

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 96000689 Date Listed: 07/05/96

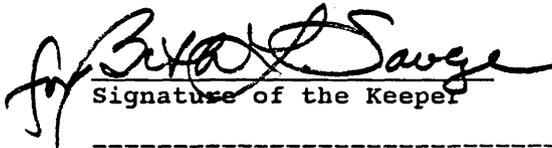
East Arlington Village
Historic District
Property Name

Bennington
County

VT
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

7/5/96
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

8. Statement of Significance: Area(s) and Criteria

Criterion A also applies to the documented significance of the property under the area of Industry.

10. Geographical Data

The acreage of the historic district is 140.

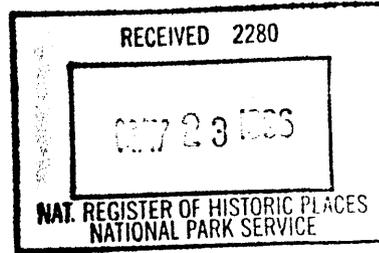
This information has been confirmed with Elsa Gilbertson, National Register Coordinator, VTSHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 East Arlington Village Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Primarily along Old Mill, Ice Pond, E. Arlington, Warm Brook Rds.; Maple, Pleasant Sts.; The Lane N/A not for publication

city or town Arlington N/A vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Bennington code 003 zip code 05252

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Elsa Gilbertson National Register Specialist May 20, 1996
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
State of 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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:)

for
Beth A. Savage
Signature of the Keeper

7/5/96
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
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
156	51	buildings
		sites
1	2	structures
		objects
157	53	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic - single dwelling
- Domestic - secondary structure
- Commerce - specialty store
- Industry - manufacturing facility
- Religion - religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic - single dwelling
- Domestic - multiple dwelling
- Domestic - secondary structure
- Commerce - specialty store
- Religion - religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Greek Revival
- Queen Anne
- Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation stone
- walls weatherboard
- vinyl
- roof asphalt
- other slate
- brick

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1778-1945

Significant Dates

c. 1778

1852

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Buck, William H.

Tynan, James M.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Canfield Library, Arlington, VT.

East Arlington Village Historic District
Name of Property

Bennington, Vermont
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 140.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	650460	4769470
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	18	651340	4769870

3	18	6511740	4768520
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	18	650750	4768590

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Hugh H. Henry, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization N/A date July 1992

street & number Green Mountain Turnpike telephone 802-875-3379

city or town Chester state Vermont zip code 05143-9418

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name (see continuation sheets)

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Arlington Village Historic District
Arlington, Bennington County, Vermont

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Lying in a narrow valley drained by the confluent Warm Brook and Peter's Branch, the East Arlington Village Historic District coincides with the historic extent of the small nineteenth-century village containing 157 contributing buildings and structures together with a factory complex; 53 buildings and structures are considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district. The village possesses an irregular pattern of seven streets with varying densities of development and some open spaces (but not a public common). The mostly gable-roofed buildings include examples of industrial, commercial, religious, and agricultural types that generally complement the scale of the overwhelmingly dominant residential. Only a few architectural styles are represented; the Greek Revival predominates while the Federal, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival appear mostly in the manner of decorative features applied to preponderantly vernacular expressions. The buildings are almost universally wood-framed although synthetic sidings have been applied to a large proportion over their original wood sheathing. The historic district retains a relatively high degree of integrity in regard to location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The natural setting of the East Arlington Village Historic District takes the form of the narrow valley of Warm Brook flanked along the east and west sides by rounded knolls and low hills. The relatively flat valley bottom lies generally at an elevation of about 720 feet while the hills rise only some 300 feet above that level. Warm Brook follows a gentle gradient along its northward course through the valley. A tributary, Peter's Branch passes through a gap in the hills on the east side, and, immediately inside the boundary between Sunderland and Arlington townships, cascades over exposed bedrock to join Warm Brook on the west side of the valley. These cascades were the site of the first industrial activity (a grist mill) and the original focus of the village.

The primary roads through the valley roughly parallel the streams and form the skeleton of the street network in the village. The historic Main Street (now called Old Mill Road) follows Peter's Branch on a roughly east-west course. Warm Brook Road follows its namesake on a north-south course, and terminates at the road linking Arlington village to the west that is known simply as East Arlington Road. The latter begins at a three-way intersection where Maple Street leads northward and Main Street/Old Mill Road turns eastward. Only a few other streets - including Church (now Ice Pond Road), Back (now Pleasant), and The Lane cul-de-sac - exist in the irregular (and unplanned) network.

The density of development varies along these streets. The detached buildings stand close together with relatively uniform facade lines in the village center and along Maple Street, and

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somewhat farther apart toward the fringes. East Arlington Road west of Warm Brook Road has a series of houses along the north side but none along the south side. South of its previous namesake, the Congregational Church (#64), Ice Pond Road passes through the agricultural fields of the Barney Farm (#66). The Hale Co. furniture factory complex (#118) forms another dense node at the northwest corner of the village.

East Arlington lacks the central common characteristic of many Vermont villages. The grounds of individual buildings provide limited green spaces. Generally they are informally landscaped with deciduous or coniferous shrubs and/or trees. The street margins have lost most of their trees in recent decades owing to widening of the paved surfaces, the effect of salt applied for snow removal, and diseases. Only a short row of mature maple trees now survives along the west side of Maple Street. A project has been undertaken in 1991 by the Arlington Townscape Association to restore deciduous street trees; the plantings will introduce species that are resistant to such stresses.

Historic photographs taken around the turn of the twentieth century show that the streets were then heavily shaded by mature deciduous trees, especially maples and elms. Indeed, views of Maple Street show that the buildings were nearly concealed by the ranks of trees along both sides. Contrasting with the arbored streets, the knolls and hills surrounding the village were then virtually devoid of trees, the result of having been cleared for agricultural uses, particularly sheep pasturage, during the nineteenth century. Except for the fields and pastures of the Barney Farm, most of those clearings have subsequently reverted to forest as farming has been abandoned.

A limited variety of building types exists in the historic district. Residential buildings predominate, being mostly single-family houses although some have been subdivided into apartments. Other types of primary buildings are represented only by small numbers of examples; these include commercial, industrial, religious, and agricultural. Several types of historic outbuildings exist, including barns, sheds, workshops, garages, and a unique smokehouse. Short, single-span bridges account for the majority of the structures in the historic district, but only one of the three publicly-owned examples qualifies as historic. Two small mill dams were rebuilt after the destructive 1927 flood swept away more predecessors.

Only a few architectural styles are represented in the historic district. The Greek Revival appears most frequently and in relatively high-style versions, reflecting the c.1840-70 period when the village underwent its most intensive expansion. The other styles - Federal, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival - are expressed mostly by decorative features

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or materials applied to vernacular buildings.

The buildings generally share residential scale (maximum of two and one-half stories) and gable-roofed form regardless of their type. Furthermore, wood framing and sheathing were historically almost universal until the advent of synthetic siding. Slate shingles cover many roofs while brick occurs almost exclusively in foundations and chimneys. The primary Hale factory buildings differ by being somewhat larger-scaled and flat-roofed; mostly wood-framed, they also include examples of poured-concrete construction.

The physical condition of buildings in the historic district appears generally good apart from the Hale factory complex. The latter has been undermaintained for several years, buildings have been torn down, and there are edisplays superficial evidence of deteriorating condition. Earlier this century, the same buildings, including the Hale House (#115) on Maple Street, were given a large-scale application of synthetic siding, being covered with asbestos shingles over their original clapboards partly to reduce the risk of fire. In recent decades, the use of synthetic siding, especially aluminum and vinyl, has increased to the extent that it is now the most common alteration made to historic buildings in the village. Overall, a majority of the buildings in the historic district now wears exterior synthetic siding.

The nomination of the East Arlington Village Historic District is made in the memory of Mary Lou Thomas.

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Descriptions of individual resources within the district follow:

1. R. Lawrence House (Maple Street); c.1860

Defining the northeast corner of the historic district, this one-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, eaves-front example of the Classic Cottage house type has been altered somewhat by the application of asbestos shingle siding over the original clapboards. The house rests on a rubble foundation, and retains slate shingles on its gable roof. A molded cornice with gable returns follows the eaves. An exterior brick fireplace chimney has been added to the north gable facade, possibly replacing an interior end chimney typical of the house type.

The symmetrical five-bay main (west) facade possesses a central entrance with a slightly recessed door enframed by a plain surround. The window openings are fitted with the six-over-six sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) and plain surrounds common to the house.

Flush with the two-bay south gable facade, a one-story rear (east) ell is clapboarded below its slate-shingled gable roof. The ell's three-bay south eaves facade includes a pedestrian door on the left, a twenty-four-light fixed sash in the central bay, and double-leaf, six-light, vertical-boarded, hinged garage doors on the right. Occupying the northeast interior corner

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between the main block and the ell is a small one-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing.

This house may have been built for R. Lawrence, its owner in 1869. The house remained in the possession of the Lawrence family at least until the 1920s.

2. John Hoyt House (off Maple Street); 1978

Distinguished among the houses in the historic district by its asphalt-shingled gambrel roof, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay house is sheathed with boards-and-battens. A three-bay, shed-roofed porch with log posts spans the main (west) eaves facade. A large exterior stuccoed chimney ascends the north gable facade.

This house was built by the current occupant, John Hoyt. The house is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district due to its age of less than fifty years.

3. Mark Hawley House (off Maple Street); 1991

This one-story, four-by-two-bay, clapboarded, ranch-type house carries a shallow-pitched, asphalt-shingled gable roof with an interior brick chimney on the south slope. A deeply overhanging boxed cornice follows the eaves. The four-bay main (north) eaves facade includes a right-center entrance with a six-panel door. This house was built by the current occupant, Mark Hawley. The house is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to its age of less than fifty years.

The house stands behind (east of) the site fronting Maple Street of a shop used from the 1930s until the 1960s by the Hawley Co. for making furniture. Enlarged from an earlier barn, the building consisted of a two-story, gable-roofed main block and a one-story rear wing. The company ceased using the building after constructing larger facilities (#117) off Maple Street to the northwest. This shop was intentionally burned about 1987 to clear the site for the new house and the access road to a planned subdivision.

A. Shed; 1991: Sited to the right rear (southwest) of the house; one story; one-by-two bays; clapboarded; gable roof. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

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4. Fred Hawley House (Maple Street); c.1880

Oriented parallel to the street, this small-scale, one-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, vernacular house rests on a concrete-faced foundation and has been sheathed with synthetic siding. A boxed cornice follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roof.

The three-bay main (west) eaves facade has a central entrance, and is spanned by a three-bay, shed-roofed porch with boxed posts and a synthetic-sided apron. The window openings contain the three-over-one sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) common to the main block.

Flush with the north and south gable facades, a one-story ell with an asphalt-shingled gable roof projects from the rear (east) facade. The ell extends three bays (of reduced sash) along its south eaves facade.

This house was constructed probably for Fred Hawley. It remained in the possession of the Hawley family until 1990.

A. Shed; c.1985: Sited to the right rear (southeast) of the house; one-half story; one bay; synthetic siding; gambrel roof with rolled asphalt. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

5. House (Maple Street); c.1860

Somewhat altered by the application of vinyl siding, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, gable-front, vernacular house of sidehall plan rests on a rubble foundation partly faced with concrete. A simple cornice with gable returns remains exposed along the eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roof. An interior concrete-block chimney emerges from the ridge, and an exterior brick chimney ascends the rear of the north eaves facade.

The three-bay main (west) gable facade includes a recessed right entrance with a replacement door flanked by full-length, five-pane sidelights; the original stepped cornice and surround have been removed. The first-story window openings contain the six-over-one sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) prevalent on the house but have lost their surrounds.

Projecting from the south eaves facade, a one-story, vinyl-sided, gabled ell extends three bays on its west eaves facade; the left entrance retains an historic one-light-over-three-panel door. A three-bay, shed-roofed porch with square pillars standing on an apron formerly

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spanned this facade. An exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to its one-bay south gable facade.

A. Shed/Garage; c.1900

Standing to the right rear (southeast) of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, gable-front building is sheathed with shiplap and carries a slate-shingled gable roof. The main (west) gable facade is entered on the right by double-leaf, vertical-boarded, hinged doors while a vertical-boarded loft door is centered on the upper level.

6. Niles-McDonald House (Maple Street); c.1865

Adapted c.1970 to a furniture showroom, this vernacular house is linked by a south hyphen to the adjacent building (#7) that served until recently as the Hawley Co. showroom. The one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-front main block of sidehall plan rests on a rubble foundation and is sheathed with clapboards. A molded cornice and frieze follow the eaves (without gable returns) of the slate-shingled gable roof.

The three-bay main (west) gable facade includes a slightly recessed right entrance containing an Italianate door with twin round-headed, molded panels flanked by full-length, six-pane sidelights; a flat surround of the opening supports a modillion cornice. The window openings are fitted with the six-over-six sash and plain surrounds common to the house.

Projecting from the south eaves facade, a slightly reduced ell with a slate-shingled gable roof has been mostly concealed on its west eaves facade by the blind enclosure of a former porch. The full-length, shed-roofed porch retains a flared, clapboarded apron and lattice skirt below the former openings that have been infilled with clapboards.

Added c.1970 to link the ell's south gable end and the north eaves facade of the adjacent building (#7), the one-story, one-bay, clapboarded hyphen has an asphalt-shingled gable roof. A small one-light, hinged sash punctuates its west eaves facade.

This house may have been constructed for S. C. Niles, its owner in 1869. It is also associated with Henry McDonald, who owned it during the period 1900-40.

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7. Movie Theatre/Hawley Co. Showroom (Maple Street); c.1922

Constructed for use as a movie theatre and later adapted to a furniture showroom, this vernacular commercial building possesses one of the few gambrel roofs in the historic district. A triangular marquee over the main entrance representing the original use was entirely rebuilt in 1991, when the building became an antiques store. The one-and-one-half-story, three-by-seven-bay, gable-front building rests on a low concrete foundation, and has been sheathed in 1992 with clapboards applied over the original brick-patterned sheet metal. A boxed cornice with gable returns follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled gambrel roof.

The three-bay main (west) gable facade is arranged around a deeply recessed central entrance whose double-leaf, one-light- plus-four-panel doors are approached by a high flight of concrete steps protected by metal pipe railings. Suspended by cables from the gable peak, the newly rebuilt triangular wood marquee shelters the entrance and serves as a business sign. The window openings in the side bays contain full-size, one-over-one sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) with plain surrounds. A downward-curved metal ventilator hood projects from a smaller gable opening.

The seven-bay south eaves facade differs in its fenestration, being punctuated mostly by small single-light hinged sash set just below the eaves. A central gabled entrance vestibule with a six-panel door has been removed in 1992. The opposite (north) facade is partly concealed by the perpendicular one-story, gabled hyphen that links this building and the adjacent former house (#6), described above.

Added c. 1970 for the Hawley furniture showroom, a one-story, five-bay-deep, clapboarded rear (east) wing contrasts by its shallow gable roof covered with rolled asphalt. Its south eaves facade is marked at the left (west) end by double four-light- over-three-panel doors that now lack steps. The other bays contain hinged sash like those on the adjoining facade of the main block.

Appended perpendicularly to the wing's opposite (north) facade, a one-story, plywood-sheathed, gabled hyphen links the wing and a latter nineteenth-century, originally detached shed standing behind the adjacent former house (#6). The one-story, one-by-one-bay shed is also sheathed with plywood and battens although its gable roof retains slate shingles. Its north gable facade is entered by double-leaf, two-or-four-light-over-three-panel doors placed at the level of a truck loading dock without steps.

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The main block of this building was constructed for James Mann, and used for a moving picture theatre. It was adapted c. 1955 to a furniture showroom by the Hawley firm.

8. James Mann House (Maple Street); c.1912

The sole example of the Four-square house type in the historic district stands deeply recessed from the street. The two-and- one-half-story, clapboarded house rests on a concrete foundation, and carries a slate-shingled hip roof with deeply overhanging eaves and a matchboarded soffit. A hipped dormer lighted by coupled small one-over-one sash emerges from the front (west) slope. An exterior brick chimney with a tapered cap ascends the left side of the rear (east) facade.

The main (west) facade includes a left-central entrance sheltered by a two-bay porch also capped by a slate-shingled hip roof; the porch incorporates square posts with recessed corners, a modern metal balustrade, and a lattice skirt. The right half of this facade consists of a broad but shallow, two-story, three-sided, clapboarded bay window that rises to abut the main eaves. The bay window is illuminated by the one-over-one sash (plus one- over-one metal storm sash) with plain surrounds common to the house. A matching two-story bay window occupies the right half of the south facade.

Appended to the rear (east) facade, a one-story wing echoes the main block on a smaller scale, including a slate-shingled hip roof. Its south roof slope extends over a full-length porch enclosed with multiple two-light sash above a clapboarded apron and lattice skirt.

This house was constructed for James Mann, the original owner also of the adjacent former moving picture theatre (#7).

A. Shed; c. 1940

Sited behind (east of) the house, this one-story, one-by-one-bay, plywood-sided shed has a shallow-pitched gable roof. The west gable front is entered by a multi-panel door.

9. Gilbert Bushway House (Maple Street); c.1860

Its appearance altered by complete sheathing in synthetic materials, this vernacular house consists of a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-front main block and a one-story south ell with an enclosed front (west) porch. Above its rubble foundation, the house is

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vinyl-sided and its gable roofs are covered with composition shingles of diamond form. The projecting cornices and gable returns on both blocks are also encased in vinyl. An interior concrete-block chimney straddles the center of both the main and ell ridges, and an exterior counterpart has been added to the rear of the north eaves facade.

The main (west) gable facade and flush front of the ell's porch lack an entrance; it occurs instead at the south end of the porch, now enclosed with multiple two-light sash and a vinyl-sided apron below the deeply overhanging eaves of the shed roof. The other window openings contain replacement one-over-one sash.

A photograph taken c.1910 shows that the south ell's west facade was spanned by a three-bay, shed-roofed porch with posts bearing scrolled brackets.

This house is associated with Gilbert Bushway, its owner between 1917 and the early 1940s.

10. Thomas Mann House (Maple Street); 1952

Representing the transition from historic one-and-one-half-story houses to the middle twentieth-century, one-story ranch type, this modest one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, eaves-front house possesses the typical small attached garage. Resting on a concrete foundation, the house has been entirely sheathed with vinyl siding. The horizontal eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roof project slightly while the raking eaves are closely cropped. An interior concrete-block chimney has been added to the west slope next to the ridge, and an exterior counterpart marks the north gable facade.

The symmetrical three-bay main (west) eaves facade includes a central entrance sheltered by a gabled hood on outriggers. The side bays contain coupled six-over-six sash (replacing original tripartite windows) reduced from the size of those on the north and south gable facades. A one-story, shed-roofed wing extends from the rear (east) of the house. Recessed from the main facade, the one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed, south garage wing is entered by a paneled overhead door on its west front.

This house was built for Thomas Mann, who continued to own it until the late 1960s. It is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to its age of less than fifty years.

A. Shed; c.1980: Sited closely behind (east of) the garage wing; one story; one bay; vinyl-sided; shallow gable roof with corrugated sheet metal. Noncontributing owing to its

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age of less than fifty years.

11. Chippenhook Store (Old Mill Rd. at Maple St.); c.1950

Located at a primary street intersection, this plywood-sheathed building with asphalt-shingled gable roofs consists of a one-and-one-half-story, gable-front storefront and an eaves-front residential ell of similar scale. The three-bay main (south) storefront facade has twin left and right entrances flanking a plate-glass display window, and is mostly spanned by a shed-roofed porch with square posts. A one-story, unfenestrated, shed-roofed wing is appended to the west eaves facade.

The recessed east ell's four-bay south eaves facade includes a left service entrance with historic double-leaf, four-light-over-three-panel doors. The three right bays, including a residential entrance, are sheltered by a shed-roofed porch with square posts. The rear (north) slope of the ell's roof is raised to accommodate a second story.

This store was built for John King by Charles Wilkinson, a local contractor. The building is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to its age of less than fifty years.

12. House (The Lane); moved late 1930s, enlarged later

This one-and-one-half-story, vernacular house of ell plan incorporates a three-by-three-bay, gable-front west block and an added two-by-two-bay, eaves-front east block. The house rests on a concrete-block foundation and has been sheathed with vinyl siding. A boxed cornice follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roofs. An interior brick chimney emerges near the cross of the ridges.

The main (south) facade consists of a three-bay, gable-front left half, and, slightly recessed from the left half, a two-bay, eaves-front right half. The main entrance occupies the central bay of the left half, taking the form of a gabled vestibule whose door is flanked by four-pane sidelights of two-thirds length. The window openings are fitted with the three-over-one sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) common to the house. A two-bay shed wall dormer displaces most of the horizontal eaves on the right half. A similar three-bay shed wall dormer marks the west eaves facade above a small one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed wing.

The site of this house was occupied previously by the East Arlington School until it was moved in 1924 to Main Street and adapted to a grocery store (#45). The original core of this

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house was built on the East Arlington Road site of the present Frederick Hawley House (#105). The building was moved in the late 1930s to this site, and subsequently has been enlarged to its present size.

A. Garage; c.1960: Sited to the right rear (northeast) of the house; one and one-half stories; two-by-four bays; board-and-battened; gable roof with asphalt shingles; two-bay south gable facade has paneled overhead door on right, one-light-over-three-panel pass door on left, and hinged loft door in gable. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

13. House (The Lane); c.1900

Closely adjoining the street, this two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-front, vernacular house has been sheathed with asbestos shingles. A boxed cornice without gable returns follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roof. An interior brick chimney emerges from the east slope next to the ridge.

The three-bay main (south) gable facade includes an entrance at the left corner. A five-by-two-bay, shed-roofed porch with boxed posts and clapboarded apron spans the facade. The window openings contain the two-over-two sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) and plain surrounds common to the house.

A one-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing is appended to the rear (north) gable facade.

A. Garage/Shed; c.1920

Sited behind (north of) the house, this elongated one-story, five-by-one-bay, clapboarded building carries a shed roof with a north slope. The five-bay south facade is entered by a central pass door while the other bays are illuminated by large two-light sash. Double-leaf, vertical-boarded, hinged doors have been installed on the single-bay west facade.

This building was constructed by or for George Holt, who used it as a workshop while he lived in the adjacent house (#14).

14. F. Ganter House (The Lane); c.1865

Somewhat altered from its original appearance, this one-and-one-half-story,

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three-by-three-bay, clapboarded, vernacular house carries an asymmetrical gable roof that indicates a one-story addition under a partially extended east slope. A boxed cornice follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled roof.

The main (south) gable facade includes a left entrance sheltered by a one-bay, gabled porch with square posts and a latticed left side. The window openings contain mostly replacement one-over-one sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) with plain surrounds. A short one-over-one sash lights the kneewall of the west facade. The east eaves facade incorporates the one-bay projection on the left under the extended roof slope. A gabled dormer emerges from the roof above the projection.

Appended to the west facade is a one-story, gabled ell. Its three-bay south eaves facade has a central entry while its west gable facade is lighted by five closely spaced windows. A one-story, gabled wing extends from the main block's rear (north) facade. The wing includes a left entrance on its east eaves facade, and an interior brick chimney straddles its ridge.

This house may have been constructed for F. Ganter, its owner in 1869.

A. Garage/Workshop; c. 1960: Sited to the right rear (northeast) of the house; original one-story, one-bay, clapboarded garage with asphalt-shingled gable roof plus added one-story, two-bay, plywood-sided, shed-roofed west wing. Paneled overhead door on south gable front. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

15. Frank Dunlap House (The Lane); c.1905

Somewhat altered in recent years, this modest, one-and-one-half-story, eaves-front, vernacular house has been raised onto a high concrete foundation and sheathed with vinyl siding. A vinyl-encased cornice follows the eaves of the gable roof that retains slate shingles. An exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the north gable facade.

The main (west) eaves facade is spanned by an enclosed porch with an asphalt-shingled shed roof; the porch incorporates multiple one-over-one sash standing on a vinyl-sided flared apron and a left entry that now lacks steps. The kneewall above the porch roof is punctuated by twin two-light sash.

A gabled rear (east) ell of the same scale and sheathing extends one bay on its south eaves facade. Above a secondary entry that also lacks steps, a slate-shingled shed dormer emerges

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from the south roof slope. An east extension of the ell marked by a slightly lower asphalt-shingled gable roof possesses an unenclosed first story with square timbers supporting the roof.

This house and the related barn (A) and workshop (B) were built by Frank Dunlap, and remained in the possession of the Dunlap family until the 1970s.

A. Barn; c. 1920

Standing to the left rear (northeast) of the house at the foot of a hillside, this small two-story, eaves-front barn is sheathed with hexagonal asphalt shingles below the gable roof while the roof itself is covered with rolled asphalt. On the three-bay main (south) eaves facade, a vertical-boarded exterior sliding door enters the left side, a vertical-boarded, hinged loft door exists at the right-center, and coupled six-over-six sash light the right side. A four-light fixed sash punctuates the west gable peak. Astride the center of the ridge, a louvered cupola of square plan wears a hipped cap.

B. Workshop/Shed; c.1920

Sited to the right rear (southeast) of the house, this small one-story, one-by-one-bay, eaves-front building is sheathed with hexagonal asphalt shingles like the barn while its gable roof is covered with sheet metal. The north eaves facade is entered by a pass door at the right corner, and coupled six-light fixed sash illuminate the opposite (south) facade.

C. Summer house; c.1985: Sited behind (east of) the house; one story; three-by-two bays; vinyl siding; shallow gable roof; lighted mostly by jalousie windows. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

16. Nehemiah Forkey House (The Lane); c.1900

Like several other houses in the historic district, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-front, vernacular house has been altered by the application of vinyl siding and the replacement of its historic windows. A cornice lacking gable returns follows the eaves of the gable roof that has been covered with corrugated sheet metal. An exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the north eaves facade.

The three-bay main (west) gable facade has a central entrance with a modern door sheltered by a one-bay, gabled porch with square posts. The window openings contain the

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one-over-one replacement sash prevalent on the house; those on this facade and the south wing are distinguished by vertical-boarded shutters with cloverleaf cut-outs.

The one-story, shed-roofed south wing extends one bay flush with the main facade and two bays along its south side. Above the wing's roof, a two-bay shed wall dormer displaces the south slope of the main roof. Attached to the rear (east) facade, another one-story, shed-roofed wing extends one bay in depth.

This house is associated with Nehemiah Forkey, a blacksmith who lived here from the 1920s until about 1950.

A. Garage: c.1940

Sited to the left rear (northeast) of the house, this one-story, two-by-three-bay garage has been enlarged by an addition of greater dimensions than the original block and clad with vinyl siding. The south slope of the original gable roof remains exposed while the north slope has been mostly concealed or replaced by an elongated shed roof over the north addition. Double-leaf, vertical-boarded, hinged doors enter the original west gable facade while a paneled overhead door marks the addition on the left.

17. J. Hemmer House (The Lane); c.1865

Oriented parallel to the street, this modest one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, vernacular house retains its clapboard sheathing. A boxed cornice without gable returns follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roof. An interior chimney has been removed from the ridge.

The main (west) eaves facade is spanned by a five-bay, shed-roofed, screened porch with boxed posts standing on a clapboarded apron, the latter being interrupted by a central entrance with a single-light, four-panel door. The historic windows are being replaced mostly by one-over-one sash in reduced openings. A sliding glass door has been installed on the right side of the north gable facade.

This house may have been constructed for J. Hemmer, its owner in 1869.

A. Garage; 1969: Sited to the right (south) of the house; one story; one bay; plywood sheathing; gable roof; paneled overhead door on west gable facade. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

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B. Mobile Home; 1989: Placed to the left rear (northeast) of the house; metal-sheathed; shallow-pitched roof; manufactured by Liberty Homes. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

18. T. Whitman House (The Lane); c.1860

Facing the abrupt curve of The Lane, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-front, vernacular house of sidehall plan rests on a heavily mortared rubble foundation, and has been sheathed with asbestos shingles. A molded cornice without gable returns follows the eaves of the slate-shingled gable roof. An exterior brick chimney ascends the north facade.

The three-bay main (west) gable facade includes a right entrance with a paneled door flanked by slender two-pane sidelights of three-quarters length. The entrance is sheltered by a one-bay, gabled porch with square posts standing on a concrete deck. The window openings are fitted with the one-over-one sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) and plain surrounds common to the house.

Appended to the rear half of the south eaves facade, a one-story wing with a shallow hip roof has the appearance of an enclosed porch. Attached to the rear (east) facade, a one-story, two-bay-deep, asbestos-shingled, shed-roofed wing has a one-bay north projection on its rear half; the projection is entered by a pass door on the north side and lighted by a six-over-six sash on the west side. An exterior brick chimney occupies the corner between the projection and the section of the wing flush with the main block's north facade.

This house may have been built for T. Whitman, who owned it in 1869.

19. Ida Andrew House (The Lane); c.1870

The original one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, sidehall plan, gable-front west block of this vernacular house was enlarged probably c.1910 by the addition of the one-and-one-half-story, three-by-six-bay, eaves-front east block. The clapboarded house carries a slate-shingled cross-gable roof with a boxed cornice lacking gable returns along both the raking and horizontal eaves. An exterior brick chimney ascends the west block's rear (south) gable facade.

The six-bay main (north) facade combines the original three-bay, gable-front, sidehall right

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half and the added three-bay, eaves-front left half in a single plane. The entrance occupies the left bay on the gable-front half. The entire first story of the north and east facades is sheltered by a shed-roofed wraparound porch whose character differs by facade; the six-bay north porch displays Queen Anne style in its turned posts with pierced brackets while the plainer five-bay east porch has historic slender chamfered posts standing on the continuous low concrete deck that has replaced the original wood deck. The window openings are fitted mostly with two-over-two sash, plain surrounds, and louvered wood shutters. Twin short two-over-two sash punctuate the kneewall on the eaves-front half of the north facade. The six-bay east gable facade includes a secondary entrance in the third bay from the right (front) corner. The rear (south) slope of the asymmetrical roof extends downward to a one-story height over the left part of this facade, where an exterior brick chimney has been added beyond the end of the porch.

Appended flush with the east facade, a small one-story, one-bay south shed ell has an asphalt-shingled gable roof. A vertical-boarded pass door enters the right side of its east eaves facade.

This house is associated with Ida Andrew, its owner between about 1900 and 1930. She operated a boarding house that served especially employees of the Hale Co. chair factory (#118).

A. Barn; c.1870

Situated directly behind (south of) the house, this small one- and-one-half-story, gable-front barn has been enlarged by the post-1970 additions of balancing one-story, shed-roofed east and west wings. The main block is shiplapped and its gable roof is covered with rolled asphalt. The north gable facade is entered on the left by a vertical-boarded exterior sliding door while a vertical-boarded, hinged loft door is centered on the gable.

The east wing differs by its board-and-batten siding and a paneled overhead door installed on its one-bay north facade. The west wing is sheathed with flush vertical boards, and a pass door enters the left side of its three-bay north facade.

20. Duplex house (The Lane); c.1915

The single early twentieth-century duplex house in the historic district shows the influence of the Colonial Revival style. The two-and-one-half-story, four-by-five-bay, gable-front house is sheathed with wood shingles. Its distinctive jerkinhead roof (the only example in the

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historic district) is covered with asphalt shingles, and an uncut bargeboard follows the deeply overhanging eaves. A cylindrical metal smoke pipe emerges from the ridge, apparently in place of an original chimney.

The four-bay main (north) gable facade is arranged in mirror image with side-by-side central entrances. A four-bay, shed-roofed porch nearly spans the facade; the porch incorporates boxed posts standing on a wood-shingled apron and half-gables vertical-boarded with sawtooth lower ends. The window openings are fitted with the two-over-two sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) and plain surrounds common to the house. A pair of these sash lights the front gable below the jerkinhead.

The five-bay east and west eaves facades are arranged somewhat irregularly and are articulated horizontally between the stories. A plain board beltcourse surmounts the first-story lintels below a slightly flared shingle course.

A. Shed: c.1950: Sited to the left rear (southeast) of the house; one story; two bays; clapboarded; shallow-pitched gable roof. North gable facade has four-light-over-three-panel door in right bay. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

21. Robert Galusha House (The Lane); c.1890, enlarged late 1970s

The present character of this one-and-one-half-story, vernacular house reflects substantial alterations made since the 1970s. These include the application of vinyl siding and the replacement of the historic windows in the two-by-two-bay, gable-front original main block and the addition of the two-by-two-bay, eaves-front east ell. The house rests on a rebuilt concrete foundation. A boxed cornice follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof. A gabled wall dormer interrupts the north slope of the ell's roof. An interior concrete-block chimney emerges from the opposite (south) slope at the ridge.

The four-bay main (north) facade combines the historic gable-front right half and the added eaves-front left half. The entrance occurs in the right bay of the left half, its modern door sheltered by a one-bay, gabled porch with boxed posts standing on a concrete deck. (The entrance was moved from the center of the originally three-bay gable facade.) The windows contain mostly the replacement one-over-one sash prevalent on the house; a modern three-part window occupies the left bay of the left half.

This house is associated with Robert Galusha, who altered it into its present appearance. The house is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to the

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alterations made within the past fifty years.

A. Shed/Garage; c.1890

Sited to the left rear (southeast) of the house, this one-and- one-half-story, gable-front, clapboarded building has an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The north gable facade is entered on the left side by a vertical-boarded, exterior sliding door, and a vertical-boarded, hinged loft door is centered in the gable. A one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed garage wing has been added to the east eaves facade.

22. Dennis King House (The Lane); c.1900

This vernacular house incorporates a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-front main block and a one-story, two-by-two-bay east ell flush with the front of the main block. Resting on a concrete-faced foundation, the house has been sheathed with vinyl siding. A boxed cornice follows the eaves of both the asphalt-shingled main gable roof and the ell's rolled-asphalt gable roof. An exterior brick chimney ascends the west eaves facade.

The main block's three-bay north gable facade appears somewhat like a modest storefront. A central entrance is closely flanked by large three-over-three sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) contrasting with the standard-sized, two-over-two sash in the other window openings. A four-bay, shed-roofed porch with boxed posts standing on a vinyl-sided apron spans both the gable facade and the ell's north eaves front.

Appended to the rear of the ell, a one-story, shed-roofed south wing extends one bay in depth. An exterior brick chimney ascends its east facade.

This house is associated with Dennis King, its owner during the first quarter of the present century.

A. Shed; c.1900

Sited to the left rear (southeast) of the house, a one-and-one-half-story, one-by-two-bay, gable-front, clapboarded shed carries an asphalt-shingled gable roof. A vertical-boarded, exterior sliding door enters the left side of the north gable facade, and a four-light fixed sash punctuates the gable peak.

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23. J. B. Corey House (Old Mill Rd. at The Lane); c.1863

Similar in mirror image to the adjacent Judson House (#24), this two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, vernacular Greek Revival style house of sidehall plan is appended by a recessed three-by-two-bay north ell of similar scale; a two-story, two-bay-deep rear (east) wing; and a one-story, one-bay-deep rear (east) ell of the north ell. The clapboarded house rests on a foundation of irregular stone blocks. The gable roofs of the main block and north ell are shingled with slate while the rear appendages' roofs are asphalt-shingled. A molded entablature with gable returns follows both the horizontal and raking eaves of the main block. A rebuilt interior brick chimney straddles the center of the main block's ridge.

The three-bay main (west) gable facade presents to the street a left entrance whose opening is enframed by smooth pilasters (without bases) supporting a molded entablature. The recessed door is flanked by slender full-length sidelights. The windows are fitted with six-over-six sash and plain surrounds on the taller first story openings while the second story includes also two-over-two sash; all have one-over-one metal storm sash and vertical-boarded shutters bearing the applied forms of coniferous trees. Punctuating the front gable, a horizontal wood louver has probably replaced an original multi-light fixed sash.

The north ell's three-bay west eaves facade, including a right entry, is spanned by a three-bay, shed-roofed porch with boxed posts standing on a clapboarded apron; the porch was added probably c. 1920. A molded entablature follows the ell's horizontal eaves but only a cornice and frieze with gable returns continue along the raking eaves. The ell's roof rises to a slightly lower ridge than the main roof, and a rebuilt brick chimney emerges from the west slope next to the ridge.

The larger of the parallel rear appendages, the east wing has been altered by the c. 1970 addition of a two-bay second story and gable roof above the original shed-roofed first story. Also, a recessed porch with metal posts has been created on the rear (east) gable facade. The smaller ell behind the north ell is marked by six-light sash.

This house was constructed probably for J. B. Corey, who owned it in 1869.

A. Shed/Garage; c.1920

Sited directly behind (east of) the house, a one-and-one-half-story shed has been enlarged by the c.1970 addition of a north garage ell. Both sections are clapboarded and have asphalt-shingled gable roofs. The one-bay main (west) gable facade is entered by a vertical-paneled pass door below a six-light fixed sash in the gable. The ell's one-bay north

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gable facade contrasts by having a paneled overhead vehicle door.

24. J. R. Judson House (Old Mill Road); c.1860

Similar in mirror image to the adjacent Corey House (#23), this vernacular Greek Revival house of sidehall plan has been altered somewhat by the application of synthetic siding over the original clapboards and the accompanying loss of certain stylistic features. The house consists of the two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-front main block and a recessed four-by-two-bay, gabled south ell of the same scale. A projecting cornice with gable returns follows the eaves of both blocks. The gable roofs retain slate shingles. A short brick chimney straddles the center of the main block's ridge, and another emerges from the ell's ridge.

The three-bay main (west) facade presents a recessed entrance in the right bay, approached by marble steps and a marble-slab walk from the street. The five-panel door is flanked by full-length sidelights, and the opening is enframed by an intact fluted surround with corner and head blocks. The windows are fitted with the six-over-six sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) and plain surrounds common to the house; synthetic louvered shutters have been added only to those on the main facade and the ell's west facade. A horizontal five-light fixed sash punctuates the front gable, indicating the original treatment of the front gable on the Corey House.

The ell's four-bay west eaves facade includes a left-center entrance with a two-vertical-light-over-three-panel door. The entrance is sheltered by a modern one-bay, gabled porch with square posts. Appended to the main block's rear (east) facade, a two-story, gable-roofed porch with square posts shelters entries on both stories.

A photograph taken in 1908 shows the original complement of Greek Revival features on the clapboarded house. A molded entablature followed both the horizontal and raking eaves of both the main block and the south ell. The windows were hung with louvered wood shutters. The ell's west facade was spanned by a four-bay porch with a flat roof supported by what appear to have been octagonal columns.

This house was constructed for J. Rollin Judson (1834-1919). Judson moved to East Arlington from Sunderland in 1849 and became a clerk in the general store (#34) owned by Billings, Hard and Co. He acquired an interest in the firm in 1856, and two years later married the daughter of his partner, William Billings. In 1866, after the death of Billings, Martin H. Deming joined Judson in the business and their partnership continued until the 1890s.

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Judson served in various local and state political offices. He was a selectman of Arlington during the 1880s, represented the town in the Vermont House in 1872 and the Senate in 1886. He was also postmaster of East Arlington from 1866 until 1885, the post office being in the store during that period.

A: Barn; c.1860

Standing to the right rear (northeast) of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, gable-front carriage barn is sheathed with vertical flush boards and its roof is shingled with slate. A louvered cupola of square plan with a slate-shingled gable cap straddles the center of the ridge.

The main (west) facade is dominated by the central carriage entrance that now lacks a visible door. A vertical-boarded, hinged pass door enters the left corner. Coupled rectangular openings punctuate the gable.

B. Shed; c.1890

Sited near the right front (southeast) corner of the carriage barn (A) but oriented perpendicular to it, a one-story, two-by-one-bay, gable-front shed is also vertical-boarded and has a slate-shingled gable roof. The two-bay main (north) facade is entered by double-leaf, hinged doors on the right and lighted by a vertical six-pane fixed sash on the left.

25. William Billings House (Old Mill Road); c.1835

While the gable-front main block of this one-and-one-half-story house displays rudimentary Greek Revival characteristics, the reduced and recessed south ell is distinguished by higher style features. Resting on a rubble foundation, the three-by-two-bay, clapboarded main block of sidehall plan carries a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. A boxed cornice with gable returns follows the eaves. An interior brick chimney emerges from the north slope of the roof next to the ridge.

The three-bay main (west) gable facade is entered on the right by a six-panel door enframed by a backbanded surround and crowned by a frieze and thin molded cornice; the entry is approached by marble-slab steps. Abutting the door's surround, two-over-two sidelights correspond to the level and glass height of the adjacent first-story windows. The window openings are fitted with six-over-one sash on the first story and six-over-sixes on the second story; all are enhanced by backbanded surrounds, and are hung with louvered wood shutters.

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The ell's four-bay west eaves facade presents a more formal appearance. A three-bay recessed porch extends its entire length, sheltering a left entry and three window bays containing six-over-six and small three-over-one sash. The tapered smooth square columns support a heavy entablature along the horizontal eaves. The recessed wall is sheathed with horizontal flush boards while the rest of the ell is clapboarded. The entablature continues across the two-bay south gable facade, indicating the original eaves line. Added c. 1950 above the original flat roof shown in historic photographs, the shallow-pitched gable roof has a boxed cornice. A one-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing is appended to the ell's rear (east) facade.

This house was constructed for William Billings, who moved to East Arlington from Cambridge, New York during the 1830s. He became a founding partner in the firm of Billings, Hard, and Co. (Billings and Judson after 1856) that operated the nearby general store (#34). Billings continued to live in this house until his death in the middle 1860s.

A. Shed; c.1850

Standing to the right rear (northeast) of the house, this one- and-one-half-story, clapboarded shed carries a gable roof sheathed with sheet metal. The one-bay west gable facade is entered by double-leaf, vertical-boarded doors hung on iron strap hinges. Centered above the carriage entrance, a vertical-boarded loft door is hung on the same type of hinges.

26. Ed Thompson House (Old Mill Road); c.1860, moved c.1910

Originally used for commercial purposes, this two-and-one-half-story, vernacular building was adapted to a two-by-two-bay house after being moved from its nearby original site; an original third story was subsequently removed. Maintaining its original orientation perpendicular to the street, the house has been sheathed with asbestos shingles below the asphalt-shingled gable roof. A recent interior concrete-block chimney straddles the ridge.

The main (west) gable facade includes a right entrance sheltered by a one-bay, gable-roofed porch with square posts and a stick balustrade. The window openings contain mostly two-over-two sash with plain surrounds and slotted wood shutters; a small two-light sash marks the front gable. A shed-roofed porch with turned posts spans the rear (east) facade.

This building stood originally across the street on the site of the present Martin House (#50). In 1869, Abiatha P. Niles used it as a harness-making shop. It also served as a wheelwright's shop and the second story was used for carriage and wagon repairs and/or

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painting. A c.1900 photograph shows the three-story, three-by-two-bay, clapboarded, gable-roofed building after it had been adapted to a bakery. The three-bay main gable facade retained the wood ramp with central steps leading from the ground to the carriage entrance with tall double-leaf, four-light-over-two-panel doors on the left half of the second story. The building was lighted mostly by two-over-two sash.

The building was moved to its present site about 1910, probably to clear the original site for the construction of the Martin House. Here it was adapted to a house that became associated with Ed Thompson, its owner between about 1940 and 1987. During Thompson's ownership, probably about 1946, the building was reduced to its present height, apparently by raising the roof and cutting out the nearly full third story.

A. Garage; 1968: Sited to the right rear (northeast) of the house; one story; one bay; plywood-sided; gable roof. Paneled overhead door on west gable facade. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

27. E. R. Buck House (Old Mill Road); c.1840

Now adapted to contain apartments, this vernacular Greek Revival house incorporates a one-and-one-half-story, gable-front main block of sidehall plan and balancing north and south ells of similar scale. Resting on stone and concrete foundations, the clapboarded building retains slate shingles on its gable roofs. A plain cornice follows all the eaves with returns on all three gables. An interior brick chimney straddles the ridge of each block while a concrete-block chimney has been added at the central intersection of the ridges.

The main block's three-bay main (west) gable facade possesses a right entrance flanked by three-over-two sidelights of two-thirds length and crowned by a cornice cap. The window openings are fitted mostly with six-over-one sash and plain surrounds. A gabled wall dormer interrupts the eaves of the north roof slope.

The three-by-one-bay north ell possesses a central entrance on its west eaves facade; a gabled wall dormer is aligned above the entrance. Also three-by-one-bay, the south ell differs somewhat by having a slightly higher horizontal eaves that accommodates second-story windows fitted with six-over-six and one-over-one sash on the west facade; its left-center entrance is sheltered by a gabled hood. A shed-roofed porch with turned posts marks the rear (east) facade.

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A photograph taken c. 1910 shows that the main block then possessed a multi-bay, Queen Anne porch with bracketed turned posts. The porch spanned the south facade under a shed roof, and then wrapped around the corner of the main facade under a gable roof to shelter the entrance. Another photograph taken about 1910 shows that both the north and south ells were already in place. The north ell's west facade was partly sheltered by a two-bay, Queen Anne porch with bracketed turned posts until at least 1980.

This house may have been constructed by or for E. R. Buck, a millwright who owned it in 1856.

28. Cole's Store/Free Public Library (Old Mill Road); c.1900

Although adapted to a library, this vernacular building retains the historic appearance of its original function as a storefront.

The front half of the two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, clapboarded main block was raised by the addition of the second story probably in 1916. A boxed cornice follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roof. Flush with the main (southwest) facade, a one-story, one-bay, clapboarded, shed-roofed wing was appended to the northwest eaves facade prior to 1910. To the rear of the wing, an exterior brick stove chimney ascends the northwest facade.

The main gable facade's original storefront is arranged symmetrically around a recessed entrance centered between display windows flush with the wall plane. The double-leaf, two-light-over-two-panel doors are flanked by clapboarded diagonal reveals and surmounted by a partial-length, single-light transom; the entrance is sheltered by a shed hood. The display windows consist of a large four-light fixed sash on each side of the entrance. The two-bay second story is lighted by two-over-two sash with plain surrounds, and a small diamond light punctuates the gable peak.

The wing's flush southwest facade is entirely occupied by a broad three-sided, hip-roofed bay window supported by scroll brackets; the window is comprised of a central large six-light fixed sash and a slender two-light sash on each side. A parapet carrying a boxed cornice crowns this facade.

The main block's southeast eaves facade has a central secondary entrance protected by a gable hood on outriggers and approached by a modern wood ramp for wheelchairs. A six-over-six sash to the left of the entry and a twelve-over-nine sash on the right of the second story provide the only fenestration.

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A photograph taken c.1910 shows the building occupied by Myron Cole's clothing store. The northwest wing had been added by that time and has since remained unaltered. The front half of the main block, however, was only one and one-half stories in height; its gable virtually matched the present appearance above the storefront that has also remained unchanged except for the full-length, shed-roofed canopy supported by metal posts. The full second story may have been added in 1916; an extant billhead records that Cole then purchased a quantity of framing lumber from A. E. Buck, "Manufacturer of All Kinds [of] Spruce and Hardwood Lumber." Cole continued to operate the store until about 1930.

29. Myron Cole House (Old Mill Road); c.1840

Typifying the blend of vernacular Greek Revival style and sidehall plan, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-front house is clapboarded above a stone foundation. A plain cornice with gable returns follows the eaves of the slate-shingled roof. An interior brick chimney straddles the center of the ridge.

The three-bay main (south) gable facade presents to the street a right entrance with a paneled door flanked by full-length, five-pane sidelights and enframed by a fluted surround with corner and head blocks. The window openings are fitted with six-over-six and six-over-one sash, all with one-over-one metal storm sash and plain surrounds. Two gabled wall dormers with one-over-one sash interrupt the eaves on the west facade.

Projecting from the rear of the east facade, a recessed one-story ell carries an asphalt-shingled gable roof. A two-bay porch with square columns is recessed into the two-bay south eaves facade, sheltering the left entry.

This house is associated with Myron Cole, who lived here from the early 1900s until about 1930 while operating his clothing store in the adjacent building (#28) to the west.

30. Lawrence Store (Old Mill Road); c.1880

Retaining nearly its original appearance, this vernacular storefront block of simple rectangular plan rises two and one-half stories and extends three by four bays. The clapboarded building rests on a stone foundation, and its gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A wide frieze and molded cornice follow both the horizontal and raking eaves without gable returns. A rebuilt interior brick chimney straddles the rear (north) end of the ridge.

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The symmetrical storefront on the three-bay main (south) gable facade is arranged around a central entrance with double-leaf, two-light-over-one panel doors surmounted by a two-light transom. The flanking embayed display windows consist of large four-light central sash and vertical two-light sash on the sides above paneled spandrels. A three-bay, flat-roofed porch shelters the storefront, incorporating chamfered posts, a stick balustrade, and a flight of projecting steps. The second-story windows are fitted with the two-over-two sash and plain surrounds common to the building. An oculus glazed with modern stained glass punctuates the front gable.

This building has been used as a general or grocery store during most of its existence. It is associated especially with the Lawrence family who owned it during the first quarter of the present century. The storefront is now (1992) used as a picture-frame shop.

31. Sally Aylesworth House (Old Mill Road); c.1835

Oriented with its gable roof parallel to the street, this one-and-one-half-story, vernacular house of modest scale has been altered somewhat in appearance by the addition of a gabled front vestibule. The clapboarded house rests on a stone foundation. A frieze and molded cornice with gable returns embellish the eaves of the slate-shingled roof. An exterior brick fireplace chimney has been added to bisect the west gable facade.

Enclosing the central entrance on the three-bay main (south) eaves facade, the one-story, one-by-one-bay, gabled vestibule is entered by a vertical-boarded door hung on iron strap hinges. The side bays are lighted by the six-over-six sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) with plain surrounds and louvered wood shutters common to the house.

The two-bay east and west gable facades are extended by a one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed rear (north) wing. Flush with the west facade, an added (or rebuilt) one-story ell with an asphalt-singled gable roof is lighted by casement windows.

This house is associated with Sally Aylesworth (1786-1871), widow of Abel Aylesworth, Jr., who kept the adjacent tavern (#32). Sally lived here from the late 1830s until at least 1864 while her son, Edward M., operated the tavern. Photographs taken during the latter nineteenth century show that a shed-roofed porch then spanned the main facade.

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Altered repeatedly during its existence and now adapted to contain apartments, this two-and-one-half-story, seven-by-three-bay, eaves-front, vernacular building consists of the original five-bay, Georgian-plan main block plus an historic two-bay east extension of the same scale. The clapboarded building carries a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. A molded cornice with gable returns follows the eaves. An interior brick chimney of rectangular plan with a tapered cap emerges from the west end of the ridge; an interior counterpart marks the original opposite (east) end of the ridge.

The main (south) facade includes an entrance in the original central bay (third from the left) of the house and a second entrance in the right-end bay. The original main entrance is marked by a vertical-boarded (V-joint) door hung on iron strap hinges, and flanked by four-pane sidelights of two-thirds length. Both entries are now sheltered by matching one-bay, gabled porches with paired square posts and coved ceilings. The window openings retain the six-over-six sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash), plain surrounds, and vertical-boarded (V-joint) wood shutters common to the house.

Attached on a one-bay westward offset at the northwest rear corner of the main block, a one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed ell extends three bays along its west eaves facade. Occupying the interior corner between the main block's west facade and the ell's partly exposed south facade, a one-bay, shed-roofed porch with square posts and jig-sawn balustrade shelters a south entry on the ell. A small clapboarded, gabled cupola stands astride the ell's ridge. Appended to the main block's rear facade, a one-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing consists partly of a porch with posts and a cut-out balustrade.

Historic photographs record various changes in the appearance of this building. A c.1870 photograph shows that the building already extended seven bays in length along its main (south) facade, and that a one-story porch spanned this facade. By the turn of the century, a two-story porch with a cut-out balustrade sheltered this facade. The first story of the east extension was occupied by a three-bay storefront; its central entry was flanked by embayed display windows (large four-light on the right and broader six-light on the left) with paneled spandrels. (The storefront was removed during the 1980s.) A c.1930 photograph reveals that the full-length, four-bay, shed-roofed porch incorporated partly slotted chamfered posts, scrolled brackets, and the cut-out balustrade. At that time, the three-bay east gable facade included a central second-story freight door served by a hoist beam projecting from the gable.

Now adapted entirely to apartments, this building has been used for various purposes by

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several different owners. The original five-bay block was built probably for Abel Aylesworth, who kept a tavern. His grandson, Edward M., continued to keep the "tavern house" until at least the 1850s. Norman G. Hard acquired the building in 1869, and operated it intermittently as the "Green Mountain Hotel" until the 1890s. The east extension of the building was added probably as a storefront; the store is associated especially with the partnership of Warner and Dustin, its owners during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The building was partly subdivided into apartments in 1946, when a second-floor ballroom was partitioned.

A. Shed; c.1940

Sited to the left rear (northwest) of the main building, this one-story, one-by-one-bay, shed-roofed shed is sheathed with shiplap. A four-panel door enters its east facade.

33. House (Old Mill Road); c.1830

The historic appearance of this one-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, gable-front, vernacular house has been altered somewhat by the application of synthetic siding above a concrete-faced foundation. A plain cornice with gable returns projects from the eaves of the gable roof that retains slate shingles. A rebuilt interior brick chimney emerges from the west slope next to the ridge.

The five-bay main (south) gable facade is arranged symmetrically around a slightly recessed central entrance. The six-panel door is flanked by half-length, four-pane sidelights. The window openings are fitted with six-over-six sash on the first story and one-over-ones on the second story; all are protected by one-over-one metal storm sash.

A recessed ell of similar scale projects from the east eaves facade; its asphalt-shingled gable roof rises to a lower ridge. Both the three-bay south eaves facade and the one-bay east gable facade now lack entries.

A photograph taken about 1924 shows the historic four-bay arrangement of the ell's south facade. An entrance existed in the second bay from the left (now eliminated). A four-bay, shed-roofed porch with chamfered posts spanned this facade.

34. Judson and Deming Store (Old Mill Road); 1852

Serving as the focus of the village's central intersection, this vernacular commercial block

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presents a distinctive form that nearly lacks decorative features. A high and steeply pitched gable roof dominates the two-and-three-quarters-story, six-by-five-bay building. Resting on a stone foundation, the building is sheathed with clapboards except for boards-and-molded-battens on the east eaves facade. A boxed cornice and frieze follow the eaves of the asphalt-shingled roof without gable returns. An interior brick chimney emerges from the east slope next to the ridge; another interior brick chimney straddles the rear (north) end of the ridge.

The six-bay main (south) gable facade is subdivided on the first story by a three-bay storefront that projects shallowly from the left half. Capped by a bellcast hip roof with a molded eaves cornice, the storefront incorporates a central entrance at the wall plane flanked by embayed display windows. The four-light-over-three-panel door is flanked by full-length vertical panels (blind sidelights) within a molded surround and crowned by a frieze and cornice. The display windows are comprised of central large nine-light fixed sash and vertical three-light sash on the sides; the outer sides are perpendicular to the wall plane while the inner sides next to the entrance are diagonal. A marble-slab sidewalk extends the breadth of the storefront next to the street.

The unsheltered upper-story entrance occurs next to the right of the storefront. The other window openings are occupied mostly by two-over-two sash with plain surrounds. On the five-bay east eaves facade, a left-central secondary entrance is sheltered by a recent, one-bay, shed-roofed porch with square posts. A rectangular plate-glass window has been installed to the left of the entrance.

The building was erected for the firm of William Billings and Co. However, it is more strongly associated with the successor partnership of J. Rollin Judson and Martin H. Deming that owned the general merchandise business (the largest of its type in the village) from 1866 until 1894. The storefront has been occupied by the U. S. Post Office for East Arlington since the 1920s. The remainder of the building is now (1992) being used for commercial purposes.

Historic photographs show that the building has been only slightly altered during the course of its existence. Probably the original treatment of the main facade's first story included a freight entrance with double-leaf, multi-light doors on the right of the storefront and a paneled upper-story entrance at the right corner; the storefront also had double-leaf doors. The west eaves facade originally lacked any openings; by the 1920s, a first-story entrance and the second-story windows were in place. The roof was covered with standing-seam sheet metal at that time.

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35. Commercial building (Old Mill Road); c.1860

The architectural character of this former shed has been altered in recent decades to the extent that it has lost its historic integrity. Oriented parallel to the street, the one-and-one-half-story building has been sheathed with a variety of materials, including asbestos shingles, plywood, particle board, and clapboards. The asphalt-shingled gable roof has been interrupted by the addition of a broad shed wall dormer with irregular fenestration on the left half of the front (south) slope and a single-bay shed dormer on the right half. Flush with the east and west gable facades, a one-story, shed-roofed wing has been added to the rear of the building.

The three-bay left half of the main (south) facade has been altered to a storefront with an off-central entrance flanked by coupled six-over-six sash. On the right half, a larger multi-light display window has been installed next to historic triple-leaf folding and hinged garage doors, each leaf having four lights over two vertical panels.

The left half of the present building corresponds to the original shed that related to the adjacent Judson and Deming store (#34). Historic photographs show that it was sheathed with boards-and-battens below the wood-shingled roof. The right half of the south facade was mostly open, partly the result of an exterior sliding door having been removed from its track; customers hitched their horses here while doing business in the store. A pass door entered the left corner; this half was used as a warehouse for farm tools and other hardware. The two-bay west gable facade was lighted by six-over-six sash.

This building is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to the alterations that have been made within the past fifty years.

36. N. Buck House (Old Mill Road); c.1840

This one-and-one-half-story, vernacular house consists of a three-by-two-bay, gable-front main block of sidehall plan and a recessed, three-by-two-bay, gabled east ell of the same scale. Resting on one of the few brick foundations in the historic district, the house has been sheathed with asbestos shingles while the gable roofs retain slate shingles. A molded cornice with gable returns follows the eaves. An interior brick chimney with a tapered cap straddles the ridge of both the main block and the ell. An exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the west eaves facade.

The three-bay main (south) gable facade includes a right entrance containing an Italianate

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door with twin vertical round-headed lights over molded panels and crowned by a cornice cap. The window openings are fitted with the six-over-six sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) and plain surrounds common to the house.

The ell's three-bay main (south) eaves facade has a left-central entrance with a plain door whose twin vertical square-headed lights over panels echo the Italianate main door. A three-bay, hip-roofed porch spans this facade; an original slotted post survives only at the right end, the other posts being square replacements. Two horizontal three-light sash punctuate the kneewall above the porch roof.

This house may have been built for N. Buck, its owner in 1856.

A. Shed; c.1965: Sited to the right rear (northeast) of the house; one story; one-by-one bays; clapboarded; slate-shingled gable roof. Vertical-boarded pass door enters west gable facade. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

B. Shed; c.1970: Sited close to the north side of shed (A); one story; one bay; horizontal-boarded; gable roof covered with rolled asphalt. Double-leaf, vertical-boarded, hinged doors enter west gable facade. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

37. House (Old Mill Road); c.1840

The one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-front main block of this vernacular house lacks an entrance. Instead, the entrance occurs through a shed-roofed enclosed porch on the one-and-one-half-story west ell of reduced scale. The clapboarded house rests on a rubble foundation. The main block's gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles while the ell's roof retains slate shingles. A boxed cornice and frieze follow the eaves with gable returns only on the main block. An exterior brick chimney bisects the main block's rear (north) gable facade, and an interior brick chimney straddles the ell's ridge.

The regular fenestration of the main block is comprised of one-over-one sash on the first story and six-over-sixes on the second story, both being protected by one-over-one storm sash. The ell is lighted mostly by six-over-sixes, and shares the decorative slotted wood shutters with diamond cut-outs. Flush with the front of the main block, the porch concealing the ell's south eaves facade is enclosed with coupled six-over-one sash above a clapboarded apron. The right-end entrance with a wood storm door is flanked by four-pane sidelights of three-quarters length below a low clapboarded gable on the porch roof. Balancing the front

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porch, a one-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing sprouts from the rear of the ell.

This house belonged to the grist mill (#42) property across the road during the nineteenth century, and was the residence of the mill proprietor. Horace Lawrence, the last operator of the grist mill, lived here until moving about 1900 to a larger house (#40) a short distance to the east.

A. Garage; c.1940

Situated to the right rear (northeast) of the house, this shiplapped garage consists of a one-and-one-half-story, one-bay main block with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a one-story, one-bay shed-roofed east wing. A shallow boxed cornice with short gable returns follows the eaves of the main block.

The main (south) gable facade is entered by a paneled overhead door; a twelve-light fixed sash in the gable is decorated with slotted wood shutters. Flush with the main block, the wing retains historic double-leaf, six-light-over-three-panel, hinged doors; these doors may have been shifted from the main block when its overhead door was installed.

38. House (Old Mill Road); c.1850

Now adapted to contain a restaurant, this one-and-one-half-story, eaves-front, clapboarded, vernacular house had been previously modified by the addition of a broad front wall dormer and an enclosed front porch. A molded cornice with gable returns follows the eaves of the slate-shingled gable roof. An exterior brick chimney has been added to the west gable facade.

The main (south) facade's first story has been concealed behind the shed-roofed, enclosed porch. Above its clapboarded apron and lattice skirt, the porch's south facade is lighted by coupled two-over-two sash in each side bay and an overscaled lunette recently installed in the central bay. The front slope of the main roof has been mostly displaced by the two-bay gabled wall dormer that is also lighted by coupled two-over-two sash; a molded cornice with gable returns also decorates its eaves. The other window openings on the house contain a variety of sash, including one-over-ones and six-over-sixes, with plain surrounds.

A one-story, gable-roofed ell projects from rear (north) eaves facade. Occupying the west interior corner between the main block and the ell, a one-story, shed-roofed wing extends two bays along its west side flush with the main block's three-bay west gable facade.

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This house served as the parsonage for the Methodist Episcopal Church (#71) from the 1860s until 1883. The house was converted to its present use as a restaurant in the early 1980s.

A. Shed; c.1850

Standing west of the house and set back from the road, this one-and-one-half-story shed is sheathed with vertical boards and its gable roof is shingled with slate. The south eaves facade includes two vehicle entrances; double-leaf, vertical-boarded, hinged doors occupy the central bay while double-leaf, eight-light-over-four-panel doors distinguish the right bay. The east gable facade is marked by a vertical-boarded loft door.

39. Benjamin Safford House (Old Mill Road); c.1820

Essentially similar to the adjacent Hicks-Lawrence House (#40) to the east, this two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, eaves-front, vernacular house of Georgian plan has been modified by the c. 1910 addition of a prominent two-story front porch. The house has been covered with synthetic siding although its gable roof retains slate shingles. A shallow boxed cornice with short gable returns follows the eaves. An interior brick chimney emerges from the rear (north) slope at the ridge while an exterior fireplace chimney has been added to bisect the east gable facade.

The five-bay main (south) facade is dominated by the central two-story porch that projects outward the breadth of a side entry flanked by one-over-one sash. The three-bay, flat-roofed porch with boxed posts has been mostly enclosed with twelve-light sash above synthetic-sided aprons. The porch shelters the central main entrance distinguished by an Italianate door with twin vertical round-headed lights. Outside the confines of the porch, the window openings are fitted with two-over-two sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) and plain surrounds.

The two-bay east and west gable facades are lighted by two-over-two sash on the first story while the second story retains six-over-six sash. Occupying the first-story right bay of the east facade, a three-sided, hip-roofed projection combines the functions of bay window and secondary entry vestibule. Attached to the rear of the house, a two-story, gabled ell extends one bay in depth.

This house is associated with Benjamin W. Safford, its owner at least between the late 1860s and the 1890s. A native of Cambridge, Vt., Safford moved to Arlington in 1855. By the publication of Beers' Bennington County atlas in 1869, Safford owned this house, a wooden

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pump and washboard factory (later removed) across the road next to Peter's Branch, and a saw mill (later converted to a house) a short distance upstream in the town of Sunderland, outside the historic district. Safford also represented Arlington in the Vermont Legislature in 1886.

A. Garage; c. 1960: Sited to the right (east) of the house; one story; three-by-one bays; clapboarded; asphalt-shingled gable roof. Three-bay west eaves facade is entered by vertical-boarded sliding doors. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

40. Hicks-Lawrence House (Old Mill Road); 1810

Somewhat altered from its original appearance, this two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, eaves-front house of Georgian plan retains the formal Federal style treatment of its main entrance. The clapboarded house rests on a brick foundation, and its gable roof is shingled with slate mostly of reddish color. A molded cornice with short gable returns follows the eaves. Two interior brick chimneys with tapered caps straddle the ridge, placed equally from the east and west ends.

The five-bay main (south) facade has been modified by the c. 1915 addition of a central two-story, three-bay porch with square posts, clapboarded aprons, lattice skirt, and screened second-story openings. The porch's asphalt-shingled hip roof emerges from the south slope of the main roof, and a low central gable emerges in turn from the porch roof's south slope, aligned with the entrance on the first story.

The main entrance ensemble incorporates a two-light-over-two-panel door flanked by two-pane sidelights of two-thirds length. The sidelights are flanked in turn by heavy fluted and tapered pilasters whose molded capitals support entablature blocks. Between the latter above the door, a blind semicircular-arched panel is decorated with delicate rope molding in the pattern of intersecting tracery. Outside the confines of the porch, the window openings are fitted with two-over-one sash and plain surrounds.

The east gable facade includes a secondary entrance at its right corner that lacks any decorative treatment. Sheltered only by a shed hood on outriggers, the two-light-over-two-panel door is abutted by six-over-six sash in lieu of sidelights. The gable is punctuated by two small four-light fixed sash.

During the 1780s, Simeon Hicks of Arlington purchased a tract of 100 acres that adjoined the mill lot granted to Remember Baker (site of the grist mill, #42). Hicks constructed a large

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new house on the land in 1810; the house stands on the Sunderland side of the boundary with Arlington township. Around 1900, Horace Lawrence acquired this house to accommodate his large family; he also owned the grist mill until his death in 1927. A son of Horace, Ellery Lawrence, has subsequently lived in the house to the present.

A photograph taken during the latter nineteenth century shows the house in its original appearance. It was sheathed with unpainted clapboards of medium exposure that were then in badly weathered condition. Defining the corners, unique broad paneled pilasters were carved with a climbing grape-vine motif in shallow relief. The main entrance possessed a six-panel door flanked by vertical six-over-six sidelights and, in turn, the extant pilasters. The windows were fitted with twelve-over-twelve sash and louvered shutters also then in poor condition.

The house was rehabilitated probably in the early 1900s after Horace Lawrence acquired it. A contemporary photograph shows that the clapboards were replaced (with a narrower exposure) and the corner pilasters were removed in favor of narrow corner boards. The present door was installed in the main entrance. The sash were changed to the present two-over-ones in the windows and two vertical panes in the sidelights; the shutters were removed. The front porch does not appear in this photograph; it was added about 1915 by Lawrence after a similar porch was added to the adjacent Safford House (#39).

A. Garage; 1950s: Sited to the right (east) of house; one story; horizontal lapped board siding; gable roof (asphalt shingles); two-bay west gable facade has overhead vehicle door and three-light-over-three-panel pass door on left. One-story, board-and-battened, shed-roofed rear (east) wing. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

B. Shed; c.1970: Sited across road to southeast of house; one story; two-by-two bays; shiplap and flush vertical board sheathing; shed roof; vertical-boarded, hinged pass door on west facade. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

41. Henry Lawrence Barn (Old Mill Road); c.1910

Altered to the extent that its historic character has been lost, this gambrel-roofed former barn has been converted to a storefront. The one-and-one-half-story, eaves-front, shiplapped building rests on a concrete foundation, and its roof has been covered with shake shingles in place of the historic diamond-patterned asphalt shingles. A shallow gable has been added on the lower north slope to divert drainage above the main entrance. A louvered, gabled cupola of square plan straddles the center of the ridge.

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The main (north) eaves facade was formerly entered on the right by a large exterior sliding door. Its steel track remains in place above a new recessed entry with vertical-boarded, angled reveals. The building's irregular fenestration consists mostly of added modern windows. These include a shed wall dormer with a large plate-glass window on the rear (south) facade overlooking Peter's Brook. On the west gable facade, a large loft opening at the gable peak has been infilled with vertical boards. A one-story, one-bay-deep, shiplapped, shed-roofed wing has been added (c.1970) to the same facade.

The barn was constructed while Henry Lawrence owned the property. The related house formerly stood between the barn and Old Mill Road. Built probably during the 1860s, the clapboarded, gable-roofed, vernacular house consisted of a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-front main block of sidehall plan and a recessed, two-story east ell with a porch spanning its north eaves facade. After Thomas Weakley purchased the property for conversion to commercial usage, the house was burned intentionally in 1966; several local fire departments used the fire for training exercises.

The Lawrence barn was converted to a gift shop for Thomas and Barbara Weakley, and became part of the so-called Candle Mill Village commercial complex that also includes the adjacent buildings #42-44. This building is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to its extensive alterations.

42. Grist Mill (Old Mill Road); c.1800?, c.1860

Although converted to a candle store, the former grist mill retains essentially intact its historic exterior appearance. The building consists of two clapboarded blocks, the one-and-one-half-story, gable-front original block and a two-and-one-half-story west ell block that was added possibly about 1860. Both blocks gain an additional story on their rear (south) facades where their rubble basement walls are fully exposed next to the north bank of Peter's Brook. The gable roofs are now covered with asphalt shingles, replacing historic standing-seam sheet metal. A boxed cornice with gable returns follows all the eaves. An interior concrete-block chimney straddles the west end of the ell's ridge, and an exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the east eaves facade.

The three-bay main (north) facade is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance that retains the historic double-leaf, vertical-plank, hinged doors. Exterior wood-plank steps matching the width of the doorway have replaced the historic full-length plank loading dock with steps at each end. Directly above the entrance, a vertical-plank door provides freight access to the second story; a cylindrical roller mounted on its lintel prevented abrasion of the

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hoist rope. The triangular support for the hoist projects from the gable peak. The window openings are fitted with twelve-over-twelve sash and plain surrounds.

The east eaves facade has been altered in its fenestration. Triplet six-over-six sash have been installed next to the left corner at ground level below a vertical plate-glass window on the main level. Side-by-side, six-light fixed sash occupy the left-center position on the main level.

The three-by-four-bay west ell is recessed from the main block's north facade and flush with the rear facade. The ell's three-bay north eaves facade includes a central entrance on both stories; each has a single-leaf, hinged door with two tiers of three vertical panels. A hoist beam projects from the wall directly above the second-story entrance, sheltered by a small gable at the eaves. The window openings are fitted with the six-over-six sash and plain surrounds common to the ell. The ell's roof rises higher than that of the main block, such that its east gable peak surmounts the main ridge and is lighted by a twelve-over-twelve sash. A one-bay shed dormer has been added to the ell's south roof slope.

A grist mill has existed on this site since about 1765, when Remember Baker built the first mill in Arlington township. The Baker mill burned in 1789, and was replaced by another. It is not known whether the extant building incorporates any part of the second mill. The grinding of grain and feed continued in this mill until the 1920s during the ownership of Horace Lawrence. Subsequently the building has been used for other purposes. It was converted to its present use in the early 1960s by Thomas and Barbara Weakley as the focus of the so-called Candle Mill Village commercial complex that also includes the adjacent buildings #41, 43, and 44.

Historic photographs show the structures that delivered water from Peter's Branch to power the mill. A log-crib dam existed at the crest of the cascades southeast of the building. An intake structure at the north end of the dam diverted water into a cylindrical flume built of longitudinal planks and iron hoops. The flume extended along the north stream bank to the southeast corner of the mill, apparently entering an opening in its stone foundation. The dam, intake structure, and flume have subsequently been either destroyed by flooding or removed.

43. Parkinson House (Old Mill Road); c.1840

Now converted to a storefront, this one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded, vernacular former house stands with its asphalt-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street. Its

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rubble foundation is exposed mostly on the rear (south) facade next to Peter's Brook. A molded cornice with short returns enhances the raking eaves of the main (north) gable facade while a boxed cornice follows the horizontal eaves.

The three-bay main facade includes a right-center entrance with a one-light-over-two-panel door. The flanking window bays are fitted with two-over-two sash and plain surrounds. On the second story, a four-light-over-two-panel loft door occupies the left bay and a six-over-six sash the right bay. Both the east and west eaves facades are illuminated on the first story by a single oversized four-light fixed sash while each kneewall is punctuated by two horizontal six-light sash.

Appended to the rear of the east facade, a small one-story, one-by-one-bay, clapboarded, gable-roofed ell provides a secondary entrance on its north eaves facade. Another ell connects the opposite (west) facade of the main block and the east facade of the adjacent commercial building (#44); this ell is described together with the latter building.

This house is associated with the Parkinson family, who owned it between the 1920s and the 1950s. It was converted to a storefront during the 1960s for Thomas and Barbara Weakley as part of the so-called Candle Mill Village commercial complex that also includes the adjacent buildings #41, 42, and 44.

44. D. Chadwick House (Old Mill Road); c.1850

Now occupied by a first-story storefront, this two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-front former house displays a limited blend of Greek Revival and Italianate stylistic features. The clapboarded building rests on a rubble foundation and carries a gable roof shingled with slate. The Greek Revival features include primarily the paneled corner pilasters and the frieze and molded cornice with gable returns that follow the eaves. An exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the rear (south) gable facade, where the rubble basement story is mostly exposed next to Peter's Brook.

The main (north) gable facade presents a slight Italianate influence. The main entrance in the left bay retains an Italianate door with twin round-headed vertical lights over molded panels. The door is flanked by slender half-length, one-over-one sidelights. A rectangular plate-glass display window has been installed on the right of the entrance, replacing probably two original window bays. The second story is lighted by the two-over-two sash with plain surrounds common to the building. Punctuating the front gable is a now-blind lunette with a keystoned surround.

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Linking the rear of the east eaves facade of this building and the west facade of the adjacent commercial building (#43) is an historic one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded ell with a slate-shingled gable roof. The ell's two-bay north eaves facade has been altered, being entered by a central modern Dutch door next to a rectangular multi-light display window on the right side. Overlooking Peter's Brook, the rear (south) facade retains its historic two-bay appearance, flush with the rear of the main block; it rests on a mostly exposed rubble basement story, and is lighted by eight-over-eight sash. The connection to the adjacent building (#43) is provided by a modern one-bay, gable-roofed hyphen offset slightly to match the other building's rear wall plane; the hyphen rests on a poured concrete foundation and is lighted by a twelve-over-eight sash.

This house may have been constructed for D. Chadwick, its owner in 1856. It was converted to a storefront during the 1960s for Thomas and Barbara Weakley as part of the so-called Candle Mill Village commercial complex that also includes the adjacent buildings #41-43.

45. Supermarket (Old Mill Road at Ice Pond Road); various years

This highly irregular building incorporates two originally detached historic buildings and a modern intermediate addition. The historic building next to Ice Pond Road, the former East Arlington school, was moved in 1924 from its original site on The Lane and adapted to a grocery store. The other historic building, the c.1870 former East Arlington post office, remains on its original site next to the west side of the former school. The store was expanded in 1954, when a one-story hyphen was built to connect the two gable-front main blocks; a continuous storefront centered on the hyphen integrates their altered first stories.

Constructed c.1880 on its original site, the vernacular former school displays a slight Italianate influence, particularly in its round-headed gable openings. The one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded building with a slate-shingled gable roof has been encrusted with various additions. An original reduced one-and-one-half-story pavilion projecting from the center of the east facade is flanked by added one-story, shed-roofed wings to form a continuous first story. A molded cornice and frieze follow both the original horizontal and raking eaves. A one-bay, gable dormer with a six-light fixed sash emerges from the left of the east roof slope.

Only the gable of the main (north) facade retains its historic appearance, apart from the replacement of the original window by a metal louver within the hood molding. The first story has been subsumed into the modern storefront. A broad plywood band that extends the

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entire width of the storefront at sign level becomes a parapet on the shed-roofed east wing. Large plate-glass display windows have been installed in the right half of the facade next to twin entrances that mark the hyphen between the historic blocks; a large rectangular flat-roofed projectionshelters the entries.

The Ice Pond Road (east) facade incorporates more historic fabric. The added right wing is illuminated by two bays of large six-over-six sash with plain surrounds, possibly moved from original positions on the main block. The central one-bay former pavilion is blank except for another round-headed former window, also containing a metal louver, with a hood molding in the gable. The left wing is entered by a two-vertical-light-over-two-panel door crowned by a cornice cap.

A photograph taken c.1890 shows the school on its original site. The present east facade then constituted the main (south) facade. The two-by-one-bay, gabled central pavilion contained twin entrances with single-leaf doors crowned by cornice caps; a round-headed window lighted the gable peak. The single side bays on the left and right eaves sections of the facade were fitted with six-over-six sash. A brick chimney with a corbeled cap straddled the center of the ridge.

A photograph taken probably c.1930 shows the building's storefront in its initial appearance. A central entrance with a single-leaf door was flanked by embayed display windows; each window consisted of a large four-light central sash and two-light sash on the splayed sides above clapboarded spandrels.

The other originally detached building, the slightly smaller scaled, two-by-two-bay, clapboarded, vernacular west block rises two stories to its slate-shingled gable roof. A boxed cornice follows its eaves, and an interior brick chimney straddles the rear (south) end of the ridge. The north gable facade has been partly altered with two service entrances as part of the storefront while the second story retains two bays of the six-over-six sash with plain surrounds common to this block. A one-story, one-by-one-bay, gabled wing is appended to the rear (south) facade. Below a plate-glass window added to the wing's rear facade, the downward slope of the ground next to Peter's Brook exposes the basement story with a left pass door.

A c.1900 photograph shows the historic appearance of this block, then occupied by the East Arlington Post Office. The main gable facade's four-bay first story included a three-bay office front with a central entrance flanked by six-over-six sash and an upper-story entry at the left corner. The area between this building and the Ice Pond Road bridge sloped down to the brook without a building where the former school was later placed.

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The entire supermarket building is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to the extent of the alterations made to its component historic blocks.

46. Duplex house (Old Mill Road); c.1850

Oriented parallel to the street, this two-story, six-by-three-bay, clapboarded, vernacular duplex house rests on a rubble foundation. A boxed cornice follows the eaves of the asphalt-singled gable roof. A brick chimney straddles the center of the ridge.

The six-bay main (north) eaves facade is arranged in a slightly irregular mirror image. An entrance occupies each end bay, sheltered by a one-bay, shed-roofed porch with square posts. The historic window openings contain six-over-six sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) with plain surrounds; two bays of modern one-over-one sash have been installed on the second story.

47. East Arlington Fire Station (Old Mill Road); mostly c.1970

The village's fire station consists of a two-story, flat-roofed main block that was constructed c.1970 and a smaller-scaled east wing of earlier origin. The wing incorporates a formerly detached, c.1880, one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed building connected to the main block by a one-story, flat-roofed section added during the 1950s. Resting on a concrete foundation, the entire fire station has been sheathed with vinyl siding. An exterior concrete-block chimney ascends the southwest corner.

The five-bay main (north) facade of the two-story block includes three tall metal overhead doors for trucks on the left and a metal pass door at the right corner. The window openings contain modern sliding sash. The flat-roofed intermediate half of the east wing is entered by a single tall overhead metal door on the north facade.

The nineteenth-century east half of the wing retains its low gable roof behind a parapet on the north facade. That facade projects slightly forward of the flat-roofed wing, and is also entered by a single tall overhead metal door that has replaced the original openings. A molded cornice survives along the horizontal eaves of the two-bay east facade, and the windows retain six-over-one sash. Atop the front end of the ridge, a gabled bellcote with open sides contains a bronze bell.

The nineteenth-century half of the wing constituted the original East Arlington fire station. Historic photographs show that it was a one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded, gable-front

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building. Its three-bay main (north) facade was entered by central double-leaf, six-vertical-panel vehicle doors and a four-light-over-two-panel pass door on the left; six-over-six sash lighted both the right bay and the second story. Rising from the rear (south) end of the ridge, a clapboarded hose-drying tower of square plan culminated in a gabled cap. An interior brick chimney emerged from the front end of the ridge.

The fire station is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to the main block's age of less than fifty years and the alteration of its historic east wing.

48. Coulter House (Old Mill Road); c.1830

Standing parallel to the street, this two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay house combines Greek Revival stylistic features, the eaves-front orientation more typical of Federal style, and a Georgian plan. The clapboarded house rests on a rubble foundation and carries a gable roof shingled with slate. A frieze and molded cornice follow both the horizontal and raking eaves, and also extend across the north and south gables to form pediments; the clapboarded tympanums are punctuated by horizontal wood louvers that probably have replaced original windows.

The five-bay main (east) eaves facade is arranged symmetrically around a slightly recessed central entrance. The paneled door is flanked by five-pane sidelights of three-quarters length. The ensemble is enframed by a fluted surround with corner and head blocks. Unique in the historic district, the corner blocks bear the raised facsimile of the face of a woman. The window openings are fitted with the six-over-six sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) and plain surrounds common to the main block.

Attached to the south gable facade, a recessed, one-and-one-half-story wing extends a total of four bays along its east eaves facade. A recessed porch shelters the right three bays; an entrance with a paneled door occupies the right-end bay and one-over-one sash the other two bays. A shed section of the wing to the left of the porch is marked by a vertical-boarded door hung on iron strap hinges. Only a molded cornice (with short returns on the south gable) follows the eaves of the slate-shingled gable roof. A tall interior brick chimney straddles the ridge.

This house may have been constructed for the Coulter family. Peter Coulter owned the house in 1856 together with an adjacent planing mill (destroyed by fire in 1883). W. J. Coulter resided here in 1869 while operating the same mill.

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49. House (Old Mill Road); c.1840

This elongated two-story, six-by-two-bay, eaves-front, vernacular house was originally a duplex. Resting on a rubble foundation, the clapboarded house carries a slate-shingled gable roof. A simple cornice and frieze with gable returns follow both the horizontal and raking eaves. Two interior brick chimneys straddle the ridge, placed equi-distant from the north and south ends.

The six-bay main (east) facade probably was arranged originally in a mirror image around twin central entrances. Only the left-center entrance remains, and a replacement door has been installed there. Sheltering the entrance, a one-bay, gable-roofed porch shows Queen Anne influence in its turned posts and balustrade. The somewhat irregular fenestration consists of two-over-two sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) with plain surrounds and louvered wood shutters.

50. Truman Martin House (Old Mill Road); c.1912

Displaying a transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival influence, this two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, gable-front house shows a resemblance to the contemporary Deschenes House (#93) on East Arlington Road. The clapboarded house rests on a concrete foundation, and its gable roof is shingled with slate. A cornice and frieze distinguish the raking eaves while a boxed cornice follows the deeply overhanging horizontal eaves. A pent eave with cornice and frieze articulates the front gable. A broad brick chimney rises from the interior of the south roof slope.

The main (east) facade displays a pyramidal arrangement of openings by story. The three-bay first story includes the sidehall main entrance on the right and broad windows in the other bays, all with plain surrounds; the sash are divided into an upper one-third with vertically leaded glazing and a lower two-thirds with a single light (plus one-over-one metal storm sash of the same division). The two-bay second story repeats the window treatment of the first story except that the upper thirds of the sash contain diamond lights with wood muntins. The single-bay gable is punctuated by triplet one-over-one sash that suggest the Palladian window commonly found in this position on higher-style houses. Only the windows on this facade retain louvered wood shutters. Capped by a shallow hip roof, a wraparound veranda spans the main facade in three bays and continues two bays onto the north facade; it incorporates boxed posts and a stick balustrade (rather than the turned versions typical of Queen Anne style) above a lattice skirt.

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On the north eaves facade, a two-story bay window occupies the right-central position beyond the end of the veranda, ascending to terminate against the soffit of the main eaves. The three-sided projection is illuminated in the central panel by sash matching those on the main facade and by one-over-one sash in the side panels; the spandrels are clapboarded. The other window openings are fitted with one-over-one sash and plain surrounds. Aligned slightly to the left of the bay window, a pedimented dormer emerges from the north roof slope; it is lighted by coupled one-over-one sash.

The opposite (south) facade differs by having a matching two-story bay window in the right position. A secondary entrance in the central bay is sheltered by a three-bay, shed-roofed porch with boxed posts standing on a clapboarded apron and a lattice skirt.

This house was constructed by William H. Buck, a local carpenter, for Truman Martin, who purchased the lot in December, 1911. Martin was a blacksmith and operated the shop (later removed) diagonally across Peter's Brook next to the Walker House (#52). After Martin's death, his widow, Gladys, continued to own this house until the 1970s.

51. Bridge over Peter's Brook (East Arlington Rd.); c.1960

Similar to the bridge (#59) about one-quarter mile upstream to the east, this short one-span, open-deck bridge rests on poured concrete abutments with wing walls. Its concrete deck is supported by multiple steel beams that have been individually encased in concrete. The roadway is paved with asphalt, and adjoined on the west side by a raised concrete walkway. Galvanized steel guard rails protect both sides of the bridge, complemented on the north side by a slightly higher boxed railing along the sidewalk.

This bridge is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to its age of less than fifty years.

52. Walker House (East Arlington Road); c.1835

The exterior appearance of this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, gable-front, vernacular house and its appendages has been altered by vinyl siding and replacement windows. Resting on a rubble foundation, the house retains slate shingles on its gable roofs. Also encased in vinyl, a cornice with gable returns follows the main eaves. A rebuilt interior brick chimney emerges from the main block's north slope next to the ridge.

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The main (west) gable facade includes a slightly recessed right entrance that has been altered by the removal of its surround and possible sidelights, the position of the latter now being covered with vinyl siding. The window openings contain the two-over-two sash of horizontal division (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) common to the house; the surrounds are missing. Flush with the main facade, a one-story, one-by-one-bay ell with a shallow-pitched gable roof projects from the south eaves facade; an exterior brick chimney has been added to the ell's rear (east) eaves facade.

On the main block's north eaves facade, a secondary left entrance is sheltered by a two-by-two-bay, shed-roofed porch with paneled square posts and a vinyl-sided apron. The porch also spans the west half-gable facade of the one-story rear (east) wing offset one bay northward from the main block; the wing was added during the early 1940s. The wing's three-bay north eaves facade includes a right-center pedestrian entrance and a paneled overhead garage door in the left bay. An interior brick chimney straddles its roof ridge.

The Rice and Harwood map of 1856 shows that a blacksmith shop then existed on the north side of this house. Daniel H. Palmer acquired the property in 1854, and operated the blacksmith shop at least for a decade. Truman Martin, who resided in the house (#50) situated diagonally across Peter's Branch, may have been the last blacksmith to operate the shop, working here until at least 1940; the building was later removed. This house is associated especially with the Walker family, who owned it nearly a century from 1871 until 1969.

A. Shed/Garage; c.1850

Standing to the rear (east) of the house, this one-and-one-half-story shed has been altered by the application of vinyl siding, the installation of two paneled overhead doors on the west gable facade, and the c. 1980 addition of balancing one-story north and south wings. The main block's gable roof is shingled with slate while the wings' shed roofs are asphalt-shingled. Above the garage doors, the main (west) facade is lighted by a six-over-six sash in the gable. Flush with the west facade, each one-by-two-bay wing is entered by a paneled overhead door on its west front and lighted by six-pane fixed sash on the (north/south) side.

53. Aaron Parsons House (Pleasant Street); c.1853

Three similar adjacent houses (#s 75-77) and this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-front house were constructed during a ten-year period (c.1853-63), and share

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vernacular Greek Revival design and sidehall plan. Resting on a rubble foundation, the clapboarded house carries a slate-shingled gable roof. Narrow corner boards support a simple entablature along the horizontal eaves and gable returns while only a frieze and cornice continue along the raking eaves.

The three-bay main (west) facade includes a left entrance with an early 20th-century, one-light-over-three-panel door. (The original sidelights were removed when this door was installed.) The window openings are fitted with the six-over-six sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash), plain surrounds, and louvered wood shutters common to the house. Sheltering the entrance, a four-bay, shed-roofed porch extends northward along the west eaves facade of the recessed two-story, gable-roofed ell. The porch incorporates chamfered posts, tapered rafter tails, a stick balustrade, and a lattice skirt.

The ell's three-bay west facade includes a right entrance with a door like that on the main entrance. Raised c.1900 by the addition of the second story, the ell's horizontal eaves bear a frieze and cornice at a higher level than the main eaves but its ridge matches the height of the main block. An exterior concrete-block chimney bisects the two-bay north gable facade. A one-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing with a two-bay recessed porch spans the ell's rear (east) facade.

A photograph taken c.1900 shows that a multi-bay porch then spanned both the main facade and the north ell's west facade. The porch incorporated bracketed posts and a low balustrade along the perimeter of its roof.

This house was built probably for Aaron Parsons in 1853 but he sold the property in February of the succeeding year. Several transfers of ownership followed during the next few years. In contrast, the middle twentieth-century ownership of Roy and Marilla Grout extended 45 years (1927-72).

A. Shed; c.1900

Standing to the rear (east) of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded shed carries a steeply pitched, asphalt-shingled gable roof. The north eaves facade is entered by two bays of vehicle doors; double-leaf, vertical-boarded, hinged doors occupy the left bay while a paneled overhead door has been installed on the right. The west gable retains a vertical-boarded loft door below modern coupled, two-light fixed sash. The two-bay south facade is lighted by six-over-six sash. A small one-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing is appended to the rear (east) facade.

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54. Donald Snyder House (Pleasant Street); 1942

A continuous shed dormer has been added to each slope of the gable roof to provide a full second story in this originally one-and-one-half-story, synthetic-sided house resting on a concrete-block foundation. The right two-thirds of the main (west) eaves facade has been concealed by the addition of a shed-roofed porch enclosed with multiple one-over-one sash. The original main-block windows contain three-over-one sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) with plain surrounds.

This house was constructed for Donald Snyder.

A. Garage; 1972: Sited to the right (south) of the house; one and one-half stories; two bays; synthetic siding; asphalt-shingled gable roof. West gable facade has two paneled overhead doors in openings with canted upper corners. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

55. Walter Crawford House (Pleasant Street); c.1960

Although not historic, this modest two-story, gable-front house displays distinctive architectural character. Its first story is constructed of rock-faced concrete blocks, contrasting with the unpainted board-and-batten sheathing of the added (and shorter) second story. A boxed cornice with gable returns follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled, shallow-pitched gable roof. An interior brick chimney with a corbeled cap emerges from the lower front (southwest) corner.

The main (south) gable facade is spanned by a shallow hip-roofed porch enclosed with multiple one-over-one sash and boards-and-battens. The two-bay second story is lighted by the short one-over-one sash with board-and-batten shutters common to the house. The three-bay west eaves facade is marked by a three-sided, hip-roofed bay window in the right-central position.

This house was built by Walter Crawford, its current occupant. It is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to its age of less than fifty years.

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56. Grout Apartment House (Pleasant Street); 1977

Rebuilt from a c.1850, one-and-one-half-story house oriented perpendicular to the street, this elongated two-story, nine-by-two-bay, eaves-front apartment house rests on a rubble foundation and is sheathed with wide lapped siding. The asphalt-shingled gable roof is encircled by closely cropped eaves except on the main facade.

The nine-bay main (east) facade is dominated by a full-length, two-story, five-bay porch under an extension of the main roof slope supported by boxed posts; a balustrade of spaced vertical boards protects only the second-story deck. The facade itself is arranged symmetrically with apartment entrances in the second, fifth, and eighth bays. Central to the overall arrangement, the fifth-bay entrance is distinguished by being slightly recessed and flanked by four-pane, half-length sidelights. The windows contain one-over-one sash with plain surrounds.

A photograph taken c.1910 shows partially the historic appearance of the house. Possibly of the Classic Cottage type, the one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded, vernacular house carried a gable roof with an interior brick chimney at each (north and south) end of its ridge. A one-story, flat-roofed wing was appended to the south gable facade next to the street.

This apartment house was reconstructed from the historic house by Maynard Grout, its current owner. It is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to its age of less than fifty years.

57. Harry Niles House (Pleasant Street); c.1870

Entirely sheathed with synthetic materials above its rubble foundation, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-front, vernacular house of sidehall plan may have lost some stylistic features in the process. The exterior walls are asbestos-shingled; the projecting cornice (lacking gable returns) is encased in vinyl siding; and the gable roof is asphalt-shingled. An exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the rear (north) gable facade.

The three-bay main (south) gable facade includes a right entrance with a five-panel door flanked by louvered wood shutters of two-thirds length in lieu of sidelights. The entrance is sheltered by a modern one-bay, gable-roofed porch with square posts and lattice skirt. The window openings retain six-over-six sash with louvered shutters. Projecting from the east eaves facade, a recessed, one-story, asbestos-shingled ell has an asymmetrical gable roof.

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An extension of the south slope caps a porch enclosed with multiple six-over-six sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) that spans the south eaves facade.

This house is associated with Harry Niles, who owned it between about 1910 and the 1940s.

A. Garage; 1962: Sited to the right (east) of the house; one and one-half stories; two-by-two bays; asbestos-shingled; asphalt-shingled gable roof; two-bay south gable facade has paneled overhead door and four-light-over-two-panel pass door on left; vertical twelve-light fixed sash. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

58. Louis Montgomery House (Pleasant St. at Ice Pond Rd.); c.1850

Oriented parallel to Pleasant St., this one-and-one-half-story, five-by-three-bay, eaves-front house represents the Classic Cottage type. The clapboarded house rests on a rebuilt concrete-block foundation, and its gable roof retains slate shingles. A wide frieze complements the molded cornice along the horizontal eaves and gable returns while only the cornice continues along the raking eaves. Atop each end of the ridge, a rebuilt interior brick stove chimney with a stone cap occupies the position typical of this house type. A shed dormer with coupled small three-over-one sash has been added to the rear (north) slope.

The five-bay main (south) eaves facade is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance. Outside its plain surround, the five-panel door is flanked by four-pane sidelights of two-thirds length, and crowned by a cornice cap. The window openings are fitted with the six-over-six sash and plain surrounds common to the first story. The second-story windows on the east and west gables contain two-over-two sash.

The three-bay west facade is spanned by a recent five-bay, shed-roofed porch with square posts supported by unskirted concrete piers. The porch shelters both the central modern door on the west facade and a four-light-over-two-panel door on the offset south half-gable front of a one-story, one-bay-deep, gable-roofed ell appended to the main block's northwest rear corner. A small three-over-one sash lights the ell's west eaves facade.

This house is associated with Louis Montgomery, its owner during the second quarter of the twentieth century.

A. Garage; c.1930

Now in an advanced state of deterioration, this one-story, one-bay garage was formerly

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capped by a shed roof that has collapsed. The building is sheathed with shiplap on the east and west side facades. Double-leaf, vertical-boarded, hinged doors occupy most of the main (south) facade below the flush vertical-boarded half gable.

59. Bridge over Peter's Brook (Ice Pond Road); 1965

Similar to the bridge (#51) about one-quarter mile downstream to the west, this short one-span, open-deck bridge rests on poured concrete abutments with wing walls. The concrete deck is supported by steel beams that are wholly encased within the deck slab. The asphalt-paved roadway is adjoined on the west side by a raised concrete walkway. Replacement aluminum guard railings have been installed along each side of the bridge.

This bridge is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to its age of less than fifty years.

60. Albert Buck House (off Ice Pond Road); c.1850

Sharing the distinctive form of the Judson and Deming Store (#34) visible across Peter's Brook, this one-and-three-quarters-story, three-by-three-bay, gable-front, vernacular house of sidehall plan carries a steeply pitched gable roof. The house rests on a stone foundation, and has been sheathed with synthetic siding that may have been accompanied by the removal of some decorative details. A boxed cornice lacking gable returns follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled roof. An interior brick chimney straddles the ridge.

The main (west) gable facade includes an unsheltered right entrance crowned by a frieze and thin cornice. The window openings are fitted with the two-over-one sash and plain surrounds common to the house.

A two-story rear (east) wing carrying a moderately pitched gable roof extends five bays along its north eaves facade, where a right-corner entrance is sheltered by a one-bay, shed-roofed porch with a turned post. On the opposite (south) facade, a three-sided, hip-roofed bay window occupies the corresponding position. Appended to the rear of the first wing, a one-story, two-bay-deep second wing contrasts by its shed roof with parapets on the north and south sides.

This house is associated with Albert Buck, who owned it from about 1900 onward. The Buck family retained possession until the late 1950s.

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A. Garage; c.1920

Sited to the left rear (northeast) of the house next to Peter's Brook, this one-story, one-by-two-bay, clapboarded garage has a slate-shingled gable roof. A paneled overhead door enters the west gable facade. The windows on the other facades have been covered.

B. Garage/shop; c.1970: Sited behind (east of) the house; one and one-half stories; vertical-boarded; gable roof; three-bay north gable facade entered by two large paneled overhead doors and pass door; five-bay west eaves facade lighted by large twelve-pane fixed sash. One-story, shed-roofed, plywood-sided rear (south) wing. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

C. Shed; c.1940

Sited to the right rear (southeast) of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay shed is sheathed with shiplap. Its asymmetrical gable roof has an extended south slope. On the west gable facade, the second story is lighted by six-over-six sash.

61. Shepherd-Dunlap House (Ice Pond Road); c.1850

A somewhat modified example of the Classic Cottage type, this one-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, eaves-front, vernacular house carries a broad two-bay shed dormer on the front slope of its gable roof. The clapboarded house rests on a rubble foundation, and its roof is shingled with slate. A cornice and frieze follow the horizontal eaves while only the cornice continues along the raking eaves. An exterior brick stove chimney has been added to both the northeast and southwest gable facades.

The five-bay main (north) facade is arranged somewhat irregularly around a left-central entrance, sheltered by a modern one-bay, gabled porch with paired square posts. Spaced farther apart on the right side of the entry, the first-story window bays contain two-over-two sash with plain surrounds and louvered wood shutters while the dormer has small four-light casement windows. The two-bay east and west gable facades repeat the two-over-two sash on the first story but differ by having six-over-six and nine-over-six sash, respectively, on their second stories. The latter facade sprouts a small gabled basement entrance vestibule on the right side.

Projecting from the rear (south) of the main block, a reduced one-and-one-half-story, gabled ell extends three bays along its east eaves facade. A recessed porch shelters the right

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two-bay portion, including a right entrance. Appended to the rear of the ell, a small one-story, two-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing is entered by a four-panel pass door on its east facade.

This house is associated with the related Shepherd and Dunlap families, who owned it from the 1860s until the 1940s.

A. Garage; c.1925

Sited to the right rear (southwest) of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed garage is sheathed mostly with asphalt shingles. Its originally two-bay north gable facade is entered on the left by a vertical-boarded, interior sliding door; the former right bay has been infilled with shiplap. A small vertical-boarded loft door is centered in the gable.

62. Seth Billings House (Ice Pond Road); c.1840

Although sheathed with synthetic siding, this house retains a typical complement of Greek Revival stylistic features. The one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, gable-front house of sidehall plan rests on a stone foundation and carries a slate-shingled gable roof. Paneled corner pilasters ascend to capitals whose position indicates that they originally supported a full entablature along the horizontal eaves where only a simple cornice with gable returns is now exposed; a frieze remains exposed along the cornice of the raking eaves. An interior brick chimney emerges from the east slope next to the ridge.

The main (north) gable facade is entered on the right by a paneled door flanked by four-pane sidelights of two-thirds length and enframed by paneled pilasters supporting a frieze and cornice. The window openings are fitted with the two-over-two sash, plain surrounds, and slotted wood shutters common to the house. Additionally, a three-light fixed sash punctuates the kneewall of both the east and west eaves facades.

Projecting from the rear of the latter eaves facade, a one-story, synthetic-sided west ell carries a shallow-pitched gable roof covered with rolled asphalt and slate shingles. A two-bay, shed-roofed porch shelters its north eaves facade as well as an entry on the perpendicular west facade of the main block; the porch incorporates turned posts with cut-out scrolled brackets, a synthetic-sided apron, and a cut-out skirt. A one-bay shed extension of the ell is entered on the north facade by double-leaf, vertical-boarded doors hung on strap hinges.

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This house may have been constructed for Seth C. Billings, its owner in 1856. Probably Billings' widow, Mrs. H. P. Billings, continued to live here in 1869.

A. Garage; c.1940

Sited closely behind (south of) the house's ell, a one-story, two-by-one-bay, vertical-boarded garage has a gable roof covered with rolled asphalt. Twin vertical-boarded, rigid overhead doors enter its west eaves facade. The north gable facade is lighted by a horizontal three-pane fixed sash.

B. Barn; c.1850, enlarged c.1970

Standing farther southeast of the house beyond the garage (A), a one-and-one-half-story, gable-front barn has been enlarged by the addition of a two-story, shed-roofed wing along the west side and a one-story rear (south) wing with a shallow-pitched gable roof. The main block is vertical-boarded and its gable roof is shingled with slate. The west wing is board-and-battened on its north facade and vertical-boarded on its west facade, and its roof is covered with rolled asphalt. The rear wing is vertical-boarded and its roof is covered with corrugated material.

The main block's two-bay north gable facade is entered on the left by double-leaf, vertical-boarded doors hung on strap-iron hinges. Flush with the main block, the west wing's two-bay north facade is entered on the right by a vertical-boarded, exterior sliding door; a twelve-light fixed sash punctuates the upper wall.

63. Bailey Memorial Hall (Ice Pond Road); 1918, 1963

Now linked to the adjacent Congregational Church (#64) by a modern ell and hyphen, this building consisted originally of the one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, gable-front main block. Resting on a concrete foundation, the building has been encased in vinyl siding over the original clapboards. The gable roof retains slate shingles, and the rafter tails are exposed along the horizontal eaves. Appended to the rear (south) gable facade, a one-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing may be of historic origin.

The main (north) gable facade is arranged symmetrically around a central recessed entrance, now approached by a concrete ramp in place of the original steps. Each of the double-leaf doors incorporates diamond lights over a single large panel, and they are flanked by single-panel reveals. The entrance is sheltered by a flat hood with a molded cornice

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supported by stylized scrolled brackets. Centered above the hood, a horizontal stone panel with a molded surround bears the name "Bailey Memorial Hall" in raised letters. The windows in the side bays contain the sixteen-over-two sash common to the main block. A window at the gable peak repeats the diamond lights of the doors in its upper half above a three-light lower half.

Begun in 1963, the one-and-one-half-story ell projects from the rear of the main block's west eaves facade. The ell's west gable facade is built of concrete blocks to serve as a fire wall next to the closely adjacent church. Its asymmetrical gable roof is slate-shingled on the north slope and rises to a ridge slightly lower than that of the main block; the rear (south) slope is raised to accommodate a second story. The three-bay north eaves facade includes a central entrance protected by a one-bay, gabled porch with square posts and approached by a marble-slab walk from the street. The windows in the side bays contain eight-over-two sash.

A small one-story, one-bay, vinyl-sided hyphen with a slate-shingled gable roof provides the actual link to the east eaves facade of the church. A six-over-two sash lights the hyphen's north eaves facade.

This building, the parish hall for the adjacent Congregational Church, was constructed by William H. Buck and Edward Ward. Dedicated on June 12, 1918, the building was given to the parish by Mrs. Edgar L. Bailey in memory of her husband. The Baileys were natives of East Arlington but lived most of their adult lives in Middletown, Connecticut.

64. Congregational Church (Ice Pond Road); 1845-48

The most prominent individual building in the historic district, the Congregational Church exhibits the typical characteristics and features of the Greek Revival style applied to a relatively modest one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, gable-front church surmounted by a three-stage bell tower and spire. The building rests on a foundation of irregularly cut stone blocks, and has been sheathed with vinyl siding over the original clapboards although the application apparently did not involve the loss of any stylistic features. Wide smooth pilasters with molded capitals and bases ascend the corners and support a molded entablature with gable returns that follows all the eaves except on the rear (south) gable facade. The gable roof retains slate shingles. An historic interior brick chimney has been removed from the rear (south) end of the ridge, and an exterior counterpart has been removed from the west eaves facade. A modern cylindrical metal pipe has been mounted near the front of the east slope.

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The main (north) gable facade is arranged symmetrically around the central entrance. Approached by concrete steps and a landing, the double-leaf doors with six vertical panels are enframed by wide smooth pilasters supporting a molded entablature. The window openings are fitted with polychromatic stained glass (plus clear metal storm sash) and plain surrounds except in the front gable where a fifteen-over-fifteen sash represents probably the original glazing. Centered on the rear (south) facade, a stained-glass oculus was installed in 1927 as the church's first stained-glass window.

Recessed slightly from the front gable peak and straddling the ridge, the bell tower consists of a short square base stage, a belfry also of square plan, and a tapered octagonal spire. The base stage is sheathed with horizontal flush boards, and crowned by a molded entablature. The belfry is marked on each face by a vertical rectangular louver flanked by paired smooth pilasters, and also crowned by a molded entablature. The original spire was blown down in 1876, and thereafter the tower lacked a final stage for more than a century. In 1984, a similar replacement was built by a local contractor, Theodore Hoyt, and was installed by means of a crane. The vinyl-sided spire culminates in a metal ball finial.

65. Maynard Grout House (Ice Pond Road); 1953

Essentially a one-story example of ranch type built on a sloping site, this wide-clapboarded house also incorporates a central gabled projection with a lunette on its five-bay main (north) eaves facade; a two-story, gabled rear (south) ell; and a one-story, gabled entrance vestibule at the basement level next to the twin overhead garage doors on the east gable facade. A molded cornice with gable returns follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roofs. An exterior brick fireplace chimney ascends the southwest gable facade.

This house was constructed by Maynard Grout, its current occupant. It is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to its age of less than fifty years.

66. Constant Barney Farmhouse (Ice Pond Road); 1791-92

One of the few eighteenth-century houses in the historic district is complemented by a cluster of agricultural outbuildings on this now-inactive but well-preserved farmstead. The house stands amid simply landscaped grounds on the south side of the road at the crest of a low knoll. The five outbuildings are situated generally to the rear (southeast) of the house. The cluster is surrounded by open fields and pastures extending between Warm Brook on the west

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side and the low ridge paralleling the valley on the east side.

The vernacular house incorporates a two-story, four-by-two-bay, eaves-front, gable-roofed main block; a slightly reduced two-story, three-bay-deep, gabled south ell; and, offset eastward from the ell's south facade, a one-and-one-half-story, four-bay-deep, gabled south wing. Resting on a rubble foundation, the main block is sheathed with clapboards of wide exposure while those of the ell and wing have narrower exposure. All the gable roofs are shingled with slate. A molded cornice with gable returns follows the eaves. A rebuilt interior brick chimney of large section straddles the main ridge, a counterpart straddles the ell's ridge, and an interior stove chimney emerges from the wing's west slope at the ridge.

The four-bay main (north) eaves facade includes the entrance in the left-center bay. Approached by three-tier, stone-slab steps, the six-panel door is enframed by a surround with a molded backband and flanked by six-over-four sidelights of two-thirds length. The window openings are fitted with the nine-over-six sash (plus one-over-one wood storm sash), plain surrounds, and louvered wood shutters common to the main block.

The south ell's three-bay west eaves facade has an off-central entrance protected by a gabled hood on outriggers. The first-story windows contain six-over-six sash while the reduced second-story openings have coupled six-over-ones. Offset eastward more than half the width of the ell's south gable facade, the south wing has a right-central entry with a four-panel door on its west eaves facade. The wing's nine-over-six sash correspond to those of the main block.

The house was constructed by or for Constant Barney. Succeeding generations of the family, including Nathan F. Barney, and his son, Dorrance G. Barney, lived here at least until the 1890s. The latter Barney operated a small wood-working factory situated within sight of the house next to Warm Brook (near a possibly related shed that has been converted to a house, #85). Child's Bennington County gazetteer and business directory of 1880-81 records that Nathan farmed 150 acres and held 700 acres of timberland. Dorrance is listed as a manufacturer of lumber, brush backs and handles, and clothes pins with 850 acres of timberland as well as a farmer of 50 acres.

During the twentieth century, the farm was used predominantly for dairying until that activity ceased in the middle 1950s. The house was "entirely remodeled and redecorated in 1942." A multi-bay, shed-roofed, Queen Anne porch wrapped around the main and west facades until at least the 1950s; the porch incorporated bracketed turned posts, balustrade, valance, and skirt.

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A. Shed; c.1870

Situated a short distance to the right rear (south) of the house, a relatively large, one-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, eaves-front shed is sheathed with flush vertical boards below its asphalt-shingled gable roof. The five-bay west eaves facade is entered on the right half by two trabeated vehicle openings; a pass door with two tiers of three vertical panels is centered on the left half between six-over-six sash. The two-bay north gable facade is illuminated on the first story by two oversized windows with twelve lights in the upper third of the opening over a huge single light in the lower two-thirds. This window treatment reflects the conversion of the shed to an antiques shop during the 1950s.

B. Barn; c.1850

Nearly abutting the south gable facade of the shed (A) and following its orientation, this somewhat larger-scaled, one-and-one-half-story, eaves-front, gable-roofed barn represents the three-bay, English type. The barn is sheathed with flush vertical boards plus wide corner boards. A boxed cornice follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roof.

The west eaves facade is entered by a large vertical-boarded, exterior sliding door in the central bay and shorter, double-leaf, vertical-boarded, hinged wagon doors on the right. Small four- and six-light fixed sash punctuate the left side and the north gable facade.

C. Barn; c.1870

Standing closely adjacent to the first barn (B) and repeating its orientation, this one-and-one-half-story, eaves-front barn carries a lower asymmetrical gable roof with an extended rear (east) slope that indicates an addition to the original block. The barn is sheathed with boards and battens plus wide corner boards below its asphalt-shingled roof.

The west eaves facade possesses tall double-leaf, vertical-boarded, exterior sliding doors in the left central position. Only a vertical six-light fixed sash at the gable peak punctuates the north facade. The low one-story east eaves facade contrasts by having seven bays of multi-light fixed sash.

D. Dairy Barn; c.1890

The largest outbuilding of the Barney farmstead and the only dairy barn in the historic district stands to the rear (east) of the other barns (B-C). The dairy barn possesses a rather complex plan that incorporates historic additions - including a ground-level stable and a

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milkhouse - to the original bank barn. The main block is sheathed with flush vertical boards, and its steeply pitched, asymmetrical gable roof (with an extended west slope) is shingled with slate. Twin louvered ventilating cupolas of rectangular plan straddle the ridge near its north and south ends; each wears a slate-shingled gable cap.

Aligned in a north-south direction, the two-and-one-half-story, eaves-front original block is banked longitudinally against the slope of the ground. The east eaves facade rests on the upper level, being entered by double-leaf, vertical-boarded, exterior sliding wagon doors in the central position. The north gable facade gains from the downward slope an exposed three-bay basement story. An exterior sliding door with "Union Jack" bracing enters the left side while the adjacent bays are occupied by multi-light fixed sash; a vertical six-light sash punctuates the gable peak.

The main roof's west slope extends downward over an apparent addition to the barn's original west facade that enlarged the ground-level stable to a capacity of more than thirty milking cows. Interrupting both the west roof slope and the ground-level addition, a central two-and-one-half-story, clapboarded ell carries a slate-shingled gable roof with a ridge somewhat lower than that of the main block; a twelve-over-eight sash lights the ell's west gable. On each side of the ell, the main block's west eaves facade is fenestrated on the ground story by six bays of six-light fixed sash with plain surrounds, and on the kneewall by three bays of six-light sash without surrounds.

Appended to the northwest corner of the ell, a one-story milkhouse wing was added during the 1940s. The one-by-two-bay, gable-roofed milkhouse is constructed mostly of concrete blocks. The milkhouse's west gable facade is entered by an exterior sliding door with six lights over three vertical panels.

E. Smokehouse; early 19th century?

Sited a short distance to the left rear (east) of the house, this diminutive one-story, one-bay, brick smokehouse holds the distinction of being the only example of its type in the historic district. The brick walls are laid in American bond with varying numbers of stretcher courses between the header courses. The gables are sheathed with wide clapboards, and the roof is shingled with slate. The northwest gable facade is entered by a vertical-boarded pass door hung on strap-iron hinges.

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67. Ice Pond Dam (off Ice Pond Road); rebuilt c.1927

Located near the south side (upstream) of the road, this relatively low dam impounds Warm Brook to create a small pond. The log-crib structure has now deteriorated to the extent that it holds little of the flow. The pond has diminished accordingly to barely more than a channel through the former bed now overgrowing with grass and brush.

Between the abutments, the dam is constructed of log cribbing overlaid on the upstream side with perpendicular planks that slope upward to the crest. Some of the planks are missing or broken, allowing water to pass through the cribbing. The abutments contrast by being constructed of fieldstone and partly encased in concrete within the limits of the pond surface.

A dam has existed on this site since at least the middle nineteenth century. The pond supplied water for powering the small industrial enterprise that was located a short distance downstream (north of the road). The Rice and Harwood map of 1856 records a turning shop on the site. The Beers map of 1869 shows both the pond and a canal paralleling the west side of the brook that delivered water from the pond to the "blacking brush handle and clothes pin manufact'y" near the site of the extant building #85. The shop and pond belonged to Nathan F. and (his son) Dorrance G. Barney. Nathan Barney owned the farm (#66) whose buildings stand to the east of the pond.

The name of the pond refers to its secondary (but longer-term) function as the local source of ice blocks for cooling prior to the adoption of electrical refrigeration. The ice was cut here during the winter in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. An icehouse with a storage capacity of about 350 tons stood at the west end of the dam, its south eaves facade facing the pond. The one-story, gambrel-roofed shed was sheathed with horizontal boards, and an elongated louvered ventilator with a gable cap straddled the ridge. The icehouse remained in that use at least until the 1930s. Subsequently it was allowed to deteriorate and finally was removed in the 1960s.

68. Clifford Jennings House (Ice Pond Road); 1963

Set back from the street and oriented parallel to it, this one-story, clapboarded, ranch-type house has an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The four-bay main (south) eaves facade possesses a left-center entrance and two tripartite windows on the right half. The three-bay east gable facade includes a central secondary entry.

This house was built for Clifford Jennings, and remains in the family's possession. The

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house replaced the former District No. 3 school that had been moved across the road from its original site next to the Congregational Church (#64) and converted to a one-and-one-half-story house. That house was destroyed by fire in the early 1960s. This house is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to its age of less than fifty years.

A. Shed; c.1970: Sited to the right (northeast) of house; one story; one bay; wood-shingle sheathing; asphalt-shingled gable roof; double-leaf, wood-shingled doors on south gable front. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

B. Shed; 1991: Sited to the right (northeast) of shed (A); one story; one bay; vertical-boarded; asphalt-shingled gambrel roof; double-leaf, X-braced doors on south gable front. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

69. Congregational Parsonage (Ice Pond Road); c.1840

Situated across the street from the Congregational Church (#64), this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-front, vernacular house of sidehall plan has served as the parish parsonage since 1866. Resting on a rubble foundation, the house has been sheathed with synthetic siding although the gable roof retains slate shingles. A cornice with gable returns follows the eaves. An exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the rear (north) gable facade.

The three-bay main (south) facade incorporates a right entrance with a five-panel door enframed by a backbanded surround and crowned by a frieze and cornice. Approached by two-tier marble steps, the door is flanked by four-pane, half-length sidelights whose level and height correspond to the adjacent windows. The latter are fitted with the two-over-two sash and louvered wood shutters common to the house. The window surrounds on this facade are backbanded while elsewhere they are plain.

Projecting from the rear of the east eaves facade, a one-story, synthetic-sided ell has been asphalt-shingled on its gable roof. This ell's south eaves facade consists of the original three-bay portion with a left entrance and a c. 1970 one-bay addition at the right (east) end. The original portion is spanned by a three-bay, shed-roofed porch with turned posts and a slotted skirt while the addition is marked by a tripartite window. The addition's three-bay east gable facade has a left entry sheltered by a one-bay, gabled porch with square posts.

Appended probably in two stages to the rear of the east ell's addition, a recent one-story,

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synthetic-sided, gable-roofed north garage ell extends a total of five bays along its east eaves facade. Paneled overhead doors occupy the second and third bays from the left.

This house became the parsonage for the Congregational Church about 1866, when the members subscribed the money "for the purpose of purchasing or building a Parsonage for the Arlington and Sunderland Congregational Society." It has continued in that use to the present (1992). The house was given "extensive renovations" in 1975.

70. Tyrus Hurd House/Methodist Parsonage (Ice Pond Road); c.1842

The highest-style Greek Revival house in the historic district presents to the street a pedimented temple front with a tetrastyle Doric portico. The one-and-one-half-story house possesses a pavilion-with-ells plan, whose formal symmetry is somewhat compromised by a shed extension of the one-story east ell. Resting on a stone foundation (partly marble ashlar), the house has been sheathed with vinyl siding over the original clapboards with the accompanying loss of certain stylistic features. The gable roofs of the main block and the west ell retain slate shingles while that of the east ell has been asphalt-shingled. A pedimented dormer lighted by a six-over-six sash emerges from the west slope of the main roof below a brick chimney next to the ridge.

Approached by a marble-slab walk from the street, the temple-front main (south) facade incorporates fluted Doric columns standing on the low deck of the recessed portico and supporting the horizontal entablature (partly vinyl-sided) that encloses the pediment and continues along the east and west eaves. The tympanum has also been sheathed with vinyl siding, concealing the frieze and possible architrave along the raking eaves. Furthermore, the six-over-six sash centered in the tympanum has lost its surround to the siding. On the recessed three-bay first story, the central entrance is hung with a one-light-over-two-panel door. The window openings in the side bays correspond in size, and are fitted with large six-over-six sash and plain surrounds. The corners are defined by smooth pilasters with molded capitals.

The one-story, two-by-two-bay west ell retains nearly its original stylistic appearance, including corner pilasters like those on the main block and a frieze and cornice along the eaves. Its south eaves facade is illuminated by room-height, six-over-six sash while the pedimented west gable facade includes a room-height sash on the right and one of standard size on the left. An exterior brick stove chimney bisects the latter facade.

The elongated east ell has a more varied appearance. A three-bay portion adjoining the main

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block includes an entrance flanked by room-height sash like those on the other blocks. This portion plus a second entry to the right are sheltered by a two-bay, shed-roofed, Queen Anne porch with turned posts, a stick balustrade, and a slotted skirt. Beyond the porch, a blind wall above a concrete foundation extends to the pilastered right corner.

In January, 1841, Tyrus W. Hurd of Arlington bought a half-acre lot on the west side of the road for \$85. This house was constructed either later the same year or in 1842. Only two years after buying the lot, Tyrus sold the house to Asahel Hurd for the relatively large amount of \$1,500. Asahel kept the house until 1849, when he sold it for a much lower price, \$850. In 1854, Norman G. Hard (later owner of the village's hotel, #32) acquired the property, including "a dwelling house and barn and other out buildings" for \$900; he retained ownership until 1871. It was transferred in 1883 to the Stewards of the adjacent Methodist Church (#71) for use as the parish parsonage; again the price was \$900. The house has remained in the possession of the Methodist and the successor Federated Church to the present (1992), and has been adapted to apartments.

71. Methodist Church (Ice Pond Rd. at Pleasant St.); 1857 or 1859

Altered historically from its original appearance, this modest vernacular church nearly lacks stylistic features, and has been sheathed with vinyl siding over the original clapboards. The one-story building rests on a foundation of marble slabs and concrete, and its gable roof is shingled with slate. Also encased in vinyl siding, a projecting cornice with gable returns follows both the horizontal and raking eaves. An exterior brick chimney with a concrete cap bisects the rear (north) gable facade.

A one-story main (south) entrance pavilion marked by an asymmetrical gable roof and an interior bell tower projects one bay forward from the plane of the main block's higher front gable, flush with the latter's west eaves facade and recessed from the east counterpart. The entrance proper occupies the right side of the pavilion's south facade under the raking eaves of the lower east roof slope; the modern double-leaf, six-panel doors are enframed (in wood) by simple pilasters supporting an entablature with a molded cornice.

Also vinyl-sided, the square bell tower rises one stage from the west roof slope to a projecting cornice that encircles the eaves of the flat roof. A vertically rectangular louvered opening marks each face.

The west eaves facade extends a total of four bays in length, the front (right) bay being on the entrance pavilion. The window openings retain twelve-over-twelve sash but now lack

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surrounds. Central to the overall facade, an added one-story, one-bay vestibule with an asphalt-shingled gable roof projects from the wall plane to shelter a basement entrance with a four-paneled door. The three-bay opposite (east) facade of the main block is lighted by eight-over-eight sash.

The present form of the church incorporates two significant historic alterations. The building originally lacked both the tower and the front entrance pavilion. During the late nineteenth century, a central one-story, one-by-one-bay, gabled vestibule was added to the originally three-bay main facade. During the 1920s, the vestibule was enlarged asymmetrically and the bell tower was built atop the higher south slope of its roof; this work was done by Clifford Wilcox, a local contractor.

This church was erected after a theological dispute split the members of the Congregational Church (#64) across the street. Sources differ regarding the year(s) of its construction and dedication. Those events occurred either during latter 1856-early 1857 with dedication on February 22, 1857, or in the autumn of 1859 with the dedication on December 22 of the same year. Subsequently the Methodist parish remained independent until 1946, when dwindling membership caused the formation of a Federated Church with the Congregationalists. The Federated Church retains possession of this building, and it is now (1992) used mostly for Church School and meetings.

72. House (Pleasant Street); c.1830

Displaying vernacular Greek Revival stylistic features, this house shares a five-bay, central-entry, gable-front plan with only one other house (#33) in the historic district. The one-and-one-half-story house rests on a coursed rubble foundation and has been sheathed with asbestos shingles. A simple molded cornice with gable returns follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roof. An exterior brick chimney surmounts the rear (south) end of the ridge.

The five-bay main (north) facade is arranged symmetrically around the central entrance. The recessed door is flanked by four-pane sidelights of two-thirds length. The opening is enframed by smooth pilasters supporting an entablature. The window openings contain either the six-over-six or one-over-one sash with plain surrounds common to the house.

The two-bay east eaves facade includes a left entrance sheltered by the right (north) bay of a five-bay, shed-roofed porch with boxed posts and plywood-sided apron. The porch continues nearly the entire length of the one-story rear (south) wing, serving two entrances on its

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four-bay east eaves facade. An interior brick chimney straddles the ridge of its gable roof.

A. Shed/Garage; c.1900

Standing to the right rear (southwest) of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, two-by-one-bay building has shiplap siding below its asphalt-shingled gable roof. The two-bay main (north) gable facade is entered on the left by an exterior vertical-boarded sliding door. A vertical-boarded, hinged loft door is centered below a horizontal three-light fixed sash at the gable peak.

73. Alonzo Perkins House (Pleasant Street); c.1843

Oriented with its two-bay north gable end toward the street, this vernacular house possesses its main entrance on the four-bay east eaves facade. The one-and-one-half-story house rests on a rubble foundation, and has been sheathed (in 1973) with synthetic siding; its gable roof retains slate shingles. A boxed cornice with short gable returns follows the eaves. An interior brick chimney emerges from the west slope near the ridge.

The four-bay main (east) eaves facade includes a right-center entrance with a modern door. The window openings are fitted with the two-over-two sash (plus one-over-one metal storms) common to the main block. The opposite (west) facade is punctuated also by a three-light fixed sash in the kneewall.

Projecting from the rear corner of the east facade, a slightly reduced, one-and-one-half-story ell extends three bays on its north eaves facade. A right-center entrance is sheltered by a one-bay, gabled porch with square posts and latticed sides. The ell's windows retain six-over-six sash. An interior brick chimney straddles the ridge of the slate-shingled gable roof. A one-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing is appended to the ell's rear (south) facade.

This house was built by or for Alonzo Perkins (1809-67), a farmer and carpenter, apparently for his own residence. The house was valued at \$450 in the 1847 Grand List of Arlington real estate.

74. Dyer Oatman House (Pleasant Street); c.1844

Oriented parallel to the street, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, eaves-front,

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vernacular house of sidehall plan rests on a rubble foundation and is sheathed with clapboards of varying exposure. A molded cornice with short gable returns follows the eaves of the slate-shingled gable roof.

The slightly recessed left entrance on the main (north) eaves facade has a door bearing six molded panels flanked by five-pane sidelights of three-quarters length and crowned by a cornice cap. The window openings are fitted with the six-over-six sash (plus one-over-one storm sash) and plain surrounds predominant on the house.

A reduced one-and-one-half-story, six-by-two-bay, gabled wing extends from the east gable facade. The wing's six-bay north eaves facade includes a recessed two-bay porch on the right that combines a tapered smooth square column and similar pilasters with molded capitals, a turned balustrade, and ball-headed newel posts at the entry steps; the porch shelters a three-bay portion of the wall surface with a right entrance and six-over-six sash. The next two bays to the left of the porch contain six-over-two sash while a shed entrance with a four-light-over-two-panel door occupies the left-end bay. The latter door appears to have been installed in place of an original carriage opening. An interior brick chimney emerges from the north roof slope at the ridge.

This house may have been built by Alonzo Perkins (see the adjacent house #73) for Dyer Oatman. Both the Rice and Harwood (1856) and Beers (1869) maps record that Merrill Graves, a carpenter and joiner himself, lived here.

A. Shed; c.1850

Standing to the right (west) of the house and facing it instead of the street, this one-and-one-half-story, one-by-two-bay, clapboarded shed carries an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The east gable facade is entered by unequal double-leaf, hinged doors occupying one-third and two-thirds of the opening; the doors are crafted of flush boards in a pattern of diminishing rectangles. A twelve-light fixed sash punctuates the front gable while six-light sash mark the north eaves facade. The west facade retains a diagonal-boarded loft door above a clapboard-infilled former opening on the first story.

75. Joseph Webb House (Pleasant Street); 1863, c.1980

Exhibiting vernacular Greek Revival style and a sidehall plan, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, gable-front house is markedly similar to three adjacent contemporary houses (#s53, 76, and 77). The clapboarded house rests on a rubble foundation, and its

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gable roof is shingled with slate. A simple entablature with gable returns enhances the horizontal eaves while a cornice and frieze continue along the raking eaves. An interior concrete-block chimney has been added to the east slope next to the ridge, and a large exterior counterpart to the rear gable (south) facade.

The main (north) gable facade includes a right entrance flanked by four-pane sidelights of two-thirds length. A one-bay, gabled, Queen Anne porch shelters the entrance, incorporating turned posts with scrolled brackets, a turned balustrade, ball-headed turned newel posts at the projecting entry steps, and a lattice skirt. The window openings are fitted with the six-over-six sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash), plain surrounds, and louvered wood shutters common to the house.

Projecting from the rear of the west eaves facade, a reduced one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-roofed ell shares the historic appearance of the main block. A molded cornice and frieze follow its eaves. Engaging the south side of the west ell, a one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded south ell added c. 1980 has an asphalt-shingled gable roof that rises nearly to the height of the main block's ridge. Twin gabled wall dormers punctuate both the east and west eaves facades of this ell, and a large screened, gabled porch shelters the rear (south) gable facade. Occupying the southwest corner between the west and south ells is a one-story, one-by-one-bay, shed-roofed wing.

The house was built for Joseph Webb (1839-1930) in 1863. Its value on the 1864 Grand List of Arlington property was \$400. Webb was employed in the chisel industry at nearby Chiselsville in Sunderland township and later in Connecticut. Joseph Webb continued to own the house until his death in 1930. A photograph taken in 1973 shows that a multi-bay, Queen Anne porch with a shallow-pitched hip roof then sheltered the main entrance and wrapped around both the main block's west facade and the west ell's north facade. Most of this porch was later removed, leaving only the existing single-bay section at the main entrance.

A. Shed/Garage; c.1865

Sited to the right rear (southwest) of the house, this one-story, eaves-front building has been sheathed with boards-and-battens and its asymmetrical gable roof is asphalt-shingled. The two-bay north eaves facade is entered by a paneled overhead door on the left and a central board-and-battened pass door. Possibly added as a garage, a small one-story, one-bay, gabled west wing is also entered by a paneled overhead door on its flush north facade.

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76. J. H. Hobart House (Pleasant Street); c.1855

The least modified or appended among four adjacent contemporary similar houses (#s53, 75, 76, and 77), this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-front house shares their vernacular Greek Revival stylistic features and sidehall plan. Resting on a rubble foundation, the clapboarded house carries a slate-shingled gable roof. A simple entablature with gable returns follows the horizontal eaves while only the cornice and frieze continue along the raking eaves. A rebuilt brick chimney straddles the center of the ridge, and an exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the rear (west) gable facade.

The only case in the group of four houses, the entrance on the three-bay main (east) gable facade is placed on the (left) side opposite the ell block rather than adjacent to it like the other houses. Next to the reveals with single vertical panels, the recessed door with twin vertical panels is flanked by pairs of slender pilasters flanking full-length, six-pane sidelights. The opening is enframed by smooth pilasters supporting a simple entablature. The window openings are fitted with the six-over-six sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) and cornice caps common to the main block. On the two-bay south eaves facade, horizontal four-light kneewall sash punctuate the frieze.

Projecting from the rear half of the north eaves facade, the reduced one-and-one-half-story ell repeats the entablature along the horizontal eaves of its asphalt-shingled gable roof. The left half of its two-bay east eaves facade is occupied by a recessed one-bay porch serving a side entry in the main block's north facade. The ell is fenestrated by various multi-light sash. A brick chimney straddles the center of the ridge.

This house was built for J. H. Hobart, a "mechanic" according to the 1860 Census.

A. Shed/auto repair shop; c.1855

Standing to the left rear (southwest) of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, eaves-front former shed has been converted to an automobile repair shop. The building is sheathed with vertical boards and retains slate shingles on its gable roof. The three-bay east eaves facade has been modified by the installation of a paneled overhead door in both the left and right bays and a modern pass door in the center. Twin large two-light fixed sash have been added to the south gable facade. A small one-story, shed-roofed wing is appended to the rear (west) facade.

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77. **Emery-Webb House** (East Arlington Rd.); 1855

Similar to three adjacent contemporary houses (#s53, 75; and 76), this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, gable-front house shares the vernacular Greek Revival stylistic treatment and sidehall plan common to the group. The clapboarded house rests on a rubble foundation and its gable roof is shingled with slate. A molded cornice and plain frieze with gable returns follow the eaves. A rebuilt brick chimney straddles the center of the ridge.

The main (north) facade is entered on the right by a recessed six-panel door flanked by five-pane sidelights of three-quarters length. The opening is enframed by a smooth surround with corner and paneled head blocks. The window bays are fitted with the six-over-six sash (plus storm sash), plain surrounds, and louvered wood shutters common to the house.

Projecting from the rear half of the west eaves facade, a reduced one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed ell repeats the sheathing materials of the main block. The ell's three-bay north eaves facade is marked by a partly recessed porch that shelters a left entrance; the porch incorporates a stick balustrade, ball-headed newel posts, and a lattice skirt. Appended as a shed to the rear of the west ell, a one-story, two-bay-deep, gable-roofed south ell has been modified on its east eaves facade; a left entrance is sheltered by a shed canopy with a turned post standing on a stone terrace. Next to the entrance, an added one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed wing occupies the corner between the ells.

This house was constructed for David Emery, a "mechanic," and his wife, Mathilda, both natives of Scotland who lived previously in the adjoining township of Sunderland. The house and its three-acre lot were valued at \$386 in the 1856 Grand List of Arlington real estate. The Emerys sold the house in 1864. The Webb family acquired the house in 1880, and remained in possession for the next 88 years.

A. **Barn; c.1855**

Standing directly behind (south of) the house, a small one-and-one-half-story, vertical-boarded barn carries a slate-shingled gable roof. The three-bay east eaves facade is entered by central double-leaf, vertical-boarded wagon doors on iron strap hinges while a vertical-boarded pass door enters each corner. A four-light fixed sash in the north gable peak provides the only fenestration. A one-story, vertical-boarded, gabled wing formerly was attached to the north facade.

B. **Barn; c.1880**

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The northwest corner of this slightly smaller scale, one-and-one-half-story, gable-front barn barely touches the southeast corner of the eaves-front counterpart (A); the buildings share the same exterior sheathing materials. This barn's north gable facade possesses a central exterior sliding, vertical-boarded vehicle door and a vertical-boarded, hinged loft door directly above; a four-light fixed sash punctuates the gable peak.

78. Shed (East Arlington Rd.); c.1850

Related to the machine shop that formerly stood adjacent, this vernacular shed sits on the east bank of Warm Brook just south (upstream) of the East Arlington Road bridge (#79). The one-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-front building has been placed on concrete-block piers to raise it somewhat above the damp ground. The building is sheathed with clapboards on the main (north) and west facades and narrow vertical boards on the east and rear (south) facades. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The remnant stub of an interior brick stove chimney straddles the rear end of the ridge.

The main (north) gable facade is entered by a central vertical-plank hinged door. An abutting window, like those elsewhere on the building, has been covered with plywood for protection.

The Beers map of 1869 shows the "Machine Shop" symbol at the north (downstream) end of a canal or flume that diverted water from Warm Brook to provide power for the shop. At that time, the shop was owned by Ira McLaughlin, who also owned the adjacent house (#80) on the east side of Warm Brook Road. (The same ownership is recorded on the Rice and Harwood map of 1856.) McLaughlin continued to operate the shop until the 1880s.

A photograph contemporary to the Beers map shows the machine shop situated near the northwest corner of the extant shed, oriented perpendicular to it and parallel to the road. The one-and-one-half-story, vertical-boarded, gable-roofed shop was only slightly larger than the shed. Its north eaves front is not visible; the two-bay west gable facade was lighted by six-over-six sash. The shop remained standing until about 1930.

79. Vermont State Aid Bridge #29 (East Arlington Rd.); c.1927

Extending across Warm Brook, this short one-span, open-deck bridge carries two vehicle lanes and a pedestrian sidewalk on the north side of the roadway. The roadway portion of the concrete deck has been paved with asphalt while the sidewalk retains a now-spalled

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concrete surface. Along each side of the deck, a guard railing consists of concrete posts carrying galvanized steel rails; the latter were installed in 1991 to replace the original steel cables. The posts at the ends of each railing are rectangular in plan with recessed horizontal bands while the intermediate posts are square, chamfered, and paneled. The deck is supported by steel I-beams that rest on concrete abutments. An angled concrete wing wall extends outward from each corner of the abutments.

The present bridge also spans lower abutments that apparently supported the previous bridge on the site. Constructed of mortared rubble, these abutments are placed at the edges of the channel, considerably closer together than the concrete counterparts of the present bridge.

80. McLaughlin House (Warm Brook Road); c.1850

The original vernacular design of this house has been enhanced by the addition of Queen Anne style features. The one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, gable-front main block and the reduced one-and-one-half-story, two-by-one-bay south ell rest on low rubble foundations, are clapboarded, and carry slate-shingled gable roofs. A molded cornice with gable returns follows the eaves of the main block's roof. An interior brick chimney straddles the main ridge, and a counterpart occurs at the south end of the ell's ridge. An exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the main block's rear (east) facade.

The main block's two-bay main (west) gable facade lacks an entrance. Instead, a three-sided bay window with a slate-shingled hip roof occupies the right-bay position of a possible original entry; the bay window is lighted by six-over-two sash above clapboarded spandrels. The other window openings are fitted mostly with six-over-two sash (plus one-over-one storm sash) and slightly peaked lintels. On both the north and south eaves facade, a three-light fixed sash with an X-braced screen punctuates the kneewall.

The south ell's two-bay west eaves facade is spanned by a two-bay, shed-roofed, Queen Anne porch with turned posts and a cut-out valance. The porch shelters both a left entrance on the ell and an entrance on the main block's south facade. A six-light fixed sash marks the south gable.

Added probably c.1960 to the main block's north eaves facade, a one-story, two-by-two-bay, shed-roofed garage wing is sheathed with shiplap. A paneled overhead door occupies most of its west facade, flanked on the left by a four-panel pass door. The north eaves facade is lighted by six-pane fixed sash.

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Historic photographs show the main block's exposed three-bay north eaves facade. A kneewall window existed in both the right- and left-bay positions while the first-story arrangement varied from a single full-sized window in the central bay to windows in both outer bays below the kneewall sash.

This house was constructed probably for L. M. McLaughlin, its owner in 1856. It is also strongly associated with his son, Ira (1807-87), an inventor and machinist who worked in the machine shop (later removed) next to the extant shed (#78) across Warm Brook from this house.

81. House (Warm Brook Road); c.1890

Similar to the closely adjacent but earlier McLaughlin House (#80), this vernacular house consists of a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, gable-front main block and a reduced one-and-one-half-story south ell plus a one-story south wing. The clapboarded house rests on a concrete-faced foundation and carries slate-shingled gable roofs. A molded cornice lacking gable returns follows the eaves. A rebuilt interior brick chimney straddles the main ridge, and an historic brick counterpart rises from the south end of the ell's ridge.

The two-bay main (west) gable facade lacks an entrance, being fenestrated instead with the two-over-two sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) and plain surrounds common to the house. On the north eaves facade, a shallow one-story, blind, clapboarded, shed-roofed projection emerges from the left half.

The house's entry occurs through a one-story, clapboarded, shed-roofed enclosed porch lighted by six-over-six sash that has been added to the south ell's west eaves facade. Appended to the ell's south gable facade, the recessed one-story wing has a left entrance on its two-bay west eaves facade.

A. Shed; c.1920

Sited to the right rear (southeast) of the house, this small one-story, two-by-one-bay shed has a shallow-pitched gable roof. The shed is sheathed with brick-patterned rolled asphalt. The two-bay west gable facade is entered by a four-panel door in the right position. Single-light sash occupy the other openings.

82. Max Grout House (Warm Brook Road); c.1925, c.1940

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A typically modest representative of the Bungalow style, this one-and-one-half-story, eaves-front house has been enlarged by the c. 1940 addition of a two-story, gabled rear (east) ell. The house rests on a poured-concrete foundation, and is sheathed with wood shingles. A boxed cornice follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roof; the ell's roof has exposed rafter tails along the horizontal eaves. A two-bay shed dormer centered on the front (west) slope also has exposed rafter tails. An interior brick chimney emerges from the same slope next to the ridge.

The three-bay west eaves facade lacks an entrance, being fenestrated with the one-over-one sash and plain surrounds predominant on the house. The entry occurs through a gable-roofed porch that spans the north gable facade; the porch has been enclosed with four-light sash above a wood-shingled apron. On the opposite (south) facade, a three-sided bay window with wood-shingled spandrels and a hip roof occupies the right bay of the original wall. Flush with this facade, the east ell extends two bays in length.

This house was built by Max Grout, its original occupant. The Grout family has retained possession to the present (1992).

A. Garage; c.1930

Situated to the right rear (southeast) of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, gable-front garage has been extended by the post-1960 additions of one-story rear (east) wings. The main block is shiplapped, and its gable roof is covered with rolled asphalt. The main (west) gable facade is entered by twin paneled overhead doors and a lunette punctuates the gable. The north eaves facade is lighted by coupled twelve-light sash. The first one-story rear wing is gable-roofed and two bays in length while the second extends two bays under a shed roof.

B. Sauna; 1972: Sited to the left rear (northeast) of the house; one story; two bays; rolled asphalt sheathing; gable roof; south gable facade has left entry with four-light-over-three-panel door. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

83. Holden-Andrew House (Warm Brook Road); c.1850

A vernacular expression of the Classic Cottage type, this house has been somewhat altered by the application of vinyl siding and the apparent removal of the typical interior end chimneys. The one-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, eaves-front house rests on a rubble foundation, and its gable roof is shingled with slate. A projecting cornice with short gable

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returns follows the eaves. An exterior brick chimney has been added to the south gable facade.

The five-bay main (west) eaves facade is arranged symmetrically around the central entrance. A non-historic, one-bay, gabled porch with boxed posts shelters the entry. The window openings now contain the one-over-one replacement sash with louvered wood shutters predominant on the house. Appended to the northeast rear corner, a shed-roofed porch with boxed posts and vinyl-sided apron shelters a rear entry.

Recessed from the line of the main block's west facade, a reduced one-and-one-half-story south wing with a slate-shingled gable roof extends three by two bays. A left entrance marks its three-bay west eaves facade. A six-over-six sash lights the south gable above replacement single-light sash on the first story. A smaller one-story, shed-roofed wing projects from the rear (east) of the south wing.

This house may have been constructed for J. Holden, its owner in 1856. The house is strongly associated with Reuben Andrew, who owned it from the 1890s until the 1930s.

A. Shed; c.1940

Situated to the right rear (southeast) of the house, this one-story, two-by-one-bay, eaves-front shed is vertical-boarded and its gable roof is covered with rolled asphalt. The two-bay main (west) eaves facade is entered by a vertical-boarded, hinged door in the central position, and is lighted by an horizontal eight-pane sash on the right.

84. Jacob Batcheller House (Warm Brook Road); c.1830

Exhibiting transitional Federal-Greek Revival style, this two-and-one-half-story, gable-front house of sidehall plan is augmented by balancing (but not identical) one-and-one-half-story, gabled north and south ells. The clapboarded house rests on a coursed limestone rubble foundation, and its gable roofs are shingled with slate. Supported by plain corner boards, a molded cornice and frieze follow the eaves; both return across the front (west) and rear gables to enclose pediments. A large square brick chimney straddles the center of the main ridge, and an exterior brick fireplace chimney has been added to the south ell's south gable facade.

The three-bay main (west) gable facade presents a right entrance with a six-panel door approached by three-tier marble steps and a masonry landing. The door is enframed by a

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molded backband surround and a shallow cornice, and flanked by four-pane sidelights of two-thirds length; the spandrels beneath the sidelights were clapboarded until single panels were added by the present owner of the house. The standard window openings are fitted with the six-over-six sash (plus one-over-one storm sash), molded backband surrounds, and louvered shutters common to the house. The clapboarded tympanum of the front pediment is lighted by a semicircular fanlight.

Only slightly recessed from the main facade, the south ell's west eaves facade extends two bays in length. This ell's two-bay south gable facade includes quadrant windows in the gable flanking the fireplace chimney. The more deeply recessed north ell's two-bay west eaves facade includes a right entrance, and its two-bay north gable facade also is lighted by quadrant windows at the gable level. Added by Donald Brown in 1970 to the main block's rear (east) gable facade, a one-story, one-by-three-bay, shed-roofed wing spans three-quarters of this facade; the slate shingles on its roof were salvaged from the other roofs when sheet metal was applied along their eaves to prevent ice dams. The original east entrance with its marble steps has been left in place inside this wing.

This house was constructed for Jacob Batcheller (1790?-1843), who moved to East Arlington from Stratton township, about fifteen miles to the east. Batcheller operated possibly the earliest chair-making shop in East Arlington, and his son, Norman H. (-1892) continued the business after Jacob's death. The Rice and Harwood map of 1856 shows a "turning shop" on the opposite (east) side of Warm Brook behind this house, then occupied by N. H. Batcheller. The Beers map of 1869, however, shows instead the brush handle factory of N. F. and D. G. Barney that was built in 1866 on the near (west) side of the brook, close to the site of the present adjacent house (#85). By 1880, N. H. Batcheller was bookkeeper for D. G. Barney. (The Barney factory burned in 1882.)

A. Garage/Shed; 1964: Sited to the left rear (northeast) of the house; two stories; two-by-three bays; clapboarded; gable roof with asphalt shingles; boxed cornice with gable returns; two-bay west gable facade entered by paneled overhead doors in segmental-arched openings; loft door centered in gable. Built by Donald Brown, present owner of the house. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

B. Shed; 1952-81: Sited to the right rear (southeast) of the house; four connected one-story blocks; shiplap siding; asphalt-shingled gable or shed roofs; mostly six-light sash. Third block from north was originally milkhouse in White Creek, New York (adjoins Arlington on southwest). Built or moved by Donald Brown, present owner of the house. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

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Originally a nineteenth-century shed, this one-and-one-half-story, eaves-front building was converted to a house probably during the first quarter of this century and then given an east wing of only slightly reduced scale during the 1980s. The clapboarded house rests on a rubble foundation. The gable roof of the original block retains slate shingles while the wing's gable roof is asphalt-shingled. An interior brick chimney emerges from the original south slope at the ridge, and an exterior brick fireplace chimney has been added to the west gable facade.

The four-bay main (south) eaves facade is arranged irregularly around a right-center entrance with a six-panel door. The entrance is sheltered by a one-bay, gabled porch with boxed posts standing on a deck that incorporates brick steps. The windows contain the twelve-over-eight sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) and plain surrounds prevalent on the house. Twin horizontal eighteen-light sash have been added to the kneewall.

Flush with the main facade, the east wing extends two bays on its south eaves facade, each bay containing coupled twelve-over-eight sash; three single-light roof windows punctuate the south slope. The east gable facade is illuminated by sliding glass doors and several multi-light windows; a raised deck with a stick balustrade spans this facade.

This wing replaced an earlier one-story, one-by-three-bay, shed-roofed east wing, whose length corresponded to the rubble portion of the foundation under the present wing. The previous wing's south facade was lighted by a single twelve-over-eight sash. A raised wood deck was appended to its east facade.

The main block was converted probably from a shed related either to the adjacent Batcheller House (#84) or to a former woodworking "factory" built in 1866 for Nathan F. and (his son) Dorrance G. Barney, who lived on the adjacent farm (#66) east of Warm Brook. A cylindrical flume built of longitudinal planks and iron hoops formerly approached this house along the course of its present driveway from Ice Pond Road; the flume delivered water from the dam (#67) and mill pond south of the road. The factory burned in 1882, and Dorrance Barney shifted the woodworking enterprise to a building near the railroad station in Arlington village, a mile to the west.

A. Garage/Shed; c.1900?; moved 1969

Situated to the right rear (northeast) of the house next to Warm Brook, this one-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, clapboarded building carries an asphalt-shingled

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gable roof. The south gable facade is entered by twin vertical-boarded sliding doors, and a modern three-part window illuminates the gable. The east and west eaves facades are lighted by six-over-six sash.

This building stood originally near the Equinox Hotel in Manchester village, about ten miles to the north, and was moved to its present site in 1969. It is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to having been moved within the past fifty years.

86. House (Warm Brook Road); c.1850

A front porch with relatively high-style components distinguishes this modest vernacular house at the southwest corner of the historic district. The one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, eaves-front house of sidehall plan rests on a rubble foundation and has been sheathed with asbestos shingles. A boxed cornice follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roof. An interior brick chimney straddles the ridge.

The three-bay main (east) eaves facade is entered at the left corner by a vertical-paneled door. The two-bay, shed-roofed porch shelters both the entrance and the two adjacent window bays but does not extend to the right end of the facade; it incorporates chamfered posts, pierced brackets, and a balustrade only on its right bay. The window openings contain one-over-one sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) and plain surrounds.

Attached to the rear (west) of the main block, a one-story, shed-roofed wing extends one bay in depth. Flush with the main block's south facade, the wing's south side is lighted by coupled four-pane sash.

A. Garage; c. 1940

Sited next to the road southeast of the house, this one-story, two-by-three-bay, gable-front garage has also been sheathed with asbestos shingles over the original shiplap siding. Its shallow gable roof is covered with rolled asphalt. The two-bay main (east) gable facade is entered by exterior and interior sliding, shiplapped doors. The three-bay north and south eaves facades are fenestrated by six-light fixed sash.

B. Shed; c. 1920

Sited to the rear (west) of the house, this elongated one-story, one-by-one-bay shed is sheathed with vertical boards and sheet metal, and its shed roof is covered with rolled

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asphalt. The east end is entered by a door with two vertical lights over three panels.

87. Gus Hall House (Warm Brook Road); c.1910

Virtually lacking stylistic features, this two-story, two-by-three-bay, gable-front, clapboarded house rests on a rubble foundation. A boxed cornice follows the eaves of the slate-shingled gable roof. An interior brick chimney emerges from the north slope next to the ridge.

The two-bay main (east) gable facade includes an unsheltered entrance in the left bay. The window openings contain the two-over-one or two-over-two sash with plain surrounds common to the house. Projecting from the left two-thirds of the south eaves facade, a three-by-two-bay, shed-roofed porch has boxed posts standing on a clapboarded apron above a lattice skirt. The porch shelters a central entrance, and a basement-level entry adjoins the right side of the porch.

This house was constructed by Gus Hall for his own residence. He and his wife (later widow) lived here until the 1950s.

88. Rollin Bump House (Warm Brook Road); c.1900?, converted c.1940

Converted from a shed/garage, this one-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, eaves-front, clapboarded house entirely lacks decoration. A boxed cornice follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roof. An interior brick chimney emerges from the rear (west) slope.

The four-bay main (east) eaves facade includes a right-center unsheltered entrance. The window openings contain the one-over-one sash with plain surrounds predominant on the house. The south gable, however, is lighted by an apparently recycled twelve-over-eight sash. Appended to the rear (west) facade, a shallow one-story, shed-roofed projection lacks an opening on its north facade.

This house was converted by Rollin Bump from a shed that was used as a garage related to the Holden-Andrew House (#83) across the road. Bump continued to live here until 1954.

89. Rickford McDermott House (Warm Brook Road); 1978

The primary portion of this house consists of a possibly factory-built, one-story, four-bay

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block with plywood sheathing and a shallow-pitched gable roof covered with corrugated sheet metal. Added in 1987 onto the north end of the one-story block, a one-by-two-bay, plywood-sided wing rises two stories to its own shallow-pitched gable roof.

This house is associated with Rickford McDermott, its original owner who added the north wing. It is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to its age of less than fifty years.

A. Shed; 1986: Sited to the right (north) of the house; one story; one bay; particle-board sheathing; asphalt-shingled gable roof; exterior sliding door on east gable facade. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

90. Batcheller-Brown House (Warm Brook Road); c.1850, c.1870

Enlarged c.1870 from its original one and one-half stories, this two-story, six-by-two-bay, eaves-front, vernacular house carries an asymmetrical gable roof with a longer rear (west) slope. The front slope has been raised to accommodate a full second story. The clapboarded house rests on a rubble foundation, and its roof is shingled with slate. A molded cornice and frieze lacking gable returns follow the eaves. A rebuilt interior brick chimney straddles the ridge.

The six-bay main (east) eaves facade includes a central entrance and an entrance (probably added) in the second bay from the right. Showing somewhat irregular spacing on the four-bay second story, the window openings are fitted with the two-over-two sash and plain surrounds common to the house. A five-bay porch spans this facade; the porch retains slotted posts and pierced brackets below an added (c.1980) shed roof that projects beyond the original eaves.

Extending from the rear (west) facade, an original one-and-one-half-story ell carries a slate-shingled gable roof with a slightly lower ridge. Twin six-light kneewall sash on the south eaves facade reflect the original treatment of the main block. An unfinished one-bay, shed-roofed porch shelters the first story. An historic two-bay shed wall dormer has been added to the three-bay north eaves facade.

The house may have been constructed for L. B. Batcheller, a "machinist" who occupied the property in 1856 according to the Rice and Harwood map. Its enlargement probably occurred during the ownership of Joseph Brown, a mason and farmer of twelve acres according to Child's Bennington County directory of 1880. A drawing of the two-story

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house, entitled "Res. of Jos. Brown," appears in Burgett's Vermont atlas published in 1876; the house's grounds are landscaped with numerous small trees and shrubs in addition to twin circular flower beds in the front yard. The house remained in the possession of the Brown family until the 1920s.

An historic photograph shows the house in its enlarged appearance. The front porch had a flat roof with a molded cornice supported by scrolled brackets (perpendicular to the lower pierced brackets). A porch with similar components existed on the west ell's north facade. The windows were hung with louvered wood shutters except on the added second story of the main facade. The distinctive brick chimney atop the main block was marked by corner pilasters flanking segmental-headed blind panels below a corbeled cap.

A. Shed; c.1860

Standing across the driveway to the south of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, one-by-two-bay shed is sheathed with boards-and-battens below its slate-shingled gable roof. The north gable facade is entered on the left by a board-and-battened pass door. The other facades are lighted by six-over-six sash.

B. Shed; c.1980: Situated directly behind (west of) house on site of original one-and-one-half-story, vertical-boarded, gable-roofed shed; tall one story; two-by-three bays; flush vertical boards; gable roof with asphalt shingles; south eaves facade has large vertical-boarded, hinged door at right corner; recycled six-over-one sash on other facades. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

C. Shed; c.1950: Sited directly behind shed (B); one story; horizontal-boarded; gable roof; two-bay east gable facade has right entry. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

D. Mobile Home; c.1975: Placed to the left (south) of the house; metal-sheathed; slightly rounded roof with shallow-pitched section; manufactured by Skyline. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

91. Martin House (East Arlington Rd.); c.1900

The historic appearance of this modest vernacular house has been altered by the application of aluminum siding and the replacement of the window sash. The one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, gable-front house rests on a foundation faced with concrete, and its gable

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roof is covered with composition shingles of diamond form. A molded cornice with gable returns remains exposed along the eaves. An interior brick chimney emerges from the northwest slope next to the ridge.

The symmetrical main (southwest) gable facade has a central entrance sheltered by a one-bay, gabled porch with boxed posts, a metal balustrade, and a concrete deck. The side bays contain the replacement one-over-one sash with plain surrounds prevalent on the house while a large four-light window has been installed in the gable. The southeast and northwest eaves facades are punctuated by two single-light kneewall sash in addition to the first-story windows.

Appended to the left rear (north) corner, a one-story, two-bay-deep, gable-roofed rear wing is offset one bay northwestward from the main block's northwest facade.

This house is associated with the Martin family, who owned it between the 1910s and the 1940s.

A. Garage; c.1940

Sited near the right rear (east) corner of the house, a one-story, one-bay garage is sheathed with clapboards and its gable roof is asphalt-shingled. The southwest gable facade is entered by double-leaf, plywood, hinged doors.

92. John Reynolds House (off East Arlington Rd.); c.1915

Deeply recessed from the street, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, gable-front, vernacular house is sheathed with wood shingles stopped by slender corner boards. A boxed cornice lacking gable returns follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roof. A two-bay shed dormer with wood-shingled cheeks occupies most of the east slope; the dormer is lighted by coupled short one-over-one sash. An interior brick chimney straddles the ridge.

The main (south) gable facade includes a central entrance. The window openings are fitted with the one-over-one sash (plus metal storm sash) and plain surrounds common to the house. Coupled, slightly reduced sash are centered in the front gable. A multi-bay, hip-roofed porch spans the main facade and wraps around the front half of the east eaves facade; the porch incorporates boxed posts standing on a plywood apron above a lattice skirt. The right bay of the porch's south span and the entire two-bay east span are enclosed with multi-light windows; each bay has triplet sash with three top lights over two vertical lights.

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The rear (north) gable facade also has a central entrance, in this case sheltered by a one-bay, hip-roofed porch with turned posts.

This house was constructed probably for John Reynolds, who operated a carpet cleaning shop on the premises during the first quarter of the twentieth century.

A. Garage/Shed; c.1915

Sited to the northeast of the house across the road known as Blair Court, this one-by-two-bay, wood-shingled, gable-front building rises two stories to a shallow-pitched gable roof covered with standing-seam sheet metal. The one-bay west gable facade is entered by double-leaf, vertical-boarded, hinged doors. The north and south eaves facades are lighted by four-pane fixed sash.

This building may have used by John Reynolds for his carpet-cleaning shop.

93. Prosper Deschenes House (East Arlington Rd.); 1911

Exhibiting characteristics of transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style, this two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, gable-front house shows a certain similarity to the contemporary Martin House (#50) on Old Mill Road. The house rests on a brick foundation, and has been mostly sheathed with vinyl siding. A molded cornice without gable returns follows the eaves of the slate-shingled gable roof. A short interior brick chimney straddles the center of the ridge.

The three-bay main (south) gable facade includes the entrance in the right-central position. A large plate-glass window occupies the left bay while the right-corner bay contains one of the one-over-one sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) with a plain surround prevalent on the house. Excepting a narrow westward extension of the wall surface, a three-bay, flat-roofed, Colonial Revival porch spans this facade; the porch incorporates Tuscan columns, a denticulated eaves entablature, a stick balustrade, and a lattice skirt interrupted by brick piers below the columns. A shallow pent roof encloses the gable, which retains its sheathing of fishscale wood shingles punctuated by coupled slender one-over-one sash.

The four-bay east eaves facade displays an irregular arrangement of various types of windows, including slender vertical four-light sash in the left (front) bays. A secondary entrance occurs at the extreme right corner, next to the eastward-offset, one-and-one-half-story, one-bay-deep, gabled rear (north) wing that is sheathed like the main

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block. A one-bay, hip-roofed corner porch with a single Tuscan column and a lattice skirt shelters this entry.

The west eaves facade contrasts by having a shallow two-story, two-bay, rectangular projection on its right half. A cornice and frieze remain exposed along the eaves of its short shed roof, indicating the original treatment of the main eaves. Engaging the wall surface, a brick fireplace chimney with a barrel cap bisects this projection.

This house was constructed by William H. Buck, a local carpenter, for Prosper E. and Celia Deschenes. The projection on the west facade, including the fireplace chimney, was added during the 1920s. Prosper held the position of sales manager during most of his nearly seventy-year career at the Hale Co. (#118), and wrote the corporate history, Hale of Vermont - The Story of a Green Mountain Furniture Maker. The Deschenes continued to live here until about 1970.

A. Garage; c. 1920

Sited to the left rear (northwest) of the house, this one-story, one-by-one-bay, gable-front garage is clapboarded below its slate-shingled gable roof. A paneled overhead door enters the south gable facade. The east and west eaves facades are lighted by one-over-one sash.

94. Irving Grout House (East Arlington and Buck Hill Roads); c.1900

The only Queen Anne style corner tower in the historic district has been entirely blinded by the vinyl siding that also covers the remainder of this substantial house. The house consists of a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, eaves-front main block and a slightly reduced, two-by-two-bay ell that engages the main block's northwest rear corner, exposing most of the ell's south gable facade. Resting on a rubble foundation, the house carries gable roofs shingled with slate. A molded cornice lacking gable returns follows the eaves of both blocks. An interior brick chimney with a corbeled cap emerges from the west half of the main ridge; a counterpart may have been removed from the east half. An exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the rear (north) facades of both the main and ell blocks.

The main (south) eaves facade extends four bays plus the area occupied by the now-blind tower engaged to the left (southwest) corner. Apart from the tower, the facade is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance sheltered by a one-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival porch with Tuscan columns and a concrete deck and steps. The window openings are fitted with the two-over-one sash (plus one-over-one storm sash) and louvered shutters

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common to the house. The two-story, hexagonal tower rises from a cut-out keyhole skirt to the flared eaves of the steeply pitched, slate-shingled pyramidal roof; the roof culminates in a metal ball and finial.

The ell's two-bay main (south) gable facade includes a left entrance. A two-bay, shed-roofed porch spans this facade, incorporating turned posts, a stick balustrade, a stick valance, and a keyhole skirt.

This house was constructed for Irving Grout, a lumber dealer who moved here from the adjoining town of Sunderland.

A. Shed/Garage; c.1900

Sited closely behind (northwest of) the house's ell, this one-and-one-half-story outbuilding is sheathed mostly with flush vertical boards below its slate-shingled gable roof. A paneled overhead door has been installed on the left side of the two-bay south eaves facade.

95. Ernest Dennison House (East Arlington Rd.); c.1920

Showing the influence of the Colonial Revival style in its form and plan, this two-story, five-by-two-bay house nevertheless lacks the typical decorative features. Above its poured concrete foundation, the house has been sheathed with aluminum siding, and at least the window surrounds, if not other stylistic elements, were removed in the process. The hip roof rises to a short ridge and retains slate shingles. A molded cornice follows the deeply overhanging eaves. An exterior brick chimney ascends the rear (north) facade, and an exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the west facade.

The five-bay main (south) facade is arranged symmetrically around the central entrance. Sheltering the entrance, a one-bay porch has been rebuilt with metal posts standing on a concrete deck below its asphalt-shingled gable roof with cornice returns. The window openings in the side bays are paired on both stories, and are fitted with the two-over-one sash common to the house.

This house was built for Ernest Dennison, who continued to own it until the 1930s.

A. Shed; c.1920

Standing to the left rear (northwest) of the house and oriented parallel to it, this one-and-one-

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half-story, clapboarded shed has a gable roof covered with corrugated sheet metal. The main (east) gable facade has apparently been altered by the clapboard infilling of the original vehicle entrance on the left side; a small fixed sash lights the right side. The three-bay south eaves facade retains three full-sized window openings but the sash have been either covered or removed. The rear (west) gable facade preserves four small single-light stall windows.

96. John Smith House (East Arlington Rd.); c.1900, moved 1989

Moved only some feet back from the street onto a new concrete foundation and then rehabilitated, this two-and-one-half-story, four-by-four-bay, gable-front, vernacular house retains much of its historic character. The clapboard siding was replaced in kind while the slate shingles were left intact on the steeply pitched gable roof. A molded cornice and frieze follow the eaves, and return along a pent roof across the front gable to enclose a pediment with a clapboarded tympanum. An exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the rear (north) facade.

The four-bay main (south) gable facade incorporates on the first story a recessed, two-bay left half with the entrance at the left corner. Flush with the upper stories, the two-bay right half is lighted by the six-over-six sash with plain surrounds common to the house. Rebuilt after the house was moved, a three-bay, hip-roofed porch with asymmetrically-spaced boxed posts and a lattice skirt spans this facade. The irregularly arranged east eaves facade includes an unsheltered secondary entrance in the second bay from the left.

A two-story, one-bay-deep rear (north) wing extends the full width of the house. Its hip roof is formed partly by extensions of the main roof's lower east and west slopes.

This house was constructed for John Smith, who continued to own it until the 1950s.

97. Emmett Smith House (East Arlington Rd.); early 1920s

Displaying Craftsman influence at least in the treatment of its eaves, this small-scale, one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, eaves-front house rests on a concrete foundation and is sheathed with wood shingles. A boxed cornice follows the deeply overhanging eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roof; the eaves are supported by triangular knee braces. An exterior brick chimney bisects the east gable facade.

The main (south) eaves facade possesses a central entrance and coupled three-over-one sash

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with plain surrounds in the side bays. Spanning this facade, a three-bay, hip-roofed, screened porch with boxed posts standing on a wood-shingled apron has the entrance at its west end. Centered above the porch roof, a gabled wall dormer is also lighted by coupled three-over-one sash. The other window openings on the house are fitted with single sash of the same division (plus four-light wood storm sash in some cases).

Appended to the northeast rear corner on an one-bay eastward offset, a small one-story, wood-shingled, gabled wing extends one bay in depth. A secondary entrance marks its south eaves facade.

This house was built for Emmett Smith, who continued to live here until the 1970s. Emmett was the son of John Smith, the long-term owner of the adjacent house (#96) to the west. This house has remained in the possession of the Smith family to the present.

98. J. Condon House (East Arlington Rd.); c.1865

Adorned only by a molded cornice along the eaves, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, eaves-front house constitutes the simplest example of a vernacular house form repeated in several cases along East Arlington Road. The clapboarded house rests on a concrete-block foundation built in 1984, and its gable roof is shingled with slate. An added exterior concrete-block chimney bisects the east gable facade.

The symmetrical main (south) eaves facade includes an unsheltered central entrance. The window openings in the side bays are fitted with the two-over-two sash (plus two-light wood storm sash) and plain surrounds common to the house. The second-story windows on the east and west gable facades share the same sash division but in reduced size.

This house may have been built for J. Condon, its owner in 1869.

99. Orlando LaBatt House (East Arlington Rd.); c.1960

Oriented parallel to the street like the adjacent historic houses, this small-scale, one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, clapboarded house rests on a concrete foundation and has an asphalt-shingled, shallow-pitched gable roof. The main (south) eaves facade includes a central entrance protected by a gabled hood while the east gable facade has an unsheltered central entry. The windows contain various sizes of sash but are unified by slotted wood shutters.

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This house was built for Orlando Labatt by John Moore, a local contractor. It is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to its age of less than fifty years.

100. R. Shay House (East Arlington Rd.); c.1865

Similar in historic appearance to the adjacent Nathan Case House (#101), this one-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, eaves-front, vernacular house retains clapboard sheathing above a concrete-faced foundation. A molded cornice and frieze without gable returns follows the eaves of the slate-shingled gable roof. A massive exterior brick fireplace chimney has been added to the east gable facade.

The symmetrical five-bay main (south) eaves facade possesses a central entrance with a plain surround. The window openings are fitted with the two-over-two sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash), peaked lintels, and louvered shutters common to the main block. Spanning this facade, a rebuilt (c.1990) three-bay, shed-roofed porch incorporates boxed posts, a stick balustrade, and a lattice skirt.

Attached to the rear (north) facade, an originally one-story ell extends three bays in length on its west eaves facade. The ell apparently has been raised to provide an additional story under a shallow gable roof; the second story of its east facade is lighted by short six-over-six sash. Furthermore, a one-story, shed-roofed wing with a left-center entry and multiple casement windows has been added to the ell's east eaves facade.

This house may have been constructed for R. Shay, who owned it in 1869.

A. Shed/Garage; c.1870

Sited to the right rear (northeast) of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, one-by-one-bay, clapboarded building rests on a dry-laid rubble foundation and carries a slate-shingled gable roof. A paneled overhead door has been installed on its west gable facade below a six-light fixed sash in the gable. The south eaves facade has a six-over-six sash. Added to the opposite (north) facade, a one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed wing lacks enclosure on its west front.

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101. Nathan Case House (East Arlington Rd.); c.1865

Similar to the historic appearance of the adjacent Shay House (#100), this one-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, eaves-front, vernacular house has been sheathed with vinyl siding. A molded cornice and frieze lacking gable returns remain exposed along the eaves of the slate-shingled gable roof. An exterior brick fireplace chimney has been added to the west gable facade. A shed dormer emerges from the rear (north) slope.

The five-bay main (south) eaves facade is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance. The window openings contain the two-over-two sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) and plain surrounds common to the house. A three-bay porch with a slate-shingled shed roof spans this facade, incorporating boxed posts standing on a vinyl-sided apron above a lattice skirt.

Appended to the rear (north) facade, a one-story wing with a parapeted shed roof extends two bays on its east facade. A one-bay, shed-roofed porch shelters this facade, including a right entrance; the porch incorporates turned posts standing on a vinyl-sided apron, ball-headed newel posts at the entry opening, and half gables vertical-boarded with sawtooth lower ends.

Connected to the left rear (northwest) corner of the wing, a one-story, one-by-one-bay, clapboarded garage ell with an asphalt-shingled gable roof projects westward most of its length. A paneled overhead door enters its east gable facade, and a four-pane fixed sash lights its south eaves facade.

This house was constructed by or for Nathan B. Case (1840-1917), whose older brother, William H. Case, was the original owner of the second-next house (#103) to the east. Both Cases were employed at the nearby Hale chair factory (#118) after 1880.

102. William Galusha House (East Arlington Rd.); c.1865

Altered historically by various additions, this vernacular house consists principally of the original one-and-one-half-story main block of sidehall plan, a two-story west extension, and a reduced one-and-one-half-story east ell. The clapboarded house carries slate-shingled gable roofs; the west slope of the main block's asymmetrical roof has been raised to accommodate the second story. A molded cornice without gable returns follows the eaves. An interior brick chimney straddles the center of the main ridge; another straddles the ell's ridge; and an exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the west facade.

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The five-bay main (south) gable facade combines the three-bay original portion with a right entrance and the two-bay added portion with an entrance in the second bay from the left. The original entrance has a slightly recessed door flanked by blind panels in place of sidelights, and enframed by a flat surround with corner and paneled head blocks. A three-bay porch with boxed posts standing on a clapboarded apron, a lattice skirt, and a slate-shingled shed roof spans both the original and added portions. The window openings contain the six-over-one sash and plain surrounds common to the house; a coupled pair occupies the added bay on the left side of the second story. A smaller-scale, two-bay, shed-roofed, screened porch with components like the front porch spans the two-bay east eaves facade.

Projecting from the rear of the east facade, the east ell's south eaves facade is encrusted with a full-length, one-story, shed-roofed addition. Its left half is occupied by a two-bay, recessed porch with components matching those on the main block's abutting east porch while the two-bay, clapboarded right half is lighted by large two-over-two sash. Appended to the main block's rear (north) facade is a one-story, shed-roofed wing. Its two-bay west side is sheltered by a one-bay, shed-roofed porch with square posts and a half gable that is vertical-boarded with sawtooth lower ends.

A stereopticon slide made not long after the house was constructed shows the main block in its original one-and-one-half-story appearance. The three-bay main (south) gable facade possessed the right entrance that now exists. The reduced east ell appears unfinished, lacking clapboards on its exterior; its three-bay south eaves facade had a left-center entrance. Another stereo view taken later in the century shows that a one-story, two-bay, shed-roofed west wing had been added to the main block; it included a right entrance that remains in place on the extended main (south) facade.

This house was constructed for William M. Galusha, the owner of the Wm. M. Galusha and Co. that operated the wooden ware shop on Peter's Branch shown on the Rice and Harwood map of 1856. (That shop had become B. W. Safford's wooden pump and washboard factory by 1869.) A remarkable series of stereopticon slides showing the house, its landscaped grounds, and members of the Galusha family in various years exists in the Russell Collection of the Canfield Library at Arlington.

103. William Case House (East Arlington Rd.); 1867

A good example of the Classic Cottage type except for its chimney positions, this one-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, eaves-front house displays elements of vernacular

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Greek Revival style. The clapboarded house rests on a rubble foundation, and carries a slate-shingled gable roof. Supported by narrow corner boards, a molded entablature with gable returns follows the horizontal eaves while only the cornice and frieze continue along the raking eaves. A rebuilt brick chimney straddles the center of the ridge, and an added exterior brick fireplace chimney bisects the west gable facade.

The five-bay main (south) eaves facade is arranged symmetrically around the central entrance. The entrance is sheltered by a one-bay, gabled porch with boxed posts and a low apron. The window openings are fitted with the six-over-six sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash), peaked lintels, and louvered wood shutters common to the main block.

Projecting from the rear (north) facade flush with the east facade, a two-story, gabled ell extends four bays (mostly of six-over-six sash with plain surrounds) on its west eaves facade. The ell has been enlarged in stages from an original one- or one-and-one-half-story height that extended three bays in length. The three-bay section is clapboarded below a slate-shingled roof while the fourth-bay section is sheathed with shiplap below an asphalt-shingled roof. An interior brick chimney marks the joint in the ridge. The right-corner entry on the ell's west facade is sheltered by a one-bay, shed-roofed porch with a boxed post. The opposite (east) facade is marked by a two-story, one-bay, shed-roofed porch; its first story has square posts and a stick balustrade while the second story is enclosed with shiplap and screens for sleeping.

This house was constructed for William H. Case (1838-99), a "polisher of edge tools" who worked at the nearby chisel factory in Sunderland; he was later employed at the Hale chair factory (#118). The new house and lot were valued at \$400 in the 1868 Grand List of Arlington real estate. Case's widow, Bertha, continued to live here until 1918. Richard and Annie Keough owned the house from 1920 until 1940; the sleeping porch was added during that period for a tubercular patient.

A. Shed/Garage; c.1870

Sited to the left rear (northwest) of the house, this one-and-one-half-story building is sheathed with flush vertical boards, and its gable roof is asphalt-shingled. The two-bay south eaves facade is entered on the left by a paneled overhead door; a horizontal eight-light fixed sash occurs to the right of the door. Added to the west gable facade, a one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed garage wing has a south vehicle opening with canted upper corners. Extending from the east facade, a small one-story, one-by-one-bay, shed-roofed wing has a vertical-boarded pass door on its south front.

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104. Alvah Hill House (East Arlington Rd.); c.1860, enlarged c.1900

The gable-front right (east) half of the main block constitutes the original portion of this one-and-one-half-story, vernacular house. The three-by-two-bay, eaves-front left (west) half was added flush with the original main gable facade. Resting on a stone and concrete foundation, the house has been sheathed with asbestos shingles while the gable roof retains slate shingles. A molded cornice without gable returns follows both the horizontal and raking eaves. An exterior concrete-block chimney has been added at the rear (north) end of the gable-front ridge.

The main (south) facade consists of the two-bay, gabled right half lacking an entrance and the three-bay, eaves left half with an entrance on the right next to the joint between the halves. The entrance is protected by a gabled hood on outriggers. The window openings contain three different sizes of sash, the right half of the first story being lighted by two-over-two sash and the remainder of the first story and the second story by six-over-sixes, except for twin short three-over-threes on the kneewall of the left half; all have plain surrounds and decorative slender slotted shutters.

Projecting from the east eaves facade is a recessed one-story ell with a slate-shingled gable roof. A shed-roofed porch enclosed with four-light sash spans the south eaves facade. The one-bay east gable facade is lighted by coupled horizontal six-light fixed sash. Appended to the rear (north) eaves facade of the main block's left half is a one-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing.

The original (east) block of this house may have been constructed by Alvah E. Hill (1814-73), a carpenter, for his own residence. The possibly incomplete house was valued at \$250 in the 1861 Grand List of Arlington real estate. Hill enlisted for Civil War service in August, 1862, and, after contracting lung disease, was discharged in July, 1863. He may have finished the house later the same year; its value increased to \$375 in the 1864 Grand List. The west half of the main block was apparently added later.

A. Shed; c.1900

Sited to the right rear (northeast) of the house, a one-and-one-half-story, vertical-boarded shed carries a gable roof covered with corrugated sheet metal. The left half of the south eaves facade has been extended by a shallow one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed addition apparently intended to accommodate a longer vehicle; it is entered by double-leaf, vertical-boarded, hinged doors.

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105. Frederick Hawley House (East Arlington Rd.); c.1955

Occupying the site of an earlier building moved to The Lane and enlarged into a house (#12), this modest one-story, four-by-two-bay, eaves-front, ranch-type house contrasts with the character of the adjacent historic houses. The clapboarded house has an asphalt-shingled gable roof, from which an interior concrete-block chimney emerges on the east slope at the ridge.

The four-bay main (east) eaves facade includes a left-center entrance sheltered by a one-bay, gabled porch with latticed sides. A slightly reduced, gabled north wing extends three closely spaced bays on its east facade, where a secondary left entrance is protected by a similar one-bay, gabled porch.

This house was constructed for Frederick Hawley. It is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to its age of less than fifty years.

106. Apartment house (East Arlington Rd.); 1874, c.1900?

Constructed in at least two stages, this vernacular apartment house consists of the original one-and-one-half-story, gable-front south (left) block and a two-story, eaves-front north (right) block. The clapboarded house rests on a rubble foundation. Its slate-shingled gable roofs intersect such that the north block's roof surmounts the north slope of the south block's roof, exposing a south gable peak above the ridge of the latter roof. A molded cornice and frieze without gable returns follows the eaves of both roofs. An interior brick chimney has been removed from the north ridge.

The main (east) facade incorporates the three-bay, gable-front left (south) half and a three-bay, eaves-front right (north) half. Each half has an entrance in the corner bay, and each entrance is sheltered by a gabled hood with exposed rafter tails supported by outriggers. The window openings are fitted with the two-over-two sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) and plain surrounds common to the house, excepting the larger six-over-six sash on the second story of the left half.

The south eaves facade is punctuated by two window bays on the right half while the left half is blank. The opposite (north) gable facade is fenestrated in a regular two-bay arrangement.

The original (south) block was constructed in 1874 as a grocery store for J. H. Breed; it was valued at \$300 in the 1875 Grand List of Arlington real estate. Dewey Phillips purchased

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the store in 1877, and continued to operate it at least until 1890. It is not known definitely when the north block was added. The building now contains apartments.

107. Myer Daniels Store (Maple St. at Old Mill Rd.); 1933

Oriented perpendicular to Maple St., this elongated one-story, vernacular storefront of rectangular plan is now vacant and its door and window openings are covered with plywood for protection. The clapboarded building rests on a concrete foundation, and its shallow-pitched gable roof is shingled with slate. A molded cornice with gable returns follows both the horizontal and raking eaves. An interior brick chimney rises from the east slope.

The symmetrical three-bay main (east) gable facade possesses a central entrance and display windows in the side bays. Only the rear half of the south eaves facade is fenestrated, and the irregular four-bay arrangement includes a secondary entrance flanked apparently by half-length sidelights.

This building was constructed for Myer Daniels, who operated a small store here during the 1930s.

108. D. Andrew House (Maple Street); c.1860

The only example of vernacular Gothic Revival residential design in the historic district, this one-and-one-half-story house possesses an ell plan with a two-by-two-bay, gable-front north block and a slightly recessed, two-by-one-bay, eaves-front south block. The clapboarded house rests on a rubble foundation, and the cross-gable roof is asphalt-shingled. A cornice and frieze follow the eaves, complemented by a small-scale foliar bargeboard that is partly missing. An interior brick chimney straddles each ridge.

The main (east) facade consists of the two-bay, gabled right half and the two-bay, eaves-front left half with the main entrance in the right bay. A two-bay, shed-roofed porch spans the left half, incorporating boxed posts standing on a clapboarded apron and a clapboarded partial sunburst on the half gable. The window openings are fitted with the distinctive coupled slender two-over-two sash, plain surrounds, and louvered wood shutters common to the house.

Attached to the rear (west) facade, a one-and-one-half-story, gabled ell of reduced scale

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extends three bays along its south eaves facade. A secondary entrance occupies the right-central position while the side-bay window openings contain six-over-six sash. Appended to the rear of this ell, a one-story, clapboarded shed wing retains slate shingles on its gable roof.

This house may have been built for D. Andrew, its owner in 1869.

109. Eddy House (Maple Street); c.1860

The southernmost in a row of four similar contemporary vernacular houses (#s109-112), this somewhat altered house is shaded by the only surviving row of mature maple trees along Maple Street. Resting on a low rubble foundation, the one-and-one-half-story main block and one-story south ell have been sheathed with vinyl siding. A boxed cornice follows the eaves of the slate-shingled gable roofs. An interior brick chimney straddles both the center of the main block's ridge and the south end of the ell's ridge.

The two-bay east gable facade of the main block lacks an entrance, being lighted by the replacement one-over-one sash prevalent on the house. The main entrance occurs instead in the central position on the three-bay east eaves facade of the recessed ell. A three-bay, shed-roofed porch that has been rebuilt with square posts and a stick balustrade spans the latter facade.

Flush with the main block's east gable facade, a modern one-story, one-by-two-bay, vinyl-sided wing with an asphalt-shingled shed roof has been added to the north eaves facade. A one-bay, shed-roofed porch with square posts protects the central entry on the wing's north facade. A one-story, shed-roofed wing has also been added to the rear (west) facade.

This house is associated with the Eddy family, who owned it between the 1910s and 1950s.

A. Garage/Shed; 1989: Sited behind (west of) the house; one and one-half stories; three-by-two bays; board-and-batten siding; gambrel roof with asphalt shingles; three-bay east gable facade has paneled overhead door on left, pass door on right. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

110. H. N. Wilder House (Maple Street); c.1865

Another of the four adjacent similar houses (#s109-112), this vernacular house consists of a

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one-and-one-half-story, two-by- two-bay, gable-front north block and a slightly reduced, three-by-two-bay, eaves-front south ell together with a rear (west) ell matching the south ell in scale. Resting on a concrete-faced foundation, the clapboarded house carries gable roofs shingled with slate. A molded cornice without gable returns follows the eaves. An interior brick chimney straddles the center of the north ridge while an exterior brick chimney ascends the south gable facade.

The north block's two-bay east gable facade lacks an entrance; its window openings contain the two-over-two sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash), plain surrounds, and louvered wood shutters prevalent on the house. The entrance occurs on the right (next to the north block) of the recessed south ell's three-bay east eaves facade. A screened porch spans this facade; its turned posts stand on a clapboarded apron below an asphalt-shingled shed roof with a half gable decorated by a clapboard partial sunburst.

Flush with the south gable facade, the rear (west) ell extends two bays in depth on its south eaves facade. A gabled dormer emerges from its south roof slope.

This house may have been built for H. N. Wilder, who owned it in 1869.

A. Barn; c.1865

Situated closely behind (west of) the house's main block, this small one-and-one-half-story, one-by-two-bay, clapboarded carriage barn repeats the orientation with its gable roof. A paneled overhead door has been installed on the right side of the east gable facade below a vertical-boarded, hinged loft door.

111. P. G. Wilder House (Maple Street); c.1865

Another of the four adjacent similar houses (#s109-112), this vernacular house possesses a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-front north block and a slightly reduced, three-by- one-bay, eaves-front south ell. The clapboarded house rests on a rubble foundation, and its gable roofs are shingled with slate. A molded cornice lacking gable returns follows the eaves. An interior brick chimney emerges near the intersection of the roofs, and an exterior brick chimney ascends the south gable facade; both have concrete caps.

The north block's two-bay main (east) gable facade lacks an entrance, being lighted instead by the replacement one-over-one sash with plain surrounds and louvered wood shutters

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prevalent on the house. The entrance occupies the right bay (next to the north block) of the recessed south ell's three-bay east eaves facade. Spanning this facade, a two-bay porch incorporates boxed posts standing on a clapboarded apron below a shed roof covered with corrugated sheet metal. Interrupting the left half of the ell's east roof slope, a shed dormer is lighted by coupled two-over-two sash (probably the original sash type in the other windows). A shed-roofed porch also shelters the ell's rear (west) facade.

This house may have been constructed for P. G. Wilder, its owner in 1869.

A. Garage; c.1940

Sited directly behind (west of) the house, a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, clapboarded garage also carries a gable roof shingled with slate. The main (east) gable facade is entered by twin four-panel, vertical-boarded, rigid overhead doors. A horizontal four-light fixed sash punctuates the gable.

112. Shephard-Walsh House (Maple Street); 1864

The northernmost of the four adjacent similar houses (#s109-12), this vernacular house combines a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-front north block and a one-story, three-by-two-bay, eaves-front south ell. The house rests on a rubble foundation, and has been sheathed with vinyl siding. A molded cornice without gable returns remains exposed along the eaves of the slate-shingled gable roofs. An interior brick chimney straddles the north ridge, and an added exterior concrete-block chimney bisects the south gable facade.

The north block's two-bay main (east) gable facade lacks an entrance, and is fenestrated by the replacement one-over-one sash common to the house. The ell's recessed three-bay east eaves facade includes the entrance on the right, next to the north block. Spanning this facade, an originally two-bay porch with turned posts standing on a vinyl-sided apron has been enclosed with multiple four-light fixed sash below the hip roof covered with rolled asphalt; the porch entry occurs at its south end rather than corresponding to the position of the house entrance.

Attached to the ell's rear (west) facade, a one-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing also has a south entry. This entry is sheltered by a one-bay porch with a distinctive barrel roof and lattice sides.

This house was built for Hugh Shephard during the latter half of 1864 or early 1865. Its

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value in the 1865 Grand List of Arlington real estate was \$500. The house is strongly associated with the Walsh family, who owned it from the 1910s until the 1970s.

A. Shed/Workshop; c.1900

Situated directly behind (west of) the house, this one-story, three-bay, vinyl-sided shed has an irregular plan and an asphalt-shingled asymmetrical gable roof indicating that it has been enlarged. Small one-story east and west wings are capped by extensions of the main roof slopes.

113. Houghton House (Maple Street); 1941

The form and design of this middle twentieth-century house shows the influence of the Cape Cod house type. The one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, eaves-front house rests on a rock-faced, concrete-block foundation, and has been sheathed with aluminum siding; the gable roof retains slate shingles. A shallow molded cornice embellishes the horizontal eaves while the raking eaves are closely cropped. An interior brick chimney emerges from the west slope at the ridge.

The three-bay main (east) eaves facade is arranged symmetrically around an unsheltered central entrance. The window openings in the side bays are fitted with the three-over-one sash, plain surrounds, and louvered wood shutters common to the house. Aligned above the side bays, twin gabled dormers with three-over-one sash and slate-shingled roofs interrupt the east roof slope.

Two original projections mark the south gable facade. Appended to the right half, a one-story wing with a slate-shingled gable roof takes the form of an enclosed porch with an aluminum-sided apron and lattice skirt. Emerging from the left side, a three-sided bay window with a slate-shingled hip roof is lighted by three-over-one sash above aluminum-sided spandrels. On the rear (west) facade, a continuous shed wall dormer provides nearly a full second story.

This house was constructed by Clyde Dunlap, a local builder, for William and Mary Houghton, and Mary continues to reside here.

A. Garage; c.1960: Sited to the right rear (northwest) of the house; one story; aluminum siding; asphalt-shingled gable roof; two-bay east gable facade has paneled overhead door on right, pass door on left. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

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114. H. Phillips House (Maple Street); c.1865

Sharing the plan of the three similar houses (#s110-12) to the south, this vernacular house consists of the one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-front main block and a recessed, one-story, gabled south ell together with a one-story, gabled rear (west) ell. The clapboarded house rests on a concrete-faced foundation. The main block's gable roof is slate-shingled while the other roofs are asphalt-shingled. A molded cornice with gable returns follows the eaves of the main and south blocks. An interior brick chimney straddles the center of the main ridge, and an exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the east gable facade.

The two-bay main (east) gable facade lacks an entrance, being fenestrated by the two-over-two sash with molded peaked lintels and slotted wood shutters common to the main block. On the two-bay north eaves facade, a small Queen Anne window occupies the left bay of the first story.

A shed-roofed enclosed porch spans the east eaves facade of the south ell; the entrance occurs at the south end of the porch, which has been enclosed with plywood and multiple one-over-one sash. An exterior concrete-block chimney marks the joint between the rear (west) of the south ell and the one-story west ell that extends two bays along its south eaves facade. Added to the rear of this ell, a one-story, two-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing has a north entry sheltered by a one-bay, shed-roofed porch.

This house may have been built for H. Phillips, who owned it in 1869.

115. Henry Hale House (Maple Street); c.1880

Situated on the north side of partly wooded, park-like grounds, this substantial house of irregular plan exhibits the influence of the Italianate style. The gable-front house consists of a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay main block and a two-story, four-bay-deep rear (west) wing plus lesser projections. Resting on a brick foundation, the house, like most of the Hale factory buildings, has been sheathed with asbestos shingles; the gable roofs are shingled with slate. A molded cornice follows the eaves but lacks both gable returns and the brackets typical of Italianate style. An interior brick chimney straddles the center of the main ridge, and a counterpart marked by a corbeled cap emerges from rear end of the south slope.

The three-bay main (east) gable facade possesses two entrances. The main entrance on the

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left is distinguished by double-leaf, Italianate doors with segmental-headed lights over molded panels. The secondary right entrance has a single-leaf door with twin round-headed lights. The window openings are fitted with the two-over-two sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash), plain surrounds, and louvered wood shutters common to the house. Wrapping around the main facade and the first bay of the north eaves facade through curved northeast and northwest corners, a multi-bay, Italianate veranda incorporates chamfered posts on pedestals, pierced brackets, a cut-out balustrade and similar skirt, broad projecting steps at the main entrance, and a flat roof with a molded cornice. (The veranda was apparently added to replace an original entrance porch.)

The south facade presents an irregular composition of gabled and flat-roofed projections. At the right (front) corner, an asbestos-shingled enclosure beneath the porch roof occupies the first bay, being flush with the main facade. This enclosure is also flush with a two-story, flat-roofed projection in the second-bay position on the south facade; the eave of the porch's roof extends across this projection to separate the first and second stories, indicating that the projection antedates the porch. This two-story projection is only slightly recessed from a broader two-story, two-bay, gabled projection original to the house.

Extending from the rear (west) of the main block, a gabled wing originally rose one and one-half-stories. The lower half of the south slope has been raised to accommodate a full second story flush with the main block's gabled south projection; a four-bay porch with components matching the front porch except for its lattice skirt is recessed beneath the second story. A gabled wall dormer with twin slender sash marks the north facade. An interior brick chimney straddles the center of the ridge.

Appended to the west wing's rear (west) facade, a one-story, one-by-one-bay, gabled second wing also bears a gabled wall dormer on its north eaves facade.

The house was constructed as a summer residence for Henry Hale, the founder of the Hale Co. Subsequently it has been occupied most of the time by the plant superintendent or other employees. Ernest Malo, another owner, lived here during the 1930s. The house was sold by the Hale firm in 1989.

A. Shed/ex-Ice house; c.1880

Standing behind (west of) the house next to Warm Brook, this former ice house may have been originally attached to the rear of the house. Now adapted to a shed, the small one-and-one-half-story, two-by-one-bay, gable-front building is sheathed with flush vertical boards and carries an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

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The two-bay main (east) facade is punctuated by four door openings. Double-leaf, vertical-boarded, hinged doors occupy the right side while a pass door enters the left side. Two small loft doors in the gable include a top-hinged upper door. The latter door is repeated on the rear (west) gable facade above a shallow one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed projection lighted by a four-light fixed sash. A larger four-light fixed sash illuminates the main block's north eaves facade.

B. Garage; c.1960: Sited southeast of the house next to the street; one story; two-by-one bays; asbestos-shingle siding; gable roof with asphalt shingles; east gable front has twin paneled overhead doors. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

116. Duane Hawley House (Maple Street); 1927

Devoid of stylistic features, this two-story, two-by-three-bay, gable-front, vernacular house has been somewhat altered by the application of vinyl siding and the rebuilding of its front porch. The house rests on a concrete foundation, and carries a shallow-pitched gable roof that retains slate shingles. A boxed cornice follows the eaves. An interior brick chimney emerges from the lower rear corner of the south slope.

The two-bay main (east) gable facade is entered on the left while the right bay is occupied by coupled sash of the one-over-one division common to the house. A multi-bay porch with an asphalt-shingled hip roof spans this facade and wraps around the left bay of the north eaves facade; the porch has been rebuilt with boxed posts and a lattice skirt. The three-bay south eaves facade includes a secondary entrance centered at ground level and protected by a shed hood on outriggers.

Appended to the rear (west) facade, a one-story, one-by-one-bay wing also has a shallow-pitched gable roof. A sliding glass door has been installed on its rear gable facade.

This house was constructed (possibly from a kit) for Duane Hawley, a partner in the adjacent Hawley Co. factory (#117).

117. Hawley Company Factory (off Maple Street); c.1960

Located across Warm Brook from the much larger Hale Co. factory complex (#118), the former Hawley Co. furniture factory incorporates several connected blocks of similar utilitarian appearance that were constructed in stages around 1960. The two-story,

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three-by-seven-bay, gable-roofed main block is oriented in a north-south alignment. A two-story, two-by-four-bay, cross-gabled ell projects westward from the main block's north end opposite a one-story, four-by-three-bay, gabled east ell. A one-story, three-by-two-bay, gabled ell projects westward from the main block's south end. The building rests on a concrete-block foundation, and is sheathed entirely with shiplap. The gable roofs are covered with corrugated sheet metal. The horizontal eaves project slightly in the form of boxed cornices while the raking eaves are closely cropped. Flush cornice returns are inset on some gable surfaces.

Facing the driveway from Maple Street, the main block's three-bay south gable facade includes a left entrance with double-leaf, four-light-over-three-panel doors served by a small loading dock. The windows contain the six-light hinged sash with plain surrounds common to the building. The east eaves facade extends seven bays in length to the (right) corner with the east ell. A pedestrian entrance with a replacement door occupies the left-end bay, protected by a gabled hood on outriggers.

The east ell's four-bay south eaves facade includes entrances in the left- and right-corner positions. The left entrance has a replacement door sheltered by a one-bay, shed-roofed loading dock with square posts; the right entrance has double-leaf, four-light-over-three-panel doors but now lacks steps.

A. Shed; c.1960

Sited southwest of the main building, this one-story, two-by-four-bay, shiplapped, gable-front shed echoes its appearance on a reduced scale. A boxed cornice follows the horizontal eaves while the raking eaves are closely cropped; cornice returns are inset flush with the gable surfaces. The gable roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. A low shed dormer emerges from the center of the east slope.

The two-bay north gable facade includes a freight entrance on the left and a pass door on the right. The freight entrance has double-leaf, four-light-over-three-panel doors (the panels now being covered with plywood) while the original pass door has been replaced by a plywood door. The four-bay east eaves facade is fenestrated by six-light hinged sash.

These buildings were constructed by the Hawley Co. for furniture manufacturing (especially chairs), supplanting a smaller building (removed c.1987) next to the Fred Hawley House (#4) on Maple Street. The company continued to use these buildings until about 1980; subsequently they have been partly adapted to commercial uses. The buildings are considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing solely to their age of

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less than fifty years.

118. Hale Company Complex (off Maple Street and Hale Road)

The largest industrial complex in East Arlington occupies an elongated island between Warm Brook on the east side and the former power canal on the west side. The Hale Co. chair factory complex comprises two groups of connected buildings, several detached buildings, and related structures including a metal dry kiln, two bridges, and a dam. Most of the buildings were constructed between 1880 and 1919 while most of the structures have been built since 1927.

A. Woodworking Shop and Boiler Plant (Buildings No. 1-1B, 5-8); c.1880-1900, 1919, 1942

The northern group of connected buildings is dominated by the only three-story building in the complex, Building No. 1, that was constructed probably c.1880 and enlarged probably during the early 1900s. Gaining an exposed poured-concrete basement story on its east facade, Building No. 1 extends twenty-two by six bays paralleling the power canal on its west side. The asbestos-shingled building carries an asymmetrical shallow-pitched roof with a longer slope toward the west. The cylindrical metal pipes and central "cyclone" of a dust collecting system are mounted atop the roof. The regularly arranged window openings are fitted mostly with twelve-over-eight sash and plain surrounds. The twelve-bay south half of the west facade differs by having coupled sash, indicating that this half of the building is an extension of the original block. (NOTE: As of 1/96, this building is now falling in.)

The underground headrace that delivered water from a concrete headgate structure in the power canal to the wheel in the basement enters Building No. 1 beneath its west facade. The open tailrace emerges from the north facade and continues northward to rejoin Warm Brook. (NOTE: As of 1/96, this headrace is gone.)

Appended to the east half of No. 1's south facade is a two-story, three-by-three-bay, asbestos-shingled wing with a shallow-pitched roof. Abutting the central bay of the wing's second story, an asbestos-shingled, gable-roofed bridge enclosing a conveyor extends southward to connect to the north facade of Building No 2. The bridge is supported by laminated plank posts. Aligned beneath the bridge, a railway track serving the dry kiln in adjacent Building No. 8 enters double-leaf plywood doors in the south facade of this wing. (NOTE: Noted that in 1/96 this building is in poor condition.)

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A two-story, two-bay, asbestos-shingled hyphen links the west half of No. 1's south facade and the north facade of Building No. 5. This two-story, two-bay structure with a very shallow-pitched roof is built of poured concrete. Connected to No. 5's south facade, the one-story, two-bay Building No. 8, a dry kiln, differs by its concrete-block construction. Twin exterior sliding metal doors enter its east facade. One-story, shed-roofed, concrete-block wings are attached to its south and west facades.

Projecting from the south half of Building No. 1's east facade, an ell of similar scale and appearance is usually identified as Building No. 1B. This flat-roofed block extends ten by four bays. Its regular window openings are fitted mostly with twelve-over-eight sash on the upper stories and eight-over-eight sash on the first story.

Connected both to the north half of Building No. 1's east facade and No. 1B's north facade, the complex's boiler plant is usually identified as Building No. 1A. This consists of several flat-roofed sections, the south half being two story and the north half one story in height. Occupying the northeast quadrant, the one-story, two-by-two-bay boiler room proper was constructed of poured concrete in 1919. A large cylindrical metal "cyclone" dust collector stands atop its roof. In the northwest quadrant, a lower three-bay brick block used for steam bending is marked by two sawtooth skylights atop its roof. Rising from the latter block, a slightly tapered, 60-foot-tall brick chimney of square plan displays decorative corbeling on its shaft. The brick chimney has been supplanted by an adjacent 100-foot cylindrical metal smoke pipe. Erected during the 1970s next to the boiler plant's east facade for the storage of wood-chip fuel, a cylindrical silo is built of precast concrete tiles and steel hoops below its metal dome. (NOTE: Noted that in 1/96 these buildings are falling in.)

A connected series of three one-story, flat-roofed buildings (Nos. 6, 6A, and 7) extends southward from the south facade of Building No. 1B. No. 6's two-bay east facade is entered on the left by a large paneled overhead door. No. 6A, a Moore dry kiln built probably in 1942, thrusts its brick upper walls somewhat higher than the flanking buildings; twin metal sliding doors enter its east facade. The attached cooling shed, No. 7, has three paneled overhead doors on its four-bay east facade.

The map of the Hale factory complex drawn in 1881 by Franklin Scott identifies Building No. 1 as the two-story "main factory" with a basement and attic and a "shingle roof," indicating that the latter was then gabled. A two-story east ell also existed at that time. A detached one-story, brick "engine house" with a "tin roof" probably corresponds to the brick part of the present boiler plant.

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B. Paint Shop and Shipping Room (Buildings No. 2-4A); c.1880, 1911, 1962

The southern group of connected buildings includes four principal buildings and two shed-roofed wings. The three historic buildings (Nos. 2-4) were used predominantly for painting and finishing along with packing and crating. The most recent building (No. 4A) in the complex was erected in 1962 for furniture storage and shipping.

The northernmost of this group, Building No. 2 was constructed in 1911 of poured concrete. James W. Tynan, a local contractor, supervised the project, and Hale employees provided most of the labor. The two-story, eleven-by-five-bay structure carries a flat roof terminated on the north and south ends by concrete parapets. The east facade is flush with the same facade of Building No. 3 abutting on the south while the west facade projects one bay outward from the line of No. 3. The eleven-bay east eaves facade contains the main entrance with a modern solid door below a gable hood in the second left bay, and a balancing freight entrance with a paneled overhead door in the second right bay. Recessed above the first story at the center of this facade, a rectangular sign panel bears the incised "1860 HALE CO. 1911;" 1860 refers to the year when Henry Hale started his own company in New York. The windows are fitted with the large twelve-over-eight sash common to this and the west facades. The five-bay north facade is lighted by reduced two-over-two sash; the conveyor bridge linking Building No. 1 abuts the central bay of its second story.

Abutted by Buildings No. 2 and 4 on the north and south, respectively, and No. 3A on the east, the two-story, asbestos-shingled Building No. 3 is exposed only on its west facade and the second story of its east facade. The building extends twelve bays in length, and the openings contain twelve-over-eight sash (some coupled) with plain surrounds. A brick firewall projects from the south end of the west facade to delineate this building from the flush Building No. 4.

Building No. 3 probably corresponds to the two-story "wood building" with a "shingle roof" shown on Scott's 1881 map of the Hale complex, and therefore was built c.1880 apparently with a gable roof. In 1881, its second story was being used for painting while its south end contained a stable for the company's horses. The map also shows a two-story, timber "tramway" that extended from the south end of the main factory past the west side of this building to the storehouse (Building No. 10) that was later adapted to a horse barn. The tramway apparently served to convey materials and chairs from one building to another, corresponding to the present conveyor bridge between Buildings No. 1 and 2. (NOTE: Noted that in 1/96 this building is gone.)

Added to Building No. 3's east facade, the one-story, shed-roofed Building No. 3A conceals

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the entire length of No. 3's first story. No. 3A rests on a foundation of irregular pieces of cut marble (probably scrap from a marble mill), and has been sheathed with particle board. This building now lacks fenestration.

Constructed probably c.1900, Building No. 4 virtually matches the appearance of No. 3. The two-story, ten-by-eight-bay, asbestos-shingled block has an exposed upper story on its south facade, revealing the shallow pitch of its unparapeted roof. Several cylindrical metal ventilator pipes rise vertically from the roof. The window openings contain the twelve-over-eight sash with plain surrounds common to the main buildings of the complex. Spanning the first story of the south facade, a one-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing lacks windows but provides three freight entrances with sliding doors.

Attached to the east sides to Building No. 4 and its south wing, Building No. 4A was constructed in 1962 by the contracting firm of Morse and Butler, Bennington, Vermont. This concrete-block, flat-roofed warehouse and shipping building has only one story but it matches the height of the two-story historic buildings. No. 4A also contrasts by its lack of fenestration. Freight entrances on the north and south facades provide the only openings; the north entrances consist of five overhead doors in side-by-side arrangement. Building No. 4A is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to its age of less than fifty years.

C. Office (Building No. 9); c.1880

Standing next to the west side of the brook and oriented parallel to it, this two-and-one-half-story, five-by-three-bay, eaves-front, vernacular office building appears similar to a house. The building rests on a brick foundation, and has been sheathed with asbestos shingles. A molded cornice without gable returns follows the eaves of the slate-shingled gable roof. A shed dormer with coupled short two-over-two sash emerges from the east slope. An exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the south gable facade.

The five-bay main (west) eaves facade is spanned by a full-length, hip-roofed porch and vestibule. The left half consists of a two-bay porch with square posts while the right half has been enclosed (and asbestos-shingled) with an entrance at each (north and south) end; the north entrance retains an historic door with twin vertical lights over molded panels. The window openings on the main block contain mostly two-over-two sash and some one-over-one sash with plain surrounds, the sash being coupled in a few cases.

A somewhat irregular, two-story, two-by-two-bay, shed-roofed wing has been added in

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stages to the left half of the rear (east) eaves facade. Appended to the north gable facade and contrasting with the character of the main block, a one-story, three-by-three-bay, flat-roofed wing is lighted by two-over-two sash of horizontal division.

This building is identified on Scott's 1881 map of the Hale complex as an "office and tenement." It remained in administrative use for about a century until the offices were moved into the adjacent Building No. 2.

D. Storehouse/Horse Barn (Building No. 10); c.1880

The southernmost building in the Hale Co. complex, the somewhat deteriorated, one-and-one-half-story, gable-front former horse barn possesses a post-and-beam frame with sawn and pegged members. The barn has been extended at the north end, where an interior concrete floor differentiates the extension from the plank-floored original block. Like most other buildings in the complex, the barn has been sheathed with asbestos shingles except on the east eaves facade where the flush vertical boards remain exposed. A boxed cornice without gable returns follows the eaves of the slate-shingled gable roof.

A decorative cupola straddles the center of the ridge without an opening through the roof into the loft. The square cupola is horizontal-boarded below its hipped cap; a former opening on each face has been boarded over.

The north gable facade now lacks enclosure on the right two-thirds of the first story while double-leaf, asbestos-shingled, hinged doors remain next to the left corner. The west eaves facade is approached by an overgrown earth-filled highdrive that served a central asbestos-shingled, exterior sliding door at the loft level. On the ground level of both the west and east facades, small four-light fixed sash mark the interior positions of horse stalls. A range of ten stalls formerly occupied the east side of the ground floor (only five of their windows remain); heavy turned posts delineate the stalls but the partitions have been removed.

The lack of asbestos-shingle siding on the east facade reflects the former existence of a one-story, shed-roofed wing that extended nearly its entire length. This wing collapsed and was removed during the 1980s.

Scott's 1881 map of the Hale complex identifies this building as a "storehouse and shed" while a stable then occupied the south end of Building No. 3. It is not known when this building became the stable for sheltering the horses used by the company for transport prior to motor vehicles. The company began to use the latter during the late 1910s, and

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abandoned horse-drawn transport during the 1920s. (NOTE: Noted that in 1/96 this building no longer exists.)

E. Lumber Shed (Building No. 11C); c.1900

Now largely unused and somewhat deteriorated (its function supplanted by the dry kilns), this elongated one-story, fifteen- by-four-bay structure has become the sole survivor among the historic sheds used for the drying and storage of lumber that formerly occupied the area north of the factory buildings. Its post-and-beam frame is enclosed with flush vertical boards only on the upper walls, allowing air to move freely through the shed. The shallow-pitched gable roof is covered with rolled asphalt.

On the main (west) eaves facade, some window openings with nine-light fixed sash remain in the upper wall while others have been infilled. Recessed one bay from the south gable facade, a one-bay-deep, open-sided, shed-roofed east wing extends nearly the full length of the shed. (NOTE: Noted in 1/96 that this building no longer exists.)

F. Garage; c.1970

Located between the lumber shed (No. 11C) and the dry kiln, this one-story structure extends ten bays in length. The southern three bays and the northern end bay lack enclosure of the steel-beam frame while the intermediate six-bay portion is sheathed with plywood. The shallow-pitched roof consists simply of corrugated sheet metal.

On the main (west) eaves facade, the left three bays of the enclosed section retain large wood-paneled overhead doors while the right three bays have been refitted with smooth metal counterparts.

This garage is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to its age of less than fifty years.

G. Dry Kiln; 1961

Sited north of the office building (No. 9), this utilitarian, shed-roofed industrial structure is framed with steel beams and sheathed with sheet aluminum. The extraordinarily tall single-story structure is entered on the three-bay north facade by full-height, exterior sliding metal doors. Fenestrated with four-light fixed sash, a much smaller scale, one-by-two-bay, metal-sided, shed-roofed south wing contains the control room.

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This kiln was fabricated by the Moore Dry Kiln Co. of Jacksonville, Florida. The structure is considered noncontributing to the character of the historic district owing to its age of less than fifty years.

H. Footbridge; c.1927

The footbridge crosses Warm Brook a short distance downstream (north) of the road bridge and directly behind (west of) Hale House (#115). Resting on concrete abutments, the main span crosses the stream channel; a shorter east span angles downward to the ground. The wood-plank deck is supported by steel beams. A steel-pipe railing protects each side of the narrow deck. The footbridge provides pedestrian access to the complex from the employee parking lot on Maple Street (now called East Arlington Road) south of Hale House. (NOTE: Noted in 1/96 that this footbridge no longer exists.)

I. Access Road Bridge; c.1927

Located southeast of the factory buildings, this short one-span bridge across Warm Brook carries the access road into the Hale Co. complex from Maple Street. The one-lane structure rests on concrete abutments, and possesses an open concrete deck supported by steel beams. A steel-pipe railing protects each side of the deck.

J. Dam; c.1927

The southernmost structure in the Hale Co. complex, the dam is located a short distance downstream of the confluence of Warm Brook and Peter's Branch, and creates a small impoundment along Warm Brook. The low dam is constructed of interlocked steel plates driven vertically into the stream bed. At the west end of the dam, an intake structure of the same material contains the headgates for the former power canal that passes the west side of the factory complex. Lifted vertically by means of a cable hoist, the twin gates are built of steel and wood planks. This dam was constructed after the flood of November, 1927 destroyed its predecessor on the site.

119. Bentley House (Hale Road); c.1890

Unique in the historic district, a cobblestone foundation and porch apron distinguish this generally plain, two-story, vernacular house of ell plan. Only the high foundation on the east and south facades visible from the road exhibits the coursed cobblestone surface; the north foundation contrasts by its smooth concrete surface. The house has been sheathed with

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vinyl siding over the original clapboards, and the gable roofs are asphalt-shingled. A boxed cornice and fascia follow both the horizontal and raking eaves.

The two-bay east gable facade of the north block lacks an entrance. An exterior brick chimney bisects its regular arrangement of the two-over-two sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) with plain surrounds predominant on the house. Recessed one bay from the east gable facade, the two-bay east eaves facade of the south ell block includes the main entrance on the left. This facade is spanned by the two-bay, shed-roofed porch with boxed posts standing on the coursed cobblestone apron. A coping of small stones follows the apron's upper edge, which forms a concavity in each bay. Below the level of the porch deck, somewhat larger cobblestones differentiate a skirt.

The north block's north eaves facade lacks any openings. Appended to the rear (west) facade flush with the north facade, a one-story, shed-roofed wing extends three bays along its north facade; a left entry is sheltered by a two-bay, shed-roofed porch with square posts. The one-bay south gable facade of the ell block is appended by a flush one-bay-deep section of the one-story rear (west) wing; the windows here contain one-over-one or sliding sash.

This house is associated with the Bentley family, who lived here during the first third of this century. The south ell was constructed probably during their ownership, and members of the family who were professional masons undoubtedly built the cobblestone features.

A. Shed; c.1890

Standing northeast of the house next to the power canal for the adjacent Hale Co. factory (#118), this one-and-one-half-story, one-by-one-bay, eaves-front shed is sheathed with horizontal flush boards below its asphalt-shingled gable roof. The west eaves facade is entered on the right by a four-light-over-two-panel pass door. A small two-light fixed sash at the south gable peak now lacks glazing.

120. Sargood House (off Hale Road); c.1930

Situated on the hillside west of Hale Road, this vernacular house consists of a two-story, one-by-three-bay, gable-front mainblock; a one-story, three-bay, shed-roofed west wing; and a recessed one-story, three-by-one-bay, gabled east ell. The house is sheathed with shiplap and its roofs are asphalt-shingled. A boxed cornice without gable returns follows the eaves. An interior concrete-block chimney emerges from the west slope of the main roof.

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The main block's three-bay east eaves facade includes an entrance in the left-central position. The windows contain the two-over-two sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash) with plain surrounds common to the house. A shed-roofed porch with metal posts shelters the left two bays, and connects to a counterpart that spans the east ell's three-bay south eaves facade with a left entrance. Flush with the main block's one-bay south gable facade, the west wing's three-bay south facade includes an unsheltered central entrance.

This house is associated with the Sargood family, who have owned it since at least the 1930s.

A. Shed/Garage; c.1930

Sited across the driveway south of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, one-by-two-bay, gable-front building is clapboarded and its gable roof is covered with rolled asphalt. The main (north) gable facade is entered by an exterior horizontal-boarded sliding door. The two-bay east eaves facade is punctuated by two-light fixed sash. Flush with the north facade, a one-story, shed-roofed west wing has been appended to the main block.

121. Peter Mikitas House (Hale Road); c.1915

Set back from the road on the uphill slope, this three-by-two-bay, eaves-front, vernacular house rises two and one-half stories in height. The clapboarded house rest on a poured-concrete foundation, and carries a gable roof shingled with slate. A boxed cornice lacking gable returns follows the eaves. An interior brick chimney emerges from the east slope next to the ridge, and an exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the north gable facade.

The three-bay east eaves facade is spanned by a shed-roofed, screened porch with turned posts standing on a clapboarded apron above a lattice skirt that equals the height of the apron owing to the ground slope. The two-bay south gable facade includes a left entrance sheltered by a one-bay, gable-roofed porch with square posts. The window openings are fitted with the two-over-two sash (plus two-light wood storm sash), plain surrounds, and louvered shutters common to the house.

Added to the rear (west) eaves facade, a one-story, one-bay-deep ell differs by being sheathed with shiplap and having asphalt shingles on its gable roof.

This house was built by William Buck, a local carpenter, for Peter Mikitas, who continued to

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live here until the 1930s.

A. Shed; c.1940

Sited to the left rear (southwest) of the house is a one-story, one-by-three-bay, clapboarded, shed-roofed shed. The north facade is entered by a vertical-boarded pass door while the east facade is lighted by three bays of six-over-six sash.

B. Garage; c.1985: Sited to the north of the shed (A); one story; two-by-one bays; plywood siding; asphalt-shingled gable roof; east gable facade has twin paneled overhead doors. Noncontributing owing to its age of less than fifty years.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The East Arlington Village Historic District is an outstanding example in Vermont of a small rural village whose development has related directly to the availability and exploitation of water power for industrial purposes. Its settlement began in the 1760s when a grist mill was built at the cascades of Peter's Branch [or Brook], and that vicinity has remained the commercial center of the village while other industrial sites were developed along Peter's and the confluent Warm Brook. Residential, religious, and public buildings have gradually surrounded the center along an irregular pattern of streets typical of the unplanned Vermont village. The architectural character of those buildings represents a variety of stylistic influences ranging from the Federal to the Colonial Revival but most of the buildings are simply expressions of vernacular design. Industrial activities predominantly involving woodworking continued in the village throughout the historic period, and architectural resources survive to represent much of that continuum.

Within the broad pattern of historical community development in Vermont, East Arlington village constitutes an excellent example of an early settlement focused on small water-powered mills. Indeed the settlement at East Arlington ranks among the earliest in the state, having commenced during the 1760s when most of Vermont remained wilderness. The availability of water power enabled the construction here of the first grist mill in Arlington township, a vital enterprise for the settlers that attracted others in turn. Rebuilt after an early fire, a grist mill remains standing on the original site and ranks among the rare examples of the type extant in Vermont. Other small water-powered industries, including a woolen mill and various woodworking mills, were developed during the nineteenth century. East Arlington village evolved contemporaneously in the typical pattern of industrial and commercial activities clustered at the water power sites and surrounded by residential development along an irregular street pattern.

The creation of the railroad network in Vermont from the late 1840s onward stimulated further development in the settlements that formed around water-powered industry. The railroads generally were constructed along the valleys, following both the favorable gradients and the sources of traffic in the existing villages. East Arlington offered both inducements to the Western Vermont Railroad for routing its line along the Warm Brook valley. Nevertheless, political influence intervened and the line was diverted through Arlington village a mile to the west. East Arlington thereby missed its railroad, and the course of its development was constrained accordingly during the subsequent century of railroad-dominated transport.

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East Arlington differs in one significant respect from most other Vermont villages that were bypassed by the railroads. Like elsewhere (often as the result of cheap rail transport), the small water-powered industries here gradually disappeared during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In marked contrast, however, a major industry, the Hale chair factory, emerged and expanded in East Arlington during the same period despite marginal water power and the lack of direct rail service. The extant Hale Co. complex reflects the scale and economic importance of this enterprise that continued until the 1970s as one of the largest employers in southwestern Vermont. East Arlington, therefore, has remained predominantly a "mill village" long after water power ceased to drive Vermont industry and most villages lost their historic industrial enterprises.

As an architecturally significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, East Arlington possesses a high proportion of nineteenth-century vernacular buildings with minimal stylistic enrichment. This reflects the village's predominantly working-class character during the period of its most intensive development. Fewer architectural styles and fewer high-style examples of the same exist in East Arlington than in many comparable Vermont villages. Elsewhere, the local industrialists and merchants generally erected monuments to their financial success in the form of elaborate houses; in East Arlington not even Henry Hale, the founder of the village's largest industrial enterprise, built a full-style house for his seasonal residence. Corresponding to the general pattern in the state, the Greek Revival exerted the strongest influence among the architectural styles represented in East Arlington.

The period of significance begins c.1778 when the earliest known building in East Arlington, the Abel Aylesworth Tavern (#32), was constructed. It continues until the close of the historic period in 1945, reflecting the ongoing and gradual building development in the village.

The initial industrial development in Arlington township occurred during the middle 1760s at what became East Arlington village. At their seventh meeting in May 1764, the proprietors voted to "give fifty acres of land to any man that will set up a grist-mill on the stream about east from Simon Burton [Peters Branch], if said mill be up and fit to grind by the first day of November next." A grist mill, of course, was vital to the settlers, who needed to have their grain ground into flour as well as feed for their livestock. A settler and millwright from Roxbury, Connecticut, Remember Baker managed to erect both a grist and saw mill and to satisfy the proprietors; in July, 1766, they awarded him the land. Baker's mill(s) stood nearly on the site of the extant mill building (#42) next to the cascades of the brook, the best water privilege in the area.

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The presence of the mill was undoubtedly the catalyst for the development of the small village near the cascades. Remember Baker, however, became involved in political and military affairs during the Revolutionary period. The latter cost him his life in 1775 when he was shot during the American campaign against the British in Quebec. His son, Ozi, subsequently operated the mill until it was destroyed by fire in 1789. The replacement may survive at least in the altered form of the present building.

A hamlet began to coalesce around the mill during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The oldest extant building in the historic district, Abel Aylesworthy's tavern house (#32, later enlarged) was constructed nearby possibly in 1778. Most of the initial settlement in the vicinity occurred as scattered homesteads, and at least one eighteenth-century house survives to represent that pattern. Constant Barney built his vernacular house (#66) in 1791-92 about a half-mile south of the cascades.

Another eighteenth-century homestead represented by an extant house lies just northeast of the cascades. In the 1780s, Simeon Hicks purchased a 100-acre lot adjoining Baker's mill lot and extending across the township boundary into Sunderland. In 1810, he erected a substantial new house (#40) with unique stylistic features. The paneled surfaces of the broad corner pilasters were decorated with carved grape vines climbing toward the capitals, and rope molding was applied in the form of intersecting tracery on a blind semicircular-arched panel above the front door. (The house was renovated around the turn of the twentieth century, and the pilasters were removed.)

A different type of mill appeared at the Peters Branch cascades probably about 1830. Vermont was then at the height of a highly profitable sheep boom that followed the introduction of Merino sheep from Europe during the 1810s. Like those elsewhere in the state, the hillsides of Arlington were largely cleared for sheep pastures as farmers ("wool growers," in the contemporary phrase) expanded their flocks to take advantage of the inflated prices for high-quality Merino wool. Henry Galusha responded by constructing a woolen mill at the cascades to process some of the local crop. (After the wool market collapsed, this mill was adapted in the 1850s to a clothes pin factory.)

Commercial activity in the village increased along with the industrial development. William Billings moved here from Cambridge, New York during the 1830s and opened a store selling general merchandise. Probably about the same time, he erected a substantial house (#25) on the road west of the grist mill. The relatively plain gable-front main block may have been the first example of side-hall plan in the village. The originally flat-roofed recessed ell contrasts by having a three-bay portico with tapered square columns supporting a heavy eaves entablature (the present gable roof was added c.1950).

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The village gained an architectural landmark in 1852 when the firm of Billings, Hard, and Co. erected at the intersection of Old Mill and Ice Pond Roads the largest commercial block (#34) ever to exist in East Arlington. The two-and-three-quarters-story, gable-front, vernacular building carries an expansive steeply pitched roof that suggests Gothic Revival influence but now lacks any other characteristics of that style. The building became strongly identified with the successor firm of Judson and Deming during the last third of the century.

East Arlington apparently lacked a church building until nearly the mid-point of the century. The Congregational Church Society of Sunderland and East Arlington was organized in 1843. Five years later, on July 20, 1848, the new Congregational Church (#64) was dedicated, having cost some \$3,000 to construct. The church exhibits the Greek Revival style that overwhelmingly dominated religious architecture in Vermont during that period.

The middle of the century also brought the railroad to Arlington township with the construction of the Western Vermont Railroad on its north-south route through Bennington County. If the company had independently made the choice, the railroad probably would followed the more favorable terrain along the Warm Brook valley to serve what was then the larger and more industrial village. Instead, a wealthy landowner and businessman, Martin C. Deming, living in Arlington village used his influence to divert the line through his land and village. (Ironically, he never benefited from the result; he died the year prior to the arrival of the first train.) East Arlington thereafter was separated by one mile of road from that relatively rapid and inexpensive means of transport, and that circumstance variously affected its development throughout the historic period.

A group of three similar houses was built about 1855 near the western end of the street known historically as Back (now Pleasant) Street. ["Back" related to its location along the opposite (south) side of Peter's Branch from Main Street that was also known as Front Street.] These one-and-one-half-story, gable-front houses (#s53, 76, and 77) share Greek Revival features, sidehall plans, and recessed ells. An adjacent and matching fourth house (#75) was built in the early 1860s. During the middle 1860s, a group of similar but plainer houses (notably #s109-112) appeared along Maple Street.

The cartographers Rice and Harwood produced in 1856 a wall map of Bennington County that includes insets of the more important villages. Their map of East Arlington shows that the basic pattern of streets was then in place. Main Street was almost fully developed between its intersection with East Arlington Road and the Sunderland town boundary. Both Church Street/Ice Pond Road and Back/Pleasant Street were developed to a somewhat lesser extent. Warm Brook Road contrasted by having only four houses along the section within the historic district, less than half the present number. East Arlington Road and Maple Street

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existed at that time but nearly lacked buildings. Only The Lane and Hale Road are not shown on the map. A total of about 47 building symbols appears within the area of the present historic district.

The Rice and Harwood map records the several water-powered industries located along the Peter's Branch and Warm Brook within the village. Most occupied sites along Peter's Branch where it cascades westward parallel to the south side of Old Mill Road, providing the strongest head of water in the vicinity. These enterprises were engaged predominantly in the sawing and working of wood products, using timber harvested largely in the mountains of Sunderland township to the east.

The easternmost (and highest in elevation) site was situated on the Sunderland side of the town boundary, where the firm of W. M. Galusha and Co. manufactured wooden ware. The same firm owned two buildings (probably the extant houses #s38 and 39) on the opposite (north) side of the road, although their uses are not known. Next downstream, the extant grist mill (#42) is not identified by ownership.

The firm of Billings, Hard and Co. then owned the general store (#34) at the village center. (The same year when the map was published, J. R. Judson acquired an interest and the name was changed to Billings and Judson.) The firm was also involved in the manufacture of cotton batting and wooden ware. The building where those activities took place was the "factory" shown a short distance downstream from the Ice Pond Road bridge. This was the largest of the industrial buildings along Peter's Branch. Oriented parallel to the brook on its north bank near the site of the present fire station (#47), the two-and-one-half-story, nine-by-four-bay, clapboarded, gable-roofed building rested on a high stone foundation with twelve-light fixed sash. The nine-bay main (north) eaves facade was arranged symmetrically around the central entrance with double-leaf, four-panel doors; the windows were fitted with twelve-over-twelve sash. This stretch of the brook does not have much gradient so the water for driving the wheel was delivered by an apparently underground flume from a log-crib dam upstream of the Ice Pond Road bridge.

Closely downstream from the factory, a "planing mill" belonged to Peter Coulter, listed in the map's business directory as "dressed lumber manf." This mill contrasted with the factory by being an elongated one-story, gable-roofed structure, also oriented parallel to the brook. Finally, next to the bridge where East Arlington Road crosses the brook, a blacksmith shop was owned by D. H. Palmer. (The factory, planing mill, and blacksmith shop have subsequently been removed.)

Two small industrial enterprises were located along Warm Brook. A "turning shop" was

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situated downstream of the Ice Pond Road bridge, the symbol being on the east side of the brook. (This shop was probably replaced in the 1860s by the Barney clothes pin factory.) Immediately upstream of the East Arlington Road bridge and next to the extant shed (#79), a "machine shop" belonged to Ira McLaughlin, a machinist who owned the adjacent house (#80) on Warm Brook Road. The product(s) of this machine shop are not known.

Complementing these industrial enterprises, the map identifies a "hotel" (#32, the Aylesworth tavern) centrally located near the intersection of Old Mill and Ice Pond Roads, with E. Lyman as the contemporary proprietor. Two adjacent buildings on Ice Pond Road served the religious and educational needs of the village. The village's District No. 3 schoolhouse then (1856) stood next to the west side of the Congregational Church, about where the Maynard Grout House (#65) was later built. (The school was later moved across the road and converted to a house, and then destroyed by fire in the 1960s.)

Possibly the same year when the Rice and Harwood map was published, theological dissension split the members of the Congregational Church and the dissidents formed a Methodist Episcopal Society. They proceeded to erect a new church building (#71) on Ice Pond Road diagonally across the street from the mother church. Dedicated either on February 22, 1857, or December 22, 1859 (sources differ), the plain vernacular building presents a more modest appearance than its predecessor. (This church came into the possession of the reunified Federated parish in 1946.)

Immediately after the Civil War, the Warm Brook water privilege occupied in 1856 by the turning shop was redeveloped. In 1866, Nathan F. and (his son) Dorrance G. Barney constructed a saw mill and brush handle factory on the west side of the brook near the building that was converted to a residence (#85) in the twentieth century. The Barney mill cost about \$15,000.

F. W. Beers of New York published his Atlas of Bennington County, Vermont in 1869. He also included a detailed map of East Arlington village that records how much the village expanded during the late 1850s and 1860s. Both The Lane and Hale Road appear on the Beers map, completing the historic network of village streets. Indeed, the map also shows (in dashed lines) a road extending north-south between the east end of The Lane and the north side of Old Mill Road next to the hotel (#32). (This road was later abandoned, and little trace of it now remains across an open field.) The residential development of Maple Street was largely accomplished, with ten houses being shown where there were none on the 1856 map. More houses had also been built along East Arlington Road and Pleasant Street. The Beers map shows a total of some 78 building symbols within the area of the historic district.

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Despite the lack of direct railroad service, several small industrial enterprises continued to function in the village. Indeed, a new enterprise - A. M. Canfield and Co.'s washboard manufactory - appears on the Beers map downstream of the confluence of Peter's Branch and Warm Brook. A canal diverted water from a dam at the confluence to provide power for the Canfield factory. During the latter part of the century, it would evolve into the Hale furniture firm (#118), the largest industry ever achieved in East Arlington. Upstream along Warm Brook, another canal supplied water from the later-named Ice Pond dam (#67) to power the shop owned by N. F. and D. G. Barney, who produced lumber, blacking brush handles, and clothes pins.

Along Peter's Branch, a dam at the Arlington-Sunderland town boundary then provided power for B. W. Safford's wooden pump and washboard factory (probably the site of the Galusha wooden ware shop in 1856). Next downstream, the grist mill was then being operated by the Meerworth Brothers. Next to the west of the grist mill, a building later removed was then occupied by J. C. Farnum, "Manufacturer of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and dealer in Stoves." Farnum lived in a house next to the east of the grist mill that was burned in 1966.

Downstream of the Ice Pond Road bridge, the firm of Judson and Billings then owned the factory near the site of the present fire station (#47), where they produced wooden ware. The planing mill shown on the 1856 map appears also on the Beers map, belonging in 1869 to W. J. Coulter, "Manufacturer of Lumber, Timber, and dealer in Grain and Feed." A shop of unspecified type existed a little farther downstream on the north side; this was undoubtedly the wheelwright's shop that was later (c.1910) moved diagonally across the street and converted to a house (#26). The blacksmith shop remained next to the East Arlington Road bridge.

Commercial activity in the village undoubtedly increased between the publication years of the maps. The Beers map, nevertheless, identifies only two additional commercial enterprises, both in buildings that were later removed. A tailor shop occupied a building next to the east of the general store (#34). The other establishment was M. J. Teller's saloon located next to the east of the Corey House (#23) in a building convenient to the "hands" employed in the workshops along the lower Peter's Branch.

The village's largest store (#34) was then owned by the firm of J. Rollin Judson and Martin H. Deming that had been formed in 1866 after the death of William Billings, the principal of the original firm. Judson's financial success in this store and the manufacturing business enabled him earlier in the decade to erect an imposing Greek Revival house (#24) of ell plan diagonally across the street from the factory. The Judson house echoes on a larger scale the

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adjacent house (#25) of his previous partner and father-in-law (Billings).

East Arlington continued to expand economically during the 1870s in spite of the Panic of 1873. By the publication of Hamilton Child's Gazetteer and Business Directory of Bennington County in 1880, the village contained "two churches, (Congregational and M. E.) one hotel, two general and two millinery stores, one chair factory, one wash-board and buck-saw frame factory, three handle and general wood turning and finishing shops, one planing mill, one machine, two blacksmith, one wagon, and one harness shop, one livery stable and a tailor shop."

Child describes the principal industrial enterprises and gives some statistics regarding their production. Excepting the Hale chair factory, Judson and Deming's factory on Peter's Branch was apparently the largest enterprise. The firm employed between twelve and fifteen men, and produced between \$15,000 and \$20,000 worth of various goods per year; the latter included "saw frames, saw bucks, wash boards, clothes pins, brush handles, &c.". Judson and Deming had already achieved national distribution of their wooden ware. A Dun and Bradstreet report from 1878 notes that they "sell to parties in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Troy, Albany, San Francisco, and Portland, Oregon; their goods go to most of the large cities west."

Dorrance G. Barney's saw mill and brush handle factory on Warm Brook was then sawing about 250,000 feet of lumber annually and making about \$800 worth of brush handle stock each month along with clothes pins. Benjamin W. Safford was also making handle stock in addition to pumps at his shop on Peter's Branch next to the Arlington-Sunderland boundary; he also operated a saw mill father upstream in Sunderland where he sawed about 400,000 feet of lumber per year. N. G. Hard is also listed as a manufacturer of "wood ware."

Child does not provide specific figures but he refers to the Hale chair factory as "an extensive establishment" that had been "recently erected on Roaring Branch." A native of New Hampshire, Henry A. Hale started a business in New York in 1860 exporting chairs and other furniture especially to Latin America. He acquired the Canfield washboard factory in 1880 after the bankruptcy and death of Harmon Canfield. Canfield's son-in-law, Fernando West, had started making chairs there after his own chair factory at Arlington village went bankrupt; Hale may have dealt with West prior to taking over the factory. In any case, during the latter half of 1880, Hale undertook a major expansion of the factory complex and installed steam power to supplant the modest amount of water power available at the site. By the end of the year, he employed about 75 men in the manufacture of cane and wood seat chairs and cradles.

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In the Business Directory of his book, Child records the "Carpenters and Builders" in the town of Arlington. The names of six men are specifically identified as being East Arlington: Charles E. Andrew, Nathan L. Andrew, George Coulter, Merrill Graves, Peter Green, and George B. Oatman. These craftsmen presumably worked primarily in their own village, and therefore were involved in much of the construction activity that occurred during this period (1870s-1880s). Unfortunately, records of their individual accomplishments are not known to survive.

The technological change represented by the installation of steam power at the Hale factory was not the first shift away from water power among East Arlington's industries. Dorrance Barney had installed steam power at his mill a year earlier, partly in order to increase production; it may also reflect a diminished flow in Warm Brook as the result of extensive clearing of the forest cover in the watershed. That change also increased the risk of fire, and, only two years later, East Arlington lost one of its primary industries when the Barney mill was destroyed at a loss of about \$10,000 including machinery and stock. Later the same year, Dorrance Barney moved his enterprise to Arlington village and resumed operation in a building near the railroad station. Also in 1882, another small industry made the shift from water power when Benjamin Safford installed steam power in his handle-making shop.

One of the few late nineteenth-century houses in East Arlington was constructed near the Hale factory about 1880. Henry Hale erected a substantial house where he and his family could spend the summer away from New York. The house (#115) exhibits an Italianate influence that by then was rather outdated in fashion for residential architecture. The house subsequently remained in the possession of the Hale Co. for a century, being occupied by factory superintendents or other Hale officials.

By the publication in 1889 of Aldrich's Bennington County history (with an Arlington chapter written by O. M. Barber), the number of industrial activities at East Arlington continued more or less constant. Their relative sizes, however, were becoming more disparate with the "extensive chair shops of H. A. Hale" already the largest factory in Arlington township. In contrast, "the saw frame factory of Judson & Deming, the machine shop of Ira Canfield [successor to McLaughlin], the grist-mill of A. R. Brown, and the woodworking shop of B. W. Safford" remained small and water-powered. Safford was then doing turned work, and had adopted one small product, curry-comb handles, for a specialty, making about one and one-half million per year.

The Hale firm overcame the problem of access to the railroad by maintaining its own stable of draft horses. The horses pulled wagons (sleds during the winter) loaded with furniture to the station, where it was transferred to boxcars for shipment predominantly to New York and

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the export market in Latin America. The stable also sheltered thoroughbred Morgan horses belonging to Henry Hale; his house on Maple Street lacked a carriage barn. The company continued to use horse teams until shifting entirely to trucks about 1920.

The turn of the twentieth century brought the structural changes in national industrial production and economic conditions that finally overwhelmed small-scale, water-powered enterprises like those in East Arlington. The Judson saw-frame business succumbed about 1910. Only the Hale firm managed to rise with the tide and become a relatively large-scale producer for the national and international markets.

The Hale firm actually produced only for the international market during Henry Hale's lifetime (he died in 1899). It exported chairs to many different countries although most of the output went to Latin America. The company issued entire catalogs in Spanish. Its international efforts were rewarded in 1900 when Hale chairs won a Grand Prix at the Paris Exposition. By 1903, the company was shipping about 175,000 chairs annually.

At that point, the Hale factory complex had been expanded to comprise eleven buildings. Contemporary photographs show stacks of lumber lining the road along Warm Brook that provided access to the factory. While the company continued to use water power, it had outgrown the available supply and had installed steam power to meet its increasing need. In 1903, Hale was using a total of 325 horsepower, with water providing only about a quarter of the capacity. There were then in service two water wheels of 40 horsepower each and two steam engines, one of 165 and the other of 80 horsepower.

By the first decade of the twentieth century, the Hale Co. had become the largest industrial enterprise yet to exist in the town of Arlington, employing about 200 persons. That number rose to 300 within some years after the company imported about 100 Lithuanians to perform unskilled labor at the factory. Many of the Lithuanians were quartered at least temporarily in a tenement at the intersection of Maple and Main Streets. Its main eaves facade sheltered by a full-length, two-story porch, the two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed building was reworked for the purpose from what appears to have been an early nineteenth-century, Federal style house. The tenement was destroyed by fire in the late 1930s, and a small store (#11) was built on the site in 1950.

Commercial enterprises in East Arlington benefited from the increasing success of the Hale Co. A new storefront building (#28) was constructed between two houses on Main Street about 1900, and it was occupied for about a quarter-century by Myron Cole's clothing and shoe shop. (The virtually unaltered building was later adapted to the village's Free Public Library.)

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By 1903, the dominant general store (#52) at the village center was owned by O. E. Adams and Co. and known as the Green Mountain Cash Store. A contemporary account records that "the firm carries one of the largest stock of general merchandise to be found in Vermont. They occupy three floors; first floor groceries, dry goods and drugs; second floor tinware, clothing, crockery, hats, wall paper and holiday goods; third floor furniture, carpets and mattings." The store also served the rural districts of Arlington and Sunderland by sending out delivery teams three days per week.

An early example of adaptive reuse in East Arlington began about 1910. A relatively large industrial building, the former Judson factory, was converted in stages to commercial uses with storefronts on the first story and the Colonial (moving picture) Theatre on the second floor. Three storefronts were ultimately installed on the remodeled first story of the main (north) eaves facade; each had a large six-light display window and a separate entrance served by continuous plank steps and open deck. The upper-story entrance with double-leaf, paneled doors occupied the right-corner bay. The original twelve-over-twelve sash on the second story were replaced with two-over-two sash undoubtedly to present a more modern appearance.

The steadily increasing sales of Hale chairs brought a need for expansion of the factory. At least partly to reduce the risk of fire, the decision was made to construct in 1911 a major two-story addition of poured concrete. A local contractor, James W. Tynan, directed the project, and Hale employees performed most of the labor. A huge banquet was held in the building to celebrate both its completion and the fiftieth year of Henry Hale's enterprise.

East Arlington lost a symbol of village stature when its school was closed in 1922. Reflecting the need for a larger school to serve Arlington township's increasing population, a combined elementary and high school was constructed on East Arlington Road about half-way between East Arlington and Arlington villages. The vacant East Arlington school was moved in 1924 from The Lane to a site on Main Street next to the Ice Pond Road bridge, and there converted to a grocery store. The building was later connected to the adjacent former post office to create the present market (#45).

Probably one of the worst fires ever to strike East Arlington occurred in January, 1924. The third fire within a decade at the former Judson factory finally destroyed the village's largest nineteenth-century industrial building apart from the Hale factory. A contemporary newspaper account states that "the building was constructed with heavy oak timbers, many of them hand hewn, and was a long time burning." Also it reveals that the fire was accelerated by a quantity of gasoline for an electrical generator that provided electricity for this building and some others nearby. The Hale factory was shut down for the afternoon and the

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employees helped to fight the fire.

The ownership of the Hale Co. was transferred out of the Hale-Smith family in 1925 after the death of William Smith. Two men, Ernest Malo and Joseph Carney, involved in the extensive chair-making industry at Gardner, Massachusetts, purchased the firm. Malo became the active superintendent at the factory, residing in Henry Hale's house (#115) on Maple Street. The new owners made many changes in Hale manufacturing processes and marketing, including outright abandonment of the declining export sales, and introduced new models of chairs while increasing the output. The latter proved short-lived, however, as economic calamity struck the nation and the company in 1929. The furniture market nearly collapsed along with the stock market, and the Hale factory was soon reduced to operating only two or three days per week.

Only a few houses were added to the residential development of the village in the twentieth century prior to the close of the historic period (c.1940). A local carpenter, William H. Buck, accounted for two somewhat similar houses with front gables defined by pent roofs. During the summer of 1911, he built the Deschenes House (#93) with Colonial Revival porches, and the next year the Martin House (#50) with two-story bay windows on two facades. A wood-shingled duplex (#20) showing Colonial Revival influence and carrying the only jerkinhead roof in the historic district appeared on The Lane about 1912. Also wood-shingled, a modest cottage (#97) built probably during the 1920s on East Arlington Road shows Craftsman influence in the stick brackets that support its eaves. Building activity was severely curtailed during the Depression years of the 1930s.

Recovering slowly from the effects of the Great Depression, the Hale Co. was drawn suddenly back into the international market by the next transfer of its ownership. The Hirsch family from Austria, who owned furniture factories in Europe and New York, purchased the company in 1940. During the next two decades, they gradually consolidated all of their operations at the East Arlington factory. The Hale firm thereby gained the Hirschs' international customers and began making the bent wood furniture that was their specialty.

The village gained another, albeit rather modest, chair factory around 1960. Needing to expand from a small shop (removed c.1987) on Maple Street, the Hawley Co. then constructed a new building (#117) across Warm Brook from the Hale Co. complex. The Hawley firm with about 25 employees maintained production especially of laminated dinette chairs until about 1980, when increasing competition with inexpensive imported furniture caused the abandonment of operations. The building has subsequently been adapted to commercial uses.

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A symbolic event occurred in 1966 that marked a significant shift in the type of economic activity both at the cascades of Peter's Brook and the village generally. A c.1860 vernacular house of sidehall plan standing adjacent to the grist mill was burned intentionally, and its gambrel-roofed barn (#41) next to the brook was converted to a gift shop. This was part of a venture by Thomas and Barbara Weakley that eventually involved the alteration of four adjacent historic buildings (#s41-44) to commercial usage. The grist mill itself was converted to a candle shop (both making and selling same) and became the focus of the so-called Candle Mill Village complex.

Unlike previous commercial enterprises in the village that served mostly local residents, the Candle Mill businesses are directed toward transient tourists who come largely from other states. Furthermore, the businesses now deal in specialty housewares rather than the staple provisions and animal feed supplied by the grist mill. These changes reflected locally the economic transition then underway especially in southern Vermont whereby tourist-related enterprise largely replaced the traditional agriculture and related commerce.

Nearly a century and a half of continuous industrial enterprise in East Arlington came to an abrupt and unexpected halt on March 27, 1992. The Hale furniture firm ceased production that day after the management made an apparently irrevocable decision to close the business. This conclusion followed a series of recent difficulties that included a short strike by the employees and then a reduction in their wages. At the close of operations, the workforce numbered 68; many of them had spent their entire careers in the Hale factory. (Coincidentally, Henry Hale had employed about the same number in his first year of ownership 112 years ago.)

At the midpoint of 1992, therefore, for the first time in its history, East Arlington lacks a single active traditional industry. The historic resources related to several of those industries, most notably the Hale factory complex, continue to exist. The Hale complex is temporarily not being used, although efforts are now underway to transfer ownership and revive the manufacturing of furniture. Both the grist mill and the Hawley furniture factory have been adapted to commercial uses without substantial alteration of their exterior appearances. These resources contribute a strong feeling of the village's industrial heritage. Indeed the historic district overall continues to convey a similarly strong sense of architectural cohesiveness through design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association.

The feeling of East Arlington as a nineteenth century rural village is evoked especially by the preponderance of Greek Revival stylistic influence and residential scale and form among its buildings. Other nineteenth century styles account for most of the other design influences. Furthermore the historic twentieth-century buildings generally follow the dominant

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one-and-one-half- or two-and-one-half-story scale and gable-roofed form. The presence in East Arlington of numerous agricultural outbuildings both as components of a farmstead and complements of village houses corresponds to the pattern typical of nineteenth-century rural Vermont.

The architectural cohesiveness of East Arlington has been somewhat compromised in the case of exterior sheathing materials. Since about 1960, numerous buildings have been covered with synthetic siding, especially vinyl and aluminum. Not only the historic sheathing - almost universally clapboards - has been removed or concealed on most buildings; much trim such as window and door surrounds and cornerboards and distinctive stylistic features such as pilasters and entablatures have also disappeared. These alterations have tended to obliterate the historic identity and substitute a modern veneer of simplified appearance.

The number of intrusions and noncontributing buildings and structures in the village remains a small fraction of the total, and those buildings exert only a minor effect on the village's ability to convey a sense of significance. With the exception of the fire stations's two-story block, the few buildings constructed since 1942 are generally modest houses scattered around the fringe of the village. A smaller number of historic buildings in the village have been altered to the extent that they are considered noncontributing. However, apart from the former village school subsumed into a supermarket, these are not pivotal components of the village environment.

Restoration and preservation activities within the historic district have generally been limited to ongoing maintenance or renewal of existing fabric. Several important commercial or industrial buildings have been adapted to different uses in recent decades but generally their historic exterior fabric has been preserved. A case in point, the former Cole storefront has been refurbished as the Free Public Library virtually without change of its early twentieth-century appearance. Complementing the improvements to buildings, a streetscape restoration program has been undertaken in 1992; the Arlington Townscape Association has begun to replant deciduous shade trees along village streets in order to recreate the formerly arbored setting.

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- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Merriam Deschenes Cordes | Duane Hawley |
| Margery Doyle | Nellie Hayden |
| Edward Doyle | Harry Hayden |
| Clyde Dunlap | Mary Houghton |
| Donald Fisher | Elizabeth Tynan |
| Fred Grout | |

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the East Arlington Village Historic District is shown as the dashed line on the accompanying map entitled "East Arlington Village Historic District."

The boundary of the East Arlington Village Historic District begins at a Point A located in the Town of Sunderland at the northeast corner of the Building #40 lot; thence the boundary extends southerly along the east property line of said lot, crossing the Old Mill Road right-of-way, and continues to a Point B located at its intersection with the north bank of Peter's Branch (brook); then the boundary turns westerly and follows the north bank of said brook downstream, crossing the border into the Town of Arlington, to a Point C located at its intersection with a northerly extension across said brook of the east property line of Lot 12-3; thence the boundary turns southerly and follows said extension, crossing said brook, and continues along property line to a Point D located at the southwest corner of Lot 12-4 (excluded from the historic district); thence the boundary turns westerly and extends in a straight line across Lots 12-3 and 11-118 to a Point E located at the northeast corner of Lot 11-318 (excluded from the historic district); thence the boundary continues westerly along the north property line of said lot to a Point F located at its intersection with the east edge of the Warm Brook Road right-of-way; thence the boundary turns northerly and follows the east edge of said right-of-way, crossing the Ice Pond Road right-of-way, and continues to a Point G located at its intersection with an easterly extension across the Warm Brook Road right-of-way of the south property line of Lot 11-315; thence the boundary turns westerly and follows said extension, crossing said right-of-way, and continues along said property line to a Point H located at the southwest corner of said lot; thence the boundary turns northerly and follows the west property line of said lot to a Point I located at its northwest corner; thence the boundary turns easterly and follows the north property line of said lot to a Point J located at the northeast corner of said lot in the west edge of the Warm Brook Road right-of-way; thence the boundary turns northerly and follows the west edge of said right-of-way to a Point K located at the southeast corner of Lot 11-177; thence the boundary turns westerly and follows the south property line of said lot to a Point L located at the southwest corner of said lot; thence the boundary turns northerly and follows the west property line of said lot to a Point M located at the northwest corner of said lot in the south property line of Lot 11-314; thence the boundary turns westerly and follows the south property line of said lot to a Point N located at its southwest corner; thence the boundary turns northerly and follows the west property line of said lot and a northerly extension thereof across the East Arlington Road right-of-way to a Point O located at the intersection of said extension and the north edge of said right-of-way; thence the boundary turns northwesterly and follows the north (becoming northeast) edge of said right-of-way to a Point P located at the northwest corner of Lot 11-365; thence the boundary turns easterly and

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follows the north property line of said lot to a Point Q located at its northeast corner; thence the boundary turns southeasterly and follows the east property lines of Lots 11-365, 11-8, and 11-16 and a southeasterly extension of the lattermost line across the Buck Hill Road right-of-way to a Point R located at its intersection with the southeast edge of said right-of-way; thence the boundary turns northeasterly and follows the southeast edge of said right-of-way to a Point S located at the north corner of Lot 11-355; thence the boundary turns southeasterly and follows the northeast and northwest (rear) property lines of Lots 11-355, 11-354, and 11-353 to a Point T located at the northeast corner of Lot 11-353; thence the boundary extends easterly in a straight line across Lot 11-348 to a Point U located at the northwest corner of Lot 11-349; thence the boundary continues easterly along the north property lines of Lots 11-349, 11-350, 11-15, and 11-351 to a Point V located at the northeast corner of the lattermost lot; thence the boundary turns northerly and follows the west property lines of Lots 11-352 and 11-18 to a Point W located at the northwest corner of the latter lot; thence the boundary turns easterly and follows the north property line of said lot to a Point X located at its intersection with the northwest edge of the Hale Road right-of-way; thence the boundary turns northeasterly and follows the northwest edge of said right-of-way to a Point Y located at the southeast corner of Lot 11-343; thence the boundary turns westerly and follows the south property line of said lot to a Point Z located at the southwest corner of said lot; thence the boundary turns northerly and follows the west property lines of Lots 11-343 and 11-344 to a Point AA located at the northwest corner of the latter lot; thence the boundary turns easterly and follows the north property line of said lot to a Point BB located at its intersection with the northwest edge of the Hale Road right-of-way; thence the boundary turns northeasterly and follows the northwest edge of said right-of-way to a point CC located at the southwest corner of Lot 11-413; thence the boundary turns northerly and follows the southwest and northwest property lines of said lot to a Point DD located at the northwest corner of said lot; thence the boundary turns easterly and follows the north property line of said lot and an easterly extension thereof to a Point EE located in the west bank of the Hale Company power canal; thence the boundary turns northerly and follows the west bank of said power canal downstream to a Point FF located at its intersection with the west bank of Warm Brook; thence the boundary turns southerly, crosses the mouth of said power canal, and follows the west bank of said brook upstream to a Point GG located at its intersection with a northwesterly extension across said brook of the northeast property line of Lot 12-61; thence the boundary turns southeasterly and follows said extension, crossing said brook, and continues along said property line to a Point HH located at its intersection with the northwest edge of the Maple Street right-of-way; thence the boundary turns southwesterly and follows the northwest edge of said right-of-way to a Point II located at its intersection with a northwesterly extension across said right-of-way of the northeast property line of Lot 12-55; thence the boundary turns southeasterly and follows said extension, crossing said right-of-way, and continues along said property line to a Point

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JJ located at the northeast corner of said lot; thence the boundary turns southwesterly, follows the southeast property lines of Lots 12-55 and 12-56, and crosses an unnamed right-of-way to a Point KK located at the northwest corner of Lot 12-50.4; thence the boundary turns easterly and follows the north property lines of Lots 12-50.4, 12-50.5, and 12-40 to a Point LL located at the northeast corner of the lattermost lot; thence the boundary turns southerly and follows generally the east property lines of Lots 12-40, 12-39, 12-38, and 12-37 to a Point MM located at the southeast corner of the lattermost lot; thence the boundary turns westerly and follows the south property lines of Lots 12-37, 12-36, 12-35, and 12-34 to a Point NN located at the southwest corner of the lattermost lot; thence the boundary turns southerly and follows the east property lines of Lots 12-33, 12-31, 12-30, 12-29, and 12-26 to a Point OO located at the northwest corner of Lot 12-23; thence the boundary turns easterly and follows generally the north property lines of Lots 12-23, 12-22, 12-21, and an easterly extension of the lattermost line across an unnamed right-of-way to a Point PP located at the intersection of said extension and the west property line of Lot 12-18; thence the boundary turns first northerly and follows the west, then easterly and follows the north, and then southerly and follows the east property lines of Lot 12-18, and then turns easterly and follows the north property line of Lot 12-16, crossing the border into the Town of Sunderland, and continues along the north property lines of the Buildings #39 and 40 lots to Point A, the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The historic district boundary encompasses closely the entire village of East Arlington within the limits of its concentrated historic (pre-1945) development. The boundary generally follows the property (lot) lines of the buildings within the village. In the case of the Hale Company complex (#118), the boundary follows the power canal and Warm Brook to encompass the cluster of related industrial buildings.

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PROPERTY OWNERS

1. Dorothy P. Wood
RD 2, Box 1060
Arlington, VT 05250

1. Roger and Sandi Cooper
RR#2, Box 1070
Arlington, VT 05250

2. John W. Hoyt
PO Box 586
Arlington, VT 05250

- 3, 3A. Mark Hawley
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 4, 4A. Gary J. Gunther
PO Box 112
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 5, 5A. Frederick & Mary S. Kerner
RD 2, Box 1050
Arlington, VT 05250

- 6, 7, 8, 8A. Philip E. Elwell
F. J. & Edward Hawley
PO Box 203
East Arlington, VT 05252

9. Andrea T. Webb
RD 2, Box 1015
Arlington, VT 05250

- 10, 10A. Lawrence & Joan Rowe
PO Box 138
East Arlington, VT 05252

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- 11. Chippenhook Store
c/o N. LaFlamme
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 12, 12A. Irene Stroffoleno
PO Box 46
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 13, 13A. Christopher Johnson
PO Box 65
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 14, 14A. Robert & Charlotte Jones
PO Box 181
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 15, 15A-C. Larry K. Snow
RD 2, Box 985
Arlington, VT 05250

- 16, 16A. John N. Haugsrud
RR #2, Box 355
Arlington, VT 05250

- 17, 17A. Paul J. Ward
PO Box 139
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 17B. Hector & Ruth Ward
PO Box 139
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 18. Ann S. White
PO Box 222
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 19, 19A. Burton J., Jr., & Sherrill Snow
PO Box 85
East Arlington, VT 05252

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- 20, 20A. Frank & Mildred L. Brown
RD 2, Box 980
Arlington, VT 05250

- 21, 21A. Robert & Collette Galusha
RD 2, Box 975
Arlington, VT 05250

- 22, 22A. Olena Keough
PO Box 79
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 23, 23A. Frances Grover
PO Box 126
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 24, 24A-B. Thomas & April Erwinski
PO Box 92
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 25, 25A. Blanche S. Park
PO Box 232
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 26, 26A. Robert and Deborah Mattison
PO Box 430
Arlington, VT 05250

- 27. John & Betty Gunther
PO Box 292
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 28. East Arlington Library Association
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 29. Mary T. Corrow
PO Box 152
East Arlington, VT 05252

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- 30, 31. Mrs. A.V.S. Olcott, Jr.
PO Box 476
Glebelands
Manchester, VT 05254

- 32, 32A. Michael and Roberta O'Dea
PO Box 507
Arlington, VT 05250

- 33, 34. John & Barbara McDonough
PO Box 215
East Arlington, Vt. 05252

- 35. Nicholas & Judith Monte
PO Box 5
Arlington, VT 05250

- 36, 36A-B. Earl & Annie Howard
PO Box 108
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 37, 37A. Gerald & Jane Kron
334 Ahern Road
Binghamton, NY 13903

- 38, 38A. Phyllis Allen
PO Box 265
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 39, 39A. Lyle & Ruth Salter
PO Box 188
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 40, 40A-B. Ellery Lawrence
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 41, 42, 43, 44. Thomas & Barbara Weakley
RD 1, Box 1160
Arlington, VT 05250

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- 45, 46. William C. & Marsha A. Frazier
PO Box 188
East Arlington, VT 05252
- 47. Arlington Volunteer Fire Department
East Arlington, VT 05252
- 48. Ned H. & Tawnya Finkel
PO Box 223
East Arlington, VT 05252
- 49. Cynthia Hamilton
PO Box 262
East Arlington, VT 05252
- 50. Deborah Breen
22 Lenape Trail
Denville, NJ 07834
- 51. Town of Arlington
PO Box 268
Arlington, VT 05250
- 52, 52A. Ronald & Fern Snow
PO Box 206
East Arlington, VT 05252
- 53, 53A. David L. Thomas, Sr., Trustee
PO Box 158
East Arlington, VT 05252
- 54, 54A. John & Betty Gunther
PO Box 292
East Arlington, VT 05252
- 55. Walter & Marian Crawford
PO Box 163
East Arlington, VT 05252

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- 56. Maynard W. Grout, Trustee
Maynard W. Grout Revoc. Trust
PO Box 174
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 57, 57A. Dorothy Macksey
PO Box 137
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 58. Graham Wagenseil
c/o Nelno
10 Cold Spring Drive
New Fairfield, CT 06812

- 59. Town of Arlington
PO Box 268
Arlington, VT 05250

- 60, 60A-C. Florence A. B. Grout, Trustee
Florence A. Bromley Revoc. Trust
PO Box 174
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 61. Frederick & Dorothy Grout
PO Box 94
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 62, 62A. Florence A. B. Grout, Trustee
Florence A. Bromley Revoc. Trust
PO Box 174
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 63, 64. Federated Church of East Arlington
PO Box 246
East Arlington, VT 05252

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65. Florence A. B. Grout, Trustee
Florence A. Bromley Revoc. Trust
PO Box 174
East Arlington, VT 05252
- 66, 66A-E, 67. Ben & Lana Hauben
c/o Vanderbilt Properties
230 Park Ave., Suite 206
New York, NY 10169
- 68, 68A-B. Howard & Nancy Jennings
PO Box 105
East Arlington, VT 05252
- 69, 70, 71. Federated Church of East Arlington
PO Box 246
East Arlington, VT 05252
- 72, 72A. Betty P. Jones
PO Box 62
East Arlington, VT 05252
73. John R. & Cheryl Hess
PO Box 205
East Arlington, VT 05252
- 74, 74A. Curtiss Ewing
PO Box 473
Arlington, VT 05250
- 75, 75A. Deborah Hollender
117 Hart Boulevard
Staten Island, NY 10301
- 76, 76A. David L. Thomas, Sr., Trust
PO Box 158
East Arlington, VT 05252

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- 77, 77A-B, 78. David L. Thomas, Sr., Trust
PO Box 158
East Arlington, VT 05252
79. Town of Arlington
PO Box 268
Arlington, VT 05250
80. Guy D., Jr., & Susan E. Metcalf
5 Cooper Lane
New Milford, CT 06776
- 81, 81A. V. J., Jr., & Jane W. Harrison
11 Powderhorn Lane
New Milford, CT 06776
- 82, 82A-B. Alden & Margaret Grout
RD 2, Box 265
Arlington, VT 05250
- 83, 83A. Arthur & Jeanne Poulin
RD 2, Box 550
Arlington, VT 05250
- 84, 84A-B. Donald & Eleanor Brown
RD 2, Box 570
Arlington, VT 05250
- 85, 85A. James, III, & Elizabeth Clune
RD 2, Box 600
Arlington, VT 05250
- 86, 86A. Blanche T. Cross
RD 3, Box 89
Shaftsbury, VT 05262
87. Kevin & Brenda Mullaney
RD 2, Box 567
Arlington, VT 05250

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- 88. John Knapp Jr. & Michelle Distel
RD 2
Arlington, VT 05250

- 89, 89A. Rickford McDermott
PO Box 540
Arlington, VT 05250

- 90, 90A-C. Maxine L. Thompson
RD 2, Box 535
Arlington, VT 05250

- 91, 91A. Kim & Catherine Harrington
RD 2, Box 175
Arlington, VT 05250

- 92, 92A. Cammie R. Combs
RD 2, Box 180
Arlington, VT 05250

- 93, 93A. Cynthia L. Smueles
PO Box 149
Shaftsbury, VT 05262

- 94, 94A. Paul & Violet Bertholet
PO Box 394
Arlington, VT 05250

- 95, 95A. Holger W. & Donna-Jo Haffke
RD 2, Box 502
Arlington, VT 05250

- 96. Douglas & Joyce S. Snow
PO Box 567
Arlington, VT 05250

- 97. Kenneth & Grace S. Smith
PO Box 186
Arlington, VT 05250

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- 98. Suzanne dePeyster
RR 1, Box 2700
Arlington, VT 05250

- 99. Orlando & Ellen LaBatt et al.
PO Box 42
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 100, 100A. Ronald & Marilyn King
RD 2, Box 510
Arlington, VT 05250

- 101, 101A. John E. & Meleen T. Dupre
General Delivery
Arlington, VT 05250

- 102. Danford & Deborah O'Brian
RD 1, Box 3011
Arlington, VT 05250

- 103, 103A. A. Eugene & Nancy B. Frank
PO Box 202
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 104, 104A. David L. Thomas, Sr., Trust
PO Box 158
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 105. John E. Elwell
PO Box 203
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 106. Vicki L. Corey & Ann M. Weeks
RD 2, Box 608
Arlington, VT 05250

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Section number _____ Page __11__

- 107. Ruth Daniels Est.
c/o John Daniels, Esq.
114 Old Country Rd.
Mineola, NY 11501

- 108. Harvey & Pamela Halbur
PO Box 38
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 109, 109A. Francis & Dorothy Fischer
RD 2, Box 1020
Arlington, VT 05250

- 110, 110A. George & Patricia Carpenter
PO Box 204
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 111, 111A. Krista A. Ley
95 Park Dr., Apt. 14
Boston, MA 02215

- 112, 112A. Kenneth & Anna Isralton
Gregory & Alexis Commodore
93 Farmers Avenue
Plainview, L. I., NY 11803

- 113, 113A. Mary B. Houghton
RD 2, Box 1030
Arlington, VT 05250

- 114. Harry & Molly McDermott
PO Box 294
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 115, 115A. Friedrich G. & Marjorie R. Mueller
East Arlington, VT 05252

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East Arlington Village Historic District
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Section number _____ Page __12__

- 116. John & Natalie Macksey
PO Box 446
Arlington, VT 05250

- 117, 117A. John N. Haugrud
RD 2, Box 355
Arlington, VT 05250

- 118. H&H Properties, Inc.
RR 2, Box 1052
Arlington, VT 05250

- 119, 119A. Christine & Laurence L. Clock
2395 Pine Grove Court
Yorktown Heights, NY 10598

- 120, 120A. Jerome & Nancy Sargood
PO Box 82
East Arlington, VT 05252

- 121, 121A-B. William Johnson & Kimberley Butterworth
PO Box 19
East Arlington, VT 05252

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East Arlington Village Historic District
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PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information applies to all photographs:

East Arlington Village Historic District
Arlington, Bennington County, Vermont
Credit: Hugh H. Henry
Negative filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photograph 1

Date: May 1992

Overview of village from Ice Pond Road at Warm Brook Road; view looking NE.

Photograph 2

Date: May 1992

Maple Street-scape - Buildings #108 on left, #9 on right; view looking N.

Photograph 3

Date: April 1992

The Lane streetscape - Buildings #13 on left, #22 on right; view looking E.

Photograph 4

Date: April 1992

Old Mill Road-scape - Buildings #42 on left, #37 on right; view looking W.

Photograph 5

Date: October 1991

Ice Pond Road-scape - Buildings #69 on left, #64 on right; view looking NE.

Photograph 6

Date: April 1992

Pleasant Street-scape - Buildings #72 on left, #57 on right; view looking W.

Photograph 7

Date: May 1992

Warm Brook Road-scape - Buildings #87 on left, #83 on right; view looking N.

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Photograph 8

Date: October 1991

East Arlington Road-scape - Buildings #98 on left, #101 on right; view looking W.

Photograph 9

Date: October 1991

R. Lawrence House (#1) - W, S facades; view looking E.

Photograph 10

Date: April 1992

Fred Hawley House (#4) - W, S facades; view looking E.

Photograph 11

Date: April 1992

House (#5) - W, S facades; view looking E.

Photograph 12

Date: April 1992

Niles-McDonald House (#6) - W, S facades; view looking E.

Photograph 13

Date: May 1992

Movie theatre/Hawley Co. Showroom (#7) - W, S facades; view looking E.

Photograph 14

Date: April 1992

James Mann House (#8) - W, S facades; view looking E.

Photograph 15

Date: October 1991

Gilbert Bushway House (#9) - W, S facades; view looking E.

Photograph 16

Date: October 1991

Thomas Mann House, shed (#s10, 10A) - W, S facades; view looking E.

Photograph 17

Date: November 1991

House, garage (#s12, 12A) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

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Photograph 18

Date: November 1991

House (#13) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 19

Date: November 1991

F. Ganter House (#14) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 20

Date: May 1992

Frank Dunlap House, barn, shed (#15, 15A, 15B) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 21

Date: April 1992

Nehemiah Forkey House, garage (#16, 16A) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 22

Date: November 1991

J. Heemer House (#17) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 23 Date: November 1991

T. Whitman House (#18) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 24

Date: April 1992

Ida Andrew House, barn (#s19, 19A) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 25

Date: April 1992

Duplex house (#20) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 26

Date: April 1992

Robert Galusha House (#21) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 27

Date: April 1992

Dennis King House (#22) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

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Photograph 28

Date: October 1991

J. B. Corey House (#23) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 29

Date: October 1991

J. R. Judson House (#24) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 30

Date: November 1991

J. R. Judson Barn, shed (#s24A, 24B) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 31

Date: October 1991

William Billings House (#25) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 32

Date: November 1991

Ed Thompson House (#26) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 33

Date: October 1991

E. R. Buck House (#27) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 34

Date: October 1991

Cole's Store/Free Public Library (#28) - SW, SE facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 35

Date: November 1991

Myron Cole House (#29) - S, E facades; view looking N.

Photograph 36 Date: October 1991

Lawrence Store (#30) - S, E facades; view looking N.

Photograph 37

Date: October 1991

Sally Aylesworth House (#31) - S, E facades; view looking N.

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Photograph 38

Date: October 1991

Abel Aylesworth Tavern (#32) - S, E facades; view looking N.

Photograph 39

Date: November 1991

House (#33) - S, E facades; view looking N.

Photograph 40

Date: October 1991

Judson and Deming Store (#34) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 41

Date: October 1991

Commercial building (#35) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 42

Date: November 1991

N. Buck House (#36) - S, E facades; view looking N.

Photograph 43

Date: October 1991

House (#37) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 44

Date: October 1991

Garage (#37A) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 45

Date: May 1992

House (#38) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 46

Date: November 1991

Shed (#38A) - S, E facades; view looking N.

Photograph 47

Date: October 1991

Benjamin Safford House (#39) - S, E facades; view looking N.

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Photograph 48

Date: November 1991

Hicks-Lawrence House (#40) - S, E facades; view looking N.

Photograph 49

Date: April 1992

Henry Lawrence Barn (#41) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 50

Date: April 1992

Grist mill (#42) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 51

Date: November 1991

Grist mill (#42) on right, #s43-44 on left - S facades next to Peter's Branch; view looking NW.

Photograph 52

Date: April 1992

Parkinson, D. Chadwick Houses (#s43-44) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 53

Date: April 1992

Duplex house (#46) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 54

Date: April 1992

Coulter House (#48) - S, E facades; view looking W.

Photograph 55

Date: April 1992

House (#49) - S, E facades; view looking W.

Photograph 56

Date: November 1991

Truman Martin House (#50) - S, E facades; view looking W.

Photograph 57

Date: April 1992

Walker House, shed/garage (#s52, 52A) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

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Photograph 58

Date: October 1991

Aaron Parsons House (#53) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 59

Date: April 1992

Donald Snyder House (#54) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 60

Date: April 1992

Walter Crawford House (#55) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 61

Date: October 1991

Grout Apartment House (#56) - S, E facades; view looking N.

Photograph 62

Date: October 1991

Harry Niles House, garage (#s57, 57A) - W, S facades; view looking E.

Photograph 63

Date: October 1991

Louis Montgomery House (#58) - W, S facades; view looking E.

Photograph 64

Date: December 1991

Albert Buck House, outbuildings (#s60, 60A-C) - W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 65

Date: May 1992

Shepherd-Dunlap House, garage (#s61, 61A) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 66

Date: May 1992

Seth Billings House (#62) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 67

Date: May 1992

Bailey Memorial Hall (#63) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

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Photograph 68

Date: May 1992

Congregational Church (#64) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 69

Date: April 1992

Maynard Grout House (#65) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 70

Date: April 1992

Constant Barney Farmhouse (#66) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 71

Date: April 1992

Barney Farm shed, barns (#s66A-C) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 72

Date: April 1992

Barney Farm dairy barn (#66D) - W facade; view looking E.

Photograph 73

Date: April 1992

Barney Farm smokehouse (#66E) - E, N facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 74

Date: November 1991

Ice Pond Dam (#67) on Warm Brook; view looking SW.

Photograph 75

Date: October 1991

Congregational Parsonage (#69) - W, S facades; view looking N.

Photograph 76

Date: October 1991

Tyrus Hurd House (#70) - S facade; view looking NW.

Photograph 77

Date: October 1991

Methodist Church (#71) - W, S facades; view looking N.

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Arlington, Bennington County, Vermont

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Photograph 78

Date: April 1992

House (#72) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 79

Date: April 1992

Shed/garage (#72A) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 80

Date: April 1992

Alonzo Perkins House (#73) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 81

Date: April 1992

Dyer Oatman House (#74) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 82

Date: April 1992

Joseph Webb House (#75) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 83

Date: April 1992

J. H. Hobart House (#76) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 84

Date: April 1992

Emery-Webb House, barns (#s77, 77A-B) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 85

Date: November 1991

Shed (#78) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 86

Date: November 1991

East Arlington Rd. Bridge (#79) over Warm Brook - south side; view looking N.

Photograph 87

Date: October 1991

McLaughlin House (#80) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

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Photograph 88

Date: May 1992

House (#81) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 89

Date: May 1992 Max Grout House, garage (#s82, 82A) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 90

Date: May 1992

Holden-Andrew House (#83) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 91

Date: May 1992

Jacob Batcheller House (#84) - W facade; view looking E.

Photograph 92

Date: November 1991

House (#85) - S facade; view looking N.

Photograph 93

Date: November 1991

House, garage (#s86, 86A) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 94

Date: November 1991

Gus Hall House (#87) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 95

Date: June 1992

Rollin Bump House (#88) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 96

Date: November 1991

Batcheller-Brown House, sheds (#s90, 90B-C) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 97

Date: October 1991

Martin House, garage (#s91, 91A) - SW, SE facades - view looking N.

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Photograph 98

Date: November 1991

John Reynolds House (#92) - S, E facades; view looking N.

Photograph 99

Date: November 1991

Prosper Deschenes House (#93) - S, E facades; view looking N.

Photograph 100

Date: May 1992

Irving Grout House, shed (#94, 94A) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 101

Date: May 1992

Ernest Dennison House (#95) - W, S facades; view looking E.

Photograph 102 Date: November 1991

John Smith House (#96) - S, E facades; view looking N.

Photograph 103

Date: November 1991

Emmett Smith House (#97) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 104

Date: October 1991

J. Condon House (#98) - S, E facades; view looking N.

Photograph 105

Date: October 1991

R. Shay House (#100) - S, E facades; view looking N.

Photograph 106

Date: October 1991

Nathan Case House (#101) - S, E facades; view looking N.

Photograph 107

Date: October 1991

William Galusha House (#102) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

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Photograph 108

Date: October 1991

William Case House (#103) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 109

Date: October 1991

Alvah Hill House (#104) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 110

Date: November 1991

Apartment house (#106) - S, E facades; view looking N.

Photograph 111

Date: October 1991

Myer Daniels Store (#107) - S, E facades; view looking N.

Photograph 112

Date: October 1991

D. Andrew House (#108) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 113

Date: November 1991

Eddy House (#109) - S, E facades; view looking N.

Photograph 114

Date: October 1991

H. N. Wilder House (#110) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 115

Date: October 1991

P. G. Wilder House, garage (#s111, 111A) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 116

Date: November 1991

Shephard-Walsh House (#112) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 117

Date: November 1991

Houghton House (#113) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

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Photograph 118

Date: November 1991

H. Phillips House (#114) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 119

Date: October 1991

Henry Hale House (#115) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 120

Date: November 1991

Hale Ice House (#115A) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 121

Date: November 1991

Duane Hawley House (#116) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 122

Date: November 1991

Hawley Co. Factory (#117) - S, E facades; view looking N.

Photograph 123

Date: November 1991

Hawley Co. shed (#117A) - E, N facades; view looking W.

Photograph 124

Date: December 1991

Hale Co. Complex (#118), Buildings No. 1-4 (left-right) - W facades; view looking N.

Photograph 125

Date: December 1991

Hale Co. Complex (#118), Buildings No. 7, 6, 1B (left-right) -
view looking NW.

Photograph 126

Date: December 1991

Hale Co. Complex (#118), Buildings No. 8, 1, conveyor bridge - S, E facades; view looking
NW.

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Photograph 127

Date: May 1992

Hale Co. Complex (#118), Building No. 2 - E facade; view looking W.

Photograph 128

Date: November 1991

Hale Co. Complex (#118), Buildings No. 4, 4A - S facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 129

Date: December 1991

Hale Co. Complex (#118), Building No. 9 - W, S facades; view
looking NE.

Photograph 130

Date: November 1991

Hale Co. Complex (#118), Building No. 10 - E, N facades; view
looking SW.

Photograph 131

Date: May 1992

Hale Co. Complex (#118), Building No. 11C - N, W facades; view
looking SE.

Photograph 132

Date: November 1991

Hale Co. Complex (#118), Dry kiln - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 133

Date: May 1992

Hale Co. Complex (#118), Access road bridge - N side; view looking SW.

Photograph 134

Date: May 1992

Hale Co. Complex (#118), Warm Brook dam and power canal intake
structure; view looking SE.

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Photograph 135

Date: November 1991

Bentley House (#119) - E facade; view looking NW.

Photograph 136

Date: November 1991

Sargood House, shed/garage (#s120, 120A) - S, E facades; view
looking NW.

Photograph 137

Date: November 1991

Peter Mikitas House, shed, garage (#121, 121A-B) - S, E facades;
view looking NW.