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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

OCT 6 1992

### 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 Jericho Village Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Location

street & number Vermont Route 15, Plains Road, Mill St., Old Pump Road  not for publication

city or town Jericho  vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Chittenden code 007 zip code 05465

#### 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.)

[Signature] 9/29/92  
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): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

[Signature]

~~NATIONAL REGISTER~~

Date of Action

11/5/92

**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	
82	29	buildings
4	1	sites
0	2	structures
1	0	objects
87	32	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**

5

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Secondary Structure

Industry/Manufacturing Facility

Industry/Waterworks

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Secondary Structure

Domestic/Multiple Dwelling

Commerce/Specialty Store

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Greek Revival

Italianate

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls weatherboard

brick

roof slate

other wood

**Narrative Description**

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

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The Jericho Village Historic District is a generally well-preserved linear 19th century mill village located along Vermont Route 15 and several projecting side streets in the town of Jericho. The district contains commercial, residential, industrial, and institutional buildings constructed between 1790 and 1940 as well as archaeological sites that were locations of small water-powered mills along Brown's River. Buildings are predominantly Greek Revival or Italianate in style, with examples of Federal, Gothic Revival, and Second Empire or vernacular versions of these styles as well. The 87 contributing properties (82 buildings, 4 sites, and 1 object) retain a similarity in scale, orientation, setback, materials and workmanship. Several 20th century fires destroyed a row of the original buildings on both sides of the street, but the integrity of the remainder of the village compensates for this loss. The village retains the look and feel of a 19th century mill village, which served as a regional center for 150 years.

The Jericho Village Historic District is situated in the northwest corner of the town of Jericho along Brown's River, which winds its way westward through the village and forms a natural boundary on the village's northern edge. The east and west ends of the district are surrounded by open fields extending beyond the back lots of the closely-spaced dwellings lining Jericho's streets. These back lot lines form the boundary for the district. Beyond the lots on the village's southern end is a late 20th century housing development built in a once open field. The open space surrounding the district serves to emphasize the compact cluster of buildings in the village and the inter-relationship of its properties.

Jericho is a linear district whose settlement follows Vermont Route 15, an east-west road running parallel to Brown's River. The west end of this route is known locally as Main Street and the east end as Church Street. Travelling east, this road makes a 90 degree turn at the east end of Main Street, with streets intersecting from the south. Route 15 then climbs a hill and runs a straight course east along the flat land of Church Street. At the bend in Route 15 lies a small, flatiron-shaped green upon which stands a granite war memorial (#71). Radiating from this green are two streets that run south connecting this district with a second, smaller village within the town of Jericho--Jericho Center (listed on the National Register as a historic district on May 26, 1983). Plains Road, the more westerly street, is residential with dwellings dating from the

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mid-19th century. Only a short stretch of Lee River Road, which lies to the east, falls within this district.

Projecting north from Church Street are two side streets, which were originally developed to provide access to the mills along the river. They now are residential neighborhoods. Mill Street, which abuts Church Street near the summit of the rise in Route 15, originally led to a grist mill built by John Bliss around 1820. The houses lining this road, largely Greek Revival in detailing, were built after 1860 except for the miller's house (#18), which was built c.1850 in association with the grist mill at the end of the street. The Lucien B. Howe House (# 15) stands out as an example of Italianate styling. Further along Church Street, forming part of the eastern boundary of the district, is Old Pump Road, which crosses Brown's River at the site of a saw mill built around 1820. This road is lined with post-1870 dwellings, an indication that it did not develop as a residential area until the last quarter of the 19th century, an era when the town's mills grew and led to greater prosperity in the village. The need for additional housing probably led to the development of this street.

The district includes distinct residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial sections. The side streets and outskirts of the village along Route 15 are largely residential in character, while the commercial and institutional parts of the district lie along Route 15. Industry was focused along Brown's River between Main Street and Old Pump Road, due to the excellent water power. Three buildings in the district have been previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Fairview (#63), the Federal style home of Truman Galusha, was listed on October 10, 1978. The Chittenden Mill (#1) was entered on July 31, 1972. The accompanying miller's house (#2) and outbuildings (#2A,#2B) were listed June 3, 1976.

Jericho's commercial district historically stretched along the Main Street and lower Church Street portions of Route 15, which was once a stage route between Burlington and Lamoille County. Jericho prospered as a stop along this route and once had two large Greek Revival inns that stood along Main Street, but were destroyed by fire. In the 1880s this district included a drug store, hardware store, tin shop, grocery store, three dry goods and general stores, a blacksmith, a boot and shoe shop, painters, mechanics, a jeweler, printer, a hotel and a livery. The number and diversity of shops created a self-sufficient village which served as a regional center for the surrounding agricultural area. Fires in 1903, 1928 and 1963 destroyed most

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of this commercial district. New buildings, which also house businesses, have been built to replace them, and although less than 50 years old do not significantly detract from the integrity of the larger district, which is generally unaltered.

Clustered between Mill Street and Old Pump Road, along both sides of Church Street, is the educational and religious center of the village. It includes three churches and a school. The stylistic variety of these structures represents the ongoing success of the village. The oldest of these buildings, the brick Second Congregational Church (#55), was built in 1826 in the Federal style. The Methodist Church (#24) and the Baptist Church (#59) and parsonage (#60) were all built in the Greek Revival style in 1858. During the 1850s Jericho prospered as a center for wool processing and as a commercial and social center for farmers from the surrounding area. The c.1878 Italianate style school (#22) and the 1876 renovation of the Second Congregational Church in the Italianate style both date from a period of growth and prosperity in Jericho due to its successful mills.

It is in this central portion of the district that Jericho's most outstanding dwellings are found. Built by mill owners and professionals, these homes were erected throughout the period of significance. The Luther Prouty House (#57) and the Dr. George Howe House (27) are Federal style buildings built around the time of nearby Fairview (#63) and before the Second Congregational Church and the elegant Federal style home (1790/1809) of Truman Galusha. All are products of Jericho's early years when the economy was based on processing agricultural products in local grist and saw mills.

The Greek Revival style homes include the Lemuel Bliss House (#29) and the Dr. John Dennison Bliss House (#50), which date from the era when Jericho grew to support the woolen industry. The Harmon Howe House (#21) is the only Second Empire style building in the district. Jericho's period of peak prosperity can be seen in the numerous buildings with Italianate detailing found throughout the village, with the most high style examples in this section of the district. The Field-Day House (#25) and the Anson Field, Jr., House (#53) were both designed on a cruciform plan and include paired doors, bay windows, drip moldings, and roundels. The location of these elaborate homes in the center of the village emphasizes the continuing prosperity of Jericho, as well as the success of the mills and the important role they and their owners played in the life of the community.

There are other outstanding buildings scattered throughout the

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village and although they do not share the significance of being clustered in one location, they are fine examples of their respective architectural styles. The Federal style Potter House (#70) is a 5 X 2 bay house with a string of outbuildings stretching out behind it along Plains Road. Its central entry is framed by recessed panel pilasters supporting a full dentil-culated entablature. Stove chimneys, cornice returns and lunette windows in the gable peaks are other Federal features found on the building. The Rollin M. Galusha House (#80) is a sidehall-plan Greek Revival style dwelling with an entry featuring sidelights flanked by pilasters supporting a full entablature. A blind triangular window highlights the front gable peak. The John Bliss House (#64), another Greek Revival sidehall plan house, also has a blind triangular window in its front gable peak. Original 6/6 windows and cornice returns are other stylistic features on this house. The Gothic Revival style Hutchinson House (#2) is highlighted by steeply pitched wall dormers, vergeboards and pendants.

Throughout the district are a number of modest vernacular dwellings featuring stylistic detailing from various eras. These less elaborate dwellings were most likely the homes of owners of commercial establishments as well as mill workers. They attest to the ongoing vitality of the village.

Mills included saw mills, grist mills, woolen mills, pump works, and a chair manufactory. Within the district are six historic mill privileges, one of which, #3, on the north bank of the river between Main and Mill Streets, was never developed. None of these sites are presently being used for milling and only one mill still stands--the Chittenden Mill (#1). The other mills were lost to flood, fire or demolition and the sites are now overgrown. The mill sites retain traces of their former use and the surface remains provide an insight into dam and mill technology of the 19th and early 20th century. Visible evidence varies from a concrete dam, iron penstock and turbine pit and power train at mill privilege 1 (#76) to fieldstone foundations, concrete piers, an iron penstock and concrete remains at privilege 4 (#19). Fieldstone foundation remnants of the water pump and tube factory remain at privilege 5 (#37). Mill privilege 2 (#1) retains its mill, but only traces of the dam and mill pond remain. Privilege #6 (#38) has traces of a poured-concrete and log dam, as well as poured-concrete sections of the water intake used in the town waterworks system. These sites are vestiges of Jericho's industrial heritage and evolving technology that led to mass production and large-scale marketing. These forces fueled a period of prosperity in

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Jericho lasting from 1870 to 1920. The decline of Jericho's mills after 1920 can be seen in the small number of buildings built in the district after that date.

Jericho's collection of historic structures remains largely intact. Loss of building stock has occurred primarily in the Main Street and lower Church Street commercial district as a result of several 20th century fires. New construction throughout the rest of the village is limited to thirteen structures-- four garages, two municipal buildings, five dwellings, one bridge, and one church office. Their scattered locations, compatible scale and shallow set-backs from the streets allow these newer buildings to blend into the historic village landscape.

## INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS FOLLOW:

## 1. CHITTENDEN MILL, c.1856

This mill is the last remaining structure of the seven mills that once lined the Brown's River in Jericho. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on July 31, 1972. Its long history illustrates the evolution of small water-powered mills in Vermont.

The first mill on this site was a cabinet shop and starch mill run by Anson Field, Sr., whose sons later ran other mills along the river. In 1856 James Hutchinson purchased the mill with money he reputedly made running mule teams into the gold fields during the California rush of 1849. He converted the starch mill into a stone grist mill and around 1864 sold the mill. In 1867 Ferdinand Beach and Lucien Howe acquired the property and five years later Mr. Howe became sole owner. At this time the mill was about 2/3 its present size and made entirely of stone. It was a burr mill using five runs of grind stones that were powered by the river and it employed five men. At this time the mill did custom grinding work for local farmers as well as processing western wheat and corn brought in by the railroad between 1880 and 1900. The mill produced flour and meal, which were sold throughout northern Vermont.

In order to expand the business, Howe enlarged the mill in 1885 adding the upper floors and tower, which housed a bucket elevator. In addition, he replaced the old burr stones with roller process machinery, designed by the Case Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio, and considered to be the most

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advanced equipment in the country for grinding grain at that time. It was the first mill in New England to use this process. The grinding was done on the first floor, the second floor combined storage and processing and the third floor housed some of the processing equipment.

In 1904 the mill stopped producing flour, the roller mills were sold and a modern grinder was installed for processing feed. Competition from large western mills closed the Chittenden Mill in 1946 and space in the rear of the mill began to be used as an auto repair and paint shop by the owner of the nearby service station. The mill presently houses a craft shop, museum and child care center.

This 40 X 120 foot, gable-roofed mill rests alongside Brown's River with its gable end facing west toward Main Street. The structure has a rectangular plan consisting of three parts--the main block and ell, both 3 stories high, and a single story wheel house. In addition, two gable-roofed cupolas and a central tower rise above the main roofline. The tower, at the rear of the main block, rises two stories above the roof and is capped by a cross gable roof. The tower's east and west walls contain a single 6/6 window while the north and south facades have two windows stacked one above the other. In front of the tower and smaller cupola is a brick interior ridge chimney.

The main section of the mill rests on a hand cut stone foundation. This material rises to include the first floor of the mill and the shed-roofed wheelhouse on the structure's south elevation. Above the masonry, walls are constructed of 2 X 6 inch planks laid one on top of the other. These walls are sheathed in diamond shaped stamped metal plating. The main entrance to the mill is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on the left side of the front elevation. A similar entrance is centered on the north side of the building while access to the basement is through a door on the lower right of the front wall.

The 2 X 4 bay ell, an older board and batten sided structure, was originally used for grain storage. It rests on a stone foundation as well and has a hip-roofed, single story, 1 X 4 bay addition on its north elevation.

All roofs are sheathed with diamond-shaped stamped metal plating and all windows are 6/6.

Stretching north from the Main Street bridge to the mill along the west bank of the river is a dry-laid stone wall about 20



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feet high, which rests atop the large rocks of the riverbed. Across the river is a sluiceway running parallel to the river and under the bridge for about 100 feet to the site of a flannel factory, which once stood near building #67.

The Chittenden Mill's stone wheelhouse is built upon the rocks of the riverbed and behind it is a three-tiered poured concrete headrace support. A log dam once spanned the river at the rear of the wheelhouse, but has disappeared. The dam was composed of two parts, a 50 foot section stretching east from the wheelhouse to an island in the middle of the river and another 100 foot section stretching southeast from the island to the east bank of the river. Stone remnants of the larger section remain. This dam created a mill pond that once covered a large area to the north and west behind the mill and served as a source of ice for the village, as well as a skating area in the winter. With the loss of the dam, this pond has become much smaller. To the west of the existing pond lie two remnants of the concrete bridge that crossed the river on Main Street between 1929 and 1968. These six foot long sections include spandrels and poured concrete balusters.

## 2. J. H. HUTCHINSON HOUSE, c.1859

This house was built by James Hutchinson in 1859, three years after he purchased the old starch mill and expanded it to create a grist mill. The house's fine workmanship, a good example of Carpenter Gothic style building in Vermont, is evidence of the success of the new mill operation. It illustrates the relationship between a mill owner's residence and business operation.

This 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed, clapboarded house rests on a stone foundation and is irregularly shaped. Its 3 bay main section stands with the ridgeline oriented north-south with a large off center gable on the front (east) facade. A smaller, 5 bay wing with central gable is connected to the north gable end of the main section. Attached to the north end of this wing is a small gable-roofed storage ell. The steeply pitched gable roofs are all sheathed with slate shingles laid in a horizontal striped pattern.

Below the central gable on the front (east) facade is the main entrance while above, in the gable peak, is another door with a rectangular label opening onto the flat roof of a veranda that extends from the front entrance around the east and south elevations bowing out into a semi-circular projection at the

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southeast corner. The porch, added at the turn of the 20th century, has turned posts, brackets and balustrade and rests on a lattice skirt. Projecting from the central mass, to the right of the main entry, is a flat-roofed, 3-sided bay window with 1/1 windows above a paneled base. Adjacent to this is a flat-roofed 2 X 1 bay porch with turned posts, a valance, and a stick work balustrade on the east elevation of the wing. This porch shelters a second entry and two windows flanking the door.

The only major alterations to the house are on the rear (west) elevation where fenestration has been altered and shed-roofed dormers have been added. A 3 X 1 bay shed-roofed porch runs along the eastern half of the wing's rear elevation and shelters a third entrance. Near the intersection of the two masses stands a brick exterior chimney offset to the left of the rear of the central mass. Fenestration throughout the house is primarily 1/1 sash.

The building's finest feature is the decorative bargeboard. In the north and south gables it is of one pattern while that in the east gable is of a different, more elaborate design. In each gable peak is a pendant of different design. The one in the north gable of the main block is carved with the date of the building's construction.

Around the house are several dry-laid stone retaining walls, the largest one stretching along the front of the house adjacent to the drive and between the house and mill (#1).

## 2A. ICE HOUSE, c.1880

Approximately 50 feet to the northwest of the house stands this 1 1/2 story, clapboarded, gable-roofed ice house, now used for storage. The building was originally used to store blocks of ice cut from the mill pond located behind the Chittenden Mill. This pond served the village in the winter as a public skating area as well as a source of ice. Resting on a stone foundation with a tar paper roof, the building has a 1/1 window in its gable peak and two garage doors in the gable wall.

## 2B. BARN, c.1880

To the north of the ice house stands this gable-roofed barn with a shed-roofed wing on its north elevation. Garage doors on the east elevations of both masses have been replaced by a single door located on the right side of the main mass's front facade, which is flanked on both sides by three awning windows. Five

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small windows on the barn's south facade indicate the location of the original stables. The clapboarded structure rests on a concrete block foundation and has a corrugated metal roof.

3. CHITTENDEN MILLS SERVICE STATION, 1946

This structure was built by Floyd White in 1946 when he purchased the Chittenden Mill, part of which he used as a custom auto repair and paint shop.

Originally a flat-roofed Gulf station with large industrial windows, this building has been severely altered in the 1980s and is non-contributing due to its age.

This single story, eaves front, aluminum-sided structure rests on a concrete foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof, capped by a concave, hip-roofed cupola. Standing with its lateral eaves facing Main Street, this 4 X 1 bay building's fenestration follows the building's original pattern yet omits a third window, which once rested between the two to the right of the current broken pedimented door. These windows, now 16 pane fixed sash, were originally 15 pane fixed sash while the 20 pane horizontal fixed sash to the left of the door replaced a 20 pane vertical fixed sash originally in this spot.

Although still used as a gas station, the building now houses a beverage redemption center and a wiring company.

4. MAIN STREET BRIDGE, 1968

This steel bridge and walkway runs east-west, crossing Brown's River on Main Street and is the most recent in a series of bridges that have stood on this site. This road, once a stage route, brought raw materials into the village for processing in local mills and provided mill owners with easy access to nearby markets. The first documented bridge on this site was a covered bridge built in 1869 and demolished in 1929. In 1929 a concrete bridge with a concrete balustrade was put up in its place. This bridge stood until 1968 when the current bridge was built.

This bridge is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

5. S. M. BARNEY HOUSE, c.1840

This house is the only original structure remaining along the east side of Main Street, once part of Jericho's bustling commercial district. The 1857 Walling's map shows S. B. Barney

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as the property owner while the Beer's map of 1869 lists James Hutchinson as owner. Woolen mills owned by the Barney family once stood across the street from this dwelling.

This 1 1/2 story, "L" shaped, gable-front dwelling faces south toward Main Street with a single story ell extending from the northwest side of the house. The sidehall plan main block has a modern door, which is framed by a Greek Revival surround, on the left side of the front facade. This entrance is composed of recessed panel pilasters supporting a full entablature. Cornice returns are the only other Greek Revival feature remaining on this structure. The 3 X 2 bay main block has a brick exterior chimney centered on the south wall. All windows in this part of the house are 2/2 while in the ell they are 1/1. The ell's original roof has been extended on both the east and west elevations in order to expand the width of the ell. Sheltered by this extended roof is a 6 X 1 bay enclosed porch with shingled siding stretching across the ell's front facade. A gable-roofed door hood shelters an entrance on the extreme right end of the porch near its intersection with the main mass. A third entry is on the left hand side of the ell's gable end (west wall).

The house rests on a stone foundation and is sheathed with asbestos shingles and has an asphalt shingle roof.

## 6. KOZLOWSKI HOUSE, c.1963

This 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed house is set back from Main Street behind Joe's Snack Bar (#7). Constructed after the 1963 fire that destroyed this portion of the commercial district, the building is non-contributing due to its age. This building is sited with its lateral eaves facing west toward Main Street. Standing on a concrete foundation and sheathed in clapboards, the dwelling is capped by a corrugated metal roof. An interior concrete block chimney stands on the east slope of the roof. Windows on this 1 bay deep house are largely 1/1 and the main entrance is on the east elevation.

## 6A. SHED, c.1963

Standing to the northwest of the dwelling is a single story, 2 bay deep, pent-roofed shed. An entrance occupies the first bay on the west elevation, flanked by a single pane window to the right. This clapboarded structure rests on a concrete foundation and has a corrugated metal roof. It is non-contributing due to its age.

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## 6B. GARAGE, c.1963

This 1 x 1 bay, single story, gable-roofed garage stands very close to the south elevation of the house. A sliding garage door opens on its north facade, while a single pane awning window lights the west elevation. The structure, clad in vertical boarding, rests on concrete blocks with a corrugated metal roof. The building is non-contributing due to its age.

## 7. JOE'S SNACK BAR, c.1963

This structure stands along what was once part of Jericho's commercial district, the buildings having been lost to several fires in the 20th century.

This single story, flat-roofed, square building faces west toward Main Street and has a large parking lot on its north and west sides. Resting on a concrete block foundation and clad in vertical boarding, the building has an asphalt shingle roof supported by wooden posts. It forms a shelter for the service window, which stretches the full length of the front facade and wraps around the corners.

## 7A. SHED, c.1965

Behind the snack bar is a vertical board fence enclosing a single story gable-roofed shed resting on a concrete block foundation, sided with the same vertical boarding, and capped with an asphalt shingle roof. This structure is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

## 8. PARIKH APARTMENT HOUSE, 1969

This building stands on the site of Barney's Tavern, a large Greek Revival hotel, once a stop on the stage route that ran from Burlington to Lamoille County. The hotel was destroyed by fire in 1904 and a private residence was built on the site. This building burned in the 1960s and the current apartment building was erected in 1969.

This 5 X 3 bay, two story, gable-roofed building stands with its eaves front facing southwest. Resting on a concrete foundation, the clapboarded structure has an asphalt shingle roof. The front facade has a second story wall overhang and a main entrance centered and sheltered by a gable-roofed door hood supported by wrought iron posts. The door is flanked on both sides by large 3 part picture windows on both floors. Adjacent

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to these windows are 6/6 sash, which are also found throughout the rest of the building. The structure is non-contributing due to its age.

## 9. L. F. WILBUR LAW OFFICE, c.1880

This building has always been used commercially, originally as a law office and from around 1900 as a store. It was first run by Horatio T. Chase and then Frank Hanley. It was purchased in 1919 by Carroll and Julia Stygles, and it became known for many years as the Stygles General Store. The structure was enlarged around 1970.

The main block of this building is a 1 1/2 story, 2 X 3 bay vernacular gable-roofed structure whose gable end faces south toward Church Street. A single story, shed-roofed addition, built around 1970, runs across the south and west elevations. Centered on the front facade is a glass door, which is flanked on either side by two plate glass windows. This facade is sheltered by a wide roof overhang. Three awning windows light the west elevation of this addition while two 2/2 windows light the gable peak of the main block. At the rear is a single story, hip-roofed addition and a 3 bay wide ell projects from the main block's west elevation. This 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed ell has a central door on the front facade sheltered by a gable-roofed door hood. Two/two windows flank the entry. The entire structure rests on a concrete block foundation, is clad in asbestos shingles and has an asphalt shingle roof.

## 10. TUB SHOP, c.1917

William Trieb erected this shop in 1917 and it has been in continuous operation ever since. Products made at the shop include vats and barrels for watering as well as portable water troughs. At one time the shop produced up to three 1200 gallon storage tubs a day and shipped its products throughout Vermont and New England.

This 5 X 3 bay, gable-roofed, 2 story, clapboarded building rests with its eaves front facing south toward Church Street. Two large glazed double-doored entries open into the right side of the front facade. To their left are three 6/6 windows. The remaining fenestration on the building is irregular. Four small casement windows rest just below the eaves on the front facade. On the west elevation an exterior staircase rises to a second floor porch supported from below by square posts. The staircase and porch have flat roofs covered by standing seam metal, as is

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the gable roof of the main block. Attached to the rear (north) elevation of the building is a pent-roofed shed.

## 11. MITCHELL HOUSE, c.1925

This house and garage stand near the site of a brick blacksmith shop and smithy's residence, which served the town from at least 1857, when it appeared on the Walling's map, until after 1916 when the town history was written. The buildings were subsequently torn down and the bricks from the blacksmith shop used as fill beneath the garage.

This 1 1/2 story, 3 X 2 bay, gable-fronted dwelling faces south toward Church Street. A single story, enclosed, gable-roofed, 5 X 10 bay porch wraps around the left side of the front elevation and all of the west elevation. The main entrance to the house is centered on the front facade of the enclosed porch beneath its pedimented gable. To the right of the porch, on the front elevation, are two 4/1 windows whose upper panes are long and narrow. This type of window is found throughout the house. Two windows light the front gable peak. Stretching across the rear of the building is a single story, one bay deep, shed-roofed addition. The clapboarded structure rests on a concrete block foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof.

## 11A. CARRIAGE HOUSE, c.1925

To the west of the dwelling stands this 1 1/2 story, gable front structure. A double-doored entry is centered on the first floor of the front elevation with a hay door above. Attached to the building's east elevation is a single story, shed-roofed addition with double-leaf door entry on the front facade. The clapboarded structure has an asphalt shingle roof.

## 12. GUINNESS HOUSE, c.1955

This single story, gable-roofed, 3 X 2 bay ranch stands with its wide overhanging lateral eaves facing south toward Church Street. These eaves shelter a recessed front entry on the left side of the south elevation. To the right of the entry is a 3 part picture window and a 1/1 window lights the right end of the front facade. A secondary entry, covered with a gabled door hood opens into the building's west elevation and is flanked on the left by two 1/1 windows. A 1 bay deep shed-roofed addition rests on the southwest corner of the building's rear elevation. On the east elevation stands a brick exterior end chimney, offset just to the right of the gable peak and

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between two 1/1 windows. The clapboarded building rests on a concrete foundation and is capped with an asphalt shingle roof. This building is non-contributing due to its age.

## 13. STEBBINS HOUSE, c.1860

This house was the home of Ferdinand Beach in 1869 when the Beer's map was produced. At this time Beach co-owned the Chittenden Mill with Lucien B. Howe, their partnership running from 1867 to 1872 when Howe bought Beach's share of the business.

This 1 1/2 story, brick, Greek Revival dwelling, standing on the corner of Church and Mill Streets, consists of a 1 X 3 bay, gable front main block and 4 X 1 bay ell attached to the north elevation. The gable front ell faces east. Attached to the ell's north elevation is a single story, shed-roofed garage with a door on the east elevation.

The front facade of the main block has a single story, 3 X 1 bay, shed-roofed, Colonial Revival porch stretching across the full length of the facade and extending to the first bay of the ell. The roof is supported by turned columns resting on a solid porch balustrade, which is sheathed with weathered shingles. The porch's third bay has been enclosed to serve as an entry vestibule and shelters the dwelling's main entry. It is lit by 1/1 windows on each side. The porch shelters a pair of long, narrow, 10 pane casement windows, which are not original to the building. All other fenestration is 2/2 and capped by rectangular lintels. Cornice returns support an asphalt shingle roof with a brick interior ridge chimney centered on the ell's roof. A concrete block exterior wall chimney stands on the ell's east elevation just beyond the end of the porch. Both chimneys have chimney pots. The building rests on a stone foundation.

## 14. PAYA HOUSE, c.1945

This 2 story, gable front, 3 X 2 bay dwelling faces east toward Mill Street. All windows are 1/1 yet those on the second floor of the front elevation are smaller than the rest. The building has two entrances, one centered between two windows on the front facade and the other on the left side of the south elevation. A concrete block exterior chimney, offset to the right on the south facade, flanks the door. This aluminum sided structure rests on a concrete block foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. This building is non-contributing due to its age.



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## 14A. GARAGE, c.1945

This single story, gable front one car garage stands to the south of the dwelling. A garage door opens on the east elevation. The clapboarded building rests on a concrete block foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. It is non-contributing due to its age.

## 15. LUCIEN B. HOWE HOUSE, c.1865

This was the home of Lucien B. Howe, who with Ferdinand Beach, (whose home, #12, stood adjacent to Howe's), purchased the Chittenden Mill in 1867. The partnership continued for five years, when Howe became the sole owner. Howe installed machinery for making flour by the roller process, one of the first mills in New England to adopt that process. In addition to running his business, Howe represented Jericho in the General Assembly of Vermont in 1868 and 1869.

The 1 1/2 story, Italianate style house is constructed on a front facing "L" plan. The gable roof is of slate supported by a cornice adorned with paired brackets. Each section of the dwelling is 2 X 2 bay with single windows in the gable peaks. All sash are 2/2.

A hip-roofed, 3 X 1 bay porch supported by square posts spans the front facade of the ell section. This porch shelters the main entry, which opens into the ell. This elaborate entry has a modern door flanked by 3/4 length, 3 pane sidelights, pilasters, a wide frieze, and a bracketed cornice.

Attached to the main portion of the dwelling are numerous additions and outbuildings extending from the building's northwest elevation. Most prominent is a 1 1/2 story gable-roofed wing projecting from the intersection of the main block's two masses. Attached to the ell's south elevation is a small shed-roofed, 2 X 1 bay, single story addition. This addition is connected to the main mass by a small shed-roofed porch and entry. Stretching across the north elevation of the wing is a 3 X 1 bay shed-roofed porch and attached to the junction of these two sections is a 1 1/2 story gable-roofed barn. On the northwest end of the barn stands a single story, gable-roofed shed. The entire mass rests on a stone foundation and has clapboard siding. Brick stove chimneys are all interior and located on the southeast slope of the ell's roof and the northeast slope of the wing's roof.

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## 15A. BARN, c.1865

To the northwest of the dwelling stands this 2 story, gable-front barn with double-doored entry on the first floor of the front elevation. A window lights the gable peak. The board and batten-sided structure rests on a stone foundation and has a slate roof.

## 16. ARTEMAS BEMIS HOUSE, c.1880

This structure does not appear on the 1869 Beer's map but is listed in the 1916 town history as first owned by Artemas Bemis.

This vernacular, single story, gable-roofed, side facing "T" shaped structure faces east toward Mill Street. Principle portions of the dwelling are a 2 X 5 bay front gabled block running east-west with cornice returns and a brick exterior end chimney on the front elevation rising through the gable peak. Projecting from the center of this mass's south elevation is a two bay deep block whose gable roof extends on both the east and west elevations to shelter enclosed porches, which are one bay deep. The porch on the front elevation runs across the ell and shelters the main entry to the dwelling. A gable-roofed bulkhead is centered between the 2 bays of the building's north-south oriented mass. Fenestration is irregular on this aluminum sided building, which sits on a concrete block foundation and is capped by an asphalt shingle roof.

## 17. GIBSON HOUSE, c.1880

This dwelling does not appear on the Beer's map of 1869 but is shown on the map included in the town history of 1916.

The vernacular, 1 1/2 story, gable front dwelling faces east toward Mill Street with a single story, one bay wide ell projecting from its north elevation. The 2 X 2 bay main mass has a 3 part modern bay window on its front (east) elevation with a window above it in the gable peak and a small square window to the right of the bay window. A shed-roofed, 3 bay dormer rises from the roof's south slope while a single story, shed-roofed is on the west elevation of the main mass. Across the front of the ell stretches a 2 bay porch with boxed posts covering the dwelling's main entrance.

Fenestration is irregular throughout the clapboarded house, which rests on a brick foundation and is capped with an asphalt

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shingle roof. Most windows appear to be replacements. The building is non-contributing to the district due to numerous alterations.

## 17A. CARRIAGE HOUSE, c.1880

To the southwest of the dwelling stands this 1 1/2 story, 2 bay wide, gable front carriage house. A garage door opens into the right side of the front elevation while two windows light the second floor with another in the gable peak. The clapboarded structure has an asphalt shingle roof.

## 18. JAMES GRIBBEN HOUSE, c.1850

This house, located at the end of Mill Street, was traditionally the home of the miller who operated the grist mill once located on Brown's River at the end of this street. The rambling vernacular structure has seen many additions and alterations yet retains its historic feeling. The main mass of the house is a 1 1/2 story, 2 X 2 bay, gable front block facing east toward Mill Street. It has a large, rectangular, non-historic brick exterior wall chimney centered between the two front bays rising through the gable peak. A 1 X 1 bay, shed-roofed, single story addition is attached to the back of the main block's south elevation while a single story ell projects from the rear of its north elevation. The gable roof of this two bay deep ell extends on the front elevation (east) to shelter a 5 X 3 bay enclosed porch. Offset to the left of the porch's front facade is the building's front entry.

Appended to the north elevation of the ell is a single story, gable-roofed, 2 X 1 bay wing with a shed-roofed porch stretching across its north facade. The right side of the porch is enclosed while the left end shelters a door and is supported by a Stick Style truss bracket.

Across the back of the main block and ell stretches a 2 X 1 bay, single story, shed-roofed addition, with a bulkhead entering into its granite block foundation on the northwest elevation.

Fenestration is irregular. The entire dwelling rests on a granite block foundation. The clapboarded structure has wide overhanging eaves, which are supported by curved brackets on the main block. Roofs are standing seam metal on all but the wing and its porch, which are asphalt shingle.

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## 18A. BARN, c.1860

Standing to the northeast of the dwelling is this 1 1/2 story, gable-front barn facing east toward Mill Street. This 2 X 3 bay, clapboarded structure has on its front wall a single story, shed-roofed addition. It contains a double-doored opening and a sliding doors. These doors are embellished with large painted diamonds. Centered above the shed-roofed addition is a hay door also embellished with a diamond motif. Two 6/6 windows in the gable peak flank the hay door and light the hay loft. The clapboarded barn rests on a stone foundation with the north facade containing a central door and two stable windows to its left. The west elevation of the foundation has a stable window on the left end and a central, projecting shed-roofed entry into the basement area which housed the cattle. Attached to the rear of the barn's south elevation is a pent-roofed, single story, 3 X 1 bay woodshed whose left bay is enclosed. The barn is capped by an asphalt shingle roof while the woodshed has a standing seam metal roof.

## 19. MILL PRIVILEGE #4

This mill site, now in ruins, is located along the south bank of Brown's River on a steep slope at the north end of Mill Street. The entire site is heavily overgrown by both trees and brush, and there appear to be few surface remains from the pre-1877 mills. However the site does provide useful information for understanding the organization and source of power of the late 19th century mills.

The site was in constant use from around 1820, when John Bliss erected a grist mill, to 1925 when the last mill burned. The original mill functioned as a grist mill until 1866, when it became a woodworking mill that produced wooden combs and other small articles. In 1877 Henry Field converted the structure to house the Jericho Chair Company, which employed 30 people who made cane-seated wooden chairs in a process powered by two turbines. In 1891 the factory changed hands and began producing mop handles and dowels. The site was used in this manner until the 1925 fire, after which the mill was not rebuilt.

Extending along the south bank of the river, below the rocky outcropping supporting the dam, are ruins of the Jericho Chair Co. and subsequent mills. Portions of the fieldstone foundations of the sprawling mill complex are visible along the sloping wooded riverbank. The main section of the mill appears to have been built parallel to the river where four foot high,

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dry-laid fieldstone foundation ruins run west for approximately 75 feet. They then open to allow passage of a six foot tailrace before continuing west for another 25 feet. At the west side of the tailrace another wall runs south for about 40 feet. The foundation then turns to the east, and runs for about 50 feet, forming the front wall of the mill. It then intersects with another wall that runs north toward the river for 20 feet. The front wall continues east for another 50 feet before turning to rubble and becoming obscured by vegetation. The east end of the site is bound by a large ledge outcropping onto which a concrete dam was once tied by iron rods. A portion of the concrete remains project north from the north side of the rocky outcropping. Three round iron pins can be found imbedded in the ledge to the east of the foundation, about 250 feet from an overgrown dirt road leading from this area to Mill Street.

In the center section of this rectangular foundation are four poured concrete piers, three of which are set in a row. The fourth pier has fallen over. These piers are about one foot tall and a foot square. The middle upright one is larger (2' x 2'). These piers once supported an iron penstock, about two feet in diameter. About 50 feet of the penstock lies on the ground to the north of the piers. The penstock probably dates to the 1877 chair factory and would have had a turbine pit at its terminus.

Approximately 30 feet west of the central section of the mill is a 30' x 30' L-shaped area outlined by 3' x 6' concrete slabs and an overgrown concrete floor. A 4' x 2' concrete-lined pit, possibly for a steam engine's fly wheel, and a 5' x 3' raised concrete base, perhaps for a furnace, are located in the north end of the "L". The base has six pairs of iron pipes projecting from its top and from underneath runs 50 feet of 1 1/4" pipe into the main body of the mill. There is some speculation that this might have been a boiler room.

A narrow, overgrown dirt road leads from this area to the side yard of building #18, once the miller's house.

## 20. ISADORE ROSCOE HOUSE, c.1865

This house appears on the Beer's map of 1869 as the home of Isadore Roscoe, a wheelwright who arrived in Jericho in 1863. Built in the Greek Revival style, this house once had a sidehall entry on the right side of the front facade.

The 1 1/2 story, gable-front, "L" shaped structure faces west

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toward Mill Street. A 7 X 3 bay, single story, hip-roofed enclosed porch is nestled into the junction of the building's two main masses, on the front elevation. The first bay of the porch contains the house's main entry. The 2 X 2 bay main block of the house runs east-west and has a brick exterior wall chimney at the left end of its north elevation. A one bay deep, single story, flat-roofed addition stretches across the rear of this block. Fenestration is 1/1 throughout the house.

The house, now covered with aluminum siding, rests on a parged fieldstone and brick foundation and has a slate roof with cornice returns.

20A. CARRIAGE HOUSE, c.1880

This 1 1/2 story, gable-front, 2 bay wide aluminum sided structure stands to the south of the dwelling. Two 4 light garage doors open on the front facade and centered above them is a hay door opening into a loft lit by a 6 pane fixed sash window in the gable peak. The structure rests on a granite foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof.

21. HARMON HOWE HOUSE, c.1855

One of Jericho's grandest structures, this French Second Empire style home was the residence of several of Jericho's prominent businessmen. Built by Dr. Harmon Howe in the mid 1850s, by 1857 it was the residence of Lucien B. Howe, who purchased the Chittenden Mill in 1867. By 1869 James Hutchinson, owner of the Chittenden Mill from 1856 to 1864, lived in this house, and records from 1916 indicate that E. B. Williams, who built a two story saw mill on Privilege #7 in 1910, occupied the dwelling by that year. In 1938 Mrs. Bertha Pettingill purchased the property and turned it into the Jericho Sanatorium for treating tuberculosis. The house ran as a nursing home until the 1950s when it became a private residence once again.

This center gable, mansard-roofed, 2 story, "T" shaped building has a 3 X 2 bay main block facing south toward Church Street and a 2 X 2 bay ell projecting from the rear (north) elevation. Outbuildings, executed in a simpler design, extend from the rear of the main building. The structure rests on a granite block foundation.

The front facade is highlighted by a central double-leafed door covered by a bracketed, gable-roofed door hood embellished with pendants. Above the door, the central bay of the second floor

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projects slightly from the polychromed mansard roof and is set in a gambrel-roofed wall dormer whose lower slope is convex. It has a denticulated cornice as does the eaves of the main roof. Paired brackets appear at the corners. The trim of the 2/2 window in the front wall dormer reflects that of the narrow paired first floor windows, which have shouldered architraves and feet. The two second floor windows flanking the dormer have pedimented hoods supported by incised brackets and are typical of all second floor windows on the house. Shouldered, corbelled, brick interior chimneys on the east and west slopes of the main block are symmetrically placed on either side of the central front gable. Three part trapezoidal bay windows with paired, bracketed roofs light the east and west elevations.

A 3 X 3 bay, single story, shed-roofed sun room stands on a lattice skirt at the junction of the main building's two masses on the west elevation.

Attached to the north end of the main building's ell is a 1 1/2 story, 3 X 1 bay, asphalt shingled service wing with an interior, shouldered, corbelled, brick chimney centered on the ridge. Fenestration on this wing has been altered. A small gable-roofed dormer rests on the south end of its west slope. A raised deck supported by a lattice skirt and embellished with a turned balustrade runs along the back half of the main block's west elevation and front half of the wing.

Projecting east from the rear of the service wing's east elevation is a 1 1/2 story, clapboarded carriage house. Resting on a granite foundation, the front elevation originally had three double doored openings, however, the one on the left was replaced in the 1980s with two single doors. The asphalt shingle roof has bracketed eaves and a gable-roofed dormer centered on its south slope. Added in the 1980s, this dormer has three awning windows with a lunette centered above them in the gable peak.

## 22. GRAMMAR SCHOOL, c.1878

This Italianate style structure, now used as the town hall, was originally a grammar school. The site has long served as an educational center. A brick one room schoolhouse stood on the site prior to the construction of this building. The brick school was a 3 X 3 bay, single story building with a gable front and louvered triangular window in its gable peak. Greek Revival in style, this earlier building, known as schoolhouse # 3, was razed and the current one built when the town's population grew

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beyond the school's capacity to support it. The style of the building reflects the economic prosperity of Jericho in the 1870s.

The 7 X 4 bay, 2 1/2 story, gable-roofed building is constructed on a "T" plan, which faces south toward Church Street. The central 3 bays project and contain a central entrance flanked by windows on either side. The first floor is sheltered by a wide, bracketed, hip-roofed door hood. The entry was altered in the 1980s. Originally containing 4 panel double doors topped by a segmental arched transom, the entry now consists of a single modern door with a narrow 1/2 length sidelight and the original transom above. An original roundel embellished with a hood molding lights the gable peak.

Windows throughout the building are long 4/4 sash capped by segmental arched hood moldings. The windows on the second floor are original with segmentally arched window heads while the first floor windows have been replaced with rectangular window heads. On the east and west elevations first floor windows are arranged in two groups of three while the second floor has four individual windows.

The clapboarded structure rests on a granite foundation and is capped by a patterned slate roof embellished with paired brackets along the eaves. Corbelled, brick, interior, ridge chimneys rest on the east and west ends of the ridge line. Centered on the ridge is a bracketed, cross gabled belfry sided with horizontal flush boarding. Balustrades stretch across the bases of round arched openings on each elevation of the belfry.

## 23. J. DAVIS HOUSE, c.1850

This house appears on the 1857 Walling's map as the home of J. Davis. The 1 1/2 story, sidehall plan house was probably built in the Greek Revival style and altered in the 1870s with the addition of current Italianate style detail. This decade was a prosperous one for Jericho and many houses and barns in the village sport Italianate motifs added during this era.

The aluminum sided, gable-front dwelling has paired brackets under the slate roof. A capped, brick, interior, ridge chimney is centered on the main block's roof. The main entrance is on the left of the front elevation, sheltered by a 1 X 1 bay, hip-roofed porch embellished with turned posts, a spindled valence and lattice skirt. Two wide single pane windows are centrally placed on the front elevation and stacked to light both floors.



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The remainder of the windows on the structure are 2/2.

On the east elevation a 1 X 2 bay, hip-roofed porch stretches across the front half of the facade. Across the rear of this elevation is a single story, 1 X 2 bay, shed-roofed addition.

Projecting from the building's rear (north) facade is a single story, gable-roofed, 1 bay deep ell. The entire structure rests on a stone foundation.

## 24. UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, 1858

In 1858 Jericho's Methodist population had grown to the point that members began to obtain subscriptions to build their own meeting house. The Baptists were also seeking subscriptions to build their church and a rivalry developed between the two groups. Both churches were completed in the same year.

This 3 X 3 bay church is Greek Revival in style with Gothic Revival style details. It is 1 1/2 stories high with a front gable roof facing south toward Church Street. The temple front facade has a 3 X 1 bay pedimented portico stretching across the front elevation supported by panelled pillars. Responding pilasters stand at the corners of the building and support a full entablature that runs around the main block. A similar treatment embellishes both levels of a two stage Gothic style steeple, which is further decorated by a crenellated parapet and corner posts with turned finials. The upper stage has rectangular openings on each elevation whose upper halves are louvered with modern vents below.

The main entrance to the church is centered in the portico and is framed by pilasters supporting a full entablature. Flanking both sides of the door are two large 16/16 windows. Windows on the east and west sides of the sanctuary are 12/12 clear glass and below which are three 3/3 basement windows. The 50 X 35 foot, clapboarded structure rests on a two foot thick stone foundation and has a slate roof.

## 25. HENRY M. FIELD HOUSE, c.1875

This house was built by successful businessman Henry M. Field, possibly as a new home for his second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Blodgett Shaw, whom he married in 1875. He and his brother, Anson Field, Jr., conducted extensive trade in the manufacture and sale of wooden pumps and water tubing, which they produced in a nearby building along Brown's River. In 1872 Henry Field

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established the local water works, utilizing materials produced in his factory. In 1875 he sold the pump works to his brother and in 1877 established the Jericho Chair Co. located in the old Oakes grist mill at the end of Mill Street. Field and his wife lived here until shortly after the death of their only son at age 13. They then moved to Boston, selling the house to another prominent businessman, Buel Day. The structure is locally known as the Day house, as Buel Day was a leader in bringing the railroad to Jericho and held several town offices. He served in the state legislature as Jericho's Representative in 1872 and as one of Chittenden County's State Senators in 1884. He owned the Whitcomb and Day Co., located on the outskirts of Jericho.

This Italianate style mansion represents the pinnacle of Jericho's success as a small, water-powered, mill village. The existence of such grand buildings in a small, rural village testifies to the success of these mills and the resulting prosperity of the town.

The 5 X 3 bay, two story, hip-roofed house, capped with a belvedere, faces south toward Church Street. A projecting central pavilion is pedimented and has a flat-roofed entry porch, atop which is a balustrade with circular balusters. This bracketed porch is supported by paired chamfered posts resting upon pedestals. The base of the porch is panelled. A pair of recessed panel doors with roundels at their tops are surrounded by elaborately carved, twisted moldings.

All windows are 2/2 yet have different heads; on the first floor they are rectangular while on the second they are segmentally arched. Window surrounds are shouldered at their bases and have footed sills. Architraves surrounding the first floor windows have rectangular heads embellished with raised rosettes while on the second floor they are peaked and decorated with cut outs. Three part oriel windows light the east and west elevations.

The house rests on a stone foundation lit by 13 lunette windows embellished with brick surrounds. There is a wide band of wooden trim elaborated with a molding that runs along the corners, eavesline, and at the watertable to form a frame around the facade. At the roof line are brackets highlighting each corner and evenly spaced along each eave. The standing seam metal roof is capped by a segmentally arched, hip-roofed belvedere whose round headed windows repeat the shape of the basement windows. Brick interior chimneys stand on either side of the cupola on the roof's east and west slopes.

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Projecting from the rear (north) elevation is a 1 1/2 story two bay deep, hip-roofed ell with detail similar to that of the main block. Two by one bay porches are on the north, east and west sides of the ell and sport the same posts and roofs as the front entry. This ell originally housed a woodshed and kitchen with servants quarters on the second floor.

## 25A. CARRIAGE HOUSE, c.1875

To the northwest of the dwelling stands an "L" shaped carriage house. The clapboarded structure has a gabled, bracketed, slate roof and capped by a bracketed, hip-roofed cupola with weathervane and segmentally arched windows. Resting on a stone foundation, the structure has double doored entries on both sections of the front elevation. These doors have peaked surrounds and are embellished with crossed stick work. A similarly treated hay door is centered above the left door. Three 6/6 windows light the west elevation with small basement windows below.

## 26. DIMKE HOUSE, c.1987

This modern dwelling sits on the site of a French Second Empire style outbuilding once associated with the Henry Field House (#23) next door. It is non-contributing due to age.

The 1 1/2 story clapboarded structure rests on a concrete foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. The building is composed of three front gable-roofed sections of differing size that step back from Church Street. Furthest from the road is the main block, which has a gable-roofed dormer on the front end of its east slope and a garage door on the right side of its front (south) elevation. Projecting from the left side of the front facade is a 1 X 2 bay ell with a Palladian window on its front facade. On the right end of the ell's east elevation is the main entry to the building, at the junction with the main block. Nestled into this junction and sitting above the door is the third gable-roofed section, this being one bay wide and whose floor forms a roof over the main entry. Fenestration is largely tall, narrow, 8 light casement windows used singly or in groups. Round louvered windows rest in each gable peak.

## 27. DR. GEORGE HOWE HOUSE, c.1815

This house appears on the 1857 Walling's map as the home of Dr. George Howe and on the Beer's map of 1869 as the residence of

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Dr. D. Bliss. Dr. Howe donated the land on which the Congregational Church was built in 1826.

This house was built around 1815 in the Federal style and has had changes over time. Remaining are the mass, denticular cornice with returns, and two large corbelled, brick, interior end chimneys.

The clapboarded, gable-front house faces south toward Church Street. A single story, hip-roofed, 10 X 4 bay enclosed porch spans the front elevation and shelters the main entrance. The wide shingled base and exposed rafter tails indicate this was a c.1920 addition. In the gable peak is a louvered roundel. A concrete block exterior chimney is offset to the left on the east elevation. A 2 X 1 bay, flat-roofed porch stands at the left end of the west elevation and shelters a secondary entrance. The porch has turned posts, balustrade and spindled valence. Probably added around 1900, this porch is not original to the house.

Projecting from the rear (north) elevation of the building is a 1 1/2 story ell and attached to its north elevation is another 1 1/2 story two bay deep ell of slightly lower height. Windows are 1/1 throughout the house. The house has a stone foundation with an asphalt shingle roof.

## 27A. CARRIAGE HOUSE, c.1830

Behind the house, to the north, rests a gable-roofed carriage house with lateral eaves facing south toward Church Street. It has two garage doors on its west gable end and three 9/6 sash along the south elevation. There is a hay door at the left side of the south elevation's second floor and a window in the gable peak of the east facade. Resting on a stone foundation, the clapboarded structure has an asphalt shingle roof.

## 28. SYLVESTER PELLITIER HOUSE, c.1880

This house does not appear on the 1869 Beer's map but by the time of the 1916 town history, five people had owned the house.

This vernacular, 2 1/2 story, aluminum-sided, gable-roofed house is constructed on an "L" plan. Each section of the building is 2 X 2 bay. The entrance, embellished with denticular hood molding, is centrally located on the front facade of the ell section. A 2 X 1 bay, flat-roofed porch supported by boxed posts with a simple balustrade rests on a lattice skirt along

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the front facade of the ell section. A brick, interior, ridge chimney is centered on the ell's roof.

A 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed wing projects from the north end of the main block's ell section. This two bay deep portion has a secondary entrance on the west facade and a 5 X 3 bay porch stretching across the east elevation.

Attached to the wing's north elevation is a two bay deep clapboarded garage built around 1920. A double-leafed entry containing 8 lights on each door opens at the right end of the west elevation and a single door lies to its left. The asphalt shingle roof has a centered, concrete block interior ridge chimney.

## 29. LEMUEL BLISS HOUSE, c.1836

This house was built by carpenter Lemuel Bliss around 1836 and appears on the 1857 Walling's map. Bliss was a highly respected local carpenter who also built buildings # 33 and 43. In the second quarter of the 20th century this building was the home and office of Dr. and Mrs. George B. Hulburt, both active citizens in Jericho. Dr. Hulburt practiced in town and died in 1939. His wife was a poet and active in the Congregational Church and Brown's River Study Club, which began in 1921. When she died in 1951 the home was left to the Second Congregational Church for use as a parsonage.

Standing on the corner of Church Street and Old Stage Road, this 1 1/2 story, gable-front, Greek Revival period dwelling, with cornice returns, faces south toward Church Street. The house is a 3 X 3 bay, sidehall plan, with rear ell. The main entrance on the left side of the front elevation is framed by recessed panel pilasters and a single pane transom light. A 3 X 1 bay Queen Anne style porch stretches across the front facade and has turned posts with brackets between which stretch a balustrade with two rows of short, staggered, square balusters with lattice skirt below. A similar 2 X 1 bay porch spans the east elevation of the ell. A large shed-roofed dormer stretches across the west slope of the roof while two small shed-roofed dormers light the east slope. These dormers are 20th century alterations. Fenestration on the dwelling's first floor is 6/6 while the remainder is irregular. A 2 X 8 enclosed porch spans the west elevation of the ell, which has an interior, rectangular, concrete block chimney centered on the ridge. Projecting from the center of the ell's east elevation is a gable-roofed addition with a picture window on its east facade, above which

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is a fixed triangular window with many small square panes. The rear elevation is lit by a window whose upper sash is stained glass.

Attached to the rear of the ell (north elevation) is a 2 1/2 story, gable-roofed barn facing east toward Old Pump Road. There are two sliding barn doors on the east elevation with 6 pane fixed sash windows centered in them. A 9/6 window lights the gable peak and two 6/6 windows light the rear of the south elevation. The entire complex rests on a stone foundation, has aluminum siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

## 30. FIELD/PORTER HOUSE, c.1900

This building does not appear on the 1867 Beer's map but is listed in the 1916 town history as originally owned by Misses Mary Field and Julia Porter.

This eaves front, 1 1/2 story, 3 X 1 bay vernacular dwelling faces east toward Old Pump Road. A single story board and batten sided ell projects from its west facade and contains a brick exterior end chimney on its west elevation. The house is characterized by a 1 X 1 bay porch, which shelters the central entrance on the front facade. This porch has lattice work screens with arched openings on each facade, which rest on a balustrade running between turned posts. A similar porch spans the south elevation of the ell.

Projecting from the building's northwest corner is a 1 X 1 bay single story, shed-roofed addition. Fenestration is largely 2/2 with a blind window on the north elevation of the main block. The clapboarded building rests on a concrete foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof.

## 30A. GARAGE, c.1920

To the south of the dwelling stands this single story, shed-roofed, clapboarded garage. The structure has two double doored openings on its front (east) elevation.

## 31. ROSCOE/BUSH HOUSE, c.1890

This house does not appear on the Beer's map of 1869 and the 1916 town history lists Isadore Roscoe as the original owner. To distinguish the building from another dwelling in the district with Roscoe's name (#18), built in 1865, this structure shares the names of its original and present owners.

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This 1 1/2 story, vernacular, "L" shaped, gable-roofed dwelling faces east toward Old Pump Road. A 7 X 3 bay shed-roofed screened porch stretches across the front elevation of the ell section. The main entry is on the left side of the porch and is sheltered by a gable-roofed door hood supported by boxed posts and a solid balustrade. Above the porch a three bay shed-roofed dormer expands the east slope of the ell's roof. A three part boxed bay window with long, narrow, multi-paned transom lights and a large central bay lights the first floor of the gable-front section. A second bay window (3 part with 2/2 windows) rests on the rear of the main block's north elevation. Two over two windows light the second floor with small roundels above them.

Attached to the west elevation of the gable-front block is a single story, pent-roofed shed, from which projects a carriage house.

The shingled house rests on a concrete foundation with an asphalt shingle roof. A corbelled brick exterior end chimney stands along the west elevation of the gable-front block.

31A. CARRIAGE HOUSE, c.1890

To the northwest of the house stands this gable-front, 1 1/2 story, shingled carriage house with a brick interior ridge chimney centered on its asphalt shingle roof. A double doored opening is on the left side of the front facade with a single door to its right. Lighting the gable peak is a fixed sash composed of two vertical lights.

32. SHANLEY HOUSE, c.1875

This house does not appear on the 1869 Beer's map but is shown on the 1916 map done for the town history as originally being owned by B. E. Shanley. This house has undergone numerous late 20th century alterations and only peaked lintels and an attached barn remain as evidence of its original design.

The 1 1/2 story, clapboarded, gable-front, vernacular structure rests on a concrete block foundation and faces east toward Old Pump Road. A modern 5 X 3 bay, enclosed, gable-roofed porch, with entrance on the south facade spans the dwelling's front elevation. A two bay porch with turned posts once graced this facade. Above the porch, in the house's gable peak, is a pair of modern 1/1 windows. The two bay deep main block has two

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exterior wall chimneys standing between the windows of the north elevation. One chimney is of corbelled brick and the other of concrete block. Both have chimney pots.

Attached to the west end of the main block is a two story ell sided with vertical flush boarding. Originally a single story structure, this ell was expanded in the 20th century. A rectangular, brick, exterior wall chimney stands along the ell's west wall and its irregular fenestration includes a 3 part boxed greenhouse window on the north facade. Attached to the ell's west elevation is an eaves-front gable-roofed barn projecting north from the dwelling. The barn is sided in vertical boarding. The building is non-contributing due to alterations.

## 33. JOHN GIRARD HOUSE, c.1900

This house was built by John Girard, a blacksmith for the Field Pump Works located nearby on Brown's River.

This eclectic Colonial Revival style house is constructed on an "L" plan and faces east toward Old Pump Road. The 1 1/2 story, shingled structure rests on a stone foundation and has a diamond-patterned asphalt shingle roof, cornice returns, and exposed rafter tails. An interior, brick chimney rests on the west slope of the ell's roof as well as on the north slope of the main block.

A flat-roofed screened-in porch spans the front facade of the ell. The porch's roof is pedimented on the right end, below which is the main entry. Small diamond-shaped shingles embellish the pediment. Enclosed by the porch's screens are columns. Stretching between the columns is a simple balustrade. Highlighting the dwelling's gable front peak is a shingled arch springing from the cornice returns, behind which is a row of dentils. Three large flat wooden diamonds are attached to the shingle walls and surround a window in the gable peak. Windows in the main block have architraves whose jambs resemble pilasters and have feet.

Attached to the rear of the ell section are a series of out-buildings, the first of which has a secondary entrance on the rear of the south elevation. This entrance door has a gabled hood supported by simple brackets. Just beyond this entrance a 1 1/2 story gable-front structure joins the dwelling and projects to the southwest. The 2 X 2 bay mass has another door on its right front facade and a pair of 6/1 windows in the gable peak, where the diamond motif seen in the main block's front



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gable is repeated. An exterior concrete block wall chimney stands on the south elevation. This mass has a standing seam metal roof. Attached to its west elevation is a 4 bay deep, single story, gable-roofed shed.

The rear of the dwelling's main block has a pent-roofed shed attached and projecting from its north elevation is a gambrel-roofed particle board shed.

## 34. JOHN NYE HOUSE, c.1870

This house does not appear on the 1869 Beer's map. The dwelling was built by John Nye who sold it to R. Burton Field. This man was the younger brother of Henry and Anson Field, Jr., who established the town water works in 1872. R. Burton Field took over this business in 1913 when Anson, Jr., died.

This vernacular-Gothic Revival style house is 1 1/2 stories high and constructed on an "L" plan. Its steeply pitched slate roof is embellished with vergeboards. Those 2/2 windows that remain have peaked lintels. A hip-roofed screened in porch stretches across the front facade of the ell and has a pediment over the entry on the right end of the porch. An interior concrete block chimney projects from the west slope of the ell section's roof while a single story, 2 bay deep wing projects from the ell section's west elevation. A gable-roofed door hood shelters an entry on the left side of the wing's south elevation. Attached to the west end of the wing is a gable front, 1 X 2 bay carriage house with a modern, 5-light garage door on its front (west) facade and has a hay door above. Two 9/6 windows with peaked lintels light the south elevation. The clapboarded structure rests on a brick foundation.

## 35. SIMON DAVIS HOUSE, c.1840

This was the home of Simon Davis who established the wood pump and water tubing works located nearby on Brown's River in 1840. In 1859 the business was taken over by his son-in-law, Henry Field. The house appears on the 1857 Walling's map as Davis's residence but by the 1869 Beer's map it belonged to Henry Field. This house is believed to have been built by Lemuel Bliss, a local carpenter who lived nearby in building # 27 at the head of Old Pump Road.

The vernacular, 1 1/2 story, 3/4 Classic Cottage with ell, is 3 bays deep. The front entrance is in the second bay. The surrounds of the door and 2/2 windows are simply molded. Under

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the eaves is a wide fascia board on the front elevation. There are cornice returns and an asphalt shingle roof. Two small jerkin headed dormers and a flat-roofed door hood supported by chamfered posts are early 20th century additions to the front facade of the main block. Other 20th century alterations are a shed-roofed dormer on the rear slope of the main block's roof and a flat-roofed, one bay deep addition to the left side of the main block's west facade.

A raking window is in the north gable end of the main block and below it projects a 5 X 2 bay ell, which has a 20th century gable-roofed dormer added to the roof's front (east) slope. Across the front of the ell stretches a 2 X 1 bay shed-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts and a simple balustrade, another 20th century addition. Extending west from the rear of the ell is a single story, 2 bay deep wing with 3 X 1 bay shed-roofed porches on both its north and south elevations. The clapboarded structure rests on a brick foundation.

## 35A. GARAGE, c.1920

To the north of the dwelling stands this single story, 2 X 2 bay, shed-roofed garage. The east facing front facade has two garage doors while two windows light the north elevation. The clapboarded structure has an asphalt shingle roof.

## 36. PAINE HOUSE, c.1972

This 1 1/2 story, eaves front house faces east toward Old Pump Road. The steeply pitched, asphalt-shingle roof shelters an entrance offset to the left on the front wall. To the right is a 1 1/2 story projecting gable whose single front-facing eaves lies on its north side. Fenestration is irregular. The house has a concrete foundation and vertical flushboard siding. It is non-contributing due to its age.

## 37. MILL PRIVILEGE #5

This site is located on a heavily wooded, steeply sloping hillside behind building #36. Due to floods and erosion very little surface evidence remains. The site retains little integrity and is non-contributing to the district.

In 1840 Simon Davis built a saw mill and a wooden pump and tubing factory on this site. By 1869 local businessman Henry Field owned the factory, which employed seven men and included two auxiliary structures--a paint shop and a blacksmith shop.

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The company grew during the ensuing years and by 1880, under Anson Field, Jr.'s, ownership, employed twelve men and ran on the power of five turbines. It did not rely on steam power. These pumps and tubes were distributed throughout New England and New York. By 1900 iron equipment had replaced these types of pumps and tubing, and the buildings appear to have been abandoned.

Built into the hillside above the river is a fifty foot stretch of three foot high dry-laid fieldstone foundation. Located 300 feet west of the Old Pump Road bridge, it appears to have been the site of the paint shop shown on the 1869 Beers map. About seventy feet further west along the riverbank is a similar foundation wall. Below it at the base of the embankment is a pile of scrap iron pieces about three inches wide and three feet long. This foundation was probably the site of the blacksmith shop, which also appears on the 1869 map as part of the pump works. The ravine below both sites has been used as a dump site for many years and the area is littered with fragments of crockery, glass, scrap metal, bottles, etc. A search of the riverbank from Old Pump Road to the back lot of the Field-Day House (#25) did not uncover any surface remains of the pump and tube factory. The area is heavily overgrown by both trees and brush.

## 38. MILL PRIVILEGE #6

This site is located on the west side of the bridge on Old Pump Road and is on both sides of the river. The north bank of the river was the site of a large saw mill built in 1840 by John Oakes. It stood until 1920, when it was dismantled. A c.1900 postcard shows that the building was a 3 story, vertical boarded, gable-roofed structure whose gable end faced the river. Like most early water-powered mills, the building had a very tall foundation. It was 10 by 4 bays, with 12/12 sash set in pairs. The mill produced shingles and lumber. There is presently no surface evidence of this mill. The site is heavily overgrown.

The south bank of the river was the site of Henry Field's waterworks, which he ran in conjunction with the pump and tube factory from 1872 to 1900, when the factory was closed. A c.1890 postcard depicts the six-sided, clapboarded water tower, which stood behind the Field-Day House (#25). It was three stories high, capped by a six-sided conical roof and finial. Each floor was lit by a long, narrow 6/4 window with a peaked lintel. A metal stovepipe projected from the first floor. Water was pumped up from the river to a large holding tank in

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the top of the tower and was then conveyed to village houses via wooden pipes made at the local factory. No surface evidence of this water tower remains.

Surface remains of the system include a three-sided concrete water intake that is set along the stone riverbank on the south side of the river about three feet from the bridge. The two foot high by four foot wide intake is composed of one inch wide slabs of concrete. Five iron bars one inch in diameter form a grill across the front of the water intake, preventing large logs and debris from entering the system. The intake was used to draw water from the river, which was then directed to the tower by a pump whose remnants are located about fifty feet behind the culvert atop a grassy knoll. Here a 2' x 2' concrete box raised about one foot above the ground indicates the location of the pumping system. Behind the Field-Day House a large circular area, about fifty feet in diameter and lacking vegetation, is the likely site of the water tower.

The source of power for this mill privilege was originally a log dam, which spanned the river about 100 feet northwest of the bridge on Old Pump Road. Around 1900 a new dam was constructed with poured concrete piers resting upon the rocky chasm walls. On the north side of the river about six feet above the water rests a 6' tall, 3' x 1' concrete pier, while across the river is a 12 foot tall, large, triangular shaped abutment. This six foot wide structure has been greatly eroded and is covered with lichens. On its west side, in the top half of the abutment, are nine holes about one foot in diameter that held the timber framing for the dam. A log remains in the hole on the lower right.

While the site provides little information regarding its early use, and no surface evidence of the saw mill is apparent, information on dam construction and Jericho's unique waterworks can be gained from this site.

## 39. OLD PUMP ROAD BRIDGE, c.1960

This 75' long, two lane, steel bridge stands on the site of an earlier wood frame bridge that was supported by fieldstone piers. Remnants of the piers lie at the northeast end of the present bridge.

This bridge rests on poured concrete abutments about eight feet wide and ten feet high. Steel I-beams support a concrete platform, across which runs a dirt road. The structure is lined with metal guard rails, between which stretch three lengths of

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metal cables. The bridge is non-contributing due to age.

## 40. W. L. ROSCOE HOUSE, c.1880

This house does not appear on the 1869 Beer's map and the 1916 town history lists W. L. Roscoe as the sole owner.

The side gabled, two story, 3 X 1 bay Gothic style dwelling faces west toward Old Pump Road and has been altered in the late 20th century by the extension of the roof's front slope to shelter a two story porch supported by tall boxed posts. One/one windows and the front entry centered on the west facade have peaked lintels. The north and south elevations are lit by 3 part bay windows containing narrow 1/1 sash. A 1 1/2 story ell with steep cross gables projects west from the rear elevation of the main block. An enclosed 5 bay deep, shed-roofed porch wraps around the ell's south and east elevations and rests on a lattice skirt. The aluminum sided structure rests on a stone foundation with an asphalt shingle roof. Because of the alteration, the building is non-contributing.

## 40A. GARAGE, c.1920

To the south of the dwelling stands this single story, 1 X 1 bay gable-front garage. A modern 4 light garage door spans the front facade of the clapboarded structure, which is capped by an asphalt shingle roof.

## 41. POST OFFICE, c.1970

This single story, gable-front, 2 X 2 bay structure faces south toward Church Street. The aluminum sided structure rests on a concrete foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. A gable-roofed door hood supported by boxed posts projects from the center of the front facade and shelters the main entry. To the left of this door are two small awning windows. A second entrance opens on the north elevation. All windows are 1/1. The building is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

## 42. DAVID OAKES FARM, c.1830

This dwelling appears on the 1857 Walling's map as the residence of W. E. Oakes and the 1916 town history indicates David Oakes was the original owner. Lucien B. Howe, who once owned the Chittenden Mill, lived in this house at one time.

The 1 1/2 story, 2 bay deep, vernacular Classic Cottage has a

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single story ell and numerous smaller outbuildings attached to its west elevation. The dwelling faces south toward Church Street.

In 1987 the central Greek Revival entry on the front facade was replaced by a 3 part bay window with 1/1 sash. Original windows have been replaced by 1/1 windows throughout the house and a 20th century shed-roofed dormer has been added to the rear slope of the main block's roof. Attached to the rear (north) side of the main block and ell are two small, single story, shed-roofed additions. An enclosed, hip-roofed porch wraps around the west elevation of the main block and south elevation of the ell in which an entry is centered.

The aluminum-sided house rests on a stone foundation and has a slate roof with a brick interior stove chimney on the right end of the main block's ridgeline and a similar one offset to the left of center on the ell's ridgeline.

42A. BARN, c.1880

Standing on a stone foundation to the northeast of the house is this 2 1/2 story eaves front barn with cupola. The gable ends are lit by 6/6 windows and the clapboarded structure has a hinged double doored opening offset to the right of the front (south) elevation. At the right corner of this facade is a tall, gable-roofed silo. The barn's asphalt shingle roof is capped by a gable-roofed, 2 X 1 bay cupola with rectangular louvered windows. It is flanked on either side by metal ventilators. At the east end of the barn's rear elevation projects a shed-roofed addition used as a stanchion area and lit by small square windows on its second floor.

43. WASHINGTON L. ROSCOE HOUSE, c.1900

This house does not appear on the 1869 Beer's map but is listed in the 1916 town history as originally owned by Washington L. Roscoe.

The 1 1/2 story, gable-front, 3 X 1 bay, vernacular house with 1 1/2 story addition on its rear elevation faces north toward Church Street. A 3 X 3 bay, hip-roofed enclosed porch with off center entrance spans the dwelling's front facade. A 15 pane fixed sash bow window lights the west elevation of the main block. The 2 bay deep rear addition has a secondary entrance on its east elevation and an interior, corbelled, brick chimney on the west slope of the roof. Stretching across the south (rear)

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end of the addition is a 1 1/2 story wing that contains a garage on the right end. Access to the garage is by a 5 light garage door. The left end of the wing is an apartment with exterior wooden stairs rising to a deck on the second floor of the structure's east elevation.

The aluminum-sided structure rests on a stone foundation and the main block's roof is of slate while the additions have asphalt shingle roofs. Fenestration is irregular.

## 44. WILKINS ROCKWOOD HOUSE, c.1890

This house does not appear on the Beer's map of 1869 but is on the map developed for the 1916 town history. Mr. Rockwood was a druggist at the Underhill Drug Store for 35 years, and probably built this house soon after his marriage in 1887.

The 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed, "L" shaped, vernacular building faces north toward Church Street. The two main portions of the building are 2 X 2 bays, with a shed-roofed porch stretching across the front facade of the ell section. This porch is supported by turned posts, between which stretches a balustrade composed of 2 rows of short, square, staggered balusters. A valence embellishes the roofline. This porch shelters the main entrance to the dwelling, which opens into the west elevation of the main block. Fenestration throughout the house is irregular although is largely 1/1 sash. A bow window with a stylized Palladian window above have been added to the west facade of the ell section in the 1980s.

An interior metal stove chimney rises from the north slope of the ell section's roof and projecting from its south elevation is a 3 bay deep, 1 1/2 story ell characterized by a pair of steeply pitched cross gables on its west elevation. Below is a single story, shed-roofed enclosed porch, originally similar to that on the front elevation but altered in the late 20th century. This enclosed porch has a secondary entry on its extreme left and a sliding glass door on the right end. A 3 part bow window is centered between them.

Attached to the rear (south) elevation of this ell is a 1 1/2 story, eaves front, 2 bay deep addition. A door opens into the left side of the west elevation with a 3 part modern bow window to the right. The gable peak is lit by a 3 part picture window.

The house is clad in aluminum siding with fluted pilasters at the corners of the front facade. It rests on a stone foundation

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and has an asphalt shingle roof.

44A. SHED, c.1920

This 2 X 4 bay, single story, gable-front shed stands at the end of the driveway to the southwest of the dwelling. A sliding door opens on the front (north) facade. The building is clapboarded and rests on a stone foundation with a tar paper roof.

45. OAKES/TONEATTI HOUSE, c.1820

This is believed to be one of the earliest houses built in the village and was the residence of David Oakes, who died in 1845. To distinguish this building from another that he built (#42), it bears the names of both its historic and present owners.

The 1 1/2 story, side gabled, 5 X 2 bay, vernacular dwelling faces north toward Church Street. A central entry is sheltered by a 3 X 1 bay hip-roofed porch with boxed posts that stretches across the front facade and is not original to the dwelling.

A one bay deep, flat-roofed addition, added in the 20th century, projects from the rear of the building's east elevation and in front of it sits a bulkhead. Across the rear of the house stretches a one bay deep, shed-roofed addition.

Fenestration throughout the clapboarded house is 1/1. The house rests on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof with cornice returns. An interior brick chimney is centered on the ridge of the main block.

45A. BARN, c.1890

This 1 1/2 story, gable-front horse barn stands to the southwest of the dwelling and faces north toward Church Street. A sliding door opens on the right side of the front elevation, which is embellished with large wooden diamonds attached to its clapboard siding. A single door opens on the left side of this facade. Two small windows light the west elevation. The building rests on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof.

46. GEORGE BUXTON HOUSE, c.1850

This dwelling appears on the 1857 Walling's map as the home of N. Prior. The 1916 town history indicates it was originally the home of George Buxton.



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The 1 1/2 story, 5 X 2 bay, eaves front with ell, vernacular house faces north toward Church Street. The house is characterized by a steeply pitched wall dormer centered on the front facade with a window in its gable peak.

A 3 X 1 bay, Queen Anne style, hip-roofed porch stretches across the front facade with a small pediment over the central entry. The door surround has a segmentally arched door hood, as do the building's 1/1 windows. The roof is supported by turned posts between which runs a balustrade. A spindled valence embellishes the porch's roofline.

A concrete block exterior wall chimney with pot is centered between the two bays of the main block's east elevation. A 2 bay deep, 1 1/2 story ell projects from the south elevation of the main block and a shed-roofed porch spans its west facade. The porch is supported by narrow, paired, stick style posts with brackets. An interior concrete block chimney rests on the lower west slope of the ell's roof, offset to the right. Centered on the east elevation of the ell is an entry with a 9 pane fixed sash window to its left.

An eaves front, 1 1/2 story former horse barn is attached to the south elevation of the ell and a new door stands on the right side of its west elevation with a 1/1 window to its left. A 6/6 window rests in the gable peak and originally lit the hay loft whose door is just below the window. The east elevation has a similar window in the gable peak and 4 small stable windows on the first floor. A single story, shed-roofed garage spans the south elevation of the barn with a garage entry on its west elevation and a paired casement window on the east facade. The clapboarded structure rests on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof.

## 47. JERICOHO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, c.1957

This single story, modern brick school faces north toward Church Street. It is composed of 3 gable-front sections, which combine to form a "T" plan. Two long gabled sections housing classrooms stand side by side with their facing roof slopes extended to meet and form a low junction above which projects a third gable end. Fixed sash windows light the gym. An interior brick chimney stands on the east slope of the building's left gable section. Fenestration includes large banks of fixed sash and awning windows often set in groups. The building rests on a concrete foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. The building is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

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48. BLADES HOUSE c.1953

This stands on the site of an earlier house built by John Oakes.

The 2 1/2 story, front facing "T" plan building stands with the gable end of the main block facing north toward Church Street. The 2 X 4 bay main block has two sets of paired windows on the first floor of the front facade and entrances in the third bay on both the east and west elevations. The 3 bay deep eaves front section stretches across the south elevation of the main block and has a large single pane awning window centered between two 1/1 windows on the first floor of both east and west facades. All other windows are 1/1.

The clapboarded building rests on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof from which projects a brick interior ridge chimney centered on the main block's roof. An open walled, pent-roofed shed supported by square posts spans the south wall of the building. The building is non-contributing due to age.

49. C. S. FIELD HOUSE, c.1880

This house does not appear on the 1869 Beer's map. The 1916 town history indicates its original owner was C. S. Field.

This 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed, "L" shaped, vernacular house faces north toward Church Street. A steeply pitched central gable highlights the front facade of its ell section and a hip-roofed 3 X 1 bay porch, c.1920, spans its first floor. The porch has turned posts and a simple balustrade resting on a lattice skirt and shelters an entrance into the ell.

A brick exterior chimney is centered on the west elevation of the main block and a 1 1/2 story wing projects from the south elevation of the dwelling. This wing has a 8 X 2 bay shed-roofed porch on its east elevation with entry in the fifth bay. A gable-roofed dormer is on the east slope of the wing's roof. Attached to the south facade of this wing is an eaves front, 1 1/2 story shed.

The aluminum-sided structure rests on a brick foundation with an asphalt shingle roof. Fenestration is both 1/1 and 2/2.

49A. GARAGE, c.1920

To the southeast of the dwelling stands this 1 1/2 story, 2 X 2

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bay, gambrel-roofed garage. Two garage doors open into the front wall and two 2/2 windows light the east and west walls.

## 50. DR. JOHN DENNISON BLISS HOUSE, c.1845

This house appears on the Walling's map of 1857 as the home of Dr. J. Dennison Bliss, original owner of the house. He was a physician and surgeon in Jericho who practiced for a few years and then retired due to failing health. Dr. Bliss lived from 1823-1888. This house is believed to have been built by Lemuel Bliss, a local carpenter who lived across the street (in #27).

This 1 1/2 story, 3 X 2 bay with ell, Greek Revival style plank house stands with its gable end facing north toward Church Street. The sidehall plan dwelling has an entrance on the left of the front facade and is embellished with narrow 3/4 length 5 pane sidelights flanked by pilasters supporting a full entablature. Similar corner pilasters support a wide frieze and cornice returns.

Porches on the front (north) and west elevations were added around 1900. The 3 X 1 bay front porch has a hipped roof supported by turned columns, between which runs a simple balustrade. The porch rests on a lattice skirt. The 1 X 1 bay side porch is of similar design but also has a spindled valence. Also added in the 20th century is a shed-roofed dormer on the east slope of the main block's roof.

Extending south from the main block is a single story gable-roofed wing, which is 3 bays deep with a door on the east elevation. Stretching across the south end of this ell is a 4 bay deep, hip-roofed enclosed porch.

Windows on the house are largely 2/2. An exterior brick chimney rises along the main block's south elevation offset to the right of the ridgeline. An interior brick chimney projects from the center of the ell's ridge. The clapboarded structure rests on a stone foundation with an asphalt shingle roof.

## 50A. CARRIAGE HOUSE, c.1880

To the southwest of the dwelling stands this 1 1/2 story, gable-front carriage house with two wide entrances in the front facade. A modern garage door opens on the right of the elevation while a pair of hinged doors with 6 light fixed sash open on the left side of the facade. Two 6/6 windows light both gable peaks. An exterior brick wall chimney is centered on the

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east elevation. The clapboarded structure has an asphalt shingle roof.

## 51. A. B. SIMMONDS HOUSE, c.1890

This house does not appear on the 1869 Beer's map and the 1916 town history lists A. B. Simmonds as the original owner.

The clapboard and asbestos-shingled, 3 X 3 bay, 2 1/2 story, gable front vernacular dwelling and additions faces north toward Church Street. The sidehall plan main block, with entrance on the right of the front elevation rests on a brick foundation. A 2 X 1 bay hip roofed porch supported by stick posts with perforated decorations stretches across the front facade. Windows on the main block are 2/2 with a 4 light fixed sash in the front gable peak.

An eaves front, 6 X 6 bay, 2 story ell, added in the late 20th century, projects from the main block's west elevation. A door in the third bay of the front elevation is sheltered by a gable-roofed door hood supported by truss brackets. Fenestration is irregular.

Along the rear (south) elevation of the main block stretches a 3 bay deep, gable-roofed addition and a single story pent-roofed shed is attached to the rear wall. A brick interior ridge chimney stands at the rear of the main block's asphalt shingle roof.

## 52. KINGSLEY BUTLER, PRINTER, c.1900

This building does not appear on the 1869 Beer's map. The 1916 town history indicates that it originally belonged to Kingsley Butler, Printer.

The clapboarded, two story, gable-front, vernacular dwelling faces north toward Church Street. The 2 X 2 bay main block has a c.1920, single story, shed-roofed addition wrapping around the front and west elevations. Exposed rafter tails and long narrow 8 light sash highlight this 4 X 2 bay addition, which has a front entry in the second bay.

A concrete block, interior, ridge chimney with cap is centered on the main block's asphalt shingle roof and a 24 pane fixed sash window lights the east elevation. Projecting from the south (rear) elevation is a 1 1/2 story, 3 bay deep ell and a c.1970 saltbox-roofed, board and batten sided garage projects west from the ell's south facade. This garage, whose lateral

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eaves face north, has a garage door on its front facade and two 2/2 windows in the gable peak. The garage has a standing seam metal roof.

## 53. ANSON FIELD, JR., HOUSE, c.1865

This house was built by Anson Field, Jr., and appears on the 1869 Beer's map as the home of Henry Field, Anson's brother, who presumably lived here until he built the Field house (#23). These brothers ran the pump and tubing works on Brown's River.

The Italianate style house, constructed on a cruciform plan, faces north toward Church Street. Each section of the 2 1/2 story high structure is two bays wide. The gable-front house has a polychrome slate roof laid in a striped pattern. On the left side of the front elevation is an elaborate doorway composed of paired doors with arched panels and an extremely tall architrave head, which contains a two pane transom light.

Three part boxed bay windows containing four 1/1 windows light the front and west elevations. Second floor windows are all segmentally arched with arched drip molds. Four pane roundels light each gable peak.

Both sides of the front section of the house are lined with small 1 X 2 bay single story hip-roofed additions. The rear section of the house is flanked by a one bay deep, single story, shed-roofed addition on the west and a one bay deep, shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts on the east elevation.

The aluminum-sided house rests on a stone foundation with an exterior brick chimney offset to the right on the west elevation and an interior brick chimney centered on the ridge of the front section of the house.

## 53A. BARN/GARAGE, c.1900/1930

To the southwest of the dwelling stands a barn with a c.1930 garage addition. The 1 1/2 story, gable-front, clapboarded structure has a wide double doored entry on the front facade. A large single pane window, offset to the right, lights the second floor. On the south elevation an exterior brick chimney stands offset to the right.

A single story shed-roofed garage addition stretches the full length of the barn's west facade. The garage's front elevation has a simple false front, and a 5 light garage door with a

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single door to its left. An interior metal stove chimney is offset to the left on the west slope of the addition's roof, which has exposed rafter tails.

## 54. SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OFFICE, c.1970

To the east of the church stands this single story, eaves front, 6 X 2 bay structure which faces north toward Church Street. A 1 X 1 bay, gable-front porch with square posts shelters a door in the first bay of the front facade. A brick exterior end chimney is offset to the right on the west elevation. The clap-boarded building rests on a concrete block foundation with an asphalt shingle roof. The office is non-contributing due to age.

## 55. SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, c.1826/1876

This was the first church in this section of Jericho and was built cooperatively by the Congregationalists and the Baptists. From 1826 to 1858 the building was shared by the two groups each holding services on alternate Sundays. In 1858 the Baptists built their own church and by 1865 the Congregationalists no longer had enough support to maintain the church and it was abandoned. By 1876 membership had grown and reorganized to form the Second Congregational Church. They then proceeded to renovate the original Federal style building, giving it Italianate features and changing the number and style of the windows, the color of the brick and adding a new steeple.

The brick church originally was 5 X 5 bays with two rows of 12/12 sash on each facade. The front facade had a projecting central pavilion containing three doors with fanlights and three 12/12 windows above them on the second floor. Flanking the pavilion on each side were 12/12 windows. Instead of a steeple, a simple brass domed belfry rested atop the brick base.

The church's current design dates from the 1876 remodeling. The two rows of 12/12 sash have been replaced by a single row of five 24/24 round arched windows on the east and west elevations. The front elevation was changed from 5 window openings to one, which is found in the projecting central pavilion with pedimented gable. The central entry now contains a pair of doors with four recessed panels capped by a round-arched head. Above the entry is an elaborate round arched window within which are smaller paired round arched windows capped by a curved triangular light with a round pane inset within it. Above the window, and centered within the pediment is a lunette window. The wooden steeple has a rectangular brick base. The second

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stage is polygonal and contains stick work and louvered windows capped by pointed arched gablets. Above this rises a polygonal spire clad in polychrome slate laid in stripes and rosettes. Atop the spire is a weathervane.

The brick, gable-front, 2 story church faces north toward Church Street and rests on a stone foundation. The brick is laid in common bond. The roof is covered with slate and the eavesline is embellished with a modillioned cornice. A brick interior end chimney rests at the south end of the ridgeline.

A 1 X 2 bay, single story, hip-roofed 20th century addition projects from the church's rear elevation. A doorway on the addition's front facade is sheltered by a 1 X 1 bay porch with a modillioned hip roof supported by a boxed post.

To the south of the church is a cemetery (#56).

## 55A. HORSE SHED, c.1880

This building, now used for storage, may originally have been a horse shed where parishioners could leave their horses during services. The 6 bay long, 1 1/2 story, eaves front shed faces east toward the church and stands directly to its west. A series of double doored openings spans the front (east) elevation. The building has no windows and is clad in vertical flush boarding with a corrugated metal roof.

## 56. JERICHO CEMETERY

The cemetery, originally associated with the Second Congregational Church (#48), is now a separate entity. The burial ground is bound on the north side by a fence of iron piping. Three rows of pipe run between iron posts capped by iron balls. A similar two part gate opens into the cemetery on the west side of the church. Marble and granite gravestones date from the early 19th century to the present, and include memorials to many of Jericho's prominent citizens. A granite vault built in 1928 stands in the center of the cemetery. The grounds are shaded by many large maple trees and shrubs.

## 57. LUTHER PROUTY HOUSE, c.1815

This house was built by blacksmith Luther Prouty around 1815. Prouty was active in town affairs during the first half of the 19th century. He was influential in the building of the Second Congregational Church and served in the War of 1812 and the

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Battle of Plattsburgh. Prouty's son, Luther Stephen, opened a hotel in the house in 1865, which he ran in connection with a livery stable until 1867 when he sold the property to L. M. Stevens. The house appears on the 1857 Walling's map as the home of L. Prouty and on the 1869 Beer's map as the residence of L. M. Stevens.

The 5 X 2 bay, Federal style brick house laid in common bond faces north toward Church Street. The two story, eaves front dwelling rests on a stone foundation. The central entry is recessed and lit by a fanlight. First floor windows are embellished with molded rectangular panels. Splayed lintels cap the 2/2 windows throughout the house. Two quadrant windows light the gable ends. A 1 X 2 bay, hip-roofed porch, built around 1900, spans the east elevation and shelters a secondary entrance. The porch has a spindled valence, turned posts, simple balustrade and rests on a lattice skirt.

A small, single story, shed-roofed addition is attached to the southeast end of the building's rear elevation and is sided with vertical boarding. The house has a slate roof laid in rows of rectangular and triangular pieces and has cornice returns. Stepped, brick, corbelled, interior end chimneys rest on the east and west ends of the ridge.

## 57A. GARAGE, c.1960

To the southeast of the house stands this single story, gable front two car garage. The clapboarded structure rests on a concrete foundation with an asphalt shingle roof. Two four light garage doors open on the front elevation while the east elevation is lit by two windows composed of two vertical panes. The building is non-contributing due to age.

## 57B. BARN, c.1920

Behind the garage stands this gable-front, gambrel-roofed barn with kicked eaves. The 2 1/2 story, clapboarded structure which rests on a stone foundation, has a window tucked under its front gable peak. A single story pent-roofed shed spans the right side of the rear elevation and a similar one projects from the southeast corner and has a double doored entry on the east side. Six 6 light fixed sash stable windows light the first floor of the west elevation. The main entry to the barn is on the rear (south) elevation. Many of the windows no longer have glass in them. The roof is corrugated metal.



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57C. HORSE BARN, c.1865

Behind the barn stands this 1 1/2 story, gable-front horse shed. A single open bay with canted corners spans the front facade with a hay loft door centered above. The building sits on a stone foundation and has a corrugated metal roof.

58. FRED SIMONDS HOUSE, c.1880

This house does not appear on the Beer's map of 1869. It is listed in the 1916 town history as originally being owned by Fred Simonds.

The clapboarded, gable-roofed, 2 1/2 story, "L" shaped vernacular house faces north toward Church Street. The 2 X 4 bay main block is a sidehall plan with entrance in the first bay of the two bay gable-front section. The double doored entry has a square, molded lintel. The second bay contains a two story, 3 part bay window while a roundel with round arched drip mold lights the gable peak. Windows are 2/2 throughout the building and have peaked lintels.

A late 20th century, 2 X 3 bay, enclosed hip-roofed porch rests at the intersection of the 1 1/2 story ell and main block. The porch now serves as the entrance, and has a lattice skirt with a door in the central bay of the east elevation. Windows are 1/1 and topped by single pane transom lights.

An interior brick chimney is centered on the ridge of the main block's slate roof, which is embellished with a band of fishscale shaped slates.

Attached to the southwest end of the main block is a 1 X 1 bay, 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed outbuilding converted to living space in the 1980s. A set of 15 light French doors opens into the south elevation with a large single pane fanlight above.

58A. CARRIAGE HOUSE, c.1900

To the southwest of the house stands this 1 1/2 story, eaves-front, 2 bay wide, clapboarded carriage house. A door opens into the right side of the front elevation with a 6 pane fixed sash window to its left. Windows light the gable peaks. A 3 X 1 bay shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear elevation. The building has a slate roof.

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## 59. BAPTIST CHURCH, 1858

The Baptists, having shared the brick church (# 48) with the Congregationalists since 1826, decided in 1857 to build their own church and parsonage. This church was built in 1858 by B. W. Haynes for \$2,245 on land purchased from Truman Galusha. Originally the church had two front entrances and a spire. It was dedicated on January 6, 1859, and regular services were held until the 1920s when the church was vacated. In 1929 the MacDonough Masonic Lodge purchased the building from the Vermont Baptist State Convention. At this time the front entrance was changed to its present style and the Masons moved in in 1931.

This Greek Revival style church faces north toward Church Street. The two story, gable-front, 3 X 3 bay, clapboarded structure rests on a stone foundation. The front gable is pedimented and contains a triangular louvered window. A central entrance is flanked by narrow, 3 light, 3/4 length sidelights and pilasters, which support a full entablature. Corner pilasters also support a full entablature, which bands the building and above which are cornice returns supporting a slate roof. Above the entrance are 4 pilasters flanking three windows--the central one is wide, the two side ones narrow. These windows have single pane lower sash and upper sash composed of small panes of stained glass. One/one windows, with narrow upper sash, flank the front door while windows on the church's east and west elevations, which light the main body of the sanctuary, are 16/16.

Above the front gable stands the church's two stage steeple, which lacks its original spire. Each stage is decorated with corner pilasters supporting a full entablature. The first stage is clapboarded while the second stage is sheathed in flush boarding and contains rectangular louvered windows.

A small, one bay wide, gable-roofed shed is attached to the church's rear elevation. The clapboarded structure has a vertical flush board door on its south facade. To the left of the shed on the church's rear facade is a 6 panel door.

## 60. BAPTIST PARSONAGE, 1858

This dwelling was built about the same time as the Baptist Church and intended for use as a parsonage. B. W. Haynes, who built the church, also constructed this building which cost \$1,050.50 in 1858.

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The 1 1/2 story, clapboarded Greek Revival, 3/4 Classic Cottage with ell rests on a stone foundation and faces east toward the church. The main entrance is in the third bay of the front facade and is framed by fluted pilasters supporting a denticulated frieze. The house is embellished with corner pilasters, a wide frieze, cornice returns, and a wood shingle roof.

Most windows in the main block are 6/6. The first floor windows of the north elevation were changed in 1894 and now contain tall, narrow, paired sash capped by heavily molded hoods. Pilasters frame these windows but are currently covered by long shutters. A shouldered, brick, corbelled, exterior end chimney is centered between the two windows and is not original. A corbelled, brick, interior, end chimney rests at the left side of the main block's ridgeline.

Attached to the south elevation of the main block is a single story ell with entrance on the right side of the front facade. This ell, original to the building, has 6/6 sash and a modern, 3 X 1 bay, pent-roofed porch stretching across the front wall.

Appended to the south elevation of the ell are two c.1980 gable-front, 1 1/2 story additions clad in board and batten siding. These additions are two bays wide and rest on a concrete foundation with asphalt shingle roofs.

## 60A. BARN, c.1980

To the southeast of the dwelling stands this 1 1/2 story, front gabled, 2 bay wide barn with a concrete foundation and an asphalt shingle roof. Clad in board and batten siding, the styling resembles that of the house's two new additions. There is a garage door on the right of the front elevation with a pair of 9 pane windows to its left. Centered between the two bays on the second floor is a hay door and above it is a 6 pane fixed sash window lighting the gable peak. This building is non-contributing due to its age.

## 61. ANSON FIELD CABINET SHOP, c.1850

This building housed a series of commercial establishments before being turned into a residence in the middle of the 20th century. It was originally Anson Field's cabinet shop, and by the time of the 1869 Beer's map L. F. Wilbur had his law office here. Following the law office was D. Bradford's Printing Office and in 1913 E. H. Gomo's Harness Shop.

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The 2 1/2 story, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling is composed of a 3 X 2 bay main block with lateral eaves and front facade facing north toward Church Street. A single story, 2 bay ell is attached to the main block's east wall. At the junction of these two sections is a 2 X 1 bay, single story shed-roofed porch stretching part way across the ell's front facade. It has boxed posts, shelters an entry into the ell, and has a window to its left. All windows on the building are 2/2.

The house rests on a stone foundation, is sheathed in asphalt shingle siding and has a slate roof. Interior brick chimneys with hoods are centered on the ridgeline of both the main block and ell.

## 62. KNAPP HOUSE, c.1930/1970

This house, composed of two distinct parts, one shingle and one brick, was built at two different times. The brick portion was erected in 1930 using salvaged bricks and timbers from the servants quarters that once stood to the right of the Galusha House (#56) driveway and was torn down in 1930. This brick section was originally a restaurant.

The brick portion is a 5 X 2 bay, 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed, cape style house with center entry and 2/2 windows on the front facade. The house stands with its lateral eaves and front elevation facing northwest toward Church Street. A shouldered, brick, exterior, end chimney lines the west wall. Attached to its east end is a 3 X 2 bay, 2 story, gable-roofed addition.

This addition, built around 1970, is clad in natural shingles and stands with its lateral eaves facing north. Two garage doors open into the left side of the front facade with a 6 pane sliding window to the right. Two 6/6 windows light the second floor of the front facade and the first floor of the east facade. Two awning windows light the second floor of this elevation. The entire structure rests on a concrete foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof.

## 63. GALUSHA HOUSE, 1790/1809

This house, situated on a hill overlooking the village of Jericho, was built in two sections. The rear brick ell was constructed in 1790 and the main block around 1809. Originally owned by John Bliss, operator of an early grist mill located at the end of Mill Street, the dwelling was purchased by Truman Galusha in 1838. He was one of the wealthiest and most promi-

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ment men in Jericho in the 2nd quarter of the 19th century. A successful farmer, he held many civil positions and was a leader in the Baptist Church. Galusha had prestigious ties to Vermont's early political history. His father was Governor Jonas Galusha of Shaftsbury and his mother was Mary Chittenden, a daughter of Vermont's first governor, Thomas Chittenden. His second wife, Hannah Chittenden, was a granddaughter of Thomas Chittenden and niece of Gov. Martin Chittenden. Members of the Galusha family were leading opponents of slavery and it is said that this house was a stop along the Underground Railroad.

This Georgian plan, 2 1/2 story, gable-roofed, brick house, laid in common bond, faces east. Set on a low stone block foundation, the main block has a small, single story, 2 bay brick ell attached to its rear elevation. From its rear facade projects a small one story wooden ell, which was originally a carriage shed and was converted to a kitchen, bath and study in 1960.

In the central bay of the first floor of the front (east) facade is the main entrance sheltered by a 1 X 1 bay pedimented gable roofed portico which is not original to the house. Fenestration throughout the house is 12/12 but is not the original sash. Windows in the wooden ell are 6/6. Wooden louvered shutters frame each window, which are capped by painted jack arch lintels. A full denticulated cornice with returns supports an asphalt shingle roof. Interior brick stove chimneys on the east and west ends of the ridge line. Louvered lunette windows embellish the gable peaks.

The rear (south) elevation of the main block has no windows or doors. Attached to it is a 2 bay brick ell built around 1790. Windows have the same painted jack arches as the main block.

The 3 bay board and batten ell, which projects south from the older ell, is the most recent addition to the house. Two modern 6/6 windows light the left side of the west elevation while the right half of the facade contains a wide opening to a recessed porch. This ell rests on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof.

63A. GARAGE, c.1960

Probably erected at the same time the carriage shed was renovated, this single story, 3 X 2 bay, gable-roofed garage sits behind the house with its lateral eaves and front facade facing north. The building has two garage doors on the right side of this facade and an entrance on the left. A six sided

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hip-roofed cupola with louvered windows on each side is centered on the ridgeline of the asphalt shingle roof. The structure is clad in vertical boarding and rests on a concrete foundation. This building is non-contributing due to its age.

## 64. JOHN BLISS HOUSE, c.1850

This house is shown on the 1857 Walling's map as the residence of John Bliss, an early mill owner. By the time of the 1869 Beer's map, the dwelling had been sold to Anson Field.

This 1 1/2 story, Greek Revival style, sidehall plan dwelling and ell has an entry on the left side of the front facade. The house faces northeast toward the green. The front facade of the house is highlighted by a blind triangular window in the gable peak and original 6/6 windows, which are found throughout the main block of the building. Cornice returns support a slate roof with brick interior stove chimneys on the north and south ends of the ridgeline of the main block. Another chimney, a modern metal stove chimney, projects from the east end of the ell's ridgeline. The main block also has two metal stove chimneys, an exterior wall chimney on the rear end of the building's east elevation and an interior one in front of it on the roof's east slope. These chimneys are among numerous alterations the building has experienced in the 1980s, most of which were done to the ell. The main block retains much of its Greek Revival appearance.

The 3 X 1 bay ell has a garage door on the left side of the east facade and to its right is a 3 X 1 bay shed-roofed porch supported by boxed posts which shelters an entrance. In the ell's southwest gable peak is a modern two pane casement window and below it rests a 6/6 window. On the ell's west facade a third entrance is centered between two 6/6 windows. The ell has an asphalt shingle roof.

## 65. SANDIFER HOUSE, c.1945

This 3 X 3 bay, 1 1/2 story, gambrel-roofed dwelling was constructed c.1945, and is non-contributing due to age.

The house stands with its gable end facing north toward Plains Road. A single story, 3 X 1 bay, hip-roofed porch stretches across the front elevation supported by boxed posts between which runs a simple balustrade. The porch rests on a lattice skirt and shelters a central front entry. Above the porch, two pairs of 1/1 windows light the second floor of the gable wall

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while a half round window lights the gable peak. Fenestration is irregular in both size and shape of sash.

Resting on a rock faced concrete block foundation, the clapboarded structure is capped by an asphalt shingle roof. Skylights light the east and west slopes of the roof and a concrete block exterior chimney is centered on the west wall. There is a small, single story shed-roofed porch on the right side of the rear elevation.

## 65A. SHED, c.1945

Standing to the northeast of the dwelling is this single story, gable-front shed. There are two doors on the front facade of this clapboarded structure, which has an asphalt shingle roof. It is non-contributing due to age.

## 66. CHARLES WETHERBY HOUSE, c.1850

This house appears on the 1857 Walling's map as the home of Erastus Field.

This rambling 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling has a main front facing "L" shaped mass with an ell projecting from its southern elevation. Each section of the main mass is 3 X 2 bay with the main entry centered in the left side of the main block. The dwelling is characterized by steeply pitched wall dormers on the west and north slopes of the main block. These gables have windows in their peaks. Another distinctive feature are the two story, 3 sided bay windows in the north gable end of the main block. These windows contain 4 narrow 1/1 sash with a base embellished with a recessed panel on each side. These bay windows, Italianate in style, probably were not original to the building. Although the sash of these windows appear to date from the time of the bay's construction, the windows throughout the rest of the house have all been replaced by 1/1 sash. Skylights flank the wall dormer of the west slope of the main block's roof. A corbelled, brick, interior ridge chimney stands to the left of the wall dormer on the north slope of the roof. The asphalt shingle roof of the main block is supported by cornice returns.

The two bay long ell, attached to the rear of the main block, has a secondary entrance at the south end of its eastern elevation and a centered interior ridge chimney. Attached to the southeast corner of the ell is a 1 X 1 bay, gable-roofed garage with its gable end facing north towards Plains Road. A

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garage door is offset to the left on the front facade and a 9/6 window rests in its gable peak. A hay door is offset to the left on this facade. The entire complex rests on a stone foundation, is clapboarded and has an asphalt shingle roof.

67. DAVID FISH HOUSE, c.1830

This property is listed on the 1857 Walling's map as the property of David Fish.

The 3 X 2 bay house stands with its lateral eaves facing south toward Plains Road. Projecting from the rear of the building are a series of gable-roofed additions beginning with a 1 1/2 story, 2 bay deep addition while attached to its rear elevation is a single story, one bay deep structure with a deck stretching across its north elevation.

Along the northern side wall of the main block is a 1 X 4 bay, hip-roofed porch supported by boxed posts between which stretches a simple balustrade which has a pair of crossed balusters on the front elevation. The porch rests on a lattice skirt with a concrete block foundation. This Colonial Revival porch was probably added around 1900.

The dwelling rests on a stone foundation, is clapboarded, and has a slate roof decorated with a band of fishscale slates. The roof is supported by a full entablature and cornice returns. A corbelled, brick, interior ridge chimney stands on the east end of the roof. All original windows have been replaced by 1/1 sash. The front entry is composed of a modern door, surrounded by fluted moldings and corner boards embellished with pateras.

67A. CARRIAGE HOUSE, c.1880

To the west of the dwelling stands this 3 X 4 bay, 1 1/2 story, gable-front carriage house. Two 18 panel garage doors stand on the left side of the front facade and contain 6 lights across the top of each. There is a window to their right and another in the gable peak. All windows are 2/2. The asphalt shingle roof has wide overhanging eaves supported by single brackets. The building is clapboarded.

68. JUDGE FISH'S SHOE SHOP AND TANNERY, c.1860

The Beer's map of 1869 shows this property as being Judge Fish's Shoe Shop and Tannery. It was later converted to a dwelling.



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This 1 1/2 story, 2 X 3 bay, gable-roofed dwelling stands with its gable end facing south toward Plains Road. A single story, flat roofed, 3 X 1 bay porch stretches along the south and west facades. Tapered square wooden columns support the roof and rest upon a solid balustrade, which begins at ground level and rises well above the porch floor. Reminiscent of the Bungalow Style, this porch was probably added around 1920. The dwelling is a sidehall plan with entry on the right of the front elevation, sheltered by the porch. Windows are largely 2/2 but their size and shape are irregular.

The building rests on a stone foundation, is clapboarded and has an asphalt shingle roof. A brick interior ridge chimney stands at the north end of the ridgeline.

## 68A. CARRIAGE HOUSE, c.1880

Standing to the northwest of the house is this 1 1/2 story gabel-roofed structure whose lateral eaves face the road. Two double doored entrances open into the building on the front facade and each door is lit by a 6 pane fixed sash. The clapboarded structure has an asphalt shingle roof.

## 69. A. S. MEARS HOUSE, c.1850

This house appears on the 1857 Walling's map as the home of A. S. Mears.

The two story, "L" shaped, gable-roofed dwelling contains a 2 X 2 main block which is a sidehall plan with entry on the right. The door is framed by a fluted molding with corner blocks embellished with pateras. The building stands with its gable end facing south toward Plains Road. A large, rectangular, brick exterior wall chimney is centered on the west wall of the main block and a molded cornice return supports the asphalt shingle roof.

A long 3 X 2 bay ell with irregular fenestration extends from the east side of the main block and has a boxed cornice. A secondary entrance is offset to the left on its gable end. A shed-roofed storage area is attached to the rear of the main block. Fenestration is largely 2/2 on this asbestos shingled house which rests on a concrete foundation.

## 70. POTTER HOUSE, 1804

This plank house, built in 1804, was purportedly a tavern at one

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time. Hitching posts once stood in front of the house and the outbuilding connecting the house to the hay barn once had round arched entryways, suitable for a livery. The Walling's map of 1857 lists George Oakes as property owner.

This Federal style Georgian plan house and series of outbuildings stretch along the corner of Main Street and Plains Road and stand very close to the street. The two story building has a central entry on the front facade, which is framed by recessed panel pilasters supporting a full denticulated entablature. A fielded two panel door with a large fixed window is flanked by a 1/2 length sidelight on its right, which contains a narrow single sash above a single fielded panel. This door and sidelight do not appear to be part of the original entry. All original windows have been replaced by 1/1 sash but original lunette windows light the gable peaks. A molded cornice with returns supports the asphalt shingle roof while brick interior chimneys stand on the north and south ends of the roof's rear slope. There is a single story, shed roofed addition on the west side of the dwelling and it as well as the main block rest on a stone foundation and are clapboarded.

Extending east from the dwelling's south east corner is a long, 1 1/2 story, clapboarded outbuilding. The 5 bay front facade contains two 9/6 sash and three 6/6 sash. Arched entryways once provided access to this stable. The structure rests on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. A brick interior chimney stands offset to the left on the roof's rear slope.

Attached to the west gable end of the former stable is a 1 1/2 story, "L" shaped, gable-front hay barn. Resting on a stone foundation with vertical plank siding, the barn has a slate roof with wide overhanging eaves supported by brackets. The main block of the barn is 3 bays wide with a double doored entrance offset to the right. A door into the hay loft is centered in the gable peak. The barn's ell is 3 bays long with a door centered between two 9 pane fixed sash on the front facade. A 12 pane fixed sash window rests in the west gable peak and below it are three boarded up stable windows.

## 71. WAR MEMORIAL, c.1920

Centered amidst a triangular green at the junctions of Church Street, Main Street, Lee River Road and Plains Road stands this rock-faced granite marker. On the west face of the marker is a bronze plaque memorializing townsmen who served in the Civil War. A similar plaque on the east face honors Jericho's World

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War I veterans.

## 72. MANE STREET BEAUTY PARLOR, c.1928/1985

This building stands on the site of the old Home Market, which was built in 1906 and burned in 1928. The current structure was built on the foundation of the earlier building in 1928 and has had many uses. Originally it housed a garage and in the 1930s it became a meat market, which necessitated the addition of a back room to store ice for the refrigerators. Later uses included a barber shop, a wood turning business, and a residence. In the 1940s it became the home of Brown's River Maple Products, run by George Woodruff who lived next door in building #63. Many local farmers brought Woodruff syrup, which he packaged in the outbuildings of building # 63 and then retailed in this structure. In 1985 the building was struck by a car and severely damaged. Subsequent remodeling followed many of the original lines.

The small, single story, gable-front structure faces west toward Main Street. An entrance is centered on the front facade of the 5 X 2 bay building and is flanked on both sides by pairs of closely set 1/1 windows with 6/6 snap in muntins. A concrete block exterior end chimney is centered on the west elevation. The clapboarded structure rests on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. This building is non-contributing to the district due to numerous alterations.

## 73. WESTON APARTMENT BUILDING, c.1987

This building stands on the west side of Main Street, once part of Jericho's commercial district. A number of fires in the 20th century have destroyed the original structures. The current building was built in 1987 and is non-contributing due to age.

This 4 X 2 bay, two story, side gabled duplex apartment building faces west toward Main Street. Centered on the front facade are two doors sheltered by a gable-roofed door hood supported by wrought iron posts. The doors are flanked by 3 part bay windows, above which are two 1/1 windows. The north and south elevations have windows only on the second floor. The building rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in aluminum siding and has an asphalt shingle roof.

## 74. BENOIT HOUSE, c.1880/1980

This 2 X 3 bay, 1 1/2 story, saltbox-roofed dwelling was

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originally built in the 1880s and severely altered in the 1980s. It is non-contributing due to numerous alterations.

The side gabled structure stands with the rear of the salt box facing Main Street. Two octagonal windows rest under the eaves on this facade. Remaining fenestration is 1/1 with two windows flanking a door on the north side of the building and a window in each gable peak. A deck wraps around the north and west facades and concrete block exterior end chimneys are offset to the right on the north and south elevations. The clapboarded building rests on a concrete foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof.

## 75. STORAGE SHEDS, c.1930

This series of connected outbuildings stands on the site of Barney's woolen factory constructed in the 1820s and still operating at the time of the 1857 Walling's map. The 1869 Beer's map shows the mill converted into a tin shop, still in existence in 1916 when the town history was written.

Closest to Main Street stands a single story, gable-front garage with a pent-roofed, one bay wide shed attached to its northwest elevation. The shed's roof has exposed rafter tails and is sheathed in asphalt shingles as are the other buildings. The garage's front facade has a doorway on the right and a 12 panel garage door with 4 fixed windows on the left.

Attached to the garage's west facade is a single story, front gabled addition, slightly offset to the left but extending the full width of the garage and its shed. Connected to its rear (west) elevation is a 1 1/2 story, eaves front, rectangular shed. It has an entry in the left side of the front elevation and is clad in vertical boarding as are all the other structures. These connected buildings are non-contributing due to alteration.

## 76. MILL PRIVILEGE #1

This site is located south of the Main Street bridge and includes remnants of a concrete dam, as well as mill sites on both banks of Brown's River.

A series of three woolen mills built by Truman and Matthew Barney around 1820 once stood on the east bank of the river. The flannel factory contained one shearing machine and two fulling machines. Behind the flannel factory stood a carding

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mill, in which ran two carding machines producing rolls of wool. A cloth dressing factory stood at the rear. The flannel mill operated until 1856, when it became a tin shop. The tin shop was destroyed by fire in the early 20th century. The two lower woolen mills were dismantled in 1916.

The flannel mill obtained its water power from a dam near the Chittenden Mill via a sluiceway cut into the east bank of the river to the north of the bridge. The two lower factories relied on power provided by a log dam located just south of the bridge. Nothing remains of this early log dam, which probably was replaced in the poured concrete dam in the early 20th century.

This site along the river's east bank has lost most of its integrity due to fire, flood, demolition, and the subsequent construction of three sheds around 1930. The site lies along the top of a steep river chasm and is covered with poison ivy and other dense vegetation and is difficult to assess. There are not any apparent surface remains.

The saw mill, built around 1820, stood on the west of the log dam and was powered by water carried from the dam by a short iron penstock. It produced white pine boards. This mill was destroyed by a flood in 1903 and was never rebuilt. Surface evidence of the mill appears non-existent.

The concrete dam probably dates from 1910 when the Jericho Granite Company constructed a shed powered by turbines, which produced monuments and mausoleums from granite brought in by rail. Part of this shed (#78) remains, but has been severely altered. The exact location of the earlier saw mill and portion of the granite shed closest to the river is unclear due to dense vegetation on the ravine where the mills were located.

This mill privilege is bounded on the east and west sides by steep cliffs rising about 100 feet from the river floor. The 12' x 16' dam spans the chasm at its narrowest point and was poured in place around large boulders, which line the river bed, and was reinforced with iron scraps mixed into the concrete. Over time the river has eroded the dam's base. The base has a centered 2' x 1' gate. A three-sided spillway stands to the right of the dam along the west cliff wall. An iron penstock, 3 feet in diameter, runs from the north end of the dam along the base of the ravine for approximately 75 feet. Two poured concrete piers, 4' x 2' in size, support the penstock and a turbine pit at the end of the penstock. This pit has broken

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away from the penstock, but retains a power shaft on its top and the turbine inside it. A supporting girder rests below the machinery and pieces of scrap metal are strewn about the area and in the nearby water. The remains of this turbine indicate a portion of the granite shed stood on this location. Concrete blocks are scattered along the river bed and in the water, and a 3' x 1' drilled granite block lies six feet south of the turbine pit. Nearby, behind building #78, is a dump site strewn with pieces of granite, including six very large drilled blocks averaging six feet in length.

Although the site provides little information about the 19th century mills, enough remains of the early 20th century technology to make a significant contribution to the district.

## 77. THE KEITH AGENCY, 1959

This structure sits on the probable site of a blacksmith shop run in the 1880s by George Clerkin and in the early 20th century by Jed Varney. The shop was a gathering spot for local farmers who would leave their teams here for shoeing while shopping in village stores. The shop was torn down in 1929, at the same time as the covered bridge which stood next to it. In 1959 the current building was erected and served as a post office before the Keith Agency moved in. The structure is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

This single story, gable-front building faces east toward Main Street. Resting on a concrete block foundation and covered with an asphalt shingle roof, this clapboarded building has a brick exterior chimney on its west elevation. On the front facade a gable-roofed door hood shelters the main entrance, which is flanked on both sides by 24 light fixed sash windows.

The west elevation contains two 2/2 windows at the front end of the building while a single story, shed-roofed loading dock stands along the rear section of the facade. This porch, resting on concrete blocks, has wood posts supporting the roof. A secondary entrance is protected by this porch.

## 78. JERICO GRANITE COMPANY, c.1910

This residential structure stands near the site of a shingle and saw mill erected by Joseph Sinclair in 1836, which was powered by a dam near the site. A flood in 1903 destroyed much of the mill and around 1910 Joseph Williams renovated the remaining building to house the Jericho Granite Company. This business

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made monuments and mausoleums for specified orders. Several stone cutters worked the granite, which was shipped into Jericho by train and transported to the shed by horse cart. The air compressors used to cut the stone ran on water power until 1930 when the company was closed. In the early 1930s Crossett Shonio used the granite shed and accompanying water power to run lathes which turned wood into bowls and plates. He added on to the building, putting a finishing shop downstairs and a salesroom above. This business ran for a few years and in 1948 the building became the Cabin Restaurant which remained there for many years.

This long, narrow, rectangular building faces east and is composed of two single story sections. The original 2 X 2 bay portion of the structure, once the granite company, is at the south end of the building and has a brick exterior chimney in the middle of the northwest elevation. The front of the building is built into a bank and along the back (northwest elevation) a set of arched double doors provided wagon access to the basement.

The newer portion of the building, built in the 1930s, is attached to the northeast elevation of the original structure and stands closest to the road. This single story addition is of a slightly lower pitch and has a rectangular stone exterior end chimney on its northeast facade. The main entrance to the building is in this section, at the junction with the older part of the building. A series of six 1/1 windows line the addition's southeast facade and two large picture windows composed of a large rectangular single pane fixed sash capped by a narrow transom light flank the exterior chimney on the northeast facade. On the back of this addition are three 1/1 windows on the main floor and two more light the basement.

This clapboarded dwelling, capped with an asphalt shingle roof rests on a stone foundation, which has been reinforced with concrete block in the northwest corner. The structure is non-contributing due to numerous alterations.

## 79. GIDEON DIXON HOUSE, c.1865

This 1 1/2 story, "L" shaped vernacular house on the outskirts of Jericho Corners was, in the 1880s, the home of George Clerkin and after the turn of the century, Jed Varney. Both were blacksmiths. Their shop was once two buildings down the road on the site of building # 68. Clerkin played a significant role in the conversion of the Chittenden Mill to the then innovative

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roller process. He was sent by mill owner Lucien Howe to Columbus, Ohio, to learn from the manufacturer how to install this process in the mill.

The 3 X 3 bay main block of this house stands with its gable front facing Main Street and has a 2 X 3 bay ell extending from its south elevation. A flat-roofed, 3 X 1 bay porch stands at the intersection of the front facades of the two masses and extends along half of the ell. The main entrance to the dwelling, sheltered by the porch, is in the ell just beyond its junction with the building's main mass. Two windows are to the left of the door and are also sheltered by the porch. All windows are 2/2 sash. This primarily clapboarded house, which rests on a stone foundation, is covered with a slate roof and has a brick interior end chimney on the west slope of the main mass. The walls of the gable ends are embellished with Queen Anne detailing consisting of fish scale and chisel shingle work in the peaks separated from the clapboards below by a frieze with a skirting of vertical boarding at the base of the wall. The main mass contains a window in the gable peak while the gable end of the ell has a door on the right and a window on the left.

80. ROLLIN M. GALUSHA RESIDENCE, c.1850

This brick Greek Revival farmhouse was originally the residence of prosperous farmer and prominent citizen, Rollin M. Galusha, who also owned the adjacent farm to the northwest (building #72). In the 1920s the property was sold to the Stygles family who owned and operated Vermont's only circus. Many of the circus animals, including a bear, were housed in the basement of the barn.

This 1 1/2 story, sidehall plan, 4 X 3 bay dwelling stands with its gable end facing Main Street. The main entrance, on the right side of the front facade, contains 3/4 length sidelights composed of 4 narrow lights and flanked on both sides by pilasters which support a full entablature. In the front elevation's gable peak is a blind triangular window, while on both the southwest and northeast facades the front windows on the first and second floors are blind rectangular windows. All windows on the house are 6/1 sash and have rectangular granite lintels.

The fenestration on the first floor of the northeast side of the house is irregular, having 3 bays on the second floor and 6 on the first. On the first floor three windows are centered along the facade, flanked on each end by doors and ending with a blind window on the front (northeast) end of the facade. This eleva-



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tion is sheltered by a single story, shed-roofed, 3 X 1 bay porch supported by boxed posts with flared capitals and resting on square bases.

A single story, Colonial Revival style screened-in porch was added to the dwelling's front elevation in the 1930s. This 3 x 1 bay, flat-roofed porch is supported by turned columns and is sided with rectangular shingles below the screening. Resting on a stone foundation, the dwelling has a boxed cornice capped by a slate roof. There is a brick exterior end chimney on the roof's southeast slope.

Attached to the southwest side of the back of the house is a single story, 2 X 1 bay, shed-roofed porch while the northwest side of the dwelling is attached to a 1 1/2 story, eaves front barn. The front facade is 5 bays wide with two large, 3 part, bay windows centered on this wall, each one flanked by doors on either side. Prior to renovation in 1985 there were three wide barn doors along this facade which allowed carriages to enter. A hip-roofed cupola with louvered windows on each side stands atop the barn's asphalt shingle roof. A narrow deck and balustrade constructed of pressure treated wood runs along the structure's front facade. This barn, resting on a stone foundation and sheathed in clapboards, has been severely altered to house a flower shop.

## 80A. SHED, c.1920

This 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed shed stands with its gable end facing east toward Main Street. A pent-roofed chicken coop projects from its eastern elevation. The structure rests on a concrete block foundation, is clapboarded and has an asphalt shingle roof. The chicken coop has exposed rafter tails and the shed has a brick interior chimney on the rear of the roof's northern slope.

The shed has a double wide door on the right side of the southeast elevation with a 1/1 window to its left. The remainder of the structure has no fenestration. A garage door opens into the chicken coop on the right side of its eastern (front) elevation, while a 1/1 window lights the left side of the facade. The southern elevation has two pairs of 9 light fixed sash.

## 80B. FILLING STATION, c.1920

This small, single story, one room structure stands alongside

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Main Street and was built by Mr. Stygles in the 1920s for use as a filling station. In order to attract customers, he purportedly tethered one of his circus bears by the roadside. The building was used in this manner until the 1930s when the property was sold.

Resting on a concrete foundation, the clapboarded structure has an asphalt shingle jerkinheaded roof with overhanging eaves. On the northeast elevation, which faces the road, the lateral eaves are overshot to form a canopy covering a single service window that stretches the full length of the front facade. There is an entrance with a 1/1 window to its left on the southeast side of the building.

## 81. ROLLIN M. GALUSHA FARM, c.1850

This Greek Revival house and outbuildings were once the prosperous farm of Rollin M. Galusha, son of Truman Galusha, one of Jericho's most prominent men in the 19th century. Rollin Galusha held many civic positions in Jericho as well.

Located on the outskirts of Jericho Corners, this 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed, "L" shaped farmhouse stands with the gable end of its main block facing Main Street. The 3 X 3 bay main mass has two bays in its gable peak and a 3 X 2 bay ell projecting from its southeast elevation. A single story, 2 X 2 bay, shed-roofed porch stands on the front elevation at the intersection of the two masses. Entrance into the building is sheltered by this porch and opens into the main block of the dwelling. A window flanks the door on its right.

The ell has a single window in its gable peak and has experienced several alterations including a shed-roofed dormer on the roof's southwest slope and a new, single story, shed-roofed addition attached to the rear (southwest) elevation. A modern sunroom abuts the southern facade of this addition. Fenestration has been changed on the first floor of the ell's gable end with the rear window being replaced by a much smaller one. Two/two sash, which still exist on the main mass, have been replaced by 1/1 on this ell yet all windows retain exterior peaked lintels.

Resting on a stone foundation and covered with an asphalt shingle roof, this clapboarded house has a brick interior chimney at the intersection of the front slopes of the main block and wing's roofs.

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81A. BARN, c.1940

To the west of the house stands this 1 1/2, story eaves front barn. A single story, shed-roofed addition projects from its southern elevation while a double wide door opens into the north elevation. Resting on a concrete foundation, the building is clad in vertical boarding and has a standing seam metal roof.

81B. SHED, c.1940

This 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed, "T"-shaped structure stands to the north of the barn and behind the house. The main entry to the building is a double doored opening on the south elevation of the shed, flanked on the left by two fixed sash windows. A 24 pane fixed sash window lights the left side of the shed's northeast elevation. A secondary door opens into the southeast elevation of the "T"'s base, where on the northwest facade stands an exterior concrete block chimney. The structure rests on a concrete block foundation, is clapboarded and has a standing seam metal roof.

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

Industry

Period of Significance

1790-1940

Significant Dates

1858

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 96 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 1 8 | 6 5 8 | 8 5 0 | 4 9 | 2 9 | 7 1 0
Zone Easting Northing

3 1 8 | 5 9 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 9 | 3 0 | 2 1 0
Zone Easting Northing

XX 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 Thomas D. Visser and Suzanne C. Jamele

organization Architectural Conservation & Education Service date August 1989; revisions 8/92

History Department

street & number University of Vermont telephone (802) 656-3180

city or town Burlington state Vermont zip code 05405

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 Multiple--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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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Jericho Village Historic District, located along Brown's River in Jericho, Vermont, is significant under National Register Criteria A and C on both the state and local levels. It has a well-preserved collection of residences, commercial and institutional buildings, and mill sites, which reflect the evolution of this small Vermont mill village. The district demonstrates the role that successful mill villages played as regional focal points of industry, commerce, religion, and education. Jericho village contains few intrusions and retains evidence of a number of the mills that fostered its growth. The decline of these mills in the early 20th century due to flood, fire, urbanization, and electrification led to a quieter economic climate in Jericho during the first half of the 20th century and limited change to the village's landscape. The district, significant under Criteria C on the state and local level, include examples of the Federal, Greek Revival, Second Empire and Italianate styles, as well as vernacular interpretations of each. Nineteenth century building styles blend in a continuity of materials and scale, and the buildings, spaced in a constant rhythm and setback, stand as a testimonial to the 19th century vitality of this former mill village.

Jericho began, in the early 19th century, as a community whose economy was based upon the processing of local raw materials into lumber, flour, and wool cloth in small water-powered mills. By the late 1800s it had grown into a self-sufficient village supported by the wealth generated by its efficient, turbine powered mills, which mass-produced specialized products for sale throughout the northeast. Jericho is significant in relation to several historic contexts identified in the Vermont State Historic Preservation Plan. These contexts include lumber production, building materials manufacturing, agricultural processing, textile production, and small craft and cottage industries. Buildings that housed these activities represent a diverse collection of building styles dating from 1790 to 1940, thus indicating a long period of prosperous community development.

Jericho originally developed along the Brown's River due to its excellent water power, which included six water privileges, one of which, privilege 3, was never developed. (In this nomination these sites are referenced in the following manner: Mill Privilege 1 as #76, Mill Privilege 2 as #1, Mill Privilege 4 as #19, Mill Privilege 5 as #37, and Mill Privilege 6 as #38.) Settled in 1774, by 1800 the town's population was 728. There were several grist mills and saw mills along Brown's River. Due

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to isolation and poor transportation routes during this era, nearly every Vermont town had mills of this sort, which processed local materials for use by village residents and the surrounding agricultural community.

By the second quarter of the 19th century population growth and the development of cash economies led to specialized industrial pursuits that supplemented traditional mill activities. In Jericho, like much of Vermont, this new development was centered upon the woolen industry, which began to grow around 1815, reached its peak in the late 1830s due to the 1824 Protective Tariff on woolens, and declined in the 1850s as a result of the repeal of this tariff in 1846. In Jericho, as in many Vermont towns, readily available water power was harnessed to run carding, fulling and woolen cloth mills, which processed wool from nearby sheep farms. These mills were located along the east bank of Brown's River just below the Main Street bridge.

Jericho's woolen mills, which ran from 1820 to 1856, were typical of those found throughout Vermont with the various stages of processing occurring in several locations. Mills producing similar quantities of wool in Chittenden County were located in places such as Charlotte, Hinesburg, Williston, Milton, and Westford. They represented a transitional period of production between the home and factory system where all operations were handled under one roof. With the decline in the woolen industry at midcentury, Jericho's carding and woolen cloth factory closed, while the fulling mill was converted to a tin shop that ran until a 20th century fire destroyed a large portion of Jericho's commercial district. Like the grist and saw mills, woolen mills were also found in most communities due to distances between towns and poor transportation networks. Another industry of this sort was the starch factory, which produced potato whiskey or starch for cloth sizing. In Jericho the stone portion of the Chittenden Mill (#1) was run as a starch factory by George B. Oakes between 1848 and 1854.

The mills' local focus began to change around 1860 with many different products being made and marketed to a wider region. It was at this time that Jericho began to prosper due to the success of its small water-powered mills, abundant local resources and most importantly, with the arrival of the railroad in 1876, access to wider markets.

New mills were built along the river and older grist and saw mills were altered to meet the changing demand. A wooden pump and tubing factory, (#37), the only one of its kind in Vermont,

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was built near the end of Old Pump Road, then North Street, in 1840 by local resident Simon Davis. In 1854 James Hutchinson purchased the Jericho Corners starch mill with money he had made in the California Gold Rush and expanded the structure, converting it to the Chittenden Grist Mill (#1). The year 1866 brought the conversion of one of the town's earliest grist mills, run by John Bliss at the end of Mill Street, into a wooden comb factory (#19). In the 1870s many of these mills underwent a change in technology, increasing their efficiency and prosperity. This technological change included the use of poured-concrete dams and piers and the use of iron penstocks, pipes, and turbines.

Henry Field bought the pump works in 1859, expanded its size, employed twelve men, and by 1880 five turbines had been installed in the factory. In 1872 he established a town water-works, an outgrowth of the pump and tube industry. He erected a water tower on the south side of the river, near the pump works and used water power to pump river water into it, while wooden tubes, produced at the factory, conveyed water to village houses. The arrival of the Burlington and Lamoille Railroad in 1876 opened up a wider market area to Jericho's mills. Field's wooden pumps and tubes were sold throughout New England and eastern New York until 1900 when iron pumps took over the market. In 1877 Henry Field renovated the comb factory, installed two turbines and established the Jericho Chair Company (#19), which employed 30 men who produced cane-seated chairs that were shipped to Portland, Boston, California, Cuba, and South America. This factory was converted yet again in 1891 by A. S. Wood who made small wooden articles there and in 1894 Warren and H. W. Buxton began producing curtain rods, spindles and dowels in the factory. Small woodworking shops like these were found throughout Vermont and the changing nature of mill use was not unusual.

Along with providing new markets, the railroad also imported raw materials for processing in Jericho's mills. From 1880 to 1900 western wheat and corn was processed by the Chittenden Mill into flour and meal for sale throughout northern Vermont. This led to the expansion of the mill in 1885 by owners Lucien and Frank Howe, which included replacing the grindstones and water wheel with a new roller process powered by eight turbines. This mill is significant as it was one of the first mills in New England to use this process. The evolution of this mill is typical of many grist mills in the state. Local grist mills began to decline in the early 20th century due to the rise of large, centralized, fully automated processing plants. The Chittenden Roller Mill, the last of Jericho's operating grist mills,



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stopped making flour in 1904 and instead produced animal feed until 1945 when it ceased functioning as a mill.

With the advent of growing urbanization, electrification that freed mill owners from relying on water power, and the large scale industrialization that developed around the country after 1900, many small mill towns like Jericho began to decline. By the 1920s most of Jericho's saw mills and woodworking mills had closed. Industry continued in the village at the Jericho Granite Company, which opened in 1910 in the back of building #78. This business was powered by turbines utilizing water carried via an iron penstock from a concrete dam south of the Main Street bridge. Relying on stone brought in by rail, the mill produced pre-ordered monuments and mausoleums. This company closed in 1930 and soon after the railroad line was discontinued. Jericho's woodworking tradition was continued in the 1930s with the opening of Crossett Shonio's bowl factory in the old granite shed. With its demise in the late in the late 1930s, only the Chittenden Roller Mill remained as a functioning industry in this district.

Jericho's growth as an industrial center led it, like other Vermont mill towns, to become a commercial center for the surrounding agricultural community, providing necessary services, such as a post office (#5) and blacksmith shop (site of #62,#77). Numerous shops such as a cooperage, drug store, general store and tin shop once lined Main Street where buildings #72-75 and #6-8 now stand. Liveries were located near the Chittenden Mill and Second Congregational Church. Several fires in the 20th century have destroyed the Greek Revival buildings, which once housed these shops, as well as Barney's Tavern, located on the site of building #8, once a stop along the stagecoach route from Burlington to Lamoille County. The lower end of Church Street was once an extension of the village's commercial district with L. F. Wilbur's law office occupying building #9, next to which once stood a blacksmith shop and a millinery shop. Across the street at various times were a cabinet maker, printing office and harness shop on the site of building #61.

Medical needs of the surrounding countryside were met by doctors living and practicing in Jericho, most of whom were located in the residential end of upper Church Street. During the mid 19th century doctors lived in buildings #21 (Dr. Harmon Howe), #27 (Dr. George Howe and later Dr. D. Bliss), #50 (also Dr. D. Bliss). In the early 20th century some towns in Vermont developed sanitoriums for treating tuberculosis based on the

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belief that the clean air of the countryside was necessary for curing the disease. In 1938 the Jericho Sanitorium was developed in building #21, Dr. Harmon Howe's old home. The Sanitorium ran for a few years and functioned as a nursing home until the 1950s.

Jericho's role as a regional focal point also served the social needs of village residents and area farm families. To meet their educational needs, there were once many one-room schoolhouses scattered around the town. A single-story brick Greek Revival style schoolhouse once stood on the site of the current town hall (#22), which was built as a school around 1878 and was intended to consolidate the town's school system. The construction of this building coincided with a rise in public education due to a state law passed in 1870 that made school attendance compulsory.

The existence of three churches in the center of this village indicates the important role Jericho played in the religious lives of area residents. The development of these three denominations mirrors religious development in many Vermont communities. The Baptists and Congregationalists were the first denominations to arrive in Vermont and in many communities, including Jericho, shared a church in the geographic center of town. The Second Congregational Church (#55) was built in 1826 and shared by both groups until 1858 when the Baptists built their own church (#59) and parsonage (#60). In the same year the Methodists, having grown large enough to support a church, began obtaining subscriptions to build a meetinghouse (#24). A rivalry developed between the two groups and both completed their churches in the same year. From 1865 to 1876 the Congregational Church was inactive due to lack of support. Reorganizing in 1876, the group renovated the early Federal style meeting house to a more contemporary Italianate style. This alteration is typical of church treatment in the last quarter of the 19th century in Vermont. The coming of the railroad brought prosperity to many towns and churches became a source of local pride and a symbol of the town's success. Many old churches were renovated or replaced by more elaborate ones.

The tradition of reusing buildings, as seen in the changing nature of mill use, carried over into religious buildings as well. When a church no longer had enough members to support it, the structure frequently was converted to a secular function such as a town hall or grange. In Jericho, this pattern can be seen in the reuse of the Baptist Church, which was vacated in the 1920s and became a Masonic Lodge in 1931.

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The Jericho Village Historic District is also significant for architectural merit. It contains good examples of Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, and French Second Empire styles. This layering of styles reflects the ongoing success of the town as an industrial center while the concentration of Italianate style buildings reflects the industrial prominence of the town in the third quarter of the 19th century. Many of these buildings were the homes of mill owners of that period.

The existence of public buildings representing all of these styles, such as the Federal style Second Congregational Church (#55) renovated in the Italianate style, the Greek Revival style Methodist (#24) and Baptist (#59) churches, and the Italianate style school (#22), reflects Jericho's ongoing role as a social center for the region.

Outstanding dwellings in the district include the Federal style home known as Fairview (#63), already listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places, the Greek Revival style Rollin M. Galusha House (#80), the Gothic Revival style Hutchison House (#2), the Second Empire style Harmon Howe House (#21), and the Italianate style Field-Day House (#25) and Anson Field, Jr., House (#53). These homes represent the evolving prosperity of the village while the heavy concentration of buildings built in the last quarter of the 19th century indicate a period of widespread prosperity in the village due to the growth of the mills.

Representing the early period of the village are buildings such as Fairview c.1790/1809 (63), the Prouty House, c.1815 (#57), and the Second Congregational Church, c.1826 (#55), examples of vernacular brick Federal buildings once prevalent throughout Chittenden County. Their existence indicates the presence of a successful community in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The growth Jericho experienced, both in population and new industries during the years of the wool boom, 1820-1850, can be seen in the numerous Greek Revival buildings in the village. The R. M. Galusha farm (#81) and residence (#80), the Methodist (#24) and Baptist (#59) churches, and the Baptist parsonage (#60) are particularly fine examples of this style.

The Hutchinson House (#2) is a fine example of the carpenter Gothic Revival style as well as an illustration of the traditional relationship between a mill owner's home and business

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establishment.

The Dr. Harmon Howe House (#21, c.1855) is the District's only Second Empire structure, distinguished by its Mansard roof, bracketed central entry door hood, gambrel roofed dormer in the second floor central bay, elaborate window treatments and bay windows on the east and west elevations.

The 1860s through 1880s were the decades of Jericho's peak prosperity and this is reflected in the elaborate homes constructed at this time along Church Street. Significant for their fine stylistic features, these buildings are also important as residences of locally prominent mill owners. The Italianate style Anson Field House (#53, c.1865) is constructed on a cruciform plan and is notable for its wide, round-arched drip molds, bay windows and round, louvered gable windows. This house was built by Anson Field, Jr., who ran the pump works on Brown's River with his brother Henry M. Field, who built the most high style Italianate house in the District, the Field-Day House (#25, c.1875). Along with running the pump factory, Field also established the town waterworks in 1872 and the Jericho Chair Co. in 1877. The house was later owned by Buel Day, who was a leader in bringing the railroad to town. Day held several town offices, served in the state legislature as Jericho's representative in 1872 and as one of Chittenden County's senators in 1884. Stylistically, the house incorporates a pedimented and projecting central bay, balustraded entrance porch and bay windows. All cornices are adorned with paired brackets and the hip roof is topped by a cupola. Thirteen brick arched semi-circular basement windows enhance the stone foundation.

Other residences of mill owners include the brick Greek Revival style Stebbins House (#13), owned by Ferdinand Beach who co-owned the Chittenden Mill with Lucien Howe for five years. Two houses further down Mill Street stands a building (#15) Lucien Howe built in the 1860s with Italianate features. Howe, who was responsible for installing the roller process in the Chittenden Mill, also resided for some time at the Greek Revival style D. Oakes Farm (#42). Simon Davis, who established the pump and tube works built a vernacular house in the 1840s on Old Pump Road (#35).

The two streets connecting the river with Church Street, Mill Street and Old Pump Road, originally existed as access roads to the mills along the river, but did not develop as residential areas until the 1860s and 1870s, a period of growth and prosperity in Jericho. These houses are more modest. This

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village is typical of many in Vermont where the civic structures and homes of prominent citizens were located in a central area, often on a hill, while commerce and industry were located along nearby rivers and streams. Although parts of the historic commercial district have been lost to fire and modern buildings erected, the district retains the appearance and ambiance of a prosperous 19th century Vermont mill village.

The linear nature of the densely settled community, the shallow street setbacks and distinct residential, industrial and commercial areas emphasize the self-sufficient nature of the village. Bounded by agricultural fields, Jericho's role as a regional center for the surrounding agricultural community is readily apparent.

Jericho is typical of communities that grew up around small water-powered mills and were fed by the self sufficiency and prosperity that the industry fostered. Jericho's development illustrates how relatively isolated Vermont villages gave way to a growing dependence on outside sources of materials and markets. The arrival of the railroad stimulated rapid growth in local industries and agriculture by making urban markets more accessible and bustling towns developed along their lines. At the same time, changing mill technology improved the efficiency of the mills and allowed the mass production of items for sale beyond the local region. However, 20th century urbanization and technological change were forces these small, diversified mills could not compete with and this led to the disappearance of many local industries and their accompanying prosperity. Jericho's buildings and mill sites remain as a memorial to a way of life now gone and to the industrial processes that supplied the wealth for the development of the town as it stands today.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The mill sites included in this district have been victims of flood, fire or demolition and in most cases, little surface evidence is apparent. Archival documentation of these sites is generally sketchy and therefore some sites may have a potential for adding to this body of historic information. The district is significant in the historic context of industry, and it is the number of mills that existed, their variety of function and increasing intensification of use which makes the district important. The mill sites and dams are valuable remnants of that heritage. Further information that archaeology could provide, while expanding the knowledge of a given site or

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factory, would provide a deeper understanding of the mill sites in the district. Each site will be addressed to assess its potential for yielding information.

# 76 MILL PRIVILEGE # 1/ Site of the Barney Woolen Mills, the Joseph Sinclair Saw Mill and the Jericho Granite Company

This site, located south of the Main Street bridge on both sides of Brown's River, contains the best preserved dam, penstock and turbine in the district and provides useful information on early 20th century mill technology.

Along the eastern bank of the river were three early woolen mills, which were destroyed by fire and demolition early in the 20th century. The steeply pitched site is heavily overgrown with poison ivy and other vegetation and is difficult to assess. Archival information is limited to industrial census records of 1820 and 1850. Questions about these mills include:

1. Where were the buildings located? How did they relate to one another? What became of the foundations?
2. What did the buildings look like?
3. Were there any auxiliary structures such as privies or sheds? Where were they? What was their design?
4. Where were the wheelpits, raceways and sluiceways? What type of waterwheel was employed?
5. What was the interior layout of the buildings?
6. Where was the dam that powered the lower two buildings? How was it constructed?
7. What products did the tin shop produce?

There is little probability that archaeology may easily be able to answer #1,3, and 5 since garages have been built on the site. If new information were obtained it would provide interesting material about early woolen mill construction and operation.

On the west bank of the river there appear to be no surface remains of the 19th century saw mill, although the site is difficult to assess as it is extremely steep, eroded and overgrown. Archaeological investigation might prove fruitful. From a c.1900 photograph of the saw mill the location, exterior design and materials and relationship to surrounding properties can be determined. Industrial census records of 1820, 1850 and 1870 provide statistics on production, the type of finished product, number of men employed, source of power and type of saws used. Maps of 1857 and 1869 locate the site.

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This site was also the location of a granite company from 1910 to 1930, drawing power from the concrete dam, penstock and turbine. A portion of the structure remains (#78) but has been altered numerous times. Nothing appears to remain of the part of the mill which stood closest to the river and no historic documentation has been uncovered. The site steeply descends to the river and is covered with dense plant growth. Questions about the site remain and include the following:

1. Where was the original dam? How was it built?
2. Where was the raceway for the saw mill prior to use of an iron penstock?
3. What was the design of the saw mill's power train?
4. Did the saw mill have auxiliary structures such as privies and sheds? Where were they? How were they constructed?
5. What was the saw mill's relationship to the blacksmith shop that stood in front of the mill on Main Street?
6. How were the mills supported on this steep site?
7. What was the interior lay out of these mills?
8. Where were the markets for the finished products?
9. Where were the granite company buildings located?
10. What sort of equipment did they use?

There is a slight probability that archaeology might be able to answer questions #4,6,7,9,10, but numerous floods and cliff washouts have probably removed much of the evidence. Excavating a dump located behind building #78 might unearth evidence of the granite carving process.

## # 1 MILL PRIVILEGE # 2/ Site of the Chittenden Mill

This mill site on the west bank of Brown's River, to the north of the Main Street bridge, contains the only mill in the district which still stands and therefore has been extensively studied and documented. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on July 31, 1972. Maps of 1857 and 1869 locate the site and industrial census records of 1820, 1850, 1870 and 1880 provide statistics on production, number of men employed, power source and equipment used and the finished product. A photograph taken after 1854 but prior to the 1885 expansion shows the building when it was a single story stone structure. The cellar of the mill has been preserved as a museum providing information on the milling process. Several questions about the site remain including:

1. Where was the dam and how was it constructed?

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2. Was there a change in dam or raceway construction or siting with the conversion to roller processing?
3. How large was the mill pond?
4. Did the early mill have auxiliary structures? What were they? What did they look like? Where were they?
5. How did the mill function as a cabinet factory? As a starch mill? What kinds of equipment were employed?

There is some probability that archaeology might be able to answer #2,3,4.

# 19 MILL PRIVILEGE #4/ Site of the Bliss Grist Mill, the Jericho Chair Company and several woodworking factories

Documentary evidence of this site, located on the south bank of Brown's River at the end of Mill Street, is limited to industrial census records from 1850, 1870, and 1880 that provide information regarding production statistics, power source, number of men employed, finished product and equipment used. No archival documentation of the appearance of these mills has been uncovered. The site contains fieldstone foundations, concrete piers, an iron penstock and a concrete floored area containing a possible flywheel pit and furnace base. Scattered debris and pipes can be found around the site which is covered with dense vegetation. Numerous questions remain:

1. Was the fieldstone foundation used by all the mills on this site or built for one of the later mills?
2. The large size of the foundation area indicates a large mill stood on this site- was this the foundation for the chair factory? If so, what happened to the earlier foundation? Where was it?
3. What did each of the mills look like?
4. What was the interior lay out?
5. Were there auxiliary structures such as privies and sheds? Where were they?
6. How was the dam constructed? Was there more than one type of dam on this site?
7. Where were the wheelpits and raceways for the early mills? What type of wheel or turbine was employed?
8. What was the function of the concrete area? Which mills was it associated with?
9. What were the pipes used for? Was steam utilized at this site in any way?
10. How did these mills evolve over the years?
11. What kinds of equipment were used in each of these mills?



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12. What happened to the remains of these mills and equipment after the 1925 fire?

There is a slight probability that archaeology could possibly answer questions 1,2,4,5,7,10,12 and could supplement very sketchy archival information available on this site. More information on the Jericho Chair Company would be valuable due to the important role it played in the community.

## # 37 MILL PRIVILEGE # 5/ Site of the Water Pump and Tube Factory

This mill site, located on the southeast bank of Brown's River in the woods behind building #36, is the least documented site in the district. Very little is known of the appearance of this factory as no photographs have been found. The 1869 Beer's map locates the factory and two auxiliary buildings, a paint shop and a blacksmith shop. Industrial census records of 1870 and 1880 provide information on power source, production statistics, number of men employed and the finished product. There are a few fieldstone foundations remaining of the auxiliary structures but no evidence of the factory itself is readily apparent. The construction of a house near this site in the 1970s, floods and erosion have disrupted much of the site. It has lost much of its integrity since the qualities which make the area significant as a mill site do not remain in recognizable form. Many questions about this site remain:

1. Where was the factory?
2. What did it look like?
3. What was the interior organization?
4. Were there other auxiliary buildings such as sheds and privies? Where were they?
5. Where was the dam? How was it built?
6. Where were the raceways or penstock, and turbine pit? Was it originally powered by a waterwheel rather than a turbine? What kind of wheel?
7. What happened to the saw mill built in 1840? Where was it? Was it incorporated into the pump factory?
8. What did the blacksmith shop and paint shop look like? Did they rely on water power at all? What was their exact location?
9. Who worked here?
10. What kind of equipment did the factory use?
11. What happened to the buildings after the factory closed in 1900?

There is a low probability that archaeology might be able to

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supply answers to questions 1,3,4,6,7,8. However, the site, located on a ravine, has probably experienced several floods and washouts and much of the evidence may have been carried away by water thus destroying the site's integrity of location and design. Dump sites in the ravine below the extant foundations might provide limited information through such evidence as machine parts and pieces of pumps or tubes. Useful information might be gathered regarding the interaction of the factory and auxiliary buildings.

# 38 MILL PRIVILEGE # 6/ Site of the Oakes Saw Mill and Field's Waterworks

This site is located on both sides of Brown's River to the northwest of the Old Pump Road bridge. Photographs c. 1890 exist of both the saw mill and water tower and provide information on their location, materials used in construction and their exterior design. Maps from 1857 and 1869 locate the saw mill. Remnants of a poured-concrete dam and concrete sections of the water intake system for the waterworks are the only readily visible traces of these industries. The steep site is covered with dense vegetation and access is difficult, making the site difficult to assess. There are no surface remains of the water tower. Several questions about the site remain and include the following:

1. How was the saw mill powered? What kind of equipment did it use?
2. Was there an earlier dam? Where? How was it constructed?
3. What did the concrete dam look like?
4. Where were the raceways for the saw mill?
5. Why was the mill dismantled in 1920?
6. What was the interior organization of the mill?
7. Were there auxiliary buildings such as privies and sheds? Where were they?
8. Are the stone walls associated with the house on the left, to the north of the bridge, part of the mill's foundation?
9. What kind of pumping system did the waterworks use?
10. How did the waterworks utilize the water power?
11. Are wooden pipes and pumps still underground on this site?

There is a slight probability that archaeology might answer questions 1,4,6,7,8,9,10,11 and could provide interesting information on Jericho's unique waterworks.

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Jericho, Chittenden Co., Vermont

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**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The Jericho Village Historic District stretches in an east-west direction following Vermont Route 15 and includes portions of several residential side streets namely, Plains Road, Lee River Road, Mill Street and Old Pump Road. Brown's River forms much of its northern boundary while open fields stretch beyond its east and west edges. Residential neighborhoods dating from the late 20th century are located beyond the back lot lines of properties in the northwest and southeast sections of the district.

The boundary of the Jericho Village Historic district is as follows: Beginning at Point A, located in the northwest corner of the lot associated with property #1 and 2, thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the north boundary line of said lot to Point B and continuing in a northeasterly direction of said lot to Point C located at the intersection of the northeast property line and the northwest bank of Brown's River, thence proceeding in a northeasterly direction along the north bank of Brown's River to Point D, located in the southeast corner of the tax lot associated with building #38, on the north bank of the river 150 feet west of Point E on the northwest shoulder of Old Pump Road, thence proceeding in a southwesterly direction along said shoulder to Point F (the northeast intersection of Old Pump Road and Brown's River), thence proceeding southeasterly across Old Pump Road to Point G at the northeast end of the bridge on Old Pump Road and proceeding along said bridge's eastern side to Point H (the southwestern intersection of the road and river), thence proceeding southeasterly along the northeast property line of the lot associated with building #40 to Point I, at the intersection of the northeast and east property lines of said lot, thence proceeding southeast to point J located at the intersection of the east and southeast property lines of said lot, thence proceeding southwesterly across Old Pump Road to Point K located at the intersection of the northwest property line of the lot associated with building #34 and the west curblineline of Old Pump Road, thence proceeding southeasterly along the northeast (front) property lines of the lots associated with buildings #33, (#32), and (#31) to Point L at the intersection of the southeast property line of the lot associated with building #30 and the west curblineline of Old Pump Road, thence proceeding along an extension in an east-northeasterly direction of the rear property lines of the lots associated with buildings # 41 and 42 to Point M,

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located at the intersection of the northern and eastern property lines of the lot associated with building #42, thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the east property line of said lot and across Route 15 to Point N, at the intersection of the southern curblineline of Route 15 and the northwesterly boundary of the lot associated with building #46, thence proceeding along said curblineline in an easterly direction along the northwest (front) property lines of the lots associated with buildings #46, 45, 44, and 43 to Point O at the intersection of the north and east property lines of the lot associated with #43; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the east line of said property to Point P at the intersection of the eastern and southern boundaries of the lot associated with #43, thence proceeding westerly along said south boundary to Point Q at the intersection of the south property line of this lot and the northeastern property line of the lot associated with building #44, thence in a southeasterly direction along the eastern property line of this lot through Points R and S to Point T at the intersection of the eastern and southern property lines of said lot, thence proceeding southeast along the south property line of said lot to Point U at the intersection of said lot's western and southern property lines, thence along an extension in a southwesterly direction of the southern property line of the lot associated with #47 to Point V at the intersection of the south and east property lines of the lot associated with #56, thence proceeding southwesterly along the southern boundary of said lot to Point W at the intersection of said lot's south and west boundary lines, thence in a northwesterly direction along the lot's western property line to Point X at the intersection with the southeast property line of the lot associated with #57, then proceeding southwesterly along said lot's southern boundary to point Y at the intersection with the eastern boundary of the lot associated with #58, thence in a southeasterly direction along the southeast property line of said lot to Point Z at the intersection of the lot's east and southeast boundary lines, thence proceeding northwesterly to Point AA at the intersection of said lot's southeast and southwest boundary lines, thence proceeding southwesterly along the southeast boundaries of the lot associated with #60 to Point BB, thence proceeding southwesterly along the eastern boundary of the lot associated with #63 to Point CC at the intersection of said lot's southeast boundary line and the east curblineline of Lee River Road, thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction across Lee River Road to Point DD at the intersection of the west curblineline of said road and the

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northeast boundary line of the lot associated with #66, thence proceeding in a southwesterly direction to Point EE at the intersection of said property's northeast and eastern lot lines, thence proceeding along said lot's eastern property line to Point FF at the intersection of said lot's east and south property lines, thence proceeding southwesterly along said lot's southern boundary line, crossing Plains Road and extending to Point GG 150 feet west of the western curblines of Plains Road, thence proceeding in a northerly direction to Point HH which is extended 50 feet west of Point II located at the intersection of the southern and western property lines of the lot associated with #68, thence proceeding northerly along the western property lines of the lot associated with #69 to Point JJ at the intersection of the lot's west and northeast boundary lines, thence proceeding easterly along said lot's northwest boundary line to Point KK at the intersection of said northwest boundary and the west property line of the lot associated with #70, thence proceeding northeasterly to Point LL on the southwest boundary line of said lot and thence proceeding northwesterly to Point MM at the intersection of said lot's western boundary and the southern property line of the lot associated with #72, thence proceeding easterly along the southern property line of said lot to Point NN at the intersection with the southern boundary of the lot associated with #73, thence proceeding southwesterly along said property line to Point OO at the intersection with the southern boundary line of the lots associated with #74 and 75, thence proceeding northwesterly along the southern property line of this lot to Point PP on the eastern bank of Brown's River and extending across said river to Point QQ on the western bank, thence proceeding in a westerly direction along the southern property line of the lot associated with #77 to Point RR at the intersection with the southern boundary of the lot associated with #78 and proceeding southwest along said property line to Point SS at the intersection with the southeast boundary of the lot associated with #79, thence proceeding southeasterly to Point TT at the intersection with said lot's southeast boundary line and proceeding southwesterly along said line to Point UU at the intersection with said lot's southwest property line, thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction to Point VV at the intersection with the southeast property line of the lot associated with #80, thence proceeding southwesterly along said lot's southeast property line to Point WW on said lot's south boundary line and continuing in a southwesterly direction to Point XX at the intersection of said lot's southwest and west

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boundary lines, thence extending southwesterly to Point YY at the intersection with the northeast property line of the lot associated with #81, thence proceeding in a southerly direction to Point ZZ at the intersection of said lot's east and south property lines and proceeding westerly to Point AAA at the intersection of said lot's south and west boundary lines and thence proceeding northerly to Point BBB at the intersection of said lot's northwest property line and the south curblineline of Route 15, thence proceeding northeasterly along said Route 15 to Point CCC at the intersection of said Route and an extension of the western property line of the lot associated with #3 crossing Route 15 in a northeasterly direction to Point DDD located at the intersection of the north curblineline of Route 15 and the lot's western property line, thence proceeding northeasterly to Point EEE at the intersection of said western lot line and the southwest property line of the lot associated with #1, thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction along said boundary line to Point FFF, continuing in a northwesterly direction through Points GGG and HHH on said property line and extending northward from Point HHH to Point A, the point of beginning.

## BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the Jericho Village Historic District includes the cluster of buildings and mill sites that constitute the historic core of Jericho village. Brown's River forms the border on the north side of the district while beyond the southern boundary is a late 20th century housing development. Beyond the district's east and west boundary lines are open fields and farmland.

The northern boundary includes Brown's River, an important source of power for a series of mills built along its banks. This boundary, between Points C and D, on the Jericho Village Historic District sketch map, includes three mill sites and land traditionally associated with houses along Mill Street, portions of Old Pump Road and Church Street. Beyond this boundary line lie woods and scattered dwellings. The boundary departs from the riverbed between Points A, B, and C and projects to the northwest to include the mill pond, buildings and land traditionally associated with Mill Privilege 2. The boundary is extended beyond the riverbed in the district's northeast corner to include mill site #38 which may retain some archaeological potential. The



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village's eastern boundary includes the 19th century residential neighborhood along Old Pump Road and excludes the open fields and thinner settlement pattern lying to the east. The district's southeast boundary is drawn to include the land historically associated with the buildings lining Church Street and follows their back lot lines. Beyond this line is a modern housing development. In the southwest corner of the district the boundary follows the back lot lines of the commercial and residential buildings along Plains Road and Main Street. Included within this boundary are a series of non-contributing buildings that stand on the site of the historic commercial district, much of which has been destroyed by fire. Beyond the southwest corner of the village lie open fields and farmland. The area northwest of points BBB through HHH contains a modern housing development and therefore has not been included in the district. This boundary is sufficient to convey the historic context of Jericho Village and to protect its architectural and historic character.

UTM REFERENCES (cont.)

- 5. 18 /659920 /4929780
- 6. 18 /659220 /4929360
- 7. 18 /658780 /4929260
- 8. 18 /658710 /4929450

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**PHOTO IDENTIFICATION**

The following information is the same for photograph 1 - 90:

Jericho Village Historic District  
Jericho, Chittenden County, Vermont  
Credit: Thomas Visser  
Date: March 1989  
Negative filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View Looking</u>	<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View Looking</u>
1	northwest	2	north
3	east	4	south
5	south	6	southwest
7	northwest	8	west
9	north	10	southwest
11	southeast	12	north
13	north	14	northeast
15	northwest	16	northwest
17	west	18	north
19	northwest	20	north
21	north	22	north
23	southwest	24	east
25	east	26	east
27	south	28	east
29	west	30	west
31	north	32	north
33	north	34	north
35	northeast	36	northeast
37	northeast	38	north
39	southwest	40	northwest
41	west	42	northwest
43	southwest	44	east
45	southeast	46	southeast
47	southeast	48	northeast
49	north	50	south
51	southeast	52	southeast
53	southeast	54	southeast
55	southeast	56	southeast
57	south	58	south
59	southeast	60	southeast
61	east	62	south
63	southeast	64	southwest
65	southwest	66	southeast
67	southwest	68	southwest

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Photo Identification (cont.)

Photo #	View Looking	Photo #	View Looking
69	southeast	70	northwest
71	south	72	northeast
73	southeast	74	southeast
75	southeast	76	southeast
77	northwest	78	southwest
79	southwest	80	northwest
81	south	82	south
83	northwest	84	southwest
85	northwest	86	southeast
87	southwest	88	south
89	south	90	west

Photos 91 to 98

Credit: Suzanne C. Jamele  
Date: July 1989

91	south	92	northwest
93	northeast	94	northwest
95	northeast	96	northeast
97	north	98	east

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OWNERS LIST  
JERICHO VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1, 2, 2A, 2B     | Jericho Historical Society<br>Jericho, VT 05465  |
| 3                | Champlain Oil Co.<br>P.O. Box 2126<br>South Burlington, VT 05401                                 |
| 4                | Vermont Transportation Agency<br>c/o William Sargent<br>133 State Street<br>Montpelier, VT 05602 |
| 5                | James and Eula Kozlowski<br>P.O. Box 25<br>Jericho, VT 05465                                     |
| 6, 6A, 6B, 7, 7A | Marilyn Kozlowski<br>P.O. Box 62<br>Jericho, VT 05465  |
| 8                | Ghanshyam & Sudha Parikh<br>P.O. Box 203<br>Underhill, VT 05489                                  |
| 9                | William Shiffler<br>P.O. Box 244<br>Jericho, VT 05465  |
| 10               | Walter and Dorothy Johnson<br>P.O. Box 82<br>Jericho, VT 05465                                   |
| 11, 11A          | Raymond and Anita Mitchell<br>P.O. Box 44<br>Jericho, VT 05465                                   |
| 12               | Michael and Debra Guinness<br>Jericho, VT 05465  |
| 13               | Harris Corliss<br>333 White Street<br>South Burlington, VT 05401                                 |

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14, 14A	Christopher and Lori Paya RR 2 Box 403 Mill Street Jericho, VT 05465
15, 15A	D. Curtis and Ruth Minter P.O. Box 206 Jericho, VT 05465
16	David and Agnes Ladouceur RD 1 Box 417A Jericho, VT 05465
17, 17A	Linda Hollingdale and Susan Jones 399 Mill Street Jericho, VT 05465
18, 18A, 19	Paul and Heather Benoit P.O. Box 13 Jericho, VT 05465
20	Roy and Edith Stygles RR 2 Box 400 Jericho, VT 05465
21	Walter and Jean Milliken RD 2 Box 397 Jericho, VT 05465
22	Town of Jericho Jericho, VT 05465
23, 24	United Methodist Church Jericho, VT 05465
25, 25A	Terrance Horan Mary Beth Perilli Rt. 15 Jericho, VT 05465
26	David L. Katcoff Elizabeth Leighton Box 394B Jericho, VT 05465
27, 27A	Robert and Deborah Brosseau RR 2 Box 392 Jericho, VT 05465

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- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| 28       | Robert and Martha Pollak<br>RR 2 Route 15<br>Jericho, VT 05465                  |
| 29       | Jericho Congregational Church<br>Jericho, VT 05465                              |
| 30,30A   | Glenn Ladeau<br>RD 2 Box 384 Old Pump Road<br>Jericho, VT 05645                 |
| 31,31A   | Grace Brush<br>RR 2 Box 383 Old Pump Road<br>Jericho, VT 05465                  |
| 32       | William and Debra Russell<br>RR 2 Box 382 Old Pump Road<br>Jericho, VT 05465    |
| 33       | James and Betty Michaels<br>RR 2 Box 381 Old Pump Road<br>Jericho, VT 05465     |
| 34       | James and Deborah Fitzgerald<br>RR 2 Box 380 Old Pump Road<br>Jericho, VT 05465 |
| 35,35A   | Henry and Joanna Weinstock<br>P.O. Box 51<br>Jericho, VT 05465                  |
| 36,37,38 | John and Emilie Paine<br>RR 2 Box 378 Old Pump Road<br>Jericho, VT 05465        |
| 39       | Town of Jericho<br>Jericho, VT 05465  |
| *        | Leslie Dunn and Kathleen Marx<br>RR 2 377 Old Pump Road<br>Jericho, VT 05465    |
| 40,40A   | Patrick and Melody Wells<br>RR 2 Box 359 Old Pump Road<br>Jericho, VT 05465     |

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41	Edward Von Turkovich 75 Hegeman Ave. Fort Ethan Allen Colchester, VT 05446
42, 42A	David Turner P.O. Box 307 Jericho, VT 05465
43	John and Joanne Nickel RD 1 Box 662 Westford, VT 05494
44, 44A	Jean Sausville RR 2 Box 343 Jericho, VT 05465
45, 45A	Donna Toneatti P.O. Box 123 Jericho, VT 05465
46	Paul Arnot P.O. Box 162 Jericho, VT 05465
47	Town of Jericho Jericho, VT 05465
48	Edmund Blades RR 2 Box 347 Jericho, VT 05645
49, 49A	Keith Carrig P.O. Box 51 Jericho, VT 05465
50, 50A	Allan Day P.O. Box 293 Jericho, VT 05465
51, 51A	John and Jacquelyn Salter RD 2 Box 387 Jericho, VT 05465
52	Michael and Lauren Cook RD 2 Box 394 Jericho, VT 05465

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53,53A	David Gibbs RR 2 Box 388 Jericho, VT 05465
54,55,55A	Jericho Congregational Church Jericho, VT 05465
56	Jericho Cemetery Association Jericho, VT 05465
57,57A,57B,57C	Raymond and Louise Miglionico RD 2 Box 396 Jericho, VT 05645
58,58A	Michael and Laurie Wells P.O. Box 73 Jericho, VT 05465
59	MacDonough Masonic Hall Route 15 Jericho, VT 05465
60,60A	Gerald and Mary Brown P.O. Box 104 Jericho, VT 05465
61	Walter and Dorothy Johnson P.O. Box 82 Jericho, VT 05465
62	Stanley and Mary Knapp P.O. Box 11 Jericho, VT 05465
63,63A	John and Tina Gallagher P.O. Box 36 Jericho, VT 05465
64	Jon Ojala RR 2 Box 35 Jericho, VT 05465
65,65A	Scott and Michelle Sandifer RR 2 31 Plains Road Jericho, VT 05465



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- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| 66     | Kathleen Remillard<br>RR 2 Box 32 Plains Road<br>Jericho, VT 05465             |
| 67,67A | Margery Burchuk<br>33 Plains Road<br>Jericho, VT 05465                         |
| 68,68A | Robert and Margaret Reschke<br>30 Plains Road RR 2 Box 30<br>Jericho, VT 05465 |
| 69     | Lawrence and Beatrice Ducharme<br>RR 2 Box 29<br>Jericho, VT 05465             |
| 70     | Richard and Rita Maciora<br>RR 2 Box 28 28 Plains Road<br>Jericho, VT 05465    |
| 71     | Town of Jericho<br>Jericho, VT 05465   |
| 72     | Marceline Miller<br>P.O. Box 341<br>Jericho, VT 05465                          |
| 73     | Don and Diane Weston<br>130 Old Stage Road<br>Essex Junction, VT 05452         |
| 74,75  | Arthur and Rita Benoit<br>Box 27-A RR 2<br>Jericho, VT 05465                   |
| 76,77  | Leroy Keith<br>P.O. Box 38<br>Jericho, VT 05465                                |
| 78     | Daniel W. Begnoche<br>P.O. Box 98<br>Jericho, VT 05465                         |
| 79     | John and Polly Schmoll<br>P.O. Box 87<br>Jericho, VT 05465                     |

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80,80A,80B

Terry and Judy Turner  
P.O. Box 216  
Jericho, VT 05465

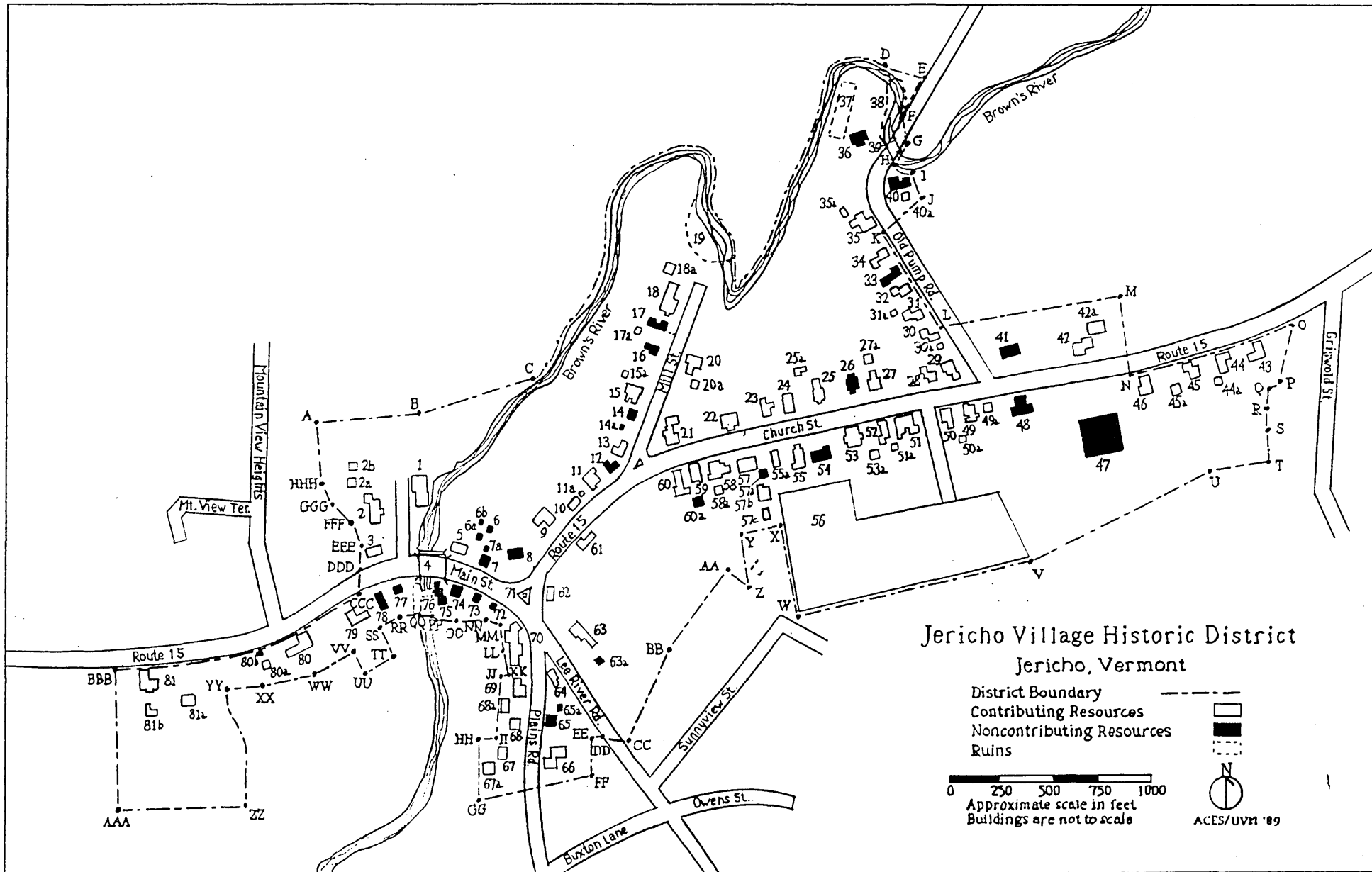
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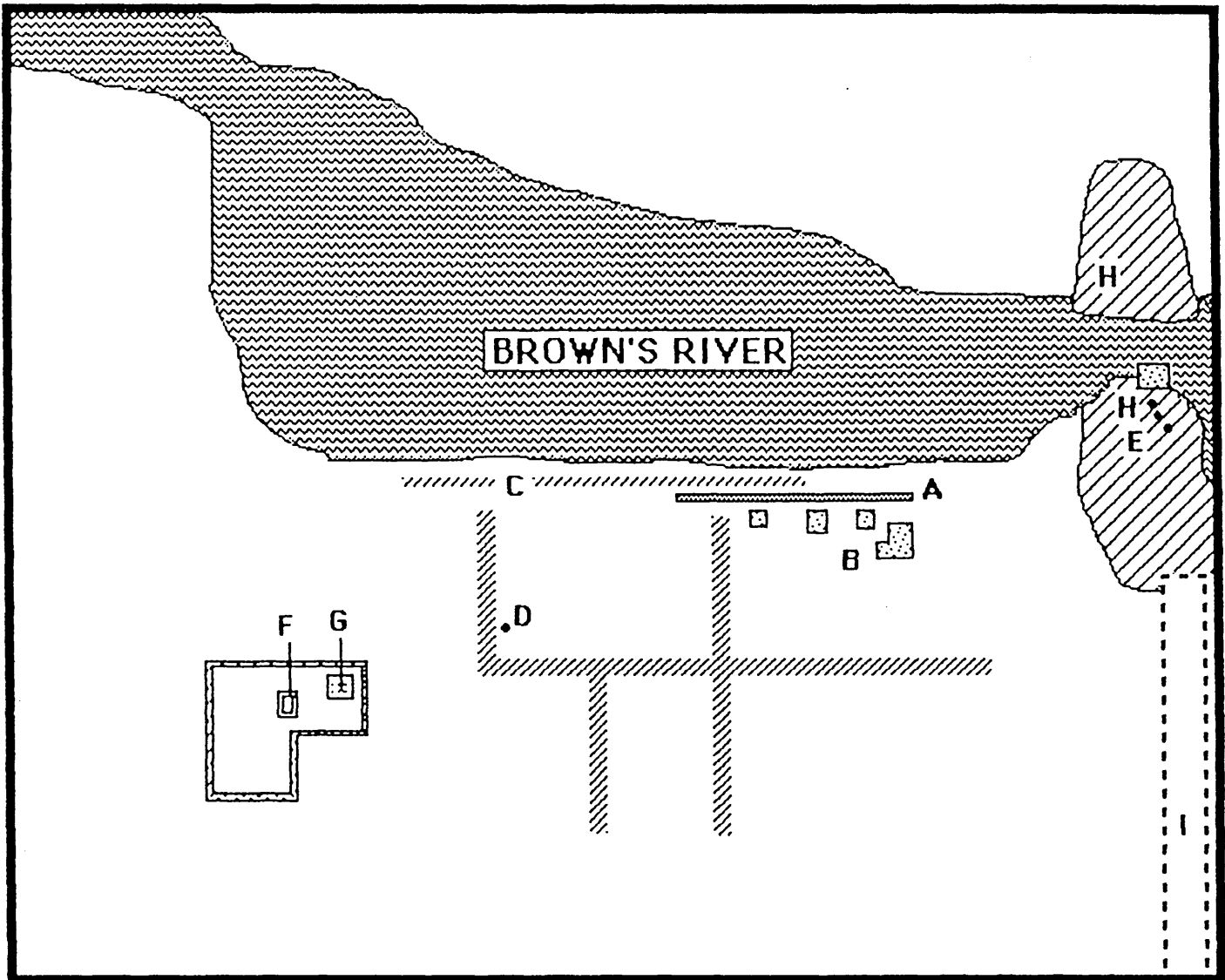
Raymond, Robert, Sylvia Lawrence  
RD 2 Box 27A  
Jericho, VT 05465

81,81A,81B




Helen Lawrence  
RD 2 Box 27A  
Jericho, VT 05465

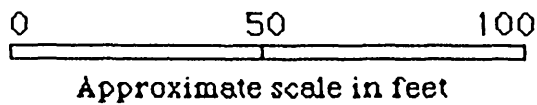
\* Only includes land lying in the District



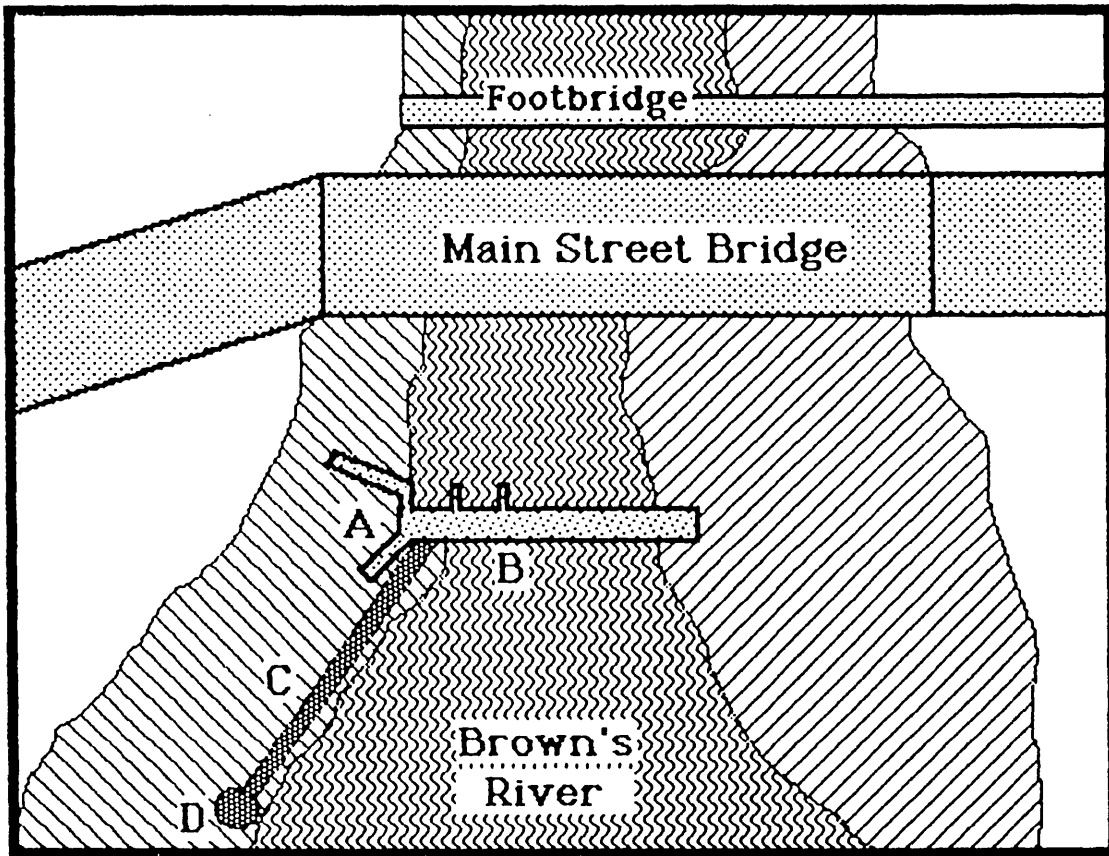


**JERICHO VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT SITE #19**  
**Mill Privilege #4, Jericho Chair Co.**

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| A- Penstock          | H- Dam site   |
| B- Concrete piers    | I- Abandoned roadway  |
| C- Tailrace          |  Concrete              |
| D- Iron pipes        |  Fieldstone foundation |
| E- Iron pins         |  Rocky outcropping     |
| F- Concrete pit      |   |
| G- Steam boiler base |   |

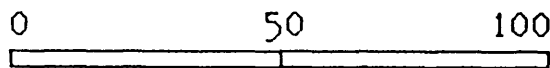


North  

**JERICO VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT SITE #76**  
**Mill Priviledge # 1, Jericho Granite Co.**

- A- Concrete dam
- B- Spillway
- C- Iron penstock
- D- Turbine



Approximate scale in feet