

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

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received APR 25 1983

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Jericho Center Historic District

and/or common Jericho Center Historic District

2. Location

street & number Brown's Trace, Bolger Hill and Varney Roads N/A not for publication

city, town Jericho N/A vicinity of

state Vermont code 50 county Chittenden code 007

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership - See Continuation Sheet

street & number

city, town Jericho N/A vicinity of state Vermont

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number N/A

city, town Jericho state Vermont

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1977 federal state county local

depository for survey records Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

city, town Montpelier state Vermont

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date 1955
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			*One building in the district, #25, was moved in 1955.

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Surrounding a tree-shaded village green, the Jericho Center Historic District is comprised of 36 primarily residential, 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 story, woodframe structures and out-buildings dating from the early 19th through early 20th centuries. One commercial structure and several public buildings contribute to the self-sufficient character of the district and provide focal points in the villagescape. Most of the buildings retain their original appearance to a great degree and only five structures do not contribute to the historic character of the well preserved district.

Architectural styles most prominent include: Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. Articulation of the styles is generally vernacular, and includes the simplest of stylistic decoration applied to standard 1-1/2 and 2-1/2 story gabled forms. Federal doorways, characterized by attenuated pilasters that support an entablature and high relief cornice, are found on building numbers 2, 3, 4, and 13. For numbers 2, 3, and 13, the entryways are the only indication of the style, while number 4 has a central hall plan, low kneewall construction and a denticulated cornice. The plain rectangular block of the Academy Building, number 25, is topped by a simple Gothic tower. The ubiquitous Vermont Greek Revival Classic Cottage is represented by building number 22.

References to the styles of the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century are restrained. The noteworthy Congregational Church, number 21, was altered in c.1877 and Italianate style, round-headed windows and doorways with corbelled drip moldings were added. In keeping with the Queen Anne style, several buildings are treated with diagonal board siding and various types of shingles, although their gabled forms and sidehall plans are not radically different from earlier buildings (see numbers 6, 9, 14, 19 and 26). Only two later residences (numbers 14 and 24), both with Colonial Revival references, and the Desso Store (number 5) with its raised gable, vary in their massing.

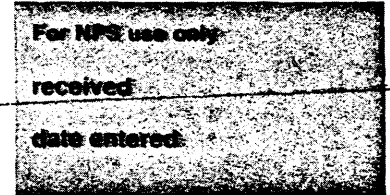
A majority of the residences are sheathed in clapboards and some are detailed with the mentioned shingles and diagonal siding. A few are constructed of bricks and one, the Congregational Church, is known to have been built of bricks from a local yard. Some structures have slate roofs and many are set on local fieldstone foundations. The Church has a redstone foundation.

While primarily residential in character, the district contains one commercial building, one church, one former church, now an educational facility, one school, one former school, now used as a library and several barns and outbuildings. Residential buildings do not rise above 2-1/2 stories, with the majority of houses being 1-1/2 stories high. This scale is maintained also in the public buildings, none of whose main blocks rise above 2-1/2 stories. Nonetheless, their larger proportions and vertical projections enable them to dominate the streetscape, adding variety and providing focal points. The church (number 21) and the Academy Building (number 25) are topped by steeples and the store (number 5) utilizes an unusual gabled parapet for vertical emphasis. The imposing steeple of the First Congregational Church is visible for miles and has been a landmark to the community for 100 years.

The buildings are arranged around a square green and extend north several hundred yards on Brown's Trace Road. This arrangement around the green and the district's location on a hill create a self-contained cluster of buildings further defined by mountains to the northeast. The district is well shaded by large maple and elm trees on the green, on individual properties and along the roads.

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- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. William J. & Marlene K. Caswell
Box 75
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> <p>2. Hamilton E. Davis
2A. Jericho Center Circle
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> <p>Candy Page
Jericho Center Circle
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> <p>3. Ruth & Helen Tobin
3A. P.O. Box 83
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> <p>4. Donald & Cheryl Falletti
Jericho Center Circle
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> <p>5. Gerald & Lillian Desso
Brown's Trace
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> <p>6. Gerald & Lillian Desso
Brown's Trace
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> <p>7. Ralph & Ella Wheeler
7A. Jericho Center Circle
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> <p>8. Lillian Gregory
8A. 95 Grove Street
8B. Reading, Mass. 01867</p> <p>Dortha Weaver
95 Grove Street
Reading, Mass. 01867</p> <p>9. Thomas & Rosemary Morrill
Brown's Trace
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> <p>10. Michael & Janet Jacobs
83 Brown's Trace
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> <p>11. Michael & Janet Jacobs
83 Brown's Trace
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> | <p>12. James Roistacher
Brown's Trace
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> <p>13. James Roistacher
Brown's Trace
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> <p>14. Robert J. & Gail S. Schermer
P.O. Box 85
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> <p>15. Michael J. & Claire J. Trahan
Jericho Center, Vermont 05465</p> <p>16. A. Inskip & Mary Jane Dickerson
P.O. Box 62
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> <p>17. A. Inskip & Mary Jane Dickerson
P.O. Box 62
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> <p>18. Town of Jericho
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> <p>19. Town of Jericho
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> <p>20. Robert J. & Thelma Towne
19 Lamoille Street
Essex Junction, Vermont 05452</p> <p>21. Jericho Congregational Church
c/o Blair Williams
Chairperson, Prudential Committee
Jericho Center, Vermont 05465</p> <p>22. Mrs. B. H. Heywood
22A. Jericho Center Circle
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> <p>23. Mrs. B. H. Heywood
Jericho Center Circle
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> <p>24. Douglass H. & Elizabeth Dreibelbis
24A. Jericho Center Circle
Jericho, Vermont 05465</p> |
|---|---|

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25. Jericho Congregational Church
c/o Blair Williams
Chairperson, Prudential Committee
Jericho Center, Vermont 05465

26. Barbara Arcand
26A. P.O. Box 35
Jericho, Vermont 05465

Steven Murphy
P.O. Box 35
Jericho, Vermont 05465

27. Sally Coppersmith
27A. Box 46
Jericho, Vermont 05465

John T. Sartore
Box 46
Jericho, Vermont 05465

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Individual buildings in the district are described as follows:

1. Caswell Residence, c.1810

This three-bay, gable-front building faces the green and has a central door with plain surround. The door is flanked by modern 8/8 windows and a bay window protrudes from the side (east) facade. To the rear of the bay window is a (c.1940) shed-roofed projection with a glassed-in porch. On the south gable end is a two-story, shed-roofed ell, c.1965. A large multi-paned window was added on the west facade.

In 1853, this building was purchased by the New England Protection Union, a cooperative mercantile organization, and converted into a store. In 1857, it was sold to John Smith, and the Jericho Stock Company was formed to take over the Union's business. Later it became a private venture under various proprietors. The business was sold out and the building sold to Edmond Martin in 1875. It is now a residence.

2. Davis/Page Residence, c.1810

The Davis/Page Residence is a 1-1/2 story, 3 x 3 bay gabled, clapboarded block with a one-story, recessed gabled ell on the east facade. The main doorway is in the center of the gable end of the main block. Federal style in detail, it consists of narrow flanking pilasters and simple entablature above. Additional detail on the house is sparse. The cornice does not return. There are cornerboards and the windows are topped by a slight lip molding. The ell has a later hip-roofed, screened-in porch across its front facade and a rubble fireplace on the east facade.

2A. To the rear of the Davis/Page Residence is a two-car, gabled garage. It has two swinging, half-glazed doors and a loft door on the gable end. Constructed c.1925.

3. Old Congregational Parsonage, c.1810

This broad, gable-front, 3 x 3 bay, clapboarded house has Federal style details that include a molded returning cornice and an off-center entryway with flanking pilasters and a full entablature above. The fenestration on the three-bay main facade is not symmetrical. Sash has been replaced with modern 1/1 windows. There is a c.1950 enclosed porch spanning the west facade. The house was the home of at least one Congregational minister, Austin Hazen, who was pastor from 1864-1884.

3A. To the rear of the Parsonage is a one-bay, gabled garage sheathed in T-111 siding. The overhead garage door opening has canted upper corners. Constructed c.1982. Non-contributing.

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4. Pliny Blackman House, c.1810

This eaves-front, 2-1/2 story, 5 x 2 bay, Federal style house was built by merchant Pliny Blackman after he built his adjacent store (site of number 5) in 1809. Blackman married Lucinda Wheelock in 1814, and it's possible the house was built between the construction of his store and his marriage.

The main center hall entrance consists of paired paneled pilasters that flank the door and support an entablature and denticulated cornice. Between each pair of pilasters are double-hung 6/4 sidelights. The main roof has a returning, denticulated cornice and moderately wide eave. The top of the second story windows abut the frieze. All of the windows have plain surrounds and 1/1 replacement sash. There is an additional simply detailed entrance on the north gable end.

A shorter, two-story, gabled wing and lower attached garage extend from the rear corner of the west facade. Both have contemporary weathered vertical board siding, with the exception of a portion of the upper story of the wing which is clapboarded. New windows, door and overhead garage door mark the facade. The wing and garage, which are either substantially altered historic appendages or modern additions, detract from the historic appearance of the main block in their current state.

5. Desso's Store, c.1900

The most distinguished feature of this 2-1/2 story, gable-front, woodframe structure is its unusual raised center gabled parapet. Clad in imbricated shingles, the center portion of the attic story rises through the cornice of the main block to a bracketed gable roof fragment of the same angle of slope as the main roof. Centered in the parapet is an octagonal window set in an eight-point star surround. A wood beltcourse defines the base of the attic story; above it on either side of the parapet, diagonal sheathing further enriches the facade. The rest of the main block is clapboarded and is outlined by cornerboards and a wide eave and fascia.

The main central first floor entrance is recessed and is topped by a glazed transom. It is presently enclosed in a projecting plywood vestibule. Flanking the door are two large, multi-paned display windows. Spanning the first floor front facade is a shed-roofed porch supported by turned and bracketed posts. There is a rear shed addition and a north facade side entrance with a pedimented hood.

Business has been conducted on this site for over 150 years. In 1809, Pliny Blackman built a one-story building with an attached shed to house the first store on the site. Blackman transported locally produced surplus wool and potash to Montreal by raft and returned with spices and bolts of fancy dress material. By the 1850's, the store was run by E. H. Lane, who sold it to Henry and Eugene Jordon in 1886. They built the present store in 1899-1900. After Henry died in 1917, Wayne S. Nealy, a long-time clerk in the store, became a partner in the business. Later Nealy became the sole owner.

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A small post office, complete with oak woodwork, is located at the rear of the store and Mr. Nealy served for 34 years as postmaster, a job held since 1898 by owners of the store. In 1958, Mr. Nealy retired and sold the store to Roy Newton. The store is now owned by Gerald Desso.

6. Desso's Store Barn, c.1900

To the rear of Desso's Store is a gabled, post and beam frame barn. Its front gable end is detailed with a wide beltcourse of diagonal board siding above the first floor double-door entrance. This decorative sheathing is similar to the front facade of the store and suggests the barn was built at the same time. The remainder of the barn is covered with clapboards.

7. Wheeler House, 1950

The 1-1/2 story, 5 x 2 bay, gabled Wheeler House was built in 1950. The asbestos-clad house replaced a 2-1/2 story Federal style house. It does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

7A. Wheeler Garage, c.1950

One-bay, gabled garage with vertical board and plywood sheathing; the former garage bay opening is now covered with plywood. Non-contributing.

8. Gregory-Weaver House, c.1880

The Gregory-Weaver House is a gabled, 1-1/2 story, L-plan residence. The ell, which includes the main entrance beneath a full-width, shed-roofed porch with chamfered posts on pedestals has a steeply pitched wall dormer on the front facade. There is an additional ell to the rear that has a screened-in porch along its south facade.

The house has a slate roof and corbelled chimney. It is sheathed in aluminum siding, which may obscure additional detail.

8A. Gregory-Weaver Barn, c.1880

To the rear of the Gregory-Weaver House is a detached gabled bank barn. Like the house, it is covered with aluminum siding. There is a sliding door entrance on the gable end and some added modern windows. The barn has been converted to residential use.

8B. Gregory-Weaver Garage, c.1975

Just south of the Gregory-Weaver House is a gabled, two-car garage. It does not contribute to the historic district.

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9. The Former Bostwick Store, 1898

The former Bostwick Store is a wide, shallow-pitched, gable-front, two-story block with a long, 1-1/2 story, three-bay ell garage on the north and a small shed-roofed wing on the south. Occupying the fascia position below the eaves on the eave facades of the main block and the ell are deep beltcourses of diagonal boarding. On the main block, the beltcourse continues across the front gable of the building to suggest a pediment. Additional detail includes a decorative patera in the center of the front gable, cornerboards and wide eaves. Two engaged turned posts on the front facade are all that remain of a former Queen Anne style porch that once spanned the front of the store. A one-bay, shed-roofed enclosed entrance vestibule has recently been added to the central doorway. The original windows have been replaced with 1/1 sash that are paired on the front facade of the main block. Three overhead garage doors separated by 6/6 windows mark the ell's bays.

Now an apartment house, this building was constructed in 1898 by T. L. Bostwick. In 1902, he established a grocery and shoe store in the front part of the building, operating it until 1905 in connection with his painting and cabinet making business. In 1914, the building was purchased by F. D. McGinnis who once more established a store in the building. The store passed through a variety of owners, but business was maintained until 1958 when the building was converted to apartments.

10. Jacobs Residence, c.1870

The house has a cross plan that consists of a 1-1/2 story, two-bay, gable-front central block and flanking ells. Both ells have entrances and are spanned by one-story, hip-roofed, screened-in porches. The north three-bay ell has kneewall windows and to the rear, an additional ell that is flanked by enclosed porches on the north and south facades. The south two-bay ell has a rear small shed wing.

Windows throughout are primarily 2/2 sash and are topped by prominent cornice moldings. This molding also trims the doors. The house has a plain cornice and frieze board that does not return.

11. Jacobs Barn, c.1870

To the north of the Jacobs House is a post and beam bank barn. It is sheathed in novelty siding and has corner and frieze boards and fixed four-pane windows. There are three bays across the eaves-front facade that include an overhead garage door, a swinging garage door and a sliding barn door.

12. Roistacher Barn/Garge, c.1860

To the south of the Bartlett Roistacher House (number 13) is this 1-1/2 story, two-bay, post and beam gabled barn. It has been converted into a garage by the addition of two swinging garage doors on the east gable end. Above the doors, a central hay-loft door and small gable window mark the facade. The barn is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

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13. Elias Bartlett-Roistacher House, c.1820

This 5 x 2 bay, gabled, eaves-front residence has a central Federal style entrance that consists of flanking attenuated pilasters that support an entablature and cornice. The front facade of the building is clapboarded; the rest is sheathed in aluminum siding. Original windows have been replaced with 2/2 sash.

The house was the home of Elias Bartlett, son of Billy Bartlett, one of Jericho's early settlers. He married Eliza Wheelock in 1822 and it is possible that the house was built at that time. Elias Bartlett was a member of the First Congregational Church and was known for his orthodox views. He is said to have criticized a sermon delivered by a visiting Universalist minister as being "tinctured with too liberal ideas."¹ He held the office of town clerk for three years.

14. Abel Hoskins-Shermer House, c.1905

This 2-1/2 story, turn-of-the-century residence has a square hipped roof mass with a variety of wall dormers and surface textures which give it a transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival appearance. The first floor of the house is clad with clapboards, the second with shingles, and the front gable with imbricated shingles.

The left side of the front facade includes a gambrel wall dormer which overhangs the first story slightly. Beneath the dormer is a two-sided bay window. The right side of the front facade includes the main entrance. It has plain surrounds and is sheltered by a 3 x 1 bay porch with replacement chamfered posts, a balustrade rail and valance. Above the porch is an additional one-bay, second-story porch. It has a shingled apron and chamfered posts.

The main block of the house is detailed with cornerboards, a watertable, a beltcourse between the first and second floors, a cornice and wide eave. Both of the side facades have pedimented gabled wall dormers. A Queen Anne style window lights the stairwell. To the rear of the main block is a flat-roofed wing which incorporates a first-floor garage with overhead doors.

The house was built by Abel C. Hoskins, probably when he retired from the family farm located on the road from Lee River to Mill Brook. It is one of the few 20th century structures in the village.

15. Trahon Residence, c.1965

The modern Trahon House does not contribute to the historic district. It is a one-story, L-plan ranch house. It is clad with unpainted boards and permastone. A narrow two-story section rises from the rear of the main block.

¹Hayden, Chauncey et al. The History of Jericho, Vt., Vol. I. Free Press Printing Company, Burlington, Vt., 1916.

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16. Orley Thompson-Dickerson House, c.1845

This brick (common bond), 1-1/2 story, L-plan Greek Revival house has a three-bay, gable-front main block and south side ell. The sidehall entrance has a rectangular granite lintel above the door and is flanked by full-length sidelights. The 6/6 windows also have granite lintels. The prominent full entablature decorates the ell as well as the main block. The roof of the entire structure is sheathed in slate. There is an additional entrance on the front of the ell. It has a shed-roofed hood. A modern clapboarded wing is attached to the rear of the structure.

This house, which is an excellent example of the Greek Revival style popular in Vermont between 1840 and 1860, was built by Orley Thompson, c.1845. Mr. Thompson played a prominent part in the building of the Universalist Church. He was elected to the building committee in 1845. The church was begun the next year and dedicated August 31, 1847. He was also part of the band of music which took part in the William Henry Harrison Presidential campaign and led the "log-cabin parade" into Burlington at the time of the last big Whig convention in Vermont, June 28, 1840. President Harrison lived in a log cabin in the west, and to show their respect for him, the people of Jericho placed a log cabin on wheels and took it twelve miles into Burlington to the convention.

17. Dickerson Barn, c.1920

The gabled Dickerson Barn is situated to the rear of the house (number 16). It has balloon frame, clapboard sheathing, a slate roof and concrete foundation. The gable end has large sliding doors and a loft entry. Windows include 2/2 sash.

18. Former Universalist Church, 1847

This 3 x 6 bay, gable-front building has undergone several alterations in the course of its history. Built in 1847 as the Universalist Church, it was originally a Greek Revival, 3 x 3 bay, brick structure. A portico composed of a clapboarded pediment supported by square posts spanned the front elevation. Windows were long and narrow with 16/16 sash. After 1870, regular church services were no longer held in the structure. In 1904, the building was sold to T. L. Bostwick who installed a gas-line engine and machinery in the building and manufactured wooden toys there. E. H. Smith continued the operation until some time before 1916 when the Ladies Aid Society of the Congregational Church purchased the building for a village and community hall. Sometime after this, the portico was removed, the present clapboard front facade was added, and the windows changed to their present configuration. In 1939, the town bought the building and adapted it for use as an auditorium. Basketball and other high school functions were held there until 1961 when the building was again remodelled, this time to house additional classroom space for the school next door (number 19).

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The main facade has a central double-door entrance beneath a multi-paned transom. The gable is pedimented, sheathed in horizontal boards, and includes a central triangular window. A full entablature encircles the eaves. Windows on the front facade are narrow 4/4 sash, identical to the former Jericho High School (number 19). On the brick eaves side are narrow, paired, multi-paned, double-hung sash with rectangular granite lintels. To the rear of the structure is a two-bay clapboarded wing that includes a hooded entrance.

19. Former Jericho High School, c.1910

This early 20th century, 2-1/2 story, gabled, wood frame, clapboarded school has a long seven-bay facade. The middle three bays are included in a projecting central gabled pavilion which gives the structure its "T" plan. This front gable, and each of the side gables, are decorated with imbricated shingles, diagonal boarding and beltcourses. In the center of the front pavilion is the main, double-door entrance. It is topped by a multi-paned transom and is sheltered by a large cantilevered, hipped hood. Windows primarily include narrow 4/4 sash. There are banks of six of these double-hung windows on the north and south facades. Topping the structure is a large corbelled furnace chimney.

Until 1905 there was no high school in Jericho; the 14 or 15 local high school students attended school out of town. After much discussion, a high school, more or less of an experiment, was opened on the second floor of the old school. After the high school had proven successful, this large clapboarded structure was constructed. Today, the building serves as an elementary school.

20. Towne Residence, c.1845

This brick house reveals the shifting architectural preferences of its owners. The original gabled Greek Revival main block is detailed with a large molded returning cornice, rectangular granite lintels and a trabeated sidehall entrance. The gable-end entrance which faces the green includes flanking half sidelights and is surrounded by a 20th century, 1 x 1 bay, pedimented entry porch.

During the latter part of the 19th century, the west eaves side of the house was emphasized. A central jerkinhead wall dormer and entrance were added. During the 20th century, an enclosed Colonial Revival porch that wraps around the eaves side and north gable end was constructed. The dormer is sheathed in scalloped shingles and is supported by small brackets. There is a diamond-shaped window in the dormer peak. The wraparound, screened-in porch has a pediment over the entrance, half-length square columns that support an entablature and a matchboard apron.

To the rear of the brick main block is a clapboarded, one-story ell with Greek Revival cornice similar to the main block's. Attached to the ell is a gabled barn.

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21. First Congregational Church, 1836, 1877-1878

Facing the green, the brick First Congregational Church displays the traditional New England form. It is composed of a gabled, 3 x 5 bay, rectangular block that is oriented with its gable-end front and is topped by a belfry and steeple.

The main central recessed doorway is roundheaded and adorned with corbelled drip molds. The multi-paned windows are similarly treated. There is a returning molded cornice and frieze board on the main block. The rectangular clapboarded belfry has two stages, each topped by cornice molding. There are arched louvered vents on each facade of the second stage. The tall spire is polygonal in shape and has a weather-vane on top. The structure rests on a cut redstone foundation.

Construction of the First Congregational Church was begun in 1835 and completed in 1836 at a cost of \$4,017.75. It replaced a clapboarded hip-roofed meetinghouse built in 1797. Masonry work was done by Reuben Rockwood who supplied the bricks from his yard west of town. The woodwork, both framing and finishing, was done by hand by Jonathan Goodhue.

From June, 1877 through February, 1878, the building was completely renovated. "Nothing of the old church remained but the lower floor timbers, the overhead timbers and roof and side walls, which were considerably torn out, and filled in, in changing the style of the windows."² The interior retains elaborate trompe l'oeil painting executed at the time of the renovation, or shortly thereafter, by an unknown itinerant painter. Behind the altar space is a trompe l'oeil apse set in a shallow-arched recess. Arcaded "openings," Corinthian columns and a quatrefoil ornament the wall space. Flanking the altar, tablets with curvilinear surrounds and quotes from scripture seem to hang on the wall. A trompe l'oeil molded cornice encircles the interior of the church and sets off its elaborately stenciled ceiling. The original gas chandelier has been wired for electricity and is still in place, hanging from a stenciled ceiling medallion. Decorative floor grates also remain. The present spire was also added during the 1877 reconstruction.

22. Former Congregational Parsonage/Heywood Residence, c.1840

This Classic Cottage retains most of its original Greek Revival details despite the addition of aluminum siding. The panelled central door is flanked by half-length sidelights and pilasters and is topped by an entablature with high-relief cornice molding. The box cornice on the main block has a deep return. Most of the original 6/6 sash has been retained.

A one-story, gabled wing is attached to the west facade. It has a glassed-in porch that wraps around the south facade of the wing and the west facade of the main block. The wing has an added shed wing in the rear.

²Hayden, p. 188.

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From the 1880's to 1905, the house was used as the First Congregational Parsonage. Stenciling matching that found in the Church (number 21) once decorated the ceiling of one of the house's bedrooms.

22A. Heywood Garage, c.1930

To the rear of the Heywood Residence is a one-bay, gable-front garage with novelty siding.

23. Heywood Barn, c.1850

The 1-1/2 story Heywood Barn has post and beam construction and a gable roof. It is sheathed in vertical boards. There is a low, one-story, shed-roofed addition on the rear (east) facade and a sliding barn door on the west facade.

24. Former Congregational Parsonage/Dreibelbis House, 1905

The former Congregational Parsonage/Dreibelbis House is a 2-1/2 story house whose square (3 x 3 bay) main block is topped by a steep, hip roof with jerkinhead dormers. The roof is covered in slate. There are some paired windows and the first floor of the front elevation is spanned by a three-bay porch. The porch has turned posts, a valance and balustrade rail. There is a rear gabled ell and attached shed. The house was built in 1905 to replace the Heywood Residence as the parsonage for the Congregational Church. It is set back and sited on a rise on the east side of the green, unlike the other structures which are homogeneously located relatively close to the road.

24A. Dreibelbis Garage

The Dreibelbis Garage is located at the base of the driveway leading to number 24. It is a one-bay, gable-front, clapboarded structure.

25. Former Jericho Academy, 1825

The vernacular Federal style Jericho Academy is a rectangular, 3 x 4 bay, clapboarded block with a shallow pitched gable roof. Oriented with its gable end front, there is a short Gothic tower on the front end of the gable ridge. The tower consists of two square stages. Each is finished with cornice molding. The lower stage is clapboarded and the diminished upper stage has central louvers on each face. On the top of the second stage is a lattice balustrade with four Gothic corner pinnacles.

Detail on the main block includes slender corner pilasters, a returning molded cornice, and a semi-circular louvered vent in the front gable peak. The central entrance has plain surrounds and is sheltered by a 20th century (c.1955) entry porch. The building's original 6/6 sash are retained. The building rests on a concrete foundation.

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Built in 1825, the Academy has been moved from its original site on the corner next to the Caswell House (number 1). The Jericho Academy operated from 1827 to 1845. From 1845 until around 1880, when school was again held here, the building was unused. The last recorded teacher was Miss Frances Hill in 1889-1890. In 1892, the building was deeded to the Congregational Church which used it as their Parish House. The building has served as the Town Library since 1915. In 1955, the Academy building was threatened with demolition due to the widening of the road. However, through the efforts of the Ladies Aid Society and town officials, the building was instead moved to its present location.

26. Murphy-Arcand House, c.1890

This two-story, clapboarded Queen Anne style residence is constructed on an L-plan. A four-bay porch with turned posts, valance and balustrade (identical to the porch on number 24) spans the front of the ell and also shelters the main entry to the house. The gable peaks of the house are embellished with imbricated shingles, diagonal clapboarding and simple stick work. A frieze board trims the relatively wide eaves. There is a polygonal bay on the south facade.

26A. Murphy-Arcand Barn, c.1890

To the rear of the Murphy-Arcand House is a contemporaneous clapboarded gabled barn. It has sliding doors on its front gable end.

27. Coppersmith/Sartore Residence, c.1810

This 5 x 2 bay, eaves-front, two-bay house has a shallow pitched gable roof with a returning box cornice and friezeboard. An 1894 photo shows this house with its original Federal door surround consisting of fanlight, pilasters and pediment. Today there is a plain surround and a pedimented entry porch with turned posts, scroll brackets, and a diamond-shaped motif in the center of the pediment. Windows have new 1/1 sash and a slight lip molding above. A modern shed-roofed wing with a first-story screen porch is attached to the rear.

27A. Coppersmith/Sartore Garage/Shed, c.1930

Behind number 27 is this long horizontal gabled garage with an attached shed. It is clad in novelty siding and has two overhead garage doors on its south eaves side. The gable end has two long vertical single-pane windows on the gable end.

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The green has always been set aside for public use and its care has been a longstanding concern of town residents. In 1795 it was voted "to begin the chopping and clearing off of the land for the public green the present summer."² Sometime after the meeting house was replaced, the green was used as a baseball park. Then in 1885, the town appointed a committee to be in charge of a beautification project for the green. The present park was plowed, laid out and planted with trees by a very well attended work bee of town residents.

Architectural style in Jericho Center is expressed in primarily vernacular forms. Federal structures are generally detailed with simple pilastered entrance surrounds as their primary stylistic ornament. The Greek Revival style is expressed more in form, the Classic Cottage or sidehall plan, than in ornament, although characteristic trabeated entrances, heavy entablatures and rectangular-cut stone lintels (in brick structures) are used to highlight examples of the style. Even the late 19th century styles are indicated by subtle variations in surface texture (usually in the gable ends) rather than in the irregular plan and massing that usually characterize the styles. A noteworthy, more elaborate building is #4. The Federal style house is the only intact 2-1/2 story, eaves front house type of the period in the village, and its entry includes double-hung sidelights, paired pilasters, and a denticulated cornice. Another relatively elaborate example is #8, Desso's Store (c.1900). The front facade includes imbricated shingles and diagonal board siding set in a raised center gabled parapet. Number 14, the Schermer House, combines elements of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles to produce a unique form, and one of the few non-gable-roofed rectangular blocks in the district.

The public buildings also reflect this sparseness and simplicity of detail. Corbelled drip moldings are one of the few exterior indicators of the Congregational Church's Victorian period renovations. The lavish interior trompe l'oeil paintings and stenciling in the Church are perhaps the most high-style feature in the district. Number 25, the former Jericho Academy, includes an undersized Gothic tower on a starkly plain gabled block. Number 19, the former Jericho High School, has shingle detailing in its gable ends, and the old Unitarian Church, #18, was renovated in the 1930's to suggest the local vernacular version of the Greek Revival style.

The significance of the Jericho Center Historic District is not derived from high-style individual expressions of 19th century design. Rather, the simplicity of form and detail of the buildings, combined with their layout surrounding the green, the absence of 20th century modern intrusions, and the natural landscape, which includes very large shade trees, lawns, and surrounding fields, pastures and woodlands, make this village an important intact survivor of a place in time when the lives of most Vermonters centered around such small hamlets.

²Hayden, p. 25.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates N/A Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Jericho Center Historic District is significant as a very good example of a well preserved early 19th through early 20th century small Vermont village focused on a village green. The buildings in the District, while exhibiting a wide range of vernacular adaptations of the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, are unified into a cohesive whole through common materials, spacing, setback, orientation and landscaping. Lacking water power upon which to base a 19th century industrial economy, Jericho Center served the surrounding primarily agricultural community with stores, churches and schools. Although increased mobility and the more rapid growth of surrounding villages and towns has lessened the vital service nature of the role the Center once played for local residents, today the village retains intact its historic appearance, recalling the self-sufficient character of many such small Vermont villages in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The town was chartered in 1763, but settlement did not occur until after the Revolutionary War. At that time, the geographical center of the town, typically the site of first settlement in a town, was found to be inaccessible and was, therefore, not developed. Later, Lewis Chapin donated four acres of his land in the Center for a village green on the condition that the village church be located there. A clapboarded meeting house was constructed on the green in 1797. Within a few years, a store and several other buildings were constructed, thus establishing the Center as a village. The meeting house was replaced in 1836 by the present brick First Congregational Church (#21), now standing at the northern end of the green. The importance of the church in the lives of the people of Jericho no doubt accounts for their efforts to keep it in the most up-to-date condition. In 1877, the Federal building was extensively renovated. Italianate door and window surrounds and the imposing spire were added to the exterior and on the interior, outstanding trompe l'oeil paintings were executed. At a 1913 church celebration, Frank W. Hazen stated that, "Not less surely the influences of this church dominated this community for the last 120 years and its beautiful spire has dominated the landscape for the last 35."¹

In the early part of the town's history (1827-1845), Jericho Center was the educational center for a large surrounding area. The Jericho Academy (#25) was for many years the principal higher educational institution in this part of the county and often had an attendance of over a hundred students. In 1955, the building was threatened with demolition due to a road widening project; however, the Ladies Aid Society and other citizens, aware of the building's importance to the town's history and character, negotiated the relocation of the building. It stands today, well maintained, at the eastern end of the green where it serves as the Town Library.

¹Hayden, p. 27.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 17

Quadrangle name Richmond, Vt.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	1 8	6 6 1 5 0 0	4 9 2 6 0 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	1 8	6 6 1 3 0 1 0	4 9 2 1 5 6 1 6 1 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	1 8	6 6 1 0 6 0	4 9 2 5 8 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D	1 8	6 6 1 2 1 7 1 0	4 9 2 1 6 1 1 4 1 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state	N/A	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Adele Cramer and Gina Campoli; Field Architectural Historians

organization Vt. Division for Historic Preservation date January, 1983

street & number Pavilion Building telephone 802-828-3226

city or town Montpelier state Vermont

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Ernie Silbatoris

title Director/Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date 4/15/83

For NPS use only

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

entered in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

date 5/26/83

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

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- 2) Carlisle, Lillian (ed.) Look Around Jericho, Underhill and Westford, Vt. Chittenden County Historical Society, Burlington, Vermont, 1972.
- 3) Child, Hamilton. Gazetteer and Business Directory of Chittenden County, Vermont. Syracuse, New York, 1882.
- 4) Hayden, Chauncey, et al. The History of Jericho, Vermont, Vol. 1. Free Press Printing Company, Burlington, Vermont, 1916.
- 5) Merle, Elinor I. The History of Jericho, Vermont, Vol. II. Queen City Printing Company, Burlington, Vermont 1963.
- 6) Rann, William S. History of Chittenden County, D. Mason & Company, Syracuse, New York, 1886.
- 7) Walling, H. F., Map of Chittenden County, Baker, Tilden, New York, 1857.
- 8) Williams, Blair; Jericho, Vermont.

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The boundary of the Jericho Center Historic District begins at Point A, located at the intersection of a southeasterly extension of the northerly property line of the Bartlett-Roistacher House (#13) and a northeasterly extension of the southeast (rear) property line of the Former Jericho High School property (#19). The boundary thence proceeds in a southwesterly direction along said extension and said property line, passing to the rear of buildings #14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, to Point B, located at the intersection of said property line and a westerly extension of a line which runs parallel to and 30 feet northeast of the northeast wall of the Heywood Barn (#23). The boundary thence proceeds in a southeasterly direction along said extension, said line, and a southeasterly extension of said line, crossing Bolger Hill Road, to Point C, located at the intersection of a northeasterly extension of a line which runs parallel to and 30 feet southeast of the southeast (rear) wall of the Dreibelbis House (#24). Thence the boundary proceeds in a southerly direction along said extension, said line and a southwesterly extension thereof, passing behind buildings #24, 24A, 25, 26A, 26, 27A and 27, to Point D, located at the intersection of the southerly property line of the Coppersmith/Sartore property (#27). Thence the boundary proceeds in a northwesterly direction along said property line and a northwesterly extension thereof, crossing Bolger Hill Road, to Point E, located at the intersection of the western edge of the right-of-way of Bolger Hill Road, at the eastern edge of the Village Green. The boundary thence proceeds in a southerly direction along said edge of said right-of-way and a southerly extension thereof, across Brown's Trace Road to Point F, located at the intersection of an easterly extension of a line which runs parallel to and 10 feet south of the south (rear) wall of the Davis-Page Garage (#2A). The boundary thence proceeds in a northwesterly direction along said extension, said line and a northwesterly extension of said line to Point G, located at the intersection of a northerly/southerly hedgerow, which presumably delineates the western property line of the Old Congregational Parsonage property (#3). The boundary thence proceeds in a northeasterly direction along said hedgerow/property line and a northeasterly extension of said property line, crossing Varney Road, to Point H, located at the intersection of the northern edge of the right-of-way of Varney Road. The boundary thence proceeds in a northwesterly direction along said edge of said right-of-way to Point I, located at the intersection of a southwesterly extension of a line which runs parallel to and 30 feet west of the west (rear) wall of Desso's Store Barn (#6). Thence the boundary proceeds in a northeasterly direction along said southwesterly extension, said line and a northeasterly extension thereof, passing behind buildings #4, 5, 6, 7, 7A, 8B, 8, 8A, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, to Point J, located at the intersection of a northwesterly extension of the northeastern property line of the Bartlett-Roistacher House (#13). The boundary thence proceeds in a southeasterly direction along said northwesterly extension, said line and a southeasterly extension of said line, crossing Brown's Trace Road, to Point A, the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The Jericho Center Historic District, which corresponds to the core of the village, encompasses the Village Green and surrounding streetscapes of historic structures with landscaped settings. To the northeast and east of the district, a primarily wooded

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hillside rises to form a topographic boundary for that portion of the district. Widely scattered new houses lie beyond the district on Bolger Hill Road. To the south of the district, on Brown's Trace Road, lie buildings which, although visually linked to the district, do not contribute to its historic character because of alterations and recent construction dates. Two old, but significantly altered, residences to the west of the district on Varney Road, although historically tied to the district, are visually cut off from it by trees and the downward slope of Varney Road. The district extends north-east of the Green along Brown's Trace Road to include a streetscape that continues the historic spacing, scale and character established around the Green. The boundary at this end of the district corresponds to the terminus of this row of woodframe buildings at a break in the streetscape occupied by overgrown fields on both sides of the road; beyond are more widely spaced predominantly new or altered structures with a minority of significant historic buildings.