

001 100 1024-0010
EXP. 12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received SEP 27 1985

date entered OCT 24 1985

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

1. Name

historic West Dover Village Historic District

and/or common West Dover Village Historic District

2. Location

street & number Route 100, Valley View Road, Cross Town Road, Parsonage Road,
Dorr Fitch Road and Bogle Road N/A not for publication

city, town Dover vicinity of West Dover ~~Congressional district~~

state Vermont code 50 county Windham code 025

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input 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 _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Town Office, Route 100

city, town Dover state Vermont

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1971, 1982 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" 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 <u>only #12, moved</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The West Dover Village Historic District, which includes most of the village of West Dover, consists of 22 well-preserved, wood-frame buildings, 20 of which are contributing historic structures dating from c.1805 to c.1885, and the former site of a sawmill. The linear district follows the valley of the North Branch of the Deerfield River. Styles range from early, simple Capes to mostly vernacular Greek Revival structures with some added Gothic Revival and Italianate elements. There are excellent examples of 2-story portico, gable-front public buildings and New England continuous architecture. The buildings extend along both sides of Route 100 and a short distance into traversing cross roads. The heart of this district is a group of well-proportioned, white clapboarded, mid-nineteenth century buildings, of harmonious scale and design. Smaller domestic and farm structures, mostly painted white with black shutters, round out this homogenous Historic District, remarkably unchanged and free of intrusions for the past 100 years.

The main thoroughfare of the village is Route 100 (formerly Route 8 and Mount Snow Road), a two-lane macadem highway, originally a dirt road, which was repaired after a 1938 flood and widened in the mid-1950's, unfortunately resulting in the diminution of front yards and eventual loss of the bordering sugar maples. Most of the Historic District structures face Route 100, which runs north-south, parallel to the adjacent North Branch of the Deerfield River. Open and partially wooded fields extend to the rear of the buildings, including remaining portions of apple orchards. To the northeast the land rises towards Cooper Hill. To the northwest can be seen the 3556 foot summit and ski slopes of Mount Snow (formerly Mount Pisgah) and to the southwest the pastured terrain rises in the direction of the Haystack Mountain, also a ski area. Nearby condominium developments, located in the hills, are not visible from the Historic District.

At the geographical center of the district, on the east side of Route 100, a core of three gable-front, white clapboarded public, commercial and religious buildings constitutes the focal point of the village. William Snow's Greek Revival 1846 West Dover Inn (4), with its two tier gable-front portico characteristic of Vermont architectural design, reflects mid-nineteenth century commercial prosperity. The simple, trabeated windowed, 1858 Congregational Church (1) is a classic example of New England church architecture. Sharing a lawn and picket fence with the church and similar in scale, massing and set-back with both the church and the inn, is the Dover Town office (22), originally the District #6 School. To the north of the inn lies the c.1805 Davis-White House (5), reportedly the oldest structure in the village. Its 1½-story, eaves-front, high kneewall design is representative of a version of Cape design found in various parts of Vermont. Sharing commercial importance with the inn (4) was the 2½-story, gable-front, West Dover General Store (6), which operated continuously for 133 years until its closing in 1960; it is now the Post Office.

With the notable exception of the c.1850 Shippee House (20), a 2½-story eaves-front structure with matching front and rear facades, reportedly once a tavern, and the Blacksmith Shop (21), the majority of district houses are frugal 1½-story, eaves-front designs with Greek Revival detailing. Recessed wings are frequently spanned by later Gothic Revival-detailed porches. Alterations may include bay and oriel windows, sun porches and in a few cases, composition siding.

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 West Dover Historic District is significant as a well-preserved nineteenth century village, all of whose buildings date from c.1805 to 1885. An early mill complex (site 23), which operated for 105 years, was the focal point for the development of the village, which served the social and commercial needs of the surrounding hill town. The District's 20 contributing, mostly Federal and Greek Revival primary structures, harmonious in scale, form and massing, have undergone remarkably little architectural change. They form a virtually pristine enclave in a surrounding area which has undergone burgeoning recreational and second-home development. The nucleus of the district is a group of public buildings including a former school (22) now used as the town offices, an 1858 church (1), a village store (6), and a Greek Revival inn (4) with a striking 2-story recessed porch. These buildings and the mostly vernacular houses and barns which extend to either side of them, in a picturesque setting enhanced by an environment of surrounding hills, form a microcosm of a nineteenth century Vermont hill-town village.

West Dover, settled in 1796, is the westernmost village in the present town of Dover, Vermont. Dover was originally the southern portion of the Township of Wardsborough, a hill town chartered in 1780 by the newly formed Republic of Vermont. A mountain near the center of Wardsborough, impeding north-south communication, resulted in separation of Wardsborough, in 1788, into North and South Districts. The South District eventually received full autonomy in 1810 when its name was changed to Town of Dover.

The first settlers (1779-80), in what is now Dover, were Captain Abner Perry and his wife Anna, from Holliston, Massachusetts. Their daughter, Anna, the first white child born in the town (1782) was the mother of William H. Jones, destined to play an important role in 19th century West Dover village history.

Growth was rapid in the early years, the census count of male heads of family in Wardsborough-South District nearly doubled from 60 in 1790 to 113 in 1800; most settled in highland subsistence farms.

To serve the needs of those in the western part of Dover, a sawmill (site, 23) was built in 1796 along the waters of the North Branch of the Deerfield River by William Gragg of Colrain, Massachusetts. This would have been Lot No. 17 on the early reconstructed Silas Hamilton (West) survey. This mill, the first industry in what was to become the village of West Dover, enjoyed a long and varied existence while contributing to the economic development of the village. The mill was sold to entrepreneur Samuel Miller in 1800, and expanded to include a fulling-mill and clothier's works for processing the large quantities of Merino wool produced during Vermont's 1810-1845 sheep boom. The complex was further enlarged by addition of a grist mill and a factory to produce potash,

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Approx. 40 acres

Quadrangle name Wilmington, Vermont

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>
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D	<u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u>
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E	<u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>
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F	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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G	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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H	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

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

N/A

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephen Sanders

organization Historic Preservation Consultant

date April, 1985

street & number 545 South Prospect Street (Unit 39)

telephone (802) 368-7742

city or town Burlington

state Vermont 05401

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.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Director, Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

date September 20, 1985

For NPS use only

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

date 10-24-85

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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1. West Dover Congregational Church
c/o Virginia Carruthers, Clerk
P.O. Box 527
West Dover, VT 05356
2. David and Charlotte Greenewalt
2509 Foxhall Road, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
3. David and Charlotte Greenewalt
2509 Foxhall Road, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
4. Donald S. and Madeline Mitchell
P.O. Box 506
West Dover, VT 05356
5. Quinque White
35 Spauling Street
Amherst, MA 01002
6. Helen Upton
P.O. Box 325
West Dover, VT 05356
7. Jerry and Gloria Levine
7A. West Dover, VT 05356
7B.
8. Family Editions, Inc.
c/o Theodore Gore
P.O. Box 587
West Dover, VT 05356
9. James Edward Murphy
9A. P.O. Box 742
West Dover, VT 05356
10. Milton L. and Jean C. Cummings
P.O. Box 615
West Dover, VT 05356
11. Robert and Margaret G. North
11A. P.O. Box 8
11B. West Dover, VT 05356
12. Castle and Swim Interests
261 Ledyard Street
New London, CT 06320
13. Eugene S. and Sharon S. Harzenski
105 South Delaware Avenue
Yardley, PA 10967
14. Eugene S. and Sharon S. Harzenski
105 South Delaware Avenue
Yardley, PA 10967
15. Louise Woffenden
Wilmington, VT 05363
16. Henry and Linda K. Kersten
P.O. Box 364
West Dover, VT 05356
17. W. Thompson Cullen
17A. P.O. Box 722
17B. West Dover, VT 05356
18. David and Charlotte Greenewalt
18A. 2509 Foxhall Road, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
19. Rodney and Ione Williams
19A. West Dover, VT 05356
20. William E. and Phyllis Shippee
20A. West Dover, VT 05356
21. Joseph F. Bardsley
50 Riverside Avenue
Westport, CT 06880
22. Town of Dover
P.O. Box 428
West Dover, VT 05356

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23. Robert and Margaret G. North
P.O. Box 8
West Dover, VT 05356
- Rodney and Ione Williams
West Dover, VT 05356
- Milton L. and Jean C. Cummings
P.O. Box 615
West Dover, VT 05356
24. State of Vermont
c/o Susan Crampton
Secretary of Transportation
Montpelier, VT 05602

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On the west side of Route 100, a line of houses and a horse/carriage barn occupy the narrow strip between the widened Route 100 and the river. Several small nineteenth century structures which once stood on this strip were removed or damaged by the high waters of the 1938 flood. The c.1840 Greek Revival Lyman-Upton House (16), bordering the west side of Route 100, is an excellent example of New England continuous architecture, evoking the agricultural origins of the village. A small apple orchard between its attached barn and the river and an open pasture across the road still remain. Continuing south past (16) the road forks, with Route 100 following the river to Wilmington, while Door Fitch Road, along which the Blacksmith Shop (21) and the Shippee House (20) stand, rises to the east towards Dover Center. Intersecting Route 100 near the south boundary of the district is Bogle Road, a short section of the original main road which dead-ends at the site of a covered bridge carried away by the 1938 flood. It was bypassed when Route 100 was straightened and the present concrete bridge (24) was built. It now remains as a narrow, sugar maple-shaded dirt road, along which two 1½-story houses (17, 18) stand, a pristine example of an early village setting.

Proceeding north from the Post Office (6) the remaining village structures, mostly Greek Revival style houses, all similar in size, are all located east of Route 100. The c.1818 1½-story Alice Cooper House (9), on the north side of Valley View Road, appears stylistically to be one of the older houses. The 1½-story Davis House - Snow Den Lodge (10), originally with an attached building, is a later example of continuous architecture, and the most recent house in the Historic District. Its main gable-front block, built in 1885 by J.A. Davis to overlook his prosperous sawmill, exemplifies the modest character of the residential structures in the village. The site of the sawmill and dam (23) is northwest of the intersection of Cross Town Road and Route 100. A stone embankment on the west bank of the river marks the site. The contours of the mill pond are still visible. As Route 100 curves north beyond the village, the contrasting commercial development and ski lodges generated by Mount Snow are encountered. Although the economy of West Dover Village has changed during the twentieth century from a farm and mill base to tourism, the architectural integrity of the Historic District remains very much as it was 100 years ago.

Individual buildings are described as follows. (Numbers refer to enclosed sketch map):

1. West Dover Congregational Church, 1858

This 3 x 3 bay, 1-story, wood-frame, clapboard sided church on a cemented stone block foundation, faces Route 100 and forms a Greek Revival group with the flanking Town Office (22), with which it shares a rustic picket fence, and the West Dover Inn (4). The main (west) gable-front facade, approached by three stone steps, is entered through central double-leaf doors with four molded panels and paneled transom, framed by plain pilasters supporting a full entablature with a deep frieze. The entrance is flanked by large 20/20 sash windows with separate louvered shutters for the top and bottom sash; the top shutters are normally closed. The same window treatment occurs on the side bays. Paneled corner pilasters support an eaves entablature with returns. The roof, above a raked returning molded cornice, was originally wood-shingle; it was replaced by slate

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in 1901. A square two-stage bell tower, both stages with paneled corner pilasters supporting full entablatures, crowns the front of the roof ridge. The upper stage, pierced by four rectangular louvered openings, houses a 1,000 lb. bell, interior access to which is provided by five levels of stairs and ladders. Surmounting the belfry is a polygonal, tapered spire, topped by an arrow-motif weathervane which reaches a height of eighty feet.

The original (1857) plan called for a meetinghouse "modern in style," thirty-eight feet wide, with three carpeted aisles and forty-two pews. In 1891 the pews to the right of the pulpit were replaced with a platform for the choir. As seen today, the original paneled pews, wood-grained and marked with the names of the first owners, face a simple stained wood altar whose lectern is supported by two tapered Tuscan columns.

2. Parsonage, c.1870

This 1½-story, wood-frame, clapboarded house rests on a mortared stone foundation. The 3-bay main (north) gable-front facade has a vertical board door in the right bay, under a peaked lintel. Fenestration consists of irregularly spaced 6/6 sash under matching Greek Revival style peaked window lintels. Recent alterations include multi-panel bay windows on both eaves sides and irregularly spaced gabled roof dormers with paired six-light casement windows. A brick chimney punctuates the west slope of the slate roof. Austere decoration is provided by corner boards and simply molded roof cornices. A 1-story, 3-bay gabled wing with a vertical board door in the left bay and a central brick chimney, extends to the south, connecting to a 1-story barn whose asphalt shingled gable roof runs parallel to the attached two structures.

Rising above two brick terraces, the west elevation, behind stately maples, overlooks the Congregational Church (1). It is reported that W.H. Mann's daughter, who died in 1870, bequeathed land and \$500 toward the construction of this parsonage. It was sold to a member of the congregation during the 1930's depression.

3. Kent-McLaughlin House, c.1870

Facing south behind a row of sugar maples, stands this 1½-story, 3 x 2 bay, wood-frame, clapboarded, gable roof house with cornerboards and a stone foundation. The main (south) 3-bay, high kneewall, eaves-front facade has a right-bay entrance (now boarded over) with a peaked lintel. Windows have 6/6 sash with shutters. Two later single-light gabled dormers break both the south and north slopes of the wood-shingled roof which is penetrated at the ridge by a brick chimney. A smaller 1½-story, 2-bay, gable roof wing with brick chimney extends to the east. A multi-panel bay window projects from its east wall, below a lunette with radiating muntins. A short 1-story ell connects the northeast corner of the wing to a 2-story gable roof, board and batten and clapboard sided barn whose roof ridge runs parallel to that of the main house. The south eaves front of the barn is entered through a paneled, two-section overhead door with upper glazed lights and ventilation holes above. Four 6-light fixed sash light the barn loft on the front facade of the barn.

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This was originally the home of Mr. Kent who was a partner in the Kent and David lumber business. In the 1960's, it was the home of radio and TV personality Don McLaughlin.

4. West Dover Inn, 1846 c.1963

The most elegant secular building in the village, this Greek Revival 5 x 9 bay, 2½-story wood-frame, clapboarded structure rises from a stone foundation to an asphalt shingled gable roof punctuated by three brick chimneys. The main (west) symmetrical gable-front facade has a central entrance framed by pilasters supporting a shouldered lintel. The paneled door, flanked by sidelights, is obscured by a multi-paned vestibule with eighteen-light door. Fenestration is shuttered 6/6 sash. A 2-story portico consisting of a projecting pediment supported by four paneled square columns is spanned on the second story by a balustrade. A second-story central doorway matches the first floor entrance. Two 6/6 sash are set in the tympanum of the pediment. Small skylights mark the north and south slope of the roof of the main block. The south elevation, with eaves entablature supported by paneled corner pilasters, was originally four bays deep. A narrower 5-bay wing whose cornice and south roof slope continue those of the original block was added apparently in the 19th century. A nine-light paneled door, framed by pilasters supporting a full entablature, provides a secondary entrance at the west end of the south facade of the wing. Extending to the north of the main block is a 5-bay, 1½-story, eaves-front, gable roof ell with paneled central door. A continuous shed dormer breaks the rear roof slope. Farther to the north is a lower 1-story, 5-bay, eaves-front, gable roof addition with multi-pane windows and a cantilevered pediment protecting the left offset doorway, and a 1-story ell to the rear; both were constructed following a 1962 fire which destroyed a north ell and attached barn.

This inn, built by William H. Snow, is the centerpiece of the village of Dover. The 2-story, gable-front portico is a stylistic feature prized in mid-19th century Greek Revival public and commercial buildings in Vermont.

"The West Dover Hotel", a poem about the Inn written by folksinger James Atwood, describes the history of the building in verse. It conflicts with other sources, in attributing an 1861 date to the structure. Perhaps that date refers to the rear wing of the Inn. Atwood consigns an 1889 date to the side ell, and notes its use as a store. A previous owner, Charles Hagedorn, confirms that when he purchased the structure in 1953, the ell still had store shelving on the interior.

5. Carlton-Davis-White House, c.1805

This 1½-story, 5 x 2 bay, gabled, wood-frame, high kneewall Cape is clapboard-sided with cornerboards. The structure rests on a stone foundation and has an asphalt-shingled roof. The main (west) symmetrical 5-bay facade is entered through a central two-light, two-panel door trimmed with a simple fascia and cornice lintel, and flanked by 2/2 shuttered windows. A single, nine-light fixed window pierces the kneewall above the entrance and

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below a close-cropped eave cornice which does not return on the gable ends. An exterior brick chimney divides the south elevation. A 1-story, gable vertical-board-sided ell extends to the rear at the north end, connecting to a 1½-story, gable roof, board and batten-sided barn. The barn is offset to the north and has a roof ridge parallel to the ell and access through a vertical-board sliding door. Built by Rudolphus Carlton c.1805, this is reportedly the oldest house in the village of West Dover. It is shown as occupied by W.H. Snow, the builder of the 1846 West Dover Inn (4), on the 1869 Beers map. J.B. Davis, owner of the sawmill complex, occupied it in 1870, the year his son, J.A. Davis, was born here. It is now owned by Mrs. Quinque White, daughter of J.A. Davis.

6. West Dover General Store - Post Office, c.1827, c.1870

Originally the village store, this 3 x 3 bay, gable-front, wood-frame, clapboarded structure rests on a stone and concrete block foundation and rises 2½-stories to a slate roof trimmed with a molded cornice and fascia board supported by corner pilasters. A single brick chimney punctuates the roof ridge. A 2-story flat roof porch with Gothic style bracketed slotted posts and a second story balustrade spans the main (west) gable-front facade. The south-bay front entrance, on a raised platform reached by concrete steps at either end, is through a two-paneled Italianate door, with two round-headed lights, trimmed by a plain surround with a lip-molded lintel. A matching door is in the north bay. The center bay is lighted by an Italianate three-sided paneled bay window with paired 1/1 round-headed windows across the front and matching single windows on the sides. The 2-bay second floor facade has a similar bay window in the south bay balanced by a 6/6 sash in the north bay. A 6/6 window lights the tympanum. Shuttered 6/6 and 2/2 sash light the side elevations, with a secondary entrance, under a shed-roofed entrance porch, at the rear of the north elevation. A 1-story offset wing with an asphalt shingle roof and a single brick chimney extends to the rear. Entrance is through double-leaf, six-light doors at the gable end adjacent to the main block.

Local tradition holds that this building is the site's original 1827 Waters Gillette store, and town assessment records appear to initially support this. Stylistically, however, it appears to be of a later date with typical Italianate and Gothic Revival details applied to a vernacular commercial form. Perhaps the structure was substantially remodeled c.1870. A large barn behind the store was dismantled in 1975. The store reportedly operated continuously for 133 years until its closing in 1960. The Post Office now occupies the entire first floor. Mrs. Clyde C. (Helen) Upton, wife of the last store owner, lives on the second floor.

7. Jones-Atwood House, c.1850, c.1975 (non-contributing)

This house is actually two houses facing Route 100 that were joined and sided with natural finish vertical boards c.1975. The north portion is a 1½-story wood-frame, 3-bay wide gable front house, with a projecting cornice, metal roof and a wood-sheathed chimney on

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the south roof slope. Fenestration is 6/6. A 2 x 2 bay, 1-story, gable roof ell extends to the north with an exterior brick chimney dividing the gable end. A 1-story ell extends to the rear. The 3-bay, c.1850 gable front south house is similar but with a returning entablature and rear exterior wood-sheathed chimney. It has a generously proportioned recessed front entrance in the left bay. A nine-panel door flanked by wide sidelights, decorated with diamond pattern tracery, is framed by a paneled surround with corner blocks and molded cornice. A 1½-story gable roof ell extends to the south. The entrance to the north house, through a corridor between the houses, shares a shed roof portico with the entrance bay of the south house.

The 1869 Beers map show W.H. and W.F. Jones in the south house. Rufus Houghton lived there c.1915. The north house was reportedly a 19th century cobbler shop and later the residence of folk singer James K. Polk Atwood. Due to alterations, the multi-block structure is included in the district as a non-contributing structure.

7A. Barn, later 19th century

Located behind 7 and adjacent to 6, resting on a dry laid stone foundation, is this 1½-story, board and batten sided, wood-frame gable roofed barn with a metal roof. Over-head doors provide entry to its 2-bay, west-facing, gable front.

7B. Shed, c.1975 (non-contributing)

A small wood-frame, board and batten sided shed lies to the rear of (7).

8. Leonard-Collins House, c.1850

Resting on a stone block foundation, this 1½-story, wood-frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, Greek Revival house has corner pilasters rising to a molded returning cornice with a deep frieze. The main west-facing eaves-front facade was originally five bays wide. The central recessed doorway is framed by a fascia surround with applied narrow pilasters supporting a molded cornice and deep frieze, echoing the roof entablature. The door treatment is similar to that of (16). The paneled door is flanked by 5/6-length sidelights. Two shuttered 6/6 windows are located to the right of the door. A modern polygonal bay window with 6/6 sash occupies the former 2 bays to the left of the door. A brick chimney punctuates the ridge of the slate roof. The 2-bay south gable end has matching fenestration. The rear side of the main block has a secondary entrance protected by a shed roof porch. The rear slope of the roof is pierced by three skylights. A 1-story north gable roof wing with a salt box roof sloping to the rear, is lighted by a very large multi-light window on its eaves-front. A shed-roofed enclosed porch with multi-light windows and a glass door forms a vestibule on the north gable end of the wing, which is currently used as an antique shop.

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The 1869 Beers map indicated D.G. Leonard at this location. Ansel Collins and then Bert Collins lived here c.1910 and operated a cider mill on the opposite side of Route 100. For a short time c.1970 it was a branch of the Catamount Bank.

8A. Sugar House, c.1980 (non-contributing)

A 1-story, wood-frame, vertical board-sided, gable roof sugar house with a shed appendage at each gable end stands to the rear of 8. It displays a typical sugarhouse venting monitor along the ridge. It is non-contributing because of age.

9. Cooper House, c.1818, 1950, 1978

Sited above three stone terraces, this 5 x 2 bay, 1½-story, wood-frame, clapboarded, gable roofed Federal Cape, on a mortared stone foundation, faces Valley View Road. The symmetrical eaves-front main (south) facade has a central seven-panel door set in a simple architrave surround. A projecting cornice spans the door and abutting half-length sidelights. (A somewhat similar treatment is seen on 14, 17, and 18.) The shuttered windows are 6/6. A returning box cornice with frieze trims the asphalt shingle roof which is pierced at the ridge by an off-center brick chimney. Extending to the rear is a 4-bay, 1½-story, gable roof ell with molded returning cornice. It may predate the main block. A large shed dormer is on its east roof slope. The east eave is obscured by a new flat roof glass-enclosed porch. The west roof slope supports a large modern gabled second story addition with french doors leading to a small balcony. A triangular radiating muntin window is set in its south gable peak. This addition also has a small shed dormer on its east slope. A smaller 1-story gable roof ell extends to the rear. It has two paneled garage doors facing east, each composed of three folding doors. A small shed extends further to the rear.

The well-proportioned main block of this house stylistically appears to be one of the oldest in the village. The 1869 Beers map shows W.H. Jones, proprietor of the village store, living here. Howard Ballard, carpenter-cabinetmaker lived here c.1900. This was Alice Cooper's home for most of the first half of this century.

9A. Outbuilding, c.1980 (non-contributing)

This modern 1½-story, wood and stucco structure has an asphalt-shingled gable roof and large multipaned sash occupying most of its facade. It was built on the foundation of an old carriage shed. It is non-contributing due to age.

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10. David House - Snow Den Lodge, 1885, 1890, 1952

This house, the last built in the Historic District, was an example of continuous architecture prior to the removal of a connected barn in 1952. The ell-shaped, 1½-story, wood-frame, clapboarded main block, with 2/2 fenestration, rests on a stone block foundation. Its original 3-bay main (south) gable-front facade has a paneled entrance door with two round-headed lights under a molded cornice in the west bay. A 1½-story, 3-bay gable roofed wing with a secondary eaves-front paneled door and single gabled dormer, extends to the south, concealing the east bay of the main facade. A shed roof porch, with Gothic-style bracketed slotted posts and lattice-work skirt, extends across the eave of the wing and the remaining gable-front of the main block. At the north end of the main block a 2-bay cross gable projects from the west elevation. The asphalt-shingle roof, with overhanging molded cornices, is punctuated by a brick chimney at the main ridge and a second wood-sheathed chimney at the intersection of the main and south wing roofs. A long 1½-story north wing with three gabled dormers, altered in 1952, extends to the north of the main block. A 4-bay enclosed porch projects from the south end of its west eave, balanced by a modern multi-light bay window to the north. A smaller 1-story wing extends farther to the north, replacing the barn removed in 1952. A stone chimney rises where the two wings meet.

J.B. Davis built this house in 1885, overlooking his saw mill (site, 23). The parlor has wax-rubbed ash window casings and a hand-grained door. The staircase balustrade displays balusters of five different kinds of wood, hand turned by Mr. Davis. The south wing was added in 1890 for Mr. Davis' newly married son, J.A. Davis, who for many years was proprietor of the village store (6).

11. Jones House - North Real Estate Office, c.1850, 1975, 1985

This 1½-story, Greek Revival, clapboarded house, with high kneewall, rests on a concrete-faced stone foundation overlooking the site of the mill pond. The 5-bay, symmetrical, main (west) eaves-front facade, with 6/6 shuttered windows, has a center entrance trimmed by a peaked and shouldered lintel. The 2-light paneled door is flanked by sidelights. Cornerboards support a returning boxed cornice with deep frieze which trims the asphalt-shingled gable roof. The 2-bay north gable end has a gabled entrance porch and exterior brick chimney. A lower and recessed 3-bay gable-roofed wing extends north. A shed-roofed porch with Gothic style bracketed slotted posts spans the eave of the wing, while an exterior chimney and 1985 glass-walled solarium project from the north gable end. A slope-roofed addition is under construction at the rear of the main block, connecting it to a 1½-story, 2-bay gable-roofed structure with a modern door and a modern multi-light bay window on the north gable end and a sliding barn door on the west eaves front. W. Franklin Jones, Town Clerk 1885-1910, lived here.

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11A. Barn, 19th century

This large wood-frame, vertical board-sheathed, asphalt gable-roofed multi-level barn, resting on a dry-laid stone foundation, defines the north boundary of the Historic District. The main entrance is through a sliding barn door, with a six-light sash above, in the north eave. A secondary pedestrian entrance in the south eave is reached by a wooden staircase. Fenestration is irregular. A shed extends from the east gable end.

11B. Garage, 19th century, 1975 (non-contributing)

This is a 2-bay, 1-story, wood-frame, asphalt gable roof, vertical board sided barn converted to a garage. The south gable-front has a right bay overhead garage door set in a canted corner opening. A modern 1-story, 2-bay east wing has matching garage doors. Non-contributing due to alteration.

12. Barn, c.1890

This 2½-story, wood-frame, clapboarded, eaves-front, gabled barn, adjacent to Route 100 and overlooking the North Branch, rests on skids next to its foundation, awaiting foundation repairs. Entry to the main (east) eaves-front facade was by central sliding doors now replaced by double-leaf plywood doors. Main facade windows and hayloft openings are boarded over. The north and south gable ends are lighted by 6/6 sash. A horizontal second story course of twelve single-light sash spans the rear elevation. A central louvered ventilating cupola, clapboarded with cornerboards, with a pyramidal slate roof and finial sits astride the ridge of the metal roof. This large barn reportedly was built by William Churchill c.1890 for horses. It was later owned by James Bartlett, whose house, located between 4 and 5, burned in 1962.

13. Garage-House, c.1939 (non-contributing)

This 1-story, wood-frame, clapboarded house with cornerboards has a shallow-pitch, asphalt shingle, gable roof. The main (east), 2-bay, gable-front facade has a left bay paneled door and right bay paired windows. A shed roof vestibule projects from the north elevation and a shed roof porch with balconied terrace extends to the rear, overlooking the river. This is a creative conversion of a garage originally built to replace a barn carried away by the 1938 flood. Non-contributing due to age and alteration.

14. Harris House, c.1820, 1927, 1939

Stylistically appearing to be one of the older village houses, this 1½-story, wood-frame, 5 x 2 bay Federal Cape has clapboard siding with cornerboards and rests on a brick foundation facing Route 100. The seven-panel central door of the symmetrical main (east)

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eaves-front facade is framed by a molded architrave and a small projecting molded cornice. Half-length 6/6 sidelights abut the door frame in a treatment somewhat similar to 9, 17, and 18. Shuttered 12/12 windows flank the entrance and also mark the south gable end. The asphalt shingle roof, trimmed with a close-cropped molded cornice, is punctuated by a central brick chimney. A 1-story, gable-roofed open porch was added to the north side in 1927 and enclosed in 1939. It is presently a 4-bay wing with a secondary nine-light Dutch door. A smaller 2-bay 1939 wing extends further to the north. This wing plus adjacent 13 replaced an eavesfront barn demolished by the 1938 flood. Rollie Russell lived here c.1900 and the Harris family in the 1930's and 40's.

15. Reed-Titus House, c.1860

This 1½-story, wood-frame, clapboarded house with cornerboards rests on a stone block foundation and has an overhanging asphalt shingle gable roof with a small central chimney and Gothic style scroll-cut bargeboards. The 3-bay gable-front main (east) facade has a seven-panel left bay entrance door with plain surround and peaked lintel. Windows are shuttered 2/2 sash. A bay window projects from the rear end of the south eave elevation. A 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed wing extends to the rear, connecting at right angles to a south-extending 1½-story, gabled barn with a metal roof and a shed extension that protrudes to the east. The barn, down a slope at river level, is entered on the south side through doubleleaf barn doors in the shed extension. A hayloft door marks the south gable of the barn. The 1869 Beers map indicates J. Reed at this location. The Titus family lived here at the turn of the century. The front hall served as the village library from 1912-1922.

16. Lyman-Upton House, c.1845

Nestled between Route 100 and the North Branch, with two traditional maples shading the main facade and a small apple orchard to the rear at river level, this complex is a striking example of New England continuous architecture. The Greek Revival main block rests on a stone block foundation. Corner pilasters rise 1½-stories to support a full eaves entablature beneath an asphalt-shingle gable roof, punctuated at the ridge by an offset brick chimney. The entrance is through a paneled door flanked by nearly full-length sidelights and framed by narrow pilasters (applied to plain backboards) supporting a molded cornice and deep frieze. The door treatment is similar to that of 8. A large paneled bay window with a replacement 30-light central sash covers the two south bays of the main facade, balanced by two 6/6 north bay windows. The 2-bay north gable-end is bisected by an exterior brick chimney. A 1-story, 6-bay gable roofed wing extends to the south, spanned by an east porch whose shed roof is supported by Gothic style bracketed slotted posts. A second 3-bay wing, of the same height and configuration, extends further south. A recessed double-leaf, vertical board door, flanked by 6-light barn sash, is trimmed by a fascia board which spans the eaves-front, under a hayloft door.

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Extending further south, forming an ell, is a 1½-story, gable roof, board and batten sheathed barn. The south roof slope changes pitch and extends as a shed roof over the south portion of the barn. Carpenter, cooper and State Representative Joel Lyman, lived here in the mid-nineteenth century. William Upton, who owned the mowings on the east side of Route 100 was the house's occupant c.1900.

17. Thomas Bogle-Leon Bogle House, c.1820

Overlooking the river and the site of the 1882 covered bridge, this 1½-story, wood-frame, 5 x 2 bay Federal Cape, resting on a stone block foundation, is clapboard sided with cornerboards. Entrance to the symmetrical main (east) eaves-front facade is through a six-panel door with architrave surround. A molded cornice spans the door and abutting sidelights in a treatment similar to 9, 14, and 18. The 6/6 shuttered sash were 2/2 in a 1910 photographs. The asphalt-shingle gable roof (wood-shingle in 1910) is trimmed by a returning box cornice with a deep frieze. An off-center brick chimney breaks the roof ridge. A modern three-sided oriel window projects from the south gable end. A large central gabled dormer breaks the rear roof slope. A recent 1-story gable-roofed wing extends to the north with a cement block chimney and a flat-faced oriel window on the north gable end. A large gable-front barn with a metal roof, some new windows, and vertical board siding, stands to the northwest of the wing, connected to it by a shallow-gabled doorway and corridor. Thomas F. Bogle bought this house from A.C. Smith in 1875. Leon T. Bogle, who was town clerk for 33 years, lived here until the 1940's.

17A. Barn, 19th century

This 1½-story, wood-frame barn with asphalt-shingle roof is sheathed with vertical boards. The east gable front has a single bay overhead door with a six-light fixed sash under the gable.

17B. Barn, 19th century

This small 1-story, wood-frame, vertical board sheathed barn with metal roof has a sliding door on the main (south) gable front.

18. Moses Bogle House, c,1820

Shaded by the maples of Bogle Road, this 1½-story, 5 x 2 bay clapboarded, wood-frame Federal Cape, with cornerboards and a stone block foundation, is protected by an asphalt shingle gable roof, trimmed by a returning boxed cornice with frieze and architrave. The symmetrical main (east) eaves-front facade, with 6/6 sash, is entered through a paneled door with abutting half-length sidelights under a shallow peaked lipped lintel. The entrance treatment is similar to that on 9, 14, and 17. A brick chimney rises from the

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roof ridge. A recessed, irregularly-bayed, 1-story wing with a plain close-cropped cornice extends to the south. Earlier period 12/8 windows mark its 2-bay south gable end. A brick chimney breaks the ridge of the roof, the back slope of which forms a saltbox profile as it extends over a shed addition.

Moses J. Bogle, who came to West Dover c.1850, and his younger brother, Thomas F. Bogle, who lived in the house to the north (17), were partners in a cider mill and a fur business. The 1856 McClellan map shows a starch mill, now gone, to the southeast, on the west bank of the river. In 1919 the post office was located in this house, with Nellie B. Harris as postmistress.

18A. Barn, 19th century

To the southwest of 18 is this 1-story, eaves-front (east), wood-frame, vertical board sheathed barn with asphalt-shingled gable roof and rear shed.

19. Pike-Stanley House, c.1850

This house, the southernmost along Route 100 in the Historic District, is a 1½-story, wood-frame, symmetrical 5 x 2 bay Greek Revival house, resting on a dry stone and concrete foundation. It is sheathed with aluminum siding which may conceal corner pilasters or cornerboards. The main (east) eaves-front facade has 2/2 windows and a central doorway with sidelights, framed by pilasters rising to a projecting molded cornice and frieze. A central brick chimney rises from the asphalt-shingled gable roof which is trimmed with Gothic Revival style curvilinear bargeboards. A 1-story gable-roofed wing with ridge mounted brick chimney extends to the south. Its irregularly fenestrated eaves-front is partially sheltered by a shed-roofed porch with Gothic style bracketed slotted posts and latticework skirt, adjacent to the main block. A secondary door enters the wing from the porch and a 6/2 window is located to the left of the porch. A single bay overhead garage door provides entry to the south gable end of the wing.

The 1869 Beers map shows Mrs. J. Pike at this location. Rufus Stanley and his son Bert Stanley lived here at the turn of the century, and James Upton in the 1920's.

19A. Garage, c.1950 (non-contributing)

This is a 1½-story, wood-frame, clapboarded garage with cornerboards, protected by an asphalt-shingled roof with exposed rafter tails. The gable-front has 2-bay overhead garage doors and a 1/1 window under the gable. Non-contributing due to age.

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20. Shippee House, c.1850

Overlooking the village of West Dover, at the highest elevation in the Historic District, this symmetrical 5 x 2 bay wood-frame, composition-sided, Greek Revival house rests on a stone foundation and rises 2½-stories (the tallest house in the District) to a gable roof trimmed with a molded cornice and frieze, supported by corner pilasters. The gable ends are fully pedimented. Two brick chimneys rise from the ridge of the asphalt-shingled roof. The main (south) eaves-front facade has a central paneled door framed by sidelights, pilasters and an entablature and is flanked by 6/6 sash and 6/2 sash. The north facade exactly duplicates the south facade. Second story windows are all 6/6. The pedimented west gable elevation has a full-sized 6/6 attic window. A 3-bay, 1-story wing extends to the east, spanned on its south eave by a shed-roofed porch with bracketed square posts. A brick chimney breaks the ridge of its gable roof. A diminutive gable-roofed shed and ell extend farther east.

O.L. Corse occupied the house in 1869. Earlier, the west side of the house was reportedly a tavern. It is theorized that the matching north and south facades provided separate main entrances for family and patrons. Edwin Bartlett bought the house c.1907. The Shippee family has lived here most of this century. The foundation of a 1902 barn, taken down in 1983, is visible to the northeast of 20.

20A. Garage, 1950 (non-contributing)

This is a 1-story, wood-frame composition sided garage with gable roof. The south gable front has two double-leaf vertical board garage doors. Non-contributing due to age.

21. Blacksmith Shop, c.1870

Located close to Dorr Fitch Road, this wood-frame house has composition siding which may cover cornerboards. The main block rises 2½-stories from a stone foundation to an asphalt-shingled gable roof trimmed by a returning boxed cornice. The central entrance of the main (west) eaves-front, 3-bay, irregularly fenestrated facade has a nine-light paneled door flanked by double-paned sidelights, framed by a plain surround. The entrance is set below the flanking 6/6 shuttered windows, possibly indicating an alteration or relocation from the blank west bay of the 2-bay north gable end. A 2-story, 4-bay, gable roofed recessed wing extends to the north. A 2-bay second-story shed-roofed porch with Gothic style bracketed slotted posts and a plain balustrade spans the wing's west eave, resting on a protruding first floor garage with paneled overhead door. A 1-story, 2-bay wing extends farther to the south at the same level and continuing the roof line of the first wing. Due to the upward slope of the land, this wing's foundation occurs at the second story floor level of the adjacent wing.

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Murray Harris had a blacksmith shop here c.1875, carried on by his son, William Harris c.1910, who then sold it to Frank Hescoock c.1920. During the 1940's and 50's, Georgianna Kamman's "Blacksmith Shop" gift shop was located here.

22. District #6 School - Dover Town Offices, 1857, 1979

The southernmost of the group of multi-story buildings which form the architectural center of West Dover village, the main block of this vernacular Greek Revival, wood-frame, clapboarded structure rests on a stone block foundation. Corner pilasters rise two stories to a gable-front slate roof which is trimmed by a returning box cornice and fascia board. A rear interior chimney projects from the ridge. The main central entrance to the symmetrical main (west) gable-front facade is through a nine-light paneled door framed by plain slender pilasters (applied to wider backboards) supporting a molded cornice and frieze. The entrance is flanked by 6/2 shuttered windows. The 6/6 and 6/2 sash of the 4-bay south eave elevation has been altered by the addition of a bank of four large 12/12 sash at the east end, probably from the period when the building was the District #6 School. An exterior cement-block chimney runs up the rear gable end. A 1979 1½-story 3-bay ell with asphalt-shingled gable roof is attached to the main block by a short 1-story wing. Housing the Dover Police Department, it has a recessed entrance under the pedimented gable of the south gable front.

Originally a schoolhouse, the interior was altered when it was converted to the Dover Town Offices in 1957. It is shown on the 1869 Beers map with a rear carriage shed for the use of members of the adjacent church (1). In the 1890's, the second floor, which was privately-owned, and known as Lyman's Hall (Myron E. Lyman, Proprietor), was the scene of festive New Year's balls. Leon T. Bogle owned the second floor hall until 1943 when it was purchased by the town for \$400 for use as a library.

23. Site of Sawmill, Dam and Mill Pond 1796

William Gragg built a sawmill on this site in 1796 which operated continuously until destroyed by fire in 1901. West Dover grew up around this mill, which was the village's first industry. The river was dammed on the north side of the mill creating a large mill pond. Structures housing the sawmill and chair and wagon timber shops were located on both sides of the river. At present, only a stone wall on the west side of the river and the contours of the mill pond remain visible. Other mills (a fulling mill and clothier's works, a grist mill, and a potash factory) were also apparently located in this vicinity.

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24. Route 100 Bridge, 1939, 1973

Near the south boundary of the West Dover Historic District, Route 100 crosses the river at a 45° angle over a 81 foot long and 27 foot wide deck girder bridge whose poured reinforced concrete slab rests on five longitudinal steel I-beams supported at their ends by concrete abutments which are decorated with two sets of parallel double recessed lines. The approximate 24 foot wide two-lane asphalt-covered roadway is guarded by steel stanchions carrying three rows of wire cable. A bronze marker imbedded in the top of the concrete curb at the southeast corner of the bridge bears the inscription: "Vermont Bridge No. 2356, 1973, 38FL". A United States Geological Survey Bench Mark imbedded in the top of the west side of the north abutment is inscribed: "1942, 6 REM, 1674 feet above sea level". A sign indicates a legal load limit of 24,000 pounds.

This bridge, originally built in 1939, replaced the 1882 covered bridge slightly to the northwest which was washed out during the 1938 flood. In 1973, the deck was apparently rebuilt and the rails changed to their present form. The bridge does not contribute to the district.

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the town's first manufactured product, processed from wood ashes purchased from local farmers for \$.10 - \$.12 per bushel. The mill was owned by James Mann in 1813, and in turn, Joshua Robbins, William M. Wood (1824) the Jephtha Lymans (1834), William E. Estabrook, and eventually John B. and John A. Davis. The 1869 Beers map shows this saw mill on the west side of the North Branch, just north of present Cross Town Road. The river was dammed on the north side of the mill creating a large mill pond, the outline of which can clearly be seen today. On the east side of the river, directly opposite the saw mill, this map indicates the chair and wagon timber shops of Kent and Davis, now gone. The 1870 census evaluates the mill's annual production at #3,775. There is no evidence of the original house of William Gragg, the first mill operator, however, when John B. Davis built his 1885 house (10) overlooking the mill, he razed a smaller structure shown on both the 1856 McClellan and 1869 Beers maps, perhaps related to Gragg or other early mill operators. In 1901, after 105 years of continuous service, this mill, under the operation of Ernest Burbee, burned and was not rebuilt.

Additional commercial activity occurred at the south end of West Dover Village, where Martin and Elliot Leonard operated a starch factory from 1846 to 1856, shown on the 1856 McClellan map on the west bank of the river, just southeast of 18. No above ground remains exist. Thriving nineteenth century West Dover village boasted yet another industry - the 1868 cider jelly mill of D.G. Leonard and Sons and partners Thomas F. and Moses J. Bogle, which by 1884, used 3,500 barrels of cider annually. It is thought to have been located on the west side of Route 100, opposite 8, until it collapsed c.1950. The Leonards also reportedly were the first, in this locality, to safely bottle maple syrup, which previously was preserved and sold only in the form of sugar. A sugar house, razed in 1959, was located on the west side of Route 100 across from the West Dover Inn (4), and used for storage of syrup prior to canning. The 1869 Beers map shows this structure as the law offices of G.H. Mann who practiced here briefly before moving to Brattleboro. This same map shows the residences of D.G. Leonard (8) and M.J. Bogle (18). Two blacksmith shops are shown on the 1869 Beers map: F.L. Davis' at the southwest corner of the intersections of Route 100 and Cross Town Road and another in the vicinity of a barn, carried away in the 1938 flood, attached to building 14. No remains of either structure are visible.

The first house in the village (1805) was that of Rudolphus Carlton who operated a clothier's shop for fulling and preparing raw wool. It is thought to be the present Carlton-Davis-White house (5), a 1½-story, gable roof house with high-kneewall eaves-front facing Route 100. Later in the nineteenth century, J.A. Newll's cobbler shop was located in the north end of the present connected house (7). S.H. Moore's c.1890 carriage shop, now gone, was directly across Route 100 from the former, and Joel Lyman's carpenter-cooper shop, also gone, was shown on the 1869 Beers map in the southeast corner of the West Dover House, now the West Dover Inn (4).

The first store in West Dover (6) was founded by Waters Gillett in 1827. Also known as Simonds store, it was sold to William H. Jones and Jephtha Lyman in 1832. This partnership dissolved in 1835, when Jones became sole proprietor. Jones' day books, covering

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38 years through the Civil War period, have provided an outstanding, documented account of social and economic change. A chart of items sold and prices paid from 1829 to 1869, reveals the extent of inflation during the Civil War; as high as 400% on some manufactured items. The success of the temperance movement is documented by the suspension of liquor sales after 1839. Previously liquor was a staple item drunk at the counter or carried out in gallon jugs. The introduction of kerosene in the late 1850's, and its reduction in price over the next ten years, resulting in a phase-out of whale lamp oil, is also documented. Jones' store operated on the trade and barter system and his books recorded the numerous household and farm products, ranging from butter to handmade rakes to hand-wrought nails, taken in trade from local inhabitants.

A thriving cottage industry and trade network in braided hats was established in the 1830's and continued for many years. Local women purchased palm leaf from the Jones store, wove hats, which they then sold back to Mr. Jones, who shipped them to out-of-state wholesalers. It was significant and early step toward economic independence for the women, who, as Jones' books recorded, were able to trade under their own names rather than their husbands'. A revival of the craft of hand braiding by the local "Dover Bees" was exhibited at the Society of Arts and Crafts in Boston in 1914. The stores' books also recorded the transformation of Dover from a town of self-sufficient farms prior to the 1850's to dependence on manufactured goods.

Aside from a brief period in the 1960's when a branch of the Catamount Bank was located at the Collins house (8), there have been no banks in West Dover. Mr. Jones' trade and barter system, however, included small loans to customers, even payment to one customer on the order of another - a rudimentary bank.

In 1871; after 38 years of documented operation, during which it never closed for a holiday, the store (6) was sold to W.F. Converse. Then, after a succession of owners, it finally closed its doors upon the death of its last owner, Clyde C. Upton, in 1960.

The first village post office was established in the village of West Dover in 1848. Mail delivery, sporadic at first, was increased to three deliveries per week by stage starting in 1878 and to daily delivery from Wilmington after 1890. The present post office building (6) shown as a store and post office on the 1869 Beers map, and as a store on the 1856 McClellan map, appears to have been a simple gable-front structure embellished by the later addition of a 2-story Gothic Revival porch and Italianate bay windows. The rear ell and possible additional sheds stored the large quantities of potash and other products taken in trade during its heyday. The southern portion of the adjacent building (7) and barn (7a) occupied by W.H. and W.F. Jones according to the Beers 1869 map, may have been related to the operation of the store.

School districts were formed as early as 1793 and in 1811 West Dover was designated School District 6. Attendance at the West Dover school was 60 in 1812, rising to 70 in 1824, the largest in Dover, then declining. The 1856 McClellan map indicates a schoolhouse in West Dover whose location is not clear, possibly on the west side of Route 100. The Greek Revival District 6 School, remembered as "the little red schoolhouse," now the Dover Town Office (22), appears on the 1869 map. W.H. Jones, storekeeper, Justice

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of the Peace, assemblyman and state senator, was a patron of the West Dover School in the 1860's. Once again, the historian is indebted to Mr. Jones' meticulous inventory record for listings of the various textbooks which were purchased by the students' (then "scholars") families. District 6 School whose second floor served as a meeting place for Social Grange No. 140 (Patrons of Husbandry) in 1874, dance hall and then public library in 1943, was absorbed by and transferred to the Dover Consolidated School on Dover Common in 1957.

In spite of a declining population, commercial activity in and through West Dover, including the sheep industry which had not yet started its decline, must have been sufficient to support the imposing new tavern (4) built by William H. Snow in 1846. This prominent Greek Revival gable-front structure with 2-story portico defines the center of the village. Its 30 rooms provided relatively luxurious lodging for travelers between Wilmington, Newfane and Wardsboro and buyers of lumber, chairstock, iron, sheep and wool produced by the town's industries. Unlike its neighbor, the W.H. Jones store, it changed hands frequently. It was sold to the Bogle brothers in 1850 and thereafter had a succession of owners. It was called the West Dover House in 1856 by its colorful proprietor, Ansel B. Collins, who held dances on the upstairs spring floor. Later, in 1910, it was known as the Green Mountain Inn. More recently, in the 1950's, it was restored by Chester Hagedorn to cater to a burgeoning ski clientele.

The earliest churches (no longer extant) in the vicinity of West Dover were a c.1790 log structure and the c.1835 "Old Church"; both located north of the village and of the Historic District. Additional churches existed on Dover Common and in East Dover. By 1857 West Doverites felt the need for a meeting house within their village and formed a Meeting House Society for this purpose. A building committee was elected which proposed a meetinghouse "modern in style," 38 feet wide, with three carpeted aisles, 42 pews, window blinds, and a steeple strong enough to hold a 1,000 pound bell. Land was purchased for \$63 from the Leonard brothers and a rectangular structure with 80 foot steeple, now the Congregational Church (1), was completed the following year at a cost of \$1,667. Timbers from the c.1835 "Old Church" were used in the construction. The "modern in style" specifications resulted in a Greek Revival structure.

In 1860 the West Dover Church society was formed which eventually, in 1940, merged with the earlier Meeting House Society. In 1868 the church became "Congregational," and by 1875 membership had increased to 65.

The church was able to support year-round pastors from 1860 to 1917. From 1917 until 1961, when Nell M. Kull's comprehensive History of Dover, Vermont was published, pastors officiated during the summer months only. That same year, apparently resulting from increased town activity, year-round pastorship resumed and has continued to the present.

Due to space constraints, there is no adjoining churchyard burial ground. The church cemetery (outside the historic district), landscaped and enclosed by stone walls, is in a picturesque setting, to the west of and overlooking the site (23) of the sawmill and mill pond. It contains the graves of West Dover village's early inhabitants.

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Upon achieving a peak of 894 in the census of 1810, Dover's population began a long decline to a nadir of 244 in 1940. The rich virgin topsoil in the small upland fields, which at first produced bumper crops of corn, wheat and oats, became progressively less fertile. An exodus to the rich farm lands of the Champlain Valley, New York State, and the midwest began as early as 1810. The disastrous crop failures of 1816, "the year without a summer" added an impetus for emigration. This migration, augmented by the enticement of high wages in city and large mill towns, was only partially offset by the emergence of the sheep raising industry, which reached its heyday in 1840, with Dover only a modest participant. This industry, which left its mark by denuding the hills of trees, was dealt a blow by the lowering of tariffs in the 1840's and increased in western wool production. It was gradually replaced by an emerging dairy industry.

A significant event in Dover's history occurred shortly after the Civil War. In 1868, in the westernmost part of Dover called "the Handle," the first summer residents arrived from Boston followed soon by others from New York. These families, some of whom have spent summers in Dover for generations, have restored and recycled old farmsteads while participating in town affairs. This is historically significant as the beginning of second home occupancy, preceding ski related recreational development by some 80 years.

Recalling her childhood in the 1870's, Mrs. J.C. Titus wrote "West Dover was a friendly, kindly little village and its people loved it."

During the nineteenth century period of agricultural and demographic change, the village of West Dover apparently maintained its prosperity, as evidenced by its flourishing store, mills, hotel and church, all of which continued to function into the twentieth century. As late as 1885, John B. Davis built a new house (10) overlooking his busy mill. This was to be the last house built within the boundaries of the West Dover Historic District.

This district is exceptional in that there has been virtually no intrusion since the last house was built 100 years ago. Any significant change in the appearance of the village has been caused only by bridge and highway construction or loss of buildings through wear and tear, fire and flood. This is all the more remarkable when compared with the sweeping development of adjacent ski and recreation areas.

One hundred years ago the road from Wilmington entered the southern edge of the Historic District in front of 19 and continued between the stately maples of the present Bogle Road (past 18), then crossed the river at a right angle in front of 17, through a 30 foot long covered bridge built in 1882 for \$149. This bridge, contracted by sawmill owner John B. Davis, was supported by a Pratt truss, the only one of its type in the county. It was carried away during the 1938 flood, one of three floods (1869, 1927, 1938) which damaged or destroyed buildings on the east bank of the North Branch. A new concrete bridge was built in 1938 to the southeast of the old bridge, at which time the road was moved to its present location.

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This change had the happy result of bypassing and therefore preserving a short section of the original road, included in the Historic District, which deadends at the site of the covered bridge. Now glimpsed as a narrow two-lane dirt road, it is representative of the original road through West Dover village prior to its c.1954 widening and hard-top-ping. This widening cut into the front yards of the Historic District houses and eventually killed the large maples.

At the north end of the Historic District there was a second covered bridge which spanned the North Branch at present Cross Town Road. Built for \$39.25 in 1853 by W.R. Mann, it was destroyed in 1901 by the fire which burned the sawmill.

At the end of the nineteenth century the State of Vermont instituted a program to introduce out-of-staters to purchase or lease abandoned farms. An 1892 advertisement for a West Dover farm referred to a good school, church and two stores.

An effort was also made that year to promote the state as a summer resort, some 24 years after a summer community was established in West Dover.

By mid-century and up to the present, many homes in West Dover village have been occupied by part-time owners and seasonal renters.

A major event occurred in 1953 when the Mt. Snow Ski Development Corporation purchased the Reuben Snow farm about four miles northwest of the village, and erected ski lifts and trails on the eastern slope of Mt. Pisgah (renamed Mt. Snow). Accommodations for skiers, originally in village and farm houses, gave way to numerous lodges along Route 100 and in the surrounding hills.

Two additional ski areas, Haystack and Carinthia, have added to the greatly increased all-season activity at Mount Snow. Numerous vacation home developments have caused controversy and strained town facilities. The passage of the state's land-use law, Act 250, by the Vermont Legislature and the oil crisis of the 1970's slowed the pace of development. The mid-1980's has brought a resurgence in new construction.

In spite of sweeping changes in the surrounding areas and increased traffic through the village, the West Dover Historic District remains remarkably tranquil and unchanged - a living reminder of a nineteenth century Vermont village.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the West Dover Village Historic District begins at Point A, located at the intersection of the easterly extension of a line 30 feet north of and parallel to the north wall of building #3 and a northerly extension of the east property line of property #2. Thence the boundary proceeds in a southeasterly direction along said extension crossing Parsonage Road and continuing on said property line to Point B, located at the southeast corner of Property #2. Thence the boundary continues in a southwesterly direction along the south property line of Property #2 to Point C, located at the intersection of said line and the northwesterly extension of a line 30 feet east of the east wall of building #20. Thence the boundary continues in a southeasterly direction along said extension, said line and southeasterly extension of said line to Point D, located at the intersection of said extension and the easterly extension of the south property line of property #19. Thence the boundary continues in a westerly direction along said extension, crossing Dorr Fitch Road and Route 100 to Point E, located at the southwest corner of Property #19. Thence the boundary continues in a northwesterly direction along the west property lines of Properties #19, 18, and 17 to Point F, located at the northwest corner of Property #17. Thence the boundary continues in a northeasterly direction along the north property line of Property #17 and northeasterly extension of said line, crossing the North Branch of the Deerfield River to Point G, located at the intersection of said extension and the east property line of Property #16. Thence the boundary continues in a northwesterly direction along the west property lines of Properties #16, 15, 14, 13, 12 and the east edge of the North Branch of the Deerfield River, crossing Cross Town Road to Point H, located at the intersection of said east edge of said river and the north edge of the right-of-way of Cross Town Road. Thence the boundary continues in a southwesterly direction along said right-of-way a distance of approximately 190 feet to Point I. Thence the boundary continues in a northwesterly direction along a line 200 feet west of and parallel to the west edge of the right-of-way of Route 100 to Point J, located at the intersection of said line and the southwesterly extension of a line 30 feet northwest of and parallel to the northwest wall of building #11A. Thence the boundary continues in a northeasterly direction along said extension and said line crossing Route 100 and continuing on a northeastern extension to Point K, located at the intersection of said extension and a line parallel to and approximately 190 feet northeast of the northeast edge of the right-of-way of Route 100. Thence the boundary continues in a southeasterly direction along said line, passing just to the east of building #9A and crossing Valley View Road to Point L, located at the intersection of said line and a line 30 feet north of the north wall of building #3. Thence the boundary continues in an easterly direction along said line to Point A, the point of beginning.

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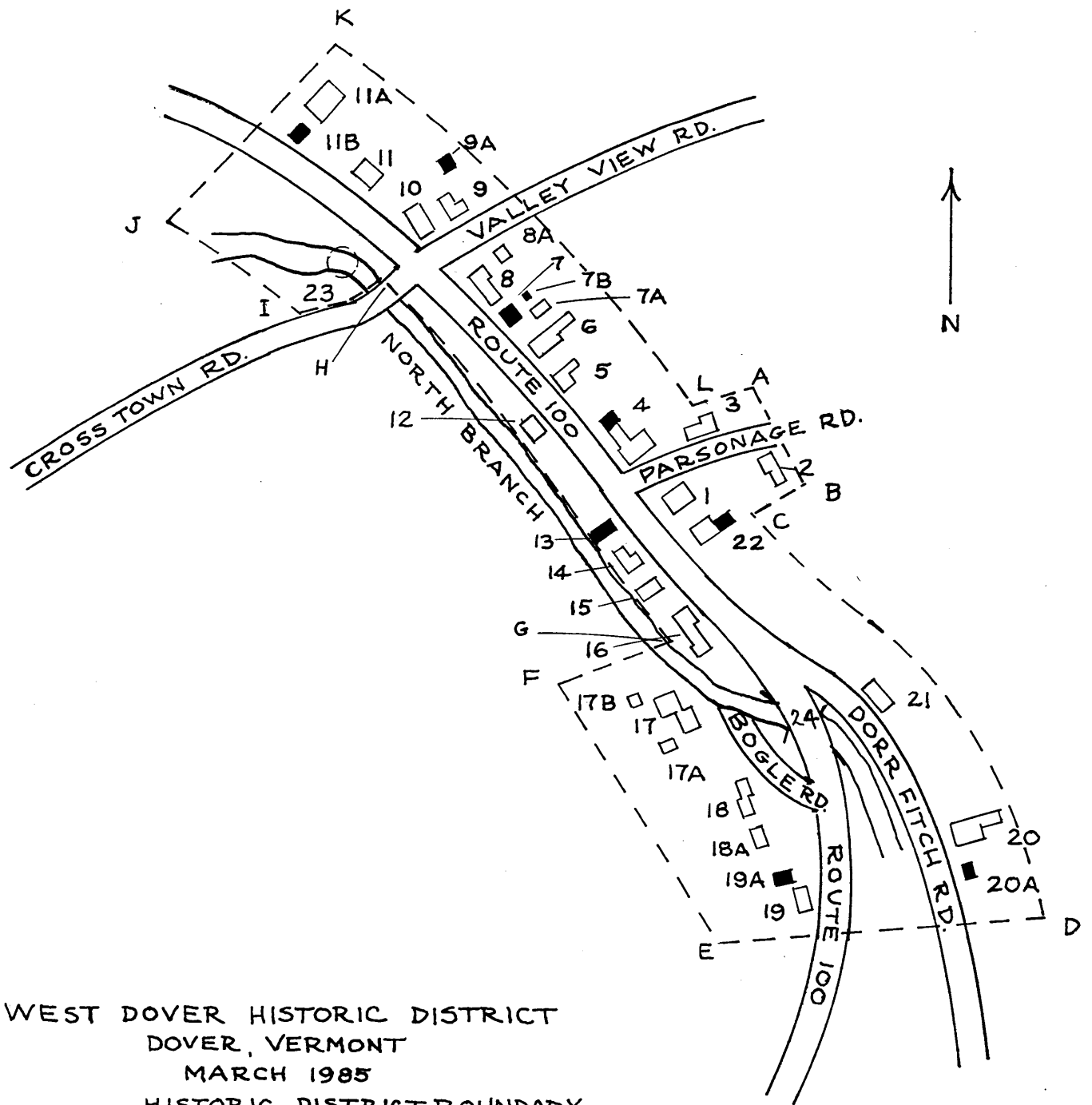
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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the West Dover Village Historic District encompasses the intact historic core of the village. Along the west side of the village, the North Branch of the Deerfield River forms a natural boundary. The boundary of the nominated property generally follows the river, but jogs at its northern end to include the Sawmill site (23) and again at its southern end to include historic houses along Bogle Road. To the northwest of this boundary, up Cross Town Road, is the West Dover Cemetery, a modern residential development, and a much altered historic structure. To the west of the river, there is generally open rising terrain. The east boundary is parallel to Route 100, to include the outbuildings of structures facing Route 100, with a jog to include two historic properties (2, 3) along dead-ended Parsonage Road. Further to the east, outside the boundary, Valley View Road rises towards Cooper Hill and modern residential development. The north boundary encompasses the Sawmill site (23) and the northernmost structure (11A) in the village. Further to the north is the commercial development of the Mount Snow area. The south boundary is delineated by the property line of the southwesternmost village house (19) and its westerly extension, which encloses the southeasternmost village house (20) on Dorr Fitch Road. Further to the south, beyond the district boundary, Route 100 leads to commercial development in the direction of Wilmington.



WEST DOVER HISTORIC DISTRICT
DOVER, VERMONT
MARCH 1985

- HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
- SITE
- NOT TO SCALE