Street. House; c.1885.

This Stick Style house is composed of a 2 story, 4x2 bay, main block with a truncated hip roof, a very shallow 2 1/2 story, 2 bay wide, gable roofed, west front projection, and a shallow, 2 1/2 story, gabled ell off the rear of the east elevation. The latter has a canted 1st story with jigsawn, incised brackets and ball pendants. The cornice has incised, jigsawn, corner brackets as well as brackets formed by the extension of the window stiles; across the gables the frieze is flushboard, otherwise it is clapboard. The gable peaks are sheathed with patterned flushboard and have Eastlaskan incised, scalloped bargeboards and incised, peaked lintels over paired window/vents. The roof is slate. On the west roof slope is a tiny gable with a lunette.

The full length Victorian porch has been replaced by a smaller modern porch with wrought metal posts. The porch leads to two central doorways; the doors have segmental arched top lights with label molding over bolection molded panels. One of the doorways may have been added; the western section of the house was previously used as a doctor's office. One over one windows have plain surrounds with louvered shutters. The building has plain corner boards and water table and stringcourses at window sill and lintel levels. There are diagonal flushboard spandrels under side elevation windows. A 1 story, 2 bay deep, gable roofed, rear ell has a porch with chamfered posts with bases and incised caps on its east elevation. Entry pilasters and entablature frame the central porch entrance.

A local informant indicated the house was built in 1894 by local builder Moses Jones. However, a house with a similar configuration appears on this site on Sanborn's 1885 map and Burleigh's 1888 birdseye view of Poultney. Earlier maps indicate that a store and millinery shop were previously on or near this site.

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4a. Garage; c.1920.

A driveway to the east leads to a slate roofed, novelty sided, 2 story, bay, gabled garage with eaves to the street and new garage doors.

5. 9 Main Street. Carrigan's Furniture; c.1880.

This 3 bay wide, 2 1/2 story, gable front, clapboarded, vernacular house with slate roof has an altered front first story. A 1 story, flat roofed projection (possibly a converted porch) has a slate skirt, modern windows, 2 canted doorways in the recessed central bay, and a roof balustrade. Second story 1/1 windows have eared and footed trim; the central window has a peaked lintel. A peaked window with the eared and footed trim is centered in the gable peak. The house has plain corner boards and frieze boards.

A long, flush, 2 1/2 story ell to the rear appears to have been built in two or three sections. It has 2/2 and 6/6 windows and two entrances with gabled hoods on its east side elevation. The rear has novelty siding and altered windows. Fenestration is irregular on the west elevation.

A building appears on this site on Scott's and Beer's maps. An undated historical photo shows that it was subsequently J. B. Carrigan's Furniture Store and had angled plate glass windows set within a Victorian porch with balustrade above and steps along the west side leading to the second story. Carrigan was an undertaker as well as furniture dealer. He was established at this location by 1896.

5a. Garage; c.1920.

This is a 1 bay, gable front garage with novelty siding and a shed roofed, 1 bay addition on the east. Only 1 swinging door remains.

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6. 11 Main Street. Mart's Sporting Goods; c.1900.

This 2 story, clapboarded, vernacular Italianate, commercial building, connected to #7 on the east, features a parapet or boom town facade terminating in a bracketed, paneled, denticulated cornice with a rectangular paneled frieze. A 2 story porch across the front has replacement squared posts, original cornice brackets, and replacement balustrades. The first story of the main block has been altered with a modern picture window, a store entrance with modern door, and replacement clapboards. The door to the upstairs apartment on the east end of the front elevation has molded panels and etched glass with simple square wooden detailing above. The second story has a center door, and flanking, canted, 1/1 bay windows. The central windows of the bays have leaded glass transoms with lozenge-shaped panes and molded panels below; narrow 1/1s with molded panels below flank these.

The long west side elevation has two doorways (one, now boarded over, has the same square patterned trim above as the door on the main elevation), irregularly spaced windows including a bank of 3 windows (10 out of 12 of this side's windows are boarded over), and narrow clapboards. The east side elevation is mostly obscured by the adjoining house, #7. The rear elevation is windowless.

The map sources for this building show various building configurations on this site. Burleigh's 1886 map shows a 5 bay center hall plan house. Sanborn's 1885 and 1897 maps reveal two attached 1 1/2 story tenements with rear ells. Sanborn's 1907 map reveals a 2 story building in the configuration that exists today used as a harness shop and attached to a 1 1/2 story dwelling. Although the second story of this building would appear to be earlier, other 1 1/2 story clapboard buildings (#21 and #22) were raised to 2 story, flat-topped buildings in the twentieth century.

This building currently houses Mart's Sporting Goods shop.

7. 13 Main Street. House; c.1900.

Attached to #6 is this 1 1/2 story, 3 x 3 bay, gable roofed, vernacular house with wide clapboards and its eaves elevation to the street. It has an entrance at its left (west) front and two 2/2 windows to the right. The roof cornice has vertical wood trim which forms a kind of square-paneled frieze, similar to the trim above the door and also to #6. An off-center, brick chimney projects from the ridge of the slate roof.



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The wide-gabled east side elevation has flush eaves with cornice returns, three 2/2 windows at the first story, and 2 windows centered above. Toward the rear of the east elevation, a slightly projecting, shed roofed, Colonial Revival porch with Tuscan columns and an enclosed rear section extends to a small 1 story ell and shed with two vertical board doors.

The configuration of the building with its wide clapboards, flush eaves, and vernacular frieze suggests this could be an early nineteenth century building. Burleigh's 1885 birdseye reveals a 5 bay house on this site. It is possible that this was once part of a larger house, or that this house was moved to this site in the late nineteenth century.

8. 15 Main Street. House; c.1885.

This is the only Queen Anne style house built of brick within the district. It is a 2 1/2 story side hall plan house featuring a decorated, steep gable front with a slightly projecting second gable centered over a two story, canted wooden bay window. Both floors of the bay have three elliptical-arched windows with reeded panels between; there are rectangular sunburst panels below the 1st story windows and fishscale shingling below and incised panels above the 2nd story windows. The wooden pedimented gable has a semi-circular window, diamond-patterned stick detailing, and bargeboards with molded circles and reeds. There are pendant drop end brackets. The incised reeded and circle detailing matches the detailing on the main gable bargeboards. The entrance has a blind elliptical arched wood fanlight with a reeded sunburst motif and elliptical arched rowlocks above. Over the entrance at the second story is a rectangular panel with unusual polychrome ceramics and circle corner block and reeded trim. The roof is slate.

The side elevations have irregular fenestration. A 2 story, 1 bay wide, gabled brick wing extends from the west rear of the main block. There are two clapboard additions to the rear of the main block; the 1st is in the alcove of the brick wing and main block; the 2nd is full across the rear of these. A new porch and patio are found in the rear.

Scott's, Beer's, Burleigh's and the 1885 Sanborn maps show a house on this site. The Sanborn shows a house somewhat setback, suggesting that the Queen Anne front was added to an earlier dwelling, probably in the late 1880s or early 1890s. Sanborn's 1897 map indicates a millinery shop here.

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8a. Garage; c.1920.

A driveway on the west of building #8 leads to two garages. The one on the west is a novelty-sided, 1 bay, gable front garage with a small loft door.

8b. Garage; c.1970.

The garage on the east is a non-contributing (due to age), modern, two bay garage with a broad gable front and plywood paneling.

9. 17 Main Street. House; c.1880.

This 2 story, gable front, slate roofed, vernacular Italianate house with a 3x3 bay main block has been altered and clad in aluminum siding. The first story front has a new "colonial" style door and rectangular casement picture window with shutters. The second story has two 2/2 windows with louvered shutters a third window above the door has probably been eliminated when the synthetic siding was installed. In the gable peak is a modern metal louver. An incised, bracketed cornice remains.

The east side of the main block has a modern 1 story porch with thin metal posts. To the rear of the main block is a 2 story, 4x2 bay, gabled wing with irregular fenestration which includes modern windows. Further rear is a modern gabled wing. Despite alterations, this house is contributing to the district because of its massing, gable front orientation, roof pitch, bracketed cornice, and by virtue of the fact that many of its windows are original.

The Burleigh birdseye and Sanborn maps reveal a large multi-sectioned building on this site, variously used as a dwelling, ice cream rooms, library, and laundry. An undated historic photo shows J. Lewis' gable front shop with a sign reading "Oysters" and a connecting ice cream room wing. The eastern side of the existing building was 3 bays and had a Victorian porch. The eastern shop building and the recessed connecting ice cream rooms wing have been removed, giving this house a side lot larger than usual for this street.

9a. Garage; c. 1970.

This is a modern, non-contributing, 2 bay garage with overhead doors and a low-pitched gable front roof. Located on the eastern rear of the lot, it is easily visible from the street.

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10. 23 Main Street. Methodist Parsonage; c.1830. (alterations c.1890 and c.1900.)

This 5x1 bay, 2 story, vernacular, eaves front, gable roofed, center hall plan house has a recessed, east side, 1 1/2 story, 2x2 bay, gabled wing. A distinctive, flat roofed, Queen Anne porch with turned posts, decorative railings and incised brackets extends from the central entrance bay across the wing. A shallow gable with a sunburst panel in the peak leads to oak double entrance doors with top lights, denticulated sills and molded panels. There is an additional entrance in the wing. The windows have 2/2 sash with louvered shutters. Windows and doors on the 1st story have cornice caps. A semi-circular lunette is placed in the gable peak of the wing. The west elevation of the main block has one window centered in the second story. This building has a simple frieze and cornice returns.

The house has an unusual configuration owing to late nineteenth century additions. From the front this is revealed by an odd roof configuration with its eaves end to the street and which extends in the center to a hip roof with cresting, all covered in slate.

To the rear of the main block is a 2 story ell with a west side, canted, 2 story bay window with a large 1st story Queen Anne window with rectangular, square, and diamond shaped stained glass panes flanked by 2/2s and all surmounted by molded panels; the 2nd story has, in place of the central window, a Stick Style pattern over clapboards flanked by 2/2s. To the rear of this is a 1 story wing with a west side Queen Anne entrance porch with paired, chamfered, incised posts with cut-out floral brackets and bracketed cornice; the entrance off this porch has a cornice cap.

According to the local sources, this is an early house that was bought as the Methodist Parsonage in 1834. The Sanborn maps reveal the several later nineteenth century additions. The bay window (but not the pre-existing ell to which it is attached) seems to have been added between 1885 and 1897 and the wing between 1897 and 1907. It is unclear when the roof line was changed.

- 10a. Garage; c.1910.

There is a novelty-sided, former carriage barn on the western rear of the lot, with eaves elevation to the street, slate roof, and sliding, wooden barn doors in one bay and a modern overhead door in the east bay.

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10b. Garage; c.1950.

To the east is a simple, novelty sided, 1 bay garage with a gable front, slate roof. It is non-contributing due to age.

11. 25 Main Street. House; c.1830.

This 5 x 2 bay, 2 story, center hall plan, vernacular, brick house, set on a low slate foundation, has an asphalt shingled, eaves front, gable roof and is an early house in the village. The painted brick is in common bond with 6th row headers. There are two fleur-de-lis anchor bolts above the windows flanking the door. The 2/2 windows are a later nineteenth century alteration. Second story windows are set close to the eaves. The windows have marble sills. A simple, Colonial Revival columned, entrance porch with applied decorative work in its gable peak leads to a glass and wood paneled door with simple trim, a slightly curved top light and bolection molded bottom panels.

The house has one interior end chimney with a corbelled cap on the west and a replacement exterior end chimney on the east. The 2 bay side elevations have cornice returns on the gable and symmetrical 2/2 windows set close to the corners. Set in the gable peak is a closed semi-circular lunette on the west elevation and a closed round-arched window on the east elevation.

A 2 story, modern, rear ell has irregular, altered windows on its west elevation and 2/2 and 6/6 windows and an outside stair on its east elevation.

12. 2 Main Street. J.A. Dimichele Store; 1918.

This 1 story, brick commercial building, connected on the east side to #13, begins a section of early twentieth century commercial buildings on the north side of Main Street in the center of the village and contrasts with its nineteenth century residential neighbors to the west. The buildings are set closer to the street and are approached by a wide asphalt sidewalk instead of grassy front yards.

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A marble cornerstone reads "J.A. Dimichele 1918". A slightly corbelled brick parapet gives the appearance of a higher, flatroofed front facade. The common bond brick with 8th row headers is currently painted white in front. The storefront features a simple, shallow bracketed cornice above angled, single pane, large plate glass windows and a recessed central entrance with a blind transom above the door. Awning brackets remain. The storefront appears to be close to the original.

The long, blank, west side elevation is unpainted brick and has four steps in the parapet wall, creating a lower rear elevation. Toward the front are the faint remains of an earlier painted advertisement.

Historic maps and photos show on this site a mansarded Victorian building, c. 1885, which burned in a major fire in 1917.

13. 31 Main Street. Esther's; c.1925. (alterations 1964.)

Attached to #12 is a very similar building that appears to have been built at the same time, but was built a few years later in the 1920s. The brick is in common bond with 6th row headers. Like #12, this building has a stepped, flat roof. There is no fenestration on the east side. Its storefront was altered in 1964 by the present owner of the clothing store. Large, curved, 9 paned picture windows flank the modern central entrance door which has fluted entry pilasters. A cornice possibly remains behind a rather large signboard--which reads "Esther's"--as the east end bracket remains visible. The extensive modern alterations to the storefront--the dominant feature of this building--render this a non-contributing structure.

14. 33 Main Street. Poultney Market; c.1979.

Approached by a driveway and across a parking lot, this building is set far back on the lot, beyond the rear of the long buildings to either side. From the street, one sees a small, new, brick-faced, gable front building with a double-doored central entrance and flanking windows. This connects to a large, blank, cinder block building, flush with the brick section on the east and projecting on the west. Parking is in front along side of #13 and to the west, extending behind #11 and #12.

A vernacular, flat-topped, clapboard market building which maintained the building setback of the adjacent commercial buildings was moved to York Street (outside the district) when this building was built c. 1979. This modern building houses the Poultney Market. It is non-contributing due to age.

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15. 35 Main Street. Commercial Block; 1925.

This 2 story, brick, commercial building was built in 1925 according to the marble datestone centered above the second story windows. It also (see description for #12) replaced a French Second Empire building which burned in the fire of 1917. Except for its 2 story height and altered first story, it is similar in its plain, commercial design and high parapet with slightly corbelled brickwork to #12 and #13 to the west. The goldish-brown brick is all stretchers.

The front of the first story, which was remodeled in 1966 has a high, colored slate base with large single paned windows and thick plain wood posts and transoms. The exterior door leads to a recessed section containing interior doors to two stores. The paint store on the west retains its pressed metal ceiling. The second story has four, large, square windows with paired transoms above; the windows currently have fake interior muntins.

The long west side elevation, now sheathed in sheet metal to simulate brick, has irregular fenestration and a three step parapet. It extends at the rear to a 2 story, clapboard and horizontal-boarded ell, also with irregular windows and doors. The east side, clad in pressed metal and slate, is only a couple of feet from the adjacent building.

16. 39-41 Main Street. Humphrey Block; (Journal Press Building.)  
c.1908.

This eclectic, Neo-Classical Revival commercial building is prominently situated at the northwest corner of Main and Depot Streets. It is a 3 story, concrete block building with a 5 bay Main Street elevation, a corner drugstore, and a printing office storefront at the end of the long, 7 bay Depot Street elevation. The upper stories are divided into slightly different sized bays, articulated by full height, concrete block pilasters surmounted by a projecting, classically detailed roof cornice.

The first story is of rock-faced concrete blocks with smooth concrete block trim. The entrance to the drugstore is on the canted corner of the building. A large double plate glass window and one single one along Main Street and a single one along Depot Street are distinguished by large, rectangular transoms above, with wood muntins forming triangular, square, and diamond patterns. On the Main Street elevation, a round arched doorway with slightly recessed double doors leading to the upper stories has a semi-circular light

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above with the distinctive muntins and smooth-faced concrete block trim. Further west, two single doors, with top lights now painted over, also reveal the distinctive transom. The transoms are different sizes; some extend to the first story cornice and others have a smooth-faced lintel above. A slim, double cornice with egg and dart molding runs above the first story.

The Depot Street first story facade has two, high, small windows with the distinctive muntins, a single door and transom, and double doors set within a smooth-faced, Ogee-like arch. The Journal Press storefront at the north end of this elevation has a central, recessed, double-doored entrance with the distinctive transoms above--one of which is now covered--and wide, angled plate glass windows with the distinctive transoms. Below these are large plate glass windows to the basement.

The second and third stories are composed of rusticated blocks with 2 story, smooth-faced block pilasters reaching to the roof cornice. Second and third story windows are 1/1. Third story windows have the distinctive transom, some with etched glass, making them taller than those on the second story. All have flat, smooth lintels. The Main Street elevation has a pattern of 2/1/2 windows for the 3 bays; the Depot Street elevation has narrower paired windows, one pair per bay. The roof entablature has a garland frieze and a denticulated modillion cornice.

The rear elevation is smooth blocks with irregular fenestration and no cornice. There are some third story windows on the west elevation.

The building was erected c.1908 by Charles Humphrey for the weekly newspaper, the Journal Press. It was designed by the architect, William L. Towne. The concrete blocks for the building were produced on the site. Over the years, the building has housed numerous activities, including a barbershop, lawyer's office, clothing store, and post office. Two bowling alleys were formerly on the second story and a community center and theater were on the third followed by an amusement center in the 1940s. A corner drug store has been in the building since at least the 1930s and possibly earlier and has retained its elaborate pressed metal ceilings. The printing company has expanded to fill the rest of the building. A large second story room retains its pressed metal walls and ceilings.

In 1985 the windows were repaired, blocked transoms restored, and the exterior repainted, restoring the building to its original character and prominence. Basement windows with detailing like the transoms are scheduled to be reinstalled.

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17. Depot Street. Fire House and Village Offices; 1929. (1968.)

The brick fire house at the southeast corner of Depot and Church Streets was built in 1929 to replace a fire house on the site which had burned. Its gable front, on a slight asphalt paved rise on Depot Street, has a slightly off center pedestrian entrance with top light and transom flanked by new, overhead garage doors. Above, a squarish 3/3 window is flanked by 6/6 windows with simple sills. A polygonal cupola pierces the front of the slate gabled roof. The brick is all stretchers.

The 4 bay Church Street side elevation has a new, projecting, enclosed, gabled, wooden entranceway and three tall single sash windows divided into 12 panes by metal muntins and having simple concrete sills. The 4 square windows above have 3/3 sash. The rear elevation has two high 6/6 windows.

Projecting in front of the main block and connected on the south is a flat-roofed, plywood paneled addition with two, large, overhead garage doors for two fire engines. A small set back wing with an entrance and windows houses the Poultney Village offices. This addition was built in 1968.

To the south is a small parking lot. At the rear, a roadway intersects Church Street.

18. 9 Depot Street. Butler Coal Company; c.1910.

Facing Main Street on a triangular plot of land at the fork in Depot Street is a 1 story, 3x1 bay, clapboarded Queen Anne building with a distinctive roof line--a gable-on-hip roof with a small cross gable in the center above the entranceway. The gables have clipped shingles and denticulated frieze boards; the roof is slate. The building has spandrels above the windows with stick detailing and stringcourses at sill and lintel levels. 1/1 windows with louvered shutters flank the central door. The roof cornice has simple detailing.

The 3 bay rear elevation has the same roof configuration as the front. The side elevations have one central 1/1 window.

The Sanborn maps do not indicate a building on this site which suggests the building was erected after 1909. Local sources indicated that this was previously the Butler Coal Company.



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19. Depot Street. Passenger and Freight Depot; 1868. (1917).

The front (south) portion of these two, attached, long, wooden, gable roofed buildings is the old passenger depot, built in 1868, and moved north along the tracks to this site when the new depot (#20) was built in 1917. The rear section was the old freight depot. The buildings are set on high foundations now covered with wood and heavy sills. They are clad in novelty siding.

The clipped gable front of the old passenger depot has cut-out detailing at the horizontal eaves of the clip. There are two, new, replacement, 1st story, front windows. Some openings have been boarded over and a new oriel window has been added to the west elevation. Jigsawed wooden knee braces support very broad, boxed eaves.

The old freight depot, of roughly equal size and shape to the passenger depot and attached to its north end, has deep, overhanging eaves with long braces and exposed rafter tails. A new door on the west is set within a wider frame opening and there is a new window above. Its gable end has two, new, 6/6 windows and new rectangular double windows above; there is also a loading platform at this end.

The east side elevation of both sections also has altered fenestration. It is approached by a full length, high wooden loading platform. There is a small parking lot in front of the building.

Despite changes in fenestration, these connected buildings retain their historic character and are contributing to the district.

20. Depot Street. Delaware & Hudson Railroad Station; 1917.

Set back from the corner of Main Street between Depot Street and the railroad tracks is the former D & H Railroad Station built in 1917 to replace the older, smaller station on this site (#19).

It is a long, 1 story, brick, hip-roofed building. The roof extends forward to create a deep ground level porch or porte cochere supported by plain columns. The Flemish bond brick with pinkish-brown mortar joints is set on a high concrete base. The 3 bay front has a central entrance with flanking 12/1 windows, topped by flat, splayed brick arches.

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The west side elevation has six 12/1 windows, four narrow windows, and, toward the rear, a new, partially enclosed, synthetic sided porch with a new doorway and altered windows. The boldly projecting roof line extends approximately five feet across the concrete sidewalk.

The east elevation has been altered. A plywood extension the width of the roof overhang has been added to the front (south) half. Toward the middle, an original, 3-windowed brick bay remains visible. North of this it is synthetic sided. A concrete sidewalk runs the length of this side to the tracks. The rear elevation has synthetic siding and new windows. There is a stubby chimney with corbelled cap at the central roof ridge.

Passenger train service to Poultney was discontinued in 1934. In 1942 the station was sold and converted into a restaurant which was in business until 1968. Since 1969 it has been an antiques store and apartment. The east side wood extensions and rear addition were added in 1966. A parking lot is now in front of the building.

21. 59 Main Street. Poultney Journal Building; c.1885.  
(alterations 1897.)

Directly to the east of the railroad track is this 2 story, 3 bay wide, vernacular, Italianate commercial building, once the home of the Poultney Journal. It is now clad in vinyl siding and has seen the alteration of the front first story with the addition of a modern, 1 story, shed roofed, wooden porch. As of 1988, the plate glass storefront has been replaced by diagonal paneling and a new door. The simple bracketed storefront cornice remains. The second story retains its three 2/2 windows with peaked lintels--steeper for the central window--and a deep wood paneled and jigsawed bracketed cornice framed by large, paired, incised corner brackets.

The west side elevation has 5 irregularly spaced 2/2 windows at the second story and a door on the first story; there is also a modern deck. A rear 2 story ell has irregularly placed 2/2 and altered windows. The altered rear elevation has paired 1/1 first story windows and paired 2/2s at the second story.

The east elevation, adjacent to Knapp Street, has one exterior, enclosed stairway at the front leading to second story apartments, a long second story porch with late nineteenth century turned posts, 3 entrances, and irregularly spaced 2/2 and altered windows.

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A building on this site appears on Beers' 1869 map. Burleigh's 1886 birdseye map shows a 2 story, gable roofed building, with east exterior stair, housing the Poultney Journal. According to the 1897 Sanborn map, this building partially burned and was to be removed. As the present building has a similar configuration to the older building it is possible that it was only partially rebuilt. In the early twentieth century it was used as a grocery and ice cream parlor with apartments in the second story.

22. 61 Main Street. Commercial block; c.1880. (alterations c.1925).

Formerly a Queen Anne style structure, this building was remodeled in the 1920s along with #23 next door, creating its present appearance. It is a 2 1/2 story, flat roofed, clapboarded, vernacular, commercial building with a wooden storefront featuring a slightly recessed double doored entrance with a boarded up transom. The large flanking plate glass windows form rectangular, rather than angled, bays. They have blocked transoms above and square paneled detailing below.

At the west front is an elaborate Queen Anne style door with a surround of reeded trim and with a transom, now blocked; the door has 2 molded, rectangular panels with circle corner blocks and a reeded fan motif panel between. A large, modern sign board, which extends across the storefront of #23 as well, probably obscures a cornice. A wooden barrier blocks the space between the two buildings.

The second story has three 1/1 windows with plain, flat wood trim. The 1920s alterations are revealed by replacement clapboards around the centered 3-part window above the second story; this window is shorter than 2nd story windows and has narrow 1/1s flanking a wider central 1/1. The parapet has a jigsawn bracketed cornice which wraps around half of the west side elevation.

The west side elevation, which has two 2/2 windows at the first story and three 6/6 windows and one 1/1 window, connects to a rear shed which has two 6/6s at the second floor. The east side, which is very close to #23, is brick with a parapet wall.

A 1920s photo shows this building as a 2 1/2 story, gable front, Queen Anne style building with a similar storefront to that which exists today. The upper story was remodeled after #23 to match it in appearance.

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23. 63 Main Street. Commercial Block; c.1880. (alterations c.1925.)

This 2 1/2 story, gable front, clapboarded, vernacular building was remodeled in the 1920s, to create a flat-topped commercial appearance and add a porte cochere with addition above. The storefront has angled plate glass windows on a cinder block base with its entrance on the eastern edge.

The second story has two 1/1 windows. An elliptically arched porte cochere which rests on square posts on a high concrete base wall, shelters a stairway to the second story, which, above the porte cochere has a bank of windows consisting of three 1/1 windows on the front and a row of eight 1/1s on the east elevation. Two small square windows, one centered in the original section and one above the flush addition, are set below the roof cornice. The jigsawed bracketed roof cornice wraps part way around the east elevation, extending to a lower flat parapet roof.

A rear ell appears to have been built in sections and has irregularly spaced 6/6 windows and an entrance. This ell extends beyond the one at #22, revealing its slate gabled roof and 6/6 windows at the second story. It connects to a flatter roofed 2 story ell with a rear entrance and porch.

A 1923 photo shows this building as a 2 1/2 story gable front building. The remodeling was probably c. 1925 and set the style for the remodeling of #22.

23a. Garage; c.1915.

At the rear is a novelty sided barn with a slate gabled roof. It has both original sliding barn doors and a modern overhead garage door on its eaves elevation, which faces Main Street.

24. 65A Main Street. House; c.1909. (wing c.1920.)

This very modest 1 story, clapboarded, vernacular house has a shallow gable front and a simple porch supported by two Colonial Revival Tuscan columns. The front elevation has a central entrance and flanking, square, single pane windows. Flush with the front is a one story, flat-topped, clapboarded wing to the east with an entrance and square window.

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The side elevations are now clad in asbestos siding. The west side has a new small window; the east side has 4 irregular windows. A clapboard and novelty sided shed is at the rear.

The house maintains the same setback as the commercial buildings to the west, but begins the line of grassy front yards characteristic of Main Street residences.

A small building without the wing makes its first appearance on this site on the 1909 Sanborn. A 1920s post card shows this building looking much as it does today; the wing was then used as a shop.

25. 8 Main Street. Jonas Gibson House; c.1920. (c.1820.)

This 5 x 2 bay, 2 story, clapboarded, center hall plan house has a Colonial Revival appearance. The eaves front, gabled roof has cornice returns and is covered with purple slate. The entrance porch has a gable roof with returns and is supported on 3 slender Tuscan columns at each corner. The door enframingent has similar, half-engaged columns and a molded wooden arch with keystone within which a semi-elliptical transom and rather wide 3 paned sidelights are set. Six over six windows, with one louvered shutter each, are set in a 2--1--2 arrangement. The second story, with its slight Colonial Revival overhang, has smaller 6/6s set close to the eaves.

The west side elevation has a first story window and door and two windows above. Flush to the rear is a 1 story, slate, gable roofed ell with wide horizontal boarding and blocked entrances; this appears to be a converted carriage barn.

The east side elevation has an exterior chimney, one 6/6 window and newer paired 1/1s at the first story and two smaller, off center, 6/6 windows at the second story. It extends to a small, 1 story ell with porch, entrance, and window; the porch has large, squared posts with simple curved brackets forming elliptical bays, and a gable over the entrance.

To the rear there is a new exterior stair to the second story of the main block. Attached to the long ell or barn is a new, one bay garage.

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Scott's and Beers' maps reveal that a J. Gibson had a large house on this site. According to Joslin, Jonas Gibson bought the house in 1827. The Sanborn maps show a house with a similar configuration to this one. A 1920s post card shows a 5 bay center hall plan house with a porch across the front at this location. It would appear that this house was built in the 1820s and remodeled to its present Colonial Revival appearance some one hundred years later. A local informant indicated there were very large timbers in the basement which further supports this hypothesis.

26. Rear of 67 Main Street. House; c.1900.

Located behind #24 and #25, with its eaves elevation to the street, is this 2 story, 4x3 bay, clapboarded, vernacular house with a slate gabled roof. A full length porch with simple, chamfered posts extends across its gabled west elevation which has 2 central entrances and flanking 1/1 windows. Second story windows are located directly above the first story windows.

The eaves elevations are both similar, with three 1/1 windows at the first story and three asymmetrically placed 1/1 windows at the second story.

Toward the rear of the house is a small, new, plywood paneled extension with an entrance and exterior stair to the second story of a shed roofed, novelty-sided ell.

The Sanborn and Burleigh maps show no building on this site, but show gable roofed, clapboarded buildings on the former Randall Alley, behind the Methodist Church (#28) and to the rear of the school (#29). A local informant revealed this house was moved to this location; it is likely that it was moved from nearby Randall Alley, when the alley was closed and the school expanded its yard.

27. Main Street. House; c.1875.

Set back from the street, close to the Methodist Church on the east, with a wide driveway to the west, and parking in the front, is this long, narrow, 1 1/2 story, gable front, slate roofed, wooden, vernacular building. The gable front has cornice returns and is now sheathed with wood shingles. It has a central entrance with a modern door, flanking, replacement 1/1 windows and 2 taller, narrower 9/6 windows centered above.

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The long west side elevation, now clad in asbestos siding, has an entrance with a simple, modern hood and irregularly spaced, variously paned, older windows. It connects to a 1 story ell which has new shingles, doors, and windows. The east side elevation has no fenestration and is sheathed in clapboards.

According to map sources, this building was probably erected between 1869 and 1885 on the former property of J. Gibson (#25). In the early twentieth century, this was Boyce's Market; Boyce lived in the Gibson house next door.

28. Main Street. Methodist Episcopal Church. (United Methodist Church); 1841. (additions c. 1905.)

This imposing Greek Revival church has a meeting house form to which was added a monumental portico and Wren-inspired, 2 tier central tower. This church was built as the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1841 to provide a more central location in the village, and the earlier church on East Main Street (#42) was sold.

The pedimented gable front, set on a high wood base and clad in flushboard, has central paired and paneled doors with a two light transom above, flanking pilasters, tall windows and flat-paneled corner pilasters. The original windows were replaced with stained glass windows, probably in the early twentieth century. The simple, flat, paneled, eared window trim, although characteristic of Poultney's Greek Revival, is unusually thin and probably was modified when the stained glass windows were added. Above the pilasters and within the pediment is a simple, full entablature with a triple horizontal banded architrave, flat frieze, and molded cornice, similar to that on Poultney's Greek Revival wooden houses (#1 and #38).

Although the portico has similar Greek Revival detailing, its roof cuts off the top of the doorway trim and its cornice intersects the window trim in a manner that is inconsistent with the carefully proportioned design of the church as a whole. Furthermore, the pediment has vertical flushboard rather than the horizontal boarding in the main pediment. A portico first appears on the Sanborn map of 1909.

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The tower has a square base with squat corner pilasters, a simple architrave and frieze, and a more detailed denticulated cornice with egg and reel decoration. The elaborate octagonal belfry above features paired Ionic columns alternating with arched openings and the same entablature as the tower. It is surmounted by paired scroll brackets alternating with flat, stylized anthemion decoration and a smaller cornice of the same design as below. An elaborate weather-vane sits atop the domed roof. Burleigh's map shows a much simpler belfry atop a square base. This belfry probably dates from the same period as the portico and stained glass windows.

The west elevation has 3 tall, symmetrical stained glass windows similar to those on the front, a continuing entablature, and corner pilasters. The high basement is now sheathed in wide horizontal boards and has 2/2 windows. The rear is clapboarded and has a lower gable roofed extension with round-arched windows on the west side and 6/6 windows in the basement. The east side elevation is similar to the west, but has 6/6 basement windows and a small entrance extension leading to the basement.

A sidewalk, on the location of the former Randall Alley, runs from the west side of the church to Church Street.

29. Main Street. Poultney Central School. (School House Apartments.) 1885.

(This building was entered on the National Register on March 25, 1977. A more detailed description can be found in that nomination form. The following description is included here in order to maintain the continuity of the street.) Set very far back on the street, with parking and lawn in front of the building, is this handsome, eclectic, brick school building with Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival detailing, built in 1885 as the Poultney Graded School (but known more commonly as the Poultney Central School). Ashley Wilson was the architect/builder. The building has 2 veneered brick stories, is 7 bays wide, and features a broad, 3 bay, central pavilion with a hip-roof broken by 2 central cross gables and a central cupola. The first gable breaks the eaves over the central bay and has an incised, floral decoration; the second and larger gable breaks the mid-line of the roof and has stickwork decoration. The cupola has a pyramidal hip roof, louvers flanked by incised, engaged piers on a bellcast base with decorated frieze. The slated gable-on-hip roof of the main block of the school is further distinguished by the placement at each end of a large, squat chimney with gabled cap.



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The central pavilion has a round-arched doorway with 6-panel double doors and a semi-circular transom. The triple rowlock brick arch above has slate keystone and impost blocks. The flanking bays all have 6/6 segmental-arched windows with brick voussoirs and slate keystones, impost blocks and sills. At the second story, the center bay has paired, narrow, round-arched 4/4 windows set within a round-arched brick opening. The flanking bays have 6/6 round-arched windows and all have similar trim to the first story. Slender, 2 story, engaged brick piers are between the bays and at the corners of the pavilion and at the corners of the main block. The roof cornice has deep, incised, jigsaw brackets which extend down to the piers and a frieze with an incised circle motif. A slate water table extends around the building.

The west side elevation has all segmental-arched windows with brick voussoirs without slate trim. There are double and triple windows with brick piers between bays. The rear elevation has 3 segmental-arched windows at the first story and 2 round-arched windows at the second story. A rear pavilion has segmental-arched, smaller, 4/4 windows. There is a small, clapboarded, 2 story ell with a new entrance.

The east side elevation is similar to the west side, but with a more symmetrical arrangement of its double and triple windows.

At the east rear end of the lot is a lawn where a tenement was located. Between the school and tenement, extending from Main to Church Streets was Randall Alley, which first appears on the 1909 Sanborn.

The school has recently been converted into eleven senior citizen apartments. The exterior has been retained in its original condition.

30. 73 Main Street. G.F. Rial House; c.1885.

This 2 1/2 story, L-shaped, Stick Style house has a 2 x 3 bay, gable front main block and a 1x2 bay east ell. A new wooden porch (probably a replacement), with a screen enclosure at the second story, is set in the alcove of the ell. In the rear, the slate roof becomes a hip roof. The simple stick detailing features vertical board spandrels between first and second story windows and stringcourses at window sill and lintel levels. The gables have a broad frieze with brackets formed by the extension of second story window stiles.

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The pedimented, vertical flushboard gable peaks have reeded and circle motif bargeboards, stick detailing, and paired louvers. The ell has a period door with a spandrel above. The east side elevation has similar stick detailing and windows closed with louvered shutters.

The west side elevation has similar detailing, two 1/1 windows, a large replacement window at the first story, three 1/1 windows above and an external chimney. It connects to a 1 1/2 story, clapboarded, slate roofed, gabled ell and a concrete block, 1 story, flat roofed extension at the rear. The west side ell has new small windows and 2 entrances and large 2/2 windows on the concrete block section.

The house was the home of G.F. Rial, who owned the livery next door (#31). It first appears on the 1885 Sanborn. It is similar in detailing to #4, a larger Stick Style house.

31. Main Street. B.F. Ward's Livery; (Rial's Livery.) c.1880.

This large, 1 1/2 story, clapboarded, gable front barn is set back from the streetscape. Its central, modern, overhead garage door is flanked by segmental-arched 2/2 windows, one of which is now boarded over. Two similar 2/2 windows, with a central square window between, are set under the simple boxed eaves.

The long west elevation has board and batten siding, two 6/6s and smaller square windows (some of which are boarded up), a door and upper wooden hatch doors. The east side elevation is set close to #32 and has irregular fenestration.

The Sanborn maps show this building used as a livery, first of B.F. Ward, then of G. F.Rial who lived next door.

32. Main Street. Williams Motors; 1923.

This 1 1/2 story, 3x9 bay, common bond brick building was built in 1923 as a car dealership and gas station and operated as such until 1968 when it switched to automotive parts. It has a 3 part facade with brick, concrete, and wood detailing, surmounted by a parapet roof with a broad, higher, slightly peaked central section; this section is framed by brick piers with inlaid, rectangular decorations at the top. The peaked parapet also has these inlays and a

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central, molded concrete panel with the embossed letters "W" and "M" (which presumably stand for Williams Motors, as local sources indicate that this was once the Williams Chevrolet agency). The central entrance has large, flanking, plate glass windows. The east bay also has a large window while the west bay holds a tall, overhead garage door. A new plywood paneled cornice runs across the front first story. The upper section of the central bay has a large multi-paned central window with a soldier flat arch and rowlock sill. Two tiny 4 pane windows with similar sills and lintels flank this window in the outer bays; roof rafters can be seen cutting diagonally behind these windows. An asphalt driveway extends from the street to flush with the building.

The very long side elevations, which reveal a low-pitched slate gable roof has nine bays divided by brick panels. Most bays have a large 16 paned metal window. There are two skylights on the roof ridge.

The building is on the site of a late nineteenth century harness shop. The change to a car dealership continued the transportation related use in accordance with twentieth century technological change.

33. 79 Main Street. House; c.1920.

This 3x2 bay, 2 1/2 story, center hall plan, clapboarded house with slate roof has simple Colonial Revival detailing. The entrance porch has Colonial Revival Tuscan columns and paneled pilasters supporting a gable front roof with cornice returns and elliptical ceiling. The doorway has an elliptical fanlight with keystone above the door only, 10 paned, 3/4 length sidelights, and simple wood trim. Flanking the entrance are 3-part windows with a large 12/1 sash flanked by narrow 6/1s. The second story has 3 symmetrically arranged 12/1 windows set close to the eaves.

The west elevation has cornice returns and irregular fenestration--including a 12/1 and smaller 6/1 windows-- and an interior end chimney. At the rear is a small addition with an entrance and windows. The east side elevation has a 3 Tuscan columned Colonial Revival porch with a simple wooden balustrade, a non-original, exterior, brick chimney, and an exterior staircase to the second story. There is a grassy yard to the side.

With the exception of the exterior staircase, the house is similar in appearance to a 1928 photo. It was probably built in the early 1920s.

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33a. Garage; c.1925.

At the rear, set close to the house, is a novelty-sided, 2 bay, gable roofed garage with eaves to the street. The entrance is in the west gable end which has overhead doors. Fixed 6 pane windows are placed on the sides and rear.

34. 81 Main Street. House; c.1870. (moved c.1940.)

This 2 story, boxy, clapboarded, vernacular building is composed of a flat roofed, L-shaped, 2x3 bay main block with a rear 3x2 bay wing, and a 1x3 bay, shed roofed addition (possibly an enclosed porch) in the alcove. A plain parapet extends across the entire front facade. The clapboards on the front of the addition have broader exposure than those on the main block; the east side of this addition has board and batten sheathing. The main entrance is in the addition across a modern deck which extends along the entire front. A Queen Anne porch with exposed rafter tails extends across the three central bays of the east elevation; the two inner posts are turned while the outer posts are tapered, chamfered and incised; these outer posts are identical to those on the front porch of #35, the former Beaman Hotel.

Windows on the front of the main block are 6/6 sash, while those on the front of the addition are 6/1. Windows on the sides and rear include 6/1, 6/6, 12/12, and two 12 paned windows.

Irregularities in the clapboards above the front first story of the main block suggest that a porch may have at one been attached.

This building was once a wing of the Beaman House (#35). According to local informants, it was moved to this site in the 1940s.

34a. Barn; c.1930.

At the rear of the lot is a long, 1 1/2 story, wooden barn with a slate gabled roof, eaves end to the street. There are 3 carriage doors on metal rollers and the east bay also has an overhead door. The first story is novelty sided while above is vertical flushboard. The driveway on the east curves around and has egress on both Main and Beaman Streets.

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35. 85 Main Street. Beaman's Hotel; c.1824. (c.1805.)

Located at the northwest corner of Main and Beaman Streets, this large, 5x3 bay, 2 1/2 story, eaves front, gabled, clapboard and brick, vernacular building has a central entrance, windows in a 2--1--2 arrangement, and a Queen Anne porch across the front. The porch has posts identical to those at #34 (tapered, chamfered, incised), incised floral brackets, and scalloped rafter tails; clipped asphalt shingles cover the porch rail. The entrance has a broad, flat, eared enframement, a slightly recessed door, and 4-paned, 3/4 length sidelights. Six over six windows have eared trim and are longer on the first story; second story windows are both 2/2 and 6/6 and have plain trim. A plain frieze runs around the building.

The pedimented gable elevations are quite broad. The 3 bay east side elevation has irregularly placed windows and one off center 12/8 window set within the pediment.

The west elevation has two 6/6 windows with plain trim at the front part of the first story, two smaller windows above, and one 12/8 and one 8/12 centered within the pediment. The rear portion visible above a shed has two 12/12s at the second story which are longer than other second story windows on the front and sides. The clapboards on the front elevation and in the pediment are broader than those on the front part of the side elevation; the rear part is brick. A 1 story shed-roofed ell is set about halfway back on the west elevation. It has one 12/8 window on its clapboarded, parapet front and one 12/ 8 and one 8/12 window on its novelty sided side.

The rear of the main block is brick in common bond with 6th row headers. It has 5 irregularly spaced 12/12 windows at both the first and second stories and 3 anchor bolts between the stories. There is an interior chimney toward the rear of the slate roof.

According to Joslin and Smith and Rann, as early as 1800 John Stanley was keeping a hotel on this site. He sold it to Joel Beaman in 1809 who enlarged and repaired it many times with a major remodeling in 1824. The unusual combinations of building materials, windows, and trim, do indicate that this is an early, much-modified building. The Beamans continued to operate the hotel throughout the nineteenth century. It is currently used as a nursing home.

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36. Beaman Street. Citgo Station; c.1960.

Facing Beaman Street at the corner of Main Street, and set close to the rear of Beaman's Hotel (#35), is a concrete block, shed-roofed gas station with two garage doors and an office with large windows wrapping around the front and side.

This station appears to date from c. 1960, but a service station has been on this site since at least the 1940s according to local sources. This building is non-contributing due to age.

37. Beaman Street. Beaman's Hotel Barn; ( Williams Machine Shop Barn.) c.1865.

With the same setback as the Citgo Station (#36) is this 1 1/2 story, large wooden barn with a slate gabled roof and its eaves elevation facing Beaman Street. It has entrances on both gable ends. Its south gable end has a large, central, slightly recessed, vertical board barn door with 3 square 6-paned windows within it, 3 paned metal rectangular windows flanking it, a wooden hay door with metal hinges centered above, and a square 12 paned window in the gable peak.

Both eaves elevations have 3 metal windows, probably added in the 1940s, when this building became part of the Williams Machine Shop. These windows are situated toward the north end on the east elevation. On the west elevation, replacement clapboards cover the facade and the building sits a bit higher on its concrete foundation.

This barn appears to be the one remaining outbuilding of Beaman's Hotel. It may have been built in the 1860s, for a stable in this location appears on Beers' 1869 map. The Burleigh birdseye and the Sanborn maps, which are more precise maps, indicate a building of this configuration on this site.

38. 3 Beaman Street. Merritt Clark House; (Stonebridge Inn.) c.1840. (c.1808).

Set on a rise on Beaman Street alongside Whitney Brook, this imposing house with a temple front and symmetrical wings, which are distinguished by columns, piers, and engaged piers, is a superb example of the Greek Revival. The 2 1/2 story, pedimented main block of this flush board house has 4 bays, each articulated by

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non-continuous, engaged piers at the first and second stories. The doorway at the second bay from the west has flat-paneled, eared architrave trim and a molded cornice; the window to the east has similar full length trim to create a symmetrical appearance. The other 6/6 and 2/2 shuttered windows have similar, window length eared trim. The second story piers above the first story entablature are squatter and windows have 6/6 sash. Centered within the pedimented gable is a double 6 paned casement window.

Both 1 story, 3x2 bay wings have slightly recessed porches with two, central, free-standing columns and end piers, central entrances and flanking windows with eared trim.

The main block is approached by a 6 step portico over the center 2 bays. It features 2 Doric columns flanked by piers at the ends and a full, plain entablature with torus molding above which wraps around the main block and extends across the wings.

The house is set on a high slate basement. The roof is slate with two bands of diamond patterned slates clearly visible on the wings. There is a tall, interior end chimney on the roof ridge of each wing and one on the main block.

The west side elevation of main block reveals the ghost of windows of the original house at the second story above the wing. The pedimented west gable end of the wing is articulated by pilasters. One of the "windows" is a blind shuttered window positioned there for exterior symmetry.

Behind the wing along the west side of the main block is a porch with octagonal columns leading to two French doors with eared trim. The 2 bays above are articulated by pilasters. The porch extends to an enclosed section, incorporating the former outhouse, which wraps around the more simply detailed, pedimented, rear gable end of the main block.

Connected to the rear of the house is a small barn with a clap-boarded gable end to the street; on this end is an entrance with a paneled door and a 9 paned window above in the gable peak. Its other sides have wide, horizontal planks and there is a wooden door and windows on the rear.

The east side of the main block has a blind shuttered window, a paired 12/1 window, and a square window, all with eared trim. A small, 1 story extension was added to enlarge the kitchen and connects to a modern garage, which has garage doors both on the rear and on the front which is recessed behind the east wing.

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Thomas Ashley, one of the first two settlers in Poultney, reportedly built the original house c. 1808 for his daughter Priscilla. Merritt Clark bought it from Henry Ruggles in 1840 and extensively remodeled it to the present Greek Revival appearance. Clark was a founder and cashier of the Poultney Bank. The bank opened in the west wing of his house in 1841. In 1880 the bank moved to its own Greek Revival building on Main Street (#67). Clark's son sold the house to F. B. Barrett in 1901, who added Poultney's first tile bathroom in 1903. Barrett's son, F. W. Barrett, proprietor of Barrett's Department Store (now demolished) lived here until 1952. The house was opened to the public as an inn in 1984.

The house retains its Greek Revival character on both the exterior and interior. Interior doors and windows have eared trim. The former bank office has a marble Italianate mantle, probably added when the room was converted to residential use. However, as in other Greek Revival buildings in Poultney, some remodeling using Greek Revival trim similar to the original was undoubtedly done. The trim of the French doors, a double window, and square bathroom window are the obvious examples.

Near the east side of the house is a stone bridge over the Whitney Brook, which flows southwest through the property.

39. East Main Street. St. Raphael's Rectory; c.1825.  
(alterations c.1880.)

Situated at the northeast corner of Beaman and Main Streets, set back from and fronting on Beaman Street, is this unusual, 2 1/2 story, hip roofed house with bowed front corners and a recessed central entrance. It is similar in form to the Benjamin Langdon House in Castleton, but with variations in detailing. In this house, the in antis central entrance porches at both the first and second stories and the Palladian motif entrance and hallway above at the second story are handled differently.

The Palladian entranceway has slender, round-arched side windows with pilasters between extending above the elliptical arched doorway with keystone. The hallway above has similar detailing.

The first story porch has large, square posts, corner pilasters and a replacement, metal balustrade. The second story porch has more slender, square posts and pilasters on bases and delicate turned balusters. The house has been clad in aluminum siding, which has



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covered the windows of the front bows. On each of the two other angles of the bow is a 2/2 window. The roof is sheathed in both slate and asphalt shingles. A gabled dormer with paired louvers is centered on each side of the main block and appears to be a late nineteenth or early twentieth century alteration.

To the rear of the main block is a recessed, 2 story, 3 bay deep ell with an East Main Street side entrance porch in the Italianate style with chamfered posts with caps, incised brackets, and a bracketed cornice. The porch wraps around to another entrance on the 2 bay gabled rear of the ell.

The house is on property once owned by a Thomas Ashley and is possibly on the site of Ashley's house. Ashley died in 1810. It would appear that this house was built in the 1820s by a subsequent owner. The unusual form of the house, and its similarity to the Langdon house in Castleton, suggest that Thomas Dake was the designer of this house, or that another builder, familiar with the Dake designed Langdon house, built this house in a similar manner. The property was bought by a Dr. McLeod, who became affiliated with the Vermont Academy of Medicine in Castleton, in 1839. According to Scott's and Beers' maps, he lived in this house in the 1850s and 1860s.

39a. Garage; c.1935.

This 2 bay, clapboarded, gable roofed garage is set close to the rear of the house, its shallow eaves elevation facing Beaman Street and its one-piece, overhead garage doors on its north gable end. There is a 6/6 sash window on the east and a rear entrance.

40. East Main Street. St. Raphael Church; 1902.

Built in 1902, this Roman Catholic Church is a brick and slate trimmed Neo-Gothic Revival building with side tower and bellfry. The building sits on a light grey, rock-faced, slate base. Slate steps lead to the central, Gothic-arched entrance of the gable front section which has slightly recessed double doors set within a stained glass archway with a quatrefoil motif. The entrance arch and a robust rose window above are articulated by rockfaced slate and are set within a large Gothic arch. A Gothic-arched triple window is above in the gable peak.

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The square tower to the west has a high, rock-faced slate base extending around and above the tower doorway to form a peak. Stone-capped, brick, corner piers extend from this base halfway up the tower. The single front door has a stained glass, Gothic-arched transom above. At the top of the tower are 5 blind lancets. The belfry above has a tall, triple-arched, louvered opening on all sides surmounted by a decorated frieze and a pyramidal, slate spire with sprung eaves. The west side elevation of the tower has paired, arched, stained glass windows on the base, one arched window above, and the same blind lancets as on the front.

The side elevations of the church have 3 nave bays with tall stained glass double windows with quatrefoil motif above set between stone-capped brick buttresses which extend to near the tops of the windows. A shallow transept has a higher, larger double window with a similar motif. There are basement windows in the stone base.

The section behind the transept has a nave-sized window on the west and a door with window above. At the rear, the slate gable roof is clipped to form a hipped roof section. There are two small gothic windows and at the east rear a tall chimney with a corbelled cap.

The interior of the church has, behind an entrance lobby with stairs to the organ balcony, a nave and aisles with shaped columns between. The ceilings have ribbed vaulting, the apse has a Gothic altar, the walls have high wood wainscotting with religious sculpture above, and the oak pews have Gothic decoration.

This church was designed by Hopkins and Casey of Troy, New York. Ripley & Sons were the contractors with William L. Towne serving as company architect. Sidney Jones was the master mason.

This is the second Catholic Church building in Poultney. A smaller, more vernacular Gothic Revival Catholic Church on Beaman Street (no longer extant and outside the boundaries of the district) was dedicated in 1885.

40A. East Main Street. St. Raphael's Hall; c.1965.

This large, modern building which appears to have been built in the 1960s--and is therefore non-contributing--is slightly behind and to the east of the Church. Its entrance, which faces Beaman Street, has a slightly curved front, multi-colored slate and brick sheathing, a shallow gable roof, central double doors, and a double row of casement windows extending to the roof peak.

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The side elevations have large casement windows along the top and a 1 story, brick extension with entrances and metal windows.

In front of the building, along East Main Street, there is a large expanse of lawn with random maples. Two vernacular Gothic Revival houses were once on this site. At the eastern edge is a roadway going north, up the hill to the cemetery.

41. 15 East Main Street. House; c.1850.

Set back on a hill and having a rubble stone retaining wall along East Main Street, is this L-shaped, 1 1/2 story, clapboarded, slate roofed, vernacular Greek Revival house. The side hall plan gable front has wide clapboards, a pilastered doorway with cornice cap, two 6/6 windows with simple trim at the first story, and three 6/6s centered above.

There is one 6/6 window on its west elevation in front of the 1 1/2 story, gabled, west ell which has an enclosed, one story porch in front and small, upper story casement windows. To the rear of this ell is a wing which has 6/6 windows and a higher exposed stone foundation toward its rear to accomodate the sloping terrain. It has novelty siding on its rear.

The 5 bay east side elevation has 6/6 windows, a door and smaller casement windows above, and a shed-roofed dormer.

The house was built in stages. There appears to be a house on this site on Scott's 1854 map and a house and barn of this configuration appears on Burleigh's 1886 birdseye.

41a. Garage; c.1925.

A vertical board and novelty-sided barn with a slate gable roof toward the street has been turned into a 2 bay garage with a modern garage door.

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42. East Main Street. Methodist Episcopal Church; (Masonic Temple.) 1822. (portico added c.1920.)

On the summit of the hill, set back behind a rubble stone retaining wall with steps and with a terraced lawn leading to a more gently sloping tree-lined lawn, is this stately, vernacular style building constructed in 1822 as the first Methodist Episcopal Church in Poultney.

It is a random coursed stone building with a slightly projecting, central, pedimented, entrance pavilion. The building now has a pedimented, Colonial Revival style portico with 4, tall, slender, fluted Doric columns on bases surmounted by a full, unusually proportioned entablature with a narrow architrave, very broad frieze with triglyphs, and a simple cornice. The central entrance has a new door, a transom with the masonic symbol, and 12 paned, 3/4 length sidelights. The portico and central entrance were added sometime after 1918. A 1918 photo reveals what was probably the original appearance--no portico and two slightly recessed doors with splayed lintels. Centered above the door level was a triple window with a multi-paned, segmental-arched, fanned louver with a marble arch and keystone on which the date "1822" is inscribed. This window is still extant, although the portico and central entrance directly below have altered its context. To either end of the entrance pavilion is a 16/16 window with a stone sill and splayed lintel. The pedimented front and the pedimented portico are both clapboarded; the box cornice has simple moldings; the roof is slate.

The side elevations appear original. The stonework varies quite a bit in size. There is no water table, creating a rather high facade with four 12/12 windows with stone sills and splayed lintels at both the first and second stories.

The rear reveals 3 blocked windows of varying sizes, one of which indicates there may once have been a raised pulpit. Unlike the light, shaped-marble front and side window lintels, these lintels are large, unfinished slabs of grey slate. There is an exterior chimney and two 12/12 windows at the second story with a fire stair connected to one.

This building served as the Methodist Episcopal Church until 1841 when a new church was built closer to the center of the village (#28). It was later a Second Advent Church and in 1869 it was purchased by the Masons. It remains a Masonic Hall today.

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The interior has been completely remodeled in the twentieth century. It now has two stories with simple Colonial Revival trim and more modern alterations. On the interior, the windows have been blocked in the first story hall and there is Colonial Revival and modern detailing. A large meeting room on the second floor has elaborate pressed metal ceilings.

43. East Main Street. Poultney High School; 1936.

This large, 2 1/2 story, brick, hip roofed, Colonial Revival building, atop the hill on the south side of East Main Street, was built in 1936. It is an asymmetrical building of Flemish bond brickwork with marble trim. It has a pedimented entrance porch toward the west end of its long, East Main Street elevation and a projecting, gable front ell on the east front. An enclosed passageway leads to a large, new, brick addition to the east.

The small, pedimented entrance porch has Colonial Revival columns surmounted by an entablature with modillion cornice. Above, in the second story, is a multi-paned, round-arched window with stone keystone and impost blocks. To the east are two banks of 4 windows at each story with simple sills and no lintels. The openings are original, but the windows are new and have fake interior muntins simulating the original multi-paned sash. To the west of the entrance are 2 windows with brick and stone detailing between and 3 windows above at the upper floor. Two, small, gable dormers are set within the slate roof.

The projecting ell has, in its gable wall, a large, central, round-arched window with stone keystone and impost blocks and, on the west elevation, a small, brick, double-doored, gabled entranceway with a semi-circular lunette above and keystone and impost blocks.

The west side elevation has single, paired, and triple windows at the first and second story, an entrance, and small basement windows. It connects to a 2 story, rear addition with bands of metal windows at each story on its west and east elevations.

The rear of the main block has single and triple windows. The rear of the gabled ell has four, paired, 8/8 and flanking 6/6 windows at each story.

A large, flat-roofed, undistinguished brick wing with little fenestration was recently added on the east with a passageway connecting it to the main building.

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At the front of the school is a 1927 War Memorial on a granite base listing all Poultney citizens who died in American wars. Concrete sidewalks lead to all entrances.

This property was vacant until this school was built in 1936. The road up the hill was lowered when the school was built.

44. 14 East Main Street. House. c. 1925.

This 3x2 bay, 2 1/2 story, clapboarded house has a slate, gambrel roof characteristic of the twentieth century Dutch Colonial style. On the eaves front elevation it has a simple, Colonial Revival, gabled entrance porch with Tuscan columns, cornice returns, and elliptical ceiling. Flanking the central entrance bay are 3-part windows with a large 6/1 sash window flanked by narrower 4/1s. There are three symmetrical windows above the lower edge of the gambrel which extends like a pent roof above the first story.

The east elevation has a full length porch with tapered, paneled, squared posts. There are two 6/1 windows at the second story, and one 6/1 centered in the gambrel peak. There is a small, 2 story, gable roofed section with a porch at the rear. To the west is a 1 story, enclosed porch with banks of windows.

44a. Garage; c.1925.

A clapboard and shiplap sided, 2 bay garage has old fashioned swinging wooden doors with multi-paned toplights and a gable front, slate roof and is contemporary with the house.

45. 10 East Main Street. Henry Ruggles House; c.1840.  
(addition 1909.)

This handsome, 2 story, gable roofed, brick, Greek Revival house has a 4 bay front, eaves elevation to the street--an unusual configuration for Greek Revival houses in Vermont, but one seen on 3 other extant houses in the district (#46, #50, and #78).

The house was built by Henry Ruggles c. 1840 on the edge of the village. Ruggles' land extended up the hill past the site of Poultney High School (#43) and south to his foundry on Furnace Street.

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The entrance is on the east front bay of the house, approached by a Greek Revival entrance porch. It has 2 fluted Doric columns with entasis supporting a full, flat entablature with triglyph frieze. That the porch is set very close to the adjacent window, the columns are on bases, and the frieze is decorated suggests that the porch was added later, probably early in the twentieth century. The door surround features 4 paned, 3/4 length sidelights with corner panes above and a 4 paned transom articulated by paneled vertical members.

The bays are somewhat uneven; the westernmost window is further apart from the others. The windows, which are longer on the first story, have 6/6 sash and greyish white marble lintels and sills. An unusual feature is a shorter narrow stone slab centered above the lintel. Second story windows extend to a simple molded cornice. Windows have louvered shutters. The salmon colored brick appears to be all stretchers. The roof and foundation are slate.

The east side elevation has 2 bays toward the rear with the same trim as the front windows. Its Greek-inspired porch is Colonial Revival in character and is composed of 3, Doric, fluted columns with bases (different from those on the front) supporting a simple entablature. The porch connects to a setback, 2 1/2 story, Colonial Revival wing with a red slate hip roof with a hip dormer on the east; this wing was added in 1909 by Martha Ruggles Lyon, Henry Ruggles' daughter. It was reportedly designed by a Baltimore architect. A further rear, 1 1/2 story, gambrel wing extends beyond this; it has 1/1 windows of various sizes and creamy white marble sills and lintels.

The west side elevation has 3 windows on the first story, 2 on the second and a triangular louver centered under the gable. The massive, red slate, interior chimney, front entrance piers, and porte cochere were added later, the twentieth century, by a subsequent owner.

A recessed, gable-roofed ell connects to the hipped roof Colonial Revival section which has a full-length porch across its 5 bay west side elevation, creamy marble lintels and sills and an oval window at the center.

The interior of the original house has a free-standing circular stair and the ornate woodwork has over one hundred cast iron rosettes, presumably from the Ruggles foundry.

The house is on a rise on a large lot; a wide yard with mature maples is to the west.

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46. 5 East Main Street. Stanley/Joslin House; c.1820.

This 4 x 2 bay, 2 1/2 story, gable roofed, clapboarded, vernacular house with eaves elevation to the street appears to be one of the earliest houses in the district in seemingly close-to-original condition. At its east front bay it has a simple entrance with flat, slightly eared architrave trim. The 12/12 windows have plain trim and most have louvered shutters. The 2 bay east elevation has a pedimented gable which has a 12/8 window centered in the pediment. The clapboards are fairly wide and there is a slightly off-center, replacement chimney rising from the red slate roof. A broad frieze with torus molding runs around the main block.

A 1 1/2 story, clapboarded ell has altered, irregular fenestration on both sides. At its rear there are 2 entrances and modern windows across the facade.

According to Smith and Ranns, the house was built by Henry Stanley, founder of the Stanley Foundry which became the Ruggles Foundry. J. Joslin is indicated as the owner on Scott's and Beers' maps. This is presumably Joseph Joslin, a blacksmith and church deacon, whose son. J.J. Joslin built Poultney's first large, brick, commercial block.

The door and its simple trim--which is out of alignment with the window above--the 12/12 windows, the wide clapboards, and the off center chimney, and the attribution to Stanley all indicate that this house dates from the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The simple, but rather prominent, roof entablature and gable pediments might have been added later.

46a. Barn; c.1900.

This 1 1/2 story, gable front barn is now a 1 bay garage with an overhead door. A large, vertical plank loft door is set in the gable. The barn is clapboarded and has simple corner and fascia boards; the roof and foundation are both slate.

47. Corner of Grove and Main Streets. Mobil Service Station;  
c.1970.

Fronting on Grove Street at the intersection of East Main Street is a service station with a free-standing Mobil sign at the corner. It is brick with a corner office and 2 garage doors.



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The Horace Clark House, a large, handsome, brick house, was formerly on this site. It was demolished in the 1930s for a service station. This station was built subsequently and is non-contributing due to age.

48. 2 Grove Street. Converted Barn; c.1870. (alterations c.1985.)

Set back from the street, with an asphalt drive in front, is this clapboarded, former barn that has been turned into a 1 1/2 story office and residence. Its eaves elevation faces Grove Street and now has 2 doors and 2 new rectangular windows on the first story. There are 3, small, rectangular casement windows with shutters above. The north gable end--visible from East Main Street--and the south gable end have a less recent appearance; they have paired 1/1 windows with slightly peaked trim and new small casements above, where, on the north end, clapboards indicate a former hay door.

This barn appears on the Sanborn maps and was probably an outbuilding of the former Horace Clark House. The building is non-contributing to the district due to the substantial changes in fenestration, which are out of character with its original appearance and use.

49. Grove Street. Richardson House; c.1816.

Set fairly close to the street, this 2 1/2 story, 5 x 2 bay, clapboarded, vernacular house appears to be a relatively early house (c.1816) with later Victorian changes. It has fairly wide clapboards, a central chimney, a central entrance with 3 paned, 1/2 length sidelights with a window above, a now-blocked transom articulated by pilaster-like stiles and a full entablature. A new (c.1987) gabled entrance porch with square columns shelters the door. Windows are in a 2-1-2 arrangement. The house has 1/1 windows with simple trim, corner boards, and a boxed cornice with returns.

The north elevation has 2 paired windows on the first story, 2 windows above and a peaked window in the gable peak. A clapboarded and novelty sided, 1 story, rear ell attaches flush to the main block and has an entrance. At its gabled rear is a barn door and upper window. The rear of the main block has novelty siding, a double window at the first story and 2 windows at the second.

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Scott's map indicates a J. Richardson at this location. According to Joslin, James Richardson came to Poultney in 1816 and lived in this house. It is unclear whether he built this house, but the central winding stair on the interior also suggests an early date for this house. Richardson subsequently built the brick building (#50) attached to the south end of this house for his cabinet making business.

49a. Barn. c.1900.

To the rear of #49 is a clapboard and novelty sided, gabled barn, eaves elevation to the street, with a slate roof and attached shed. It has barn doors, an entrance door and windows and a hay door. Its south gable end has a 12/8 window in the gable peak.

50. 8 Grove Street. Richardson Cabinetmaking Shop; c.1825.

This unusual 2 1/2 story, 4 bay wide, vernacular brick building, built by James Richardson as his cabinet making shop, is distinguished by its four eyebrow windows with decorative cast iron grillwork set into the frieze board above the second story windows. It is the only building in the district with this type of window. The slightly unevenly placed 6/6 windows have thin, flat marble sills and lintels. The roof cornice is denticulated and the slate roof is slightly higher than Richardson's house (#49) to which it is attached. The turn-of-the-century, shed roofed, 2 bay, Colonial Revival porch has Tuscan columns, a simple balustrade, and a gable over the right entrance. Above the door is a flat, marble lintel. The brick is all stretchers.

The rear elevation has altered fenestration, probably resulting from the removal of a small attached barn (#50a) earlier in the century. It now has irregular fenestration with an entrance and 3 windows at the first story and three 8/12 windows above. The lintels are wood and the brick on this end is unpainted. The cornice is deteriorating and has been removed at the south gable end. This end has a window at the second story and a door and flanking 8/8 windows set in the gable peak. The door is the one feature that indicates that this was a commercial rather than residential building. Undoubtedly used for hoisting materials and lowering finished products, it has awkward access to the ground due to the adjacent 1 story building (#51) set very close it.

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50a. Barn; c.1900.

This small barn, which had been attached to the shop (#50), was moved to the rear of the lot earlier in the twentieth century. It has novelty siding, a slate roof, double barn doors on its north gable end and 2 wood doors and a 6/6 window on its eaves elevation.

51. 10 Grove Street. Clark House; c.1820.

Set very close to #50 is this small, 1 story, gable front, brick building that appears to be one of the earliest buildings in the district. It has Flemish bond brick and its side elevations have brick relieving arches set close to the eaves. The gable front now has an enclosed wood porch obscuring its 2 bay brick facade.

The south side elevation has a door and window set within the arches. A shed-roofed, 1 story, aluminum-sided extension projects a bit from the rear. Although only a few feet from #50, the north side elevation has extant relieving arches, also indicative of the early date of this building, prior to the erection of the cabinet shop next door.

A 1913 photo shows this building without the front porch and with the entrance set within a relieving arch. The south eaves elevation had a full-length porch.

Scott's 1854 map lists A. Clark at this location. This probably refers to Andrew Clark III, a cabinet maker. His father, Andrew Clark, also a cabinet maker, who died in 1840, may have built this building. These Clarks are no relation to Merritt and Horace Clark, and it is unclear what relation, if any, they had with cabinet maker and neighbor, James Richardson.

52. Grove Street. Welsh Presbyterian Church; c.1900.

Built around the turn of the century, this vernacular, clapboarded church combines Victorian Gothic and Queen Anne detailing. On the NE (right front) corner, a tower with a high belfry and steeple rises above the split gable roofed church which sets on a high, rock-faced slate basement. Centered within the steeply gabled center section is a triple window surmounted by a triple Gothic-arched window, all with decorative wood trim and Queen Anne style rectangular and diamond patterned stained glass. A round window with pinwheel tracery is set in the gable peak and a finial tops the bracketed roof cornice. The outer south bay has one gothic-arched window with stained glass.

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The tower has a paneled, double-doored entrance approached by a front gable roofed porch supported by paneled posts on rock-faced slate bases. On each side of the tower, above the level of the entrance porch, is a small, high triple window with a footed sill and with peaked, decorated trim over the central window. The Queen Anne style arched bellfry has fish scale shingled spandrels, a turned balustrade, a floral decorated frieze, and a bracketed cornice. The steep, graceful spire with a pyramidal roof with sprung eaves is sheathed in polychrome slates with a lower band of fishscale shingles, two higher bands of diamond pattern shingles with a diamond pattern near the top. A small peaked window projects from the spire on each side.

The side elevations have four, square-headed, stained glass windows. The basement of the south side elevation becomes higher at the rear to accommodate the sloping terrain; the rear part is covered in clapboards. The north side elevation has a gable roofed entrance at basement level toward the rear.

The simple interior has Colonial Revival wood trim. An entrance lobby leads to the sanctuary and basement hall.

53. 86-88 Main Street. Town Hall; 1969.

Set back and at an angle to the intersection of Grove and Main Streets is this 1 story, multi-colored slate vernacular building with a shallow gable roof, three large, multi-paned casement windows, and a recessed off center entrance. Parking is along the gable end on Grove Street and there is a cinder block extension at the rear. In front of the building is a flagpole and memorial to fighters of World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. On a granite base is a 1910 bell, presented to the Town of Poultney by Callen Beaman.

Built in 1969, this town hall replaced a monumental Romanesque brick building with central tower which was built around the turn of the century and served as library and school as well as town hall. Its predecessor on this corner site was the original Poultney House Hotel, which burned in 1890. The present building is non-contributing to the district due to age.

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54. 84 Main Street. West Dinette; c.1885.

This substantial 2 1/2 story, 6 x 3 bay, brick building features a Queen Anne styled storefront and an eaves front, patterned-slate, jerkin head roof with two broad, gabled, Queen Anne wall dormers above the scroll bracketed roof cornice on the front. The storefront on the east end has angled plate glass windows with wood panels below and Queen Anne transoms. The transom above the central recessed storefront door has been blocked. The denticulated and bracketed storefront cornice extends beyond the storefront across the central door leading to the upper stories; this door also has a Queen Anne transom. The western part of the first story has a rectangular plate glass window and a door currently without steps or access. A flat lintel extends over this door and window. The second story has 2/2 windows with stone sills and lintels in a 3--2--1 arrangement from east to west. The dormers have Eastlavian incised bargeboards. Two central chimneys project from the slate roof which has diamond pattern slates.

A freestanding, streamlined neon sign reading "West Dinette" is unfortunately deteriorating. A more modern sign attached to it advertising Sealtest Ice Cream is both distracting and untrue.

The rather broad side elevations have bracketed cornice returns. The east side elevation has 1 block window toward the rear of the first story, four 2/2 windows at the second story, and 2 windows centered in the gable peak. The west side elevation has three irregularly placed 2/2s at both the first and second stories and two smaller 2/2 windows in the gable. The rear elevation has a door and two 2/2 segmental-arched windows at the first and second stories.

A 1 1/2 story, clapboarded ell has a slate roof, a door, five 2/2 windows (two of which are boarded up) on the first story and four 2/2 square windows above.

The Burleigh's birdseye and the 1885 Sanborn maps show a building of this configuration on this site attached to the Poultney House Hotel. It is possible this building survived the 1890 fire at the hotel and was subsequently remodeled. A portion of the ell is reputedly the first store in the village, moved to the rear later in the nineteenth century, but there is no evidence of this in the building itself. A 1930s photo shows the building looking very much as it does today.

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55. 80 Main Street. Williams Hardware; 1913. (addition 1973.)

This 5 bay wide, 2 story, brick commercial block, built in 1913, is the latest commercial block of this type in the district. It is more like the 1897 Burnett Block (#68) in its simple, straight-forward detailing and traditional windows than the commercial blocks of the teens and twenties (#12-#14, #32).

The building originally housed two stores: a plumbing and hardware store and a millinery shop. It has a central door to the second story and flanking, symmetrical, recessed store entrances with large transoms, which in turn are flanked by large, angled, plate glass windows with transoms. The configuration is probably original, but the storefront windows which extend to the ground have probably been lengthened. Above the central door to the upper stories are a transom and flat marble lintel. Above the first story a new, wood shingled, pent roof has been added to match the mansard roof of the new wing to the east. A storefront cornice may exist behind the pent roof. The interior has ornate pressed metal ceilings similar to the one in the Humphrey Block drug store (#18).

The second story is divided into 5 bays by simple, brick piers; the window bays themselves are recessed and further articulated by corbelled brick rows above. Within the rectangular areas thus formed are set four 1/1 windows with plain sills and marble lintels; the middle bay is blank.

The parapet roof extends above the top floor as is typical for brick commercial blocks in Poultney. The cornice and frieze board is more simply detailed than those on late nineteenth century commercial blocks. It has tall bracket-like projections with circular and sunburst motifs at the corners and articulating the center bay.

The brick is in common bond with a sixth row of alternating stretchers and headers. The mortar is colored a pinkish brown.

The west side elevation has an entrance and segmental-arched 1/1 and 2/2 windows with marble sills. Across the rear is a 2 story, novelty-sided ell with a second story porch.

To the east is a large, attached, 1 story, brick-fronted building, erected in 1973, which replaced a brick house on the site. It has metal and glass windows and doors and a wood shingled mansard roof and is out of character with the original building and the district. The sides and rear of this wing are metal.

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At the rear of the property is a lumberyard, which, although not historically related to this building, contains 2 moved buildings significant in Poultney industry. The Whitney Brook runs southeast through the property.

55a. Shed; c.1920. (moved c.1955.)

This long shed was moved from the Ripley Lumber Company on Church Street in the 1950s. It is a long, narrow, novelty-sided shed facing east and resting on cinder blocks with nine 6/6 windows and double, vertical board doors. A larger, vertical board double door between the fourth and fifth bay serves as an entrance.

55b. Barn; c.1890. (moved c.1955.)

This large barn with a low pitched, metal, gable roof and vertical board siding is toward the rear of the property with its eaves elevation facing Bentley Avenue to the south. It has entrances, large, multi-paned windows with metal muntins--some single, some paired--on its eaves elevations and west gable end. A large, wooden barn door on the eaves elevation does not appear operable. This barn was part of the Staso Milling Company and was moved from Castleton and reassembled on this site c. 1955.

55c. Barn; c.1905.

This is a smaller barn with novelty siding and a metal, gable roof. It has a door and window on its west gable end and it connects to an open log post lumber shed on its south eaves elevation. This barn dates from the early 1900s and was originally on this site.

Another log shed in this area is attached to the Poultney House barn (#57).

56. 78 Main Street. Daniel Sprague House; c.1830.

This 2 story, 5x2 bay, center hall plan, clapboarded, vernacular house appears to have been altered in Victorian and modern times. A triangular louver set in the east gable peak suggests that this house could date from the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

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A new, gabled, central entrance porch with wrought metal posts leads to a door with flanking, narrow, 1/1 windows in place of sidelights. At the first story, there are 2 rather tall 2/2 windows with plain trim to the east and a newer 1/1 window and a second, hooded entrance in place of a window to the west. The second story has four 6/6 windows set just below the eaves. Its center bay has narrow, paired 4/4 windows. At the east is an enclosed exterior staircase to the second story. The boxed cornice of this eaves front, gable roofed house has simple but unusual recessed paneling on its soffit and cornice returns.

The east elevation has two 2/2 windows at the first story and one 6/6 at the second. The 2 bay west elevation has a triangular, fanned louver in its gable peak, two 6/6 windows at the second story and, on the first floor, an entrance door with a 3/4 length toplight and a flanking window further rear.

There is a large, 2 1/2 story, gable roofed, rear ell which has an entrance and porch at the rear, two tall 6/6 windows at the second story, and one 2/2 centered in its gable peak. Its west side elevation, flush with the main block, has irregularly placed 6/6 windows with taller windows at the second story.

This appears to have been the home of Daniel Sprague, a blacksmith who settled in Poultney in 1798. By the 1860s, according to Joslin and Beers, John Lewis lived here. Lewis or a subsequent owner probably Victorianized the house.

57. Main Street. Poultney House Horse Barn; c.1895. (addition c.1915.)

This large barn is set back from a now empty lot that was the site of the Poultney House Hotel which burned c. 1979. The western section of the barn has a gable front roof connecting flush with an eaves elevation to the east. The barn is clad in novelty siding of various widths. The gable front portion of the barn has 2 wooden doors, a hay door with diagonal bracing above and a window in the gable peak. The eaves section has large double doors with similar diagonal bracing, a hay door above this, and a single door with a 4 pane toplight and a 6/6 window to the east.

The hotel site is now a flat grassy area with a circular drive. The Poultney Hotel relocated to this location in the 1890s after a fire destroyed its building on the corner. Two small stores had previously been situated here.



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According to the 1897 Sanborn, the gable front section of the barn was contemporaneous with the hotel and the other section was added in the twentieth century. After 1940, the eastern section was used as a horse barn by Williams Hardware and the western section was used by the hotel.

The east elevation has 6/6 and four, small, square, 6-paned windows in the gable. The boxed eaves are plain. At the rear, the windows have 6/6 sash and the slate basement increases in height to accommodate the sloping terrain; the western end reveals the gabled rear of the original barn.

An 8 bay long, open, log post lumber shed is attached to the rear. It is part of the Williams lumberyard (#55).

58. 74 Main Street. Brennen Block; (Pearl's). c.1875.

This 3 story, 5x4 bay, brick building is one of the most handsomely detailed commercial blocks in Poultney. It now has a single storefront across the facade, 5 bay upper stories and a boldly projecting wooden roof cornice.

The first story storefront has newer, metal framed, plate glass windows with no transoms, a vertical board base below, and angled windows with transoms leading to a new (1988), central entrance. In the easternmost bay is a door with transom leading to the upper stories. A first story cornice extending the length of the facade is obscured behind a metal sign board reading "Pearls", but, end brackets which match the roof cornice remain visible. Decorative green slate cornerstone bases are at the front corners of the building.

The symmetrical second story has 2/2 windows with peaked green slate lintels with incised, neo-Grec decoration and slate sills. The slightly shorter third story windows have similar sills and lintels, but with a different clover-in-circle motif decoration. The distinctive roof cornice has a paneled frieze with a long decorative bracket between the bays and smaller brackets across the soffit.

The east elevation has 4 segmental-arched 2/2 windows at the second story and two 2/2s at the third. Like other segmental-arched window openings in Poultney, the windows are actually square headed and set within segmental-arched openings. The west side elevation is

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similar, with some newer windows added however. The rear elevation has two, 2/2, segmental-arched windows and a smaller, replacement window at the second story and three 2/2 windows, door and fire escape at the third; flush with both sides is a 1 story, concrete ell.

The block was probably constructed in the 1870s or 1880s. It appears on the 1885 Sanborn as a 2 1/2 story, brick veneered building called Brennen's Block, containing a hardware store and a grocery, and dwelling. Sanborn maps indicate that by 1909 it had been raised to 3 stories, although the building itself, with its consistent detailing, does not indicate this sort of change. Brennen was still in business as a seller of "fine groceries etc" in an 1896-1897 business directory.

59. 72 Main Street. D.G.B. & S. Building; (Gensler's T.V. and Appliance Store.) c.1890.

This 2 story, 4 bay wide, brick-veneered, late Victorian commercial block is similar and set close to #58 next door. It has the same green slate cornerstones at both front corners and a similar style of cornice, although differently detailed with incised sunbursts.

The nearly full length storefront has been somewhat altered. It has large, metal framed, plate glass windows atop a brick base across the front and a narrower, angled window leading to a single door at the west end approached by a new entrance alcove. In the eastern-most bay a modern, metal frame door with transom leads to the second floor. A full-length sign board obscures the original storefront cornice. The side elevations have a paler, more salmon colored brick. The west side elevation has an entrance and segmental-arched 2/2 windows toward the rear. The east elevation also has segmental-arched windows. At the rear is a 2 story ell with wide novelty siding and an exterior stair to the second story.

The 1885 Sanborn map shows a 1 story frame building attached to the Brennen Block next door and used as a five and dime store. This building shows up on the 1897 Sanborn, but its use, "D. G. B. & S." is unclear.

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59a. Barn; c.1890.

Behind #59 is a small parking area and a novelty sided, slate roofed barn, gable end facing the street. It has 2, modern garage doors and a richly decorated Queen Anne styled paneled door, similar to the door on #22, and a closed hay door above. A small extension to the west has another door.

60. 70 Main Street. M. Hyde House. (V. & S. Variety Store.)  
c.1840.

This 1 1/2 story, vernacular Greek Revival, eaves front, gable roofed, brick building appears to be a former residence of considerable age which has been altered to commercial use. Scott's and Beers' maps indicate that an M. Hyde lived on this site, probably in this building. The building is in stretcher bond (paint on the front has been removed c.1987) and has three fleur-de-lis tie rods above the front first story. The building rests on a foundation of large slates, and the slate roof has two interior end chimneys.

The building now has 2 central doors without steps or access, flanked by 2 plate glass windows with flat wood trim and a long, broad lintel. To each side is another plate glass window with narrow transom and broad lintel. Set well above the first story is a full entablature with torus molding. A small cross gable has been added over the central bay.

The west side elevation, with cornice returns, has two blocked windows with marble lintels on the first story and two centered 6/6 windows above. The brick bond for this salmon colored brick is irregular, like many of Poultney's brick buildings--4-8 rows of stretchers alternate with a row of headers and stretchers. This side extends flush to a 1 story, brick, shed-roofed, rear wing with an entrance toward the rear, which, according to the Sanborn maps, was added between 1897 and 1909 and obscures the rear of the main block. An exterior entrance leads to the apartment upstairs.

The current entrance to the store is in a small, flush, wood shingled wing to the east with gabled entrance porch on metal posts, metal and glass door with sidelights and flanking rectangular window, and new V & S sign. Its side and rear are sheathed in asbestos shingles.

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60a. Community Garage; c.1925.

At the rear of #60 is a novelty sided, shed roofed community garage with four pairs of double wooden doors. The access is on the west side.

61. 66 and 68 Main Street. Fibber McGee's Closet; c.1860.

This is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay wide, gable front, vernacular building with cornice returns. The 1 story, full length, Queen Anne front porch has been partially enclosed; the left (east) front bay which provides the upstairs entrance retains its Queen Anne posts on bases and incised, scrolled brackets and the entire porch retains its jigsawn bracketed cornice; the remainder of the porch has lost its decorative elements and is enclosed by large plate glass windows on plain wooden bases with metal columns at the corners, thus forming a storefront. The storefront has a recessed central door with a blocked transom. A 1905 photo shows the storefront set within the Queen Anne porch in a similar configuration to that of the present.

The upper stories have two distinctive features. The second story has three 2/2 windows with slightly curved top panes. This is similar to the shape of larger storefront windows which appear in an 1876 photo of the shop in the Derby Block (#73). Centered in the gable peak is a broad triangular window with wood muntins. Although a triangular louver of this size and shape is visible on a number of Greek Revival houses in the district, this is the only one that is a window.

The east and west elevations have 3, second story, 2/2 windows toward the rear. The building connects to a 2 story, gable roofed ell with irregular sized and spaced windows, one of which is a 12/12. At the rear of the ell is a porch at the first and 2nd stories with entrances. The building is clad with aluminum siding.

61a. Barn; c.1880.

At the rear of #61 is a board and batten carriage barn with slate roof, eaves elevation to the street, and board and batten doors. A barn of this approximate size and configuration shows up on the 1885 Sanborn.

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62. Main Street. U.S. Post Office; 1962.

This 1 story, slate and wood trimmed building was constructed in 1962 replacing a 1 1/2 story, wooden house with a Victorian porch which was the Leffingwell House according to Scott's and Beers' maps. The post office has 2 sets of triple 8/8 windows and a recessed wooden entrance on its east end. The shallow, pedimented, gabled roof has a wide flat frieze board, and extends to a 1 story brick ell. This building is non-contributing due to age.

63. 64 Main Street. Besse House; c.1825. (alterations c.1875.)

This 5 x 2 bay, 2 story, brick, eaves front, gable roofed, center hall plan house has Italianate detailing, but appears to be an earlier house remodeled in the second half of the nineteenth century. It now has shuttered 2/2 windows, which are longer on the first story, with slate lintels and sills. The slightly recessed Italianate paneled door also has a slate lintel (there is also a flush, modern glass and metal door now.). The window above the door is a narrow, segmental arched 1/1 window. The window as well as the opening is segmental arched and it is surmounted by a segmental arched slate slab. The denticulated wood roof cornice is projecting and has paired, jigsawed, incised brackets articulating each bay and a paneled frieze board below. The common bond brick with 8th row headers is salmon-colored at the first story and darker at the second. The rather unusual proportions of the house, with its flat lintels, verticality, and deep cornice suggest it was an earlier 1 or 1 1/2 story house, remodeled to 2 stories in the Italianate manner.

The symmetrical side elevations have 2 bays with 2/2 windows at each floor and two round arched louvers centered in the gable peaks. An entrance replaces one window on the west side elevation. A 1 story, gable roofed, clapboarded ell has a porch with chamfered posts and incised brackets and slightly peaked window trim.

Scott's and Beers' maps indicate that this was the house of David Besse, a blacksmith, who took up permanent residence in Poultney in 1833. He either built or bought this house, in which he lived for some 40 years. He or his daughter Julia probably victorianized the house in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

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64. 60-62 Main Street. Store; c.1835. (alterations c.1980.)

This vernacular building, with its 2 story, gable front main block and 1 1/2 story, flat-topped east wing, altered fenestration and aluminum siding is a radical alteration of two former buildings according to a 1918 photo--a brick gable front building and, set very close, a shorter, gable front wood building.

The gable front section on the west has a modern door and a long, bowed, multi-paned, modern window at the first story, and 3/3 and 2/2 windows at the second. Its original brick exterior is visible around the window openings. The flat-topped section, flush with the gabled section, has a large bowed multi-paned window at the first story and no windows above.

The west side elevation has two 1/1s at the first story and three 2/2s at the second, set just below the eaves. The rear is clapboarded and extends to a 1 story, shed-roofed ell with a carport.

The Sanborn maps indicate that a barber, feed store, card shop, and a cobbler occupied these premises in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The building is non-contributing due to extensive modern alterations. It is possible that removal of the siding would reveal significant historic details, but as it stands now the building does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

65. 58 Main Street. Olcott Sherman House. (Thankful Mears House.)  
c.1835.

This brick, side hall plan, Greek Revival House has a 3 bay wide, 2 story, gable front main block and a 1 1/2 story, gabled east ell. Its entrance has 4 paned, 3/4 length sidelights with paneled pilaster-like stiles and entablature above surmounted by a wide marble lintel with a slight cap. The rather tall 1/1 windows have marble sills and lintels. A broad, triangular, fanned louver which is centered in the gable peak is surrounded by marble trim. The brick is primarily stretchers with an occasional row of alternating headers and stretchers. The simple molded cornice has returns on the front gable end. Above the slate basement is a marble sill.

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A new glass and wood storefront is at the front of the east wing. The storefront has a wood paneled door with a very large toplight and marble step at its east end suggesting an older shop front. The gabled east side elevation has one 1/1 window at the first story and 2 small 2/2 windows with the same trim as on the main block in the gable peak. The wing extends to a brick ell which connects flush to a clapboarded ell with a newer entrance and windows on its east side. It has a 6/6 window centered below its gable at the rear.

The west side of the main block has 2 symmetrical bays with 2/2 windows at each story. The rear has 2 windows at the first story and 1 at the second with flat marble sills and lintels.

The present owners have named this the Thankful Mears House in honor of a former owner, the daughter of Solon Sherman who operated the grist mill at the rear of this property (#66). Solon's father, Olcott Sherman, a harness maker, moved from East Poultney to West Poultney in 1835 and it is likely he built this house shortly thereafter.

66. Rear of 58 Main Street. Sherman Grist Mill; (Brass Butterfly.) c.1885.

This large, clapboarded, rural industrial complex is a series of interlocking barn-like buildings. It consists of a 2 1/2 story, clapboarded, gable front main barn with a central door, paired 1/1 windows, and double wooden doors on the front first story, two 1/1s on the second story, and a square, 6-paned window in the gable peak. A new, wooden porch/platform extends east, across to a 1 story connecting section with a sliding, wooden barn door.

Connected on the east is a barn with its eaves elevation to the street; it is clad in wood shingles and has a new door and window. It features a tall, cross gabled section in the center which has wood double doors and a hoisting bar. Its east, board and batten, gable end has a rubble stone, shed roofed extension with 2 rows of triple, 6-paned windows and a wooden door; it connects to an extension with 5 square windows. The rear is horizontal board and rubble stone. This barn was formerly a cow barn.

The long, west elevation of the main building has three, irregularly spaced 1/1 windows at the first story and four windows above. It connects in the rear to a tall, 3 story, grain tower with an entrance and window on the west.

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These interconnected buildings were built in the 1880s or 1890s for the Sherman Grist Mill. According to the 1897 Sanborn, the western section was the grist mill and corn crib and the interconnecting section was used for weighing. The complex was associated with a farm and Sherman had a herd of cows in the eastern barn and sold milk there in the 1920s and 30s. The buildings currently are used for the manufacture of decorative and household brass pieces.

66a. Barn; c.1900.

To the rear of #66, alongside the railroad tracks, is a small, gabled, horizontal board barn with a slate roof, eaves to the tracks.

67. 50 Main Street. Poultney Bank; (Proctor Trust Co.) 1860.

Directly west of the railroad tracks is this Greek Revival, temple front, brick building, constructed in 1860 for the Poultney Bank. The building is rather small but has a monumental character. It features 4, fluted Doric columns supporting a simple, full entablature and shallow pedimented gable. The columns are quite thick for their height and have considerable entasis giving the building a different feeling from other Greek Revival buildings in the district. A wooden sunburst fills the pediment. A sign board reading "Proctor Trust Co. Poultney Branch" is attached to the frieze.

A modern, slate porch deck extends across the front facade, supporting the columns. Within the portico, a metal framed, glass enclosure with central door was added in 1982. A 1/1 front window has a slate sill and lintel with triangular and diamond patterned transom above; the other window was replaced by an automatic teller.

The original side elevations have (had in the case of the west side) 1 tall 1/1 and 2 paired 1/1 windows with high, broad, flat marble lintels. Brick pilasters delineate the 3 bays; there is a full entablature above. As of 1988, there is a new, 1 story, 2x3 bay, west wing with a slate gable roof with eaves to the street and a full entablature; the front elevation has paired 1/1s with marble sills and lintels in each bay; the west gable is pedimented.



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A rear, brick addition, set at a slight angle and projecting on the west, has smaller, single and paired 1/1 windows and square attic windows in the architrave. A second addition on the rear, built in 1973, projects even further on the east and has modern windows, a porte cochere for drive-in banking, and a 1 story extension at the rear for offices.

To the east is a drive for drive-in banking. This was the site of a nineteenth century, clapboarded house which was expanded in the twentieth century for use as a Ford car dealership and telephone company office. It was demolished in the 1960s.

68. 40-42 Main Street. Burnett Block; 1897.

This 2 story, brick commercial block has simple brick patterning characteristic of Poultney's brick commercial blocks of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It has two, slightly asymmetrical storefronts and an off-center door to the upstairs. The eastern storefront has angled plate glass windows leading to a recessed storefront door and upstairs door. The other storefront has a more deeply recessed door. The transoms above the windows are blocked and the bases are covered with boards. A molded storefront cornice extending across the facade has incised end brackets.

The 5 bay wide second story has a single pane central window with a transom flanked on each side by two 1/1 windows, all with slate sills and lintels; the central window is wider than the others. Above the central window is a stone inscribed "Burnett 1897". The parapet is detailed with decorative, corbelled brickwork, with long, shallow, bracket-like brickwork at the ends and defining the central bay.

The east elevation has two windows at the rear of the first story and three 1/1s and one triple, segmental-arched window above. The rear has irregular fenestration and connects to a narrow, 2 story, clapboarded ell. The west elevation has one 2/2 window at the rear of the first story and 3 windows at the second. The brick is all stretchers.

The only Burnett listed in the 1896-1897 Business Directory was a dentist by the name of Edwin Burnett. It is possible that he built this block and had his offices on the second floor. The 1897 Sanborn map indicates that the stores sold jewelry and clothing.

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69. Rear of 40-42 Main Street. McGraw's Garage; (Quality Cooling.) c.1885.

This clapboarded barn, adjacent to the Proctor Bank parking lot, has a slate gable front roof and a shed roofed extension on the west. A driveway extends from the front of this building west to Maple Street.

The front first story has a modern, overhead garage door abutting a 6/6 window with a slightly peaked lintel. In the gable peak there is a small, square window, also with a slightly peaked lintel. The entrance is through a paneled door with toplight in the shed roofed section which has, on its west elevation, irregularly placed 6/6 windows and a large, central, double-doored entrance with a stepped-up roof line.

A barn on or very near this site appears on the 1885 Sanborn map. From the 1920s to the 1950s, this building was used as McGraw's Garage which was part of the Ford dealership located on the site of the Proctor Bank drive.

70. Main Street. Citizens Bank; (Poultney Public Library.) 1910.

This distinctive building with its rock-faced slate facade was built in 1910 as the Citizens Bank. It is a 3 bay wide, 2 story structure with a recessed central entrance in which there are two, smooth columns with square capitals and narrow necks; these are set on bases and are close to the facade and the slate piers that define the central bay. This in antis entrance bay has a tile floor, a large, central, plate glass window, and a door to the east. Above the columns and extending across the facade is a smooth slate slab and molded slate forming a frieze and cornice. The end bays of the first story have large 1/1 windows with sills and lintels of smooth-faced slate.

The second story has slightly smaller windows with a broad window in the broad center bay. The slate piers defining the center bay extend to a full entablature and bracketed metal roof cornice with pressed floral designs. In the parapet above the cornice of the central bay is a datestone reading "1910".

The side elevations are common bond brick with irregular fenestration. The rear of the building has 2 windows with flat brick arches at the second story. Flush with the sides at the rear is a 1 story, cinder block ell, added in 1971.

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The Citizens Bank folded during the Depression and the building was used for other commercial purposes until 1956, when the Poultney Library moved here from its rooms in the former town hall. Previously on this site was a house which, by the 1890s, was being used for commercial purposes, and, subsequently, the Arcade Hotel.

71. Corner of Main and Maple Streets. Stewarts Shops; 1983.

Set far back from the corner of Main and Maple Streets, with gas pumps and parking in front, is this 1 story, brick building with a mansard roof. Built in 1983, it is non-contributing to the district due to age and its lack of compatibility with the styles, setbacks, and general character of Main Street.

It was built on the site of the 1867 Joslin Block, which had just been demolished. A monumental, 3 story commercial block that was the first significant commercial block in the village, the Joslin Block served as a department store well into the twentieth century when it became the Barrett Store. It was subsequently used as a dress factory.

72. Maple Street. Poultney Bulletin Building; (Legion Hall.)  
1897.

Set close to the street, this broad, 2 1/2 story, clapboarded, vernacular building has Queen Anne style detailing in the treatment of its gable front.

The central, round-arched entrance leads to recessed double doors with a diamond-paned transom above. It is flanked by large, 3-part windows comprised of a wide, central 1/1 and flanking narrow windows topped by small square windows with triangular panes.

The second story front has three 1/1 windows, the middle one with shutters. The decorated, rather steep gable front has a narrow row of clapboards and rectangular, pentagonal, and fish scale shingles and a row of dentils. Its central, triple paned horizontal window has diamond-patterned muntins like those of the door transom. Centered in the gable peak is a lunette. The roof and foundation are slate.

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The south side elevation has five 2/2 windows and an entrance at the first story and five 2/2 windows at the second. The windows and door toward the rear are irregularly spaced. The north side has six irregularly spaced 2/2 windows at the first story, four 2/2 windows at the second, and a fire stair to the second story. The rear has irregularly spaced 2/2 windows and is set very close to the garage of #74.

The building was built in 1897 by R. J. Humphrey as the printing office of the Poultney Bulletin and served that function until 1908, when the Bulletin moved to the larger Humphrey Block (#16). For a short time it was the Hibernian headquarters. It was the Oddfellows Hall until the 1940s. After the war, it became Legion headquarters.

73. 20-24 Main Street. Derby Block; c.1870.

This 7 bay wide, 2 story, brick, Italianate commercial block is one of the largest and most richly detailed commercial blocks in the district. Constructed in the 1870s, it is a symmetrical building of common bond brick with a central entrance to the second story, flanking storefronts and a deep, bracketed, wooden storefront cornice extending across the whole facade. Paired, brackets articulate the ends and center bay, the latter which is also accentuated by a small pediment.

The storefronts rest on marble bases and sills. The storefront to the east, now used as a laundromat, is the most intact. It has tall plate glass windows which are angled in the central, entrance bay; below the windows are molded wooden panels. The entrance bays of both storefronts are articulated by cast iron, Corinthian colonettes, the only ones in the district. The recessed door has a transom above. The storefront to the west, used as a pizza restaurant, has a new door and wooden surround in the recessed entrance bay, making it flush with the front wall; the windows are identical to those of the east storefront. The central door has long, thin, single-paned sidelights, a transom, and molded trim.

Second story windows are segmental-arched, except for the central window which is round-arched; all have brick hood molding. Windows have 1/1 sash and marble sills; the space within the arch above each window is now boarded over suggesting that they may have originally had transoms. Brick piers with brick brackets mark the major building divisions at the second story. The very deep, bracketed cornice has a molded panel frieze, and long double brackets defining the bays.

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The east elevation along Maple Street has segmental arched 2/2 windows toward the rear of the first story and, at the second story, one 1/1 and one triple window with new smaller windows within the original opening which is now partially boarded over. At the ground level are a door and windows to the basement. The cornice is plain.

Facing Maple Street, flush with the side elevation, is an intact, 1 story, 3 bay wide, wood trimmed, brick storefront addition. It has central, paneled double doors with tall toplights and a transom, two, large, flanking 4-paned windows with simple molded trim, and an end bracketed storefront cornice. The deeper, bracketed roof cornice has, over the central bay, a small gable with a pendant. All of this creates a prominent, richly detailed texture unusual for such a small part of a building. The side of this addition is novelty sided and the rear is clapboarded.

The Derby Block was constructed in the 1870s and appears to have been modeled on the Joslin Block, the larger, richly detailed building once located on the site of #71, but now demolished. An 1876 photo of the eastern storefront shows 4 paned plate glass windows with similar brick trim to that still found in the second story. Double doors have a transom above. The store was called a Bazar Store. According to Smith and Rann, J.C. Derby established a trade in boots, trunks, bags, etc. in 1873, which was sold to George Ripley in 1885. The 1885 Sanborn map indicates that this block--which was connected by a stairway to #74 next door--housed drugs, books, stationery, cobbler, harness, photos, millinery, and a dwelling. By 1909, the two buildings were separate and this one was used as a bookstore and grocery. According to Scott's and Beers' maps, a school was previously on this site.

74. 16-18 Main Street. Commercial Block; c.1865.

Set very close to but lower and smaller than the the Derby Block (#73) is this 2 story, 4 bay wide, wood frame, vernacular Italianate commercial block. The altered first story has a new, deeply projecting mansard roof, 2 entrance doors with fake colonial style surrounds and large rectangular plate glass windows in a vertical board facade. A high asphalt planter extends across the storefront.

The second story, although now clad in aluminum siding, is more intact. It has four 2/2 windows with simple wood trim and slightly projecting bracketed caps. High above the window tops is a deeply projecting cornice with paired brackets and molded paneling defining the bays.

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The cornice wraps around the side elevations; the west side is divided into 3 sections. It has 3 windows at the upper story, a lower, novelty sided ell with exterior entrance and window, and a gable-roofed, clapboarded end which was formerly a barn.

A drugstore appears on this location on Beers' 1869 map. By 1885, this building was connected to and considered part of the Derby Block and used as a drug store with paints sold in the ell. An undated photo shows 4 paned plate glass windows with recessed central doors and a sign reading "J. M. Campbell, Drugs". A wide, paneled door on the west side led to the upstairs. By 1909, this building was separate from the Derby Block and housed a hardware store.

74A. Garage; c.1945.

At the rear of #74 is a novelty-sided, asphalt-roofed, 3 bay garage which is non-contributing to the district due to age.

75. 12 Main Street. Mini Mart and Gulf Gas Station; c.1970.

Set back from the street and with parking to both sides and circular drive around the rear is this L-shaped, contemporary, mansarded, brick and wood gas station, mini mart and restaurant. It has 2 metal and glass garage doors, an entrance and window on the front, and a restaurant in the recessed section. A free-standing Gulf sign is at the east end of the property. The building is noncontributing due to age and lack of compatibility with the styles, setbacks, and historic character of the district.

A stately, temple front Greek Revival house with symmetrical wings, the home of J. J. Joslin, builder of the Joslin Block, was formerly on this site. It was demolished in the 1950s for a service station.

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76. 10 Main Street. Methodist Parsonage; c.1890.

This Queen Anne house has a 2 story, hip-roofed main block, a gabled, 2 1/2 story, front bay window and a 2 1/2 story, shallow rear ell. A 1 story Queen Anne porch wraps around the front and east side of the main block. The porch has turned posts, a rectangular patterned railing, elaborate jigsawn, cut-out brackets, spindle valance and a pediment over the front entrance. The canted, west front bay window has a large window with a Queen Anne transom in the central bay of the first story, a window above, and windows in each story of the narrow, angled sides. In the gable peak, marked by cornice returns, is a square window. The front entrance is in the main block. Fenestration is irregular in the main block. A chimney projects from the ridge of main block. The slate roof has a mid-line band of fish-scale slates.

Beyond the slightly projecting, canted rear ell of the east side is a 2 story wing with irregular fenestration leading to a small, one story ell with an entrance at the rear.

Despite the application of aluminum siding this building still retains its character and is therefore contributing to the district.

Beers' 1869 map shows a Methodist parsonage at this location, but, like the 1885 Sanborn, in a building with a simpler configuration. This house seems to have been built between 1885 and 1897.

76A. Garage; c.1925.

At the rear eastern end of the property, and visible from the street, is this clapboard and novelty sided, gable front, 2 bay garage with vertical board doors.

77. 8 Main Street. House; c.1945.

This modern, 1 1/2 story, clapboarded house--with the eaves elevation of its slate, gabled roof to the street--has a recessed doorway and large picture window. The west side elevation has casement windows and two 6/1 windows centered in the gable peak. It has a 1 story ell with 2 entrances along the side and irregular windows at the rear. The main block has a shed dormer across its rear elevation.

This is the first building on this site, built on the former large lot of one of the adjacent houses. The house is non-contributing due to age.

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78. 6 Main Street. J. Rogers House; c.1850. (alterations c.1870.)

This 4x2 bay, 2 story, eaves front, gable roofed, vernacular brick house has tall, Victorian 2/2 windows with stone sills and lintels and an entrance at the second bay from the east approached by a new, brick entrance porch with metal railing. The door trim has wooden pilasters and a flat, narrow architrave. The brick is all stretchers. The slightly shorter 6/6 windows of the second story are set directly below the eaves.

The east elevation has a canted, wooden bay window at the second bay of the first story with molded panels below, decorative molding between the 2/2 windows, a denticulated frieze, and jigsawed, incised cornice brackets. Windows at the second story are 6/6.

A slightly recessed, lower, 2 story, rear ell has a 2 story porch with turned posts at the first story and square posts and balustrade above; the 2nd story is now enclosed with screens. It has an entrance and two 6/6 windows with lintels at the 1st story. The rear of the ell is clapboard (otherwise brick) and has another entrance and smaller 6/6 windows. At the rear is a modern 1 story ell.

The west side of the house has an enclosed entrance and stairs to the second story and is set very close to the building to the west. At this end is an interior chimney.

A building on this site appears on Scott's 1854 map as the house of J. Rogers. Joslin mentions a Rogers family but does not indicate a J. Rogers. The 1885 Sanborn shows a house of this configuration on this site. It is possible that, like a number of other brick houses in the district, this house dates from the first half of the nineteenth century and was victorianized in the second half. The long windows and bay window are the Victorian features.

78A. Carriage Barn/Garage; c.1890.

This carriage barn directly behind house #78 has been converted to a 2 bay garage. It has a slated, eaves front, gable roof. Shed roofed, lean-to additions have been constructed at both eaves elevations; these have modern, overhead garage doors. The main section has paired vertical board doors with toplights and a modern garage door; above are an off-center, vertical board hay door, and a 6-paned, square window centered in the gable peak.



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79. 4 Main Street. House; c.1860.

This 3 bay wide, 2 story, gable front, vernacular house with cornice returns, now clad in asbestos siding, has a 2 story, full-length, Queen Anne porch with simple turned posts at the first story and turned posts and railing at the second; the posts have incised, jigsaw brackets. As of 2/88, unfortunate alterations have been undertaken: a Victorian storefront with 15-paned, full-height windows flanking a slightly recessed door has recently been removed; a small, modern, 3-part window set within a synthetic sided wall is the replacement. On the east front is the entrance to the second story stairway; this has a paneled door with a 1/2 top light. The second story has a modern, central door and 2 large 2/2 windows. There is a small square window in the gable peak. The roof is red slate.

The 3 bay west side elevation has also seen recent alteration: two, tall, 2/2 windows with simple trim and slightly molded caps have been replaced by small, modern windows (the trim remains). Second story windows have also been similarly altered. The east elevation has irregular fenestration. At the rear is an ell, built in two sections, both gabled, with a modern, replacement door and irregular fenestration; the second story features a heavy cornice with returns on the rear and a plain center section.

A store is shown on this site on Beers' 1869 map. The Sanborn maps show various uses--a dwelling in 1885, groceries and tobacco in 1897, and furniture in 1909.

Despite alterations which have eliminated a fine storefront and historic windows, this building contributes to the district through its massing, gable front orientation, 2 story Queen Anne porch and setback.

80. 2 Main Street. House; c.1840.

This 2 1/2 story, 3 bay wide, gable front, brick house with a 1 1/2 story clapboarded east wing is in the Greek Revival style. The main block has, in its east front bay, a slightly recessed entrance with 3/4 length sidelights set within pilaster-like stiles with a molded entablature topped by a wooden lintel with a slight cap. The 6/6 shuttered windows at the first and second stories have marble sills and lintels; the lintels have slight cap. There is a large, wide, rectangular louver with similar marble trim set in the gable peak. The simple molded cornice has returns on the gable front and there is a chimney in the gable ridge toward the front and another toward the rear. The brick is all stretchers and the roof is slate.

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The 3 bay wide wing features a Greek Revival porch with 4 plain piers with caps and a full entablature; this porch is flush with the main block front facade. The bays are slightly asymmetrical, the central door has simple eared trim, and the short, flanking, replacement windows also have eared trim. There are 3 small eyebrow windows set within the roof entablature above the porch roof. The broad side elevation of the wing has cornice returns on the gable and altered windows. At the rear is a 1 story ell, used partly as a garage, which appears to be a former barn.

The symmetrical, 4 bay west elevation of the main block has windows with the same trim as the front windows. Second story windows are set directly below the eaves. The brick is darker on both the front and side at the second story, from sill level to roof. This variation may be due to a former wrap around Victorian porch which appears on the 1885 Sanborn map. The house is on a slate foundation, with a slate water table.

The Greek Revival style of the house suggests that it was built in the 1830s or 1840s.

80A. Barn/Garage; c.1900.

Set far back at the rear is this large, clapboarded barn/garage, gable end to the street. It features 3 double barn doors with 6-paned glass at the top and an entrance door.

81. College Street. Carriage Barn; c.1900.

Northwest of the barn #80a, set back along College Street, is this novelty sided, Queen Anne carriage barn with a hip roof and cross gable. Two, double, wooden barn doors have a Queen Anne, Union Jack transom above and flanking, square Queen Anne windows. A double hay door has a Queen Anne transom and a hoist bar above. The roof is slate. A clapboarded section with a flat parapet on its north and west sides and shedroofed rear is attached to the north and has two, double, wooden doors. The house to which the carriage barn belonged is no longer extant, giving this building full visibility from College Street.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input 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 Poultney Main Street Historic District is significant as a generally well-preserved streetscape of diverse c.1820--1936 buildings that reflect the village's long term prosperity. Its role as a stage stop on the Albany/Burlington highway, then as a stop on the rail lines and later as a prominent slate center--which continued until the Depression--assured vitality and growth. Buildings are preserved both in their original forms and as stylistic combinations representing the evolution of taste and usage as they were modified over the decades in response to current needs. Outstanding and/or unusual examples of Greek Revival domestic and commercial design, Queen Anne and Neo-Classical commercial architecture, eclectic institutional design and early automotive architecture give the District a unique sense of place. Although a few important buildings have been lost, examples of residential, commercial and institutional buildings from each period of development remain, intermixed to a degree unusual in Vermont's historic villages.

Continued on Continuation Sheets

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 30±

Quadrangle name Poultney Quad

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UTM References

A	1 8	6 4 3 1 1 0	4 8 1 9 7 1 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	1 8	6 4 3 1 1 0	4 8 1 9 3 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	1 8	6 4 2 2 2 7	4 8 1 9 4 0 0
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D	1 8	6 4 2 2 2 7	4 8 1 9 7 2 0
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E			
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F			
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G			
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H			
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### Verbal boundary description and justification

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### 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 Susanne C. Hand

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date September 1985, Revised March 1988

street & number 14 Aiken Avenue telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Princeton state New Jersey

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature]

title Director, Vermont Division for Historic Preservation date 4/27/88

### For NPS use only

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

[Signature] Keeper of the National Register date 6/2/88

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

Chief of Registration

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The Poultney Main Street Historic District, comprised of 81 primary and 29 subsidiary buildings, represents an unusually heterogeneous group of building types, styles, and materials from the 1820s to the 1920s. Incorporating the commercial heart of Poultney, the district also includes residential and institutional buildings dating from this century of development, creating a rich and varied streetscape. In addition to the styles and building types found in many Vermont villages, the architecture includes some relatively unusual forms. Within the district are found the homes and businesses of a number of influential people responsible for Poultney's growth and development. Buildings have been preserved in both their original styles and in stylistic hybrids representing the evolution of taste and usage as buildings were modified over the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The earliest settlers in this section of Poultney were Thomas Ashley and Ebenezer Allen, who arrived in 1771. With other early inhabitants scattered throughout the town, it was not obvious where the village or villages would be. But, by 1800, an east and west village had begun to emerge. John Stanley had opened a hotel in the west village (the site of Beaman's Hotel, #35) at the intersection of what would become Main and Beaman Streets. Thomas Ashley had a house across the street on the site of #39. East Poultney (listed on the National Register as the East Poultney Historic District on January 31, 1978) was the larger village, but by 1810, according to Joslin, the west village had a post office, a schoolhouse, two taverns, one store, one pottery, a hatter, a tailor, a blacksmith, a wagon maker, and fifteen houses.

In 1805 plans were made to improve the primitive north/south road through the west village. Designed to be part of a through route from Albany to Burlington, the Poultney Turnpike (now Route 30 or Beaman and Grove Streets) was opened in 1811. Beaman's Hotel (#35), located about halfway between the two cities was the overnight stage stop. The turnpike prospered through the mid 1820s, when competition arose from the Champlain Canal which created a cheaper water route from Albany to Burlington. The Turnpike then reverted to a public road.

Industrial development began during this period. The flood of 1811 changed the course of the Poultney River, creating a source of water power that John Stanley utilized for the manufacture of cloth shearing machinery. His son, Henry, took over the business and added a foundry in 1828, which soon became a flourishing enterprise for the manufacture of stoves. Although the remains of the foundry are outside the district, Stanley's vernacular, clapboarded house (#46), which has a rather unusual 4 bay, 2 1/2 story form, appears to be in a relatively original state of preservation.

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The first church in the west village, the Methodist Episcopal Church (42), was built in 1822 on the eastern edge of the district atop a hill which would become known as Stone Church Hill. This handsome stone building, used as a Masonic Temple since 1869, is reputedly the oldest Methodist Episcopal church building in Vermont. The Troy Conference Academy was established by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1834. Its first building was erected in 1837 adjacent to the western edge of the district. Its President in the 1840s, the Reverend Jesse Peck, lived across the street in a well-detailed, temple front Greek Revival house (#1).

The Greek Revival was the most popular style during this period, and the variety of Greek Revival architectural expression is remarkable. The Methodist Episcopal Church, deciding to build a new Church closer to the center of the west village, built its flushboard church in the Greek Revival style (#28) in 1841. Henry Ruggles, starting in 1832 as overseer, then foreman of the Stanley Foundry, purchased the foundry in 1844, making it a larger and more prosperous establishment. Ruggles built his 4 bay wide, 2 1/2 story brick house in the Greek Revival style (#45) next to Stanley's house (#46). Although the Ruggles Foundry primarily manufactured stoves until Henry's death in 1869, his house features many decorative, cast iron rosettes, undoubtedly manufactured in his foundry. James Richardson, who lived in a traditional 5 bay wide, 2 story, clapboarded house (#49), built a handsome 4 bay, 2 1/2 story building with iron-grilled eyebrow windows for his cabinet making shop next door (#50). This 4 bay wide, 2 1/2 story form, quite unusual in Vermont, may reflect Poultney's proximity to New York State and its architectural traditions.

The greatest impetus to growth in Poultney in the second half of the nineteenth century was the establishment of the Poultney Bank in 1841, the building of the Rutland and Washington Railroad through the center of the west village in 1852, and the development of the slate industry in the 1850s through the 1880s and beyond.

Among the founders of the Poultney Bank were Joel Beaman, Henry Stanley, and Merritt Clark. Clark was chosen cashier and the bank opened in a wing of his house, newly remodeled in the Greek Revival style (#38). This impressive house, with its temple front, flushboard siding, symmetrical wings, and porticos, is an excellent example of still another variation of Greek Revival architecture, in a very good state of preservation. The bank remained there until after the arrival of the railroad and the reorganization of the bank. In 1860, a small, brick Greek Revival building with a charming, unusually proportioned, monumental portico was built for the bank adjacent to the railroad tracks (#67).

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The building of the Rutland and Washington Railroad through Poultney was a lengthy and complicated enterprise, begun in 1847, with Merritt Clark as its president. The railroad, which ran from Albany to Rutland, was opened in 1852. With the coming of the railroad, the ascendancy of the west village was assured. The business center shifted closer to the railroad depot (site of #20) and, in 1857, the West Poultney Post Office became the Poultney Post Office.

The railroad and its related commerce served to make West Poultney the new town center, but it was the slate trade which created new prosperity and a building boom in the last third of the nineteenth century. Although the properties directly associated with the slate industry lie outside the district, the commercial development it fostered, as well as the ubiquitous slate roof, are very much in evidence. The Welsh Presbyterian Church (#52) is the most significant building in the district associated with the slate industry. The Welsh came to Poultney from the Penrhyn slate region of Wales to work in the slate quarries, building two churches closer to the slate quarries before constructing this wooden, vernacular Victorian Gothic church at the turn of the century. The Church still sings Welsh hymns and serves a Welsh congregation.

Along with growth and prosperity came an interest in up-to-date architectural styles. Although the Poultney Bank constructed its building in the Greek Revival style in 1860, other buildings of the period were designed in the fashionable Italianate style, and quite a large number of early buildings appear to have been remodeled or enlarged with Italianate detailing (e.g., #63, the Besse House).

This new level of commerce and prosperity was housed and given architectural expression in a new building form--the brick commercial block. Although the earliest and most monumental example, the 1867 Joslin Block, was demolished in 1983 (site of #71), the Derby Block of the early 1870s (#73), with its exuberant Italianate detailing, is a very good and wellpreserved early example of this type. Most of the commercial blocks built from the 1880s to the early 1900s, with their simpler, flatter detailing, have survived relatively intact. They housed a wide variety of commercial and professional enterprises as well as apartments for merchants and workers.

The Queen Anne style was popular in the late nineteenth century, and like the Greek Revival in Poultney, was used on a variety of building types in both brick and wood. The Poultney Graded School (#29), built in 1884, is a large, symmetrical, Queen Anne building in brick, with Italianate and Colonial Revival elements and a distinctive roof line. Queen Anne style houses were generally built

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of wood and display Stick Style detailing (#4 and #30, for instance). There is one charming, narrow house built of brick (#8), which is unlike anything else in the district. Queen Anne detailing also can be seen on a number of store fronts (e.g., #54), and many of the doors and windows are undoubtedly the product of the Ripley Lumber Company's Saw and Planing Mill and Sash and Blind Factory, which, like most late nineteenth and early twentieth century industry in Poultney, was located outside the district.

One industrial complex within the district is the former Sherman Grist Mill (#66), adjacent to the railroad tracks. A series of interconnected barn buildings, it included a dairy barn as well as a grist mill and corn crib.

Two of the early twentieth century commercial blocks are especially notable. The Humphrey Block (#16), built c. 1908, and prominently situated at the corner of Main and Depot Streets, is a large, handsome, eclectic, concrete block building with Neo-Classical Revival and Queen Anne detailing. Designed by William Towne and built by Charles Humphrey, editor and proprietor of the Poultney Journal, the building was constructed to house the Poultney Journal, the successor to a series of newspapers, the first of which was the 1822 Poultney Gazette. Although the newspaper is defunct, the building continues to serve as the Poultney Journal printing company, and has recently been restored to its original appearance.

The Poultney Library (#70) also has a long history within the village, and is housed in a well-preserved and distinctive building. Built in 1910 for the Citizen's Bank which closed during the Depression, the building has a striking, grey, rock-faced slate facade with unusually shaped and detailed slate columns in antis.

In the first decade of the twentieth century, local rail service expanded, with the establishment of a train from the depot, east along Main Street to Fair Haven and Rutland. Poultney citizens campaigned for a large passenger depot on the main line of the R & W Branch of the D & H Railroad. In 1917, a new larger depot was built, and the old 1868 depot was moved north along the tracks and attached to a freight depot. The days of the railroad were numbered, however, as automobiles became the preferred mode of transportation. The local train to Rutland discontinued service in the 1920s, and the R & W Railroad in the mid 1930s.

Service stations and automobile dealerships then emerged. One which survives is the William's Chevrolet dealership (#32), a large, 1 1/2 story, brick building with large display windows, built in 1923.



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Although the Depression crippled Poultney's slate industry and its related commercial prosperity and building boom, one significant building was built in the 1930s--the Poultney High School (#43). Poultney high school students had attended the Troy Conference Academy until it changed to a college, necessitating the building of a town high school, which was built across the road from Poultney's first institutional building, the former Methodist Episcopal Church (42).

Although Poultney has suffered the loss of some important structures (most notably the Joslin Block and the old Town Hall), today it still retains a rich mix of historic buildings remarkable for their stylistic quality and variety and for their intermingling of use and function in the streetscape. Illustrating several phases of economic prosperity, the District's buildings reflect the town's development in a very tangible way and impart a strong sense of place to the village.

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## BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Poultney Main Street Historic District begins at Point A, located at the intersection of the eastern edge of the right-of-way of College Avenue and the rear (north) property line of Property #1. The boundary proceeds in a generally easterly direction along the rear (northern) property lines of Properties #2-#16. The boundary then crosses Depot Street on an easterly extension of that line to Point B, located at the intersection of said line with the eastern edge of the right-of-way of Depot Street. It then continues in a northerly direction along the eastern edge of the right-of-way of Depot Street to Point C, the intersection of said line and the southern edge of the right-of-way of Church Street. The boundary then proceeds in an easterly direction along the southern right-of-way of Church Street to Point D, the intersection of said line with the eastern edge of the right-of-way of the Delaware and Hudson railroad tracks. The boundary then proceeds in a southerly direction along said line to Point E, located at the intersection of said line with the northwest rear property line of Property #21. The boundary then proceeds in a generally easterly direction along the rear (northern) property line of Property #21, crosses Knapp Avenue on an easterly extension of said line and continues along the rear property lines of #s 22-29 to Point F, the northeast corner of Property #29. The boundary then proceeds south following the eastern property line of same property to Point G, the juncture of said line with the rear property line of Property #30. Thence the boundary proceeds in an easterly direction along that rear property line and continues moving easterly along an extension of a line which is five feet north of and parallel to the rear of Building #31 and along said line to Point H, the intersection of said line with the northerly extension of a line five feet east of and parallel to building #31. The boundary thence proceeds in a southerly direction along said line to Point I, the intersection of said line with the westerly extension of a line five feet north of and parallel to Building #32. The boundary thence proceeds easterly along said extension and said line and an easterly extension thereof across the rear of Property #33 and #33A until it joins with the rear property line of #34. Thence the boundary continues in an easterly direction along said line and the rear property line of Property #35 to Point J, the intersection of said property line with a southerly extension of a line five feet west of and parallel to Building #37. The boundary thence proceeds in a northerly direction along said extension and said line to Point K, located at the intersection with a westerly extension of a line that runs 25 feet north of and parallel to the northern edge of Building #37. The boundary thence proceeds

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in an easterly direction along said extension, said line, and an easterly extension of said line, across Beaman Street (Route 30) to Point L, located at the intersection with the eastern edge of the right-of-way of Beaman Street. The boundary then follows said edge of said right-of-way north to Point M, located at the northwest corner of Property #38. The boundary then proceeds in a generally easterly direction along the north property line of Property #38, across Whitney Brook and continuing along the rear (northern) property lines of Properties #39-#42 to Point N, the northeast corner of Property #42. The boundary proceeds in a southerly direction along the eastern property line of Property #42 across East Main Street, following an extension of said line to Point O, located at the intersection of said extension with the southern edge of the right-of-way of East Main Street. Thence the boundary travels in an easterly direction along said right-of-way to Point P, the intersection with the eastern property line of Property #43. The boundary thence proceeds in a generally southerly direction along said property line to Point Q, the intersection with the easterly extension of the fence line which runs behind Properties #44-46. The boundary thence proceeds in a westerly direction along said extension and said fence line to Point R, the intersection with the rear property line of Property #49. Thence the boundary travels in a southerly direction along the rear property lines of Properties #49-51 to Point S, the southeast corner of Property #51. The boundary thence proceeds in a westerly direction along the south property line of Property #51 and continues on a westerly extension of that line across Grove Street (Route 30), along the southern property line of Property #52 to Point T, located at the intersection with the eastern property line of Property #55. The boundary then proceeds in a southerly direction along said property line to Point U, the southeast corner of Property #55 at the northern edge of the right-of-way of Bentley Avenue. The boundary thence follows the rear (south) property lines of Properties #55-#57 to Point V, the southwest corner of said properties. The boundary then proceeds in a northerly direction along the west property lines of Properties #55-57 to Point W, located at the southeast corner of Property #58. The boundary proceeds in a generally westerly direction following the rear (south) property lines of Properties #58-#69 to Point X, the southwest corner of Property #69. The boundary proceeds north along the western property line of Property #69 to Point Y, the intersection of said line with the southern edge of the driveway leading from Maple Avenue to Property #69. The boundary proceeds in a generally westerly direction along said edge of said driveway, and a westerly extension thereof, across Maple Avenue, and continuing along the southern edge of Property #72, and along the rear (southern) property lines of Properties #74-81, to Point Z, located at the intersection with the eastern edge of the right-of-way of College Avenue. It thence proceeds north along said edge of said right-of-way across Main Street to Point A, the place of beginning.

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Note: The sketch map depicts approximate boundaries.

In actuality, rear property lines, and consequently district boundaries, can fluctuate 100 feet or more from lot to lot. This verbal boundary description and sketch map are based on field analysis and the Poultney Grand List and its records of property descriptions and lot dimensions. The National Register Inventory for the district lists all 81 properties and related outbuildings that are within the district. No other buildings should be interpreted to be within the district based upon this Verbal Boundary Description.

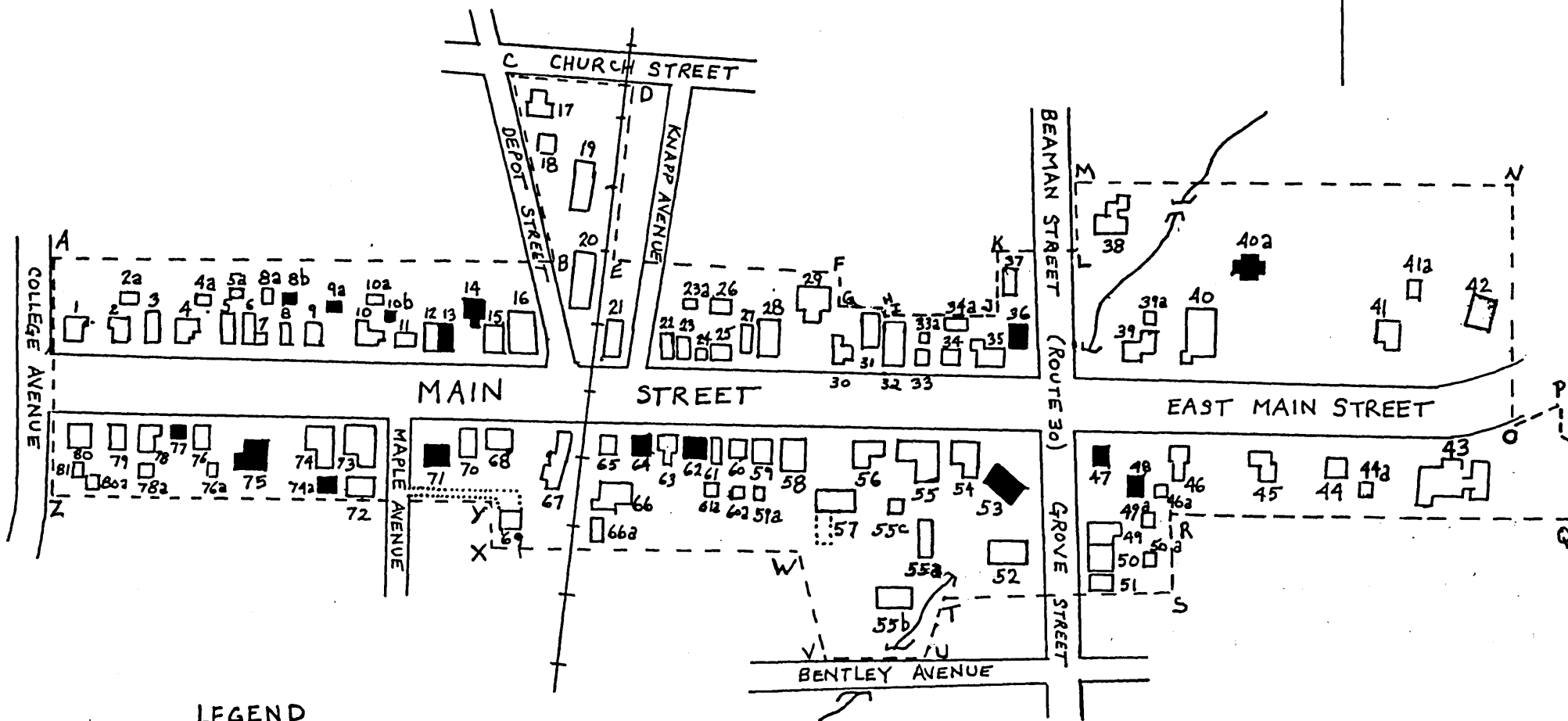
VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Poultney Main Street Historic District boundary has been established along geographical and historic usage lines to encompass the main street of the village of Poultney, the historic commercial center of the village. Interspersed residential and institutional buildings reveal the historic mixed use character of a village main street. Individual buildings and other districts on adjacent streets may be eligible for future nomination to the National Register.

District buildings along Maple Avenue, Depot, Beaman, and Grove Streets have been included because they are related visually to Main Street and they are historically or architecturally significant buildings, associated with the growth and development of the village. These buildings include the Poultney Bulletin Building (#72), railroad depots (#19 and #20), the Merritt Clark House (#38), the Richardson house and Richardson and Clark's cabinet shops (#49-#51), and the Welsh Presbyterian Church (#52).

Boundaries generally run along rear lot lines except where such property lines would include several modern buildings (such as the Williams Machine Shop complex behind #'s 32-35).

POULTNEY MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT.  
POULTNEY, VERMONT



LEGEND

- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

NUMBERS ARE INVENTORY NUMBERS,  
NOT STREET ADDRESSES

APPROXIMATE SCALE

