

374

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED 2280
MAY 15 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: First Congregational Church of Cornwall Parsonage
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing: _____
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 18 Route 74
City or town: Cornwall State: VT County: Addison
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B X C ___ D

<u>Laura Meschmann</u>	<u>2/10/2015</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>SHTPO</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

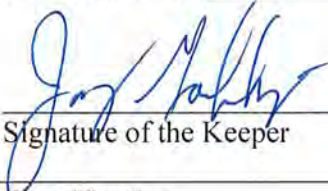
First Congregational Church of Cornwall Parsonage
Name of Property

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

6-29-2015
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/church-related residence

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD weatherboard
STONE slate

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Cornwall First Congregational Church Parsonage (the "Parsonage") is significant as a well-preserved Greek Revival dwelling and is the sole Greek Revival-style dwelling in the Cornwall Village Historic District, which is listed in the Vermont State Register of Historic Places. Built in 1839 by and for the use of the pastor of the Cornwall First Congregational Church (the "Church"), the Parsonage was continuously used as such until 1994, a period of 155 years. The 2½ story, wood-clad building with ell and porches, embodies the distinctive characteristics of a vernacular Greek Revival building. Significant architectural features include its massing, form and Greek Revival styling. Character-defining interior features include unusual timber frame joinery, a curved primary stair and Rumford-style fireplace with beehive oven and set kettle. The approximately one-acre site slopes gently to the west and is bounded by Route 30 on the east, Route 74 on the south, and fields and light woods on the west. The Church itself stands approximately 150 yards north of the Parsonage, at the northwest corner of Route 30 and Fisher Road. Between the Parsonage and the Church is a c. 1870 private residence that has no historic relationship to either the Church or the Parsonage. The Parsonage is accessed via Park Lane, which starts at the south side of Fisher Road and terminates at the Parsonage. Overall, the

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property retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials, workmanship and association.

Narrative Description

Parsonage, 1839, contributing building

The Parsonage is a three-by-three bay, 2½ story, gable front, sidehall dwelling with two-part ell on the south. Supported by a slate foundation, the exterior walls are clad with wood clapboard. Plain corner boards rise to a moderately-pitched roof sheathed with slate shingles. The molded cornice is boxed with narrow returns. On the main block, an off-center interior brick chimney pierces the ridge. On the ell, a brick chimney rises along the junction of the two parts of the ell, while a second, exterior, chimney (6" steel pipe encased in a wood chase) rises along the south wall at the end of the ell. Fenestration throughout is regular and window openings primarily contain 6/6 wood sash¹ with two-light wood storm sash. The east (front) gable of the main block is defined by a triangular, multi-light window. A single opening in the west (rear) gable contains 6/3 double hung sash. In the south gable of the ell, a single opening contains 2/2 wood sash. All surrounds are flat and plain.

The historic primary entrance is located in the first bay of the east gable wall of the main block. It is sheltered by a Queen Anne-style entry porch, with a bracketed, flat-roof supported by chamfered posts. These rest upon a small, wooden deck which is reached by a single step. The entrance itself contains a large, c.1900 six-panel wood door. The entry enframingent is plain and wide with large, flat corner blocks.

On the north wall of the main block, a single story, pedimented entry vestibule added c.1900 and slightly modified in 2002 now functions as the primary entrance. The vestibule is clad with clapboard and corner pilasters rise to a shallow-pitched gable roof. It features a central, six-panel entry door (found in a former carriage barn) flanked by half-sidelights on the north and single six-over-six window sash on the east and west. On the west gable wall is an enclosed, single-story, full-width porch with a shed roof. This connects to the north wall of the ell. The northernmost section of the ell is 1½ stories tall, two bays wide and has a dual pitch roof – adding extra interior height on the east. The southern part of the ell is 1 story tall.

Interior joinery, which is exposed in the attic spaces, indicates that house and ell were erected consecutively. The roof frame of the main house features a five-sided ridgepole, and other notable features of the interior include a slender and steep, curved, central stair leading from the entry hall to a second floor landing; a room on the first floor with seven entrances; and a Rumford-style fireplace with beehive oven and set kettle. This type of fireplace was popular in the late 1700s, not the 1830s, which lends weight to a theory that it actually predates the Parsonage and is a remnant of a previous dwelling on the same site that burned down c. 1810.

¹ Windows are c. 1995 reproductions of historic sash, thought to be original, found in former carriage barn.

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Carriage Barn Foundation, mid-19th century, contributing site

Southwest of the house are the remains of a large, rubble stone foundation for the carriage barn, which was disassembled c. 2000. Because building had fallen into disrepair and was located dangerously close to the north side of Route 74, the timber frame was carefully labeled and disassembled by timber framer Jan Lewandoski. It is now in storage for reconstruction on the property at a later date. Like the main house, the carriage barn timber frame has a five-sided ridgepole. In addition, the rafters are mortised into a five-sided top plate, which is a feature Mr. Lewandoski has not seen in any other timber frame structures.²

Outbuilding, 2011, non-contributing building due to age

Northwest of the house is a c. 2011 outbuilding. This is a five-by-two bay, single-story, end-gabled barn, the exterior of which is clad with vertical weatherboard and the roof with sheet metal. Two openings on the south and one on the east contain 6/6 double hung sash. On the symmetrical east facade, the first and fifth bays contain a pedestrian door, the second and fourth bays a 6/6 window and the center (third) bay a large utilitarian, equipment door.

² Jan Lewandoski, e-mail message to Devin Colman, December 10, 2014.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1839

Significant Dates

1839

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Scales, Jacob

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The First Congregational Church of Cornwall Parsonage (the “Parsonage”) meets the requirements for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its distinctive architecture, which is representative of a mid-19th century vernacular Greek Revival-style dwelling. Although the Parsonage played an important role in Congregational Church activity for some 155 years, housing its ministers as well as providing space for church meetings and community events, it is its architecture that is significant for two primary reasons. First, it is the only extant Greek Revival-style dwelling in the Village of Cornwall. Second, the architectural style of the Parsonage is believed to have influenced the 1846 remodeling of the 1803 First Congregational Church of Cornwall, from the Federal style to the Greek Revival style, thus linking the two buildings visually within the community. The property is significant on a local level for year 1839, the date of its construction. As a resource that was owned by a religious institution, the Parsonage meets *Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties* because it is being nominated for its architectural significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Town of Cornwall is centrally located on the western side of the state. It was chartered in November 1761, with land grants assigned primarily to white Congregationalists of English descent residing in Litchfield, Connecticut. Consequently, those who settled in Cornwall ascribed to a common, even singular, set of values and faith. The homogenous community created a town that not only supported a common religion, but was solidly built upon it. Town laws reflected these values and a portion of resident taxes were allocated to the support of religion, which was viewed as indispensable to the existence and prosperity of a community. Cornwall Village, where the Parsonage is located, developed in the early 19th century at the intersection of two primary travel routes, now identified at VT Routes 30 and 74.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Parsonage is locally significant as the only extant Greek Revival-style dwelling in the Village of Cornwall. Built in 1839, it represents a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style, which was the most popular architectural style in Vermont from the 1830s through the 1870s. The orderly forms of ancient Grecian architecture were adopted by American architects as a symbol of the new nation’s freedom and democratic principles. In Vermont, Ammi B. Young became nationally renowned for the style, propelling its popularity with his completion of the second Vermont State House in 1838. With the advent of widely available pattern books by master builders such as Asher Benjamin, Vermont’s builders and carpenters began interpreting the Greek Revival style for houses, courthouses, stores and churches.

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The Parsonage incorporates many of the style's typical and character-defining details, including its sidehall plan, corner boards, triangular gable light, molded cornice and eave returns, and 6/6 window sash. The timber frame structure of the Parsonage is unusual in that the roof is supported by a five-sided mortised ridgepole. According to timber frame expert Jan Lewandoski, who has inspected this building in the past, the origins of the five-sided ridgepole are not known. They are more commonly found in western New England than coastal areas, and only in areas where long, heavy timbers are available.³ Use of a five-sided ridgepole allows for the low pitch of the gable roof, essential for a Greek Revival building, and simplifies the framing process by allowing the common rafters to be let into the ridgepole with a square mortise and tenon. Because the joint is pegged through the ridgepole, it is stronger than a square ridgepole and resists the spreading of the rafters caused by the low-pitched roof.

Another unusual architectural element of the Parsonage is its massive Rumford-style fireplace and set kettle, typical of the fireplaces built in the late 1700s. Its presence indicates that the Parsonage may have been built upon the ruins of the Linsly House, an earlier home that was located on this parcel of land and burned down c. 1810. The Greek Revival style of the Parsonage may have also provided inspiration for changes to the church, which was remodeled in the Greek Revival style in 1846, visually uniting the two buildings. The church was subsequently remodeled again in 1887, to incorporate elements of the Queen Anne style, but it continues to present as a predominantly vernacular Greek Revival building. The 1887 church alterations are attributed to Middlebury architect and builder Clinton Smith, and the entry porch of the Parsonage also shows the influence of Smith's work and may have been altered at the same time.

Church History

The Congregational Church of Cornwall was organized on July 15, 1785. It was the first such organization in the region and the congregation grew slowly, operating without a minister for the first two years. Worship meetings were held on Sundays, and rotated between members' houses. When they could secure one, a preacher would lead these services, but more often than not members conducted their own readings and devotional rituals.

In July 1787, Thomas Tolman was formally installed as the first minister and received as part of his compensation a 300-acre lot of town land set aside for the use of the minister. Nonetheless, the people of Cornwall still had no formal place of worship as they couldn't agree upon a location to build a meetinghouse. Meetings, discussions, votes and subsequent rejections surrounding the issue lasted for almost two decades. When the Vermont Legislature formally separated church and state in 1803, the townspeople voted to form the First Congregational Society of Cornwall. The organization was now completely independent of the town, from which it would no longer receive financial support or assistance in locating a feasible site for a meetinghouse. Perhaps this was the impetus they needed, however, for the Society was finally able to reach agreement on a location for a church, organize donations of lumber, materials and

³ Jan Lewandoski, e-mail message to Devin Colman, December 10, 2014.

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labor, and began construction. In 1805 the congregation came together for worship in a dedicated, Federal-style church on the Cornwall Village Common.

By the 1830s, the nation was deeply and increasingly divided over slavery. A number of the First Congregational Society's members were also involved with the American Anti-Slavery Society, and looked to their religious leaders for guidance on the issue. In 1839, the congregation invited Reverend Jacob Scales (1794-1873) to become its fifth minister, but his nomination as their "teacher and guide" was found objectionable to a number of abolitionists who felt he was "an abolitionist in the abstract" rather than a "practical abolitionist" as were they. In their objection, they promised to withdraw from the church should Scales, a Dartmouth College graduate and Phi Beta Kappa brother, be installed. The Council nonetheless approved Scales' nomination and controversy continued for several years hence. Those who had objected, twenty-seven in all, ultimately left the church and, together with a number of Baptists, formed their own Free Congregational Church of Cornwall instead.

Pastor Scales continued to find himself in the thick of controversy, however, this time with respect to the location and construction of a dedicated parsonage. A number of sites were considered and eventually the site of the former Judge Joel Linsly House, which had stood south of the Society's 1805 church but had been destroyed by fire c. 1810, appears to have won approval. Scales agreed to supply the plan and financing and, should he leave his post, sell the property back to the Society.

When the Parsonage was finally completed and occupied in 1839, the Scales household consisted of eight persons – two male children between the ages of five and nine, two male teenagers, a teenage girl, 52-year old Jacob and his bride of one year, Maria (Ballard) Scales who was some ten years his junior. According to census records one household member was a learned professional engineer and another was "deaf and dumb." Within three years of his appointment however, Scales left Cornwall for a post in Henniker, New Hampshire. His departure was purportedly also prompted by long-standing disagreements over the parsonage's construction as well as over his views toward abolition. On June 16, 1842 the church, which had grown to some 350 members, granted Scales dismissal. In 1844, twenty-one members of the Congregational Society formally purchased the Parsonage and deeded it to the Church so that it could continue its historical use as a parsonage. They had one stipulation: if the building were to fall out of use as a parsonage it was to revert back to the twenty-one who had initially offered it to the church, or to their heirs.

Princeton graduate Reverend Seagrove Magill and his family became the parsonage's new occupants. A native of Georgia, Magill was enthusiastically accepted to the post despite having been a slaveholder in the past. The rationale for this was that he had been an "involuntary" slave owner – he had inherited a slave whose emancipation he apparently later deemed infeasible. The slavery question raged on for many years, and ultimately caused Magill to resign his post in 1848 – not because of his personal involvement in the institution of slavery, but rather because he had invited a practicing slave holder to lead church services. (Magill would be reinstated to another term as minister almost two decades later.)

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The Parsonage has functioned as an integral component of Cornwall and surrounding society. Its basic function was to house pastors and their families. Beyond this however, the Parsonage served as guest house to distinguished travelers, as a safe house to those in need, and as a community center. Meetings and weddings were held here, plans were hatched, advice rendered, food and comfort offered. Much of this was not without impact on the ministers and their families, however. Their home was a constant buzz of activity and while ministers were paid a salary, often payable at the end of a yearly contract, they were left to accommodate frequent and overnight guests themselves. Many of them did this without complaint or praise: Reverend John Irons, the acting pastor between 1923 and 1945, maintained a large garden from which he supplanted local tables during the Great Depression. Electricity and running water did not come to the Parsonage until the 1920s. An initial attempt to plumb the building consisted of a large gravity-flow tank in the attic. Later, a large well installed on the property came to supply not only the church and parsonage but the town hall also. This continues to be the case today.

In the late 1950s the Society began sharing a minister with the Town of Weybridge, eight miles to the north. Although all but one of the five subsequent pastors chose the Parsonage as their residence, the nature of the church and its role in the community had begun to shift. A heating system was installed c. 1971 into the wood chamber located in the northerly section of the ell so that it could be converted for use as a bedroom. It was at this same time that the full-width shed-roof dormer was also added to this section of the ell. In the early 1980s, additional improvements were undertaken. These included a new well and furnace, repair of the slate roof and septic system and replacement of kitchen flooring. By 1988 the Church found itself faced with the difficult question of whether to continue maintaining the Parsonage, or dispose of it. In 1994, church members voted to release the property to private ownership. The Parsonage, barn and related land were subsequently sold to David and Jane Thompson the following year. During their five-year tenure, the Thompsons sensitively upgraded the interior systems during which time they uncovered the Rumford-style fireplace in the home's 'keeping room.' They also painstakingly restored and replicated historically appropriate window sash, based upon historic sash found on-site, and reinstalled them in place of non-historic two-over-two replacement sash. Stewardship by the Parsonage's present owners has included minor interior changes, relocation and repair of a failing rear chimney and careful documentation, deconstruction and storage of the carriage barn. An alternate outbuilding was erected northwest of the dwelling house in 2011.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cornwall, Town of. Land Records.

First Congregational Church of Cornwall. Archival collection.

Green, Mary Peet. *Cornwall People and their Times*. New Haven, VT: Antioch Press, 1993.

Green, Mary Peet. *First Congregational Church in Cornwall*. Cornwall, VT: undated.

Matthews, Rev. Lyman. *History of the Town of Cornwall, Vermont*. Middlebury, VT: Mead and Fuller, 1862.

Thompson, Zadock. *History of Vermont, Natural, Civil and Statistical*. Burlington, VT: Chauncey Goodrich, 1842.

Gilbertson, Elsa. *The Historic Architecture of Vermont: Guide to Vermont Architecture*. Vermont: Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, 1992, 1996.

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation. *Historic Sites & Structures Survey, Individual Structure Survey Forms, 0104-21 and 0104-22*.

United States Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules, Addison County, VT. 1820-1920.

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 # _____

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

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Name of repository: First Congregational Church of Cornwall archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 0401-22

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.0

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 43.960711°

Longitude: -73.210243°

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the First Congregational Church of Cornwall Parsonage is the same as that which is identified as Parcel Number 080233 in the Cornwall Town Records. It is bounded by Route 30 on the east, Route 74 on the south, fields and light woods on the west and a neighboring dwelling lightly to the northwest.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is determined by that of the lot associated with the First Congregational Church of Cornwall Parsonage, which includes the dwelling, barn and related land. This boundary is sufficient to convey the historic significance of the Parsonage.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Liisa Reimann and Holly Noordsy

organization: Blue Brick Preservation

street & number: PO Box 3074

city or town: Burlington state: VT zip code: 05408

e-mail liisa@bluebrickpreservation.com

telephone: 802-999-1634

date: 11 November 2014

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Additional Documentation

- **Maps:**
Google Earth digital imagery

Photographs

The following is the same for all photographs:

Name of Property: First Congregational Church of Cornwall Parsonage
City or Vicinity: Cornwall
County: Addison State: Vermont

Photos 1-6, 8

Photographer: Liisa Reimann
Date photographed: 6/12/2013

Photo 7

Photographer: Liisa Reimann
Date photographed: 4/23/2015

Photo 9

Photographer: Jeff Nordsy
Date photographed: 1/9/2015

Photo number	Direction	Description
1	SW	E elevation
2	W	E elevation
3	S-SW	E & N elevations
4	SE	N & W elevations
5	E	W elevation
6	NE	W elevation, SW corner of ell (door to woodshed)
7	N	S elevation of main block, E elevation of ell
8	NW	S & E elevations of (non-contributing) outbuilding
9		Detail of five-sided ridgepole in house

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.460 et seq.).

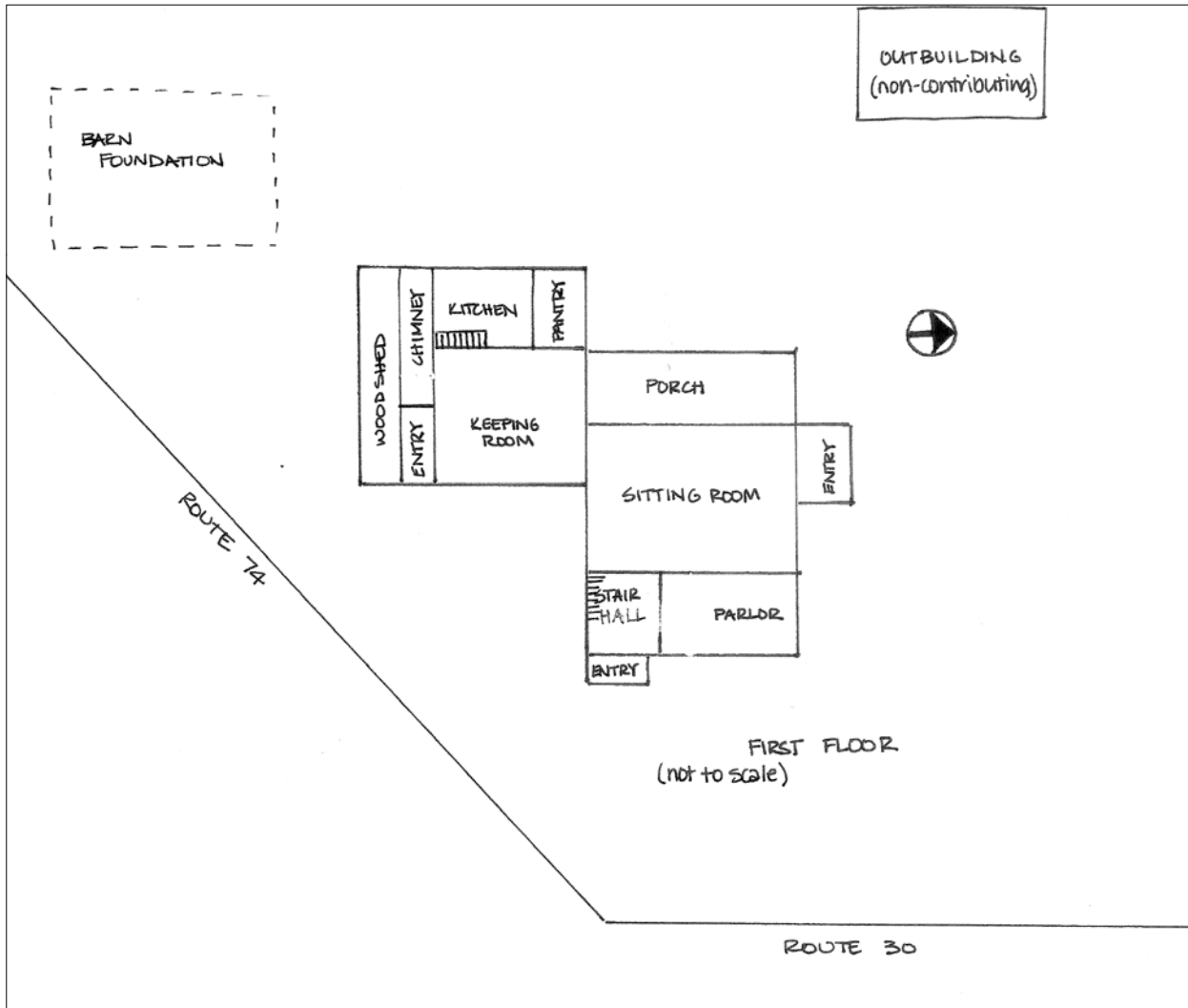
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Existing Conditions Sketch Plans Page 1



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N/A

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Section number Figures Page 1



Figure 1. Barn prior to deconstruction, view southwest, c.2000 (owner's personal collection).



Figure 2. Barn prior to deconstruction, view southeast, c.2000 (owner's personal collection).

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Section number Figures Page 2



Figure 3. Barn during deconstruction (owner's personal collection).



Figure 4. Rumford-style fireplace, c.2000 (owner's personal collection).

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Section number Figures Page 3



Figure 5. Rumford-style fireplace (working) in 2013 (Liisa Reimann photo)

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 4



Figure 6. Curved primary stair c.2000 (owner's personal collection)



Figure 7. Curved primary stair restored c.2012 (owner's personal collection)



Google earth



Latitude: 43.960927
Longitude: -73.210119



















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: First Congregational Church of Cornwall Parsonage

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: VERMONT, Addison

DATE RECEIVED: 5/15/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/09/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/24/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/30/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000376

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6-29-2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Locally Prominent House w/ GR Characteristics, though not ext. work on the exterior, are strong on the interior.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER J. Gubbart DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/ see attached SLR Y/

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

State of Vermont
Division for Historic Preservation
One National Life Drive, Floor 6
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501
www.HistoricVermont.org

[phone] 802-828-3211
[division fax] 802-828-3206

*Agency of Commerce and
Community Development*

RECEIVED 2280

MAY 15 2015

**Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service**

May 6, 2015

J. Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Re: Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for Property in Vermont

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disks contain a true and correct copy of the nomination for the First Congregational Church of Cornwall Parsonage, located at 18 VT Route 74 in Cornwall, VT, to the National Register of Historic Places.

Notification

The property owner(s), Chief Elected Official and Regional Planning Commission were notified of the proposed nomination on 12/16/2014.

- No objections to the nomination were submitted to the Division during the public comment period.
- An objection to the nomination was submitted to the Division during the public comment period. A copy of the objection is included on Disk 1.
- A letter of support for the nomination was submitted to the Division during the public comment period. A copy of the letter is included on Disk 1.

Certified Local Government

- The property being nominated is not located in a CLG community.
- The property being nominated is located in a CLG community, and a copy of the local commission's review is included on Disk 1.



Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credits


- This property is not utilizing the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credits.
- This property being rehabilitated using the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credits. A copy of the *Part I – Evaluation of Significance* form is included on Disk 1.

State Review Board

The Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation reviewed the draft nomination materials at its meeting on 1/15/2015. The Council voted that the property meets the National Register Criteria for Evaluation under Criterion C and Criteria Consideration A, and recommends that the State Historic Preservation Officer approve the nomination.

If you have any questions concerning this nomination, please do not hesitate to contact me at (802) 828-3043 or devin.colman@state.vt.us.

Sincerely,
VERMONT DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION


Devin A. Colman
State Architectural Historian