

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED AUG 4 1980

DATE ENTERED

SEP 27 1980

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Clementwood

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

Clement Road

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Rutland

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Vermont

VICINITY OF

CODE

50

Vermont

COUNTY

Rutland

CODE

021

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

College of St. Joseph the Provider

STREET & NUMBER

Clement Road

CITY, TOWN

Rutland

STATE

Vermont 05701

VICINITY OF

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of the City Clerk

STREET & NUMBER

1 Strongs Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Rutland

STATE

Vermont 05701

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey

DATE

1980

FEDERAL  STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

CITY, TOWN

Montpelier

STATE

Vermont 05602

## 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 type="checkbox"/> MOVED    DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Clementwood estate occupies a gently sloping site rising above the south bank of the Otter Creek south of the village of Center Rutland. Set back from, and somewhat above, Clement Road (which parallels the creek) stands the Italian Villa style main house (#1), commanding a panoramic view to the east of the main range of the Green Mountains. Two diagonal driveways approach the house through its landscaped grounds, and their extensions serve also the four outbuildings of the estate standing to the south and west of the house, including the former carriage barn (#2) and two former caretaker's cottages (#4 and 5). Behind the house to the south rises a wooded rocky knoll - the dominant feature of the environs - while on the east margin of its grounds lies a small pond formed by damming a minor water-course.

Now known as Fontbonne Hall by the current occupants (the Sisters of St. Joseph Society), the large rectangular-plan house possesses a wood-frame, clapboarded main block that rises two stories above a random ashlar marble foundation to a hip roof surmounted by a rectangular belvedere. The west, north (main), and east elevations of the house each extends three bays in width, with the central bay consisting of a projecting pavilion crowned by a shallow pediment. Both the deeply projecting main cornice and the raking and horizontal members of the pediments are embellished with dentils.

The north facade of the house is distinguished by a central entrance that consists of a double-leaf doorway with a rectangular transom, the whole enframed by a shouldered paneled surround. The entrance is sheltered by a columned porch with turned balustrades and a denticulated cornice; it is approached by a flight of marble steps from the adjacent driveway. Each flanking bay of the facade is occupied by a room-height casement window with shouldered paneled surrounds and a figured-ironwork shallow balcony.

The east and west elevations display similar fenestration and ornamentation, although with the variation of one four-panel casement window with an ironwork balcony occupying the central pavilion bay on the east elevation in contrast to a side bay on the west. Attached to the south bay of the east elevation is a projecting screened porch with triplet corner columns and other details similar to counterparts on the north porch.

The belvedere atop the roof is lighted by a range of four small sash on each face. Its modillion cornice projects substantially beyond the wall planes. The belvedere is flanked both on the east and west by a large rectangular brick chimney.

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The south wing of the house also rises two stories to a hip roof but on a somewhat smaller scale. Its east elevation is marked by an open porch with chamfered posts that abuts the main block; a large two-story metal fire escape has been added to this elevation. At the southwest corner of the wing, another screened porch serves a rear entrance.

During recent decades, the house has been subjected to various alterations. An undated (probably early twentieth century) photograph reveals the existence of several features characteristic of the Italianate style, which have subsequently been removed or replaced. On the east elevation, the side bays were occupied by balanced porches similar to that surviving on the south wing; the north porch appears shallower than at present (and a porte-cochere shown in a later photograph did not then exist). Fenestration consisted generally of slender room-height coupled sash, with those on the second story having round-headed surrounds. The main cornice was supported by heavy paired brackets. Atop the belvedere rose a prominent finial.

Adjacent to the south wing, a large glass greenhouse extended southward (also subsequently removed). Barely visible at the base of the knoll behind the house stands a hexagonal wood-frame summerhouse capped by a multi-gable roof with a small cupola; that building has subsequently disappeared.

Various alterations of the house may have occurred in 1948 when the estate was purchased by Rutland Junior College to serve briefly as its campus. Only two years later, the Sisters of St. Joseph Society acquired the estate and adapted the house to their Novitiate. It remained in that use until 1964, when the newly established College of St. Joseph the Provider took over the estate and converted the house to its library and teachers' quarters. That use continued until the late 1960's when the college built a new campus a short distance to the east; thereupon the house reverted to a residence for the Sisters of St. Joseph Society. During the 1970's, the porte-cochere (apparently added earlier in this century) was removed from the front of the house; it consisted of a flat roof supported by corner columns that stood on marble pedestals.

The east grounds of the house consist mostly of open lawn sloping downward to the pond; near the house, a circular terrace surrounds the basin of a cast iron fountain. Beginning along the line of the east drive approaching the house, scattered large spruce trees tower above the north and west grounds, interspersed with deciduous shade trees beyond the west driveway. Between the gates of the two driveways, a fence built of marble posts carrying an iron top rail extends along Clement Road; a range of medium-height cedar trees provides additional shelter along the fence. A

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similar border of cedars defines the west flank of the grounds near the former carriage barn. Smaller trees and shrubs are also scattered about the grounds along with stone statues of religious figures.

The former carriage barn (#2, now known as Bucci Hall) stands a short distance to the southwest of the house. This wood-frame, clapboarded building also rises two stories to a hip roof capped by a square cupola; the latter displays three rectangular louvers on each face beneath a deeply projecting modillion cornice. The building's fenestration consists generally of coupled six-over-six sash arranged in three bays on the east and west (side) elevations.

The north facade is dominated by a central three-bay pavilion entered through a double-leaf doorway surmounted by a segmental transom; the pavilion is flanked by single side bays. A two-story residential wing has been added to the opposite (south) elevation, with a one-story shed on its east side.

Upon the acquisition of the Clementwood estate in 1948 by the short-lived Rutland Junior College, the carriage barn was subdivided internally to contain classrooms. Subsequently the building has remained in that configuration, being used by the successor College of St. Joseph the Provider.

Near the southeast corner of the former carriage barn, a small one-story, wood-frame, clapboarded, gable-roofed shed (#3) stands next to the driveway leading to the former caretaker's house (#4).

The former caretaker's house (#4, now known as Avila Hall) stands somewhat higher on the slope to the southeast of the main house, and consists of a one and one-half story, wood-frame, clapboarded building on an L-plan. Its gable roof is shingled with slate hung in an imbricated pattern; the cornices are bracketed in pairs. The shouldered window surrounds reflect those on the main house. A shed ell extends from the south elevation.

Since 1950, this house has been occupied partly by the administrative offices of the Sisters of St. Joseph Society. In 1978, a one-story, shed-roofed office wing was added to the interior (northeast) corner of the original plan.

A smaller cottage (#5) stands along a driveway to the west of the main house. This one-story, wood-frame, clapboarded building is capped by a wood-shingled hip roof. An entrance porch marks its south facade; a one and one-half story, gable-roofed wing and shed extend from the north elevation.

**6 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 type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES

circa 1860

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

possibly J. J. R. Randall

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Clementwood, the former estate of the Clement family in Rutland, Vermont, constitutes a significant example of the Italian Villa style set picturesquely beside the Otter Creek in a semi-rural landscape. The estate holds an important historical association with the early development of the Rutland marble industry, which ultimately expanded to become one of the largest concentrations of quarrying and milling in the world. Charles Clement belonged among the earliest and most successful participants in the industry, and the estate that he built reflects directly his success in marble, banking, and mercantile enterprises during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Before entering the marble business, Charles Clement had become a successful merchant in the village of Center Rutland, located across Otter Creek to the northwest of Clementwood. At the mid-point of the century, the construction of the first railroad through the area suddenly enabled the large-scale development of the marble industry based on the vast deposits found about two miles to the west in West Rutland. Clement shifted quickly to the new opportunity: prior to 1854, he joined John B. Page in the construction of a water-powered marble sawing mill at the falls of the Otter Creek in Center Rutland.

Within a few years, Clement became associated with William Gilmore and they built another mill at the falls. At that point, Clement left the mercantile trade and devoted himself to marble. The industry expanded enormously in the Rutland area during the 1850's, and apparently proved correspondingly profitable for Clement.

Possibly in 1856 or 1857 (and certainly prior to 1869), Clement undertook the construction of an elaborate house on a site about one-third mile to the southeast (upstream) of the marble mill. The Italianate villa may have been designed by the locally prominent architect, J. J. R. Randall, although that is not definitely known. Whoever designed the house created an exemplary interpretation of the style; unfortunately, several of the house's stylistic features were later removed. Clement gave his estate the name of Clementwood, combining his surname with the maiden name of his wife, Elizabeth Wood.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet 9-1

UTM NOT VERIFIED

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 21

QUADRANGLE NAME West Rutland, Vt.

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 

1	8	6	6	1	0	0	0	4	8	2	9	2	1	5
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B 

1	8	6	6	0	9	8	0	4	8	2	8	9	5	5
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ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 

1	8	6	6	0	7	2	0	4	8	2	9	0	4	5
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D 

1	8	6	6	0	7	3	5	4	8	2	9	3	1	0
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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet 10-1

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Hugh H. Henry

ORGANIZATION

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

DATE

July 11, 1980

STREET & NUMBER

Pavilion Building

TELEPHONE

802-828-3226

CITY OR TOWN

Montpelier

STATE

Vermont 05602

# 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

*William B. Priney*

TITLE

Dep. SHPO

DATE 7-28-80

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*Patricia Andrews*  
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 9/27/80

ATTEST: *Patricia Andrews*  
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 9/25/80

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In 1862, Clement bought out William Gilmore's interest in the marble works. Within a few years, his son, Percival W. Clement, joined the business and its name became Clement and Sons; in 1871, the younger Clement became a partner of his father. Meanwhile Charles Clement continued to expand his enterprise, acquiring in 1869 marble quarries in West Rutland and enlarging his sawing mill. By the mid-1870's, the Clement firm had become one of the largest marble producers in the Rutland area. The Center Rutland mill operated sixteen gangs of saws, cutting about 42,000 cubic feet per year mostly of thin slabs for sale to wholesale dealers in New York. The mill and quarries then employed between 75 and 100 men.

The initial boom in the Rutland marble industry attracted many small firms into the expanding market. However, the intensive competition soon began to take its toll and a period of consolidation ensued during the 1870's. In 1876, Clement and Sons followed the trend and sold their mill and quarries to an emerging dominant company, the Rutland Marble Co. (predecessor of the Vermont Marble Co., one of the largest marble firms in the world).

The sale of its marble interests did not, however, bring the demise of the Clement firm. Instead it shifted its capital to a different venture - banking. Starting with a private banking business, the principals of the firm formed in 1880 the State Trust Co. (a savings bank) with Charles Clement as president. Three years later, the Clement National Bank was organized, also with Charles Clement as president.

During the same period, Percival Clement began purchasing the stock of the Rutland Railroad Co. - the principal railroad along the west side of Vermont - and soon acquired active control of the railroad. The Clement family dominated the affairs of the railroad during the following two decades. While serving as president of the company from 1898 to 1902, Percival Clement directed the construction of a major extension of the Rutland line from Burlington, Vermont northward across the islands of Lake Champlain, incorporating several long causeways through the lake.

In 1892, Percival Clement carried the family name into state politics when he represented Rutland in the Vermont Legislature. He worked particularly on the legislation that granted a city charter to Rutland. One possible result of that work appears in the location of the city boundary: along its west side, the boundary follows a distinct bulge to encompass the perimeter of the Clement estate, where also stood by then another large house west of Clementwood that belonged to Percival Clement. Clement culminated his political career in 1919-21 when he served as Governor of Vermont.

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After the death of Percival Clement, the estate was split into two parts when the ex-Governor's house was sold (in 1936-37) out of the family. A decade later in 1948, Clementwood was purchased by the newly established Rutland Junior College to serve as its campus. However the college failed the following year, and in 1950, the Sisters of St. Joseph Society acquired the estate. Apparently during these years, the house was altered somewhat by the removal of several of its Italianate features - including corner porches, paired cornice brackets, and rounded window heads - and the replacement of its windows; the carriage barn was subdivided internally into classrooms.

In 1964, the estate was purchased by the recently established College of St. Joseph the Provider. The house was then converted partly to a library along with being used for faculty quarters. Since the completion in the late 1960's of new buildings for the college to the east of the house, it has served exclusively as a residence for faculty members (Sisters of St. Joseph).

The various buildings on the estate remain in good repair and have been adapted to uses related to the college and society of Sisters. Although now lacking some of its original stylistic features, the house retains its essential character and a recognizable association with the Clement family. The missing elements of its original design appear restorable. The immediate grounds of the house are landscaped in an appropriate manner and have not been compromised by modern intrusions, thereby preserving a picturesque setting suggestive of the historical appearance.

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The boundary of Clementwood begins at a Point A located at the intersection of the south edge of the Clement Road right-of-way and the east property line of Clementwood; thence the boundary extends southerly along said property line (partly following a stone wall) approximately 950 feet to a Point B located at the intersection of said stone wall and a stone wall that extends northwesterly; thence the boundary turns northwesterly and follows said stone wall approximately 975 feet to a Point C located at the intersection of said stone wall and a stone wall that extends northerly; thence the boundary turns northerly and follows said stone wall approximately 285 feet to a Point D located at the intersection of said stone wall and a stone wall that extends westerly; thence the boundary turns westerly and follows said stone wall approximately 55 feet to a Point E located at the intersection of said stone wall and a fence line that extends northerly; thence the boundary turns northerly and follows said fence line and the west property line of Clementwood approximately 625 feet to a Point F located at its intersection with the south edge of the Clement Road right-of-way; thence the boundary turns easterly and follows the south edge of said right-of-way approximately 975 feet to Point A, the point of beginning.