

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Ludlow Village Historic District
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number Main Street, Depot Street
not for publication n/a
city or town Ludlow vicinity n/a
state Vermont code VT county Windsor code 027
zip code 05149

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Suzanne C. Gamble, National Register Specialist 11-28-06
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the
National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall 1.9.07

[Signature]

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>26</u>	<u>9</u> buildings
_____	<u>1</u> sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u>26</u>	<u>10</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the
National Register 0

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>hotel</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>business</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>professional</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>specialty store</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>financial institution</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>restaurant</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>religious facility</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>animal facility</u>
<u>Industry</u>	<u>manufacturing facility</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>city hall</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>post office</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>fire station</u>
<u>Social</u>	<u>meeting hall</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>business</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>professional</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>specialty store</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>restaurant</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>financial institution</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>city hall</u>
<u>Industry</u>	<u>communications facility</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>park</u>
<u>Social</u>	<u>meeting hall</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival
Italianate
Second Empire
Classical-Revival
Craftsman Style
Modern Movement

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof slate
walls weatherboard
other asphalt

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

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

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance 1828-1956

Significant Dates n/a

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder n/a

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 18 686141 4807429 3 18 686524 4807285

2 18 686531 4807431 4 18 686114 4807265

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paula Sagerman, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization n/a date April 15, 2006

street & number 7 Winter Haven Dr. telephone (802) 464-5179

city or town Wilmington state VT zip code 05363

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

General Description

The Ludlow Village Historic District is the densely-settled commercial core of Ludlow. This one-quarter mile long linear historic district is located on Main Street south of the Black River, between Elm Street and Depot Street, and also includes four properties on Main Street west of Depot Street, one property on Depot Street south of Main Street, and one property on Depot Street north of Main Street. The historic district is primarily commercial in character, but the thirty-one primary resources also include a mix of domestic, institutional, and fraternal buildings, one park, and industrial, domestic and ecclesiastical buildings that have been converted to other uses. There is a rich variety of historic architectural styles dating from the early nineteenth-century to the early twentieth century, including Greek Revival, Second Empire, Italianate, Neo-Classical Revival, and Craftsman. There are also good examples of historic storefront commercial buildings. Twenty-four of the thirty-one primary resources contribute to the historic district's significance. The historic structures and streetscape sufficiently depict the historic appearance of the historic district, which retains much of its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Ludlow Village Historic District is located on the south bank of the Black River, a tributary of the Connecticut River. Within the historic district, Main Street runs east-west and lies on a flat but narrow river valley between what are known as North Hill and South Hill. Main Street continues east over a bridge across the Black River and through the earliest village settlement, also known as the east village, until it reaches the village urban compact limit. Main Street also continues a couple of blocks west of the historic district, and intersects with Pond Street, which runs north until it reaches the northern village urban compact limit. Main Street and Pond Street are also part of Vermont Route 103, which traverses Vermont between Rockingham and Rutland. Vermont Route 100 joins Route 103 at the intersection of Andover Street and Main Street (west of the historic district), and shares Pond Street with Route 103. The Okemo Mountain ski area is located about one-quarter mile west of the historic district on Pond Street, and creates a backdrop to the historic district.

Depot Street crosses Main Street in the heart of the commercial core, and leads south to the former railroad depot, which is located a few blocks south of Main Street. The railroad tracks are parallel to Main Street as it runs through the historic district, but due to their distance from Main Street, the railroad tracks and depot are not part of the village setting. Depot Street also runs north of Main Street, crosses a bridge over the Black River, and continues a few more blocks

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

until its intersection with High Street. Elm Street begins at an intersection with Main Street near the bridge, and runs south one block to Pleasant Street.

The historic district boundary follows the outer perimeter property lines of the parcels that lie adjacent to the streets in the historic district. The northern boundary is the Black River, the eastern boundary is the Main Street Bridge (which crosses the Black River) and Elm Street, and the western boundary was chosen due to the block of non-historic resources west of the historic district. South of the historic district, the setting of Elm Street and Pleasant Street is predominantly residential, and the southern boundary is defined on Depot Street by the Ludlow Town Hall, an imposing building that stands out on the streetscape.

Throughout its two-hundred year history, Ludlow Village has experienced growth and change, resulting in a diversity of architectural styles and building types. The historic resources in the historic district were constructed over the span of over a hundred years, from the 1820s to the 1930s. The Main Street streetscape is diverse, with a mix of wood frame Greek Revival dwellings, most of which have been converted to commercial use, wood frame Greek Revival commercial buildings, wood frame Italianate commercial buildings, a large brick former mill, a Greek Revival former fire house, a former church, a brick Neo-Classical bank, large brick turn-of-the-twentieth-century blocks including a commercial building and town hall, and an early twentieth-century Craftsman style gas station. This diversity is one of the most important features of the historic district and gives the historic district its unique character and sense of place.

Visual continuity in the historic district includes the uniform setbacks of the historic resources along Main Street (either no setback or just a small setback), sidewalks lining both sides of the streets, and the close spacing of the historic resources. The large setback and paved lots of two late twentieth-century gas stations and convenience store on the north side of Main Street (#13 and 19), plus the Ludlow Woolen Mills (#20) disrupt this continuity. The Washburn house at the southeast corner of Main Street and Elm Street also stands out as it has a large setback from Main Street. Unlike the gas stations, this is due to the early date of the construction of the house (1828), before the historic district had been subdivided and developed as an urban village.

The urban nature of the village is enforced by the absence of street trees and green space. The only public open space in the historic district is the pocket park at the southwest corner of Main Street and Depot Street. The park is paved, but has planters and trees scattered throughout. A

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

few of the properties at the east end of the historic district have very small front lawns (#4, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 11), and one house has large front and side lawns (#1).

Wood frame Greek Revival buildings represent the historic district's first phase of development, the second quarter of the nineteenth-century, and there are examples of residential, commercial, and public buildings of this style, mostly 2-1/2 front-gable buildings (#1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, and 25). These include a Greek Revival fire house (#2). There are also two one-story front-gable Greek Revival residences (#4 and 5), and two 2-1/2 side-gable Greek Revival residences (#14 and 16). Most of these buildings retain Greek Revival features such as paneled corner pilasters, cornice returns, and heavily molded raking and eave cornices. Two of the residences also have recessed arched balconies (#9 and 10), and two of the residences have recessed porticoes (#1 and 9). There is also a vernacular residential building that was originally constructed in the early nineteenth century, and enlarged in the late nineteenth century (#31).

Six of the Greek Revival residences retain their continuous architecture that includes a main block, rear wing, and rear attached barn (#4, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 17). The extent of preserved continuous architecture is significant considering the late twentieth century alterations that have taken place in the historic district, and that the primary use of all but one (#11) of the buildings has been changed from residential to commercial.

The historic district's only remaining industrial building is a large three-story edifice constructed in 1834 and 1865 at the northeast corner of Main Street and Depot Street. It is the most visible landmark in Ludlow Village, not only due to its size and its depiction of Ludlow's industrial past, but also due to its five-story clock tower and smokestack.

Structures of Victorian-era styles are limited to two residences and four commercial blocks. These include a 2-1/2 story front-gable vernacular residence (#28), a two-story Second Empire residence that is one of only two Second Empire style buildings in the village (#7), a 2-1/2 story front-gable Italianate commercial block (#29), a three-story commercial block that was of Queen Anne style when constructed but later stripped of its stylistic features (#15), and two three-story wood frame Italianate commercial blocks (#8 and 24). These last two blocks have significant features such as projecting molded cornices and decorative window casings. One of these blocks is the only storefront commercial building in the historic district with preserved storefronts (#8). One of the Greek Revival residences also has well-preserved storefronts that were an addition to the building (#16). Four buildings have Victorian-era porches: a Greek Revival residence with

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 4

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

an added Italianate porch with slotted posts (#8), a commercial building with an original porch with Italianate slotted posts (#29), a Greek Revival residence with a Queen Anne porch with turned posts (#16), and a Greek Revival house with an added Queen Anne porch with turned posts, scrolled brackets, and a two-tier railing (#10). The latter porch is the most well-preserved and unique porch in the historic district.

Turn-of-the-twentieth-century and early twentieth century structures are limited to a few commercial, institutional and fraternal buildings that are dispersed throughout the historic district. The historic district's only church and only High Victorian Gothic building is located between two homes at the east end of the historic district (#3). It has lost both its stylistic and ecclesiastical features, and its brick walls have been concealed with siding. Intact brick buildings of this time period, which are the only brick structures in the historic district besides the woolen mill, are a three-story commercial block with an Odd Fellows Hall (#21), a one-story Neo-Classical Revival brick bank (#22), and the Neo-Classical Town Hall (#30).

The Odd Fellows Block displays features common to turn-of-the-twentieth-century commercial blocks such as a flat roof with parapet, segmental-arched windows, and a corbelled brick cornice. The Neo-Classical buildings display stylistic features such as stone cornices and door surrounds, monumental entries with pilasters and pediments, round-arched window openings, and multi-pane windows. The Town Hall has other stylistic features such as rusticated brick, corner quoins, recessed arches, decorative panels, and tripartite windows.

The last building constructed in the historic district also adds to the variety of building styles and uses. It is a small Craftsman Style former gasoline station at the northwest corner of Main and Depot Streets, with a polychromatic slate roof and exposed decorative rafter tails.

Buildings in the historic district that appear to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places include Hammond Hall (#8), which has statewide significance for its architecture, the Ludlow Savings Bank and Trust Company (#22), and the Ludlow Town Hall (#30).

Most of the historic resources in the Ludlow Village Historic District are in very good to excellent condition. Alterations and the conversion of residences into commercial buildings are the result of the historic district's proximity to the Okemo Mountain ski resort, and the service-based economy that has developed along Main Street and Pond Street. Three historic residences

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 5

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

have been converted to offices (#1, 4, and 17), one historic residence has been converted to a motel (#7), four historic residences have been converted to retail use (#5, 10, 12, and 16), and two historic residences have been converted to restaurants (#14 and 28). However, all of these buildings retain their residential appearance. The only remaining Greek Revival store in the historic district has been converted to a restaurant (#25). The only remaining industrial building in the historic district, and one of the only remaining historic industrial buildings in Ludlow, the Ludlow Woolen Mills, has been converted to condominiums (#20). The Dailey Block, which was originally a commercial block, is now the American Legion Hall (#15).

Individual Descriptions

1. Washburn, Reuben and Hannah, House, 104 Main Street, 1828, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival house is located on a 1/3 acre flat lot at the southwest corner of Main Street and Elm Street. It has a large setback from both streets, and mature deciduous trees lining its non-street lot lines. The four bay by three bay house has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to Main Street, a two-story recessed full-façade portico, a stone foundation, clapboard siding, and a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns. There is an interior brick chimney between the second and third bays of the east elevation, and an exterior brick chimney at the right end of the west elevation. The house also has a one-story rear wing and a detached rear garage (A).

The dominant feature of the house is the front portico, which has four unusual columns with round bases, slightly tapered round columns, and round capitals. Other architectural trim includes the pedimented front gable with molded cornices and rakes, molded eave cornices, flat-stock friezeboards, thin cornerboards, flat-stock water table, and flat-stock window and door casings with drip edges. The off-center front doorway contains a six-panel wood door, and there are regularly-spaced one-over-one replacement windows, except for the first story of the front gable wall, which has Chicago windows flanking the front door, and the pediment, which has an unusual triangular multi-pane window. The Chicago windows have multi-pane upper sash and single-pane lower sash.

The rear wing is set back from the east elevation of the main block and is flush with the west elevation of the main block. It has a two-bay Colonial Revival porch at the east elevation, with Tuscan columns, and a separate entry to the house.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 6

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

The house was constructed in 1828 and is probably the oldest intact building in the historic district. It is in good condition. Greek Revival features include the front-gable orientation, recessed full-height portico, pedimented gable, and regularly-spaced windows. The columns may date to the early twentieth-century, but it is possible that they are original. The house originally had six-over-six windows. The original rear wing was shortened to make room for the garage.

The house was constructed for Judge Reuben and Hannah Washburn, on a 10-acre parcel that stretched back to South Hill where the railroad tracks were later constructed and west to the Hammond Hall lot (#8), and also included land on what was later to become Pleasant Street, between Elm Street and Depot Street. Reuben Washburn (1781-1860) was the sixth generation of Washburns in the United States, the first generation having immigrated from England in 1632. He was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the Bar in 1809. In 1825, he moved to Ludlow to take over Nathan P. Fletcher's law office. Fletcher was the only lawyer in Ludlow at the time, and had sold the original forty acres of land that was later to become part of Ludlow Village south of the Black River, including the ten acres Washburn purchased. At some point Reuben Washburn became a judge.

In 1845, the Town of Ludlow laid out Pleasant Street, which runs parallel to and south of Main Street, and traversed the Washburns' land. He and some of his neighbors sued the Town for damages, as they were "dissatisfied with the layout of the street." The court awarded each plaintiff one cent for damages.

The 1855 Doton map of the village shows that Reuben Washburn's office was in the location of what is now 106 Main Street (#4). The 1869 Beers map of the village reveals a small building on the property, northwest of the house and directly adjacent to Main Street. This was the office of Dr. Harry H. Palmer, who practiced in Ludlow from 1854 until his death in 1872, and may be the same building that is Washburn's office.

Judge Washburn's son Peter was also a local lawyer, and was elected Governor of Vermont in 1869. After Judge Washburn's death in 1860, his wife remained in the house. After Hannah's death, her daughter Hannah, who was the only one of her five children living in Ludlow, inherited the house. The property remained in the Washburn family until 1924. For the past twenty or so years, the house has served as a law office. However, it retains its residential appearance.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 7

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

A. Automobile Garage, c. 1950, contributing

The garage is located in close proximity to the rear (south) gable wall of the rear wing of the house. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Main Street and faces Elm Street, and has clapboard siding and a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. It projects forward (easterly) from the rear wing and is flush with the west elevation of the wing and the main block. The garage has two modern overhead garage doors.

2. Ludlow Village Fire House, 105 Main Street, 1875, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival former fire house is located on the north side of Main Street on a small flat parcel adjacent to the west abutment of the Main Street bridge. Also on the property, in close proximity to the primary resource, is a multi-bay garage (A). Both buildings are surrounded by pavement. The two bay by four bay fire house has a small setback from the street, and has vinyl siding, a front-gable standing-seam metal roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns, and an interior Italianate hose tower near the rear (north end) of the roof ridge. At the right end of the east elevation is an enclosed staircase.

Architectural trim includes molded cornices and rakes, cornice returns, flat stock friezeboards, flat-stock window lintels with molded drip caps, and a round-arched hood at the gable window. There is also a wood cornice spanning the front gable wall where the garage doors were formerly located. Entry to the building is through a double-leaf modern glass door at the left end of the front gable wall, and through two modern metal doors at the enclosed staircase. The building has regularly-spaced one-over-one replacement windows, and a round-arched window opening in the gable that has been infilled with louvers.

The hose tower has a square base and a tall, steep hipped roof with a flat apex surmounted by a cupola. The base and roof are sheathed in vinyl siding, and each roof slope has a round-arched dormer with infilled window openings. The base and sides of the square cupola are sheathed in modern board-and-batten siding, and the cupola has a pyramidal sheet metal roof. The sides of the cupola each have a four-pane window.

The building was constructed as a fire house in 1875, and is in good condition. Greek Revival features include the front gable massing and regularly-spaced windows. Fire houses of the period generally had similar Greek Revival massing and features, and hose towers. The building also

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 8

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

displays Italianate features including the round-arched windows and dormers, and steep tower roof. It is not uncommon for buildings constructed during the third quarter of the nineteenth century in Vermont to display features of both styles.

The building has been altered and it narrowly retains its historic status. Alterations include the addition of vinyl and board-and-batten siding, the replacement of both the original and mid twentieth-century garage doors with the pedestrian doors and window, the replacement of the original windows, the addition of the enclosed staircase, and the removal or concealment of the original sides of the window casings. The addition of the adjacent garage to the property, and the pavement surrounding both also detract from the integrity of the building's setting. The fire house originally had clapboard siding, two narrow garage bays with double-leaf paneled doors with Greek Revival entablatures and pilasters, six-over-six windows, and a two-over-two gable window.

In 1833, the first fire society in Ludlow was established. In 1834, a small engine house was constructed near the extant fire house. In 1854, a new engine house was constructed in an unknown location, and then in 1864 was moved to a small space behind the village schoolhouse, which was located between what are now 110 and 112 Main Street (# 5 and 7). In 1867, when the Village of Ludlow was incorporated, the fire society disbanded. The engine house was moved again in 1871, probably to the location of the extant station.

When the fire house was constructed in 1875, it was also used as the village hall and jail, which was not uncommon for fire houses at the time. In 1880, the first paid firemen were hired. Prior to that, service was voluntary and was compensated with exemption from the local poll tax. In 1891, local fire services included a hook and ladder company, two hose companies, and a steam engine company. The Ludlow Woolen Mills also had its own hose company.

In 1894, a Ludlow Village water system was established, and hydrants were installed. In 1936, the services combined to become one company. In 1977, the fire house closed and was replaced with a new fire house on Pond Street. The subject fire house was sold to William Crozier and Phyllis Schultz, who then sold it to Lowell and Karen Hammond. The building is now used as a thrift store.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 9

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

A. Giddings Garage, 1921 and c. 1980, non-contributing

This wood frame and concrete block three-bay garage is located in close proximity to the west side of the fire house. It has a large setback from the street, is surrounded by pavement, and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. The front 1/3 of the building is concrete block, and the rear 2/3 of the building is wood frame with aluminum siding. There are a standing-seam metal shed roof that descends toward the rear, and three modern overhead garage doors.

The rear 2/3 of the garage was constructed in 1921 as an "Auto Store House," possibly for the Giddings Garage trucking company, which occupied it no later than the 1930s. The front concrete block section was added about 1980. Since about 1960, the building has been used as a garage for the Ludlow Telephone Company, which is located next door at 111 Main Street (#6). The garage is non-contributing due to the addition of the front section.

3. Universalist Church, 106 Main Street, 1901, 1940, c. 1990, non-contributing

This former church is located on the south side of Main Street and has a small setback from the street. The building occupies most of the narrow lot. It consists of a one-story main block with a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a two-story front addition, a one-story entry pavilion in front of the front addition, a one-story addition lining most of the east elevation of the main block, also with a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, and a two-story rear addition.

The main block has a stone foundation, and the additions have concrete foundation. The entry vestibule has stone veneer over the concrete. All of the sections are sheathed with modern board-and-batten siding, except for the west elevation of the original section of the main block, which has stuccoed siding and buttresses. The two front elevations have stepped and peaked parapets. The main block has a front-gable roof hidden behind the parapet, and the side addition has a shed roof hidden behind the parapet. The entry vestibule has a front-gabled asphalt-shingle roof. The side addition has a full-façade shed-roofed porch. There is a brick interior chimney between the main block and side addition.

The entry vestibule has modern glass doors and large single-pane gable and side windows. The second story of the front elevation of the main block has two vertical single-pane windows. The

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 10

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

side addition has a modern sliding glass door and horizontal single-pane window at the front elevation, and regularly-spaced vertical single-pane windows at the side (east) elevation. The porch has a standing-seam metal roof, one Queen Anne post and one square corner post, and a plain wooden railing with square balusters.

The main block was constructed in 1901 as a church. The building is in good condition, but has been altered to the point that the original structure is not recognizable, only the west elevation remains visible, and it has also been altered. The original building was a High Victorian Gothic brick church with a rectangular footprint, front-gable roof with a brick sloping parapet that followed the roofline, buttresses on both side elevations, pointed arch and segmental arch windows, brick stringcourses, stone window sills, and a stout three-story entry tower with a castellated parapet, which projected east from the right end of the east elevation of the main block.

In 1940, the building was converted to a movie theater, the additions were constructed, and the entire structure was sheathed in stucco. The entry vestibule was added in 1960, and the board-and-batten siding was added in the 1990s. The side addition also may date to 1960. The building is non-contributing due to the alterations.

The 1901 church was constructed for the Universalist Society of Ludlow. As early as 1810, there were occasional meetings for the small group of Universalists in Ludlow. The Universalist Church of Ludlow was organized in 1835, and their first church was constructed in 1837 on the south side of the green, which is located just east of the historic district. The subject building was the second church of the Universalists, and was built on land purchased from next-door-neighbor Hannah Washburn (#1).

In 1925, the Universalist Society was disbanded due to the dwindling number of members, and the church closed. The building was deeded to the Black River Academy (which was located across the Black River on High Street), then sold to Harry and Priscilla Lamere in 1940, who lived at 112 Main Street (#7). Harry Lamere altered the building as described above, and converted it to the Pa-Ra-Mo Theater, named after his three children. The side addition was used as a printing office by Lamere. Lamere was born in Ludlow in 1887, had been a local printer since 1908, and was in the theater business for twenty-six years.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 11

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

The Lameres sold the theater in 1957, but it remained a theater until about 2000, when it was converted to a recreation center, a retail store (in the front addition), and a restaurant (in the side addition).

4. Putnam-Adams-Parker House, 108 Main Street, 1846, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival house is located on the south side of Main Street. It sits on a narrow lot with no vegetation, and has a small setback from the street. The house has a long modified rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, with a front-gable main block, rear wing, and attached rear barn/garage.

The main block of the house has a stone foundation and aluminum siding. The sidehall-plan main block has two steep cross gables at the east elevation; one is a projecting cross gable that creates an L-shaped footprint. The smaller cross gable and front gable of the main block have slate roofs, and the projecting cross gable has a metal roof. The roof of the main block has boxed cornices, and two brick interior chimneys. The rear wing has clapboard siding and a stamped metal shingle roof, and the barn has clapboard siding and an open-eave asphalt shingle roof. The house also has a full-façade Italianate porch, and there are modern side porches under the small cross gable and spanning the east elevation of the rear wing.

Architectural trim includes an entablature and matching rake trim, cornice returns, pilasters framing the front entry, and flat window casings with molded cornices. The front entry has a modern metal door with a single-pane transom and modern sidelights, and the main block has regularly-spaced one-over-one replacement windows at the first story and six-over-six wood windows at the second story. The wing has six-over-six wood windows and square wood windows.

The front porch has an aluminum half-wall, slotted columns with scrolled brackets, and a slate hipped roof. The side porches have clapboard half-walls, modern square posts, and standing-seam metal roofs. The barn faces east and has two modern overhead garage doors, a wood pedestrian door, and a hay door.

The house is in good condition. Greek Revival features include the front-gable massing, sidehall plan, the entablature and matching rake trim, the entry pilasters, and the regularly-spaced

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 12

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

windows. The steep cross-gables are of the Gothic Revival style, and the front porch is Italianate.

The house was constructed in 1846. It originally had all slate roofing, clapboard siding, corner pilasters, six-over-six windows, and the front entry probably had a paneled wood door with multi-pane transom and sidelights. The projecting cross gable section may not be original, but was added before 1885. The smaller cross gable is not original, but also dates to no later than the late nineteenth-century. The front porch probably dates to the third quarter of the nineteenth-century, and originally wrapped around to the projecting cross gable. The vinyl siding, side porches, replacement windows, front door and sidelights date to the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The barn was converted to a garage no later than 1960.

The house was constructed for James M Putnam, who sold it in 1847 to Edwin Adams. Edwin lived there with his wife Caroline, and then moved to New York. In 1852, they sold the property to Amasa Parker, who later willed the property to his children. In 1865, one of Parker's daughters, Mina, retained sole ownership of the house with her husband, William A. Patrick. At this point, the property stretched south to Pleasant Street.

William Patrick (1832-1903) was the son of Jacob Patrick, one of the first men to reside in the historic district and operate an industrial concern there (#15). William Patrick held an apprenticeship at the Armory in Windsor, married Mina Parker in 1854, and began manufacturing wood-working machinery that year in a building that was part of the Ludlow Woolen Mills complex (#20). He invented and patented the Patrick gauge lathe, which turned handles.

In 1884, the Patricks sold their homestead to Emma Brown, and the south end of the lot was subdivided off. In 1899, Maria Pierce, who had already been living in the house, bought the property. She lived there for twenty years, and then sold it to Florence May Galvin, who owned it for ten years until 1929, when it was sold to Florence Kimball Fuller. Fuller retained ownership of the property until 1987. In 2005, the house was converted into a law office and apartment.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 13

Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont

5. Barrett-McEwen House, 110 Main Street, c. 1839, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival former residence is located on the south side of Main Street. It sits on a narrow lot, has a small setback from the street, and deciduous trees in the rear. The building consists of a main block with a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a full-façade front addition, a rear wing, and a wrap-around front deck.

The building has a fieldstone foundation, vinyl siding, and a front-gable corrugated metal roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns. An interior brick chimney emerges from the south end of the roof ridge. The formerly sidehall-plan main block has flat-stock window casings, molded cornices, a pair of two-over-two wood windows in the front gable, and irregularly-spaced two-over-two and single-pane square windows at the side elevations.

The addition spans the front gable wall and wraps around the west side of the main block. It has vinyl siding and a low-sloped front-gable roof. The front gable has two Chicago windows and a glass pedestrian door, and the side elevation is spanned by a bank of one-over-one windows. The modern deck has pressure-treated wood railings. The west side of the rear wing has a gabled dormer and an entry protected by a gabled hood.

The building was constructed about 1839 and is in good condition. Greek Revival features include the front-gable massing and cornice returns. The front addition dates to about the 1960s. The front gable wall of the main block was removed behind this addition.

The building was probably constructed for William Barrett as a residence. It is unclear when he sold the property and if it had a dwelling on it at that point. It is also possible it was constructed for Archibald McEwen, who may have bought the property in 1839. At the latest, it was constructed by 1845, the year that McEwen's estate sold the property, with a dwelling and outbuildings, to Stephen L. Parker. At this point, the house was occupied by Rev. Baxter Burrows. In 1851, when Parker sold the property to Edward Martin, Parker was living in New Hampshire. Martin sold the property to Norris Dickinson in 1854, who sold it to Samuel Sparhawk in 1855.

In 1864, the property was sold to Andrew R. Gregg, who lived there with his wife Clara and their two children. They moved to Brattleboro and sold the property in 1885 to the Congregational Church, who retained it for six years then sold it to Norris G. Hammond. Hammond was a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 14

Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont

grocery salesman, then later an inspector at the woolen mill (# 20). Hammond retained ownership of the property for over forty years, selling it in 1936. The building was converted to commercial use in the 1960s.

6. Telephone and Data Systems Building, 111 Main Street, 1980, 1983, non-contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame building is located on a small lot on the north side of Main Street. It has a small setback from the street, and a parking lot on the west side of the lot. The building has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and a cross-gable asphalt-shingle roof. There is a four bay recessed porch with a half wall and square posts. Behind the porch there is a triplet of vertical windows over awning windows. The front entry is at the right end of the porch, in the side wall of the porch, and has a metal-framed door with a large vertical window. To the right of the porch is another triplet of windows. There is also an entry in the west gable wall of the building, and two louvered openings in the west gable wall.

One section of the building was constructed in 1980, and the building was enlarged to its current appearance in 1983, although the two sections cannot be differentiated. It is non-contributing due to its age. It was constructed for Telephone and Data Systems, Inc., which was sold to the Ludlow Telephone Company in 1983.

The building was constructed on the site of the c. 1836 house built for Sylvester Stowell and sold to William B. Pratt in 1837. It was a 1-1/2 story, front-gable house with attached rear outbuildings. William Pratt was a carpenter by trade. The Pratt family lived here until 1920, and it was later owned by Sophia Giddings, and then Leonard and Susie Hammond. By 1963, it was being used as the Ludlow Telephone Company office and switch room. The house was probably demolished shortly before the construction of the extant building.

7. Stimson, Surry and Mary, House, 112 Main Street, 1872, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Second Empire former house is located on the south side of Main Street. The building has a moderate setback from the street, and a parking lot on its west side. The building consists of a main block with a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, and a large two-story rear ell.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 15

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

The main block has a stone foundation, asbestos siding, a standing-seam metal concave mansard roof, and two interior brick chimneys. The rear ell has a concrete foundation, asbestos siding, and a low-sloped gabled roof. A two-story, modern wrap-around porch spans the front and west elevations of the entire building. Each roof slope of the main block has two segmental arch dormers. Architectural trim includes corner pilasters, entablatures, molded cornice at the mansard roof, and flat-stock window and door casings.

Each end of the front elevation has a modern wood door with multi-pane upper windows. Next to each of these is a multi-pane modern bay window, and between these windows is a small square window. The second story of the front elevation has a centered modern wood door with a multi-pane upper window. To the right of this is a pair of horizontal awning windows. Elsewhere, the building has regularly-spaced one-over-one replacement windows.

The rear ell has numerous motel rooms accessed from the porch at the west elevation, with exterior entries and individual and paired one-over-one windows. The porch has square posts and railings with turned balusters.

The main block of the building was constructed in 1872 as a residence. Second Empire features include the mansard roof and segmental arch dormers. The building is in very good condition, and is one of only two Second Empire houses in Ludlow Village. Although altered, its strong mansard roofline retains a prominent place on Main Street and reflects the post-Civil War period of development in the district. The house historically had a bay window at the west elevation, a one-story porch that spanned the front elevation and wrapped around to the bay window, a shorter rear ell, and an attached rear barn. It probably originally had clapboard siding, a slate roof, a centered front entry, and regularly-spaced windows. Alterations include the asbestos siding, the c. 1960s rear addition and two-story porch, the replacement windows, and the alteration of the front window and door openings.

The house was constructed for Surry W. and Mary A. Stimson. It replaced their house that probably burned in 1871, when the store to the west (#8) burned down. It is also possible that the Stimsons' first house on the property was the 1828 Asa White house. Asa White was a cooper by trade. Stimson was born in Ludlow and was a Windham County Sheriff, a partner in the Ludlow Manufacturing Center on Mill Street, and a real estate investor.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 16

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

The 1871 fire also burned the 1834 village schoolhouse, which stood to the east of the first Stimson house, and the first Hammond Hall (#8). The Stimsons bought the schoolhouse lot after the fire (except for a 10' strip that went to the Gregg property next door, #5), and their new house was probably constructed a little farther east than the original house. The village engine house was located behind the school, but did not burn down. After the schoolhouse lot was sold to the Stimsons, the engine house was moved.

In 1881, the Stimsons sold the house, which included a millinery store and two tenements, to Thomas G. Gordon. In 1900, Gordon's daughter Laura sold the property to Levi B. Moore, and it remained in the Moore family until 1921, when the house was sold to Carleton M. Lawrence. Lawrence sold the property in 1928 to William and Alida Lamere. William Lamere operated a funeral home in the main block of the house, and a furniture store, probably in the ell.

In 1936, the Lameres conveyed the property to Harry and Priscilla Lamere. The Lameres also bought the Universalist Church (#3) a couple of years later. Harry Lamere was born in Ludlow in 1887, had been a local printer since 1908, and was in the theater business for twenty-six years. The Lameres owned the property for almost twenty years, and then sold it in 1955 to John C. Cochrane and Nora J. Irvin. They converted it into a motel, which it remains to this day.

8. Hammond Hall, 116-122 Main Street, 1872, contributing

This large three-story wood frame Italianate commercial block is located on the south side of Main Street. It is directly adjacent to the sidewalk, and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. It is the most intact commercial building in the historic district, and appears to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places with statewide significance, due to its uniqueness in Vermont as a large, intact, early commercial block with well-preserved Italianate features.

The eleven bay by four bay building has a cut stone underpinning, clapboard siding, a flat roof, and a full-façade one-story Colonial Revival porch. The porch has Tuscan columns and a shed-roofed standing-seam metal roof. A shallow one-story addition spans the rear elevation. Above this are modern two-story pressure-treated wood porches with fire escapes.

Architectural trim includes a deeply projecting cornice with scrolled brackets, an architrave and frieze and heavily molded eave cornice, paneled corner pilasters formed as engaged columns, and

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 17

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

molded window casings with molded eared molded crowns and heavily molded projecting window cornices.

The front elevation of the first story is spanned by storefronts, with three recessed angled entries and two entries that are flush with the storefronts. The wood storefronts have large full-height single-pane display windows, transom windows, and wood doors with large vertical lights. The recessed entries have double-leaf doors, and engaged columns at the corners of the angles.

Hammond Hall was constructed in 1872, and is in very good condition. Italianate features include the bracketed cornice, eared window casings, projecting window cornices, and flat roof. The building originally had a shallow roof projection over the storefronts, which was removed by the 1980s. Otherwise, the main block is intact, and the front porch and rear sections date to about 1988, when the building was completely rehabilitated. At some point, possibly also about 1988, a large two-story rear ell was removed from the building. Hammond Hall now contains retail stores at the first story and residential condominiums above.

Hammond Hall was built for local businessman Lowell G. Hammond, who operated a grocery and dry goods store in the building. Hammond (1824-1901) came to Ludlow in 1846 and opened his first store. Around 1860, he opened a store in the predecessor of Hammond Hall, which also contained several other businesses, and then purchased the building in 1866 from Lewis A. Boynton.

This earlier building had been constructed about 1846 as the store of Darius and Charles Green. In 1871, the building burned down, along with the house and schoolhouse to the east, and Hammond then built the subject building. At three stories tall and eleven bays wide, it became the largest retail structure in Ludlow Village. Hammond lived across the street at 117 Main Street (#9). The building has also housed the post office, the local telephone company, a dance hall, a meeting hall, a movie theater, an opera house, and a banquet hall. Over time, the upper stores were partitioned into apartments.

In 1902, the estate of Lowell G. Hammond sold the building to Charles Howard, Frank Agan and Frank Walker. In 1919, the building was sold to James "Jay" W. Archibald, and it was renamed the Archibald Block. The building remained in the Archibald family until 1957, and in 1960 was sold to Gordie Hart. Hart's estate sold the building in 1981. While under his ownership, it was known as the Hart Block.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 18

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

9. Bigelow-Hemphill-Hammond House, 117 Main Street, c. 1832, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival former house is located on the north side of Main Street on a moderately large lot. It has a large setback from the street and a large paved parking lot on its east side. The building consists of a front-gable sidehall-plan main block with a modified rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, and an attached rear barn.

The building has a concrete-faced foundation, vinyl siding, and standing-seam metal roofs. The main block has boxed cornices and cornice returns and an interior brick chimney, and the barn has an open-eave roof. The front gable wall has a full-façade recessed porch with a recessed arched balcony. The right end of the east elevation has a two-bay shed dormer over a small entry pavilion. The west elevation has a shallow squared one-bay hip-roofed projection and two gabled dormers.

Architectural trim includes entablatures at the main block and first story of the front porch, molded gable cornices and gable rakes, a pilastered front entry with ¾ length sidelights with paneled bases, and flat-stock cornerboards. The first story of the front elevation has a large paneled wood front door, and two modern horizontal single-pane fixed windows. The balcony has a centered paneled wood door flanked by vinyl replacement windows with false muntins. The entry pavilion at the east side has a metal-framed glass door and a Chicago window. To the left of the pavilion, there is a Chicago window. The shed dormer has paired one-over-one windows. The west elevation has a vinyl replacement window with false muntins, the projection has two small horizontal windows, and the dormers have vinyl replacement windows with false muntins. The porch has stout Tuscan columns, and the balcony has a modern wood railing with square balusters.

The barn is attached to the rear gable wall of the main block and projects east of the main block. It faces the street and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, a concrete faced foundation, vinyl siding, and a front gable roof. Architectural trim includes flat-stock cornerboards, friezeboards, and gable rakes. Slightly off-center on the front gable wall is a modern overhead garage door beneath a hay door. To the right of the garage door is a twelve-over-twelve window. The gable has a six-over-six window.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 19

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

The house was constructed about 1832 and is in very good condition. Greek Revival features include the front-gable orientation, sidehall plan, Tuscan columns, recessed porch and arched balcony, and entablatures. The house is similar to two houses on Pleasant Street and one house on East Main Street. The house was altered about 1970 to convert it to commercial use. Late twentieth-century features include the vinyl siding, replacement windows and altered window openings including the first story front windows, horizontal windows and Chicago windows, metal-framed door, and shed dormer. The building is now a pizzeria.

The house was probably constructed for John Bigelow, who purchased the property in May 1832. At the latest it was constructed for Joseph Hemphill, who purchased the property in 1840. In 1849, after Hemphill had moved to Rockingham, it was sold to Samuel Dame. Dame sold the property in 1854, and in 1856, it was purchased by Lowell G. Hammond. Hammond (1824-1901) came to Ludlow in 1846 and opened his first store. Around 1860, he opened a store in the predecessor of Hammond Hall, then rebuilt Hammond Hall after it burned down in 1871 (#8). Hammond lived the rest of his life in the house, and then it was acquired by Frederick O. Knight, who lived next door at 119 Main Street (#10). Knight conveyed the house to his son Frederick H., who sold it in 1944 to Clarence and Ivy Noyes. It remained in the Noyes family until 1970.

10. Haven White House, 119 Main Street, c. 1835, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival former house is located on the north side of Main Street on a narrow lot. It has a moderate setback from the street and mature deciduous trees in the front and rear. The building consists of a four bay by four bay front-gable main block, 1-1/2 story rear wing, and attached rear barn.

The house has a stone foundation, vinyl siding, and standing-seam metal roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns. A large interior brick chimney emerges from the lower end of the east roof slope. The house also has a Queen Anne wrap-around porch across the front and east sides of the main block, and a small arched recessed balcony in the front gable. The east side of the wing has a two-bay Queen Anne porch and two shed wall dormers, and the west side of the wing has one shed wall dormer. There is an additional entry at the right end of the east elevation of the main block, and two entries to the east elevation of the wing.

Architectural trim includes corner pilasters, full entablatures with large bed moldings, and flat-stock window and door casings with molded drip caps. The balcony opening has a molded

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 20

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

crown. The front entry is in the second bay of the front gable wall and contains a wood door with a vertical upper light, and the house generally has regularly-spaced one-over-one replacement windows, except for large single-pane windows flanking the front entry, and two Queen Anne windows at the west elevation. The balcony and dormers have paired one-over-one modern windows. The porches have turned posts and pierced scrolled brackets. The front porch has an angled corner, flat roof, and a low two-tier railing balustrade with an arcaded pierced lower level and spindled upper level. Below the porch floor is a modern lattice skirt.

The barn is attached to the rear gable wall of the wing. Its west elevation is flush with the wing, and it projects east of the wing. It faces east and has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, vinyl siding, and an open-eave standing-seam metal roof with a north-south roof ridge and a centered Italianate cupola. Architectural trim includes flat-stock cornerboards, friezeboards and rakes, and flat-stock window and door casings with molded drip caps. There is a modern overhead garage door at the left end of the east elevation, and to the right of this is a six-over-six window. A molded drip cap at the right end of the south gable wall reveals the location of the original barn door; above this is a vertical-board hay door. The square cupola has a pyramidal roof, bracketed cornice, corner pilasters, and side openings that have been infilled with siding and louvered openings.

The building was constructed as a single-family home about 1835, and is in excellent condition. Greek Revival features of the house include the front-gable orientation, corner pilasters, entablatures, and recessed balcony. Alterations date to the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries and include the vinyl siding, which covers the original clapboard siding, one-over-one windows, which probably replaced six-over-six windows, and the shed dormers and paired window openings. The porches were added about 1895, and are the only intact Queen Anne porches in the historic district.

The house was probably constructed for Augustus Haven, and was called the "Haven White House" to differentiate it from the Haven homestead/tavern, which stood to the west and became the Ludlow House (now on Property #13). In 1845, the subject house was conveyed to Augustus's sister Louisa Haven Smith and her husband John Smith, who lived next door in the tavern. They sold it to Orrin G. Adams in 1847, who sold it in 1851. In 1854, the house was acquired by Ira Pearson, who was minister of the local Baptist church from 1853 to 1872. In 1872, Ira and his wife Tryphenia sold the house to Charles L. and Emma L. Fletcher, who entered into a long-term lease with L.H. Morgan and Charles Johnson. In 1876, the Fletchers sold the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 21

Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont

property, with the lease in effect, to Frances Newcomb. Newcomb sold the house in 1881 to Ira Goddard, who sold it to Frederick O. Knight in 1895.

Frederick O. Knight (1855-1928) was married to Lenora M. Hammond, who was Lowell Hammond's daughter (#9). Knight began working at the Ludlow Woolen Mills in 1871. He was promoted to superintendent in 1879, and became a partner in 1885. In 1896, he became the sole manager. The same year, he was reportedly the first to install gas lighting in his house. The Knights probably added the porches shortly after buying the house. After F.O. Knight's death, the house was conveyed to his son Frederick H. In 1944, the house was purchased by Clarence Noyes, who had also purchased the house next door from the Knights (#9). After that, it had several different uses, including the Ludlow Telephone Company, the Ludlow Democratic Headquarters, a ski club, a real estate office, and an antique shop. Today, it is an art gallery.

11. Adams, Warren and Lucy, House, 121 Main Street, c. 1865, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival house is located on a narrow lot on the north side of Main Street. It is the most intact residential building in the historic district, and the only house that remains an owner-occupied, single-family residence. The house has a small setback from the street, and consists of a front-gable four bay by three bay main block, 1-1/2 story rear wing, and an attached rear barn.

The house has a cut stone underpinning, clapboard siding, and a steep slate roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns. The rear wing has an asphalt-shingle roof. There is an interior ridge chimney at the rear of the main block, and an exterior brick chimney centered on the east elevation of the main block. A one-story porch spans the east elevation of the main block.

Architectural trim includes bold corner pilasters with ogee-headed panels, an entablature with matching gable trim, a pilastered entry with a denticulated entablature, and flat-stock window and door casings with molded cornices. The entry to the four-bay wide front gable wall is in the second bay, and contains a paneled wood door with two small upper horizontal lights. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows, and there are paired six-over-six windows to the right of the front entry and at the left end of the west elevation. The side porch has a flat roof and square columns with capitals. At the east elevation of the rear wing is a doorway with a gabled hood.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 22

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

The front-gable barn is attached to the northwest corner of the house wing and projects west of the house. It has a square footprint and faces the street. The front (south) gable wall has vertical-board siding, and the other elevations have clapboard siding. The open-eave standing-seam metal roof has exposed rafter tails. The front gable wall has two modern overhead garage doors and a twelve-over-twelve gable window. The side elevations have two-over-two wood windows.

The house was constructed about 1865 and is in very good condition. Greek Revival features include the front-gable orientation, all of the architectural trim, and the regularly-spaced windows. The ogee panels and steep roof are features of Victorian-era styles, depicting the transitional period that the house was constructed in, the third quarter of the nineteenth-century.

The house does not appear to have had any major alterations. The paired windows are probably not original. About 1895, a wraparound porch was added to the house; only the side section survives. The barn may be contemporaneous with the house, and probably originally had clapboard siding on all of the elevations. There was probably originally only one large doorway in the front gable wall of the barn.

The house was constructed for Warren and Lucy Adams. Warren Adams (1815-1875) moved to Ludlow in 1840, bought and sold numerous pieces of real estate, and built several buildings in the village, including two blacksmith shops and several buildings appearing on the 1855 Doton map of the village. He was also known as a cattle trader. Warren Adams had purchased the subject property along with the Ludlow House hotel to the west (see #13), about 1857, but probably did not build the subject house until after 1864. The 1860 census lists Warren and his family as living in the Ludlow House.

In 1870, the house and the east section of the Ludlow House (which was a store) were sold to Harland O. Peabody. Peabody sold the house alone to Hiland Holden in 1872, and the east section of the Ludlow House returned to being part of the Ludlow House property. In 1888, Hiland and his wife Laura sold the house to Emeline Wood, who sold it in 1898 to Dr. William N. Bryant. Bryant (born 1851) lived there thirty years with his wife Angelia, and then sold the property to Everett and Hazel Holmes in 1928. The Holmeses remained there until 1973, when the house was sold to John C. and Judith G. Montgomery. Mr. Montgomery still owns and occupies the house and operates his dentist's office there.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 23

Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont

12. Stimson-Bowers-Howe House, 126 Main Street, c. 1836, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival former house is located on a narrow lot on the south side of Main Street. It consists of a front-gable main block, a small 1-1/2 story rear wing, an attached rear barn, an attached rear shed, and a garage attached to the rear of the shed. The sidehall-plan main block has small setback from the street, and a long rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. It has a concrete-faced foundation, asbestos siding, and an asphalt-shingle roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns and an interior brick ridge chimney.

Architectural trim of the main block includes molded eave cornices, molded gable cornices and molded gable rakes, and flat-stock window and door casings with drip edges. The front gable wall has an off-center doorway containing a wood door with horizontal panels and a square upper light flanked by large single-pane windows of different sizes, and at the second story, there is a paired one-over-one window next to an individual one-over-one window. The side elevations contain a variety of windows, generally regularly-spaced, including individual one-over-one windows, paired one-over-one windows, large single-pane horizontal windows, and a triplet of squat two-over-two windows. The east elevation also has two doorways sheltered by segmental-arch hoods supported by wrought iron posts. The main block is in good condition. Greek Revival features include the front-gable orientation, sidehall plan, and cornice moldings.

The rear wing is set back from the east elevation of the main block and is flush with the west elevation of the main block. It has knee-wall construction, clapboard siding and a corrugated metal roof. The east elevation has an off-center modern door flanked by horizontal window openings with pairs of six pane wood sash. The knee wall has two two-pane horizontal windows. The wing is in fair condition.

The 1-1/2 story barn is attached to the rear gable wall of the wing. It faces the street and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. Its west elevation is flush with the other sections and it projects east of the main block and wing. It has a concrete-faced foundation, clapboard siding, an open-eave side-gable asphalt-shingle roof, flat-stock cornerboards, friezeboards and gable rakes, and flat-stock window and door casings. The front (north) elevation has a large sliding vertical-board barn door fixed open. Its opening has been infilled with a multi-pane wood French door, sidelights, and transoms. The barn is in fair to good condition.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 24

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

The small one-story rear shed is attached to the left end of the rear (south) wall of the barn. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, novelty siding, and an asphalt-shingle roof with a north-south roof ridge. At the east elevation is a large single-pane window. The shed is in poor to fair condition.

The garage is attached to the south gable wall of the shed. It faces east and has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. The garage has novelty siding and a shed roof. At the east elevation is a double-leaf hinged paneled beadboard door next to a large sliding paneled beadboard door. The garage is in poor to fair condition.

The house was constructed in 1836, and has been altered, almost to the point of losing its historic status. The main block was originally not as deep as it is; it appears that the right three bays of the east elevation may be the original main block. Because a right-of-way once ran east of the building, it is also possible that the house originally faced east and was a five-bay Georgian-plan building with a center doorway (the current three right bays of the east elevation). The original long one-story rear wing was enlarged at the front from one story to two stories, to create the extant main block, sometime between 1920 and 1941.

Other alterations include new window openings and windows; the house would have originally had six-over-six regularly-spaced individual windows. The asbestos siding probably dates to the third quarter of the twentieth-century, and conceals or replaced architectural trim that would have decorated the cornices, doorways and corners.

The rear wing and barn could be original, but at the latest date to 1853, when they appear on the Presdee & Edwards map of that date. The garage dates to sometime between 1921 and 1940. At this time, another garage was attached to the south wall of the extant garage. It had a long footprint oriented parallel to the street and faced the street. It was similar in appearance to the extant garage and had three sets of double-leaf hinged doors, one sliding door, and a double-leaf hinged door with eight-pane upper lights. The missing garage was removed sometime after 1989.

The house was constructed for John Stimson, who had purchased the lot from Jacob Patrick (see #15). Patrick agreed to remove his blacksmith shop, coal house and pump house that stood at the south end of the lot and were accessed by a right-of-way. Stimson may not have lived in the house, because when he sold it in 1837 to Jonas V. Bowers, Bowers was already living there. Bowers later moved to Windsor and rented the house to William D. Upham, then sold it in 1838

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 25

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

to John and Gardner Howe. John was Gardner's father, and both men owned a lot of real estate in the village, particularly on Main Street and Pleasant Street, most of which they sold off in the 1830s and 1840s.

In 1858, John Howe sold his interest in the house to his son. Gardner Howe was a butcher and lived in the house with his wife Maria. In 1889, they sold the house to their son Harlan, who was living in Brooklyn at the time. The deed notes that Gardner and Maria reserved the right to occupy their homestead until their deaths.

In 1893, Harlan Howe sold the property to Océna M. Hill, who converted the house to a bakery. In 1920, Hill sold the property to Winfield D. Sargent, who converted the building to an office. The property was sold to Albert Kesman in 1935. Kesman (born 1885) had immigrated to the United States from Russia in 1900, and then came to Ludlow sometime before 1920 with his wife Jennie. The Kesmans also constructed the commercial building at 140 Main Street (#18). The park at the corner of Main Street and Depot Street (#26) is dedicated to their son Daniel.

Sometime between 1921 and 1940, either Sargent or Kesman opened an Overland automobile dealership on the property, adding the garages in the rear and converting the barn to a garage. Overland was a national dealership that had been founded in 1908, and produced the Willys Jeep. The property remained in the Kesman family or in a Kesman family trust until 1995. It is likely that the dealership was opened under the ownership of Sargent, because in 1921, he had sold his interest in the automobile repair garage across the street (see #19).

13. Service Station and Convenience Store, 129 Main Street, c. 1960 and c. 1987, non-contributing

This automobile service station and convenience store are located on a single parcel on the north side of Main Street. They have large setbacks from the street on a large lot that is completely paved. The service station is at the west end of the lot and the convenience store (A) is at the east end of the lot.

The four bay wide service station has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, concrete block walls sheathed with T-111 plywood siding at the front elevation, and a low-sloped front-gable overhanging sheet metal roof. In the right bay, there is a slightly projecting gabled roof protecting one of the entries, a metal-framed glass door. The left bay has a large modern

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 26

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

overhead garage door, and the middle two bays have infilled garage bays containing a horizontal single-pane window in one bay and a metal-framed glass door in the other. The west elevation has three large glass block windows. There is also a gasoline pump canopy in front of the service station. This building was constructed sometime about 1960 as an automobile service station. The front elevation has probably been altered. The building is non-contributing due to its age and alterations.

Both buildings were constructed on the site of a hotel known as the Ludlow House. This hotel was constructed in sections; the first section was the c. 1830 Haven House, one of the first houses in the historic district. It was the 2-1/2 story side-gable section at the west end of what was later to become the Ludlow House. It was first occupied by Moses Haven and his son Augustus. Moses Haven died in 1831, and Augustus remained in the house. By 1842, the house was also used as a tavern, operated by Augustus Haven's brother-in-law John R. Smith. Smith later acquired the building.

The 1853 Presdee & Edwards map reveals that Smith had enlarged the tavern into a very large structure, with two side-gable buildings attached to an Italianate 2-1/2 story front-gable section. There was also a large rear ell, and a large attached rear barn, creating a U-shaped footprint. The hotel also had a dance hall with a spring floor. At this point, the establishment was called "Smith's Hotel." The 1855 Doton map of the village labels it the "Vermont Hotel." At this point, eastern front-gable section was a drugstore.

From 1857-1864, the building was owned by Warren Adams (see #11), and called the "Tavern Hall." It reportedly had numerous owners after that, including George Cole, Lawson Dawley, Henry A. Howe, C.A. Moore, Henry and Louisa Green, Hiram L. Warner, E.P. Warner, C.P. Colton, and C.F. Knowlton. The 1869 Beers map labels it the "Ludlow House," and shows that the east section was still being used as a drugstore, and the 1885 Sanborn insurance map reveals that this section was a billiards hall. The 1885 Burleigh map of Ludlow shows that a full-façade two-story porch had been added to the side-gable sections of the building. This porch was later expanded to wrap around part of the west elevation of the building. Child's Gazetteer of 1884 notes, "the building has lately been extensively repaired and is now a thoroughly good hotel in all respects. Good accommodations are offered summer boarders, who, with the facilities for fishing, hunting, drives, etc., find this a most desirable place to spend the summer."

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 27

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

Around 1890, the drugstore was converted to a printing office, and then by 1910 was the location of the newspaper called the Vermont Tribune. In the 1910s, the rear ell and barn were demolished, and the hotel was converted to a boarding house, becoming the annex of the Okemo Tavern, which was located just west of the intersection of Main Street and Depot Street. The Ludlow House was demolished about 1960.

A. Convenience Store, c. 1987, non-contributing

The convenience store is located northeast of the gas station, and has a large setback from the street behind a paved parking lot. The building has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, T-111 plywood siding, and a shed roof with a wood shingle false mansard. The off-center doorway contains a double-leaf metal-framed glass door and is flanked by a ribbon of three metal-framed vertical display windows and a ribbon of eight metal-framed vertical display windows. The store was constructed about 1987 and is non-contributing due to its age.

14. Robbins, Frederick and Eliza, House, 130 Main Street, c. 1845, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival former house is located on a narrow lot on the south side of Main Street. It has a small setback from the street and consists of a side-gable main block with a two-story front addition, a small one-story side projection, and a one-story rear ell. The five bay by two bay house has a concrete-faced foundation, clapboard siding, and a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns. A brick interior chimney rises off-center from the roof ridge, and there is an exterior brick chimney at the right end of the west gable wall. A shed dormer spans most of the front roof slope.

Architectural trim includes corner pilasters, molded cornices and gable trim, molded gable rakes, and flat-stock window casings. The front addition has a heavily molded cornice and has a hodgepodge of different types of windows and architectural trim. The two left bays appear to be an early addition that has always been enclosed. It has incised corner pilasters and a molded frieze, and a centered former doorway with corner blocks. The doorway is infilled with a modern single-pane display window and flanked by modern single-pane display windows. At the second story of this section, there are regularly-spaced one-over-one windows.

The right three bays of the front addition appear to be a two-story porch that was later enclosed. The first story has an off-center recessed doorway and large single-pane display windows. Each story of the end walls has spindled valances. The second story is divided into three bays by

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 28

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

fluted pilasters with dropped capitals and spindled valances. Each bay has a horizontal opening contain paired sliding windows.

The gable end walls of the main block have two-over-two wood windows in the gables, and the west gable wall also has a paired window at the second story. The shed dormer has two pairs of two-over-two wood windows. The side projection spans part of the main block and rear ell.

The building was constructed as a residence about 1845, and is in very good condition. It originally had no front porch or addition and was probably a five bay wide Georgian-plan house with a center doorway and regularly-spaced windows. The 1885 Sanborn insurance map shows that the east front addition had already been constructed, and in the place of the rest of the addition there was a two-story porch. This was probably enclosed during the third quarter of the twentieth century. The house originally had a rear barn, which projected southwest from the southwest corner of the rear ell. The barn was later converted to a garage, and then demolished in the third quarter of the twentieth century.

The house was constructed for Frederick Clark Robbins and his wife Eliza. Robbins (1817-1888) practiced law with Daniel Heald in Ludlow from 1844-1857, and then when Heald moved to New York City in 1857, Robbins continued the practice locally until his death. It is possible that Robbins added the two-bay front section when he opened his own practice, since he operated the office out of his home, and this addition has a separate entry.

Eliza Robbins lived in the house until her death in 1895, when the property was sold to Levi B. Moore. Moore rented out the former lawyer's office as a jewelry store, and the west half of the house as a creamery. In 1901, Moore sold the house to Joseph Moore, who sold one-half of his interest in 1903 to Harriet E. Moore. The Moores also rented out part of the west section of the building as the local telephone exchange. By 1912, the creamery was gone and the west section was rented to both the telephone exchange and a photography studio. By 1921, the east section was rented to a barber, and the west section was a shirt factory.

In 1935, as the sole survivor, Harriet Moore, now Harriet Beechler, sold the property to Isaac Goldberg, who opened a restaurant in the west section of the building. Goldberg's estate sold the property in 1945 to Kenneth Keezer, who sold it in 1954 to John Conley, who operated the Colony Restaurant in the building. In 1963, Conley sold the building to Northland Real Estate,

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 29

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

which opened the Village Inn there. The current owners bought the property in 1973 and opened the Pot Belly Restaurant, which it remains to this day.

15. Dailey Block, 133 Main Street, 1896, contributing

This three-story wood frame commercial building is located on a narrow lot on the north side of Main Street and abuts the sidewalk. The building stands isolated between two large paved lots that contain modern service stations. There is a symmetrical four bay by three bay main block, a three-story two bay deep rear wing, and a one-bay deep shed-roofed rear addition, which form a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. The size, scale, massing, roofline and general fenestration pattern of this building maintains the 19th century pattern of construction, scale, setback, and commercial use along this stretch of Main Street which has seen much late 20th century change.

The building has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a flat roof. There is a one-story full-façade modern gabled porch; behind the porch, the first story of the front elevation is sheathed in brick veneer. The front elevation is crowned with a prominent parapet with a projecting molded cornice with a gabled center section. Except for the wood molding at the top, the parapet is encased in vinyl. The rear wing projects slightly from the main block at the east and west elevations, and there is an exterior concrete block chimney at the juncture on the east side. The rear addition spans the rear elevation of the wing.

Architectural trim has been removed or is concealed by the vinyl. The centered front entry contains a double-leaf metal-framed glass door and is flanked by triplets of modern one-over-one windows. The second story of the front elevation has one window opening in each end bay, and the third story has four window openings. The side elevations have regularly-spaced window openings. All of the windows are one-over-one vinyl units. The porch has a brick veneer skirt, Tuscan wood posts, and the front gable of the roof has vinyl siding.

The building was constructed in 1896 and is in very good condition. About 1985, the clapboard siding and architectural trim was removed or covered with the vinyl, the original storefronts were replaced, the porch was constructed, and the windows were replaced. Original features included molded window lintels with stylized keystones, a parapet cornice with a denticulated frieze and molded paneled architrave, and wood windows. The first story of the front elevation was

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 30

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

originally spanned by two wood storefronts sharing a denticulated and bracketed cornice. The storefronts included a center doorway flanked by recessed angled doorways, and large display windows. Each window and door had Queen Anne transom windows.

The building was constructed for Timothy S. Dailey and was a commercial building known as the Dailey Block. Dailey was an Irish immigrant who lived in Ludlow as a child, served in the Civil War, and then returned to Ludlow where he was a dyer at the Ludlow Woolen Mills. He then built speculation houses in Connecticut for twenty years, lived in California, then returned to Ludlow in 1892, where he married his wife Lizzie.

Dailey purchased the Dailey Block property in 1893 from the Patrick family. At this point, the property included the 1828 Jacob Patrick homestead lot and an empty lot to the east that had been subdivided from the homestead lot by Patrick's children. The Dailey Block was constructed on the empty lot, and the Daileys lived in the Patrick house.

The Dailey Block originally had two stores that were separated by a longitudinal party wall. The first stores were George Lamere's barber shop and the E.C. Ford's dry goods and mercantile store. The second story contained an apartment, and the third story was occupied by the Black River Lodge No. 85, A.F. & A.M., the local chapter of the Masons. This chapter had been established locally in 1868, and first met across the street on the second floor of Dr. Cooledge's house (#16), then met in the Barrett Block at the corner of Main Street and Depot Street (see #26), until the Dailey Block opened. According the *History of Ludlow* (1931), the Masonic Hall was "finished with North Carolina pine, filled to show the natural grain of the wood. It is one of the finest Masonic halls in the state." The Keystone Chapter of the Eastern Star (female Mason members) also used the hall.

The Dailey Block was sold to the Ballard-Hobart Post #36 American Legion in 1921, and it remains the American Legion to this day. By the 1940s, the Patrick-Dailey house had been converted to the building of Plymouth Light & Power. It was probably demolished about 1970, when its lot was purchased by the owners of the lot next door (#19), which became the location of a 1970 gasoline station.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 31

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

16. Streeter-Cooledge House, 136 Main Street, c. 1826 and c. 1855, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival former house is located on a narrow lot on the south side of Main Street. It has a small setback from the street and consists of a side-gable five bay wide main block, and a two-story rear ell. A one-bay deep full-façade front projection contains a one-bay Queen Anne porch and two storefronts that all share a roofline. Above this, off-center at the second story, is a large flat-roofed five-sided bay window under a one-bay cross gable. To the left of the bay window and above the first story porch is a second story Queen Anne porch that shares a roofline with the bay windows.

The building has a concrete-faced foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt-shingle roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns. A brick chimney emerges from the center of the roof ridge. At the rear of the building are unenclosed wood fire escapes. Architectural trim includes bold paneled corner pilasters, full entablatures with matching gable trim, and flat-stock door and window casings. The entry at the left end of the front elevation has canted paneled reveals and is framed by paneled pilasters.

The first story addition has a heavily molded cornice over a smaller molded cornice that frames the tops of the porch opening and storefronts. The storefronts include two angled recessed doorways with modern wood paneled doors with vertical upper lights, and three display windows with low paneled bases and single-pane full-height windows. The doorway to the main block contains a modern metal door with a multi-pane upper light. The first story porch has a turned corner post and small scrolled brackets.

The second story projection has a molded cornice with bed moldings, and the porch has turned Eastlake posts and a wood railing with large turned balusters. A doorway leads to the porch. The second story has regularly-spaced one-over-one replacement windows, and the side gables of the main block have six-over-six wood windows. A modern second story door at the east gable wall leads to a fire escape.

The building is in good condition. It was reportedly constructed as a one-story building in 1826, and then raised and a first story added in 1852, which is when the Greek Revival trim was added. The storefront probably dates to about 1870. The bay window was added about 1895, and the porches were added about 1910, although not at the same time, as they have different post types. A shed was attached to the rear of the ell and was demolished around the third quarter of the twentieth-century. Most of the gable wall window openings have been enclosed with clapboards.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 32

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

The building was constructed as a residence for Addison Streeter no later than 1830, making him one of the first people to live in the historic district. However, he did not buy the property until 1847, only two years before his death. From 1849 to 1855, the house was owned by Frederick C. Robbins and Clark H. Chapman. Robbins lived next door (#14), and Chapman lived in the subject house during this time period. Robbins & Chapman were probably responsible for the enlargement of the house to two stories, because it is similar in appearance to Robbins' house.

In 1855, the house was sold to physician William A. Chapin, who lived there with his wife Julia and family. In 1868, they sold the building, as well as the medical practice, to Dr. Chapin's student Dr. Daniel W. Cooledge (1839-1911). Cooledge then lived in the house with his new bride Viola (1846-1934), and operated his medical practice there. In 1870, he opened a drugstore in the building as well, which could be when the storefronts were added. The doctor's office was located on the east side, and the drugstore, the west side. The residence was located in the ell and upstairs.

After Dr. Cooledge's death, Viola continued to operate the drugstore. She was the first female pharmacist registered in Vermont, and at her death at the age of eighty-eight, she was Ludlow's oldest active merchant. In 1934, the property was sold to George and Mabel Otis, who continued to operate the drugstore. In 1945, they sold the property to Walter Wilmouth, who opened a Firestone Automobile store there, then converted the store into a grocery. The property remained in the Wilmouth family until 1969, and the first story of the building remains in commercial use.

17. Jones, Daniel and Mary Ann, House, 138 Main Street, c. 1836, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival former house is located on a narrow lot on the south side of Main Street. It has a small setback from the street, and one fairly young deciduous tree in the front. The building consists of a front-gable sidehall-plan main block with a small one-story side ell, a one-story rear wing, an attached rear barn, and an attached rear garage. The main block, ell and wing have rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to the street, and the barn and garage have rectangular footprints oriented parallel to the street. All lie in the same plane at the east elevations.

The building has a cut stone underpinning, vinyl siding, and slate roofs on all the sections except for the garage, which has a sheet metal roof. A hipped pent slate roof spans most of the front

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 33

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

gable wall. The main block and ell have boxed cornices and cornice returns, and the other sections have open eaves. The main block and wing each have an interior brick ridge chimney.

Architectural trim that has not been concealed by vinyl is limited to the heavily molded eave and gable cornices, and the flat-stock window casings. The front entry contains a modern metal door. Next to this is a modern bay window, and the front elevation of the ell also has a modern bay window. The rest of the house has regularly-spaced window openings containing a variety of windows including six-over-six wood windows, two-over-two wood windows, and one-over-one vinyl windows.

The barn spans the rear gable wall of the rear wing and projects west of the wing. The carriage bay at the right end of the north elevation has been enclosed and now contains a modern pedestrian door. Above this is a vertical-board hay door. The west gable wall has paired one-over-one modern windows. The shed-roofed garage has a modern overhead garage door in the west half-gable wall.

The house was constructed about 1836, and is in good condition. Greek Revival features include the front-gable massing and heavily-molded cornices. The house originally had clapboard siding and six-over-six windows. The pent roof is an unusual feature and is probably not original. The bay windows and replacement windows date to the late twentieth century.

The house was constructed for Dr. Daniel Jones, who reportedly had a medical practice in Ludlow from 1838 to 1854. He lived in the house with his wife Mary Ann, and probably had his office in the side ell. In 1854, the Joneses sold the house to David H. Freeman, who lived there with his wife Pamela. They sold the property in 1859 to Oliver Tarble, who one year later sold it to Orlando Clark. Clark (1805-1887) was a tailor. His will conveyed the property to his daughter Emma J. Clark. (His other four children inherited five dollars each.) Emma married Frank Lawrence. She died in 1939, and the property was sold to Donald F. and Dorothy R. Trask. The house remained in the Trask family until 1980, which is possibly when it was converted to a real estate office, which it remains to this day.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 34

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

18. Kesman's Economy Store and First National Grocery Store, 140 Main Street, 1933, 1985, non-contributing

This one-story wood frame commercial building is located on a narrow lot on the south side of Main Street. It abuts the sidewalk and has a main block and rear wing, both with rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to the street. Most of the building has clapboard siding, except for the sides of the main block, which are stuccoed. Both sections have low-sloped asphalt-shingle front-gable roofs.

There are two storefronts at the front elevation. They each have an angled recessed doorway with sidelights flanked by pairs of display windows over low clapboard bases. The doorways and windows are metal-framed single-pane glass units. The front gable has a semi-elliptical fan.

The main block was constructed in 1933 with a flat roof. The gabled roof was added in 1985, which is possibly when the rear wing was added. The store was constructed for Jennie Kesman, and originally contained Kesman's Economy Store and the First National Grocery Store. Jennie Kesman sold the property to Aubuchon Hardware in 1985, and it remains the hardware store to this day.

Jennie Kesman and her husband Albert had immigrated to the United States from Russia in the early twentieth century, and then moved to Ludlow in 1920. They bought the subject property in 1923, and lived in the old house on the property for ten years before demolishing it to make way for the subject store. They also owned the building at 126 Main Street (#12). The park at the corner of Main Street and Depot Street (#26) is dedicated to their son Daniel.

The subject store replaced the c. 1830 Sewall and Eunice Fullam House, which was a 2-1/2 story side-gable house. Sewall Fullam (1799-1876) was one of the first lawyers in Ludlow, opening his practice in 1832. He lived in the house for the rest of his life. The last Fullam to occupy the house was his granddaughter Elizabeth Fullam, who lived there until 1923.

19. Cumberland Farms, 141 Main Street, c. 1960, non-contributing

This one-story convenience store and gasoline station is located on a relatively wide lot on the north side of Main Street. The store has a large setback from the street and is surrounded by

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 35

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

pavement, including a parking lot on the east side. In front of the store, there is a gasoline pump canopy.

The store has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, brick veneer, and a flat roof with a projecting sheet metal vertical cornice. Near the right end of the front (south) elevation, there is a double-leaf metal-framed glass door. Flanking the door are banks of three and five vertical single-pane metal-framed windows. The windows wrap around the southeast corner of the building. The building was constructed as a gasoline service about 1960, and the canopy was added in 1994. It is non-contributing due to its age.

The gas station was constructed on the site of the c. 1830 John Howe house, a 2-1/2 story side-gable structure. In 1851, it was purchased by George S. Coffin, who had also acquired the brick factory to the west (#20). Coffin converted the subject building to a boarding house for mill workers, and it remained a boarding house until 1915, when the parcel containing both the boarding house and mill was subdivided. The parcel with the boarding house was acquired by Emery M. Plumley and Winfield D. Sargent. The building was converted to Plumley's Garage, with the capacity of fifteen cars. Sargent sold Plumley his share of the parcel in 1921, and Plumley sold the property in 1945. In 1959, the property was sold to the Hartford (VT) Oil Company. In 1970, the oil company purchased the lot to the east (see #15).

20. Ludlow Woolen Mills, 145 Main Street, 1834, 1865, 1981, contributing

This large three-story brick former mill is located on a large lot at the northeast corner of Main Street and Depot Street, and is the most prominent building in the historic district and the entire village itself. It is comprised of several sections including the brick main block, a one-story concrete block projection at the west end of the complex, a two-story brick section east of the main block, one and two-story wood frame sections at the east end of the complex, a five-story exterior brick clock tower near the right end of the main block, and a brick smokestack projecting from the front of the brick east section. The strength of these remaining components contributes to the mill's strong visual presence in the district and its ability to reflect the important role it played in the development of the village.

The brick main block has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Main Street and borders the edge of the south bank of the Black River. In the front, it extends fifteen bays west of the clock tower. It has 10-course American bond brick masonry walls, a flat roof with a stepped parapet at

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 36

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

the west elevation, and modern exterior continuous wood porches encircling the south, west and north elevations of all three stories. The porches have square posts and square wood railings with thin balusters. The north elevation has been stuccoed. The second and third stories of the main block have two modern brick archways that lead to open hallways that run from front to back. Two modern glass dormered skylights cover the third story hallways. The main block also has a modern wood cornice, regularly-spaced fifteen-over-fifteen windows, and the second and third stories have multiple modern veneer doorways.

The one-story west addition has concrete block walls and a flat roof. The front (south) elevation is open to a metal-framed glass sunroom. The square clock tower projects south of the right end of the main block and has brick masonry walls, a flat roof with a projecting molded cornice, and a belfry. The tower has a clock face on each side of the fifth story, pedestrian doors at the front face of the first to third stories, and a six-over-six window at the fourth story. The open belfry has a paneled and molded base, square tripartite posts supporting an entablature, segmental arch openings, and a hipped roof with a metal sheep weathervane.

To the right of the tower is a four-story one-bay wide brick addition that steps down to the right to a three-story one-bay wide brick addition. These sections have individual and paired six-pane and fifteen-pane wood sash. East of this is a two-story blank brick façade that faces the street. Projecting forward from the brick façade is a square, tapered, brick smokestack. Behind the brick façade is a two-story L-shaped wood frame section with a hodgepodge of staircases, porches and rooflines, and individual and paired twelve-over-twelve windows. Projecting east askew to this section, there is a two-story wood frame section with a rectangular footprint. It has a low-sloped side-gable roof, a full-façade porch facing the river, and individual and paired one-over-one modern windows. The wood sections also line the riverbank like the main block.

The mill was constructed as a woolen mill in 1834. It was originally five stories tall and had the same footprint as the main block of the extant mill. It suffered from a fire in 1865, and was reconstructed the same year with the first three floors of the original five floors. The building is in very good condition, but has had many modern alterations. The front elevation east of the bell tower was originally flush with the front elevation west of the bell tower, projecting an additional three bays east of the tower. The 1940 Sanborn insurance map reveals that the brick sections to the right of and flush with the bell tower had not been added yet. The blank brick façade was originally fenestrated. The smokestack was originally much taller (101 feet), with a denticulated cornice. It is possible that the wood frame sections are original, although they have been altered

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 37

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

with the addition of porches and new windows. The concrete block west section dates to about the 1950s, and originally had metal framed industrial windows in the front elevation. It replaced a large 3-1/2 story wood frame structure. The porches, skylights, arches, open hallways, and doors were added in 1981, when the building was converted to condominiums.

The first mill on the site was reportedly constructed in 1834 by Stephen Cummings. However, a deed indicates that in 1824, Cummings and Lyman Burnham sold an empty lot in this location to Pliny Parker and Benjamin Billings. The deed indicates that Parker and Billings had the privilege of erecting a mill for carding wool and dressing cloth, to be located far enough east of the dam as to leave room for a grist mill, and that Cummings and Burnham retained the privilege of connecting a flume with the flume of the grist mill, which they were planning on erecting. (The dam was located just east of the Depot Street bridge.) It is unknown exactly what happened after that, but in 1836, Cummings sold the subject property, which did have a mill on it, to the Green Mountain Woolen Manufacturing Company. At this point, Cummings's grist mill was standing to the west.

The mill reportedly failed during the "Panic of 1837," then sat vacant. In 1851, the mill was purchased by George S. Coffin. The 1853 Presdee & Edwards map labels the building as the "Flannel Mill," and shows that Coffin also owned a building across the street from the mill (replaced in 1921 by the Ludlow Savings Bank, #22). At this point, the mill boarding house was included in the property (see #19).

In 1856, John Ward and Moses Buffum of Massachusetts purchased the property, which included a factory, machine shop, sawmill, and boardinghouse. They also purchased the Coffin building across from the mill, as well as the building to its west (which was also replaced by the bank in 1921).

In 1864, George W. Harding & Company of Massachusetts bought all of these properties. At this point, the woolen mill was known as the "Okemo Mills." The mill burned in 1865 and was rebuilt under Harding's ownership. Harding sold the property in 1879 to James S. Gill (1828-1900), who had started as a partner in Harding's firm in 1868 after learning the wool dyer's trade in Massachusetts. Gill later sold the buildings across the street. The 1885 Sanborn insurance map labels the mill the "Ludlow Woolen Company." It contained sections for spinning, carding, weaving, dressing, finishing and dyeing wool.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 38

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

Gill also built a large resort hotel above High Street in 1894. The hotel never opened, and Gill donated it to the Odd Fellows, which used it as the Odd Fellows Home. The Odd Fellows also owned and met in a building across the street from the mill (#21). When Gill's adopted daughter Florence died, he funded the construction of the Florence Memorial Library, which is located on Main Street east of the historic district.

In 1885, Gill sold partnerships in the mill to a group of local businessmen. One of them was Frederick O. Knight, who had begun working at the mill in 1871. Knight (see #10) was promoted to superintendent in 1879. In 1890, the partnership was reduced to just Gill and Knight, with Knight as manager. In 1899, the mill employed 130 people and produced 150,000 yards of wool cloth annually for overcoats and cloaks. Knight sold his interest back to Gill sometime before 1912.

In 1912, Gill's estate sold the mill to his nephew, also named James S. Gill. The boardinghouse was sold as a separate property at this time. The mill was then operated under the name "Verd Mont Mills Company," and managed by Frank W. Agan. Verd Mont also owned a mill in Smithville, a hamlet in Ludlow just east of Ludlow Village. Verd Mont later acquired the property, and sold it in 1939 to Gay Brothers Company of Cavendish. The 1940 Sanborn insurance map labels the mill the "Gaymont Woolen Mill." After a few more conveyances, the mill was acquired by General Electric in 1972, who only owned it for four years. The mill was converted to The Mill Condominiums in 1981, which it remains to this day.

21. Odd Fellows Building, 144-148 Main Street, c. 1901, contributing

This large three-story brick commercial block is located on a narrow lot on the south side of Main Street. It abuts the sidewalk and has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. The five bay by four bay symmetrical building has a brick foundation, 6-course brick American bond walls, and a flat roof with two brick interior chimneys. The building is encircled by a double corbelled cornice, and above the center bay is a raised parapet.

The front elevation has two storefronts flanking a recessed central doorway that leads to the upper stories. The storefronts have centered modern doors flanked by walls with brick veneer under vinyl siding, which are flanked by full-height single-pane display windows with cast iron Tuscan columns. Around the corner from the outer windows, adjacent to the corner columns, are narrow full-height display windows.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 39

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

The building has segmental-arch window openings with stone sills. The first story of the side elevations have regularly-spaced openings that have been partially infilled with boards and one-over-one individual windows and paired sliding windows. The second story of the building has regularly-spaced openings containing paired one-over-one windows. The front elevation of the third story has two equidistant groups of four individual one-over-one windows. Centered on the front elevation, halfway, between the second and third stories, there is a large window opening with paired individual one-over-one windows with single-pane transoms.

The building was constructed about 1901 and is in very good condition. The storefronts were altered about 1985, when the recessed entries were infilled with the brick veneer and vinyl siding. Except for this alteration, the building is a good example of a turn-of-the-century commercial block.

The building was constructed for the Odd Fellows Association (Altimont Lodge No. 30, I.O.O.F.) about 1901. The Odd Fellows held their meeting in the third story, and the stores were originally occupied by a clothing and dry goods store and a jewelry store. The clothing store remained until the 1960s, under several owners. Other businesses that occupied the building were Montgomery Ward, a lunchroom/soda fountain, and a restaurant.

The Altimont Lodge No. 30, I.O.O.F. was established in 1887, and first met in the Sherman Block (#24). The Odd Fellows also owned a home on the hill above High Street, which was constructed by Ludlow Woolen Mill's (#20) owner James S. Gill as a resort hotel in 1894. The hotel never opened, and Gill donated it to the Odd Fellows. About the 1970s, the Odd Fellows Home was demolished and replaced with a new Odd Fellows Home, which is still in operation.

The Odd Fellows Building replaced a c. 1847 2-1/2 story front-gable Greek Revival house, which was constructed for Gardner Howe and later leased to James M. Putnam. Howe sold it in 1867 to John G. Putnam, who leased it to and later sold it to Dr. Jacob H. Putnam, who practiced in Ludlow from 1869 to 1876. In 1878, Dr. Putnam sold the house to George Lane. Lane's estate sold the house in 1895 to Charlotte J. Howe and Dr. Carleton H. Bonney. They sold the house to the Odd Fellows Association in October 1900.

22. Ludlow Savings Bank and Trust Company, 152 Main Street, 1922, contributing

This one-story brick Neo-Classical bank building is located on a relatively wide lot on the south side of Main Street. It has a moderate setback from the street, a paved driveway and parking lot

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 40

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

to its east, and a lawn at the front and east side. The three-bay by four-bay symmetrical building has a cross-shaped plan, brick American-bond foundation and walls, a flat roof with a stepped parapet at the center of the front elevation, and a large brick interior chimney at the southeast corner. There is also a concrete watertable and a dropped molded concrete cornice, and the building is accessed by a wide set of concrete steps.

The cross shape is created by the shallow three bay entry pavilion at the front. The center bay of the pavilion contains a full-height concrete door surround enframed by pilasters, which support a raking cornice with cornice returns that rests on modillion blocks. The surround enframes a round-arched opening with a wood-framed entry consisting of pilasters supporting a molded pediment, a modern metal-framed glass door with four-pane wood sidelights, and a large multi-pane semi-circular fanlight.

The building has regularly-spaced round-arched window openings with concrete sills and keystones. The openings contain eight-over-eight wood windows and fanlight windows. Spanning the east elevation is a one-bay deep addition under a modern flat-roofed car port supported by metal poles.

The building was constructed in 1922, and has always served as a bank. It is in very good condition and is an excellent example of an early twentieth-century Neo-Classical building. Neo-Classical features include the symmetry, flat roof, brick walls with concrete trim, concrete door surround with pilasters, doorway with raking cornice, modillion blocks, wood pilasters and pediment, and the arched window openings, multi-pane windows, and multi-pane transoms. Alterations are limited to the glass front door and side addition, which contains bank teller stations, an Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) and the banking drive-through car port.

The bank was constructed by contractor Thomas W. Rogers of Brandon. It was built for the Ludlow Savings Bank and Trust Company, which had been established in 1893. One of its first officers was Col. John C. Coolidge, President Coolidge's father. In 1967, the Ludlow Savings Bank and Trust Company was acquired by Vermont National Bank. In 1999, Vermont National Bank was acquired by Chittenden Bank and the bank was sold to Factory Point National Bank, which it remains to this day.

The bank is built on two lots that were combined when the properties were sold to the bank by the estate of Anna M. Armington in 1917. These two lots contained two 2-1/2 story front-gable Greek Revival buildings. The east building was the 1836 Pettigrew general store, which was

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 41

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

purchased in 1851 by George S. Coffin, who acquired it along with the woolen mill across the street (#20). At this point, the building stretched all the way south to Pleasant Street. Later in the 1850s, it was purchased by Samuel Armington, who later conveyed the property to his son George L. Armington. The Armingtons continued to operate the building as a general store, and it was known as the Armington Block until it was sold in 1917 by the estate of George's widow. The 1885 to 1912 Sanborn insurance maps show that the main block was the general store, a large rear wing was part of the Ludlow Woolen Company, and attached to this and fronting Pleasant Street was a house.

The west building was constructed in the 1830s or 1840s, and is labeled "E.W. Smith" on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map, and "Harding, Redfield & Gill" in 1869. Like the Armington Block, it may have been purchased by George Coffin, and then sold along with the mill to George Harding & Company in 1864. The 1885 to 1912 Sanborn insurance maps label the building as a house.

23. Ellison Building, 156 Main Street, 1990, non-contributing

This two-story wood frame Neo-Colonial Revival commercial building is located on a narrow lot on the south side of Main Street. It abuts the sidewalk, has a paved driveway on its east side, and stands in close proximity to the building to the west. The three bay wide symmetrical building has a long rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a concrete foundation, wood frame walls, except for a concrete block section of the west wall that stands in close proximity to the adjacent building, and a flat roof with a stepped parapet in the front.

Architectural trim includes Neo-Colonial Revival paneled corner pilasters, roof entablature, flat-stock window and door casings with molded cornices, and a recessed centered entry with pilasters and segmental-arch fan within a flat pediment with a molded raking cornice. Flanking the doorway are large horizontal display windows. The second story of the front elevation has an individual one-over-one window flanked by paired one-over-one windows. The side elevations have regularly-spaced one-over-one windows, and there are two Chicago windows at the east elevation.

The building was constructed in 1990 and is in very good condition. It replaced a c. 1840s building that was constructed as a 2-1/2 story front-gable Greek Revival store with a centered front entry. In the 1860s, it was a clothing store operated by Charles Raymond, and then was the

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 42

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

clothing store of Charles Mason. By the end of the nineteenth-century, it was a general store, and in the 1910s, it was converted to a grocery store. The building reportedly suffered a fire about 1924, and the gabled roof was replaced with a flat-roofed third story with an Italianate cornice. (The Italianate cornice suggests an earlier date, however.) The third story was removed by 1963, leaving a two-story flat-roofed building. This building suffered from a fire in 1989 and was replaced by the extant building, which has similar massing to that of the first building.

24. Sherman Block, 158-160 Main Street, 1895, contributing

This three-story wood frame Italianate commercial block is located on a narrow lot on the south side of Main Street. It sits in close proximity to the adjacent buildings and has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to Main Street. The building has a concrete-faced foundation, clapboard siding, and a flat roof. There are two storefronts at the first story.

The six bay wide symmetrical building is embellished with Italianate architectural trim. There is a large cornice consisting of a stamped-tin modillioned cornice supported by heavy scrolled brackets (with gabled hoods at the corners) and an arcaded paneled frieze with the word "Sherman" located in the central panel. The second story windows have cornice caps with semicircular central sections above bullseye medallions, and the third story windows have round-headed hood moldings linked by a molded beltcourse at the impost level. There are paneled cornerboards, and flat-stock beltcourses at sill and lintel level of the second story windows and sill level of the third story windows.

The storefront has paneled pilasters supporting a denticulated entablature with Eastlake-type corner blocks. There are two storefronts with angled recessed right entries with modern doors. The storefronts have been enclosed with clapboard siding and one-over-one windows. Above each window is a semi-circular fanlight. The side elevations have denticulated entablatures and irregularly-spaced one-over-one windows.

The building was constructed in 1895 and is in good condition. The storefront was altered in the 1980s. It originally had full-height single-pane display windows. Except for the alteration, the building is an excellent example of a wood frame Italianate commercial block.

The building has always been known as the Sherman Block. It was constructed for Alvah F. Sherman as a drug and music store. It also originally contained professional offices on the

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 43

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

second floor, and the Odd Fellows hall on the third floor. Sherman's son Francis worked in the music store, and in 1915, Francis inherited the store from his father's estate, and continued to operate the music business. Pharmacist William Agan, who started working in the store in the early 1890s, continued to operate the drug store. Later, the building was occupied by a millinery store, jewelry store, and drugstore. In 1951, the building was acquired by Donald Trask, who had been managing the jewelry store. The drugstore remained until the 1980s.

Alvah Sherman (1827-1914) learned the drugstore trade in Brandon, Vermont, then moved to Ludlow in 1857, when he opened a drugstore at the east end of the Ludlow House (see #13). He and his brother Linus bought the stock of a music store, then moved both businesses into the building at the southwest corner of Main and Depot Streets (see #26). In 1869, Alvah and Linus Sherman traded the corner building with John Barrett, who owned a building on the subject property, and then moved their existing drugstore into Barrett's former building.

The predecessor of the Sherman Block, the Barrett building, was a c. 1865 2-1/2 story small front-gable Greek Revival building constructed for Frederick and Emeline Barlow, who reportedly operated a harness shop there. In 1866, John Barrett (born 1836) purchased the building from the Barlows and operated a restaurant there. In order to build the Sherman Block, the Barrett building was first moved into the street, where it stood while the extant building was being constructed. Then it was moved to Pleasant Street Extension and updated in the Queen Anne style. This building remains standing in this location.

25. Batchelder-Pettigrew-Gill Block, 162 Main Street, c. 1841, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival commercial building is located on a narrow lot at the southeast corner of Main Street and Depot Street. It abuts the sidewalks at both streets, and faces north toward Main Street. The four bay wide building has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a front-gable slate roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns, and two adjacent interior brick ridge chimneys. A storefront projects slightly from the front elevation, and a shallow flat roof hangs from wires across the west elevation.

Architectural trim includes paneled corner pilasters, molded eave and raking cornices, flat-stock friezeboards and gable rakes, and flat-stock window and door casings. The gable windows have been infilled with clapboards but retain their window casings, which have molded caps. The storefront has a wide flat signboard and an off-center door with horizontal panels and a four-pane

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 44

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

upper light, and banks of full-height single-pane vertical display windows. The west elevation has two adjacent friezeboards with molded caps, an off-center modern door, and banks of full-height single-pane vertical display windows. The second story of the front gable wall has four small regularly-spaced one-over-one windows, and the west elevation has three irregularly-spaced paired one-over-one windows and one individual window.

The building was constructed about 1841 and is in fair condition. Greek Revival features include the front-gable massing, corner pilasters, and eave and gable trim. The building has been altered to the point that it has almost lost its historic status. The building originally had regularly-spaced six-over-six windows in larger window openings. The first story of the west elevation originally had regularly-spaced six-over-six windows. The front gable wall historically had a hip-roofed full-façade porch, and two recessed store entries and small projecting display windows. The appearance of the first story and all of the window openings date to the late twentieth-century.

It is difficult to determine the construction date of this building. This lot was the location of the Ezra Woodworth homestead, a four acre parcel, which was sold in 1841 to John A. Batchelder. Judging by the Greek Revival style of the building and its commercial massing, it is probably not the Woodworth house. Therefore, it is possible that Batchelder constructed a store in this location shortly after purchasing the property. At the latest, the building dates to 1853, as it appears on the Presdee & Edward map of that year.

In 1846, the property was acquired by Daniel K. Batchelder, and then sold to brothers Josiah W. and Elon G. Pettigrew in 1860. They operated a grocery, flour and grain store in the building. In 1877, they sold the store to James S. Gill. The deed mentions that at this point, the store was occupied by the clothing store of Charles Mason and Charles Raymond. Gill then added a rear wing to the building that was larger than the main block, which contained three stores that faced Depot Street. The main block was then called the Gill Old Block and the wing was called the Gill New Block. James S. Gill (1828-1900) also owned the Ludlow Woolen Mills (#20), and the buildings that were located where the bank now stands (#22).

The use of the stores changed many times over the years, but there was always a clothing store and grocery store until the 1910s, when the main block was converted to a single unit containing a hardware store. In 1918, Gill's estate sold the building to Millard G. Bachelder, who sold it in 1924 to Battista Chiolino. From the 1940s to the 1960s, the building contained a coffee shop and a candy store. In 1966, Chiolino sold it to the Terra Corporation, which sold it in 1977 to the

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 45

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

current owners. The rear wing was demolished in the late twentieth-century and is now a parking lot. The building is currently a restaurant.

26. Ludlow Town Park, 166 Main Street, 1974, non-contributing

This urban pocket park is located on a small lot at the southwest corner of Main Street and Depot Street, and is the only public open space in the historic district. It has brick pavers and concrete pathways, wood planters, metal benches, and mature deciduous trees. At the northeast corner, there is a plaque dedicating the park to Daniel A. Kesman (1914-1987). The plaque, which is affixed to a boulder, notes that Kesman was "a lawyer, public servant and gentleman, whose community spirit and private warmth enriched the lives of those he touched."

The park was created in 1974 by the Town of Ludlow after the commercial block on the site suffered from a fire in the 1960s and was demolished. This was the 1883 wood frame Barrett Block, constructed for John Barrett, which was built after the building on the site burned down. It was originally a 2-1/2 story building, and later had a third story with a flat roof, although photos show that the third story was virtually unfenestrated. Around 1900, an addition was constructed at the west side of the building, which had two storefronts facing Main Street. At this point, the original block had two storefronts facing Main Street and three storefronts facing Depot Street. It is possible that the flat roof was added at this time.

In 1884, Barrett sold the building to Allen J. Brown, and after that it was known as the Brown Block. It first contained a grocery and crockery store, the post office, a law office, and the Masonic Hall. The building served many uses over the years. Allen Brown conveyed the building to his son Jay in 1903, who conveyed the building to his children Earle Brown and Margaret Armstrong. In April 1974, after the Brown Block was destroyed by fire and demolished, Margaret Armstrong donated the lot to the Town of Ludlow.

The Barrett Block replaced the 1834 William Martindale house, which was a 2-1/2 story building, possibly constructed of brick. In 1835, Martindale sold it to Augustus Haven and Richard Fletcher, who converted part of it into a store. (There is also an account that the store section was constructed in 1830, and that the house was a separate attached building.) The property had many owners from the 1840s to the 1860s, and was purchased by Alvah and Linus Sherman in 1868. In 1869, they sold the property to John Barrett, and Barrett sold his building

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 46

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

standing nearby (see #24) to the Shermans. In 1874, Barrett sold the property to Martin Goddard. It burned down under Goddard's ownership, and he sold the remains back to Barrett.

27. Trombetta Filling Station, 185 Main Street, 1935, contributing

This small one-story Craftsman Style former gasoline station is located on a small lot at the northwest corner of Main Street and Depot Street. It has a moderate setback from both streets, faces south, and is surrounded by pavement. The building has a square footprint, stuccoed walls with a concrete watertable, and an open-eave pyramidal polychromatic slate roof with decorative exposed rafter tails, and molded ridge caps terminating at a finial.

Architectural trim includes flat-stock window and door casings. Off-center on the south elevation is a modern single-leaf French door. To its left is a vertical window opening that has been covered, and to its right is a large horizontal single-pane window. A matching horizontal window is at the left end of the east elevation. The west elevation has two smaller horizontal window openings containing paired one-over-one replacement windows.

The building was constructed in 1935 as a gasoline filling station. The property was owned by Leo and Alice Pluta, who granted a five-year lease to Frank Trombetta in 1935 with the understanding that Trombetta would demolish the existing building on the site and built a new building. In 1941, the Plutas sold the property to Trombetta, who owned it until 1966. It now serves as a retail store.

The filling station replaced a c. 1828 2-1/2 story wood frame front-gable building that faced Depot Street and was reportedly constructed as a house. Soon after, it became the "Union Store." By the early 1860s, it was owned by Warren Adams (see # 11), who leased the building to George Walker and Calvin Haywood, partners of the "Walker and Haywood" harness and collar shop. In 1868, Adams sold the building to Walker, and in 1869, Walker it to his brother-in-law Capt. Elwin A. Howe. At this point, Walker and Howe were partners of the harness and collar shop. In 1878, after Howe had left the business to become manager of the Ludlow Toy Manufacturing Company and a state legislator, Walker partnered with Col. Ransom Hathorn, and after Walker's death in 1879, Hathorn became the sole proprietor. In the early twentieth-century, the building also had a billiard hall. The Plutas acquired the property from the estate of Elwin Howe in 1935.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 47

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

28. Wilder House/Valente Block, 190 Main Street, c. 1884, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular commercial building is located on a narrow lot on the south side of Main Street. It sits in close proximity to the building to the west (#29) and abuts the sidewalk. The building consists of a front-gable main block, a gabled rear wing, a gabled ell that projects east from the rear wing, a flat-roofed one-story addition that spans the front elevation and wraps around to the ell, and an enclosed flat-roofed porch at the second story of the front gable wall. The building has a concrete-faced foundation, vinyl siding, and open-eave asphalt-shingle roofs. The front addition has a brick façade with a parapet.

There are two entries to the front of the building; one is in a recessed doorway behind a glazed vestibule. Both entries have metal-framed glass doors. The first story of the front elevation has metal-framed vertical display windows. The second story enclosed porch is spanned with triplet sliding windows. The main block has regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows. The east addition has five regularly-spaced square windows and a triplet of vertical display windows.

The main block and rear wing were constructed in 1883 or 1884 as a house. The additions date to sometime between 1940 and 1963, and the vinyl siding dates to the late twentieth century.

The house was constructed for Edward and Armenia Wilder. Edward L. Wilder (1816-1896) was originally a farmer, and in the 1870s became a wheelwright. After his death, his wife inherited the property. She conveyed it to her daughters Ann Walker, Hattie Gates and Emma Bellows in 1908, with the stipulation that she retained the right to occupy the house for the remainder of her life. In 1934, the property was sold to Louis "Luigi" R. Valente (also spelled Valenti), and then called the Valente Block. At some point after that, the house was converted to a restaurant. In 1973, Valente's widow Carmela and their son Louis R. Valente, Jr., inherited the property, and it is still under the ownership of Carmela.

The building was constructed in the location of a c. 1840 building that was first used as a cabinet shop by Luther Boynton. After being sold several times, the property was acquired by Edward Wilder in 1856. It is unclear if Wilder lived in this location before 1884, as he is listed as a farmer in the 1860 and 1870 census records. The c. 1840 building burned down in the 1883 fire that destroyed the building next door (see #26).

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 48

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

29. Whelden Block, 196 Main Street, c. 1884, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Italianate commercial building is located on a narrow lot on the south side of Main Street. It sits in close proximity to the building to the east (#28) and abuts the sidewalk. The four bay by five bay building has a concrete-faced foundation, clapboard siding, and a front-gable open eave overhanging slate roof with an interior brick ridge chimney. There is a full-façade one-story Italianate porch that wraps around the west side of the building; this west side has been enclosed with clapboard walls. There is also a one-story one-bay deep projection at the east elevation. In the front corner where the projection meets the porch, there is an enclosed vestibule.

Architectural trim includes paneled corner pilasters with ogee panel heads, friezeboards and gable rakes with bed moldings, molded eave and gable cornices, and flat-stock window casings with molded cornices. The front elevation contains three entries: one double-leaf modern glass door from the entry vestibule into the side projection, the historic front entry in the third bay that contains a double-leaf wood door with a lower horizontal panel and a two-pane vertical upper light, and a modern glass door that leads to the enclosed porch at the west side of the building. Between these doorways are modern full-height display windows. The second story and attic have regularly-spaced vinyl windows. The porch has a standing-seam metal shed roof, slotted posts with scrolled cut-out brackets, and a modern wood railing with square balusters.

The building was constructed sometime between the Spring of 1883 and June 1885, and is in very good condition. Italianate features include the front-gable orientation, ogee-paneled pilasters, porch posts, and open-eave steep roof. The east projection dates to about 1910. The entry vestibule, enclosed side porch, glass doors, and vinyl windows date to the late twentieth century. The building also once had two attached rear sheds; these were removed sometime after 1963.

The building was constructed for Benjamin F. Whelden as a stove and tin shop, and was known as the Whelden Block. About 1915, it was converted to a hardware store by Benjamin's son Frank. Frank's estate sold the property in 1936 to Reginald Devereux, and the building remained a hardware store until at least the 1960s.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 49

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

The building replaced a c. 1866 store that had been constructed for William Spaulding. In 1883, he sold the store Benjamin Whelden. This store reportedly burned down in 1883 along with the buildings to the east (see #26 and 28).

30. Ludlow Town Hall, 39 Depot Street, 1924, contributing

This large three-story Neo-Classical brick block is located on a narrow lot on the west side of Depot Street. It abuts the sidewalk and is in close proximity to the building to the south and the town park to the north (#27). The three-bay wide symmetrical block has a granite underpinning, brick walls, and a flat roof. There is a five bay deep main block and three bay deep rear stagehouse with a raised roof.

The front (east) elevation has a rusticated first story beneath a stone beltcourse, brick corner quoins at the upper stories, a stone modillioned entablature beneath a stepped brick parapet with stone copings, and a centered front entry with a molded stone surround consisting of engaged stone Ionic columns and a denticulated entablature inscribed with "Ludlow Town Hall." The pilasters and entablature frame an architrave opening with a keystone inscribed with "AD 1923." Each bay of the second and third stories contains a two-story round-arched panel containing the window openings. The panels have stone impost blocks and stone keystones, and the spandrels between the second and third story windows have a decorative stone and brick geometric pattern with a diamond center. Above each recessed panel is a stone panel with paired swags, and the building has stone window sills.

The front entry contains a modern wood French door under multi-pane transoms. There is also a secondary front entry at the right end of the front elevation. It has a matching single-leaf French door under a multi-light transom. Between these doors, and at the second story of the front elevation, there are vinyl double-hung windows flanked by multi-pane fixed wood sidelights. In the first bay of the first story of the front elevation, there is a vinyl double-hung window. The third story front window openings are set into a round-arched wood frame. Each opening contains a single-pane wood window beneath a multi-pane transom flanked by multi-pane wood sidelights. The undecorated side elevations have irregularly-spaced first story window openings and regularly-spaced second and third story openings, all with stone sills and lintels and vinyl windows. Most of the windows are protected with metal shutters.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 50

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

The Town Hall was constructed from late 1922 to early 1924; the interior was finished in time for Town Meeting in May 1924. The building was designed by Rutland architect Arthur H. Smith and cost over \$115,000 to build. It housed the post office until a separate post office building was constructed in 1964.

The Town Hall is in very good condition. Neo-Classical Revival features include the monumental appearance, symmetry, flat roof, rusticated brick and brick quoins, stone beltcourse and entablature, parapet roof, stone panels with swags, stone door surround with engaged columns and entablature, recessed round-arched panels with decorative spandrels, and multi-pane tripartite windows. Alterations are limited to the late twentieth-century vinyl windows. At the first story of the front elevation, they replaced nine-over-one wood windows, at the second story they replaced eight-over-one wood windows (similar to the extant third story windows), and at the side elevations, they replaced nine-over-two wood windows.

Arthur H. Smith was originally from England, and moved to Rutland in 1892. He designed numerous public buildings in Vermont, including the St. Albans Town Hall, the Vergennes Opera House/City Hall, and the Franklin County Jail in St. Albans. Non-public buildings of his design include the Mission Church of Our Savior Church in Killington, commercial blocks in Rutland, and residential buildings in Rutland. His work was diverse not only in building use, but also in architectural styles, which included Gothic, Richardsonian Romanesque, Colonial Revival, and Tudor.

The Ludlow Town Hall replaced the first town hall, which had been built in the same location in 1901. In 1901, Allen J. Brown sold the property to the Town of Ludlow, which included a burned out tenement. The 1894 Sanborn insurance map reveals that this tenement had not yet been constructed. The 1901 deed stipulated that Brown was to remove the tenement from the property within thirty days of the date of the deed.

The first town hall had the same footprint and massing as the extant town hall, and was also a brick Neo-Classical block with a flat roof. It was two stories in height, with a two-story opera house upstairs. There were two storefronts flanking a central doorway, three bays divided by brick pilasters, an entablature with a bracketed cornice, and a round-arched centered Palladian window flanked by round-arched double-hung windows. The windows had stone lintels and round-arched window openings with keystones. One of the storefronts housed the post office. This building burned down in 1922.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 51

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

31. Warner House/Tenement, 23 and 25 Depot Street, c. 1830, c. 1880, contributing

This three-story wood frame vernacular apartment house is located on the west side of Depot Street. The northern edge of this ½ acre property borders the Black River, and most of the lot is paved. The house has a moderate setback from the street, and faces east. Northwest of the house is a detached structure now used as apartments (A), and in the northwest corner of the property there is a multi-bay garage (B).

The house has an L-shaped footprint consisting of a three-bay by two-bay main block and a rear ell that shares a south wall with the main block. The building has a cut stone foundation that has been partially replaced with a concrete block foundation, a mix of T-111 plywood, asbestos, and clapboard siding, and a low-sloped side-gable roof with a large overhang. The plywood siding is limited to the first story of the front elevation, and the clapboard siding is limited to the north gable wall of the main block.

Architectural trim is limited to flat-stock cornerboards, window and door casings, and friezeboards. The north window casings of the main block also have molded cornices. The centered front entry has a gable-roofed entry porch with square corner columns, and the north elevation of the main block has an open wooden fire escape. The front entry has a wood door with an upper square light, and vinyl one-over-one regularly-spaced windows arranged individually or in pairs. Each story of the rear ell has rear porches that have been enclosed with asbestos-sided half walls and banks of double-hung storm windows.

The building was constructed as a single-family dwelling about 1830. Its original appearance is unknown, but it may have been a 2-1/2 story dwelling with a side-gable roof. The third story was probably added in the late nineteenth century, no later than 1885. The building was converted to tenements in the early twentieth century, and in the late 1940s the first story was converted to retail and the rest of the building became three apartments. In the 1980s, the retail store was converted to an apartment, and the building remains a four-unit apartment building.

The building probably originally had clapboard siding and multi-pane wood windows. These windows were replaced during the twentieth century with one-over-one wood windows, which were recently replaced with the extant vinyl windows. The asbestos siding dates to the mid twentieth century, and the plywood siding was installed around the 1980s in the location of the former storefront.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 52

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

The property was one of the first sections of the village south of the Black River to be developed. The building was occupied by members of the Warner family for over a hundred years, but was constructed as a residence for Leonard or Stephen Cummings, or Lyman Burnham, who purchased the property from Leonard Cummings in 1824. During Burnham's ownership, the property included a grist mill (that had probably been constructed by Stephen Cummings), a machine shop, a dwelling, a blacksmith shop, and a barn. The blacksmith shop stood in the northeast corner of the property until about the 1950s, and was in operation until about 1920, making it possibly the longest operating blacksmith shop in the village. The barn was in the location of the extant garage (B).

In 1835, Lyman Burnham sold the property to Joel Warner, Abraham Adams and William Warner. Blacksmith Joel Warner (1800-1870s) was born in Andover, Vermont, and came to Ludlow with his family in 1835. The Warners then lived in the house on the property. In 1841, Adams and William Warner sold their shares in the property to William Manning and Barnard Carlton, and in 1848 Carlton sold his share to Alfred Warner. In 1868, Alfred Warner sold his share to Jehial Simonds. Simonds was related to the Warners through marriage, and for many years operated a livery service out of the large barn in the northwest corner of the property.

Around the 1860s, the blacksmith shop was sold to blacksmith James H. Woodburn. Also around that time, Joel Warner's son John P. built a machine shop, which is probably the extant shop (A). John was a machinist by trade, as well as his brother Carlos. Their brother, Rufus S. Warner (1831-1912), was an early newspaper publisher in Ludlow, and his son Joel R. carried on this business. The 1869 Beers map shows that the property included the extant residence, a detached print shop behind the residence, the machine shop (A), the blacksmith shop, and a large barn in the northwest corner of the property.

Joel Warner lived in the house until his death in the 1870s, and then it was occupied by John, who acquired full ownership of the residence in 1878. John sold the machine shop to his brother Rufus's son Edwin C. Warner (1860-1944) in 1883. At this point, the blacksmith shop was operated by Ephraim Mack. The 1885 Sanborn insurance map shows all of the structures on the 1869 map, and that the rear ell of the residence contained the print shop, which was attached to another residence that faced Main Street. It also shows one-story wagon and coal sheds connecting the blacksmith shop to the livery stable.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 53

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

In 1910, the house was acquired by Edwin C. Warner. At this point, the building served as a tenement, but was also occupied by Edwin, his father Rufus, and Edwin's son Logan (1889-1972). Edwin and Logan were auto mechanics and retail automobile dealers, and operated their business in the barn/livery stable, which had been converted to garages sometime between 1905 and 1912. Logan also worked in the machine shop on the property.

In the early twentieth century, the blacksmith shop was owned and operated by Fred A. Fields. Around 1920, it was converted to an auto storage shed, and was sold in 1935 to Fred A. Rose, who converted it to a plumbing business. Earl J. Rose acquired the shop in 1942.

In 1947, after Edwin C. Warner's death, the tenement, machine shop and garage were sold to Donald and Margaret Ayers. They converted the tenement into three apartments and a retail store. In 1953, the Ayerses acquired the former blacksmith shop, and it was removed shortly thereafter. They also converted the machine shop (A) into a dwelling. In 1970, they sold the entire property to Donald Ellison, who converted the retail shop into a fourth apartment.

A. Machine Shop, 25 Depot Street, c. 1865, c. 1955, contributing

This two-story two-bay by three-bay wood frame vernacular building stands northwest of the tenement. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a concrete block footprint, asbestos and clapboard siding, and a low-sloped front-gable overhanging roof. Architectural trim is limited to flat-stock cornerboards, window and door casings, and friezeboards. The entryway is at the right end of the north elevation, which faces the river. It contains a paneled wood door with a vertical upper light, and is protected by a shed-roofed hood. The regularly-spaced window openings contain one-over-one vinyl units, and the front (east) elevation has paired windows in the left bay.

The building was constructed as a machine shop about 1865. Its original appearance is unknown. It remained a machine shop until about 1955, when it was converted to a dwelling. The asbestos siding was probably added around this time.

B. Garage, c. 1975, non-contributing

This one-story wood-framed eight-bay garage stands in the northwest corner of the property and faces east. It has T-111 plywood siding, a standing-seam metal overhanging side-gable roof, and

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 54

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

vinyl overhead garage doors. Between the seventh and eighth bays, there is a metal pedestrian door. The garage was constructed about 1975, and is non-contributing due to its age.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 1

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

Statement of Significance

The Ludlow Village Historic District is significant for its distinctive characteristics as a nineteenth-century urban village. Its significance is based primarily on its location on an important source of waterpower, the Black River, and near an early railroad station. The historic district is also significant for its concentration of historic commercial, industrial, residential, and civic buildings, which as a cohesive group depict the settlement, growth and culture of Ludlow Village. About two-thirds of the thirty primary resources in the historic district contribute to its significance and the non-contributing resources do not prevent the historic district's ability to convey its historic contexts. The historic district's significance also lies in its variety of architectural styles: Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Neo-Classical Revival, and Craftsman. The period of significance of the historic district is 1828-1956, which begins with the oldest known building in the historic district and ends fifty years ago, the most recent year allowed under National Register guidelines. The oldest unaltered resource in the historic district is the 1828 Washburn House (#1), and the newest historic resource is the Trombetta Filling Station (#27). The historic district meets National Register Criterion A for its representation of a pattern of town development, and National Criterion C as an excellent example of a historic urban village with a variety of architectural styles and building uses.

The Ludlow Village Historic District holds significance in Vermont's historic contexts of industry and commerce, and historic architecture and patterns of town development. Ludlow Village's location on the Black River, and along the Central Vermont Railroad, resulted in a village of commerce and industry, as well as hospitality. These activities also promoted residential construction within the village. Water-powered mills appeared in the historic district in the 1820s, and the railroad started serving Ludlow in 1849. Ludlow's success during the nineteenth-century is depicted in its many remaining structures that date from the 1820s to the 1840s. Continued economic prosperity from the end of the nineteenth century to the early twentieth century resulted in the replacement of the old buildings with large, mostly commercial buildings, such as three commercial blocks (#15, 21, and 24), a bank (#22), a town hall (#30), and a church (#3). The dawn of the automobile age resulted in the replacement of a harness shop with the first filling station in the historic district (#27).

Many of the non-contributing resources are over fifty years of age but have been altered, mostly with additions and changes in fenestration. Because these altered buildings have similar massing and setbacks to the historic resources, they are not overly intrusive to the historic character of the

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 2

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

village. While the Ludlow Woolen Mills (#20) has lost its historic status, it remains a village landmark and a reminder of Ludlow's industrial history. Although many historic resources have been lost during the late twentieth-century, most of the historic district's significant buildings remain intact and in good condition. Many of the historic district's residential buildings remain intact despite the 1955 opening of the Okemo Mountain ski resort and the conversion of residential buildings into commercial uses.

The Town of Ludlow was chartered in 1761, and the historic district lies within Lots 41 and 42 of the town charter grants. As in many other Vermont towns, the first permanent settlers did not arrive until the early 1780s. Ludlow's first settlers were Josiah and Jesse Fletcher, Simeon Read, and James Whitney, all from Massachusetts. Ludlow was probably named after Ludlow, Massachusetts. The late eighteenth-century settlers developed scattered farms in Ludlow's hills, mostly northeast of what is now Ludlow Village. By 1789, 290 acres had been cultivated, and the first frame house was reportedly constructed in 1790. The 1791 census listed 179 people within the town. The Town was organized in 1792, and the first annual town meeting was held that year at the home of Stephen Read. By 1800, the population had more than doubled to 410 people, and then doubled again by 1810, when there were 877 people. Ludlow remained an agricultural community until the advent of local saw and grist mills in the early nineteenth century.

The first part of Ludlow Village to be developed was just east of the historic district, around the intersection of Main Street and High Street, where the town green is located. This area quickly developed between the 1790s and 1820s, and stretched northwest along High Street, which parallels Main Street north of the Black River, and east along Main Street. In 1820, Ludlow's population had grown to 1,144. The eastern part of the village is now a densely-settled area of intact nineteenth-century buildings consisting mostly of single-family homes and institutions, and is also known as the "east village."

The early development of the eastern part of the village was due to the 1790s construction of the Green Mountain Turnpike, which was built to provide a route from the Connecticut River to Rutland, and is now also known as Route 103. The turnpike originally followed the eastern section of Main Street, and then instead of running through the historic district, followed High Street, remaining north of the Black River until a crossing near the northern boundary of the town. This was the second road constructed in Ludlow; the first was the Crown Point Road, which was also one of the first roads through Vermont. It was built in 1759-1760 to provide a

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 3

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

route during the French and Indian War from Fort No. 4 in Charlestown, New Hampshire, to Crown Point, New York. The road passed through the northeastern corner of Ludlow; this section of the road no longer exists, but there is a granite marker.

While the eastern part of the village was being developed, the western part of the village south of the Black River, including the historic district, remained as undeveloped swampland. In 1795, a bridge was constructed over the Black River in the location of the extant bridge near Elm Street. Its purpose was to transport timber that had been cleared south of the river. In the early nineteenth century, a bridge was also constructed in the location of the Depot Street bridge, leading to the construction of a road on the south side of the river, running west from Depot Street. This later became the west section of Main Street.

The historic district was not developed until the late 1820s, more than sixty years after the Town of Ludlow was chartered. In 1825, the Town built what is now Main Street within the historic district from the 1795 bridge to Depot Street, and named it Water Street. The Town then replaced the 1795 bridge. Several bridges have stood in this location, including an 1850 covered bridge and a c. 1890 iron pony truss bridge, which was destroyed during the flood of 1927. The extant concrete bridge dates to 1927 but its railings have been replaced. Once Depot Street had been extended south of Main Street, probably by the 1830s, Depot Street north of Main Street was known as North Street, and south of Main Street, South Street.

Shortly after Water Street was laid out in 1825, parcels along the street in what is now the historic district began to be sold off. Most of the tract appears to have been owned at the time by Nathan Fletcher, although small lots on both sides of the Depot Street bridge and around the mouth of the Jewell Brook, near the intersection of what are now Main Street and Andover Street, may have been sold earlier in the century for the construction of mills. There are conflicting reports as to when the mills were constructed and who built them. A dam was reportedly constructed in 1805 just east of the Depot Street bridge. It is known for certain that this dam existed no later than the 1820s, and there was a dam in this location until well into the twentieth century.

In 1826, Nathan Fletcher (Ludlow's first lawyer) sold to Asa Fletcher a forty acre tract between Elm Street, the Black River, the Jewell Brook, and the foot of the hill south of Pleasant Street. This did not include the parcel that now contains the woolen mill (#20), which was sold in 1824 by Stephen Cummings and Lyman Burnham to Pliny Parker and Benjamin Billings. The deed

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 4

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

mentioned that Parker and Billings had the intention of erecting a mill for carding wool and dressing cloth, and that the building was to be located in such a place to leave sufficient room for a grist mill to be placed between it and the dam, and that the grist mill was to be erected by Cummings and Burnham. The deed also mentioned that the parcel was near an existing mill owned by Cummings, but it is unclear where this mill was located. It is also unclear if Parker and Billings did indeed build a woolen mill, but local histories note that Cummings built the woolen mill in 1834. An 1836 deed for the woolen mill property identifies Cummings as the owner of this woolen mill, as well as a grist mill to the west.

After buying the forty acre tract from Nathan Fletcher, Asa Fletcher then sold thirty-five of these acres to Simeon Hale. One lot that was part of the remainder of this tract was sold to Addison Streeter, who built a house in 1826 on the south side of Main Street (#16). This house was raised to 2-1/2 stories about 1855. In 1827, Hale sold a ten-acre parcel at the east end of his tract to Reuben Washburn. In 1828, Washburn built what is now the oldest remaining unaltered house in the historic district, a porticoed Greek Revival structure at the southwest corner of Main Street and Elm Street. Washburn was born in Leicester, Massachusetts in 1781, and became a lawyer. In 1825, he moved to Ludlow to take over Nathan Fletcher's law office, and became Ludlow's second lawyer. Washburn subdivided and sold off most of the ten acres during the 1830s and 1840s.

Other 1820s houses in the historic district include the 1828 Asa White House, which was probably built in the location of the Stimson House on the south side of Main Street (#7), and the 1828 Jacob Patrick House, which stood just east of the woolen mill until about 1970 (see #15). Neither of these houses remains standing, leaving the Washburn house as the oldest intact building in the historic district. By 1830, Ludlow's population had increased to 1,227.

The one property that has dominated the streetscape of the historic district for most of its history, and which was the economic backbone of Ludlow for almost 150 years, is the Ludlow Woolen Mills (#20), which was constructed at the crossroads of the "west village," the corner of Main Street and Depot Street. As mentioned above, it is unclear exactly when it was constructed and by whom, but it is likely that it was constructed by Stephen Cummings in 1834. It was a five-story brick structure, probably with the same footprint as the extant main block of the mill. 1836, Cummings sold the subject property to the Green Mountain Woolen Manufacturing Company.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 5

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

The mill reportedly failed during the "Panic of 1837," then sat vacant. In 1851, the mill was purchased by George S. Coffin. The 1853 Presdee & Edwards map labels the building as the "Flannel Mill," and shows that Coffin also owned a building across the street from the mill (replaced in 1921 by the Ludlow Savings Bank, #22). At this point, the mill boarding house was included in the property (see #19).

In 1856, John Ward and Moses Buffum of Massachusetts purchased the woolen mill, which included a factory, machine shop, sawmill, and boarding house. They also purchased the Coffin building across from the mill, as well as the building to its west (which was also replaced by the bank in 1921).

The woolen mill was probably not the first industry in Ludlow, as it was not built until after the introduction of Merino sheep to Vermont in the 1810s. Previous to the advent of the sheep industry, the early industries in Ludlow were typical of a Vermont town, including saw mills and grist mills, blacksmiths, a potash factory, a wood plow factory, tanneries, and brickyards. One of the first industries in the historic district was Jacob Patrick's blacksmith shop, which was constructed on the south side of Main Street about 1827 (see #12). This shop was moved in 1836 to a location farther west on Main Street. Another early industry was the c. 1840 cabinet shop of Luther Boynton, which stood west of the intersection of Main Street and Depot Street (see #28).

The early development of the historic district was not limited to homes and industries, and their development encouraged the construction of retail establishments and taverns. The first store south of the Black River was reportedly constructed in 1828 by Stephen Cummings, at the northwest corner of Main Street and Depot Street, although there is also an account of this being a house originally. For at least fifty years, during the last half of the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century, it was a harness and collar shop operated by George Walker, Elwin Howe and Ransom Hathorn. It was demolished in 1935 to make way for the historic district's first gasoline filling station and only Craftsman Style building (#27).

Taverns had been in operation in Ludlow since the 1780s, in the earlier settled sections of town. The first tavern in the historic district was built c. 1830 and was reportedly operated by John Howe. The Howe tavern was located southeast of the woolen mill, and was later converted to the previously mentioned boarding house for the mill (see #19). A short distance down the street, the c. 1830 Haven House was in operation as a tavern no later than 1842, and then later incorporated into the Ludlow House hotel (see #13).

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 6

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

Many more homes and stores were constructed in the historic district during the 1830s and 1840s, and a dirt common was created in front of the woolen mill, creating a large open space at the northeast corner of Main Street and Depot Street. Buildings constructed facing this common included the 1834 William Martindale house at the southwest corner of Main Street and Depot Street, which was converted in 1835 to a house and store by Augustus Haven and Richard Fletcher, who operated the "Haven and Fletcher" store there (see #26). Another building facing the common was the 1836 Andrew Pettigrew store, which was in the location of the extant bank lot (#22), and the c. 1841 Batchelder store at the southeast corner of Main Street and Depot Street (#25), which was built on the former farmstead of Ezra Woodworth. An 1885 photo shows five closely spaced 2-1/2 story front-gable Greek Revival structures abutting the south side of Main Street, east of Depot Street, and facing the common. Only one of these remains standing, the Batchelder store. The c. 1846 store of Darius and Charles Green was built farther down the street, in a more residential section, in the location of what is now Hammond Hall (#8).

Between these buildings facing the common and the Main Street bridge over the Black River, Main Street became densely settled with single-family residences in the 1830s and 1840s, and even before the advent of the railroad in Ludlow in 1849, the historic district was almost fully developed. Ludlow's population in 1830 was 1,227, in 1840, it was 1,363, and in 1850, it was 1,619.

During this time period, besides the houses and taverns mentioned above, three houses were constructed on the north side of Main Street (#6, 9 and 10), and about eight houses were constructed on the south side of Main Street (#4, 5, 12, 14, 17, 18, 21, and 22), some on Reuben Washburn's subdivided land. Most of these remain standing (#4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, and 17).

The first residents of the historic district included storekeeper Augustus Haven, who about 1835 built what was known as the "Haven White House (#10)," probably named this to differentiate it from the Haven house next door to the west, which had been built by his father Moses about 1830. During the 1830s and 1840s, the Haven family bought and sold lots within the historic district, and operated the tavern and store mentioned above. Moses Haven's daughter Louisa and her husband John Smith lived in the tavern. Other early residents John Howe and his son Gardner, who bought and sold many parcels on Main Street, lived on Main Street. John lived at #12 and reportedly operated the previously-mentioned tavern across the street (#19), and Gardner lived at #21. Sylvester Stowell built a c. 1836 house, which was acquired by William B. Pratt in

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 7

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

1837. The Pratt family owned the property until 1920, and it was demolished about 1980 (see #6).

Several professionals were early residents of the historic district, and most kept offices in their homes, including Judge Reuben Washburn (#1), Dr. Jonas Bowers, who lived in a house constructed about 1836 (#12), lawyer Frederick Robbins, who lived in a house constructed about 1845 (#14), and Dr. Daniel Jones, who lived in a house constructed about 1836 (#17). These houses all remain standing. One of Ludlow's first lawyers, Sewall Fullam, built a house about 1830 (see #18). This house remained in the Fullam family until the early 1920s, and was demolished in 1933 to make way for a new commercial block. The Streeter House (#16) was later owned by Dr. William Chapin, who lived in the house and operated his practice there. He sold the house and practice to Dr. Daniel Cooledge, who operated a physician's office and drugstore in the building from 1868 until his death 1911. After that, his wife Viola continued to operate the drugstore. She was the first female pharmacist registered in Vermont, and at her death in 1934, was Ludlow's oldest active merchant.

The first local post office on the south side of the Black River opened in 1832 in Sewall Fullam's house (see #18). The post office moved around to ten different buildings in the historic district, and was located in the town hall from 1904-1964. In 1964, a separate post office was constructed just west of the historic district.

The development of the historic district also determined the necessity for a new schoolhouse. Ludlow's first schoolhouse had been constructed on North Hill, north of Ludlow Village, in 1801. Many schoolhouses were constructed around town in the following decades, but the first schoolhouse built south of the Black River was not constructed until 1834. This schoolhouse was a two-story brick structure built for Ludlow School District #1, and stood in the location of the first Stimson House (see #7). There were ninety-one students attending in the first term, testifying to the quick development of the historic district during the 1820s and 1830s. The schoolhouse had been constructed on a lot acquired by the Town from Reuben Washburn (#1), and Washburn's son Peter was its first teacher. Peter Washburn was elected Governor of Vermont in 1869. The schoolhouse was destroyed by fire, along with the first Hammond store (#8) and first Stimson house (#7), in 1871. A new larger school was constructed on High Street next to the Black River Academy (both of these buildings are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.)

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 8

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

In Zadock Thompson's Gazetteer of 1842, he notes that, in Ludlow, there are "twelve school houses, two of which are brick, six saw and two grist mills, one fulling mill, one carding machine, two stores, two taverns, and two tanneries." The village had also developed to the point that a new residential street was needed. In 1845, the Town laid out Pleasant Street, which ran parallel to and south of Main Street between Elm Street and Depot Street (just south of the historic district). At this point, Reuben Washburn still owned most of the land on what was to become Pleasant Street, and he and some of his neighbors sued the Town, as they were "dissatisfied with the layout of the street." In 1850, after the suit was brought to county court, each plaintiff was awarded one cent for damages. Elm Street, which borders the east end of the historic district, connects Main Street to Pleasant Street, so it probably dates to the 1840s. This also ran over the land of Reuben Washburn.

The Rutland Division of the Central Vermont Railroad opened a station in Ludlow in 1849. The tracks run parallel to and south of Pleasant Street, cross Depot Street, and then run west of and parallel to Pond Street. The station included a passenger depot and freight depot. South Street and North Street were changed to South Depot Street and North Depot Street after the railroad was instituted.

The advent of the railroad in Vermont had a profound effect, changing the primary commercial and postal routes from stagecoach lines and waterways to railroad lines. This in turn caused economic decline in many villages not served by the railroads and economic prosperity in the towns along rail lines. Ludlow Village was of course one of the villages to prosper. It became an incorporated village in January 1867.

The railroads also boosted tourism in Vermont during the third quarter of the nineteenth-century, and in response to this, the Haven tavern was expanded several times its original size by owner John Smith, who was Moses Haven's son-in-law. It now consisted of the original side-gable section, plus another side-gable section, a front-gable section, a large rear ell, and a large attached rear barn. The hotel also had a dance hall with a spring floor. At this point, the establishment was called "Smith's Hotel." The 1855 Doton map of the village labels it the "Vermont Hotel." The hotel had numerous owners after that, and was renamed the "Ludlow House" by the 1860s. By 1884, a full-façade two-story Queen Anne porch had been added to the side-gable sections of the building. This porch was later expanded to wrap around part of the west elevation of the building. Child's Gazetteer of 1884 notes, "the building has lately been extensively repaired and is now a thoroughly good hotel in all respects. Good accommodations are offered summer

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 9

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

boarders, who, with the facilities for fishing, hunting, drives, etc., find this a most desirable place to spend the summer.” Visitors would have arrived by train, and then transported to the hotel via carriage. The Ludlow House remained a hotel until the 1910s, when it became a boarding house. It was demolished about 1960. The cause of its twentieth-century demise is unknown, but perhaps it could not compete with the 1891 Goddard Hotel that stood just west of the historic district.

The only new house constructed on an empty lot after 1849 is the c. 1865 Warren and Lucy Adams House (#11). Warren Adams had been a real estate investor since the 1840s, and the 1855 Doton map shows that he owned numerous structures in the village. The 1-1/2 story 1836 Streeter House was raised to 2-1/2 stories in 1855 (#16). A harness shop was constructed about 1865 in the location of what is now the Sherman Block (#24), and in 1875, a fire station was constructed at the east end of the historic district, next to the bridge over the Black River (#2). The first fire engine station in the village was reportedly constructed in 1834 near the extant fire house. In 1854, a new engine house was constructed in an unknown location, and then in 1864 was moved to a location behind the village schoolhouse (between # 5 and 7). When the fire house was constructed in 1875, it was also used as the village hall and jail, which was not uncommon for fire houses at the time. In 1977, the fire house closed and was replaced with a new fire house on Pond Street.

Most other buildings constructed in the historic district during the last half of the nineteenth century replaced buildings lost to fire. The historic district experienced at least five fires from the 1860s to 1990, and the first three resulted in the construction of buildings that now date to the period of significance.

The first major fire occurred when the Ludlow woolen mill burned down in 1865, one year after it had been purchased by George Harding & Company. It was reconstructed the same year with the first three floors of the original five floors. At this point, the woolen mill was known as the “Okemo Mills.” Harding sold the property in 1879 to James S. Gill (1828-1900), who had started as a partner in Harding’s firm in 1868. The 1885 Sanborn insurance map labels the mill as the “Ludlow Woolen Company.” It contained sections for spinning, carding, weaving, dressing, finishing and dyeing wool.

In 1885, Gill sold partnerships in the mill to a group of local businessmen. One of them was Frederick O. Knight, who had begun working at the mill in 1871. Knight (see #10) was

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 10

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

promoted to superintendent in 1879. In 1890, the partnership was reduced to just Gill and Knight, with Knight as manager. In 1899, the mill employed 130 people and produced 150,000 yards of wool cloth annually for overcoats and cloaks. At some point Gill retained full ownership again.

In 1912, Gill's estate sold the mill to his nephew, also named James S. Gill. The boarding house was sold as a separate property at this time. The mill was then operated under the name "Verd Mont Mills Company," and managed by Frank W. Agan. Verd Mont also owned a mill in Smithville, a hamlet in Ludlow just east of Ludlow Village. Verd Mont later acquired the property, and sold it in 1939 to Gay Brothers Company of Cavendish. The 1940 Sanborn insurance map labels the mill the "Gaymont Woolen Mill."

In 1871, three buildings burned down simultaneously at the other end of the historic district, the Surry and Mary Stimson House, the District #1 schoolhouse, and Hammond Hall. The Stimsons bought the schoolhouse lot, and built a new house on the combined parcel in 1872 (#7). Hammond Hall, as mentioned above, had been constructed for merchants Darius and Charles Green in 1846. Lowell G. Hammond opened his grocery and dry goods store in the building in 1848, and then purchased it in 1866. It also contained a millinery and the post office at this point. Hammond rebuilt the building in 1872, and at three stories tall and eleven bays wide, it became the largest retail structure in Ludlow Village (#8). Hammond lived across the street for most of his life (#9).

The third major fire occurred in 1883 and involved the destruction of a few buildings at the southwest corner of Main and Depot Street. It is unclear exactly what was standing here at this point, but it was probably a house and connected store owned by Martin Goddard (see #26), and the Edward and Armenia Wilder house (#28). John Barrett, who had owned the Goddard property from 1869-1874, bought the property back from Goddard after the fire and constructed a large wood frame commercial block fronting both Main Street and Depot Street. This building remained a commercial block until it burned down in the 1960s (the village's fourth major fire). It is now a pocket park owned by the Town. The Wilders replaced their house with the extant building, and it remained in the Wilder family until 1934. Since then, it has been owned by members of the Valente family and known as the Valente Block. The fifth fire resulted in the loss of a c. 1840s commercial building (#23) in 1990. It was replaced with a Neo-Colonial Revival building with similar appearance and massing as the historic building.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 11

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

According to Child's Gazetteer of 1884, Ludlow Village had about 1,500 residents, which was about 75% of the population of the whole town, and the Village had "one academy, one graded and two district schools, a good hotel, two public halls, a weekly paper, a thoroughly equipped steam fire department, a cornet band of eighteen pieces, one Masonic and one Good Templar's lodge, three dry goods and general merchandise stores, three clothing, shoe and gents' furnishing stores, two jewelry stores, one tin and stove store, one hardware, one furniture, and one crockery store, and one grocery, two drug stores, book store, and music store; it has also one woolen-mill, one doll-cab and toy manufactory, one listing-mill, two lumber-mills, two grist-mills, and the usual compliment of mechanic, millinery and blacksmith shops, etc. Aside from this it is surrounded by an industrious and thrifty farming community, and is, altogether, a lively and charming place."

The 1899 "Souvenir Edition" of the Vermont Tribune newspaper (which had its office in the Ludlow House) noted that Ludlow was the principal center of business on the Rutland Railroad between Bellows Falls and Rutland. At this point, Ludlow Village had a sewer and water system, and "two hotels, two dry good stores, two general stores, two drug stores, two hardware stores, law firms, blacksmiths, milliners, barbers, bicycle repairers, dentists, meat markets, and clothiers." Besides the Ludlow Woolen Mills, industries at the time included the Black River Woolen Company, Keating's Cigar Factory, the Ludlow Shoddy Factory, and L.G. Fullam & Sons Chair Factory. Two years later, a local electric plant was established.

Around the turn of the twentieth century, five large-scale buildings were constructed in the historic district: three commercial buildings, a church, and a town hall. These were the 1895 Sherman Block (#24), the 1896 Dailey Block (#15), the c. 1901 Odd Fellows Building (#21), the 1901 Universalist Church (#3), and the 1901 Town Hall (#30). These large buildings help depict the prosperity of the village at the time, and added to the diversity of the streetscapes. Two of the buildings were constructed small lots that had been subdivided from earlier house lots (#15 and 3), and the other three buildings replaced earlier buildings.

The three-story wood frame Italianate Sherman Block was constructed for Alvah F. Sherman as a drug and music store. Sherman opened a drugstore at the east end of the Ludlow House in 1857 (see #13). He and his brother Linus bought the stock of a music store, then moved both businesses into the building at the southwest corner of Main and Depot Streets (see #26). In 1869, Alvah and Linus Sherman traded the corner building with John Barrett, who owned the store building on the future Sherman Block property, and then moved their existing drugstore

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 12

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

into Barrett's former building. In 1895, they moved the building into the street, continued to operate the businesses in it, and constructed the new Sherman Block. The older building was then moved to Pleasant Street Extension, where it remains standing.

The three-story wood frame Queen Anne Dailey Block was constructed for Timothy S. Dailey in 1896 as a commercial storefront building on a small lot subdivided from the Jacob Patrick homestead. The first stores were a barber shop and a dry goods and mercantile store. The third story was occupied by the Black River Lodge No. 85, A.F. & A.M., the local chapter of the Masons. Since 1921, the building has been owned and occupied by the Ballard-Hobart Post #36 of the American Legion.

The c. 1901 Odd Fellows Building also replaced an existing building, the c. 1847 Gardner Howe House, which was occupied by members of the Putnam family for most of its existence. The three-story brick commercial block was originally occupied by a clothing and dry goods store and a jewelry store on the first story, offices on the second story, and the Odd Fellows Altimont Lodge No. 30, I.O.O.F. on the third story. This lodge had been established locally in 1887. Later businesses that occupied the building were Montgomery Ward, a lunchroom/soda fountain, and a restaurant. The Odd Fellows also owned an Odd Fellows Home on the hill above High Street, which was constructed by the Ludlow Woolen Mills' (#20) owner James S. Gill as a resort hotel in 1894. The hotel never opened and Gill donated it to the Odd Fellows. It was demolished and replaced with a new Odd Fellows Home about the 1970s.

The brick 1901 High Victorian Gothic Universalist Church was the only ecclesiastical building ever constructed in the historic district. As early as 1810, a small group of Universalists held occasional local meetings. The Universalist Church of Ludlow was organized in 1835, and its first church was constructed in 1837 on the south side of the town green, which is located just east of the historic district. The subject building was the second church of the Universalists, and was built on an empty lot subdivided from the Washburn house lot (#1). The Universalists only occupied the church for twenty-four years, and then disbanded in 1925. In 1940, the church was converted to a movie theater and altered beyond recognition.

The 1901 Neo-Classical Revival Town Hall was built on the site of a burned out tenement, and was Ludlow's first separate town hall building. The imposing brick structure burned down in 1922, and was replaced with another imposing Neo-Classical Revival brick structure, designed

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 13

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

by Rutland architect Arthur H. Smith, in 1924. It retains most of its historic integrity and is still the town hall.

An additional twentieth century structure that has contributed to the significance of the historic district is the 1921 Neo-Classical Revival brick Ludlow Savings Bank & Trust Company building (#22). The bank was organized in 1893, and occupied an office in the Ludlow House until the 1921 bank was completed. Like most of the other twentieth century buildings in the historic district, its construction resulted in the loss of historic structures, two 1830s Greek Revival buildings. These were both owned by the Armington family for many years. One was a store, and the other was a house.

Efforts to accommodate the automobile caused the loss of some historic resources during the second and third quarters of the twentieth-century. By the 1920s, the dirt common at the northeast corner of Main Street and Depot Street, in front of the Ludlow Woolen Mills, was eliminated, probably to provide a defined streetscape as well as a parking lot in front of the mill. In 1921, a three-bay garage was added to the fire house lot, and used by the Giddings Garage trucking company (#2A). In 1935, the harness shop at the northwest corner of Main Street and Depot Street was replaced with the historic district's first gasoline filling station (#27), which is now a historic resource.

In addition to gasoline filling and service stations, the supermarket was another twentieth-century convenience that was added to the historic district, causing the loss of a historic residence. In 1933, the c. 1830 Fullam House was demolished to make way for Kesman's Economy Store and the First National Grocery Store, a one-story structure with metal-framed storefronts (#18). This building would now be considered a historic resource, if not for the addition of a gabled roof in 1985.

In 1955, the Okemo Mountain ski resort opened just west of the village. The Ludlow Woolen Mills complex was used as a woolen mill from the 1830s to about the 1950s. In the 1960s and 1970s, it was occupied by General Electric, then after 140 years of industrial use, the complex closed. In 1981, it was converted to condominiums. These events, along with the typical loss of local industries in Vermont during the twentieth century, resulted in a local shift to a primarily service-based economy. During the last half of the twentieth century, many of the residences in the historic district were converted to retail establishments, and there was even more pressure to provide services to accommodate the automobile. About 1960, the Ludlow House was

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 14

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

demolished, and replaced with an automobile service station and a convenience store (#13). About 1915, the boarding house that stood in front of the Ludlow Woolen Mills (#19) was converted to Plumley's Garage, which had a capacity of fifteen cars. In 1970, this building was demolished and replaced with a gasoline station.

Late twentieth-century intrusions and losses are to be expected in a Vermont village of this size and in such close proximity to a ski resort. However, many of the historic resources remain intact and in use, and the alterations have not prevented the historic district from conveying its historic contexts of industry and commerce, and patterns of town development. Except for the area around the modern gas stations on the north side of Main Street, the historic streetscape of closely-spaced buildings with small, even setbacks, remains intact.

There are numerous resources in the historic district that contribute to Ludlow Village's architectural significance, and there are many architectural styles and building types. The earliest style in the historic district, the Greek Revival style, is depicted in both residential and commercial buildings. A good example of the Greek Revival style is the 1828 Washburn House (#1), which has a two-story recessed portico and triangular multi-pane gable window. Its large setbacks from both Main Street and Elm Street reveal the pattern of very early development in the historic district. Clustered around the Washburn house are five additional front-gable Greek Revival houses (#4, 5, 9, 10 and 11). The c. 1832 Bigelow-Hemphill-Hammond House is a good example of a front-gable house with a recessed first story portico and recessed arched balcony (#9), and is one of four houses in the village to display these characteristics. The house next door, the c. 1835 Haven White House, also has a recessed arched balcony (#10). Next to this house is the Adams House (#11), which is the most intact residence in the historic district. It has unusual ogee-headed paneled corner pilasters.

Other early residences were side gable Greek Revival buildings, including the c. 1826 Streeter House, which was originally a 1-1/2 story building and raised to 2-1/2 stories about 1855 (#16), and the c. 1845 Robbins House, a 2-1/2 story building (#14). Other 2-1/2 story side-gable Greek Revival buildings that are no longer standing include the 1828 Patrick House (see #15), the c. 1830 Fullam House (see #18), the Howe tavern (see #19), and the Hazen house/tavern (see #13).

The earliest stores in the historic district were all 2-1/2 story front-gable Greek Revival buildings. The only one of these that survives is the c. 1841 Batchelder-Pettigrew-Gill Block (#25). It was part of a row of about six 2-1/2 story front-gable Greek Revival stores and houses lining the

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 15

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

south side of Main Street, as far east as the location of the Odd Fellows Block (#21). There were also 2-1/2 story front-gable stores at the southwest and northwest corners of Main Street and Depot Street (#26 and 27). The fire station was also constructed in the Greek Revival style, with an Italianate tower (#2).

Many early buildings in the historic district were constructed of brick produced locally on South Hill. These include the two c. 1830 Haven buildings (#13 and 26), the schoolhouse (see #), and the 1834/1865 Ludlow Woolen Mills (#20). Only the mill remains standing. The use of brick was revived at the turn of the twentieth century, with the construction of four important structures, the 1901 Universalist Church (#3), the c. 1901 Odd Fellows Building (#21), the 1901 Town Hall, which was replaced in 1924 with another brick building (#30), and the 1922 bank (#22).

The commercial expansion of the village during the last half of the nineteenth century resulted in the construction of large, three-story wood frame Italianate store blocks, including the 1872 Hammond Hall (#8) and the 1895 Sherman Block (#24). Hammond Hall and the Sherman Block both have large bracketed cornices and decorative window hoods that are characteristic of the Italianate style. Hammond Hall is the most intact commercial building in the historic district. Another Italianate nineteenth-century commercial block, the Whelden Block, retained the earlier Greek Revival characteristics such as a front-gabled roof and corner pilasters (#29).

The only Victorian-era homes in the historic district are the 1872 Second Empire style Stimson House (#7) and the c. 1884 vernacular Wilder House (#28), which has been altered to the point that it does not depict a distinctive style. The Stimson House is one of only two Second Empire houses in the village. Two Greek Revival houses have later Victorian-era porches, the Putnam-Adams-Parker House (#4), and the Haven White House (#10). The former has slotted posts, and the latter has turned posts, scrolled brackets, and a two-tier railing with an arcaded pierced lower level and spindled upper level. The Dailey Block was of the Queen Anne style when constructed, but late twentieth-century alterations have stripped it of its stylistic details.

Although the Ludlow Woolen Mills complex has been altered, it remains an architectural landmark due to its imposing brick factory building, clock tower and smokestack, and still depicts the industrial prosperity of Ludlow during the nineteenth century.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 16

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

The construction of the turn-of-the-twentieth-century large-scale buildings added to the diversity of the streetscapes and brought back the Classical styles to the historic district. The Odd Fellows Block is a good example of a brick flat-roofed commercial block with arched window openings and a corbelled cornice (#21). The Ludlow Savings Bank & Trust Company is a good example of a Neo-Classical Revival commercial building, with round-arched windows, beltcourses, and a door surround with pilasters and pediments (#22). The Ludlow Town Hall is another good example of a Neo-Classical Revival building, with a monumental appearance, rusticated brick, corner quoins, beltcourses and entablature, stone panels with swags, stone door surround, recessed arched panels with decorative spandrels, and multi-pane tripartite windows (#30). The Universalist Church was a good example of a High Victorian Gothic church, until it was altered in 1940. The last historic resource constructed in the historic district is the 1935 Craftsman Style Trombetta Filling Station, which is one of the only Craftsman Style buildings in Ludlow Village.

Another important nineteenth-century architectural feature of the historic district is continuous architecture. There are six residences that retain their nineteenth-century continuous architecture, which consists of the main block of the house connected to a rear shed or wing, which is connected to a rear barn: the Putnam-Adams-Parker House (#4), the Bigelow-Hemphill-Hammond House (#9), the Haven White House (#10), the Adams House (#11), the Stimson-Bowers House (#14), and the Jones House (#17). The extent of preserved continuous architecture is significant considering the late twentieth century alterations that have taken place in the historic district, and that the primary use of all but one (#11) of the buildings has been changed from residential to commercial.

The Town of Ludlow is concerned with the future preservation of the village, and has recently created a "Preservation District," with design guidelines. The Town has also applied to the State to become a Designated Downtown, a program which would provide historic preservation incentives. The downtown is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in order to qualify for this designation. The State of Vermont recognized the importance of the downtown designation and historic district status by providing the Town of Ludlow with a 2005 Municipal Planning Grant that is funding the National Register nomination.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 1

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

“Annual Report of the Board of Officers of the Town of Ludlow, Vermont, for the Calendar Year 1924,” n.d. (probably February 1924).

Beers, F.W., et al. *Atlas of Windsor County, Vermont*. New York: F.W. Beers, A.D. Ellis, and C.G. Soule, 1869.

Black River Historical Society. Historic manuscript collection. Ludlow, Vermont.

Black River Tribune. Numerous articles in late 1980s and early 1990s about the history of Ludlow.

Burleigh, L.R. *Birdseye View of Ludlow, Vermont*. Troy, NY: L.R. Burleigh, 1885.

Child, Hamilton. *Gazetteer and Business Directory of Windsor County, Vermont, for 1883-84*. Syracuse, NY: 1884.

Doton, Hosea. Map of Ludlow Village. 1855.

Harris, Joseph N. *History of Ludlow, Vermont*. Charlestown, NH: Mrs. Ina Harris Harding and Mr. Archie Frank Harding, 1949. Reprint, Black River Historical Society, 1988.

Hilke, Jens. 2004 aerial photo of Ludlow Village. University of Vermont Landscape Change Program website.

Historic photo collection. University of Vermont Landscape Change Program website.

Presdee & Edwards. Map of Ludlow Village. 1853.

Sanborn Insurance Maps of Ludlow Village. New York, NY: Sanborn-Perris Map Co., 1885, 1894, 1900, 1905, 1912, 1921, 1940, and 1963.

Town of Ludlow. Land Records. Town Clerk's Office, Ludlow, VT.

Town of Ludlow. Listers' Cards. Town Listers' Office, Ludlow, VT.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 2

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

United States Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census records for Ludlow Village, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1920, and 1930.

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation. List of works by Arthur H. Smith, Architect. Montpelier, Vermont.

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation. Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey for Ludlow, Vermont. 1973, updated 1989. Montpelier, Vermont.

Walbridge, J.H., ed. *Special Souvenir Edition & Supplement of the Vermont Tribune*. Ludlow: E.H. Crane, 1899.

Wriston, John C., Jr. *Vermont Inns & Taverns: An Illustrated & Annotated Checklist*. Rutland, VT: Academy Books.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 1

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

Boundary Description

The boundary of the Ludlow Village Historic District is delineated on the sketch map accompanying the nomination form. The irregular boundary follows the perimeter property lines of the tax parcels included in the historic district. These property lines are derived from the Town of Ludlow tax map #23. The Ludlow tax parcels whose perimeter property line is part of the district boundary include: 23-04-02, 23-04-03, 23-04-5, 23-04-6, 23-04-7, 23-04-8, 23-04-9, 23-04-11, 23-04-12, 23-04-15, 23-04-16, 23-04-18, 23-04-20, 23-04-21, 23-04-22, 23-04-23, 23-04-24, 23-04-25, 23-04-26, 23-04-27, 23-04-28, 23-04-30, 23-04-31, 23-04-32, 23-04-33, 23-04-34, 23-04-35, 23-04-36, 23-04-37, 23-04-38, and 23-04-39.

Boundary Justification

The historic district boundary is determined by several factors. The northern boundary is the Black River, the eastern boundary is the Main Street Bridge (which crosses the Black River) and Elm Street, and the western boundary is adjacent to the western section of Main Street, which is dominated by late twentieth-century structures and non-contributing altered older buildings. South and east of the historic district, the setting of Elm Street and Pleasant Street is predominantly residential (unlike the historic district, which is predominantly commercial), and the southern boundary on Depot Street is defined by the Ludlow Town Hall, an imposing landmark that stands out on the streetscape.

The historic district boundary is sufficient to convey the historic significance of the Ludlow Village Historic District.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Table of Properties Page 1

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

Map #	Address	Historic Name of Property	Date Built	Style	Contributing or Non-contributing
1	104 Main Street	Reuben & Hannah Washburn, House	1828	Greek Revival	C
2	105 Main Street	Ludlow Village Fire House	1875	Greek Revival	C
3	106 Main Street	Universalist Church	1901, 1940	High Victorian Gothic (altered)	NC
4	108 Main Street	Putnam-Adams-Parker House	1846	Greek Revival	C
5	110 Main Street	Barrett-McEwen House	c. 1839	Greek Revival	C
6	111 Main Street	Telephone and Data Systems Building	1980	n/a	NC
7	112 Main Street	Surry & Mary Stimson House	1872	Second Empire	C
8	116 Main Street	Hammond Hall	1872	Italianate	C
9	117 Main Street	Bigelow-Hemphill-Hammond House	c. 1832	Greek Revival	C
10	119 Main Street	Haven White House	c. 1835	Greek Revival	C
11	121 Main Street	Warren & Lucy Adams House	c. 1865	Greek Revival	C
12	126 Main Street	Stimson-Bowers-Howe House	c. 1836	Greek Revival	C
13	129 Main Street	Gas Station & Convenience Store	c. 1960 c. 1987	n/a	NC
14	130 Main Street	Frederick & Eliza Robbins House	c. 1845	Greek Revival	C
15	133 Main Street	Dailey Block	1896	Commercial	C
16	136 Main Street	Streeter-Cooledge House	c. 1826, c. 1855	Greek Revival	C

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Table of Properties Page 2

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

Map #	Address	Historic Name of Property	Date Built	Style	Contributing or Non-contributing
17	138 Main Street	Daniel and Mary Ann Jones House	c. 1836	Greek Revival	C
18	140 Main Street	Kesman's Economy Store and First National Grocery Store	1933, 1985	Commercial	NC
19	141 Main Street	Cumberland Farms	1970	Commercial	NC
20	145 Main Street	Ludlow Woolen Mills	1834, 1865, 1981	Industrial	C
21	146 Main Street	Odd Fellows Block	c. 1901	Commercial	C
22	152 Main Street	Ludlow Savings Bank & Trust Company	1922	Neo-Classical Revival	C
23	156 Main Street	Ellison Building	1990	Commercial	NC
24	158 Main Street	Sherman Block	1895	Italianate	C
25	162 Main Street	Batchelder-Pettigrew-Gill Block	c. 1841	Greek Revival	C
26	SW corner Main and Depot	Ludlow Town Park	1974	n/a	NC
27	185 Main Street	Trombetta Filling Station	1935	Craftsman Style	C
28	190 Main Street	Wilder House/Valente Block	c. 1884	Vernacular	C
29	196 Main Street	Whelden Block	c. 1884	Italianate	C
30	39 Depot Street	Ludlow Town Hall	1924	Neo-Classical Revival	C
31	23 Depot Street	Warner House/Tenement	c. 1830, c. 1880	Vernacular	C

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photograph Labels Page 1

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

The following is the same for all photographs:

Ludlow Village Historic District

Town of Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont

Photographs by Paula Sagerman, March 2006

CD with digital images on file at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photograph #1

Facing west toward Main Street from Elm Street

Photograph #9

Facing southwest toward Barrett-McEwen House

Photograph #2

Facing NW toward north side of east end of historic district

Photograph #10

Facing northwest toward Telephone & Data Systems Building

Photograph #3

Facing west toward middle of historic district

Photograph #11

Facing southeast toward Stimson House

Photograph #4

Facing SW toward west end of historic district

Photograph #12

Facing southwest toward Hammond Hall

Photograph #5

Facing southwest toward Washburn House

Photograph #13

Facing northwest toward Bigelow-Hemphill-Hammond House

Photograph #6

Facing northeast toward Giddings Garage and Fire House

Photograph #14

Facing northwest toward Haven White House

Photograph #7

Facing southwest toward Universalist Church

Photograph #15

Facing north toward Adams House

Photograph #8

Facing southwest toward Putnam House

Photograph #16

Facing southwest toward the Stimson-Bowers House

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photograph Labels Page 2

**Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont**

Photograph #17
Facing northwest toward Service Station &
Convenience Store

Photograph #18
Facing southeast toward Robbins House

Photograph #19
Facing northwest toward Dailey Block

Photograph #20
Facing southwest toward the Streeter-Cooledge
House

Photograph #21
Facing southeast toward Jones House

Photograph #22
Facing southeast toward Kesman's Economy
Store

Photograph #23
Facing northwest toward Cumberland Farms

Photograph #24
Facing northeast toward Ludlow Woolen Mills

Photograph #25
Facing southeast toward Odd Fellows Building

Photograph #26
Facing southeast toward Ludlow Savings Bank
& Trust Company

Photograph #27
Facing southwest toward Ellison Building

Photograph #28
Facing southwest toward Sherman Block

Photograph #29
Facing southeast toward Batchelder-
Pettigrew-Gill Block

Photograph #30
Facing southeast toward Ludlow Town Park

Photograph #31
Facing northwest toward Trombetta Filling
Station





Photograph #32
Facing southwest toward Wilder
House/Valente Block

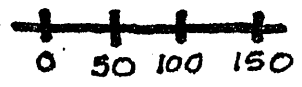
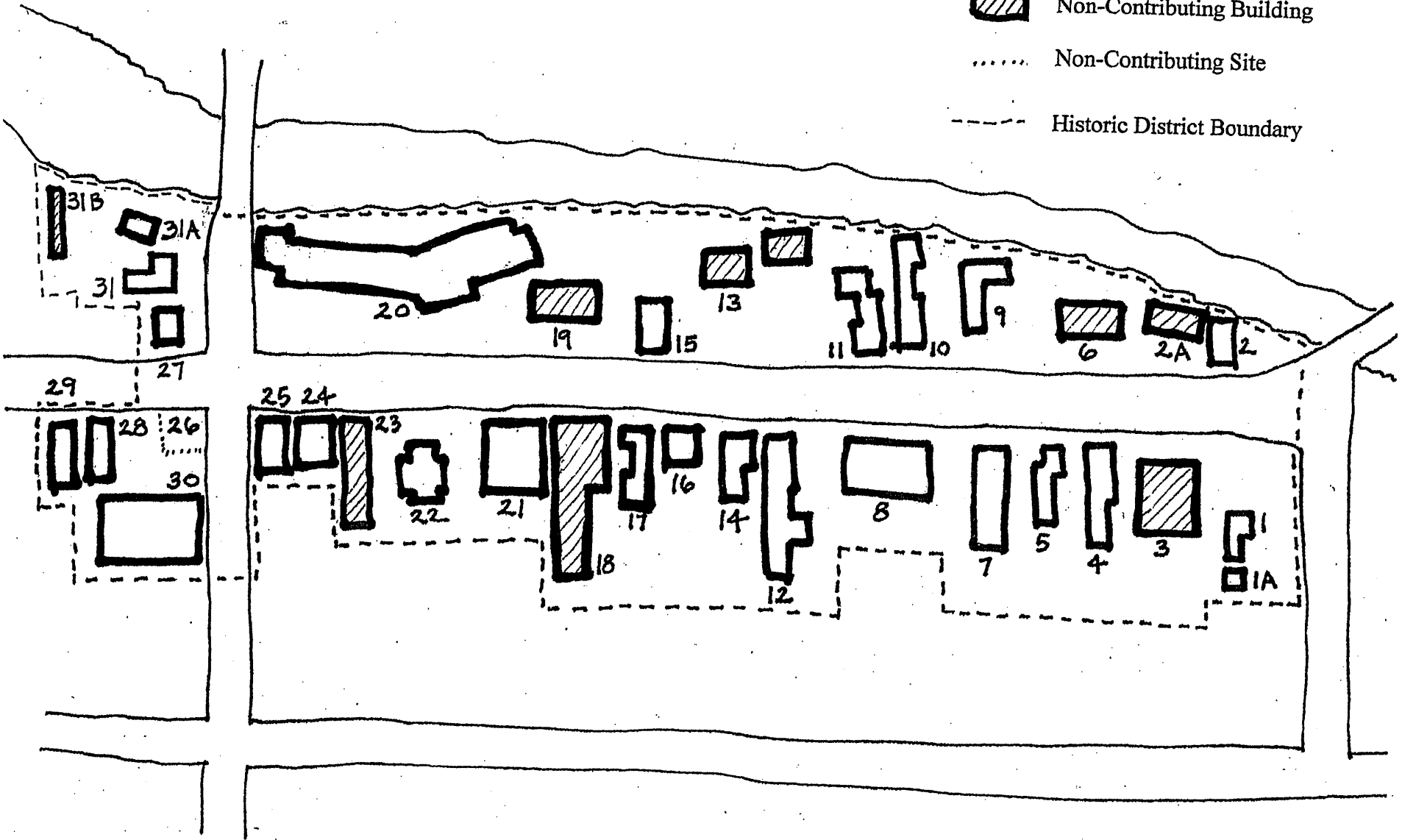
Photograph #33
Facing southwest toward Whelden Block

Photograph #34
Facing southwest toward Ludlow Town Hall

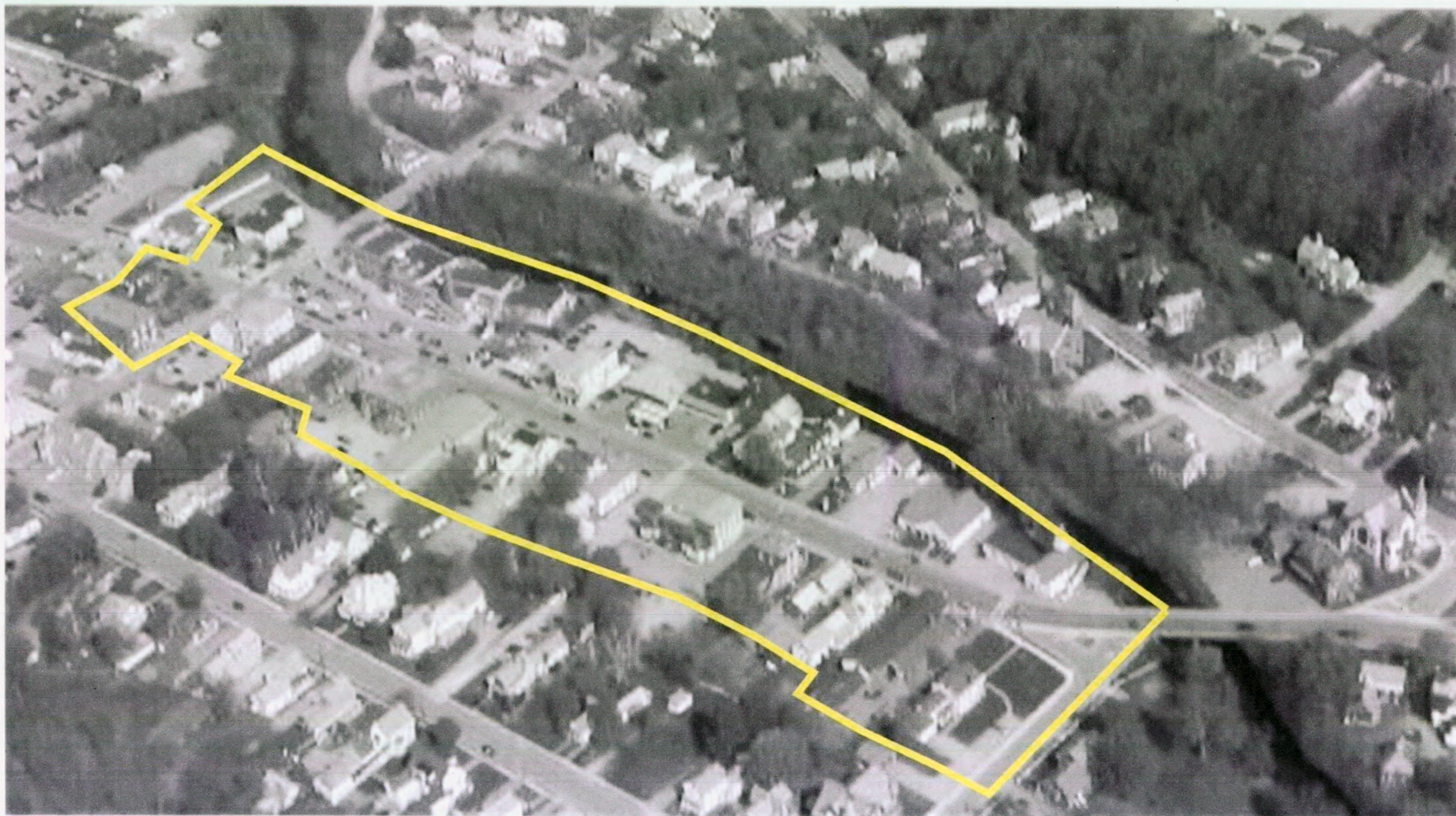
Photograph #35
Facing west toward Warner House/Tenement
and Machine Shop

Ludlow Village Historic District
 Town of Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont

-  Contributing Building
-  Non-Contributing Building
-  Non-Contributing Site
-  Historic District Boundary

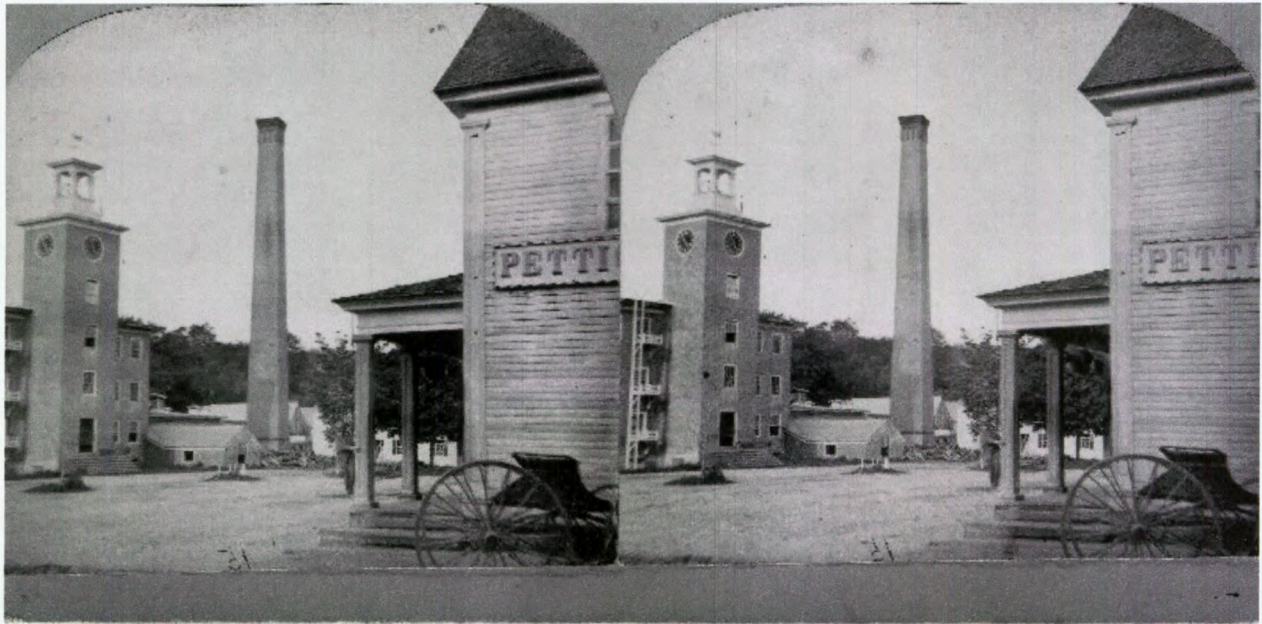


Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont



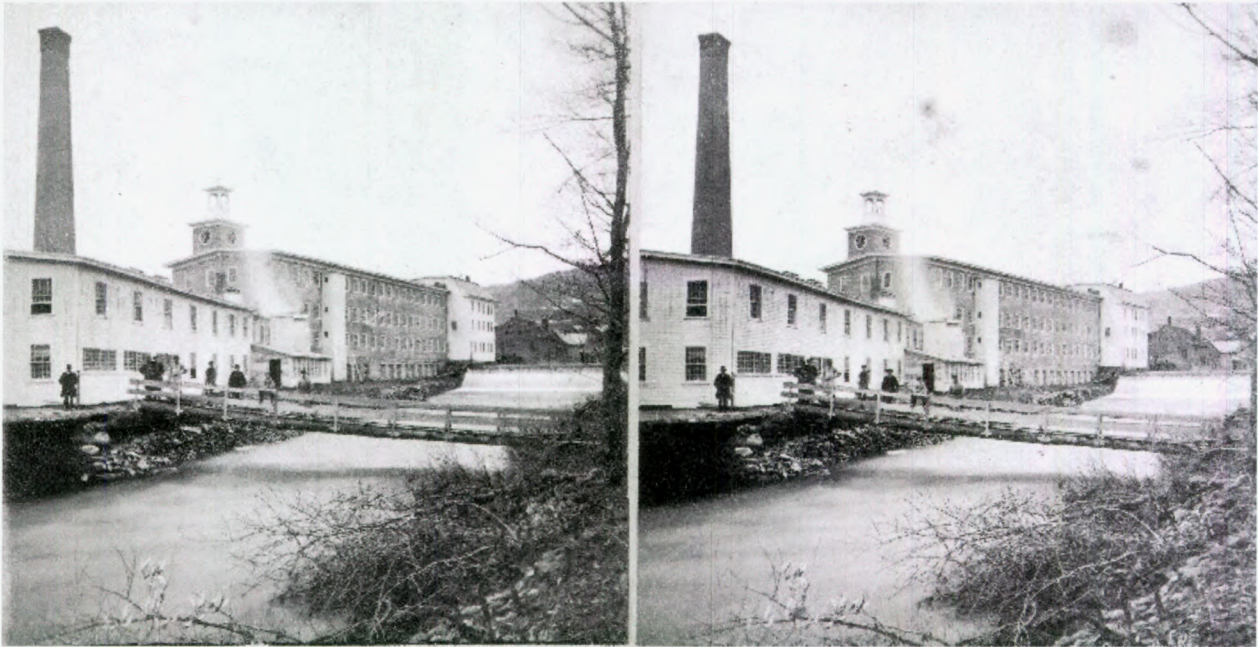
1994 Jens Hilke aerial photo of Ludlow Village
Yellow line = approximate historic district boundary

Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont



Facing northeast toward the Ludlow Woolen Mills (left) and the Pettigrew Store (right), c. 1870s

Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont



Facing southwest toward rear of Ludlow Woolen Mills, no date

Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont



Facing south toward the southeast corner of Main Street and Depot Street, 1885
Note the “common” in front of the buildings

Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont



Ludlow House, c. 1910

Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont



Facing southwest toward the northeast corner of Main Street and Depot Street, including, from left to right the Ludlow Savings Bank & Trust Company (#22), the predecessor of the Ellison Building (#23), the Sherman Block (#24), and the Batchelder-Pettigrew-Gill Block (#25). The red building is the Brown Block, which is now the location of the Ludlow Town Park (#26).

c. 1920s

Ludlow Village Historic District
Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont



Facing northwest toward Ludlow Village
Historic District defined by yellow border

Photo by Jens Hilke, 2004