

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Moscow Village Historic District
Lamoille County, Vermont

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 Moscow Village Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Moscow Road, Shaw Hill Road, Adams Mill Road, River Road

not for publication n/a

city or town Stowe vicinity n/a

state Vermont code VT county Lamoille code 015

zip code 05662

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.)

Supanne C. Jamale National Register Specialist 6-18-08
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Vermont State Historic 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

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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): _____

Patricia Andrews
Signature of Keeper

7/31/2008
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	
38	10	buildings
0	0	sites
4	0	structures
1	0	objects
43	10	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

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC	Sub: Single dwelling
	Multiple dwelling
	Secondary structure
COMMERCE / TRADE	Department store
	Business
GOVERNMENT	Post Office
EDUCATION	School
AGRICULTURE	Agricultural outbuilding
INDUSTRY	Manufacturing facility
	Waterworks
	Industrial storage

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC	Sub: Single dwelling
	Multiple dwelling
	Secondary structure
COMMERCE / TRADE	Department store
GOVERNMENT	Post office
EDUCATION	School
INDUSTRY	Manufacturing facility
	Industrial storage
TRANSPORTATION	Road related

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Greek Revival
- Gothic Revival
- Italianate
- Queen Anne
- Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Stone
- roof Asphalt
- walls Weatherboard
- Shingle
- other

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

See continuation sheets

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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)

- Agriculture
- Architecture
- Commerce
- Education
- Industry
- Transportation

Period of Significance 1822 - 1957

Significant Dates 1822
1889

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

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Architect/Builder unknown

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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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: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreeage of Property About 65 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	_____	_____	_____	3	_____	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	_____ See continuation sheet.						

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

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

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title John Johnson, Historic Preservation Consultant

Organization _____ date May 17, 2007

street & number 5378 Hollister Hill Road telephone 802-426-3411

city or town Marshfield state VT zip code 05658

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.

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Moscow Village Historic District
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

7. Physical Description

Summary

The Moscow Village Historic District is located along the banks of the Little River in the southern part of the Town of Stowe, Vermont. The rural Village of Moscow includes properties north of the river on Moscow Road, River Road and Shaw Hill Road, as well as properties south of the river on Adams Mill Road. Properties north of the river are connected to properties south of the river by a bridge (#19) and two historic dams (#16a and #25c) in the historic district. The district developed around a saw and grist mill complex (#16) north of the river and a woodworking factory complex (#25) south of the river. Today the district is a mixture of residences, businesses and a former woodworking factory (#16d) now used as a machine shop. There are six commercial properties in the district: a general store (#13), a barn (#14) now used for offices, a schoolhouse (#20) now used as a pottery studio, an addition to a residence (#11) now used as a glass blowing studio, and two residences (#23 & #24) now used as a bed and breakfast. A former woodworking factory complex (#25), south of the river, has been subdivided into 15 housing lots and an historic house (#25), barn (#25a), industrial archaeological site (#25c), and cottage (#25d) have survived as part of a planned unit development.

The Moscow Village Historic District includes architectural, commercial, educational, engineering, government, industrial and transportation resources. These resources provide a complete context for the historical, industrial and commercial development of the Village in the 19th and 20th century. The principal residential architectural styles in the district include Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. The principal building materials are wood (weatherboard and shingle), stone (granite), metal (steel), asphalt, asbestos, concrete and glass. Residences and commercial buildings have maintained the setting of the historic village, especially along Moscow Road. Several well-maintained historic barns are reminders of an agricultural past. The district retains integrity of association (the saw & grist mill, general store, and school are important links with historic events), design (historic architectural styles, forms and spatial arrangements are well maintained), feeling (these properties evoke an aesthetic and historic sense of past time and place), location and setting (the village is still intact) and materials and workmanship (historic building materials and original fabrics are largely intact).

The following is a list of 25 properties, with 43 contributing resources and 10 non-contributing resources, in the historic district. The name chosen for the original owner of each property is taken from deeds, newspapers, maps, local histories and/or property records in the Town Lister's Office. The map reference is F. W. Beers, 1878.

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1. Horatius D. and Loduska Calkins House, 1450 River Road, c. 1865, contributing (H. D. Calkins on the 1878 map)

This 4 acre property has a House and a Garage. The vernacular Queen Anne style, 1 ½ story, side gable, 5x2 bay House has a south elevation facing River Road. The frame house (37' x 20') sits on a stone and concrete block foundation with clapboard siding and asphalt shingle roof. Trim includes corner boards, plain wood surround, drip molding around windows and doors, as well as a clipped gable cornice board. The windows on the house are 1/1 with the first story windows in their original plain-wood surround. There is a central brick chimney. The south elevation has a Queen Anne Style, single story, hip roof, full-length porch (c. 1900). This distinctive five-bay front porch features original turned posts with spindle balustrade and spindle valence which is arched in the central bay. The porch has a molded cornice, board ceiling, square lattice and board deck with board steps at both ends. The central bay, main entry features a paneled door with multi-light upper glass insert. The south elevation also has a shed dormer (c. 1900) with square butt and scalloped wood shingle siding and four 1/1 wood windows. The north elevation has a 1 ½ story Ell that was extended and raised on the east side to a full 2 stories. The east elevation of this Ell has French doors and an oriel window; the north elevation has an entrance door; and the west elevation has an oriel window. Mature maple trees distinguish the front yard.

- 1A. Garage, c. 1965, non-contributing

The Ranch style single story, gable front, 2 bay Garage is located west of the House with a south elevation that faces the River Road. The garage (20' x 30') sits on a concrete foundation with weatherboard siding, 1/1 windows, asphalt shingle roof and corner board trim. There are 2 overhead garage doors on the east elevation and an entry door on the north elevation.

2. Clement J. and Anne M. Curtis House, 43 Shaw Hill Road, c. 1965, non-contributing (not on the 1878 map)

This one acre property has a simple Cape Cod form, single story, side gable, 3x2 bay House with an east elevation facing Shaw Hill Road. The frame house sits on a poured concrete foundation with clapboard siding and asphalt shingle roof. Trim includes corner boards, plain wood surround and returns in the gable ends. The windows are 6/6 wood sash and 6 light casement. The south elevation has a gabled dormer; the west elevation has an exterior brick chimney and elevated wood deck; the east elevation has a firewood storage shed; and the north elevation has a projecting front-gable addition with wood panel entry door.

3. H. A. Warren House, 11 Shaw Hill Road, c. 1915, contributing (not on the 1878 map)

This .31 acre property has a vernacular Queen Anne style, 1 ½ story, side gable, 5x3 bay House with a south elevation facing River Road. The frame house (20' x 30') sits on a concrete foundation, with clapboard siding and asphalt shingle roof. Trim

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includes corner boards, clipped fascia boards, box cornice and plain wood surround on windows and doors. The windows on the house and porch are 1/1 wood sash. The south elevation has an enclosed, single story, shed-roof porch that spans the full front façade with a clapboard apron. Through the porch, the main entry features a multi-pane door with architrave trim. The south elevation also has a pair of gable dormers with 1/1 wood windows with plain wood surrounds and scalloped shingles in the gables. The north elevation has a shed roof addition with an east entry door; the east elevation has an exterior brick end chimney and the west elevation has a concrete block end chimney. There is a single story, gable-roof, Wing that extends off the northwest corner of the house with paired 1/1 windows.

4. Fred E. and Martha W. Smith House, 1588 River Road, c. 1900, contributing (near site of Geo. Howe house on the 1878 map, that house burned c. 1950)

This 2.25 acre property has a House and a Garage. The Italianate style, 2 story, flat roof, 4x4 bay House has a south elevation facing the intersection of River Road and Moscow Road. The frame house (30' x 34') sits on a stone foundation with clapboard siding and flat, built up roof. Trim includes corner boards, a double frieze with architrave detail, and extended eaves with molded cornice. The windows are 1/1 wood sash with plain wood surround and aluminum shutters. On the south and east elevations there is a Colonial Revival style (c. 1920) wrap-around, single-story, sheet metal shed-roof, curved porch with entry doors on both elevations. The main entry on the south elevation has a four-panel door with large, single-pane glass insert on the top and architrave trim around each panel. The porch features a scalloped and square butt wood shingle apron which supports Tuscan columns and wall pilasters, and a diamond pattern pierced board skirt. The porch has a board deck, concrete steps and a matchboard ceiling. The sheet metal, shed-roof porch with projecting eaves, creates a mansard appearance to the roof. There is a brick chimney on the east side of the flat roof and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. The north elevation has a single story, shed-roof addition that forms an extension of the porch on the east elevation with a wood deck on this elevation. The House is sited on a hill above a tall fieldstone retaining wall with a steel pipe railing.

- 4a. Carriage & Horse Barn, c. 1910, contributing, (site of a B.S.Sh. on the 1878 map. The Barn was built by Dwight Butts when he owned the property and his house burned on this property c. 1952)

The Gable-Front, 1 ½ story, gambrel-roof, 2x3 bay, Gable-front Barn is east of the House and faces the River Road. The frame barn (28' x 30') sits on a concrete block foundation, with clapboard siding and a sheet metal roof. Trim includes corner boards and box cornice. The windows are 2/2 wood sash with plain wood surrounds and 2-light vertical-pane stable windows with plain wood surrounds. The south elevation has decorative shingle-work in the gable above a 1/1 wood sash window in the gambrel-roof end, with square butt shingles and two double rows of octagonal shingles. There is a sliding, vertical-board, entry door with diagonal bracing on the left end. The barn has been converted to a garage.

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5. Abel P. and Nancy Smith House, 522 Moscow Road, c. 1865, contributing (A.
Smith on the 1878 map)

This 2.6 acre property has a House and a Barn. The Greek Revival and Italianate style, 2 ½ story, cross-gable, 2x2 bay House has a south elevation facing Moscow Road. The frame house (20' x 30') sits on stone foundation, with clapboard siding and sheet metal roof. Trim includes a Greek Revival style entablature, corner pilasters with molded capitals and returning box cornice. The south elevation has a louvered triangular gable fan. Windows are 2/2 wood sash with plain wood surrounds, with cornice caps and louvered wood shutters. The south elevation also has a distinctive 2-story canted bay window with 1/1 wood sash, paired 1/1 in center section, molded cornice with frieze board and architrave trim topping each window level. Panels on the bay window are inset on the first floor and are triangular on the second floor. The east elevation of the house has a single-story, shed-roof, entry porch which connects to the south elevation of the Wing. The bay window and the paired windows and oculus are elements of the Italianate style of architecture.

Formerly the main entry to the house, on the east elevation, was through the porch and that entry is now enclosed. The porch has an entry to the Wing with a multi-panel door with plain board surround and cornice cap. There is a centered brick chimney in the House.

The east elevation of the House has a 2 ½ story, gable-roof Wing with matching Greek Revival style details and roof. The east elevation of the Wing has a distinctive oculus window with circular board surround on a square board horizontal base and paired windows on both floors, each window consisting of a narrow, double leaf, 2-light casement. The north elevation of the Wing has a shed-roof porch with columns similar to the front porch, and a wood shingle apron.

5a. Carriage & Horse Barn, c. 1890, contributing (not on 1878 map)

The Eaves-Front style, 1 ½ story, side gable, 3x2 bay, Eaves-front Barn is directly north of the House. The frame barn (24' x 30') sits on a concrete foundation with clapboard siding and a sheet metal roof. Trim includes corner boards, box cornice and exposed rafter tails. Paired two-light windows and doors have plain wood surrounds. The east, eaves-front elevation has a six-panel pass door, vertical-panel hinged, garage door and a sliding, horizontal-board door on an exterior track. The north elevation of the barn has a hinged, vertical-board hay door and a wood panel entry door.

6. Orzo A. and Martha A. Edgerton House, 544 Moscow Road, 1867, contributing
(Mrs. Edgerton on the 1878 map)

The one acre property has a Greek Revival style, 1 ½ story, front-gable, 3x2 bay, Sidehall House with a south elevation facing Moscow Road. The frame house (24' x 34') sits on a stone and concrete foundation, with clapboard siding and asphalt shingle roof. Trim includes a full entablature with corner pilasters, molded capitals,

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molded cornice and returning box cornice. Windows include original 2/2 and replacement 1/1 wood sash with plain wood surrounds and molded lintels. The house has a central brick chimney. The south elevation has a Bungalow style (c. 1920), shed-roof, entry porch with square battered posts on square bases, a wood shingle apron, box cornice, board deck and board steps on the east side. The Greek Revival style entry has flat reveals and board infill replacing sidelights. The entry door features seven molded panels, a metal doorbell turn knob above the central horizontal panel and a molded lintel. The west elevation of the House has a 1 ½ story, side-gable, Ell with clapboard siding and asphalt shingle roof. The north elevation has a skylight and an exterior brick chimney. This Wing has a single story, gable-roof, wood shed with a solid wood entry door on the north elevation.

7. Judge and Martha Robinson House, 604 Moscow Road, 1860, contributing (not on the 1878 map, house moved in 1882 to this location)

The 2 acre property has a House and a Barn. The Greek Revival style, 1 ½ story, side-gable, 5x2 bay House has a south elevation that faces Moscow Road. The frame house (20' x 32') sits on a fieldstone and concrete foundation, with clapboard siding and sheet metal roof. Trim includes a full entablature, with paneled corner pilasters (with a flared top central panel), molded capitals and returning box cornice. The south elevation has a central entry that features paneled pilasters with flared top on a plain board frame and molded lintel. Windows are generally 2/2 wood sash with plain wood surround and molded lintels; and paired 2/2 wood sash in the east gable; and there is a 2/2 raking window on the west gable. The north elevation of the House and Wing has a shed-roof dormer with two stove pipes. The house has a central brick chimney. On the west elevation of the House is an Italianate style side-gable Wing with a single-story, enclosed shed-roof porch and cross-gable wall dormer on the south elevation. The porch features scroll-sawn brackets, pendant drops, clapboard apron and a diamond lattice skirt. The Italianate style entry door features two arched, and etched glass upper inserts. The south elevation has a wall dormer with 2/2 wood sash with molded lintel over the porch. The north elevation has a shed-roof addition enclosed on the east end with clapboard siding and there is a hip-roof, open porch on the east end.

- 7a. Carriage and Horse Barn, c. 1900, contributing (not on the 1878 map. Moved to this location c. 1947 from the Blodgett Farm in the Center Village and remodeled)

The 2 ½ story, 2x4 bay, Gable-front Barn, located directly northwest of the House, has a south elevation facing Moscow Road. The frame barn (18' x 28') sits on a concrete foundation with clapboard siding and a sheet metal roof. Trim includes corner boards, raking eaves and exposed rafter tails. Windows are 2, 6 and 9 pane fixed wood sash and 2/2 wood sash in the gable end. The south elevation has a hinged, paired 2-part, glass and wood panel, garage doors with a shed-roof hood over the entry. The east elevation of the barn has a new single story addition with a sheet metal, shed roof, vertical-board siding, paired vertical-board hinged doors and a fixed six light window. The west elevation has a shed-roof wood storage area.

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8. Howard A. and Quilte S. Butts House, 630 Moscow Road, c. 1850, contributing (not on the 1878 map, house was moved c. 1900 to this location).

The one acre property has a House, a Barn and a Sugarhouse. The Greek Revival style, 1 ½ story, side-gable, 3x2 bay House has a south elevation facing Moscow Road. The frame house (18' x 27') sits on a concrete block foundation, with clapboard siding and sheet metal roof. Trim includes a Greek Revival style full entablature, corner pilasters, capitals with molded top, and returning box cornice. Windows are 6/6 wood sash with plain wood surround and wood louvered shutters; and a raking window in the west elevation and paired windows in the west gable end. The south elevation has a central entry with hinged 4-panel wood door, with 4-light window, with door surround and molded lintel with pilasters with molded capitals. The north elevation has an interior brick chimney and a skylight. The west elevation of the House has a 1 ½ story, side-gable Wing. The south elevation of the Wing has a shed-roof, open porch with a clapboard apron, two 6/6 wood sash and central entry door. The north elevation has a gable-roof entry door. The Wing has a metal roof.

- 8a. Carriage and Horse Barn, c. 1915, contributing (not on the 1878 map, moved to this location)

The Gable-Front, 1 ½ story, Barn, located directly northeast of the House, sits on a fieldstone foundation with vertical board siding, exposed rafter tails and a sheet metal roof. The frame barn (16' x 26') has single-story, shed-roof additions on the east, north and west elevations. The west elevation has a garage door and a shed dormer. The south elevation has a pass door on the left and 2 four-pane fixed sash, and the second floor has 2 casement windows.

- 8b. Sugarhouse, c. 1970, non-contributing

The single story, front-gable, 3x1 bay, vernacular-built Sugarhouse is located in the back yard north of the House and Barn. The frame sugarhouse (9' x 12') sits on a fieldstone and concrete foundation with vertical board siding, exposed rafter tails and fixed 4-light windows. The south elevation has an entry door and two fixed 4-light wood sash. On the west elevation is an open, shed-roof addition for a maple sap holding tank and firewood storage area. The sheet metal roof has a rectangular wooden ventilating cupola with operable steam vents and a stove pipe.

9. Hiram J. and Adaline Town House, 674 Moscow Road, c. 1875, contributing, (H. Town Est. on the 1878 map)

The 1.5 acre property has a House and an Apartment. The vernacular Gothic Revival style, 1 ½ story, cross-gable, 3x2 bay House has a south elevation facing Moscow Road. The frame house (20' x 20") sits on a concrete foundation, with clapboard siding, an asphalt shingle roof and matching 1 ½ story Ells. Trim includes corner boards, and box cornice. Windows are paired, narrow 1/1 and 4/4 wood sash with plain wood surrounds and wood louvered shutters. There is an interior brick chimney, with corbelling and arched brick cap, on the south elevation

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of the west Ell and an exterior concrete block on the north elevation of the House. The south elevation of the House has a Colonial Revival style shed-roof, porch (c. 1910), with a small gable over the center bay, with Tuscan columns on a rebuilt apron with raised panels set over clapboard siding with elliptically-arched cutouts, matchstick ceiling, board deck and steps. The main entry through the porch features a 4-panel wood door with 4-light transom insert; entry door is flanked by large picture windows, each with a casement window below. The west elevation has a single-story, side-gable Ell with an overhead garage door. On the east elevation of this garage is a single-story, shed-roof addition and the west elevation of this Wing has a single-story, shed-roof, wood storage area.

9a. Garage/Apartment, c. 1940, contributing

The Bungalow style, single-story, hip-roof, 2x2 bay Garage, located west of the House, has a south elevation that faces Moscow Road. The frame Garage (20' x 24') sits on a concrete foundation, with clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof, was converted into an Apartment c. 1960. Trim includes corner boards and box cornice. Windows are 1/1 wood sash with plain wood surrounds. The east elevation has a wood panel door with 4-pane upper glass insert and the west elevation has an exterior brick chimney.

10. Frank and Denise Russell House, 619 Moscow Road, 1957, contributing

The 1.25 acre property has a House and a Garage. The Ranch style, single story, side-gable, 4x2 bay House has a north elevation that faces Moscow Road. The frame house sits on a concrete foundation, with weatherboard siding and sheet metal roof. Windows are 1/1 wood sash with decorative shutters. There is a central brick chimney. The north elevation has a gable-roof entry supported on square wood columns with an iron railing. The east elevation has a gable-roof, entry addition that leads into the basement and the south elevation has an elevated wood deck with an entry door.

10a. Garage, 1957, contributing

The Ranch style, single-story, front-gable, 1x2 bay Garage, located directly west of the House, has a north elevation that faces Moscow Road. The frame garage has similar siding, trim and windows as the house and the north elevation has an overhead garage door.

11. Nathan Orcutt House, 593 Moscow Road, c. 1850, contributing (W. Town on the 1878 map)

The .98 acre property has a Greek Revival style, 1 ½ story, front-gable, 2x3 bay House with a north elevation that faces Moscow Road. The property has 8 buildings that are all connected. The original frame house (24' x 24') sits on a fieldstone and concrete foundation, with clapboard siding and sheet metal roof. Trim includes corner boards and returning box cornice. Windows are replacement 1/1, 6/6 and 9/6 with plain wood surround and wood louvered shutters. The north elevation of the house has an exterior fieldstone chimney. On the south elevation of the House is

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a 1 ½ story, gable-roof, Wing with a shed-roof, entry porch on the east elevation. The porch has narrow square posts, stick balustrade, diagonal lattice skirt, board deck and steps. The porch has the main entry door to the house and a large fixed window.

The south elevation of this first Wing is connected to a 2-story, gable-roof, first Ell (1976). On the south elevation of this first Ell is an elevated wood deck accessible through 2 sliding glass doors. Near the southeast corner of this first Ell is an interior concrete block chimney. On the east elevation of this first Ell is a 2-story, Porte cochere (1976), with large fixed windows on the second floor of the north (3) and south (2) elevations, which functions as an open garage.

On the east elevation of the Porte cochere is a 1 ½ story, gable-roof, second Ell (1976) that is connected on the south elevation to a 1 ½ story, second Ell (1976). The south elevation of the second Ell has a wood staircase leading to an entry door on the second floor. On the north elevation of the second Wing there is a 1 ½ story, side-gable Addition (1976) with a sliding barn door on the north elevation.

The east elevations of the second Ell are connected to a Barn (c.1890) that functions as a glass blowing studio. The north elevation of the Barn has a central double door, flanked with awnings windows and topped with a row of six, 9-light, fixed windows. The barn has a single hay door. The additions and Barn, all sit on a concrete foundation, with clapboard siding and sheet metal roofs.

12. Warren and Ann Atkins House, 559 Moscow Road, 1854, contributing (Res. of J. W. Smith on the 1878 map)

The .92 acre property has a Greek Revival style, 1 ½ story, side-gable, 6x2 bay house with a north elevation that faces Moscow Road. The frame 'double house' (38' x 20') sits on a fieldstone and concrete foundation, with clapboard siding and asphalt shingle roof. Trim includes corner boards and returning box cornice. Windows are 2/2 wood sash with plain wood surround. The north elevation of the House has a full-length, single-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival style porch (1915) with an exterior clapboard apron, square posts, board deck, and interior matchstick apron. The porch features two, 4-panel entry doors with plain wood surrounds. The north elevation also has a central-bay, shed-roof dormer with wood shingle siding and a casement window, box cornice and exposed rafters. The west elevation of the House has a shed-roof porch (c. 1890) with knee braces and scroll-sawn details. The south elevation of the House has an open porch, with wood steps and an enclosed addition with an entry door and wood steps.

The south elevation of the House has an 1 ½ story Ell with an exposed basement, fieldstone foundation, clapboard sheathing, box cornice, raking eaves with exposed rafters, as well as 2/2 and 6/6 windows. The east elevation of the Ell has an exposed basement and a full length, shed-roof porch with square posts and vertical board balustrade. The east elevation of the Ell also has a half-length shed dormer and an exterior concrete block chimney. The south elevation of the Ell has an exposed basement and an elevated wood deck with spindle balustrade.

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Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont13. Moscow General Store and Post Office, 539 Moscow Road, 1886, contributing
(not on the 1878 map)

The .15 acre property has a Vernacular style, 2 story, shallow gable roof, 3x2 bay Store with a north elevation that faces Moscow Road. The frame building (36' x 42') sits on a concrete foundation, with aluminum siding (over clapboard siding), sheet metal roof and later shallow-gable-shaped false front. The roof line has been raised a few feet along the north elevation. Windows are 1/1 and 2/2 wood sash. The storefront on the north elevation has a large entry door with full-length, single-pane, beveled glass insert and beaded wood surround. The door is flanked with two large fixed windows with the words 'Moscow General Store, 1886' hand painted on the glass. The west and south elevations have an exposed basement. Near the south elevation is an interior brick chimney and there is an apartment on the second floor. The distinctive interior of the store has wood floors, horizontal matchboard wall paneling and ceiling, freestanding chamfered posts, interior brick chimney, and a post office room near the southwest corner. The east elevation of the store has a single-story Addition (1912) with an entry door on the north elevation, a shed dormer on the east elevation and an exposed basement on the south and east elevations. The east elevation of the Addition has a single-story, shed-roof Garage addition with an overhead door, a sliding door, and an entry door on the north elevation. The Garage addition has a small, shed-roof addition on the north elevation. The dirt floor of the Garage addition indicates the building was formerly a Carriage and Horse barn. In front of the Store is an unused gas pump and store sign on a steel post.

14. Fred E. Smith Barn, 515 Moscow Road, c. 1910, contributing (not on the 1878 map)

The .34 acre property has a 1 ¼ story, gambrel-front roof, 3x6 bay, Gable-front Bank Barn that has a north elevation facing Moscow Road. The post and beam barn (42' x 72') sits on a concrete foundation, with clapboard siding and sheet metal roof. The concrete basement is exposed on the east, south and west elevations and has an open bay on the east elevation. Trim includes corner boards, exposed rafters with a box cornice, and plain wood surrounding windows and doors. The sides of the barn have rows of 2/2 wood sash, paired in the first and last bays; west elevation (8), south elevation (6) and east elevation (8) with 5 exposed air conditioning units above the windows. On the north elevation there is a new central, double entry door flanked with a pair of 2/2 wood sash, surrounded with new sidelights and a transom; and there are four, 2/2 wood sash in the gable end. On the south elevation there is a second story wood deck accessible from a sliding-glass door. On the east and west elevations of the roof there are shed dormers with four, 8-light awning windows. In the center of the roof is a distinctive square, hip-roof, cupola with a clapboard base, full-height molded cornice, raking eaves with exposed rafters, and a horse-design weathervane. In front of the building is a commercial

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sign indicating that the Barn was converted to offices in 2001 with changes to window and door placement and type.

15. Alexander and Nancy S. Seaver House, 487 Moscow Road, c. 1825, contributing (L. B. Smith Res. on the 1878 map)

The .25 acre property has a Greek Revival style, 1 ½ story, front-gable, 2x4 bay House with a north elevation facing Moscow Road. The frame house (22' x 30') has a stone and concrete foundation, with aluminum siding, and sheet metal roof. Trim includes corner boards, returning molded cornice and wooden triangular fan in each gable end. Windows are 1/1 wood sash with plain wood surrounds. On the east elevation is an Italianate style hip-roof porch supported on four chamfered posts with wall pilasters on square bases, matchboard ceiling and the main entry door. On the south elevation is a shed-roof over an entry door and a shed dormer with a 1/1 window, box cornice and exposed rafters. On the west elevation of the House is a single-story, side-gable, 3x2 bay Wing with corner boards, aluminum siding and sheet metal roof. Windows are 1/1 and 9/6 wood sash. The north and south elevations have a projecting gable over the entry door and narrow gable roofed dormers. In both the House and Wing there is a central brick chimney and they share an elevated wood deck with plain board balustrade on the south elevation.

16. Alexander Seaver Saw Mill, 435 Moscow Road, 1822, contributing (L.B.S. Starch Fac., L.B.S. Sash Doors & Blinds, L.B.S. Saw Mill & Grist Mill, L.B.S. Lumber Shed, and Dry House on 1878 map)

The 4.5 acre property has a Dam across the river and four buildings. The 1 ½ story, side-gable, combination Saw (1822) and Grist Mill (c. 1840) is located on the north bank of the river. The Mill building (24' x 82') sits on an intact, massive, 6' thick fieldstone foundation with two stone archways in the south elevation and a single stone archway in the west elevation. The post and beam construction of this industrial building features interior 15" hand hewn supporting posts, up-and-down sawn boards and a ridge pole in the ceiling. The exterior is covered in a combination of clapboard, vertical board, and board and batten siding, as well as a sheet metal roof. On the north elevation is a large, barn-style, entry door under a large gable dormer. The south elevation has a semi-exposed wall at the saw mill end (east) of the building and one fixed wood window. On the south elevation there are also three window openings (one infilled with boards, two with fixed wood windows) and two waste chutes at the grist mill end (west). The east elevation has a single open window in the gable end and the west elevation has evidence of a removed addition.

16a. Dam, 1918, contributing

This rock and timber Dam (1822) was rebuilt with concrete (1918). It is approximately 200' long and 11' high begins at the southeast corner of the Saw and Grist Mill and spans the Waterbury River. Original timbers are visible at the bottom

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of the sluiceway at the northeast corner of the Mill. The 1918 date is inscribed in concrete on the Dam next to the Mill.

16b. Second Office, c. 1950, contributing

This 2 ½ story, side-gable, 3x2 bay, vernacular building was built as an Office and the south elevation faces the river. The frame building (20' x 30') sits on a concrete foundation, with plywood panel siding and a sheet metal roof. Windows are 1/1 and there is a gable door hood over the entry door on the north elevation. The east elevation has a single-story, shed-roof addition, with similar exterior, that has an overhead garage door on the north elevation. The south elevation has a sliding glass door and the building is now a dwelling.

16c. First Office, c. 1910, contributing

The single story, shed-roof, 1x2 bay, vernacular building was built c. 1910 as a company Office. The frame building (15' x 18') sits on a concrete foundation, with clapboard siding and asphalt shingle roof. Trim includes corner boards, box cornice and exposed rafters. There is a variety of wood frame windows and a concrete block chimney on the southeast corner. The north elevation has a large, solid wood door.

16d. Machine Shop, 1878, 2002, non-contributing

The frame industrial building was constructed as the Smith Woodworking Factory in 1878 and was rebuilt in 2002 with an addition on the south and west elevations (now 5,600 sq. ft), as well as sheet metal siding and roofing. The windows are 1/1 wood sash with plain wood surrounds. There is a gable-front addition and a flat-roof addition on the west elevation of the factory. The south elevation has a frame, front-gable section that was possibly part of the original 1878 factory. The east elevation has a main entry door and an overhead garage door.

17. Clifton and Helene Adams House, 456 Moscow Road, 1953, contributing (site of D. M. & O. S. Smith on the 1878 map)

The 9.9 acre property has a House, an historic Hotel Garage and a modern Garage. The 1 ½ story, side-gable, 3x4 bay Ranch style House has a west elevation that faces Moscow Road. The frame house (33' x 44') sits on a concrete foundation, with aluminum siding and a metal roof. Windows are single and paired 1/1 horizontal pane with wood shutters. On the west elevation is a shed-roof, door hood over the main entry door. On the east elevation is a sliding glass door that leads to an elevated wood deck with board balustrade and steps. The south elevation of the House has a single-story Wing with an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation.

17a. Hotel Garage, c. 1925, contributing

The single-story, shed-roof, 4 bay (originally 6 bay) vernacular-constructed garage is located in the back yard east of the house. The frame building (18' x 36') sits on a concrete block foundation, with horizontal board and clapboard siding and a sheet metal roof. The garage has 4 original, double-leaf, hinged, vertical board doors with diagonal bracing and plain wood surround. The north elevation has a short overhanging pent-roof with exposed rafters. The west elevation shows evidence of

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the fire in March 1950 that destroyed 2 bays and the adjacent hotel called the Pleasant View House.

17b. Garage, 2000, non-contributing

The single-story, gable-front, 2 bay vernacular-constructed garage is located north of the house. The frame building sits on a concrete foundation, with clapboard siding and a sheet metal roof. The south elevation has 2 overhead garage doors and the west elevation has a pair of 1/1 windows and an entry door. There is a stove pipe near the northwest corner of the roof.

18. Dewey and Ellen Mandigo House, 1531 River Road, 1942, contributing (site of Mrs. Prescott on the 1878 map, house rebuilt after a fire in 1942)

The 3.34 acre property has a House and a Barn.

The 2 story, side-gable, 3x2 bay Colonial Revival style House has a north elevation facing Moscow Road. The frame House (24' x 30') sits on a fieldstone and concrete foundation, with clapboard siding and sheet metal roof. Trim includes corner boards and stepped box cornice. Windows are single and paired 6/6 wood sash with louvered shutters. The east elevation has a centered gable door-hood, with knee braces, over the main, 18-light entry door. The north elevation has a distinctive, exterior, painted, brick chimney. The west elevation has a single-story, shed-roof, 7 bay, Colonial Revival style porch (c. 1985), with 2 bays enclosed with 6/6 windows on the left, and 5 bays open, supported on square posts and bases, on the right. This porch has a lattice skirt and wood steps. The south elevation has a 1 ½ story, side-gable, Wing with exterior trim and windows similar to the House. This Wing has Greek Revival style dormers, with a horizontal, paired 6-light window, paneled corner pilasters, molded capitals and box cornice, on the east and west elevations. The Wing has a 5-light entry door on the south elevation.

18a. Carriage and Horse Barn, c. 1890, contributing, (moved to this location c. 1975 from the Burton Slayton Farm on the Moscow Road)

The 1 ½ story, gable-front, 2x3 bay Gable-front Barn is located near the southeast corner of the House. The post and beam barn (24' x 42') sits on a concrete foundation, with clapboard siding and a sheet metal roof. Trim includes corner boards, returning box cornice and stepped capitals. The north elevation has two overhead garage doors, a hinged, vertical-board hay door and one diamond-shaped window in the gable end. The east elevation has two 2/2 wood sash with plain wood surround and an entry door on the left. The west elevation has three 2/2 wood sash with plain wood surround, an entry door on the left and 2 fixed 6-light windows on the exposed basement level. The south elevation has unpainted siding on the top and an exposed basement level with four 12/12 wood sash and one 15-light entry door.

19. Moscow Road Bridge, 1949, contributing

This Beam and Girder highway bridge (about 25' x 110') spans the Little River and provides a gateway to the Village from the east. The bridge is supported with steel I-

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beams, has an asphalt and concrete road bed. Both sides of the bridge have a steel-pipe balustrade supported on twelve concrete posts. The end posts of the balustrades are geometrically stepped in an Art Deco motif characteristic of Vermont Highway Bridges of this period. The southeast pier has a bronze date plaque and there are steel guardrails at both ends of the bridge on the approaches.

19a. Smith Falls Covered Bridge Abutments, 1844, contributing structure

There are large fieldstone abutments from the previous covered wooden bridge at this crossing, immediately south of the 1949 concrete bridge, on the east and west banks of the river.

20. Third Moscow School, 383 Moscow Road, c. 1860, contributing (School on the 1878 map. Across the Adams Mill Road is a building marked Old School on the 1878 map and it was the Second Moscow School)

The one acre property has a 1 ½ story, front-gable (originally), vernacular Greek Revival style building with an east elevation facing Moscow Road. The frame building (24' x 36') sits on a concrete foundation, with clapboard siding and metal roof. Trim includes corner boards and a triangular fan in the north gable. Windows are paired 1/1 wood sash and casements with plain wood surrounds. There is an interior brick chimney near the northwest corner of the building. The east elevation has a single-story, shed-roof addition with a bank of paired 1/1 windows, a board deck and entry door on the east elevation. The north elevation has three 1/1 wood sash. The west elevation has a hip roof addition that enclosed an earlier shed-roof outhouse addition. Two original small square outhouse windows are still visible on the exterior. The south elevation of the School has a single-story, side-gable Wing with a large plaster-covered, three-flue, concrete chimney on the south elevation. The Wing has a shed-roof addition on the west elevation. The School closed in 1954, the interior has been remodeled and the building now functions as a pottery studio.

21. School House Tenement, 31 Adams Mill Road, c. 1900, contributing (not on the 1878 map. The Second Moscow School (1839) was moved here c. 1900 and remodeled into a 'double house' tenement)

The one acre property has a House and a Cottage.

The 1 ½ story, side-gable, 4x2 bay vernacular Greek Revival style House has a north elevation facing Adams Mill Road. The post and beam building (20' x 42') sits on a fieldstone foundation, with clapboard siding and a sheet metal roof. Trim includes corner boards and returning box cornice. Windows are single and paired 6/6 replacement wood sash with plain wood surrounds. There is an interior brick chimney near the east gable end. The north elevation has a shed-roof, 4 bay Colonial Revival style porch (c. 1890), with chamfered posts on square bases with wood deck, new balustrade with turned spindles and steps; as well as a shed dormer with four replacement 6/6 wood sash. There are two entry doors sheltered by the porch. The east and west elevations have similar 1/1 wood sash. The south elevation of the House has a 2 story, gable-front Ell (c. 1985) with concrete

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foundation, clapboard siding and sheet metal roof. The south elevation has a 2 story porch with wood posts and balustrade and sliding glass doors. The south elevation has an exposed basement level with two awning windows and a solid panel entry door. The east elevation has a raised wood deck and steps leading to an entry door.

21a. Cottage, c. 1980, non-contributing

The 1 ½ story, Contemporary style Cottage is located near the southeast corner of the House. This frame building (16' x 24') sits on a concrete block and wood pier foundation, with clapboard siding and a clerestory roof with fixed fenestration and asphalt shingle roofing. Trim includes corner boards and exposed rafters. The north elevation has an entry door and the south elevation has a large, hinged, vertical board door. The west elevation has a shed-roof addition. The windows are a variety of fixed (east elevation) and wood frame sash.

22. John and Rebecca Moody House, 81 Adams Mill Road, c. 1860, contributing
(Mrs. Moody on the 1878 map)

The .75 acre property has a House and a Cottage. The 1 ½ story, side gable, 5x2 bay vernacular style House has a north elevation facing Adams Mill Road. The post and beam house (30' x 24') sits on a fieldstone and brick foundation, with clapboard siding and sheet metal roof. Trim includes corner boards. Windows are 1/1 and 2/2 wood sash with plain wood surround; as well as 2/2 wood sash with original wood surrounds and molded lintels on the east elevation. There is a central interior brick chimney and three skylights on the north elevation. The north elevation has an entry door and five 2/2 wood sash. The south elevation has a pair of French doors on the House and a single -story, shed-roof Ell with three 1/1 wood sash on the south elevation and a sheet metal roof.

22a. Workshop, c. 1950, contributing

The single story, front-gable, vernacular Workshop is located near the southeast corner of the House. The frame building (12' x 24') sits on a concrete foundation, with vertical board siding and sheet metal roof. The north elevation has an entry door and a 6/6 wood sash and the south elevation has a large fixed window. The west elevation has a partly enclosed, shed-roof addition, supported on wood posts used for firewood storage. There is a stove pipe near the center of the roof.

23. James McMahon House, 117 Adams Mill Road, c. 1905, contributing (not on the 1878 map. Moved to this location c. 1901 from Lake Mansfield)

The .78 acre property has a House and a Cottage. The 1 ½ story, side-gable, 5x2 bay vernacular style House has a north elevation facing Adams Mill Road. The frame house (30' x 24') sits on a concrete foundation, with clapboard siding and a sheet metal roof. Trim includes corner boards. Windows are 2/2 wood sash with drip moldings and there is a small, modern bay window on the west elevation. The north elevation has a centered gable door hood, supported on wood posts and lattice sides. Modern replacement door surround has fluted pilasters and broken pediment, with a main entry door with 4-panel, 4-light transom insert. The east elevation has an

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exterior, painted, brick chimney now covered with a single story, shed-roof, enclosed porch with 2/1 wood sash and a 15-light entry door on the south elevation. The south elevation of the House has a shed-roof dormer and a sliding glass door that leads to an elevated wood deck with balustrade and steps above the first story Ell.

23a. Cottage, c. 1925, contributing

This single-story, front-gable, 1x2 bay, shed style Cottage is located south of the House. The frame building (18' x 24') sits on a wood pier foundation with lattice skirt, clapboard siding and a sheet metal roof. Trim includes corner boards and windows are 2/2 on the north, east and south elevations. The west elevation has a centered entry door with 9-light insert flanked with large, full-length, fixed windows. There is an interior stove pipe near the south elevation. The building was formerly a camp on Lake Mansfield and it was moved to this location and converted into a garage.

23b. Farm Stand, c. 2000, non-contributing

This frame, vernacular-built Farm Stand has vertical board siding and an asphalt shingle roof. On the east elevation there are two hinged vertical board doors and an exterior, full-length shelf supported on three braces. The south elevation has a hinged, vertical-board door with diagonal bracing.

24. George C. and Nathaniel B. Slayton House, 147 Adams Mill Road, c. 1905, contributing (not on the 1878 map)

This 6 acre property has a House, a Barn and two Sheds. The 2 story, hip-roof, 5x3 bay, Colonial Revival style house sits on a bluff overlooking Moscow Road. This is a 'double house' with identical rooms on each side of both floors. The frame building sits on a concrete block foundation, with clapboard siding below and staggered butt wood shingles which wrap around the corners, and a sheet metal, hip roof whose broad eaves have a molded cornice.. Trim includes flat corner boards on first story, belt course between first and second stories, and double frieze board. Windows are 1/1 and 2/2 wood sash with plain wood surround. There are two central brick chimneys, an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation and a stove pipe on the east elevation. The north elevation has a single-story, full-length, hip-roof porch with staggered butt wood shingle skirt and apron separated by a water table supporting six turned columns with capitals. The center bay of the porch has wood steps and a centered modern wood handrail leading to a main entry door. The north elevation also has distinctive, twin, hip-roof, two-story, bay windows with 1/1 wood sash and plain wood surround. The east and west elevations have hip-roof dormers with staggered butt shingles. The south elevation has a bay window and a pair of sliding glass doors leading to an elevated wood deck and steps.

24a. Barn, c. 1905, contributing

The 1 ½ story, Eaves-front Barn sits on a stone foundation, with vertical board siding and corrugated metal roof. The south elevation has a wood entry door, with 9 pane glass insert, and a centered, sliding, vertical-board, barn door. There are large fixed stable windows on the north (2) west (2) and east (3) elevations and the east

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elevation has a 4-light, fixed window in the gable end replacing a hay door. The north elevation also has a shed-roof addition.

24b. Shed, c. 1960, non-contributing, loss of integrity

This single-story, frame agricultural shed is in ruin.

24c. Shed, c. 1960, non-contributing, loss of integrity

This single-story, frame agricultural shed is in ruin.

25. Isaiah Dillingham House, 330 Adams Mill Road, 1894, contributing (not within the boundary of the 1878 map)

This 67.6 property was formerly the site of a woodworking factory complex (1889-2003) that was subdivided into 15 housing lots after most of the complex was razed in 2005. The historic Dillingham House, with associated Barn, was not demolished and is on Lot 6 (.64 acres). There is also a Dam Site, a Gate Ratchet set on top of a concrete wall along the river, and an associated Cottage across the dirt road. Currently there is only one house under construction in the new Adams Mill subdivision.

The Dillingham House is a 2 ½ story, side-gable, 5x3 bay Queen Anne Style house with a south elevation facing the Adams Mill Road. The frame house (58 x 28') sits on a fieldstone foundation, with clapboard siding and a sheet metal roof. Trim includes corner boards with quarter-round corner bead, molded cornice and triangular, louvered fans in the gable ends. There are two matching interior brick chimneys. The north elevation has distinctive, twin, gable-roof, 2 story, canted bay windows with narrow horizontal molded spandrel panels, paired 1/1 central windows, fish-scale and square butt shingles and a stained glass window in each tympanum. A molded belt course spans the front of the east elevation and bay windows below the sills of the second story bay windows. These bay windows flank a main double entry door with architrave detail, large upper glass inserts, plain wood surround and cornice caps. The west elevation has a 2 ½ story, front-gable Ell with a projecting single-story, shed-roof outhouse addition and a wood staircase leading to an entry door on the first floor of the west elevation. The north elevation of the Ell has a 2 story, shed-roof, full-length porch with chamfered posts, wood deck, squared-stick balustrade on the second floor and entry doors on both floors. The House and this Ell share a hip-roof, partly-enclosed porch, with a gable door hood, square posts, balustrade and steps with iron railing, leading to an entry door on the south elevation. The north elevation has a single-story, shed-roof, open porch with square posts and wood deck. This porch is enclosed on the northwest corner and may have been a former outhouse. The west elevation of the House has twin, 2-sided oriel windows with scroll-sawn bracket supports.

25a. Carriage and Horse Barn, c. 1894, contributing

The 1 ½ story, side-gable, Eaves-front Barn is located northwest of the House. The post and beam barn (20' x 30') sits on a concrete foundation, with clapboard siding and a sheet metal roof with shed-roof vents on both elevations. Trim includes corner

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boards, box cornice and raking eaves. The south elevation has an overhead garage door, a pair of 6-light wood sash and a hinged, vertical-board hay door. The west elevation has four fixed stable windows and the east elevation has two fixed 6-light wood sash and an exterior wood staircase leading to a second floor entry door. The north elevation has three 6-light fixed windows and a single-story, gable-roof, enclosed passageway, with similar exterior details, that formerly lead to a frame, single-story chicken barn (20' x 50'). In later years the building contained a diesel engine used to power shafting and machinery in the adjacent woodworking factory.

25b. Dam Site, 1889-c. 1998, contributing

A large stone and concrete dam was built across the Little River at this location in 1889. There is evidence of large field stones and poured concrete walls on the north and south banks of the river. The dam was breached and demolished c. 1998 and was not rebuilt.

25c. Ratchet for Turbine Gate, c. 1914, contributing

This site is a series of poured concrete walls along the south bank of the Little River. Attached to the top of a concrete wall is a surviving artifact; a steel ratchet used to raise and lower the steel gate that supplied water to the turbine. These concrete foundation walls, which contained the turbine, were at the northwest corner of the former woodworking factory.

25d. Adams Cottage, 1942, 266 Adams Mill Road, contributing, (moved to this location in 1942)

This single-story, 2x1 bay, side-gable, frame building in the Cottage style, was relocated here and remodeled for use as a tenement for employees of the Adams Woodworking Factory across the dirt road. The building rests on a poured concrete, concrete block and concrete pier foundation; with plain corner boards and a boxed cornice. The east elevation has a single-story, gable roof wing with a covered porch and entrance door on the north elevation. The wing has an ell on the south elevation. The house has 2 x 1 wood frame sash windows with plain surrounds.

25e. House under Construction, c. 2007, non-contributing

This 2 story, side-gable, Neo-Traditional style House, with attached 2 ½ story, side-gable Wing is under construction and is located on Lot # 12 (.6 acres) in a planned unit development.

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8. Statement of Significance

Summary

The Moscow Village Historic District is located in a rural setting along the Little River in the south-central part of Stowe, Vermont. The District includes historic and industrial resources associated with the development of factories along the river. The properties are located along Moscow Road, Shaw Hill Road, River Road and the Adams Mill Road. Moscow Village is located two miles south of the Stowe Village Historic District that was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 and that nomination was updated with additional documentation in 2003.

The Moscow Village Historic District is eligible under Criteria A because the resources are associated with events that made a significant contribution to the development of the village. The village developed because of its prosperous industries, principally woodworking factories, in the 19th and 20th century. The District is also eligible under Criteria C because the dwellings represent architectural styles popular in the mid to late 19th century in Vermont. The village is a composite of architectural styles that include Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. The District is significant in the following areas: Architecture, Commerce, Education, Government, Industry and Transportation. There are also the stone abutments (#19a) of a former covered bridge, the remains of a dam (#25b) and an industrial archaeological site (#25b) associated with a former woodworking factory along the south side of the Little River.

The period of significance for the historic district dates from construction of the Alexander Seaver Saw Mill, (#16) in 1822 until construction of the Frank Russell House (#10) in 1957. After the period of significance there were only two dwellings (#2, #21a), two garages (#1a, #17b), one sugar house (#8b), and one dwelling (#25e) under construction. In the historic district there are 43 contributing and 10 non-contributing resources.

Little River in Stowe

Stowe is the only town left in Lamoille County that derives from land granted at the end of the French and Indian War in 1763 from Benning Wentworth (1696-1770), the first royal governor of New Hampshire. Lamoille County is also unique in having been part of nine other Vermont counties at one time or another; established by the Vermont Legislature in 1835, it is the youngest of all counties. The first pioneer settlements were in the mid 1790s and the town grew rapidly to 46 families and 316 people by 1800. The first post office was established in 1816 and the Town of Stowe was originally spelled Stow, after a town in England, and the present spelling came to be accepted about 1856.¹

The power of the Little River (also known historically as the Waterbury River) supported the growth of three villages in the town; the Center Village (located nearly at the geographical center of the original Town of Stowe), the Lower Village (located on the Main Road only a half mile south of the Center Village) and Smith's Falls (located on the River Road two miles south of the Center Village). According to Hamilton Child's Gazetteer, the name of the village at Smith's Falls became known informally as the

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village of Moscow in 1839.² These villages developed around water-powered mills on the Little River that were constructed in the late 18th and early 19th century.

Only two years after the first settlers arrived in Stowe, a dam across the Little River at the Lower Village became the focus of local industry with the construction of a combination saw and grist mill (1796), a tannery (1806) and a wool carding and cloth dressing mill (1812), as well as a dry goods store (1812) and later a public house (1815).³ In addition to farming, early household industries included home-based textile production, boots and shoes in small shops, and the production of potash salts in the forested mountains. By 1824 Zadock Thompson's Gazetteer of the State of Vermont recorded two tanneries, three sawmills and one grist mill with three run of stone in the Town of Stowe.⁴

Starch was manufactured from a coarse potato raised especially for that use and there were five starch factories in town by 1862. The old growth forests bordering the town on the east and west, supplied logs for the town's largest industry, the lumber industry. Saw mills were in operation in all three villages and other locations in the 19th and early 20th century. These saw mills supplied soft and hardwood lumber to small factories for the manufacture of a variety of wooden products that included butter tubs, butter and cheese boxes, as well as window sash, doors and blinds. In the early 20th century these factories retooled to manufacture wooden parcel handles, household woodenware and wooden novelties.⁵

Seaver Dam and Sawmill

Stowe's third village was developed in 1822 when a dam was constructed across the Little River only two miles south of the Center Village. Alexander Seaver (1794-1869) relocated from Craftsbury and settled in Stowe before 1814. About 1820 Seaver acquired the Lemuel Thomas Carding Mill (1818) at the Lower Village and converted it into a wagon shop that operated until 1869 when the building was destroyed in a flood. About 1822 Seaver constructed a wooden Dam (#16a) a half mile below the Lower Village to take advantage of the water power of the river. Along the north bank of the river Seaver built a Saw Mill (#16) and south of the river he built an Iron Foundry (originally located on property #25) for the manufacture of cast iron box stoves.⁶ About this time, Seaver also built the Alexander and Nancy S. Seaver House (#15) for their family residence, along with a barn, just up the hill from his Saw Mill on the only road in what would later become a Village. In 1832 Seaver was recorded in the Town's Grand List, in School District #10, with 8 acres, a house and barn appraised at \$125 and his Saw Mill (#16) was appraised at \$175.⁷

Smith's Falls

William Smith (1779-1838) from Hartford, Connecticut, first moved to Williston where he married Anna Blanchard (1782-1840) and they had a daughter, Elvira, before they settled in Stowe Hollow about 1806. They had five more children; Charity B., Lemuel B., Abel P., Samuel R. and Anna Maria. William's younger brother, Horace (1794-1878), also moved with his brother from Hartford to Stowe about 1806. Horace married Rachael Phillips (c. 1800-1824) of Williston and they had three children. After

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the death of Rachael, Horace married Nancy Montgomery (c. 1799-1877) and they had eleven children.⁸

William Smith's first son, Lemuel B. Smith (1809-1899) (#15) was a millwright, carpenter and joiner, and built several dwellings and industrial buildings in the village that would be named Smith's Falls.

In 1836 Lemuel B. Smith, with his younger brother Abel P. Smith, and Lemuel Thomas (1782-1871) acquired Seaver's original Saw Mill (#16) and the Seaver House (#15).⁹ In 1839 Thomas sold his one-half interest to Lemuel B. Smith and then Thomas A. Straw (1808-1887) joined Smith as a half-interest partner in the property. About 1840 Smith & Straw installed a "granite stone for grinding provender" in a Grist Mill (#16) addition that was connected to the west elevation of the original Saw Mill (#16).¹⁰ Smith acquired Straw's half-interest in the property in 1843.¹¹

Lemuel B. Smith's three sons worked in the family businesses. Lemuel's first son Orison S. Smith (1845-1944) became a carpenter, joiner, brick mason, and worked in the family industries.¹² Smith's second son Daniel M. Smith (c. 1844-1923) became a miller in the family Grist Mill (#16) and the head sawyer in the Saw Mill (#16).¹³

Lemuel Smith's brother, Abel P. Smith (1811-1894) was a millwright, carpenter and joiner and built the Abel P. Smith House (#5).¹⁴ Also, William Smith's brother Horace (1794-1878) had a son named John W. Smith (c. 1823-1897) (#12) who became a surveyor, civil engineer, bridge builder, and jeweler with a watch and clock repair shop at Smith's Falls. John W. Smith was also a founder and officer in the Mystic Lodge No. 56 of the F. and A. M. in 1861.¹⁵

In 1840, Stowe attorney William Henry Harrison Bingham (1813-1894) provided a description of the town that was published by the Vermont historian Zadock Thompson (1796-1856). Bingham described the settlement at Smith's Falls as "a small village, containing a grist and saw mill and several mechanics" and by this time the Town of Stowe had "2 tanneries, 1 woolen factory, 2 starch factories, 2 clothier's works, 2 grist and 7 saw mills".¹⁶

The first starch factory in Stowe was built at the Lower Falls by Asa R. Camp and Healey Cady. The town's second starch factory was built by Smith & Straw about 1840 at Smith's Falls. The Smith & Straw Starch Factory (located on property # 16) operated from c. 1840 until c. 1883. Farmers raised large quantities of coarse-grained potatoes, mostly 'Californias', and yields of 400 bushels to the acre were reported. Farmers were paid fifteen to twenty cents a bushel for the delivery of potatoes to the local starch factory.¹⁷ Another source reported that, on average, farmers grew only about one acre per farm and some were paid as much as thirty to forty cents a bushel.¹⁸ In 1843 Lemuel Smith purchased Thomas A. Straw's interest and operated the mills with the help of his sons and the business was listed in Walton's Vermont Register as the Daniel M. and Orison S. Smith Starch Factory.¹⁹

About 1845 Smith constructed a Window Sash, Door and Blind Factory (#16d) (c. 1845-1877) that operated until the factory burned in 1877. According to the 1870 Census of Manufactures, this factory was invested at \$4,000 in factory and machinery. The sash, door and blind factory operated with a 30 hp turbine to drive "three circular saws, one gig, one tenoning machine, one molding machine, one mortise machine and one turning lathe". Two men were employed twelve months of the year at \$1,000 each.

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They processed lumber valued at \$2,000 to produce 2000 window sash valued at \$900, 1000 doors valued at \$2,500 and 500 blinds (shutters) valued at \$800, for a total of \$4,200.²⁰ After the Sash, Door and Blind Factory burned, Lemuel Smith constructed a Wood Planing and Dressing Factory (#16d) (1878-1891) that operated until 1891 when his son, Fred E. Smith installed new machinery and the building was converted to a Woodworking Factory (#16d) for the manufacture of butter boxes.²¹ A state of the art woodworking factory of this period had table saws, jig saws, thickness planers, joiners, and band saws to cut wood; lathes, tenoners, shapers and molders to shape wood; varieties of stroke, vertical drum, disc and horizontal belt sanders; as well as drill presses, horizontal boring and mortising machines to bore wood.

The 1850s was a time of transition for powering the machinery in mills and factories, from the use of wooden water wheels to the use of cast iron hydraulic turbines. In 1857, Lemuel B. Smith began using two Tyler turbines to operate his machinery. Smith installed "a 14 inch" turbine in the Saw Mill (#16) "under 10 feet of head and fall" between the dam and the mill. Smith regulated the rate of speed at which the logs were cut by simply raising and lowering a gate above the turbine and found that "it works to a charm". He also installed a "36 inch" turbine "under 12 feet of head and fall" from which was powered a "slab saw, turning lathe and two grindstones" in the Window Sash, Door and Blind Factory (#16d). The Tyler Turbine was patented in 1856 by John Tyler (1802-1886) a millwright and machinist in West Lebanon, New Hampshire. The Tyler Turbine was very successful and by 1862 there were 500 in operation driving various types of machinery in saw mills and grist mills, as well as cotton and woolen mills in the United States and Canada.²²

According to the 1860 Federal Census of Manufactures, the Smith Starch Factory had \$1,200 of capital invested in factory and machinery. The factory employed two men, at \$25 each per month, to process 3,765 bushels of potatoes valued at \$.627 per bushel into 31,594 pounds of starch valued at \$1,000. In the 1870 Census, the starch factory was invested with \$1,500 in the building that had a potato washer and a potato grater. The factory employed two men for two months and paid total wages of \$100 per year. The workers processed 5,000 pounds of potatoes valued at \$1,250 into 40,000 pounds of starch valued at \$2,000.²³

In 1860 the Smith Saw Mill (#16) was invested with \$3,000 and employed one man, at \$26 per month, to process 1,400 logs valued at \$.70 per log into 175,000 foot of boards valued at \$1,200. In the 1880 Census of Manufactures, six sawmills were recorded in Stowe. At this time Smith's lumber mill was the largest in town and still invested with \$3,000. The Dam (#16a) across the river was recorded with a 12' fall and the mill was powered with one Tyler turbine (3 ½ wide, 100 RPM, 40 HP) to drive one circular sawmill. Saw Mill employees worked a ten hour day from May to November and an eight hour day from November to May. A skilled sawmill operator averaged \$1.50 per day and an unskilled laborer averaged \$.75 per day with total wages of \$300 per year. The workers processed \$700 worth of logs into 150,000' lumber and 90,000 shingles for a total value of \$1,950.²⁴ In Wilkins' 1869 letter to Abby Hemenway, she reported that Smith's Saw Mill (#16) was "one of the best sawmills in the state" and it supplied lumber for the Smith "large, sash and blind factory", and George Howe was operating a "blacksmith shop" in Moscow.²⁵

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After the Smith & Straw partnership was dissolved in 1843, Straw invested in property at the Lower Village, a half a mile north of Smith's Falls. Thomas A. Straw purchased the town's first Grist Mill that was constructed in 1822-23 by Asa and Ashael Raymond on the east side of the river. This brick mill operated three run of stone; one for wheat flour, one for rye flour and one for other grain. In 1870, Straw constructed a factory to process lumber at the Lower Falls. Straw lived in the adjoining brick 'mill house', raised a large family and operated the Straw Grist Mill, the Straw Starch Factory and a Cider Mill until his death in 1887. Thomas Straw was listed as a 'machinist' in Walton's Vermont Register and after his death, his son John Straw (1832-1911) began the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, as well as custom woodwork at the factory on the west side of the river.²⁶ This was the factory that Charles I. Robinson later purchased and began the manufacture of butter boxes. The Grist Mill and the Woodworking Factory burned in 1921 in the Lower Village.²⁷

Village of Moscow

This small rural factory village, originally known as Smith's Falls, received a second name in 1839. The renaming of the village is first mentioned in Maria N. Wilkins' (1822-1908) letter, "*A History of Stowe to 1869*", that was published in Abby Hemenway's, Vermont Historical Gazetteer, in 1871. Maria N. Wilkins was married to the prominent lawyer George B. Wilkins (1817-1902), and she was the town's first historian and superintendent of schools from 1881-1888.²⁸ Vermont historian Deborah P. Clifford, Hemenway's biographer, credits Wilkins' history as "unusual in its amount of detail about the actual conditions under which the first white settlers and later inhabitants of this mountain town lived".²⁹

However in Wilkins' extensive letter, that formed the basis for all subsequent published histories of the town, she did not mention the reason for the name change. Hamilton Child's Gazetteer and Business Directory of 1883 recounts the oral legend of the renaming of the village. "In 1839, a school meeting was called there, when an old circular saw, suspended at the end of a string, was used in place of a bell, which the people facetiously designated as the 'bell of Moscow'; hence the name". Child's Gazetteer used both the terms Smith's Falls and Moscow in his published 1883 map and business directory of Lamoille County.³⁰ Child was referring to the second public school that was built for the Moscow District No. 10 c. 1839 and it appears on Child's map of 1883 as 'Old School'. That second school was just south of the Smith Falls Covered Bridge over the Waterbury River along the north side of what is known today as Adams Mill Road.

In Walton's Vermont Register, a separate listing begins in 1879 for the manufacturers, mechanics and artisans in the village of 'Smith's Falls' and the village is referred to as 'Moscow' in the Register beginning in 1886 with the establishment of the first Post Office (#13).³¹

Education in the Village

The Second Moscow School was built c. 1839 in School District No. 10 to serve the families living in and around the village of Moscow. That building was referred to as an 'Old School' on F. W. Beers' 1878 map and it was located north of Adams Mill Road

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on the south bank of the Little River, just downstream from the Smith's Falls Covered Bridge. The school continued to function as a rural one-room schoolhouse until construction of the Third Moscow School (#20) in 1853 on the opposite side of the road.

In 1882 it was voted to provide eight months of school, two and a half in summer, two and a half in spring, and three in winter. At this time Stowe was divided into nineteen districts supporting nineteen schools with 443 scholars and an average weekly teacher wage of \$7.26. In 1893 all the locally-supported rural schools were financially supported by the Town with state assistance.³² About 1900 the Second Moscow School was moved across the road by Orison S. and Fred E. Smith and remodeled into a 'double house' that was used as School House Tenement (#21) for employees of the Smith Woodworking Factory (#16d).

In 1853 the Third Moscow School (#20) was built in the Greek Revival style of architecture and the north elevation, facing Adams Mill Road, had two entrance doors and an elaborate open bell tower. This school was attended seasonally by scholars from the families employed at the local woodworking factories. During the 1930's, when George F. Adams was chairman of the town school board, the Moscow School had a rating as a 'Superior School'. From 1926 to 1935 attendance fluctuated between 16 and 33 scholars. Beginning in the 1920s church services were held here on Sundays. This village school at Moscow continued operating until 1954 when all of Stowe's small, one-room, country schools were consolidated into a single elementary school in the Center Village.³³ When the Third Moscow School (#20) closed in 1954 the building continued to be used as a community center and church until construction of the Grace Baptist Church in 1968 just beyond the west end of the historic district on the Moscow Road.³⁴

Transportation in the Village

James Whitelaw (1748-1829) was the second surveyor general of Vermont. Whitelaw's large state-wide wall map of 1796 illustrates a road running through Stowe north and south virtually along what is now State Route 100. This road was taken over in 1849 by the Lamoille County Road Company, chartered in that year, and rebuilt as a wood plank toll road in 1850-51. Later the road was taken over by the Town of Stowe in 1859.³⁵ The stage coach from Waterbury to Stowe passed along this early road and it runs only one-half mile east of Smith's Falls. Later, along this same route between Waterbury and Stowe, the Mt. Mansfield Electric Railroad was chartered in 1894 and operated until May 1932 when trolley service was discontinued.³⁶

The first span to cross Gold Brook, about a mile east of Smith's Falls, was constructed in 1803 and that bridge was replaced by the current single-span (48.5') covered bridge in 1844. The Gold Brook Bridge was engineered by John W. Smith of Smith's Falls using the Howe truss structural system. Vermont bridge historian and engineer, Joseph C. Nelson, wrote of the Smith-designed Gold Brook Bridge, "The builder of the Gold Brook Bridge was very much at the leading edge of technology when he used the newly patented Howe truss." William Howe (1803-1852), of Springfield, Massachusetts, patented his wood and iron rod truss design in 1840 and this type of bridge truss was the first to be designed using mathematical stress analysis. Vermont bridge historian Robert McCullough wrote that the Howe truss "became one of the most widely used truss bridges during the nineteenth century" and "other engineers . . .

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probably deserve credit for contributing to this system's evolution".³⁷ The Gold Brook Bridge is the oldest Howe truss bridge in Vermont, the only covered bridge remaining in Stowe, and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.³⁸

In the same year 1844, John W. Smith supervised the construction of the Smith's Falls Covered Bridge over the Little River leading into the village and the original stone Bridge Abutments (#19a) are still there.³⁹ Smith employed a multiple-kingpost truss with a Burr arch for this wood bridge that spanned 100' over the river. Theodore Burr (1771-1822) of Torrington, Connecticut was an early bridge builder and his design was widely copied.⁴⁰ Other covered wooden bridges in Stowe that were built under the supervision of John W. Smith included the bridge at the end of Bridge Street in the Center Village and probably others in the mid-19th century.⁴¹

The Smith's Falls Covered Bridge held up thorough the state-wide flood of 1927 and was finally removed after construction of the present Moscow Road Bridge (#19) immediately upstream in 1949. The present 'beam and slab' highway bridge is a distinctive example of the Modernistic design applied to Vermont highway bridges after the famous 1927 flood. Due to the massive rebuilding effort after the flood and the involvement of the Federal government, bridge construction was standardized. This bridge was designed with a concrete slab, supported on rolled-steel I-beams, with an asphalt and concrete road bed. There is an iron balustrade with eleven sections of concrete piers. The end piers of the bridge are geometrically stepped in the Art Deco motif characteristic of Vermont highway bridges after about 1928. According to Vermont bridge historian Robert McCullough, "During the resurgence of construction activity following the war, reliance on this bridge type resumed" and it is still the most common bridge design in Vermont.⁴²

Commerce and Post Office/Government in the Village

In 1816 Stowe became a stage coach stop on the twice-weekly, federal mail route, from Waterbury, through Stowe, Morristown and Hyde Park, to Johnson. Riverius Camp, storekeeper and Town Clerk, was appointed postmaster at Stowe in 1817 and delivered mail from his store in the Lower Village until 1841 when the post office was moved north to the Center Village.⁴³ John W. Smith was the first postmaster of the Village of Moscow and the first Post Office was located in the Smith's House (#12) on December 29, 1884. The Village known as Smith's Falls was federally-recognized as the Village of Moscow with the organization of this Post Office.⁴⁴

In 1886 the Smith's built the Moscow General Store (#13) in the village immediately east of Smith's House (#12) and the Post Office was relocated to the store. Members of the Smith family, supervised by Lemuel B. Smith, built the store in the popular Italianate style of architecture and there was an apartment upstairs for the storekeeper.

James B. Hyde (1864-?) learned the trade of a country storekeeper at the age of 15 at the Hunt & Babbitt store in East Hardwick. In 1886, at age 22, Hyde became the first storekeeper in the new Moscow General Store (#13) and was assistant postmaster until June 30, 1893 when he was appointed postmaster. In April 1895, Hyde acquired the store and continued as the storekeeper and postmaster until 1899.⁴⁵ Hyde was a friend of John W. Smith and also a member of the Mystic Lodge, No. 56, F. & A. M.

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Starting in 1886 the Moscow General Store (#13) became the focus of local commerce and the building still functions in that capacity today. In his memoirs, Craig O. Burt recalled that the store was "the social center of Moscow Village" and "I remember the great round stove surrounded by chairs, each chair separated from the other by boxes of sawdust used for spittoons. Here were settled the problems of the town and the entire nation".⁴⁶

As Postmaster for the village, Hyde was succeeded by Edward W. Dillingham (1899-1901), Walter H. Faunce (1901-1902), Henry G. Aldridge (two months) and William W. Adams (1902-1917).⁴⁷ As owner of the Moscow General Store (#13), Hyde was succeeded by Wayne H. Faunce, A. C. McMahon (1903) and then William W. Adams.⁴⁸

William W. Adams (1853-1928) was the store owner for 15 years where his wife Ella and family lived upstairs, including his son George F. Adams.⁴⁹ Adams constructed an addition on the east elevation in 1912 and was succeeded as store owner and postmaster by Willie L. Bennett (1917-1920), Elton B. Forbes (1920-1924), Wesley T. Abell (1924-1925), Nelson W. Church (1925-1947) and Roy Bassett (1947-1959).⁵⁰

Nelson Warner Church (1890-1962) and his wife Caroline were the store owners for 22 years, offering an assortment of groceries, hardware, shoes, flour, feed and grain.⁵¹ In 1938 Church acquired the Smith industrial property (#16), the School House Tenement (#21) and in 1941 Church acquired the Abel P. Smith House (#5).⁵²

Architecture in the Village: Domestic & Agricultural

The oldest dwelling in the village is the Alexander and Nancy Seaver House (#15) on the south side of the Moscow Road. This Greek Revival style house was built c. 1825 as a residence for the Seaver family that by about 1835 included nine children. Historically the house was part of the Saw Mill (#16) property. This simple 1 ½ story frame house, built in a Cape Cod form, has a large 1 ½ story wing on the west elevation.

Five Greek Revival style houses, built in the middle of the 19th century, are in the village. The Warren and Ann Atkins House (#12) is a 'double house' built in 1854 for two families in the Greek Revival style on the south side of the Moscow Road. A 'double house' is a common New England housing type, especially in the decades before 1870. This house type features bilateral symmetry and its semidetached nature made it functionally attractive and also a lower-cost alternative to the single-family house. The 'double house' was remarkable for its common pairing of owner and tenant or dual ownership and occupancy by related family or business associates. The Atkins family may have shared this 'double house' with a tenant, possibly a mill employee, or a relative.⁵³ The 1 ½ story frame side-gable house features simple trim corner boards and returning box cornice common to the style.

The Nathan Orcutt House (#11) was built c. 1850 in the Greek Revival style on the south side of the Moscow Road. The 1 ½ story frame house features simple trim corner boards and returning box cornice common to the style. East of the house is a Barn, built c. 1890, that is now connected to the house by several additions. The Judge and Marcia Robinson House (#7) was built in 1860 in the Greek Revival style and was moved to this location on the north side of the Moscow Road in 1882. The 1 ½ story

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frame side-gable house, built in a Classic Cottage form, has elaborate trim that includes a full entablature, with paneled corner pilasters, molded capitals and returning box cornice. Directly northwest of the house is a substantial, 2 ½ story, frame, Gable-Front style Carriage & Horse Barn (#7a) that was relocated here c. 1900.

The Howard A. and Quilte S. Butts House (#8) was built c. 1850 in the Greek Revival style and was moved to this location on the north side of the Moscow Road c. 1900. The 1 ½ story frame side-gable house, built in a Classic Cottage form, has elaborate trim that includes a full entablature, with corner pilasters, molded capitals, molded cornice and returning box cornice. Directly north of the house is a simple 1 ½ story, frame, Eaves-Front style Carriage & Horse Barn (#8a) built c. 1915 and north of the barn is a single-story frame Sugarhouse (#8b) built c. 1970. The Orzo and Martha Edgerton House (#6) was built in 1867 in the Greek Revival style on the north side of the Moscow Road. The 1 ½ story frame gable-front house has elaborate trim that includes a full entablature with corner pilasters, molded capitals, molded cornice and returning box cornice.

The Abel P. and Nancy L. Smith House (#5) was built c. 1865 in the fashionable Greek Revival and Italianate style on the north side of the Moscow Road. The 2 ½ story frame cross-gable house has elaborate trim that includes a full entablature, corner pilasters with molded capitals and returning box cornice. The south elevation has a louvered triangular gable fan and the east elevation of the Wing has a distinctive Italianate-style oculus window with circular board surround. Directly north of the house is a Carriage and Horse Barn (#5a) built c. 1890.⁵⁴ The property also had a large Gable-Front style Bank Barn (c. 1865-c. 1895), similar to the Fred E. Smith Barn (#14) across the road, that was located northeast of the house. The A. P. Smith House (#5) is the most articulated house in the village in the Greek Revival style of architecture that also displays Italianate features.

The John and Rebecca Moody House (#22) was built on the east side of the Adams Mill Road in a vernacular style c. 1860. The Horatius D. and Loduska Calkins House (#1) was built c. 1865 in a vernacular style on the north side of the River Road. The 1 ½ story frame side-gable house has simple trim that includes corner boards, plain wood surround and drip molding around windows and doors. The Queen Anne style porch and dormer were added later. Directly west of the house is a single story frame Garage (#1a) built c. 1965.

The only Gothic Revival style house in the village is the Hiram J. Town House (#9) built c. 1875 on the north side of the Moscow at the west end of the village. The 1 ½ story frame cross-gable house has trim that includes corner boards, box cornice and exposed rafter tails. The narrow, paired windows are a feature of the Gothic Revival style. Directly west of the house is a single-story frame Garage (#9a) that was built c. 1940 and later used as an Apartment.

The School House Tenement (#21) began as the single-story frame Second Moscow School that was moved across the Adams Mill Road to this location and rebuilt c. 1900 into the second 'double house' in the village. This 'double house' was built by Orson S. Smith, in a vernacular Greek Revival style, to accommodate two families and Orson sold the property to his brother Fred E. Smith who leased the house to the

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employees at his factory. The 1 ½ story frame side-gable house has simple trim that includes corner boards and returning box cornice.

Following a fire that destroyed the original house occupied by the Dillingham family, the Isaiah Dillingham House (#25) was built in 1894 in the Queen Anne style for three families on the north side of the Adams Mill Road. The large 2 ½ story frame side-gable house has trim that features corner boards with quarter-round corner bead, molded cornice and triangular louvered fans in the gable ends. The east elevation features matching two-story canted bay windows with a stained-glass window in each tympanum. The house is surrounded with decorative shingles. Northwest of the house is a 1 ½ story, frame Carriage and Horse Barn (#25a) that was built about 1894. The Dillingham House (#25) is the most articulated house in the village in the Queen Anne style of architecture.

The Fred E. and Martha W. Smith House (#4) was built c. 1900 in the Italianate style on the north side of the River Road at the junction of the Moscow Road. The 2 story frame flat-roof house has trim that includes corner boards, a double frieze with architrave detail and extended eaves with molded cornice. The Fred E. Smith House (#4) is the most articulated house in the village in the Italianate style of architecture. The Fred E. Smith Barn (#14) was built in 1910 between the Moscow General Store (#13) and the original A. Seaver House (#15) that Smith had acquired from his father. This large Gable Front Bank Barn faces the Moscow Road and the 1 ¾ story frame gable-front barn features a distinctive, square, hip-roof cupola.

The 1 ½ story frame side-gable James McMahon House (#23) was moved here about 1901 to the east side of the Adams Mill Road. The H. A. Warren House (#3) was built c. 1915 in the vernacular Queen Anne style on the west side of Shaw Hill Road at the corner of the River Road. The 1 ½ story frame side gable house has simple trim that includes corner boards, clipped fascia boards, box cornice and plain wood surround on windows and doors; as well as scalloped shingles in dormer gables. The Queen Anne style porch was replaced with a new enclosed porch.

The Slayton House (#24) is the most articulated house in the village in the Colonial Revival style of architecture. In 1882 George C. Slayton (1856-?) married Lillie Smith (1857-1934) daughter of John W. and Loretta Moody Smith (#12). In Loretta Smith's estate of 1900, half of this property was deeded to her son Harry W. Smith (c. 1850-1912) and half to her daughter Lillie. About 1905, George and his younger brother Nathaniel B. (1866-1919) built the George C. & Nathaniel B. Slayton House in the Colonial Revival style on property east of the Adams Mill Road. West of the house is the Eaves-Front Barn (#24a) that was built c. 1905 for their farm. The families of the brothers George C. and Nathaniel B. Slayton lived side by side in this large two-story, frame, hip-roof, two-family 'double house' that anchors the southeast corner of the historic district.⁵⁵

The Moscow Village Historic District is significant under Criteria C for a compatible mix of Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Ann and Colonial Revival styles of domestic architecture expressed in vernacular and local forms common to central Vermont in the 19th and early 20th century.

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Architecture in the Village: Educational, Commercial and Industrial

The Third Moscow School (#20) was built in 1853 in the Greek Revival style near the southeast corner of the Moscow Road and the Adams Mill Road. The 1 ½ story frame front-gable building originally had double entrance doors for boys and girls on the west elevation and a distinctive bell tower that has been removed.

The Moscow General Store & Post Office (#13) was built in 1886 in the Italianate style on the south side of the Moscow Road in the center of the village. The store originally had large double sash windows on both sides of the double entry door and now has large single pane commercial style windows in simple wood frames. Unfortunately, the store has lost its original Italianate features.⁵⁶

The oldest industrial building in the village is the Alexander Seaver Saw Mill (#16) that was built along the north bank of the river in 1822 and was a functioning Saw Mill owned by the Smith family from 1838-1938, and later other owners until it ceased being used as a Saw Mill c. 1950. The building was enlarged c. 1840 with the installation of mill stones and the addition on the west end was a Grist Mill (#16). The single story frame side-gable building has simple wood trim and a gable door hood on the north elevation. Also on this industrial property is the original 1822 rock and timber Dam (#16a) that was rebuilt and capped with concrete in 1918. The Smith Woodworking Factory (#16d) was built in 1878 and extensively remodeled and covered in metal siding in 2002. This factory is now occupied by a machine shop. On this property is also the First Office (#16c) that was built about 1910 for the Smith Woodworking Factory (#16d) and a Second Office (#16b) constructed about 1950.

All that remains from the George W. Adams Woodworking Factory (site of #25) is part of the original 1889 Dam Site (#25b) and a Gate Ratchet (#25c), a steel ratchet, set on a concrete foundation, used to open and lower the steel gate that controlled the flow of water into the turbine.

A Portrait of the Village in the 1880s

In the 1880 Census there were 1896 people living in Stowe, approximately 100 people lived in the Moscow School District #10 and they were considered part of the local community. Most of the residents were engaged in agricultural pursuits or logging and some were employed full time or part time in the Smith family industries.

In the 1880s, Lemuel B. Smith was the most prominent man in the village of Smith's Falls. Lemuel was a part-time farmer and lived with his family at the L. B. Smith House (#15). The Smith family industries, on the north side of the river, included the Saw & Grist Mill (#16), the Starch Factory and the Wood Planning Factory (#16d). At this time Smith employed Meriden Marshall, a part time farmer on 12 acres on the Waterbury-Stowe Road, as the miller at the Smith Grist Mill (#16). In 1883 Smith also owned forest land in Waterbury and Bolton totaling 600 acres.⁵⁷

Lemuel's son Orison was a carpenter and joiner, brick mason, part-time farmer and worked in the Smith family industries with his father and brother Daniel. Lemuel's son Daniel was also a miller at the Grist Mill (#16) and the head sawyer at the family Saw Mill (#16).⁵⁸ In 1876 Orison and Daniel built the Pleasant View House (located on property #17) at the corner of the Moscow Road and the River Road where they operated

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a seasonal hotel. Lemuel's son by his second wife, Fred E. Smith, later acquired the family industries when Lemuel died at the age of 90 in 1899.

Lemuel's younger brother, Abel P. Smith (1811-1894) relocated from the Smith Brothers and Sisters Farm in Stowe Hollow. The three sons and five daughters of Abel P. Smith (Lovissa, Mary, Orrin, Orson, Alva, Viola, Clara and Allen) lived together at the Smith Brothers and Sisters Farm just west of the District No. 9 Schoolhouse. Abel relocated his family to the village and built the A. P. & N. L. Smith House (#5) about 1865 for his wife Nancy Lamphere Smith (c. 1815-1901).⁵⁹

Lemuel's uncle Horace Smith also had a large family farm in Stowe Hollow. Horace's son, John W. Smith, lived in the village (#12) and was a surveyor, civil engineer, jeweler, and part-time farmer on 15 acres with a 30 acre stand of timber.⁶⁰

In 1886, the Smith Family built the first and only local store, the Moscow General Store and Post Office (#13). James B. Hyde was the storekeeper and village postmaster and lived upstairs.⁶¹

George Howe (1817-1890) lived on the north side of the River Road in the village (on property #4, not the existing house). Howe was a blacksmith and wheelwright with a shop just east of his house; as well as a farmer on 22 acres. In the 1880 Census, Howe was widowed and living in the 'double house' with his friend John W. Smith (#12). In the early 1880's George Howe was also in partnership with Lyman E. Armstrong, a farmer with 40 acres on the River Road. Howe continued as the village blacksmith until 1890.⁶²

Hiram J. Town (1810-1877) married Adeline Town and they had 4 children. In the 1870 the family lived at the H. J. & A. Town House (#9) on the Moscow Road at the west end of the village.⁶³ Wilbur G. Town (1852-1932) married Eva L. Jones and they had 2 children. In the 1870s the family lived at the Nathan Orcutt House (#11) and in 1880 Wilbur was listed as a laborer in the Census.⁶⁴ Mrs. Emily (?) Prescott is living in a house on property (#18).

Orzo A. (1829-1889) and his wife Martha Adams Edgerton (1830-1919) lived at the Orzo and Martha Edgerton House (#6) on the Moscow Road.

Harvey McAllister, (1811-1886), a native of Stowe, married Delaney Goodenough and they had seven children. In the 1870s they moved to Moscow and lived at the family farm with 9 acres on the River Road, just east of Mrs. Prescott's House (#18).⁶⁵

Horatio D. Calkins (1815-?), a native of Hyde Park, and his wife Loduska came to Moscow in 1864 and lived at the H. D. & L. Calkins House (#1) on the River Road, at the east end of the village, where in the early 1880s he was a farmer on 31 acres. The Calkins family lived here until 1893.⁶⁶

South of the Little River in the 1880s there were four buildings. Rebecca Cady Moody (1795-1875), widow of John Moody (1791-1852), was living with her children in the J. & R. Moody House (#22) in the 1870's. Their unmarried daughter Priscilla Moody (1819-1904) was the head of the household in the late 1870s.⁶⁷ Also on this side of the river was the abandoned Second Moscow School ('Old School' on the 1878 map) and across the road was the Third Moscow School (#20). The road that paralleled the river (later named Adams Mill Road) led to the Dillingham Farm where the first Dillingham House (site of #25) was located.

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Stowe, Lamoille County, VermontFred E. Smith

After the death of Lemuel B. Smith's first wife Aurilla in 1861, Lemuel married Nancy E. Town (1837-1904) in 1862. Their son Fred Elisha Smith (1869-1952) joined his father and older brothers Orison and Daniel in the family businesses. Lemuel and Fred formed a partnership in 1891 to operate the family-owned industries at Moscow and the businesses were known as Lemuel B. Smith & Son until 1896. In 1897, Fred E. Smith rented the property and conducted the businesses under a lease until 1899, when he acquired the property after his father's death.⁶⁸

When Fred E. Smith acquired the property, the Starch Factory and the Grist Mill (#16) had "ceased operation". In addition to the industrial property and factories, Fred Smith also inherited "one boring machine, one cylinder planer, one wood lathe, counter and chisels, two cutting off saws and benches, one single edger and one cut off saw".⁶⁹ Fred continued to operate the Saw Mill (#16) and refitted the Woodworking Factory (#16) in 1900 into a Butter Box Factory (#16). At this time, Fred inherited the original A. Seaver House (#15) on the Moscow Road, which his parents had lived in for 63 years.⁷⁰

Fred E. Smith married Martha Waite (1871-1944) of Shoreham in 1892 and they had three children, Venila (1894-1911), Isabelle (1895-?) and Waite L. B. (1901-?).⁷¹ Fred was a graduate of Stowe High School and the Peoples Academy in Morrisville. When he was elected on the Republican Party ticket to the Vermont Legislature in 1908, he had already served three years as a justice of the peace, two years as a town auditor and was a selectman. At this time he was a member of the Unitarian faith, was a member of the Mystic Lodge and Tucker Chapter, A. F. & A. M. Smith was a vice-president of the Lake Mansfield Trout Club, a director of the Mt. Mansfield Electric Railroad, a director of the Lamoille County Savings Bank and Trust Company and a director of the Community Church in Stowe. The Italianate style Fred E. and Martha W. Smith House (#4), built c. 1900, was described as "a pleasant social center" in the Village of Moscow.⁷²

Vermont historian William H. Jeffery, in the vanity publication Successful Vermonters, claimed that Fred Smith's "present abundant prosperity is due largely to his invention of a scientific parchment-lined butter box. The box is square, having dove-tailed corners, largest at the top, and is lined with a single piece of parchment paper, folded so as to make a perfectly water tight lining, also doing away with the use of glue". Research has not found any patents issued to Fred E. Smith, a patent for 'lining for butter boxes' was issued in 1894 to George W. White, a resident of Stowe.⁷³ Jeffery also claimed, probably also on information supplied for his book by Fred, that "Mr. Smith, after many experiments, devised the machinery for the manufacture of these boxes and his factory now (1907) has a daily capacity of 2,000 boxes." Jefferies stated, correctly, that "Smith employed from 15 to 20 men in the various operations and his pay roll is the lifeblood of Moscow" and that "this year he will manufacture a million feet of dressed lumber". Also that "during the past six years he has acquired some eighteen hundred acres of land, largely timberland, including two farms" and "has erected two houses in the village".⁷⁴ Jefferies is referring to the Fred E. Smith House (#4), directly across the Moscow Road that Fred built about 1900 for his family, and the 'double house' he built with his brother Orison, that was known locally as the School House Tenement (#21) on the Adams Mill Road.⁷⁵

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In 1899 Fred Smith's industrial property in Moscow included the single-story frame Saw Mill (#16) and the single-story frame Butter Box Factory (#16d). By 1905 a Storage House was built immediately northwest and a Drying House built northeast of the Saw Mill. The area immediately north of the sawmill was used as a log yard. In 1910 Smith constructed a large two-story Barn (#14), for his logging horses, just west of the original A. Seaver House (#15). By 1912 the Drying House had been removed and a single-story frame First Office (#16c) had been built just to the northeast; the Storage House had been replaced with a Lumber Shed and extensive lumber drying platforms west of the sawmill. Also, at this time the Butter Box Factory (#16d) was powered with a gasoline engine, with a 250 gallon underground storage tank, and the property had the advantage of electricity to power lights and machinery.⁷⁶

In 1909, at the request of Smith, an automatic handle boring and wiring machine was developed in Morrisville by Morris C. Greene (1891-1951). Greene was the third generation owner of the Morrisville Foundry Company, known after 1968 as the Green Corporation. The present Greene Corporation is the longest, continuously-operating manufacturing business in Morrisville (1872-present). Morris Greene was an inventor of this 'novelty lathe' and remained president of the company until his death. Smith used the novelty lathe to manufacture a product that made the company famous, wooden parcel handles. Five of these machines were still in use in the factory in the 1940s and were retooled and maintained in operation until the factory closed.⁷⁷

In 1914 there was a sufficient supply of water in the river and this upper dam provided 13.5' of head of water to power two turbines estimated at one hundred horsepower to operate the sawmill and the butter box factory.⁷⁸ In 1919, the old wooden dam was replaced with the present concrete Dam (#16a) that is 200' long and 11' high. According to the Sanborn Map of 1926, in addition to the Woodworking Factory (#16d); there was a Lumber Shed and drying platforms northwest of the First Office (#16c), and the former Lumber Shed, west of the Saw Mill, had been converted to storage for wood shavings.⁷⁹

Fred E. Smith continued to operate the century-old Smith family woodworking business until 1938 when he sold the property to Nelson Warner Church, owner of the Moscow General Store (#13).⁸⁰ In 1941 Church purchased the A. Smith House (#5)⁸¹ and operated the Woodworking Factory (#16d) until he sold the property in 1944 to Alex P. Barrette of Burlington. The deed from Church to Barrette inventoried the equipment that operated the Saw Mill (#16), "flume, all water wheels, No. 1 Lane saw mill equipped with top saw, slab saw with carrier, double edger and clipper, blower for saw dust, 60 horse power wheel..... 70 horsepower water wheel with governor, 75 horse power electric motor, steam heating plant", etc. And, equipment in the Woodworking Factory (#16a), "drill press, 15 inch machinist lathe, computing scales" and "5 automatic handle boring machines" and "dowel planer equipped to make 5/8 inch dowels that will take a 10 inch board making a maximum of 13 dowels to one cut", and "3 wire machines, 2 printing presses, labeling machine" and other woodworking machinery in the factory that were used to manufacture wooden parcel handles and other wooden items.⁸²

The small industrial enterprise was known as Handles Inc. until 1953 when the property was sold to Little River Wood Products Company (#16). The company continued to make wooden and wire parcel handles at the rate of 10,000,000 a year and

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in the early 1970s diversified with the manufacture of crutch grips, ski boot carriers, garment-totes, deer skidders, peg boards, jump rope handles and door grates. In 1970 the property was sold to KELVER, Inc., owned by Edmund S. 'Ted' Kelley, III and Kelley sold the property to Leveille, Inc. in 1978.⁸³

Dillingham Brothers Woodworking Factory

Albert Dillingham (1817-1890) first married Hannah Morrill in 1838 and they moved to Moscow in 1879 to establish a family farm on the south side of the Waterbury River. Their first son Isaiah M. Dillingham (1840-1906) married Laura M. Wheeler (1845-1902) of Waterbury in 1864 and their second son John (1843-1868) never married. Isaiah and his two sons, Edwin W. (1864-1954) and Albert J. (1869-?), were known as the Dillingham Brothers. They constructed the second Dam (#25b) (below the Seaver Dam (#16a)) across the river to the Dillingham Farm in 1889 and built the Dillingham Woodworking Factory (site of #25) for the manufacture of butter tubs. The newspaper reported that, in addition to a 'buzz' planer and a band saw, they operated the "only hoop-shaving machine in town". The Dillingham Brothers owned three lots of timber land for their own logging operation and established a relationship with the Smith Woodworking Factory (#16d) for the sawing of lumber for butter tub staves and heads. In the first years the Dillingham Brothers made about 20,000 butter tubs and by 1895 were producing more than 50,000 annually for creameries in Vermont. The factory normally employed seven men all year round and doubled that number in the busy season of logging and cutting stock lumber in the forested mountains surrounding the village.⁸⁴ A water turbine, installed in 1902, powered the woodworking machinery in the factory and the Gate Ratchet (#25c), to manually control the flow of water into the turbine, has survived on top of a concrete wall at the northwest corner of the factory.

In 1894 the first Dillingham house burned and the family immediately built the present two-story Queen Anne style Isaiah Dillingham House (#25) and the adjacent Carriage and Horse Barn (#25a). At the time of its construction it was the largest house in Stowe and was designed to accommodate all three families of the Dillingham Brothers.⁸⁵

Forested Mountains

Most of the men in the Village of Moscow worked in the local industries and many of the skilled factory workers were also part-time farmers and loggers. For many years the forested mountains surrounding Stowe, the Mansfield Mountains to the west and the Worcester Mountains to the east, were the source of the largest income throughout the town. These mountains furnished logs for lumber that went into local construction and some of the lumber was also taken south to the railroad lines in Waterbury or north to Morrisville. At various times, these forest resources supported carriage, wagon and sleigh makers; furniture and chair factories; lumber mills and shingle factories; window, sash, and door factories; butter tub, butter box and woodworking factories; as well as carpenters and builders. Also, every year the mountains provided maple sap in spring, Christmas trees in autumn and logging in winter. Experience was the best way to select various species of wood for different products. For example, aspen, balsam fir, basswood, beech, hemlock, red spruce, white

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pine and yellow birch were selected for butter boxes. Aspen, balsam fir and red spruce were selected for cheese boxes.⁸⁶

Eugene K. Seaver (1860-?), grandson of Alexander Seaver, relocated his broom handle factory from the Center Village to the Village of Moscow in the spring of 1883 when Seaver was making about 25,000 broom handles a year.⁸⁷ The location of the Seaver works is unknown; perhaps he was leasing a building from Lemuel B. Smith.

There were many lumber operators both large and small in the late 19th and early 20th century. The largest enterprise in the general lumber business in town was the Charles E. & Frank O. Burt Company that in 1894 consolidated its operations into a very large, steam engine-operated saw mill located in the Center Village.⁸⁸ During the years 1918-1932, the Burt's sawmill produced "24,000,000 board feet of logs" and the company bought \$45,157 worth of logs from farmers within ten miles.⁸⁹

In the early 1900s about 650,000 butter tubs were made in Stowe, in addition to thousands of round and rectangular butter boxes. Cheese boxes were also an important item of manufacture for a number of years. Then in the 1930s changes took place in the lumber and dairy industries. Depletion was overtaking the high grade timber required for tub manufacture and the dairy industry was changing from butter to milk. A new system of manufacturing began to replace the butter packaging business. This new system used lower grades of timber and turned out wood products for which new markets could be developed.⁹⁰

With the introduction of new machines in 1909 Fred E. Smith began one of these new ventures: wooden parcel handles that were small handles used to carry parcels tied with string. According to Stowe historian Walter J. Bigelow, Smith invented machinery at the factory.⁹¹ It is unlikely that Smith invented the machines, but he did employ men to run and maintain them at his factory in Moscow. A parcel handle is made by turning a maple board into half-inch cylinders, sawing the cylinders into 3 ½ inch lengths, beveling the ends, boring a hole through and putting in the wire with the hooks. In the early 1930s the factory made an average of 25,000,000 a year.⁹² Smith built up a business that averaged from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year "in normal business times" and employed fifteen to twenty employees at the Woodworking Factory (#16d). The Smith Saw Mill (#16) used from 400,000 to 500,000 feet of logs annually the were purchased from local farmers and lumbermen.⁹³

In another new venture, Fred E. Pike marketed maple sugar in small wooden boxes resembling books upon which was printed the title *'The Sweetest Story Ever Told'*. This venture, the Mt. Mansfield Maple Merchants, distributed the packaged maple sugar by mail order.⁹⁴

In the 19th and early 20th century the forested mountains were a major asset in the Vermont economy. In 1928 the Vermont Forest Service reported that "lumber cut or manufactured in Vermont gives employment to 8,100 people in nearly 550 industrial establishments and over 2,000 men in the woods (loggers). This number does not include those who are employed in the pulp and paper mills. The annual payroll of the employees in sawmills and wood-using plants amounts to approximately \$6,750,000. For each 1,000 board feet of logs cut in the woods about \$52 are paid out in wages before the finished products from these logs are offered for sale."⁹⁵ A review of the Lamoille Valley Directory of 1925 reveals all the wood-related businesses, as well as the

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names of individual residents employed at the Smith factory and the Adams factory in Moscow and the Stowe Butter Package Corporation in the Lower Village.⁹⁶

The economic impact of the forested mountains was evident in Stowe. In 1919 at the Lower Village, Fred E. Smith (president) and Gale Shaw (clerk) along with Craig Burt (treasurer) and Wayne Burt acquired a butter box factory, originally built by Paphro D. Pike (1835-1917)⁹⁷ in 1873, and named the new venture the Stowe Butter Package Corporation. The change from manufacturing butter to selling whole milk eliminated the market for butter packages to Vermont creameries, so the corporation reorganized as Stoware, Inc in 1925. Stoware turned out wooden bowls, rolling pins, salad servers, wood stools and other wooden novelty items for the expanding market of highly-polished kitchen woodenware. The factory burned in 1933 and was immediately rebuilt to employ twenty-six men. By 1935 the company had 40 employees making breadboards of curly birch, birds-eye maple or black cherry and hand-painted in the 'studio' store on South Main Street. Hardwood chopping bowls, cheese boards, potato mashers, parcel handles and enameled rolling pins were always in stock. As President of Stoware, Fred E. Smith was proud to display the forty-piece, wood-kiln-dried, wooden trophy cups, made of curly and straight-grain maple, for skiing awards. Stoware became the largest employer in town and it closed about 1985.⁹⁸

George F. Adams Woodworking Factory

In 1907 the Dillingham Brothers Woodworking Factory (#25c), on the south side of the river, was purchased by Fred E. Smith and continued in operation until Smith sold half the property to George F. Adams in 1914 and the remaining half in 1918.⁹⁹ In 1914, there was a sufficient supply of water in the river and the concrete Dam (#25b) offered a 7' head of water to power a turbine estimated at thirty horsepower to operate various woodworking machines at the factory.¹⁰⁰

As a young man, George F. Adams (1889-1966) lived upstairs at the Moscow General Store (#13) that his father William owned for fifteen years. George worked during the winter in Fred Smith's factory on the south side of the river that George later purchased in 1914. The George F. Adams Woodworking Factory (site of #25) manufactured wood wheels for children's carts, school blocks, pipe bowls, sport coat buttons, dowels, truck flares, toy parts, golf tees and other wooden novelties. George F. Adams had six sons and a daughter (Lester, Karl, Clifton 'Kip', Frederick (1920-1923), George F., Angeline, and Curtis)¹⁰¹ that worked in the family business. The state-wide flood of 1927 carried away the lumber yard and the factory burned in the spring of 1928, burned again in 1933 and was rebuilt both times. To insure a sufficient stock of lumber. Adams purchased about 1,100 acres of timberland and a saw mill at Stowe Forks that operated until the late 1930s.¹⁰²

A 1935 survey of the Adams Mill property identified the Isaiah Dillingham House (#25) and the adjacent Carriage and Horse Barn (#25a). East of the house was a Garage and west of the House was a Henhouse. The large single-story frame Adams Mill was located parallel to the river and the machinery was powered by a flume from the Dam (#25b) into a wheel house attached to the factory at the northwest corner. At this northwest corner of the former factory is the Ratchet for the Turbine Gate (#25c) that was used to control the flow of water into the turbine that powered machinery in the

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factory. Just northeast of the factory was a Sawdust Shed and southwest of the factory were two Wood Storage Sheds, a Drying Kiln and a Paint Shop.¹⁰³ In 1936 the factory had a large band saw for cutting logs, nine wood working lathes and one engine lathe, along with other woodworking machinery. Stowe lumberman Craig O. Burt wrote that "George Adams and Sons first mechanized the woods' work here with tractor, winch and chain saw. It was not from choice, but an economic necessity".¹⁰⁴

In 1942 Adams purchased a single-story, frame Cottage (#25d) from William A. Holman and relocated the single-story, frame Cottage south of the Adams Mill Road. The Cottage was leased to factory employees and members of the Adams family.

In 1947 George F. and Lenora Adams incorporated their numerous properties, buildings and business assets throughout Moscow and Stowe to create the George F. Adams & Company, Inc. The company was financed with 1150 shares of common stock valued at \$100 per share. At this time the total inventory of logs, lumber and manufactured goods was valued at about \$18,000, woodworking machinery was valued at about \$41,000, and the mill property valued at about \$33,000; that were included in the company net worth of nearly \$129,000.¹⁰⁵

The Adams Woodworking Factory continued under the supervision and ownership by members of the Adams family until August 2003.¹⁰⁶ The Gate Ratchet (#25c) installed on the concrete foundation for the water wheel pit, is now an industrial archeology site that survived the demolition of the historic 1889 Dam Site (#25b) c. 1998 and demolition of the 1933 factory in 2005.

Rural Industrialism

In 1931 the Vermont Commission on Country Life (1928-1931) published a plan for the future of Vermont. In Rural Vermont: A Program for the Future by Two Hundred Vermonters the Commission presented a comprehensive program of progressive reforms in public administration and land utilization that promised to improve the quality of life in the country. In the domain of agriculture and land utilization, the commission recommended that mountain and hillside subsistence-farming communities marked by depopulation, abandoned farms and economic decline, be developed for forestry, recreation, and tourism.¹⁰⁷

Stowe lumberman Craig O. Burt (1882-1965) served on the Committee on Forestry and the Woodworking Industries for the prestigious Commission. This report recommended that "woodworking establishments offer the best possibilities as sources of future employment in the hill towns of Vermont".¹⁰⁸ In his memoirs, Craig Burt wrote about the loggers, sawyers, filers, engineers and yardmen employed in the Stowe lumber trade.¹⁰⁹ At the woodworking industries in Stowe, the Commission's recommendations for the future of Vermont had been working for several generations.

During the Great Depression of the 1930s the area surrounding the village of Moscow consisted of about forty families, a general store with post office and two prosperous woodworking factories. Moscow's ninety-seven residents were supported by the two factories and by part-time farming.¹¹⁰ This successful combination of agriculture and industry at Moscow did not go unnoticed.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945) was elected Governor of New York in 1928 and in November 1932 he was elected the thirty-second President of the United

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States to the first of four terms. By March 1933 there were 13,000,000 unemployed people and almost every bank was closed in the United States. In Roosevelt's first 'hundred days' he proposed, and Congress enacted, a sweeping program to bring recovery to business and agriculture, as well as relief to the unemployed and to those in danger of losing farms and homes.

In 1931, before Governor Roosevelt pronounced his land utilization policy for New York State, he sent scouts from Albany to Moscow to interview Fred E. Smith and George F. Adams, owners of the woodworking factories on opposite sides of the river. Roosevelt pronounced Moscow "An excellent example of rural industrialism."¹¹¹ These woodworking factories were the "mainstay of village life and a prop to the surrounding agriculture when milk sold below cost and hay finds no market". "The overseers of Stowe reported no unemployment in March. That doesn't mean so much that every man is working as it does that life is organized to take advantage of part-time work."¹¹² In Roosevelt's 1933 book Looking Forward, the President cited the example of George F. Adams Woodworking Factory (site of #25) "in a valley in Vermont a woodturning factory for the making of knobs for the lids of kettles has already been so successful that the trend of the rural population to the city has definitely stopped and the population of the valley finds that it can profitably engage in agriculture during the summer with a definite wage-earning capacity in the local factory during the winter months."¹¹³

George F. Adams was interviewed for a lengthy illustrated article in the Boston Globe, and said that he "paid \$300 a piece in a recent Winter to nine farmers nearby for wood from their lands." "The farmer around here sells wood enough to pay his taxes and some over. Normal times we use 300,000 board feet at \$10 to \$20 a thousand. Distribute it over 10 or 15 farmers and it helps the income." "The majority of the land was lumbered 25 years ago, and I lumbered it again last Winter. It will reforest itself. It comes up to birch and some beech and maple. White birch is the best for us, for turning." At this time Fred E. Smith's factory was making "practically all the wooden parcel handles used in America. One store chain takes 10,000,000 a year." Adams said, "Roosevelt's idea of working the farm and mill together is possible and profitable." "Forests mean work" said C. R. Lockard of the Vermont Forest Service.¹¹⁴

The journalist Webb Waldron had already read Roosevelt's book when he visited Stowe in 1934. Waldron saw Roosevelt's vision in action. Waldron wrote that the experience was "a glimpse into the America of the future. Up in the Green Mountains of Vermont! One might expect to find the past in that corner of New England, but the future and the past, the factory and the soil, are woven together there in a dramatic warp and woof." Waldron interviewed Fred Smith, Fred Pike, George Adams, Gale Shaw, Wayne Burt and Craig Burt for the popular American Magazine.¹¹⁵

Pleasant View House

In 1871 Lemuel B. Smith sold property at the intersection of the Moscow Road and the River Road to his first two sons, Orson S. and Daniel M. Smith. They constructed the three-story, French Second Empire style Pleasant View House (site of #17) in 1876 as a summer resort hotel and a 'cold water cure'. Eugene K. Seaver told Stowe historian Sarah B. Downer that the house "was to be managed by their brother-in-law, Dr. H. C. Stickney of Philadelphia, who had married their sister Adelaide Smith,

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but for some reason it was never finished and Dr. Stickney and his wife moved to California".¹¹⁶ Later Orson acquired his brother's interest in the property, finished the building and lived in it for several years, keeping summer boarders at the most elegant house ever built in Moscow. In his advertising brochure Smith asked the question "Did you ever think that you would like to go right back in the country where you could drive, or row, or fish for trout, or play tennis, or just loaf and do nothing, and at the same time you feel so civilized that you want your sanitary plumbing, and bath with hot and cold water? The Pleasant View House is just that place." The third-floor observatory with "views of Mt. Mansfield, Hog Back and Elmore mountains" and the 680' veranda were a favorite attraction for hotel guests. Smith also maintained Lake View Cottage, an eight room cottage on Lake Mansfield, only four miles from Moscow.¹¹⁷ After many years of operation, Orson Smith acquired his brother's interest in 1901. In 1923 Orson Smith sold the Pleasant View House to Myra, John C., Bertha L and Grafton D. Herrick of Morrisville.¹¹⁸ At this time, there were eleven guest houses in Stowe that provided accommodations for summer boarders.¹¹⁹

The Herrick family operated the Pleasant View House as a hotel for forty guests from June 15 until November 1 and advertised auto service from the railroad station in Waterbury or the electric trolley, of the Mt. Mansfield Electric Railroad, located only one-half mile east of the hotel.¹²⁰ They advertised pleasant rooms, furnace heat and baths; good cooking, milk, fresh eggs and vegetables; tennis and croquet, garage accommodations for six cars. The hotel was only a thirty minute drive from golf links. In 1925 they advertised room rates at only \$3 and up per day and \$15 and up per week.¹²¹ The summer hotel was located only twelve miles from famous Mt. Mansfield, the highest peak in the Green Mountain range, and Smuggler's Notch.

In 1920, during the heyday of the Pleasant View House, the writer and educator Catherine Beach Ely (1873-1936) visited the village and promoted Moscow as "an ideal headquarters" for touring the Green Mountains. She toured Smith's Sawmill (#16), the Third Moscow School (#20), and the Moscow General Store (#13). After hiking in the surrounding countryside Ely remarked that "Never shall we forget the revelation of beauty which we had toward the end of our stay in Moscow." And, she declared "Moscow today is a clean, moderately prosperous hamlet, a fertile wedge of level meadows carefully sheltered by rock-encrusted hills and the tall pines of another century."¹²²

Bertha L. Herrick acquired all her relative's interest in the 77 acre property and sold the Pleasant View House in 1948 to David and Eileen Henderson of Boston. Only four bays of the original six-bay Hotel Garage (#17a), that was built c. 1925 on the east elevation of the hotel, survived the fire of March 1950 that destroyed the hotel and it was not rebuilt. In 1950 the Henderson's sold the property to Roy and Margaret Basset and in 1951 they sold it to George F. and Lenora Adams.¹²³

Promoting tourism in Vermont led to the development of Stowe initially as a summer resort. In 1864 Stowe attorney William Henry Harrison Bingham (1813-1894), later president of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, completed construction of the Mt. Mansfield House, on Main Street in the Center Village, with 220 guest rooms and a spacious lobby. The resort era in Stowe was launched and the hotel operated for 25 years until it burned in 1889. Writing in 1883, Vermont historian

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Hamilton Child boasted that Stowe had become "a favorite resort for summer sojourners, so much so that it has been called the 'Saratoga of Vermont'". The Smith's Pleasant View House (site of #17) of 1876 in Moscow was part of this trend to promote Stowe as a northern New England resort. Indeed, the recreation and tourism industries eventually outgrew both agriculture and woodworking to become the largest industries in Stowe and by 1963 there were forty-three hotels, motels and lodging places in town that served a four-season resort.¹²⁴

Architecture in the District: 1900-2006

During the period 1900-1942, there were only three domestic buildings constructed in the historic district; the Italianate style Fred E. Smith House (#4) built about 1900, the Colonial Revival style George S. and Nathaniel B. Slayton House (#24) also built about 1905, and the vernacular Queen Anne style H. A. Warren House (#3) built about 1915. From 1942 to 2006, only five domestic buildings with two garages were constructed in the district and the old covered wooden bridge (#19a) was replaced by the present Moscow Road Bridge (#19) in 1949.

In 1942 George F. Adams relocated a single-story, frame house, known as the Adams Cottage (#25d), to the mill property and it was used as a tenement for employees of the factory. Also in 1942, the historic Mrs. Prescott House (site of #18) was destroyed by fire and a new house was built on the same foundation on the south side of the River Road. The Dewey and Ellen Mandigo House (#18) was built in 1942 in the Colonial Revival style of architecture with a prominent exterior brick chimney on the north elevation facing the River Road. The 2 story frame side-gable house has a seven-bay, partly-enclosed Greek Revival style porch (c.1985) on the west elevation. The property still has an historic Carriage & Horse Barn (#18a) (c. 1890) that was relocated here c. 1975.

The concrete, beam and girder Moscow Road Bridge (#19) was built in 1949 immediately upstream of the original stone Abutments (#19a), of the Smith Falls Covered Bridge (1844). That covered wooden bridge was demolished in 1950. The two-lane concrete highway bridge is still in use and the historic rock Abutments (#19a), can still be seen along both sides of the river.

Since World War II, only three houses have been constructed in the village. In 1950, the town's only hotel the Pleasant View House (site of #17) burned and the Clifton and Helene Adams House (#17) was built on the former hotel property in 1953. This Ranch style house is on the east side of the Moscow Road. Only two bays of the original six-bay Hotel Garage (#7a) survived the 1950 fire that destroyed the hotel and are now used as storage. Clifton's son, John Adams built the modern Garage (#17b) in 2000 just north of the house.

A typical post-World War II house is the Frank and Denise Russell House (#10) built in 1957 on the south side of the Moscow Road. The single story Ranch style house has a Garage (#10a) built the same year.

The youngest house in the village is the Clement J. and Anne M. Curtis House (#2) built about 1965 on west side of Shaw Hill Road. The single-story frame side-gable house was built in the Cape Cod form with simple trim that includes corner boards, plain wood surround and returns in the gable ends.

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In 2005 the entire property of the former Adams Woodworking Factory (#25) was subdivided for a housing development. At this time, there is only one House Under Construction (#25e), a Neo-Traditional style two-story, frame, single family house, The historic Isaiah Dillingham House (#25) with the adjacent Carriage and Horse Barn (#25a), along with the Adams Cottage (#25d) are included in the new housing development.

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- ¹² Child, p. 601; Downer Collection, pp. 420, 422.
- ¹³ Child, p. 376; Downer Collection, pp. 420, 422.
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- ¹⁵ Downer Collection, pp. 423-424.
- ¹⁶ Downer Collection, p. 110; Thompson, 1842, p. 166.
- ¹⁷ Bigelow, W. J., p. 111.
- ¹⁸ Bailey, Harold. Vermont's Potato Story, p. 8.
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- ³³ Bigelow, W. J., pp. 80-92; Vermont Historical Records Survey, Historical Sketches from Inventory of the Town, Village and City Archives of Vermont: No. 8, Lamoille County, p. 11.
- ³⁴ Boston Globe. "President Went To Little Village For Big Idea", May 7, 1933.
- ³⁵ Historical Sketches from Inventory, p. 12; Bigelow, W. J., pp. 121-122.
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- ³⁸ Nelson, Joseph C. Spanning Time: Vermont's Covered Bridges, pp. 115-116, 253-254.
- ³⁹ Bigelow, W. J., p. 122; Photo of Bridge in E. L. Bigelow, p. 20 and in W. S. Parish. Stowe, p. 31.
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- ⁴⁹ Downer Collection, pp. 67, 69.
- ⁵⁰ Bigelow, E. J., p. 197; Page, Elsie A. "A Brief History of the Stowe Post Office"; Walton's Vermont Register, 1918-1948.
- ⁵¹ Walton's Vermont Register, 1926-1948; Lamoille Valley Directory, p. 83.
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- ⁵⁷ Child, p. 377.
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- ⁷⁷ Zicconi, John, "A Mill Town No More", The Stowe Reporter, July 10, 2003; Hagerman, Robert L. Morristown Two Times, pp. 263, 428-430.
- ⁷⁸ Industrial Vermont. the Mineral, Manufacturing, and Water Power Resources of the Green Mountain State, p. 277.
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- ⁸⁷ Child, p. 131.
- ⁸⁸ Bigelow, E. J., pp. 92-93; Burt, Craig O., p. 47, pp. 54-57.
- ⁸⁹ Boston Globe, "President Went To Little Village For Big Idea", May 7, 1933; Burt, C. O., pp. 52-57.
- ⁹⁰ Bigelow, E. J., p. 95.
- ⁹¹ Bigelow, W. J., p. 109.
- ⁹² Waldron, Webb, "They've got a grip on the future", The American Magazine, March, 1934.
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- ⁹⁴ Bigelow, E. L., p. 96.
- ⁹⁵ Vermont Forest Service, Bulletin No. 32, "Annual Cut, Consumption and Value of Forest Products in Vermont", 1928, pp. 9-10.
- ⁹⁶ Lamoille Valley Directory, Stowe, 1925, pp. 80-97.
- ⁹⁷ Jefferies, p. 139; Downer Collection, p. 322; "Fred Smith of Stowe Dies in Florida At His Winter Home", Burlington Free Press, 1952.
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9. Major Bibliographical References

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SHPO = Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, Montpelier
TOS = Land Records, Town of Stowe
UVM = University of Vermont, Special Collections, Burlington
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Boundary Description

The boundary of the Moscow Village Historic District is delineated by the map accompanying this registration form. The property lines on the map are derived from the Town of Stowe's Official Tax Map. The map was created and printed with these boundary lines by Tom Jackman, Director of Planning for the Town of Stowe.

Boundary Justification

The Moscow Village Historic District is comprised of properties associated with the architectural, commercial, educational and industrial history of Moscow, a small village in the Town of Stowe. Contiguous properties are included because historically they are part of the Village that is within walking distance of the general store and post office. These resources provide a complete context for the historical, commercial and industrial development of the Village.

Geographical Data: UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	18	681445	4923617
2.	18	682076	4923726
3.	18	682124	4923641
4.	18	682053	4923035
5.	18	681807	4923048
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Map #	Historic Name of Property	Address	Date Built	Architectural Style	Contributing or Non-Contributing
1	H. Calkins House a. Garage	1450 River Road	c.1865 c.1965	Vernacular Ranch	C NC
2	C. Curtis House	43 Shaw Hill Road	c.1965	Cape Cod Form	NC
3	H. A. Warren House	11 Shaw Hill Road	c.1915	Queen Anne	C
4	F. Smith House a. Carriage & Horse Barn	1588 River Road	c.1915 c.1910	Italianate Gable- Front	C C
5	A. Smith House a. Carriage & Horse Barn	522 Moscow Road	c.1865 c.1890	Greek Revival Eaves-Front	C C
6	O. Edgerton House	544 Moscow Road	1867	Greek Revival	C
7	J. Robinson House a. Carriage & Horse Barn	604 Moscow Road	1860 c.1900	Greek Revival Gable-Front	C C
8	H. Butts House a. Carriage & Horse Barn b. Sugar House	630 Moscow Road	c.1850 c.1915 c.1970	Greek Revival Eaves-Front	C C NC
9	H. Town House a. Garage/Apartment	674 Moscow Road	c.1875 c.1940	Gothic Revival Bungalow	C C
10	F. Russell House a. Garage	619 Moscow Road	1957 1957	Ranch Ranch	C C
11	N. Orcutt House	593 Moscow Road	c.1850	Greek Revival	C
12	W. Atkins House	559 Moscow Road	1854	Greek Revival	C
13	Moscow Store & Post Office	539 Moscow Road	1886	Vernacular	C
14	F. Smith Barn	515 Moscow Road	1910	Gable Front Bank Barn	C
15	A. Scaver House	487 Moscow Road	c.1825	Greek Revival	C
16	A. Scaver Saw Mill a. Dam b. Second Office c. First Office d. Woodworking Factory	435 Moscow Road	1822 1918 c.1950 c.1910 1878	Industrial Concrete Commercial Commercial Industrial	C C C C NC
17	C. Adams House a. Hotel Garage b. Garage	456 Moscow Road	1953 c.1925 2000	Ranch Shed Ranch	C C NC
18	D. Mandigo House a. Carriage & Horse Barn	1531 River Road	1942 c.1890	Colonial Revival Gable Front	C C
19	Moscow Road Bridge	Moscow Road	1949	Beam & Girder	C

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Continuation Sheet

Section number Table of Properties Page 2

Moscow Village Historic District
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

	a. Smith Falls Bridge Abutments		1844	n/a	C
20	Third Moscow School	383 Moscow Road	1853	Greek Revival	C
21	School House Tenement a. Cottage	31 Adams Mill Road	c.1900 c.1980	Greek Revival Contemporary	C NC
22	J. Moody House a. Workshop	81 Adams Mill Road	c.1860 c.1950	Vernacular Ranch	C C
23	J. McMahon House a. Cottage b. Farm Stand	117 Adams Mill Road	c.1905 c.1925 c.2000	Vernacular Shed Vernacular	C C NC
24	G. & N. Slayton House a. Barn b. Shed c. Shed	147 Adams Mill Road	c1905 c1905 c1960 c1960	Colonial Revival Eaves-Front Vernacular Vernacular	C C NC NC
25	I. Dillingham House a. Carriage & Horse Barn b. Dam Site c. Gate Ratchet d. Adams Cottage e. House under construction	330 Adams Mill Road 266 Adams Mill Road Adams Mill Road	1894 1894 1889 1914 1942 2007	Queen Anne Eaves-Front n/a n/a Cottage Neo-Traditional	C C C C C NC
	Contributing				43
	Non-Contributing				10
	Total				53

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photograph Labels Page 1
Moscow Village Historic District
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

The following is the same for all photographs:

Moscow Village Historic District

Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

Photographs by John Johnson, November 2006

A CD with digital images is on file at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
Photos printed with Hewlett Packard 84/85 dye-based inkset and Premium Plus High
Gloss Photo Paper

Photograph # 1

Moscow Village, Aerial, Fred Greene, June 2, 1949, facing east.

Photograph # 2

Landscape of the Village, foreground (#16, #16d, #16b, # 16c); background (#13, #5,
#14, #15, #4), facing north.

Photograph # 3

Property # 1, facing northeast.

Photograph # 4

Property # 3, facing northeast.

Photograph # 5

Property # 4, facing west.

Photograph # 6

Property # 4a, facing northeast.

Photograph # 7

Property # 5, facing northwest.

Photograph # 8

Property # 5a, facing northwest.

Photograph # 9

Property # 6, facing northeast.

Photograph # 10

Property # 7, facing northwest.

Photograph # 11

Property # 7a, facing north.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photograph Labels Page 2

Moscow Village Historic District
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

Photograph # 12
Property #8, facing northwest.

Photograph # 13
Property # 8a, facing northwest.

Photograph # 14
Property # 8b, facing northeast.

Photograph # 15
Property # 9, facing northeast.

Photograph # 16
Property 9a, facing northwest.

Photograph # 17
Property # 10, #10a, facing southeast.

Photograph # 18
Property # 11, facing southwest.

Photograph # 19
Property #12, facing southwest.

Photograph # 20
Property #13, facing southwest.

Photograph #21
Property # 14, facing southwest.

Photograph # 22
Property #15, facing southwest.

Photograph # 23
Property # 16, facing northeast.

Photograph # 24
Property # 16a, facing northeast.

Photograph # 25
Property # 16b, facing southeast

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photograph Labels Page 3

Moscow Village Historic District
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

Photograph # 26
Property # 17, facing southeast

Photograph # 27
Property # 17a, facing south.

Photograph # 28
Property # 18, facing southeast.

Photograph # 29
Property # 18a, facing southwest.

Photograph # 30
Property # 19, facing northwest.

Photograph # 31
Property # 19a, facing northwest.

Photograph # 32
Property # 20, facing northeast.

Photograph # 33
Property # 21, facing northeast.

Photograph # 34
Property # 22, facing northeast.

Photograph # 35
Property #22a, facing northeast.

Photograph # 36
Property # 23, facing northeast.

Photograph # 37
Property #23a, facing northeast.

Photograph # 38
Property # 24, facing southwest.

Photograph # 39
Property # 24a, facing northwest.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photograph Labels Page 4
Moscow Village Historic District
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

Photograph # 40
Property # 25, facing northwest.

Photograph # 41
Property # 25a, facing north.

Photograph # 42
Property # 25b, facing northeast.

Photograph # 43
Property # 25c, facing southwest.

Photograph # 44
Property # 25d, facing south.

Photograph # 45
Property # 25e, facing northwest.

Photograph # 46
Property # 16c, facing northwest.

End.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Property Owners Page 1 Moscow Village Historic District
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

1. Robert Sacco & Susan Huling-Sacco, 1450 River Road, Stowe, VT 05672
2. Stephanie Gilgrest Hunt, 43 Shaw Hill Road, Stowe, VT 05672
3. Yola Carlough, 11 Shaw Hill Road, Stowe, VT 05672
4. John C. and Mary S. Black, 1588 River Road, Stowe, VT 05672
5. ~~Jane C. James, 522 Moscow Road (P. O. Box 267, Stowe, VT 05662)~~
6. Moscow Hill, LLC, 544 Moscow Road, (89 Newport Ave., West Hartford, CT 06107)
7. D. Cleveland Patterson, 604 Moscow Road, (P. O. Box 188, Stowe, VT 05672)
8. Thomas B. and Ruth I. Hamilton, 630 Moscow Road (P. O. Box 158, Moscow, VT 05662)
9. Julie Kern, 674 Moscow Road, Stowe, VT 05672
10. Martha R. Lang, 619 Moscow Road, Stowe, VT 05672
11. Michael G. Trimpol, 593 Moscow Road (P. O. Box 1504, Stowe, VT 05672)
12. Paul and Etienne Morris, 559 Moscow Road (P. O. Box 266, Stowe, VT 05662)
13. Anderson N. Leveille & Brenda A. Coventry, 539 Moscow Road (P. O. Box 201, Stowe, VT 05662)
14. D. Cleveland Patterson, 515 Moscow Road (P. O. Box 188, Moscow, VT 05662-0118)
15. Anderson N. Leveille & Brenda A. Coventry, 487 Moscow Road, Stowe, VT 05672
16. Anderson N. Leveille & Brenda A. Coventry, 435 Moscow Road, Stowe, VT 05672
17. Donna D. Adams Revocable Trust, 456 Moscow Road (P. O. Box 241, Moscow, VT 05662)
18. Anne D. Lusk, 1531 River Road (18 Hart Street, Brookline, MA 02445)
19. VT Department of Transportation,
20. Donald and Wendelyn Duquette, 383 Moscow Road (P. O. Box 1454, Stowe, VT 05672)
21. Donald and Wendelyn Duquette, 31 Adams Mill Road (P. O. Box 1454, Stowe, VT 05672)

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


Section number Property Owners Page 2 Moscow Village Historic District
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

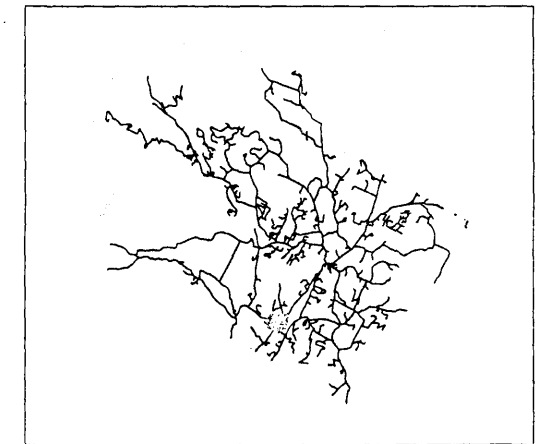
22. Patricia A. Healey, 81 Adams Mill Road (P. O. Box 544,
Moscow, VT 05662
23. Elizabeth A. Leserviget, 117 Adams Mill Road, Stowe, VT
05662
24. Jayne Stearns, 147 Adams Mill Road (P. O. Box 802, Stowe,
VT 05662)
25. Moscow Group LLC, 330 Adams Mill Road (P. O. Box 959,
Moscow, VT 05662

Moscow Village Historic District

Stowe, Vermont
Lamoille County

National Register of Historic Places

-  Moscow Historic District
-  Contributing Structure
-  Non-Contributing Structure



March 31, 2007



Created by T. Jackman

200 0 200 400 Feet

