

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received SEP 26 1986
date entered

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

SEP 30 1987

1. Name

historic Jeffersonville Historic District

and or common Jeffersonville Historic District

2. Location

Church Street, Main Street, Maple Street, School Street,
street & number Carlton Avenue, Vermont Route 108, Brewster Avenue N/A not for publication

city, town Cambridge N/A vicinity of

state Vermont code 50 county Lamoille code 015

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"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	N/A being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" 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 Multiple Ownership (see continuation sheets)

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cambridge Town Office

street & number Main Street

city, town Jeffersonville state Vermont

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1980 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 Bldgs. #14,61,63 See individual descriptions
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located in Cambridge, Vermont, on the bottomland of the Lamoille River at the mouth of the Brewster River, the Jeffersonville Historic District is laid out in a modified grid pattern and encompasses the central business district and accompanying residential area of the town's centrally located village. The district contains 75 principal commercial, residential, public and agricultural buildings, as well as a war monument. The structures date from the early 19th to the 20th centuries and represent vernacular interpretations of the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles. Most numerous are the Greek Revival and Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles, which coincide with the periods of commercial prosperity in the town. Generally 1½ to 2½ stories in height, the buildings are overwhelmingly of wood frame construction, with only four examples of brick construction. In addition to the major buildings in the district, a large number of carriage barns remain. A majority of the structures are well preserved, with only minor alterations, mostly consisting of porch additions in later styles, gable enrichments and commercial/apartment conversions of residential structures. Only 11 primary structures, 8 outbuildings, and a small mobile home park within the boundaries do not contribute to the character of the historic district.

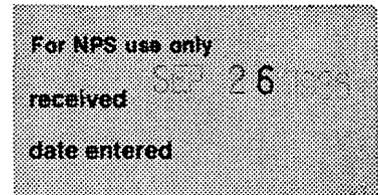
Set in the mountains of northwestern Vermont along the course of the Lamoille River, Cambridge has several historic village centers. Jeffersonville is located on flatland along the river in the center of Cambridge and has seen the most consistent development of all of the villages as the commercial nucleus of the town. Ringed with low hills, the historic district is set in a valley with the Brewster River on the east and the Lamoille River on the west. The Brewster River drains Smugglers Notch located to the south, an impressive range of high mountains through which Vermont Route 108, an important tourist route, passes to Stowe. Vermont Route 15, the county's major arterial highway, follows the course of the Lamoille River and intersects with Route 108 just west of the district, where the railroad was historically located. Route 15 originally passed through the village and was relocated to the west in 1959 to bypass Jeffersonville.

Jeffersonville Historic District has as its core the right angle intersection of the east-west running Church Street and north-south running Main Street/Vermont Route 108. Maple Street on the west and School Street/Carlton Avenue on the east expand the street layout of the district into a grid pattern. A portion of Route 108 angles to the west in the northern part of the district.

The majority of the public and commercial buildings are concentrated on the southern portion of Main Street, near the intersection with Church Street. Historically, Main and Church Streets were the first rights of way to develop, with residential expansion on treelined Maple Street taking place at the end of the 19th century and residential and school construction occurring on School Street/Carlton Avenue at the beginning of the 20th century. Outstanding among the commercial structures near the intersection of Church and Main Streets are two early 20th century frame buildings with bracketed, 3 story false fronts (#11,#13), an excellent Greek Revival style Post Office/former store of 2½ stories (#10), and an early 1½ story, brick former store (#15). Church Street features the Gothic Revival style Congregational Church (#27), the brick Federal style Town Meeting Playhouse (#19), and the Smugglers Notch Inn (#18), a former Greek Revival style farm home that was expanded at the turn of this century to serve as a hotel. Also at this intersection is situated the bronze World War I Memorial (#16) set in a carved, natural granite outcropping and further highlighting this intersection as an important focal point of the district.

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- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1,A, Alden Bryan
5,A, PO Box 39
6,60. Jeffersonville, VT 05464</p> <p>2,A. Arlan and Irma Sweet
PO Box 347
Jeffersonville, VT 05464</p> <p>3. Varnum Memorial Library
Pres. Muriel Shipman
RD 1 Box 2735
Cambridge, VT 05444</p> <p>4. Bryan Foundation, Inc.
Pres. Muriel Shipman
RD 1 Box 2735
Cambridge, VT 05444</p> <p>7,A. Myron and Barbara LaFountain
PO Box 40
Jeffersonville, VT 05464</p> <p>8,A, Congregational Church of
27. Jeffersonville
PO Box 40
Jeffersonville, VT 05464</p> <p>9,A. Jane George
PO Box 311
Jeffersonville, VT 05464</p> <p>10,40, Kern and Charlene Hanley
37,A. PO Box 391
Jeffersonville, VT 05464</p> <p>11. Steve and Paula Ducharme
PO Box 414
Jeffersonville, VT 05464</p> <p>12. The Union Bank
PO Box 369
Jeffersonville, VT 05464</p> <p>13. Hanley's Inc.
PO Box 67
Jeffersonville, Vt 05464</p> | <p>14. Rudolph and Eleanor Erno
RD 1 Box 50
Cambridge, VT 05444</p> <p>15. Phyliss Viets
Mobil Research & Dev. Cor.
PO Box 1026
Princeton, New Jersey 08540</p> <p>16,19, Town of Cambridge
30,A, PO Box 127
59,A, Jeffersonville, VT 05464
73,74.</p> <p>17. Carolyn Shimmon
PO Box 144
Jeffersonville, VT 05464</p> <p>18. Hexagon Corporation
PO Box 99
Jeffersonville, VT 05464</p> <p>20. Mae Reynolds
RD 1 Box 12
Jeffersonville, VT 05464</p> <p>21. Clayton and Mary Lou
Williamson
PO Box 317
Jeffersonville, VT 05464</p> <p>22. Helen Huntley
RD 1 Box 14
Jeffersonville, VT 05464</p> <p>23,A. Leo Gagner
RD 1 Box 13
Jeffersonville, Vt 05464</p> <p>24,A. Stephen & Terri Titcomb
RD 1 Box 3
Cambridge, VT 05444</p> <p>25,A. Ashton and Evelynne Edwards
RD 1 Box 4
Jeffersonville, VT 05464</p> |
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- 26,A. J. Alfred and Helen Chouinard
PO Box 307
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 28. Howard and Iva Barsha
PO Box 227
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 29. Leonard Garamella
PO Box 56
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 31,A. Willard and Minerva MacBride
PO Box 288
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 32. Craig and Sheryl Johnston
PO Box 129
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 33,A. Ruth and Warren Chase
PO Box 326
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 34,A. James and Elaine Van Dusen
PO Box 309
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 35. Charles & Roberta Winiker Barnard
PO Box 287
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 36,A. William and Pauline Miller
B. 18 Murray Road
Essex Jct., VT 05452
- 38,A. Winston & Rebecca Ainsworth
PO Box 135
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 39,A. Philip and Gyneth Locke
PO Box 325
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 41,A. Audrey, Kern & Kim Hanley
PO Box 67
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 42. Constance Edwards
PO Box 3
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 43,A. Evelyn Sanborn, Joyce Lawrence,
Louise LaFountain, and Philip
Sanborn
PO Box 335
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 44,A. James and Joan Longe
PO Box 182
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 45. Richard Martin
PO Box 342
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 46. Clifford Porter
RD Box 80
Cambridge, VT 05444
- 47. Gary and Kathleen Hooper
PO Box 6
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 48,A. Wendell & Lorraine Wells
PO Box 343
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 49,A. Richard & Corinne Boozan
50. PO Box 68
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 51. Robert and Jean Gagner
PO Box 277
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 52. William Sander
PO Box 108
Jeffersonville, VT 05464

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53. Wallace and Verna Longe
PO Box 333
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
54. Glenn and Marsha Leach
PO Box 266
Maple Street
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
55. Thomas Latshaw Jr.
PO Box 17
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 56,A. Roger and Muriel Mann
PO Box 219
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
57. Virgil and Jaye Bushey
RD 1 Box 55
Cambridge, VT 05444
58. Raymond Unsworth
PO Box 4060
South Burlington, VT 05401
61. Masonic Hall
PO Box 39
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 62,A. Earl and Beth Marcher
PO Box 174
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 63,A. Robert and Reita Raymond
PO Box 403
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
64. Stanley Sr. & Mary Williamson
and Phyliss Belair
RD 1 Box 386
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 65,A. Joel Page & Donna Dupray
PO Box 82
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
66. Francis Wetherell
PO Box 225
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
67. Harold and Phyllis Pettengill
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 68,A. Arlie Nolan Williamson
PO Box 334
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
69. Madison Safford and Elizabeth
Reynolds
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 70,A. Oland and Freda Robtoy,
Nancy Nagel
PO Box 344
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
- 71,A. Paul and Sharon LeGrand
PO Box 394
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
72. David and Jane Porter
PO Box 143
Jeffersonville, VT 05464
75. Cambridge School Dept.
Jeffersonville, VT 05464

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Commercial and public buildings were constructed near the intersections at the northern end of the district at the turn of the 20th century as the limits of the village expanded. Noteworthy examples include the former Start General Store (#35), a 2½ story, gable front, vernacular commercial building typical of the late 19th century, and the former Woodman's Block (#6) that features a turn of the century bracketed cornice facade. This portion of Main Street has continued to develop to the present. Just north of the intersection defined by these commercial structures lies the recently constructed, stucco Bryan Memorial Art Gallery (#4) and the Colonial Revival style, 1 story Varnum Memorial Library (#3).

Public buildings, including a school and gymnasium, were constructed on School Street after it was laid out c. 1914. The 2½ story, brick Colonial Revival style Cambridge Elementary School (#74) and vernacular Neo-Classical Cambridge Memorial Gymnasium (#73), also constructed of brick, are situated on this street. The Masonic Hall (61), an Italianate style wood frame commercial block, was moved to School Street from its original location at the intersection of Church and Main Streets.

In addition to its fine collection of commercial and public buildings, Jeffersonville Historic District boasts many impressive residences in a mix of styles reflecting its 19th and early 20th century development as a market and lumber center for the surrounding countryside. Two early vernacular 'I' houses (#1, #48) remain at the northern end of the district, while early 1½ story, vernacular farmhouses such as #23 and #33 are sparsely scattered throughout the district. As Jeffersonville began to develop as a prosperous market village in the mid-19th century, 1½ and 2½ story, sidehall Greek Revival/Italianate homes proliferated, with outstanding examples including #2, #7, #9, #24, #25 and #49. These later homes were spread throughout the village as older 'village farm homes' and their properties were divided and infilled with village residences.

Jeffersonville reached a new period of prosperity after 1877 when the railroad came through. Vernacular and more ostentatious Queen Anne style homes provide testament to this era of the growth of the lumber industry. Impressive among these are vernacular examples utilizing the 2½ story, gable front form with gable enrichments, bay windows and porches in the Queen Anne style. #8, #32 and #57 are outstanding examples. Carriage barns proliferated during this era, with #9a an excellent example of the type. The finest overall Queen Anne style mansion is the Morse-Mann House (#56), built c. 1895 by lumber baron, L.S. Morse.

Colonial Revival 'Four Square' style residences rival the Greek Revival in numbers and were constructed generally on the northern, eastern and western edges of the district as the central portion reached an acceptable villagescape spacing. Outstanding among these are #30, #31, #40, #65, and #66. A Bungalow style dwelling is situated at the northern boundary of the district (#41).

The gradual change in Jeffersonville's economy during the 20th century from a farm and lumber industry base to one that also includes tourism has led to few major changes in the village

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streetscape. Main Street has had its appearance altered by being widened and consequently losing the large elms which at one time lined the street. A modern bank was constructed at the commercial core of the district, replacing a farm house. Many of the homes have been and continue to be converted to apartments and commercial enterprises as the town serves the tourists and the growing ski area at nearby Smugglers' Notch. Former carriage barns have been converted for use as garages and apartments. Although several buildings have been altered by these conversions and by the application of substitute siding, the overall scale, massing and proportion of the structures maintain their architectural integrity and they continue to embody their individual and historic associations.

Descriptions of individual buildings in the district follow (numbers refer to the enclosed sketch map.)

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1. Melvin-Cornell House-Old Pony Farm, Main Street (c.1825)

This 2 story, 4x1 bay, gable roofed "I" house has a Colonial Revival style entrance porch, a 1½ story, rear ell with porch, a one story rear ell and a one story barn with privy projecting to the east rear. The main block features a sheet metal roof, clapboard sheathing and a concrete-faced foundation. It is articulated with a watertable, plain cornerboards and a wide raking frieze and cornice which return on gable ends. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim. The second story eaves front fenestration is close under the eaves. A c.1920, large single sash is located on the south facade. The twentieth century door has plain trim and a simple, projecting cap molding. The door is sheltered by a Colonial Revival style porch which exhibits tapered, square Doric columns, pilasters and a simple balustrade. The contemporary, 1½ story, gable roofed rear ell is similarly articulated and features a hip roofed, Colonial Revival style porch with tapered, square Doric columns and simple balustrade along the ell's south eaves facade. A portion of the porch has recently been enclosed as a stairhall and has 6/6 sash. A shed roofed dormer is situated on the south and north slopes of the roof and the ell features an exterior concrete block chimney. A one story rear ell has similar detail, but without gable returns, and projects to the northeast. A barn/shed ell with privy is one story and has a post and beam frame, a sheet metal gable roof, vertical board sheathing and modern garage doors on its south facade. A shed roofed privy is attached to the north facade. The house is part of a village farm that was owned by Stephen Cornell, a farmer of 23 acres, in 1878. It is best remembered as the Old Pony Farm. The "I" house plan reveals that this is one of the earliest residences in the district and relates it to #29 and #40. The building retains its architectural integrity and marks the northern end of the district. Together with its detached barn(#1a.), the farm maintains an early agricultural ambiance in the district.

1a. Melvin-Cornell House-Old Pony Farm Barn, Main Street (c.1855)

This 2 story, gable roofed, post and beam framed horse barn has a sheet metal gable roof, vertical board and horizontal board sheathing and a fieldstone foundation. The former entrance has a multi-light transom. The interior is finished and has box stalls. A c.1920, one story shed roofed ell has clapboard sheathing, metal roof and a stone foundation. It may have been a milkroom, although it is now used as a tack room.

2. Barrett-Melendy-Sweet Farm, Main Street (c.1855, c.1920)

This 1½ story, 2x2 bay, gable front residence with Italianate and Colonial Revival style detailing has a sidehall plan and a contemporaneous 1½ story

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side ell, a 1½ story, contemporaneous rear wing, and a c.1920 Colonial Revival style porch. The main block exhibits a fieldstone and cut stone foundation, clapboard sheathing, of which some is original, and a decorative slate roof with brick ridge chimney and exterior concrete block chimney. The house is articulated with a wide watertable, wide and plain cornerboards, a frieze and a molded box cornice which returns slightly on gable ends. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim and cornice cap moldings. Polygonal bay windows project from the south side and west front facades, exhibiting lower panels with bolection molding. The enframingent has narrow molded panels set into a wide flat field. The 1½ story side ell is articulated in the same manner as the main block and exhibits a brick ridge chimney and Italianate style door. A Colonial Revival style porch wraps around the west front facades of the main block and ell. It features a shingled halfwall with Tuscan columns and a decoratively-shingled pediment corresponding to the location of the principal entrance. The rear wing has been slightly remodelled with modern, sliding glass doors. It originally had a privy attached. It exhibits an original, bracketed Italianate entrance hood and a rear exterior chimney. The house with its accompanying agricultural outbuildings was occupied by B.Barrett in 1859 and by M. Bennett in 1878. It is commonly known as the Melendy Farm and is presently owned by the Sweet family. The house is an excellent example of a transitional Greek Revival/Italianate style structure with sidehall plan and relates to buildings #7, 9, 20, 34, 46, 47, 48 and 49 in the district.

2a. Barrett-Melendy-Sweet Garage/Horse Barn (c.1855, c.1950)

This 1½ story, gable front, two car garage has clapboard sheathing, an asphalt shingled roof, two overhead garage doors and single, fixed six-paned sash. There is an original hay loft bay in the gable front facade half story. Although somewhat altered, the structure is included as contributing to the district since it is still clearly recognizable as a mid-nineteenth century horse barn. It was originally attached to a larger barn, located to its east rear facade that was torn off in 1948.

3. Varnum Memorial Library, Main Street (1938)

This one story, 5x1 bay, gable roofed, wood frame, Colonial Revival style library building has a rear, hip roofed entrance ell. It exhibits a concrete foundation, aluminum siding and an asphalt shingle roof with an interior ridge chimney. It is articulated with plain cornerboards, a wide frieze and molded box cornice. The clapboard pediments on the gable ends were originally sheathed with flushboard. A one story, pedimented entrance porch with square Doric columns shelters the center eaves front entrance. Sash is 12/8 and 6/6 with plain trim and molded lower panels. The library was built for \$5,500.00 and is maintained by the Crescendo Club and private donations. It was organized

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in 1898, and the first collection of books was housed in the front room of Carrie Carroll's house. Later locations of the library were at the homes of H. Varnum (#9) and the Smith family (#29). Its unaltered 1938 Colonial Revival appearance indicates the persistence of the style in Jeffersonville. The Colonial Revival is one of the village's most predominant styles and representative of its growth into a tourist center, continued role as a regional market, and home of a lucrative early 20th century wood products industry. The library's construction, built with donated funds during the Depression when little other building activity was occurring, reveals the continued civic-minded values of the small Vermont village which had also promoted the construction of a relatively monumental school (#74) in 1914, enlarged in 1920. Although not quite 50 years old, its 49 year age and status mentioned above make it a contributing component of the district.

4. Mary Bryan Memorial Art Gallery, Main Street (1984)

This one story, 3x4 bay, stucco Colonial Revival style art gallery has a one story, gable roofed entrance porch with Doric columns and a two story, hip roofed rear ell. Due to its recent date of construction, it is included in the district as a non-contributing structure.

5. Southard House-Windridge Farms Inn, Main Street (c.1860, c.1910 and c.1960)

This two story, gable roofed, wood frame inn and restaurant building displays a combination of Commercial Italianate and Colonial Revival styles. It has a c.1910, two story, gable roofed wing, a c.1960, one story flat roofed wing and a contemporaneous (c.1860) 1½ story, gable roofed rear wing. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim and cornice cap moldings, except for large square sash on the first story of the front facade and leaded, diamond-paned casement sash on the new wing. The facade is articulated with plain cornerboards, wide frieze and bracketed, molded box cornice. The original appearance of the gable front facade was altered from a simple, three-bay configuration to incorporate the c.1910 two story wing by extending the roof slope, projecting the second story out on scrollsawn brackets and adding similar brackets to the addition's false-parapeted gable end, thereby creating the visual impression of a commercial storefront. The one story wing built in 1960 has simple balustraded eaves and does not contribute to the district, due to its recent age of construction. The contemporaneous, 1½ story rear wing is articulated in the same manner as the main block. The interior of the main block reveals hand-hewn timbers and a straight run stairway in the sidehall position that has turned baluster railing and newel post.

The early history of the house is unclear, but it appears to have been owned by H.W. Southard in 1878. An early view reveals that the original structure was three bays wide with a long, south eaves front facade having a center entrance, large porch and center, ridge, corbelled brick chimney. According to local tradition, it was used as an inn and stagecoach stop in the nineteenth century.

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5a. Southard-Windridge Barn (c.1860)

This 1½ story, 2x2 bay, post and beam framed gable roof barn has clapboard sheathing and an asphalt shingle roof. It features plain cornerboards, frieze, simple eaves and sliding vertical board doors. It is a good example of a mid-nineteenth century barn, and taken together with the original portion of the inn, it forms a cohesive stylistic unit, characteristic of the time period which it represents.

6. Woodman's Association-Hawley Brothers' Store-Windridge Bakery and Coffee Shop, Main Street (1909, c.1925)

This two story, 3x5 bay, flat roofed, wood frame, vernacular commercial building has a two story contemporaneous wing. It exhibits clapboard sheathing, a concrete foundation, corner pilasters, a vertical board panelled frieze and a bracketed, denticulated cornice. The original, plate glass commercial storefront has a central recessed entrance in a large bay with a denticulated cornice, which sets the storefront off from the second story. Sash is generally 1/1 with cornice cap moldings. The rear wing houses entries and a porch serving upstairs apartments. The door has two leaves, each with five, molded cross panels. A straight run open stairway leads to a second story Colonial Revival style porch supported by metal posts on the ground level. The porch features a decorative shingled halfwall with tapered square posts and was added c.1925. This structure has seen few alterations over the years and retains its exterior and interior architectural integrity. Its bracketed Commercial Style relates to other commercial structures on Main Street--#5, 11 and 13. The Woodman's Block was owned by lumberman, L.S. Morse, and was voted tax exempt for ten years when it was built in 1909. It later served as the Hawley Brothers' Grocery Store. The early history of the site is unclear, but the lot may have been the site of a small cottage and shop once owned by N. Reed and occupied by Miss S.A. Reed in 1878.

7. Deming-Wilcox-LaFountain House, Main Street (c.1855, c.1983)

This 1½ story, 3x3 bay, gable front Greek Revival style house with sidehall plan has a c.1890 Queen Anne style porch, a contemporaneous, 1½ story rear wing with c.1910 porch and a one story, hip roofed ell under construction on its north eaves facade. The house exhibits an asphalt shingle roof with an interior chimney and modern shed roofed dormer. It is sheathed with clapboards and features c.1910 decorative shinglework on its gable front peak. It rests on a cut stone foundation. The facade is articulated with panelled corner pilasters, a full entablature with a molded box cornice and gable end returns. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim, cornice cap moldings and flanking, louvered wooden shutters. The principal entrance is set into a

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panelled reveal and features full-length sidelights in a surround with panelled pilasters and a complete entablature. The c.1910 entrance porch was moved to the rear wing when a new porch was added to the house c.1983. The present porch extends across the full facade and features a hip roof, square posts with scroll-sawn pierced brackets, simple baluster railing and a criss-cross skirt. The contemporaneous rear wing has been remodelled into an apartment having skylights, and exterior second story porch(c.1983) on the rear gable end and a first story c.1910 porch with chamfered square posts along its eaves side facade.

This well-preserved example of a Greek Revival style dwelling with sidehall plan is one of the most complete in the district and relates to buildings #2, 9, 20, 34, 46, 47, 48 and 49. The early history of the dwelling is unclear on period maps, but it appears to have been occupied by E.S. Deming, M.D. in 1859 and by J.F. Wilcox, a carpenter and joiner, in 1878.

7a. Deming-Wilcox-LaFountain Garage, Main Street (c.1981)

N This 1½ story, gable front wood frame structure has a rear shed roofed wing and vertical wood panel siding. It does not contribute to the district due to its recent age of construction. It is located on the site of an earlier carriage barn.

8. Congregational Church Parsonage, Main Street (c.1895)

This 2½ story, gable front Queen Anne style residence with sidehall plan has a period front porch and a contemporaneous, 1½ story rear wing. It exhibits a cut stone foundation, a slate roof with corbelled brick chimney and clapboard sheathing with a decorative shingle beltcourse. Decorative shingles have also been applied to pedimented gable ends. The facade is articulated with a wide frieze and molded box cornice with pedimented gable ends. Sash is generally 1/1, with 2/2 on the rear wing. Some sash is paired and has molded lower panels and is generally set into plain surrounds with cornice cap moldings. A south, eaves facade two story bay window is polygonal on the first story, squared-off on the second story and exhibits scrolled brackets with pendants and a pediment with decorative shingle work. The shingle enrichments in the gable front pediment resemble those of building #32 which is located diagonally across Main Street and features a grid motif with scalloped patterns beneath a gable peak cornice. The front porch features turned posts, baluster porch railing and spindle screen valance. The 1½ story, gable roofed rear wing has similar detail as the main block and exhibits a period entrance hood with large pendant brackets and gable end returns on the frieze and cornice.

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It appears from early maps that there was a residence on the site that was owned by F. Wetherby, who also owned property directly across the street with a dwelling and a barn(#33). The exact location of this residence cannot be determined, though it may be possible that the present house, built c.1895, replaced it. The Congregational Church Parsonage, is a well-preserved example of a vernacular Queen Anne style structure which relates to buildings #32 and 57. Together with the period carriage barn, it is a cohesive, turn-of-the-century stylistic and functional unit.

8a. Parsonage Carriage Barn, Main Street (c.1895)

This 1½ story, gable roofed, post and beam framed carriage barn with pegged, hand-hewn structural members exhibits a large, modern overhead door, original pass-sized door, gable front hay loft bay and 2/2 sash with plain trim and simple cap moldings. The major alteration has been the addition of modern garage doors. However, the structure's integrity has been otherwise maintained so that it can be included as a contributing structure to the district.

9. Varnum-George House, Main Street (1882)

This 1½ story, 3x2 bay, gable front, wood frame Greek/Gothic Revival style dwelling with sidehall plan has a contemporaneous side ell, a rear shed wing and a flat roofed wing. Queen Anne style detail, including a pair of porches, is also present in the house's design. It exhibits a decorative slate roof with interior, corbelled brick chimney, clapboard sheathing and a brick foundation. The facade is articulated with plain cornerboards and a full entablature having a molded box cornice which returns slightly on gable ends. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim and cornice cap moldings. The house features three polygonal bay windows with molded lower panels and leaded stained glass transoms, a small kneewall window with Queen Anne style sash and an oculus window. There are also gabled, Gothic Revival style wall dormers on the wing and main block. Entrances have glazed doors with heavy cornice cap moldings. The hipped roof of the Queen Anne style front porch is pedimented in the center and on sides, supported by turned posts, turned baluster railing, decorative spindle screen valance and cut-out panel skirt. The side ell has a gable roof of lower profile than the main block, a gable roofed wall dormer, the same porch, three entrances (center added c.1983) and a polygonal bay window with its square plan roof supported by brackets and exhibiting stained glass. A rear shed roofed ell has its Queen Anne style porch infilled with a decorative cut-out "screen".

This dwelling is an excellent example of the 1½ story, sidehall type houses present throughout the district. It is unique in that it exhibits a combination

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of Greek Revival, Gothic Revival and Queen Anne styling. It has retained its original interior and exterior detail and architectural integrity despite recent renovations. It is now being used as a combination of commercial and residential space by its present owner, Jane George. George claims that the house was built in 1882 by Harvey Varnum, roadmaster on the railroad. The appearance on the map of a c.1850 house and barn in somewhat the same location would tend to suggest, however, that the house may have been greatly remodelled by Varnum in 1882, which would account for the Queen Anne detail. The sidehall plan and Greek-Gothic Revival style detailing also suggest an earlier-than-1882 date of construction. However, since the location of the Wetherby house (#10) is uncertain, the statement of the present owner is to be respected as fact until further research is conducted. The house is located just north of the former location of the Jeffersonville School, now moved to School Street(#63).

9a. Varnum Carriage Barn, Main Street (c.1882)

This one and three-quarter story, wood framed carriage barn with jerkinhead roof exhibits a decorative slate roof and clapboard sheathing. Its facade is articulated with plain cornerboards and an entablature with a wide, molded box cornice. The facade also has a four-panel, pass sized door, a former stable door on rollers, a hay door centered in the second story and a single, fixed two-paned sash under the eaves. It is unique in the district and is considered a contributing element, despite its recent conversion into office space by the present owner.

10. Wetherby and Page Store-U.S. Post Office and Barber Shop, Main Street (c.1865)

This two story, 2x5 bay, gable front, Greek Revival style commercial building has a small, one story wing on its north facade and a contemporaneous, two story rear wing. The building exhibits a slate shingle roof with an interior, central brick chimney and an exterior rear chimney. It is sheathed with clapboards and has a fieldstone foundation. The facade is articulated with a molded watertable, corner pilasters and a complete entablature with a molded box cornice. Sash is 2/2 with plain trim and cornice cap moldings on the front and simple cap moldings on the side facades. There is a twentieth century commercial storefront with a central entrance flanked by large plate glass sash and a secondary entrance to upstairs apartments which has an original door with twin, round arched lights and bolection molding. A narrow, molded pent eave sets the storefront off from the upper portion of the front facade. The c.1920, one story, one bay shed roofed wing on the left portion of the west front facade has a falsefront, clapboard sheathing and is used as a barber shop. The contemporaneous, two story, gable roofed rear wing is articulated with plain cornerboards, frieze and simple eaves. Sash is generally original 2/2

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and later 1/1 with plain trim and modern picture windows on the east rear facade. The wing features shed roofed entrance hoods on braces, a vernacular entrance porch on the north eaves facade and an attached, one story shed roofed wing.

The extant Greek Revival detailing of this commercial structure is unique in the district, where most other commercial structures are of later dates and exhibit either Commercial Italianate or Queen Anne style storefronts. The structure was known as the Wetherby and Page Store in the latter part of the nineteenth century. It is now used as the U.S. Post Office and a barber shop. Originally, it had a porch with square columns and second story balustrade, which extended across the entire west front facade. An old photograph shows a barn located to the north of the present structure which has since been destroyed.

11. Noble and Pearl Store—Jeffersonville Supermarket, Main Street (c.1921)

This 2½ story, gambrel roofed, wood frame commercial building with a bracketed parapet falsefront has a two story rear wing and shed roofed ell. The building exhibits an asphalt shingle roof with shed roof dormers, clapboard sheathing and a concrete foundation. It is articulated with plain cornerboards and bracketed shoulders and cornice on its commercial falsefront. Sash is generally 2/2, some paired, and has plain trim with cornice cap moldings. The recessed commercial entrance is flanked by large plate glass lights with multi-paned transoms and molded louver panels. The storefront is flanked by entrances, which provide access to upstairs apartments, having period doors with large top lights and transoms. The entire first story is set off by a denticulated cornice. The rear wing is two stories in height and has a flat roof. A one story, shed roofed addition is attached to its east end facade.

This well-preserved commercial block is outstanding in the district and is one of five commercial buildings remaining on Main Street. It was built c.1921 and served the town under the management of Noble and Pearl until 1971, when it became the Jeffersonville Supermarket.

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12. Union Bank, Main Street (c.1975)

The Union Bank is a one story, gable roofed, rectangular brick building with a gable roofed foyer serving as its principal entrance on the south (Carleton Avenue) elevation. There is a drive up window on the building's north elevation. A large sign with digital clock/temperature gauge stands on a post next to the gable end on Main Street. Both the building and its sign date from the 1970s and are non-contributing to the district's historic and architectural character. The present bank is located on the site of the old Enoch Carlton House.

13. Pope Hardware Store-Hanleys', Main Street (1890, with 1900 addition)

This 2½ story, wood frame commercial building (30' by 95') has a three story false-front on its gable front facade. A rear, 2½ story gable roofed ell dates from 1900. The building is clad with vinyl siding over original wooden clapboards and has a fieldstone foundation and an original slate roof with center, brick ridge chimney. Sash varies between original 2/2 or newer 1/1 with plain surrounds. The main facade features a three story falsefront with bracketed cornice at the eaves, symmetrically arranged sash and a large single pane window with multipaned transom at the second story level. The ground level storefront has a center entrance flanked by a pair of original, plate glass storefront windows. A secondary entrance on the far right side of the ground level facade leads to the stories above, which now house apartments. Between first and second stories, on a partial entablature, are large letters which spell out the present owners' name--HANLEYS--which dates from the 1960s. Side elevations are plain and display irregularly spaced 2/2 and 1/1 sash. The south elevation has a second story porch (1890) which has subsequently been enclosed, and a one story addition most likely used for office space (1900). The rear ell (25' by 40') features a sheet metal roof, clapboard sheathing, stone foundation, central brick chimney and 2/2 or 1/1 sash. Its main entrance is located on its west eaves elevation, facing Main Street. It is presently being used for apartments. The store's interior boasts of an original pressed tin ceiling and walk-in meat freezers. Despite the addition of vinyl siding and a new glass front door, the building retains its original architectural integrity and contributes both historically and architecturally to the district. It is an important visual anchor at this southern end of the district and is one of three such commercial blocks on the east side of Main Street, historically the commercial street of the district. It was built as a hardware store for Mr. Pope and is now known as Hanleys' Store.

14. Carlton-Culver House-V & S Variety Stores, Main Street (c.1835/1939/c.1975)

This two story, 5x2 bay, gable roofed, wood frame, transitional Federal/Greek Revival style house has been considerably altered from its original configuration due to the changing usage of the building over the past forty-six years.

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Original wooden clapboards, corner posts with Doric caps and plain molded box cornice with returns remain as evidence of an early nineteenth century structure. The original stone foundation has been covered with concrete, the gable roof is now clad with sheet metal and new 1/1 sash with plain surrounds and wooden shutters have replaced original sash. The building's eaves front facade faces onto Main Street and Vermont Route 104 (Church Street). Its original five bay configuration with central entrance has been changed, beginning in 1939, when the building was moved back off the road ten feet and converted into a filling station and apartment. An old photograph shows a left side garage bay, a central (original) entrance and bank of 2/2 sash. The original five bay configuration was retained on the second story level. The building's facade was further altered in the 1970s when the gas station was closed and converted into a store. An extra window was added at second story level, and bowed windows, flanking a pair of center entrances with new doors, were put in on the first story which are visible at the present time. A c.1975 sign--"V & S Variety Stores"--has been placed on the facade between stories. An enclosed firestair has been added to the north gable end elevation. A small storefront has been added on the south gable end elevation--the main entrance to the Tru Value Hardware Store--which consists of a pair of contemporary storefront windows, flanking a center entrance. This elevation has been clad with barnboard sheathing. A 1½ story, gable roofed, wood frame addition is tied into the southeast corner of this south gable end elevation. It houses the hardware store and upstairs apartments. It may have once been a separate house or store.

The house was historically associated with D.C. Carlton, who was a prosperous horsetrader. His village farmhouse was reputed to be one of the finest in the district, with long verandas and a large horsebarn. In 1878, the house belonged to A.C. Fletcher, who was a dealer in stock and farmer of 130 acres. It is commonly known as the Walt Culver House. Its location, form and clapboard construction maintain the scale and texture of the streetscape, making it an important visual focus at this important intersection at the southeast end of the district, despite its alterations.

15. Griswold Store-Melvin Store and Post Office-Viets House, Church and Main Streets(c.1830)

This 1½ story, loadbearing brick, gable front Greek Revival style building has a 2 story, flat roofed wood frame ell that was added c.1875 to its east eaves facade. The brick main block is laid in American bond and has an asphalt shingle roof with an original brick chimney. The eaves feature a plain molded box cornice which returns slightly on both gable ends. Its three bay gable front facade was remodelled c.1982 and features a center entrance with c.1900 door sheltered under a one story Colonial Revival style entrance porch(c.1900) that has a second story balcony. The porch features chamfered posts, square baluster railing and a lattice skirt. A concrete stoop with steps descending both left and right features a square baluster railing. The main entrance is flanked by paired 6/6 sash set into single surrounds. These sash were added c.1982, replacing large plate glass commercial display windows. 1/1 sash at half story level are not original. A c.1900 door lies in the center of

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the facade's half story, providing access to the balcony. A view c.1890 shows a full front porch of c.1870 vintage and bay windows in the commercial front.

The two story side ell is wood frame and clad with original clapboard sheathing. Its eaves front facade facing Main Street and Water Street (Vermont Route 108) features a two story false front with bracketed eaves. Its original 6/6 sash can be found on the east eaves facade. New 6/6 sash have been placed on the north facade elevation at second story level. Multipaned windows and a right side entrance with fluted pilasters and cornice are Colonial Revival in style and probably date from recent years. The ell was originally used as a store and now houses a specialty gift shop.

Enough of the building's original form and Greek Revival detailing remains so that it contributes to the historic character of the district. The ell is also of historic and architectural importance to the district. One of the oldest buildings in the district, this structure is a strong visual anchor at the southeast end of the village historic district at its major intersection. Known as the W. & W.H. Griswold Store in 1858, it is best remembered as the G.E. Melvin Store and Post Office. Local residents remember that they made ice cream with a horse to run the ice cream freezer on this site.

16. World War I Memorial, Church Street (1923)

This site houses a bronze plaque commemorating the young men of Cambridge who lost their lives in World War I. The plaque is set into the south wall of a natural rock formation which has been carved out to provide stairs and benches from which to view the plaque, which lists the names of these war heroes--"Cambridge Remembers.... The Men Who Served in World War I - 1917 to 1919". A soldier and a seaman flank the list of names, while an eagle with an American flag clenched in its talons crowns the plaque. The dates, "1917" and "1919". are carved into the rock face to each side of the plaque. The memorial is located where the town bandstand once stood. The edifice was designed by Harvey W. Varnum and carried out by Barre stone workers the cost of \$2,500.00. It was presented to the town on November 11, 1923.

17. Carlton-Holmes-Shimmon House, Church Street (c.1848)

This 2½ story, 5x2 bay, gable roofed, wood frame Greek Revival-Italianate style structure has a contemporaneous, rear kitchen ell. The building retains its original clapboard sheathing, stone foundation and slate roof with an interior, brick end chimney. The main, five bay eaves front facade is symmetrical with original 2/2 sash with peaked lintels, flanking a center entrance. The former center entrance has been recently covered with roofing paper. The structure is articulated with large paneled corner pilasters having Doric caps from which spring Italianate style brackets supporting the gable returns of the molded box cornice. A contemporary door has been placed directly above the original front entrance at second story level. An original Italianate style door hood on the building's west gable end elevation has large, scroll-sawn console brackets

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supporting its hipped roof. Once an entrance, the opening below the door hood has been enclosed by a c.1910 plate glass window with multipaned transom above. An old view shows a Queen Anne style front porch and a Queen Anne style entrance at the center of the second story. To the rear of the main block is a two story, gable roofed, wood frame ell housing the kitchen and stables, built contemporaneously with the main house. It retains its original wood clapboard sheathing and slate roof. Windows are original 2/2 and 1/1. A screen porch has been added(c.1935) to the east eaves elevation and displays exposed rafter tails at the eaves. An original carriage bay with double doors remains at the end of the west eaves elevation.

This building and its subsidiary ell with carriage bay is on a prominent, elevated site and are fine examples of the mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival-Italianate style of architecture. Although recent alterations to the building's main facade have destroyed a major component of its original architectural design, it is considered a contributing structure due to its historical importance as the home of two of nineteenth century Jeffersonville's prominent early settlers. The house was occupied by G. Carlton in 1859 and S.W.Holmes in 1878.

18. The Reed House-Hotel Melendy-The Smugglers' Notch Inn, Church Street (c.1840, c.1900)

The Smugglers' Notch Inn is an early nineteenth century wood frame building with attached contemporaneous and early twentieth century additions. The central main block is a 2½ story, rectangular, gable front Greek Revival style structure dating from c.1840, facing Vermont Route 104. It is sheathed with clapboards and has a stone foundation and sheet metal roof with two interior brick chimneys. The facade is articulated with corner pilasters having Doric caps, a partial entablature with molded box cornice and gable returns, as well as a triangular fanlight in the gable peak. The principal, left sidehall entrance has three-quarter length sidelights, a c.1900 door and is framed by pilasters supporting a full entablature. Sash varies between original 6/6 and later 2/2 with plain surrounds. The facade is sheltered by a one story, full-length Colonial Revival style porch with chamfered posts, added c.1900, which also shelters a 2½ story, gable roofed, contemporaneous side ell. The ell is detailed similarly to the main block and features a sheet metal roof with interior brick chimney, 2/2 sash with plain surrounds and a small picture window added c.1900 on its north eaves front facade. Attached to the south rear is a contemporaneous, 2½ story rear wing, similarly detailed, with 6/6 and 2/2 sash having plain trim. To the west of the main block is a two story, 5x3 bay, hip roofed wing, dating from c.1900. This addition has 1/1 sash with cornice cap moldings and slim corner posts with Doric caps. Its south eaves front facade faces Vermont Route 104 and features a central, gabled wall dormer with decorative wood shingled pediment and small Eastlakin style vergeboards on the eaves. An open exterior staircase rises to the upper story on the west side facade.

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This is a well-preserved example of an early nineteenth century country inn, which has expanded in stages throughout the centuries to accommodate travelers. It has retained the architectural integrity of each of its three major periods of expansion, each period reflecting the culture of a different set of travelers. It is one of two surviving inns in the village of Jeffersonville and is a vital part of the village's history and architectural legacy. The building began as a private residence for the Reed family and was soon used as an inn. It operated under the name of the Hotel Melendy at the turn of this century and is now the Smugglers' Notch Inn, serving skiers from the nearby mountains, cyclists and out-of-state tourists.

19. Union Church-The Old Town Hall, Church Street (1826)

This 2 story, brick Federal style church was built in 1826. It was converted to a Town Hall c.1900. It is listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places. (Entered on December 1981.)

20. The Flagg-Reynolds House, Church Street (c.1883)

This 1½ story, 2x2 bay, gable front Italianate style house with sidehall plan and a contemporaneous, 1½ story side ell was built c.1883. It has a stone foundation, original wooden clapboards and an asphalt shingled gable roof. It features original 2/2 sash with plain surrounds and a polygonal, 1 story bay window to the left of the principal facade entrance. The entrance has a new door and is sheltered under an original, hip roofed entrance hood that most likely had console bracket supports. The wood frame side ell has 2/2 sash, a brick chimney and an entrance on the left side of its eaves front facade. Newer additions include a c.1910 pedimented roof dormer and a rear c.1950 sunporch. This house has had little alteration from its original c.1883 appearance and contributes strongly to this section of the district along Church Street (Vermont Route 104). The lot was owned by Dr. R.L. Flagg in 1878. The building's 1½ story, sidehall plan relates visually to #s 2,7,9,34,47,48 and 49 scattered throughout the district.

21. Phenix Hall-Thomas-Williamson House, Church Street (c.1865)

This 2½ story, 3x3 bay, gable front sidehall Greek Revival style house features an original stone foundation, vinyl siding, a sheet metal roof with brick ridge chimney and 2/1 and 1/1 sash with plain surrounds. The siding obscures paneled corner pilasters which join exposed Doric caps at eaves level. The eaves display a full entablature with cornice returns on gable ends. The gable front facade exhibits a left sidehall entrance with c.1900 hardwood door. The window configuration was somewhat altered when the house was converted into two apartments c.1965 when a second entrance was added to the right side of this facade. A ver-

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macular shed roofed porch, which may have had Queen Anne style turned posts and dates from the 1890s, shelters the first story of the facade. The side facades have been slightly altered, with a second entrance on the center of the east facade. The building's original form and Greek Revival configuration can still be discerned, although alterations in recent years have caused it to become a non-contributing component of the historic district.

The building was used as the Phenix Hall in 1878 and was built from the frame of the old brick school. The Hall was provided by Dr. R.L. Flagg, whose former residence lies across the street. The house was later the residence of the Thomas family for many years.

22. Carlton-Huntley House, Church Street (c.1910)

This 2 story, 2x4 bay, hip roofed, Colonial Revival style house was built c.1910 and has an attached garage. It has an original slate roof, clapboard sheathing and a concrete foundation. Sash is 1/1 with plain surrounds and is paired to the right of the main entrance. The building's two bay, north principal facade has a left side entrance with a period door having a large single sash in its top half. A center, interior, brick ridge chimney and a hip roofed dormer rise from the roof. A one story Colonial Revival style porch with Doric columns and a clapboard apron, wraps around both east, north and west facades. On the west facade, the porch meets a projecting, 2½ story, 1x1 bay gable roofed wing. A second entrance is centered on the east facade. A one story, two bay gable roofed garage with new overhead doors is attached at the rear of the house. The house is a well-preserved example of an early twentieth century residential building type and style and is an important element in this largely nineteenth century portion of the district. It relates to buildings #31, 38, 39, 54, 65 and 66 in the survey, which are Colonial Revival "4-Square" residences. It is part, or on the site of, David Carlton's harness shop. Carlton was a prosperous horse trader and his village farmhouse was reputed to be one of the finest in the village, with long verandas and a large horse barn.

23. Wilson-Flagg-Gagner House, Church Street (c.1835, c.1865)

This 1½ story, 3x2 bay Greek Revival style residence has a contemporaneous, side kitchen wing and rear ell of c.1920. It has a concrete-faced stone foundation, narrow wooden clapboard sheathing and a sheet metal gable roof with center brick chimney. The eaves have a wide overhang. Sash is mixed, with original 6/6 on east and west side facades and large picture windows(c.1950) on the south eaves front facade. All windows have new shutters. There is a center eaves front entrance with plain surrounds, cornice cap moldings and door dating from c.1910. A Colonial Revival style porch over the main entrance(c.1910) has a pediment supported by Doric columns and latticework porch railing and skirt. Shed roofed dormers were added c.1950 and have 6/3 sash. The side ell is contemporaneous to the main

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block and has a full-length Colonial Revival style porch. Sash is 6/1 and 1/1. A center entrance on the south eaves front elevation has a c.1910 door. There are small shed roof dormers on the south facade roof slope(c.1950) and a center brick chimney. The rear gable roofed ell is clad with novelty siding and dates from the 1920s. Though there have been a few historic additions and minor alterations, the basic form of the house has been retained. It contributes to the nineteenth century character of this part of the district and relates to the original appearance of building #33 in the district. Young Dr. Flagg purchased the Esther Wilson place and repaired it soon after, c.1865.

23a. Flagg-Gagner Carriage Barn, Church Street (c.1875)

This 1½ story, wood frame, gable roofed carriage barn dates from c.1875 and features a gable front facade with original pair of carriage bays. Garage doors have been added to each bay, marking the change from horse-drawn transportation to automobile transportation which occurred in the early twentieth century. A window in the front gable peak features original, single, six paned fixed sash.

24. Warner-Drennan House, Church Street (1871)

This 2½ story, 3x2 bay, wood frame Greek Revival style house with sidehall plan and contemporaneous side ell has a stone foundation, clapboard sheathing and a sheet metal gable roof with center brick chimney. The facade is articulated with corner pilasters having Doric caps, a full eaves entablature and cornice returns on gable ends. This motif is repeated in the entrance surround which consists of pilasters visually supporting a plain cornice. The entrance features an Italianate style door with round-headed sash(narrow and paired) and double wooden storm doors dating from the early twentieth century. Sash is original 2/2 with label mold surrounds. A one story Queen Anne style porch of c.1890 graces the main facade and wraps around to shelter the side ell. It features turned posts and turned baluster railing as well as scroll-sawn angle brackets; the eaves front facade has a center entrance. A shed roofed wall dormer was added c.1950 to its facade roof slope. An original, brick stove chimney remains on the roof ridge. A small shed addition is situated to the rear of this wing. It is presumably contemporaneous because of its original wood shingled roof. This structure with its accompanying wing and rear shed is a well-preserved example of a Greek Revival style home, built in the third quarter of the nineteenth century along Church Street in Jeffersonville. It is one of a pair of such structures built within a year of each other(see #25). It contributes to the nineteenth century character of this part of the district. An older house on the site was torn down to make way for this house, built for Mrs. Rebecca Warner.

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24a. Warner-Drennan Horse Barn (c.1871)

This 1½ story wood frame barn has a stone foundation, clapboard sheathing and a sheet metal gable roof. The gable front facade has a single large bay with an original sliding door on rollers. Stall windows on both eaves elevations correspond to interior horse stalls. A hay loft bay is situated in the front gable peak. There is a one story, rear shed addition with a large bay. This structure housed the village's Street Department, which used horse-drawn equipment, in the late nineteenth century. The house which accompanies the barn belonged to the head of the Street Department at that time.

25. Hebb-Edwards House, Church Street (1870)

This 2½ story, 3x2 bay, wood frame Greek Revival style house with sidehall plan and wings and ells features a stone foundation, vinyl siding and a sheet metal gable roof. Original 2/2 sash have been retained and are flanked by twentieth century wooden shutters. The facade is articulated with corner pilasters having Doric caps, a full entablature at the eaves and cornice returns on gable end elevations. The gable front facade has an entrance on the right side with a new door flanked by original pilasters and cornice caps. The entrance porch is Colonial Revival in style and may have been added c.1920. It features a pediment supported by columns and a base clad in wood shingles. The principal facade's only alteration is a new one-by-one sash which was placed in the front gable peak. The 2½ story, contemporaneous side ell features a center eaves front entrance under a similar, full-length Colonial Revival style porch with a shingled base and square posts. It has retained an original brick stove chimney on its roof ridge. This building is a well-preserved example of a Greek Revival style house with contemporary, side kitchen ell built in the 1870s. It has retained its original integrity of form, detailing and materials, although the application of vinyl siding obscures the original clapboard sheathing material. It relates to building #24 and appears to have been the home of L.S.Hebb in 1878.

25a. Hebb-Edwards Carriage Barn, Church Street (c.1870)

This 1½ story, wood frame carriage barn has original clapboard sheathing and a sheet metal gable roof. There is a large carriage bay, which now serves as a two car garage, on its eaves front facade, where there is also a hay bay. Sash is single, six-paned fixed on gable end peaks and small stall windows can be seen on the west gable end. The barn/garage is attached to the main house by means of an original rear wing which has recently been converted in use to a den.

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26. Chouinard House, Church Street (c.1900)

This 2 story, 4x3 bay, hip roofed Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style house, situated on a corner lot, has a 2 story, polygonal corner bay window and south, front gabled wall dormer which add irregularity to the overall plan. It features a fieldstone foundation, slate roof and a mixture of aluminum siding and decorative wood shingles. Original 1/1 sash, some paired, with plain surrounds remain, though plastic shutters have been recently added. The south front facade features a principal center entrance with new door centered under the gabled wall dormer and sheltered under a c.1970 shed roof porch with wrought iron railing. The right corner of the facade is graced with a polygonal, 2 story bay window, characteristic detailing of the Queen Anne style. A second entrance is located on the building's west facade, sheltered by a c.1900 Queen Anne style porch with hexagonally-shaped posts and geometric-patterned porch railing. The building is a well-preserved example of a turn-of-the-century Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style house and, with its corner tower, is an important visual component in this portion of the district where its corner location marks the transition from the early to mid-nineteenth century character of Church Street to the late nineteenth century ambiance of Maple Street.

26a. Chouinard Carriage Barn, Church Street (c.1900)

This 1½ story carriage barn with gable front facade is contemporaneous with the main house it adjoins. However, it has been greatly altered from its original configuration and styling due to its recent change in usage. Picture windows, a new door and casement windows have been added to its gable front facade. It is now an insurance office. It does not contribute to the character of the district any longer.

27. The Second Congregational Church, Church Street (1889)

This one story, wood frame Vernacular Queen Anne style church was built in 1889 for the Congregational Church of Cambridge. It has an L-plan comprised of intersecting gable roofed sections with a four stage bell/clock tower rising up from within the angle of the two ells. The church has a stone foundation, clapboard sheathing with a beltcourse and decorative shinglework in the gable end peaks, and a sheet metal roof. Corner pilasters with Doric caps rise to a full entablature at eaves level with cornice returns on gable ends. The south, principal gable front facade features a stained glass window: each sash has a lancet arch head, with a round stained glass sash at the top, all of which are set within a lancet arched surround with a panelled base. The west eaves end and east gable end facades feature paired stained glass sash set into single bracketed surrounds. The four stage tower contains the church's

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main entrance which features double bolection molded doors with a stained glass transom and round stained glass sash set into a lancet arched molded surround. Stained glass windows replace the doors in a similar treatment on the east facade at this stage of the tower. Second stage features four, round stained glass windows--one to each of the tower's four sides. The third stage of the tower houses the church's bell and has single, lancet arched louvered openings on each face. Fourth stage features bracketed eaves defining a wood shingled spire with a weathervane and four clock faces which are set in pedimented dormers at the base of the spire. A large, 1½ story, gable roofed rear wing was added c.1965. The church is a well-preserved example of a Vernacular Queen Anne style religious structure dating from the late nineteenth century, the only one of its kind in the village of Jeffersonville. It occupies a visually strategic site on the corners of Church, Maple and Main Streets. It originally had horse sheds at the rear, where the wing(c.1965) now stands. The church was built on the site of an early nineteenth century hotel which burned c.1885 and belonged to A. Carlton in 1859. It was known as the Central Hotel when it was owned by Elias Chadwick in 1878.

28. Spencer-Barsha House, Main Street (c.1855)

This 1½ story, 2x2 bay vernacular Greek Revival style residence has a 1½ story side ell. It rests on a stone foundation and has narrow clapboard sheathing and an asphalt shingled gable roof. Sash is 1/1 with slightly peaked lintels. The gable front facade has a three part window in its half story. The simple eaves have a wide overhang. The side ell has a right side entrance. Its principal facade is obscured by a c.1930 screened-in porch with a shingled half wall. A shed roofed dormer is situated on the east front facade roof slope. This is a well-preserved example of a Greek Revival style structure of a vernacular nature found in the district. It joins building #15 in providing a mid-nineteenth century focus at this southern end of Main Street. This dwelling was the home of P. Spencer in 1859 and Martin Randall in 1878. Randall was a dealer in oysters and a shoemaker. A store owned by L.S. Hebb nearly abutted the south end of the ell and faced onto Church Street. It was later moved to a location further west on Church Street. An old photograph indicates that this dwelling had a front porch with columns and that the wing had kneewall windows which are now obscured by the present porch.

29. Smilie-Garamella House, Main Street (c.1840)

This 2 story, 5x2 bay, gable roofed Vernacular Greek Revival style residence with rear kitchen ell and side wing has later Queen Anne style elements. It rests on a stone foundation, reinforced with concrete, and has clapboard siding and a sheet metal gable roof with a pair of brick end chimneys. The eaves front facade has a center entrance with a plain surround and is articulated with

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plain cornerboards and a molded cornice with gable end returns. The gable ends are given a pedimented effect with a simple board joining the cornice returns and have decorative shinglework that was added c.1900. Sash is generally 2/2 with rectangular wooden lintels and new shutters. A polygonal bay window was added to the right of the entrance c.1900. A c.1900, one story Queen Anne style porch (now screened in) on the eaves front facade features turned posts, a lattice apron and a shingled pediment over the entrance bay. A 2 story, 2x2 bay wing has a rear shed attached to the west facade. It features 2/2 and original 6/6 sash with rectangular wooden lintels, overhanging eaves, c.1900 wood shingling in the gable peak and an interior end chimney. The rear kitchen ell has a center, brick stove chimney, a sheet metal gable roof and clapboard sheathing. A garage bay was added c.1935 that has an overhead garage door. This is a well-preserved example of a vernacular Greek Revival style house with Queen Anne style enrichments that relates to building #s 1 and 40 at the north end of Main Street. It maintains the early nineteenth century character of Main Street amid the later proliferation of styles. The house was owned by Mrs. Smilie in 1859, and Leviah L. Smith, a carpenter, mechanic and assistant postmaster, occupied the dwelling in 1878.

30. Town Clerk's Office, Main Street (c.1910)

This 2½ story, 2x3 bay, Colonial Revival style "4-Square" residence with Vernacular Queen Anne stylistic detail has contemporaneous and mid-twentieth century wings. It features a slate-clad hipped roof with a hip roofed dormer, combination of clapboard and wood shingle sheathing and a wood shingled belt-course and a concrete foundation. The facade is articulated with narrow corner pilasters and a molded box cornice and features a right side entrance with plain surround and a hardwood door with an oval glass light in its center. The entrance is balanced by a left side polygonal bay window with center 1/1 sash having a Tiffany glass transom. Sash is generally 1/1, some paired, with plain surrounds. The facade is sheltered under a one story Queen Anne style porch that has turned posts, turned baluster porch railing and valance and a cut-out panel apron. The northeast corner of the facade is clipped in Queen Anne fashion and has cornice brackets at the second story. The projecting, 2½ story, 1x1 bay gable roofed wing is articulated in the same manner as the main block and has a panelled brick chimney. A small second story porch is in the ell formed by wing and main block. It has a hipped roof supported by a large truss bracket. The first story of the wing has been expanded with a one story flat roofed addition which has a balustraded parapet, modern picture windows, braced entrance hood and hardwood door with glazed upper sash. Added c.1925, this addition houses the Cambridge Town Clerk's Office. A small, 1½ story modern wing projects to the rear. This structure is a well-preserved example of an early twentieth century Colonial Revival style house with residual Queen Anne detailing and relates to buildings # 31, 38, 39, 54, 65, 66, and 68 in the district. It adds to the turn-of-the-century ambiance of the largely late nineteenth century streetscape of Main Street.

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30a. Town Clerk's Office Garage, Main Street (c.1910)

This two bay detached garage has a pyramidal hipped roof, clapboard sheathing and a c.1955 overhead garage door.

31. MacBride House, Main Street (c.1910)

This 2½ story, 3x3 bay, wood frame, Colonial Revival style "4-Square" residence with Queen Anne detailing and rear wing has an asphalt shingle roof, clapboard sheathing and a concrete foundation. There is a rear brick chimney and hip roofed dormers which rise from the east front and north side roof slopes. The facade is set off by narrow pilasters and a molded box cornice with a wide friezeboard. Sash is generally 1/1, some paired, with cornice cap moldings and new shutters. One story, polygonal bay windows project on east front and north side facades; that on the front has a stained glass transom above its central sash. The principal entrance on the left side of the east facade has a period hardwood door with a rectangular glazed light. A one story Queen Anne style veranda wraps around the east front and south facades and has turned posts, scrolled angle brackets, turned baluster porch railing and a cut-out apron. Pediments mark the principal entrance on the southeast corner and the rear entrance on the west corner of the south facade. A rear, one story kitchen wing was added to the house in 1985 when it was converted to a bed & breakfast operation by the MacBride family. This structure is a well-preserved example of an early twentieth century Colonial Revival style residence with Queen Anne detail common in the district. It relates to buildings #22, 30, 31, 38, 39, 54, 65, and 66, which are also Colonial Revival "4-Square" residences. A house on the site belonging to the town clerk and merchant, Willard H. Griswold, burned c.1908.

31a. Griswold-MacBride Carriage Barn, Main Street (c.1865)

This 1½ story, gable roofed wood frame carriage barn is clad with clapboard sheathing, and has a sheet metal roof. Sash is 2/2 with plain surrounds. There is a central carriage bay on the south eaves front facade that has vertical board doors on rollers. There is a pass-sized entrance on the left side. A hay bay is situated on the east gable end facade, where there is a hexagonal window in the gable peak. This nineteenth century carriage barn is one of only a handful in the district which has not been greatly altered and converted into a garage or other use. The structure, owing to its early date of construction is assumed to have originally belonged to the Willard H. Griswold House which was located on this site until c.1908 when it was destroyed by fire.

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32. Johnston House, Main Street (c.1892)

This 2½ story, 2x3 bay, wood frame, gable front Vernacular Queen Anne style house has a rear, 1½ story kitchen wing and attached c.1975 garage and shop. It features a slate-clad gable roof with a corbelled, brick ridge chimney, clapboard sheathing, a beltcourse of vertical matchboard, and a random, ashlar redstone foundation. Sash is generally 1/1 with a two story polygonal bay window on the south facade and a single sash with transom on the front. The striking gable front facade features a pedimented half story enriched with diagonal boarding, sunburst panels and an Eastlarkian style gable screen(similar to that on the gable peak of building #57 on Maple Street.) The principal entrance is on the right side with a hardwood door having a large, rectangular light. A one story, Colonial Revival porch dating from c.1920 has a shingled half wall and tapered, square Doric columns. The north elevation features a two story, rectangular projecting bay with cornice returns at eaves in half story. The half story is further embellished with scroll-sawn cornice brackets and decorative wood shingling. There is a rear, 1½ story gable roofed wing with a c.1920 Colonial Revival porch that has been screened in. There is an attached, one story, two bay gable roofed garage ell built c.1975. This house is a well-preserved and unusual example of a Vernacular Queen Anne style house that relates to #8 in the district which is across Main Street. Its rear wing has been a veterinarian's office for a number of years, while the main block has remained a single family residence. Over a number of years, its has served as a boarding house, post office and restaurant.

33. Wetherby-Chase House, Main Street (c.1835)

This 1½ story, 4x2 bay, gable roofed, vernacular wood frame house has a 1½ story, contemporaneous, gable roofed, side kitchen wing and ell. It features a stone foundation with concrete reinforcing, original wooden clapboard sheathing with some hand-hewn and a sheet metal gable roof with an off-center, brick ridge chimney. Sash varies, with original, set 12-paned sash in the east, front facade kneewall and later 2/2 and 1/1 sash with plain surrounds on the principal facade. Original 12/8 sash are still preserved on the rear of the main block. A c.1860, one story, wide polygonal bay window with a panelled base is on the left front facade. The facade is articulated with plain cornerboards, narrow frieze and overhanging eaves with a molded box cornice. The principal entrance is on the south gable end facade beneath a one story, screened-in vernacular porch dating from the early 1900s and running the length of the wing's east front facade. The c.1900 entrance door has a large rectangular light. The porch also shelters a second entrance on the right side, adjacent to that of the main block. There is an attached, one story gable roofed ell at the rear of the wing that has a carriage bay on its south eaves elevation with a new overhead garage door. A rear shed roof addition at the northwest rear elevation of the main block dates from the early 1900s. This vernacular

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house is one of the most well-preserved, early nineteenth century residential structures in the entire district. Located accordingly along Main Street, it relates in its original appearance to building #23 in the survey. It was once the home of F. Wetherby in the mid to late-nineteenth century.

33a. Wetherby-Chase Carriage Barn, Main Street (c.1850)

This large, 1½ story, 3x3 bay, wood framed, gable roofed carriage barn has asphalt shingle sheathing over original clapboards. It has a sheet metal gable roof. There is a large carriage bay on its gable front facade with a c.1950, overhead garage door. Original 6/6 sash is located in the gable front facade peak.

34. Tottingham-Powell-Van Deusen House, Main Street (c.1845)

This 1½ story, 2x3 bay, gable front Vernacular Greek Revival style house with Queen Anne elements has a contemporaneous ell and a c.1870 ell. It features a stone foundation reinforced with concrete, vinyl siding over original clapboards and a sheet metal gable roof. Sash is generally 2/2 with cornice cap moldings. A large sash with leaded tracery transom is on the east front facade. The eaves overhang with a molded box cornice. The gable front facade has a left side entrance with a c.1910 hardwood door having an oval center light. The original door surround features entry pilasters having Doric caps supporting a full entablature. A c.1910, one story Queen Anne style porch runs the length of the facade and wraps around the south eaves facade of the main block, continuing across the eaves elevation of a rear ell. There are pediments above entrance bays in front of the main block and ell entrances, as well as turned posts, scroll-sawn brackets, a turned baluster porch railing and lattice apron. A c.1870 side ell abuts the rear, north eaves facade of the main block. This house is a well-preserved mid-nineteenth century residence in the Greek Revival style which was altered c.1910 with Queen Anne style elements. It was the home of A. Tottingham in 1859 and A.P. Wheelock in 1878. It is commonly known as the Powell House, during which time it was a tourist home.

34a. Tottingham-Powell-VanDeusen Garage, Main Street (1984)

Non-contributing.

This new, 1½ story, wood frame, detached two bay garage was built in 1984 on the site of a c.1875 carriage barn which was recently torn down. It is non-contributing to the district due to recent date of construction.

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35. Start-Giddings-Barnard General Store, Main Street (c.1885)

This 2½ story, 3x3 bay, gable front, vernacular commercial structure on a corner lot has a contemporaneous rear wing with several shed projections. It has a stone foundation reinforced with concrete, clapboard sheathing and a sheet metal roof. Sash is generally original 2/2 mixed with newer 1/1 having lip molded surrounds. An oriel window at the second story level of the north facade was installed c.1915 by Mr. Stark, the building's second owner, who also added a shed dormer to the north roof slope at the same time. The facade is articulated with plain cornerboards, frieze and overhanging eaves. An original first story storefront on the east gable front facade features a recessed entrance with an original door and transom light, flanked by plate glass sash with panelled bases. The storefront is sheltered by a period porch at second story level featuring a hipped roof, chamfered posts and a cut-out panel porch railing. An exterior firestair has been added(c,1950) to the south eaves facade and new gas pumps are set in front of the building. A rear, 1½ story, gable roof wing displays similar detailing and sash as the main block. There is a six-light fixed sash in the west, rear gable peak. There is also a c.1915 polygonal bay window, double loading doors and shed roofed wall dormer on the wing's north facade. A contemporaneous, rear shed ell, with a pair of carriage bays, features c.1915 double, hinged garage doors. The store's interior retains the basic original floor plan and some of the original shelving.

This store was run by the Start family as a general store, filling station and post office in the early to mid-twentieth century. It was later operated by the Giddings family and is now run by the Barnard family.

36. Heath-Miller House, Main Street (c.1850, alterations c.1975)

This 2½ story, gable roofed, irregularly bayed, vernacular residence, situated on a corner lot, has two contemporaneous gable roofed ells projecting from its east and west facades and three, hip roofed entrance porches. A c.1975 one story, shallow gable roofed ell projects from the main east ell. The main block has a sheet metal roof with an off-center, brick ridge chimney, new wood shingle sheathing(c.1975) and a concrete-faced fieldstone foundation. It is articulated with plain cornerboards, a frieze which continues across gable ends to create a pediment and simple boxed eaves. Sash is generally 2/2, some paired, with plain trim, molded cap moldings and flanking, louvered wooden shutters. A polygonal, one story bay window on the south gable facade has panels with bolection molding set below the sash. The two contemporaneous ells are similarly articulated. Entrance porches on the north and south facades of the east ell feature turned Queen Anne posts on clapboard halfwalls. A modern porch on the south of the west ell has plain posts. A one story ell (c.1975) on the east is similarly clad with wood shingles and has a pedimented

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gable. Sash is modern thermopane in banks of three. Turned "finials" on the peak and eaves of the gable end of this ell appear to have been the tops of turned newels formerly on the original entrance porches. This ell is non-contributing to the district. The interior of the residence is currently being renovated and has been divided into apartments for a number of years. It may have been the home of the Heath family in the mid-nineteenth century, although the exact location of the residence shown on period maps has not been verified. The Heaths were the first settlers of the meadow which later became Maple Street, where they built their first log home. This residence on Main Street was their second home.

36a. Miller Garage/Apartment, Main Street (c.1900, moved c.1950, altered)

This 2½ story, gable roofed, post and beam framed, two car garage has a large overhead door and a second story apartment. It has undergone many modern alterations and is included in the district as a non-contributing structure. According to local history, the structure was formerly a barn which was moved to this location (c.1950).

36b. Homer Brown Apartment, Main Street (1963)

This one story, flat roofed plywood-sided apartment house is included in the district as a non-contributing structure. It was built in 1963 by Homer Brown.

37. Reynolds-Hanley House, Main Street (c.1880, alterations c.1980)

This 2½ story, gable front, irregularly bayed, vernacular residence with sidehall plan has a 1½ story ell, an exterior metal stairway and two rear, hip roofed entrance porches. The main block has a sheet metal roof with an interior chimney, aluminum siding and a fieldstone foundation. The simple boxed eaves and plain cornerboards are clad with aluminum. Sash varies between original 6/6, 2/2 and modern 1/1, all having plain trim and cornice cap moldings obscured by siding. Some sash is grouped and all have flanking, louvered aluminum shutters. A two story, square plan bay window on the southeast front facade is clad with aluminum board and batten siding. An exterior metal fire escape is located on the south eaves facade. The Queen Anne style, rear entrance porch has turned posts and scroll-sawn brackets. The 1½ story ell is similarly articulated and is clad with aluminum siding. It exhibits shed roof dormers with banks of four windows on front and rear roof slopes. What appears to be an original, rear entrance porch features pierced columns associated with Gothic Revival style detailing. The residence is presently divided into apartments.

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The 2½ story sidehall plan relates to buildings #8, 24, 25, 32 and 57 in the district, which vary in style from Greek Revival to Queen Anne. An old view of the house shows that it had decorative wood shingle sheathing associated with Queen Anne styling. The house belonged to Bert Reynolds, born in 1872, who was best remembered as a lumberman who ran what is now the Bell-Gates Lumber Company plant until c.1930. Due to recent alterations the building does not contribute to the historic district.

37a. Hanley Carriage Barn/Apartment, Main Street (c.1890, altered c.1975)

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This 2½ story, gable roofed, irregularly bayed wood frame carriage barn has a sheet metal roof, clapboard sheathing and an insulation-faced foundation. Sash is modern 1/1 with plain trim and simple cap moldings. It has been remodelled into apartments and is included as a non-contributing structure due to the alterations associated with said remodelling.

38. Libby-Ainsworth House, Main Street (c.1905)

This two story, hip roofed, vernacular "4-Square" has a Colonial Revival style porch and two, shed roofed rear ells projecting to the west. The main block has a slate roof with a brick, corbelled interior chimney, wood shingle sheathing on its second story and clapboard sheathing on its first story and a granite block-above-fieldstone foundation. The house exhibits plain cornerboards, a frieze and a molded box cornice. Sash is generally 2/2, some of which are paired, and have plain trim and molded caps. The east front facade features a large square sash with colored lights along the top border. The principal, period entrance door has a large rectangular light above a cross panel and two vertical panels, all set within a bolection molded surround. The hip roofed, Colonial Revival style front porch replaced an original, Queen Anne style entrance porch, exhibiting Tuscan columns and a decorative shinglework halfwall. A two story, shed roofed rear ell encloses a porch on the upper story and a shed below. A one story, shed roofed shed addition extends from the southwest rear facade of the ell. The interior of the residence exhibits decorative tin ceilings, trim with corner blocks and patera, accordion lathe on the first story and wide pine board flooring covered with narrow hardwood flooring on the second story level. Framing revealed in the basement is of hand-hewn timbers with sawn joints.

The "4-Square" plan and Colonial Revival styling of this residence are characteristics which are commonly shared with other buildings in the district- (see buildings #22, 30, 31, 39, 54, 65, 66 and 68). The house maintains the texture of the turn-of-the-century streetscape in this section of the district. It relates, stylistically, to the Hawley-Locke House(#39), which is said to

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have been built after this residence. It is commonly known as the Tom Libby House and is presently owned by the Ainsworths.

38a. Libby-Ainsworth Carriage Barn, Main Street (c.1905)

This 2½ story, gable roofed carriage barn has clapboard sheathing, vertical board sliding doors, single six-paned sash having plain trim with simple cap moldings and a post and beam interior frame. Timber is hand-hewn and pegged and set in closely spaced bays, which suggests a pre-1900 date of construction. The barn may have been built in the mid-nineteenth century and then moved to this location. The barn retains its integrity, including its interior plan which has horse stalls located in the northwest rear corner.

39. Hawley-Locke House, Main Street (c.1916)

This two story, hip roofed, "4-Square" Colonial Revival style residence on a corner lot has a one story entrance porch on each north and east, principal facade and a west, rear, shed roofed ell. The main block features a hipped slate roof with an interior brick chimney and hip roof dormers, decorative wood shingle sheathing above plain wood shingle sheathing and a concrete foundation. The facade is articulated with a wide frieze, a molded box cornice and a beltcourse which delineates the transition between stories (and sheathing materials). The principal entrance door has a long vertical light set in a bolection molded surround. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim and simple cap moldings on all openings. A large square sash with lozenge lights along the top distinguishes the east front facade. A diamond-shaped stained glass window is located on the north facade. A one story, polygonal bay window projects from the south facade where there is a bank of four 1/1 sash at the first story level. The one story hip roofed porches on north and east facades shelter entrances and exhibit decorative shingle halfwalls with arched bays supported on grouped Tuscan columns at corners and wide brackets against the walls. The north porch is enclosed with screening. The one story rear ell is plainly shingled, has 2/2 and coupled 1/1 sash and a door with five, molded cross panels. The shed roof is disguised by a falsefront parapet having a frieze and molded box cornice rising on the north and south facades. This "4-Square" plan Colonial Revival style residence retains its original architectural integrity and is an outstanding example of its particular style in the district. Henry Hawley built the house c.1916, and it is now owned by the Lockes.

39a. Hawley-Locke Garage, Main Street (c.1916)

This one story, detached, hip roofed two car garage has an asphalt shingle roof, wood shingle sheathing and a concrete foundation. Sash is 2/2 with

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plain trim. The garage exhibits a pair of openings on its facade, each with hinged double doors having three lights above a single cross-braced panel. It is an excellent example of an early twentieth century garage which has retained its original architectural integrity of detail and hardware.

40. Chadwick-Cheeseman-Tracy House, Main Street (c.1825, c.1960 alterations)

This two story, 3x1 bay, gable roofed "I" house has a Queen Anne style entrance porch, a c.1960 exterior stairway, an original rear ell with porches and a twentieth century shed ell off its west facade. Situated on a corner lot, the house features a sheet metal roof, clapboard sheathing and a concrete-faced fieldstone foundation. The main block is articulated with a molded watertable and wide cornerboards. The wide frieze and molded box cornice at eaves return slightly on gable ends. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim and simple cap moldings with a casement having sixteen lights on the south gable end facade. The upper story of the front facade displays fenestration which is close up under the eaves, interrupting the frieze. The twentieth century door has plain trim. A window has been added next to the principal entrance on the north half of the first story facade. It exhibits a novelty-sided halfwall with turned posts supporting a shed roof. A modern, straight run, exterior wooden stairway leads to a door on the second story of the gable roofed rear ell, which is similarly articulated and has two interior chimneys rising from its roof. One story shed roof porches with novelty-sided halfwalls and simple posts run the length of the north and south eaves facades of the ell. A one story, shed roofed, clapboard rear ell serves as a shed and projects from the west rear of the original ell. The interior of the original structure is framed with hand-hewn beams. It is presently divided up into apartments.

This early "I" house relates stylistically to buildings #1 and 29 in the district. Together with these former farm residences, an early agricultural ambiance is maintained in this village, which blossomed at the turn of the century after the arrival of the railroad and the growth of a booming wood products industry. The farm was the home of A.Chadwick in 1859 and Isaac Cheeseman in 1878. The house is commonly known as the Tracy House.

41. Tracy-Hanley House, Main Street (c.1920, alterations c.1950)

This 1½ story, hip roofed, irregularly bayed Bungaloid style residence has a c.1950, one story, rear entrance porch. The asphalt shingle roof has shed roofed dormers having banks of three windows and an interior, concrete block stove chimney on its front and side slopes. The roof projects out over a screened in front porch with a decoratively shingled halfwall, tapered square posts and arched bays. The dwelling is sheathed with decorative wood shingles and has a concrete foundation. Fenestration varies in width and consists

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of a series of vertical top lights over a single large light. A polygonal bay window projects from the south facade. A one story, shed roofed rear entrance projects from the west facade. This Bungalow style dwelling is a well-preserved example of its particular style and date of construction. It has maintained its architectural integrity--with the exception of the added c1950 front porch--thus testifying to the longevity of the turn of the century prosperity generated by a flourishing wood products industry in the town. Together with building #1, it forms the northern boundary of the district. It was built by the Tracy family, who lived in nearby #40 at the time.

41a. Tracy-Hanley Garage (c.1920)

This one story, detached two car garage has an asphalt shingled hip roof and wood shingle sheathing. It exhibits single, six-paned fixed sash and two sectional garage doors with four lights over two molded vertical panels. Together with the house, it contributes to the early twentieth century character of the district and is particularly well-preserved.

42. Edwards House, Town Highway #53 (c.1890, alterations c.1965)

This 2½ story, 3x3 bay, gable front vernacular residence has a two story, Queen Anne style front porch and a 1½ story, contemporaneous rear wing. The main block has an asphalt shingle roof with a corbelled, brick ridge chimney, clapboard sheathing and a concrete-faced fieldstone foundation. It exhibits plain trim, a wide frieze and boxed eaves. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim and simple cap moldings. A large, one story, hip roofed polygonal bay window projects from the east eaves facade and features a Queen Anne style light with small tinted glass lights at the top border. The principal entrances in the center of both the first and second stories are sheltered by a two story Queen Anne style porch which features clapboard half walls and turned posts. The contemporaneous, 1½ story rear wing is articulated in the same manner as the main block. It exhibits a gabled wall dormer, shed roofed entrance hood and modern multi-paned sash on its west facade. An entrance and modern picture window characterize the wing's east facade. This house relates stylistically to #43, located just across the street.

43. Sanborn House, Town Highway #53 (c.1900)

This 2½ story, 2x4 bay, gable front, vernacular house has an asphalt shingle roof with rear brick chimney, wood clapboard sheathing and a concrete foundation. Sash is generally 1/1, some paired, with plain surrounds. There is a small 2/2 sash in the front gable peak. The building is articulated with

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plain cornerboards and simple molded eaves. The gable front facade has a c.1940, two story glazed in sunporch. It was originally a Queen Anne style porch with turned balusters and posts as can be seen on the identical house across the street(#42). The left side entrance bay on the porch corresponds with a left side entrance on the main block's facade. It features a period door having a large rectangular light in its center. This house is a well-preserved example of a turn of the century vernacular structure, identical to #42, in the district. It has only been compromised visually by the glazing in of its original Queen Anne style porch(c.1900).

43a. Sanborn Mobile Home, Town Highway #53 (c.1965)

This one story mobile home dates from the 1960s. It does not contribute to the architectural character of the district because of its recent date of construction.

44. Curtis-Longe House, Maple Street (c.1895)

This 2½ story, wood frame, hip roofed Queen Anne style house has a contemporaneous rear wing and an irregular plan. It is clad with clapboard sheathing and has a stone foundation and asphalt shingle roof with central, corbelled brick chimney. A decorative shingle beltcourse delineates each story of the building. It is articulated with plain cornerboards and a full entablature having a molded box cornice. Sash is 1/1 with plain trim and simple cap moldings. Pedimented, two story bay windows on east, north and west facades are enriched with decorative shinglework and angle brackets. The right side principal entrance on the north facade has a period door with large, central rectangular light set into a multi-panelled hardwood door. There is an original exterior storm door of the same design. A one story Queen Anne style porch shelters the north and east facades and features turned posts, angle brackets, turned baluster railing and lattice apron. A south, rear, 1½ story gable roof wing with an identical Queen Anne style porch is located on the west eaves facade of the main block. A pedimented wall dormer faces Maple Street to the west. A left side entrance is balanced by a new casement window on this facade. It was added c.1983 when it was converted into a separate apartment. Commonly known as the Perry Curtis House, this fine Queen Anne style home is owned by the Longe family. Its strategic location at the corner of Maple Street and its relatively high style appearance make it a visual focal point in this part of the district.

44a. Curtis-Longe Garage, Maple Street (c.1970)

A detached, one story gable roof garage which was built c.1970. It has a greenhouse attached to its south gable end. It is non-contributing due to age.

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45. Mercy-Martin House, Maple Street (c.1890, moved c.1942)

This 1½ story, 2x3 bay, gable front vernacular house has a stone foundation, aluminum siding over original clapboards and a sheet metal roof. Sash is generally original 2/2 with plain surrounds, some paired. New casement windows have been added to the north facade. The gable front facade(west) has a left side entrance with a twentieth century door. There is a second entrance on the rear of the north eaves facade. This dwelling was originally a barn associated with the Curtis-Longe House(#44). Oakley Mercy moved the structure back from the road and converted it into a residence c.1942. Due to its change in site and alterations, it does not contribute to the historic district.

46. Safford House, Maple Street (c.1890)

This 1½ story, 3x2 bay, gable front Vernacular style residence with sidehall plan has a contemporaneous side ell. It features an original slate roof, clapboard sheathing and a stone foundation reinforced with concrete. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain trim and new shutters. The facade is set off by plain cornerboards, frieze and molded overhanging eaves. The gable front facade of the main block features a left side entrance with an original Italianate style door having a pair of long, narrow glazed lights set into a plain surround with cornice cap molding and a stone stoop. A 1½ story, gabled roofed side ell projects to the north having a center, brick ridge chimney. A one story Colonial Revival style porch on the west ell facade is screened in and has a pediment over the bay which coincides with the secondary, right side eaves entrance. This structure is a well-preserved example of a simple, vernacular style house with sidehall plan and Italianate detail. It relates to buildings #47, 48 and 49 in this part of the district, as well as buildings #2, 7, 9, 20 and 34.

47. McKenna-Hooper House, Maple Street (c.1890)

This 1½ story, 3x2 bay, gable front Vernacular style house with sidehall plan has a contemporaneous, side kitchen ell and attached 1½ story carriage barn. It features an original slate roof with center, brick ridge chimney and clapboard sheathing. It has a fieldstone foundation. Sash is generally original 2/2 and newer 1/1 with plain surrounds. The facade is articulated with plain cornerboards, frieze and simple, molded overhanging eaves. The gable front facade has a left side entrance with a period hardwood door with a large rectangular light set in a plain surround. The west facades of the main block and ell are sheltered by a one story, curved Queen Anne style porch dating from the building's c.1890 date of construction. It features turned posts, angle brackets, turned baluster railing and valance and a cut-out panel apron. The west ell facade features a right side entrance and large multi-paned sash with transom. The attached carriage barn displays a central

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carriage bay with double doors on rollers set below a hay loft bay on its west gable front facade. There is an octagonal window in the gable front peak. Stall windows at the rear mark the location of three original horse stalls on the interior. Grain chutes and hay doors also remain inside the barn. This late nineteenth century house with contemporaneous kitchen ell and attached carriage barn is a well-preserved example of a residential village unit. It has experienced some alterations, but still bears a similarity in plan and detailing to both the Mercy-Martin House(#46) and the Hebb-Wells House(#48) on Maple Street, which were built contemporaneously. It also relates in style to other 1½ story residences with sidehall plans in the district; #2, 7, 9, 20, 34 and 49. It is commonly known as the McKenna House and is currently owned by the Hooper family. It was also the former Congregational parsonage for a time.

48. Hebb-Wells House, Maple Street (c.1890)

This 1½ story, 3x2 bay, gable front Vernacular house with sidehall plan has a contemporaneous ell. It is clad with original clapboard sheathing and has a decorative shingle beltcourse between stories. It rests on a coursed ashlar foundation and has a sheet metal roof with corbelled, brick ridge chimney. Sash is generally 2/2 with plain cornice cap moldings. Some of the sash are paired. There is a polygonal bay window on the left side of the west gable front facade. The principal entrance on the right side of this facade has a period door, and the whole is sheltered by a one story, hip roofed, enclosed entrance porch. The contemporaneous, 1½ story side ell has similar detailing and features a Gothic Revival style wall dormer on its west eaves front facade, a central, corbelled brick chimney and a Gothic Revival style entrance porch with posts having cut-out fleur-de-lis.

It also relates to buildings #2, 7, 9, 20 and 34 in the district. It was built for Mr. Hebb and is commonly known as the Wells House.

48a. Hebb-Wells Carriage Barn, Maple Street (c.1890)

This 1½ story, two bay carriage barn has clapboard sheathing, overhanging eaves and a hay bay on its gable front facade. It has been converted to a garage in recent years; the pair of garage doors on its facade date from the 1950s. It retains its architectural integrity and is considered a contributing structure in the district.

49. Raymore-Boozan House, Maple Street (c.1890)

This 1½ story, 2x2 bay, gable front Vernacular Italianate style house with

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sidehall plan has a contemporaneous, 1½ story side ell. It features a coursed ashlar foundation, clapboard sheathing and an original slate roof. Sash is generally original 2/2 with plain surrounds and simple cap moldings. A polygonal bay window projects from the front facade, while a square plan bay window projects from the south eaves facade. Plain cornerboards, simple frieze and molded box cornices with gable end cornice and frieze returns articulate the facade. The gable front facade of the main block features a left side entrance with an ornate, Italianate style door hood that has a hipped roof supported on large, turned scroll-sawn console brackets having pendant drops. The pendant drops are in turn supported by turned half-posts on small scrolled brackets. The 1½ story gable roofed ell is articulated in a similar manner as the main block and features a center entrance on its west, eaves front facade, a c.1965 glazed porch and brick chimney. This residence is similar in plan and detailing to buildings #46, 47 and 48 and relates as well to buildings #2, 7, 9, 20 and 34. It is commonly known as the Raymore House and is presently owned by the Boozans.

49a. Raymore-Boozan Carriage Barn/Garage, Maple Street (c.1890)

This 1½ story, gable roofed, wood frame carriage barn has clapboard sheathing and a slate roof. The gable front facade has double carriage bays and a center hay loft bay. The barn is now used as a garage and has doors dating from the 1950s. It retains its architectural integrity and is considered contributing to the district. It marks the change from horse-drawn transportation to the automobile which took place in the early part of this century and which manifested itself eventually in every villager's backyard.

50. Boozan Cabinet Shop, Maple Street (c.1918)

This 1½ story, 3x3 bay, gable front vernacular structure, used as a shop, has an asphalt shingle roof, narrow clapboard sheathing and a new concrete block foundation. It has 2/2 and 12 fixed sash with plain trim. A concrete block stove chimney rises at the rear of the roof ridge. The gable front facade has a center entrance with a new door set into a plain surround flanked by fixed 12 pane sash. There is a hay loft bay (or loading bay) in the facade's half story, flanked by small 2/2 sash. There is a four-panel door on the north facade. A rear shed addition has a carriage bay on it with original, sliding vertical board door on rollers. This structure was built as the Jeffersonville firehouse c.1918 and now serves as a cabinet shop.

51. Gagner House, Maple Street (c.1895)

This 1½ story, 2x4 bay, gable front, wood frame apartment house with contemporaneous rear wing has original clapboard sheathing and a sheet metal roof.

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Sash is original 2/2 with plain surrounds and simple cap moldings. The facade is articulated with plain cornerboards and simple overhanging eaves. The gable front facade has a two story vernacular porch with square posts and hip roof which shelters a pair of right side entrances at first and second stories. Entrances have period doors with large, glazed top sash. The front gable peak is enriched with a decorative shinglework band and an octagonal vent. The two story, rear gable roofed wing is similarly detailed. Both the main block and the rear wing now house apartments. The structure was originally built as a blacksmith shop.

51a. Gagner Garage, Maple Street (c.1910)

This detached, one bay gable roofed garage has novelty siding and a sheet metal roof. Its gable front facade features original, hinged double garage doors. It is a well-preserved example of an early twentieth century garage.

52. Morse-Sanders House, Maple Street (c.1905)

This 2½ story, 2x2 bay, gable front, eclectic Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style house has a contemporaneous side ell, new ell and an attached carriage barn which has been converted into an apartment. The house has clapboard sheathing, a sheet metal roof with a brick ridge chimney and a stone foundation. Sash is 1/1, some paired, with plain trim and simple cap moldings. There is a rectangular bay window on the gable front facade that has a panelled base and Queen Anne style sash with a border of small lights. The house is articulated with plain cornerboards, frieze and simple overhanging eaves. The gable peaks have sunburst motifs and imbricated wooden shingles in them. The principal entrance has a period door and an original Queen Anne style screen door. A one story Colonial Revival style porch with Doric columns and decorative shingle halfwall shelters the east and south facades of the main block and contemporaneous ell. The ell features a pair of entrances with new doors and Queen Anne style windows with borders of colored lights. A rear, 1½ story attached carriage barn off the south facade of the ell has been recently converted into apartments and greatly altered from its original appearance, although its basic form remains. A modern, two story 2x2 bay ell has been added to the north facade of the main block and features a two-car garage below a second story apartment. The house was built by L.S. Morse (c.1905), owner of a sawmill near Smugglers Notch along the Brewster River. It was designed for his daughter, Rita. It is commonly called the Sanders House.

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53. Longe House, Maple Street (c.1890)

This 2½ story, 3x2 bay, gable roofed, unusual Queen Anne style residence has a brick foundation, clapboard sheathing and a sheet metal roof with central, brick ridge chimney. The facade is articulated with narrow cornerboards, panelled frieze and molded box cornice with gable end returns. Sash is generally 1/1 with cornice cap moldings. There is a c.1960 picture window on the front facade. Irregularity is added to the plan by a two story, corner bay window. A gable front wall dormer has a delicate, gable screen. Centered under the dormer are first and second story entrance bays having period doors with large, rectangular top lights. A gable roofed, two story entrance porch has gable returns, cut-out posts on its second story, and balustrade and plain posts on a clapboard halfwall at first story level. There is a rear shed roofed addition on the northeast corner of the main block and a c.1960 rear porch on the south gable end. This house is a highly unusual and eclectic Queen Anne style structure and adds to the predominant late nineteenth century character of Maple Street. The central, front wall dormer and two story, corner bay window relates to building #26 on the corner of Church Street and Maple Street, although the latter appears more high style due to the hipped roof and decorative shingle sheathing.

54. Flandreau-Yandow-Leach House, Maple Street (c.1915)

This two story, 3x3 bay, hip roofed Colonial Revival style residence with "4-Square" plan and residual Queen Anne style detail has a one story ell and attached carriage barn. The house features an asphalt shingled roof with center concrete block chimney, concrete foundation and aluminum siding over original clapboard sheathing. Sash is generally 1/1 with plain trim. Large single sash on the front facade have transoms. The siding obscures facade articulation with the exception of console brackets that appear as exposed "rafter tails" below the plain eaves. The facade features a central entrance with a period door having a large, rectangular top light. The one story, Queen Anne style porch on the front facade has turned posts, bracketed eaves, a turned baluster railing and lattice skirt. A one story, gable roofed rear ell attaches to a 1½ story, gable roofed carriage barn, which has a slate and sheet metal roof and clapboard sheathing. The cornice returns on gable ends and console brackets support the eaves in a similar treatment as found on the main block. Stall windows are situated on the east eaves facade and have 2/2 sash. The gable front facade has a 2/2 sash in the peak, a hay loft bay below and a single carriage bay at ground level. The double doors of the hay loft bay and carriage bay are hinged and have diagonal board panels.

This residence is a well-preserved example of a Colonial Revival style house with "4-Square" plan, resembling buildings #22, 30, 31, 38, 39, 65 and 66

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in the district. The attached carriage barn is extremely well-preserved and unaltered. It was at one time the home of Dr. Flandreau and is commonly known as the Yadow House. It is presently owned by the Leach family.

55. Latshaw House, Maple Street (c.1920)

This 2½ story, 3x2 bay, gable roofed, wood frame Colonial Revival style house with attached carriage barn has a slate roof with a center brick chimney, vinyl siding and a concrete foundation. Sash is generally 6/1, 4/1 and 9/1, some tripartite, with plain trim and new shutters. A polygonal oriel window projects from the south gable end facade. There is a 2-bay shed dormer on the facade roof slope. The facade is articulated with narrow corner pilasters, a molded box cornice with mutule blocks and gable returns. The eaves front facade features a left side entrance having a new door flanked by multi-paned sidelights. Small 9/1 sash flank a large single light sash with multi-light transom in the picture window which is located on the right side of the front facade. A one story Colonial Revival style porch is located on the front facade, featuring Tuscan columns, molded box cornice with mutule blocks, plain baluster railing and a lattice apron. The attached, 1½ story carriage barn has been altered slightly by the application of vinyl siding and the addition of new 1/1 sash. It has shutters in the front hay bay and on the rear elevation which have been recently added.

This well-preserved Colonial Revival style residence was one of the last homes to be constructed on Maple Street. Its attached, contemporaneous carriage barn adds to the period character of this part of the district. The house is currently owned by the Latshaws.

56. Morse- "Vineland" -Mann House, Maple Street (c.1895)

This 2½ story, wood frame, Queen Anne style house has a three story polygonal tower on its east front facade and a contemporaneous, 1½ story, rear kitchen ell which is attached to a period carriage barn. The house is sheathed with a combination of clapboards and decorative wood shingles. Stories are visually delineated by a diagonally-panelled beltcourse. The house has its original slate roof and stone foundation. Sash is generally 1/1 and 2/2, with some Queen Anne style sash, a diamond-shaped stained glass sash on the north facade and a pair of c.1940 glass block sash in the northeast corner room of the facade. A square-planned, two story bay window projects from the building's south gable end facade. All sash is set in plain surrounds with simple cap moldings. The house is articulated with plain cornerboards, frieze and molded box cornice with gable end returns. The east front facade features a central, polygonal three story tower which has a wooden finial on its roof. The right side entrance has an original hardwood door with a

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large rectangular light above lower panels. A one story Queen Anne style porch on the east front and south side facades projects in an angular fashion, mirroring the polygonal projection of the central tower. The porch has a skirt clad with decorative shingles, turned posts and a turned spindle screen valance. The rear, 1½ story gable roofed ell is articulated in a similar manner as the main block, having a center entrance sheltered by a Queen Anne style porch and a pedimented gabled roof dormer on its north eaves roof slope. The attached, 1½ story 2x2 bay carriage barn has an east gable front pediment with decorative shingling and sunburst motif in its peak and a pair of added five-panel doors. There are six stall windows on the structure's west(rear) gable end facade.

This unique Queen Anne style residence is one of the most unusual, late nineteenth century buildings to be found in the district. It was originally known as "Vineland" and was built for L.S. Morse, owner of a large lumber mill in Smugglers' Notch. It has been owned by Dr. Roger W. Mann for the last forty years or so. Of special interest is the only obvious alteration of the structure: the c.1940 structural glass sash added to the northeast corner of the facade at second story level provided light for an interior space which was used by Dr. Mann as a maternity room. This space was originally a recessed porch having a decorative arched trellis. The house, with its large central tower, provides an important visual focus at this northern end of Maple Street.

56a. Morse-Mann Garage, Maple Street (c.1915)

This one bay, detached wood frame garage has an asphalt shingled jerkinhead roof and clapboard sheathing. Its facade has a single garage bay with original, hinged double doors. 2/2 sash with plain surrounds and a pass-sized door are located on the structure's south eaves facade. This early twentieth century garage is well-preserved in form and detailing but has been left to deteriorate.

57. Lease-Fitzpatrick Law Office-Bushey House, Maple Street (c.1893)

This 2½ story, 2x2 bay, gable front, Vernacular Queen Anne style residence with sidehall plan has a contemporaneous, 1½ story side ell and carriage barn. It features clapboard sheathing, an original slate roof with brick ridge chimney and an original fieldstone foundation reinforced with concrete. Sash is 1/1 with cornice cap moldings and original 2/2 wooden storm windows. A two story bay window rises on the east gable front facade. The house is articulated with corner pilaster supporting a full entablature with a molded box cornice. The pedimented gable features diagonal boarding,

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incised sunburst-motif panels and a modillioned cornice in its peak. The building's gable front facade features a left side entrance having a period door with large, rectangular top light. The one story Queen Anne style porch on the east front facade of the main block continues across to the facade of the side ell. It features turned posts, angle brackets, a turned spindle screen valance, turned baluster porch railing and a matchboard skirt. A second entrance on the eaves facade of the ell facing Maple Street has a period door. There is a pedimented, gabled roof dormer on the roof above displaying a decorative wood shingled pediment. A rear, one story Queen Anne style porch is located on the west facade of the ell. An attached, 1½ story carriage barn has been converted to law offices. The barn features 8/8 sash on its gable front facade. The original clapboard sheathing and eaves treatment with cornice returns and corner pilasters remain intact. The carriage bays and stall windows have been removed.

Located at the northwestern end of Maple Street, this interesting and well-preserved residence establishes a strong visual terminus of the district. Its 2½ story, sidehall plan relates to buildings #24 and 25 on Church Street in the district, although the Queen Anne detailing join it more strongly with buildings #8 and 32 on Main Street. The building's pedimented gable front facade and Queen Anne style porch are almost identical to those elements on building #32, The Johnston House on Main Street. The house was built for Gurdin Lease and is commonly known as the Fitzpatrick Law Office. The house is now owned by the Bushey family.

58. Unsworth Apartment House, Town Highway #54 (c.1965)

This 2½ story, shallow gable roofed structure has an asphalt shingle roof, vertical board panel siding, 1/1 sash and a covered exterior stairway. It is included in the district as a non-contributing structure due to its recent date of construction.

59. Old Oar Shop, Town Highway #54 (c.1878)

This 1½ story, 3x2 bay, gable front Greek Revival style structure has a 1½ story gable roofed wing projecting from the east rear facade. The main block has a decorative slate roof with a corbelled ridge chimney, clapboard sheathing and a concrete post foundation. It is distinguished with plain cornerboards, a complete entablature and molded box cornice with gable end returns. An oculus window with bolection-molded surround pierces the front gable peak. The principal sidehall entrance has a door with vertical boarding and a latch in a surround with plain trim and cornice cap moldings. A vertical board loading door is located above the entrance in the second story. Sash is 2/2 with plain trim and cornice cap moldings on the front facade, while sash on other facades features trim with simple, block cap moldings.

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The 1½ story, 3x2 bay rear wing has a rolled asphalt gable roof, novelty siding and rests on concrete posts. Sash is 2/2 with plain trim and simple cap moldings. The shallow gable roof is lower than that of the main block. The fact that the entire structure rests on concrete posts suggests that the main block was moved to this location at the same time that the rear wing was added (c.1925). The structure is in fair condition and is beginning to deteriorate.

This structure and #59a.(garage)are located near the former location of the Burlington and Lamoille Railroad line and were probably used for commercial purposes at this site. The building was used as a manufactory for oars which were shipped out of town.

59a. Garage (c.1925)

This one story, detached one-car garage has an asphalt shingled jerkinhead roof, clapboard sheathing and boxed eaves with a frieze. It exhibits double, swinging vertical board doors, 2/2 sash and a pass-sized door on its south eaves facade. The garage is in a deteriorated condition, yet it is an excellent example of a c.1925 garage.

60. Bryan House, School Street (c.1920)

This 1½ story, 3x2 bay, gable front vernacular residence with ell and porches has a concrete foundation, clapboard sheathing and an asphalt shingled roof with an interior ridge chimney. It is articulated with plain cornerboards, frieze and simple eaves. A one story, 2x1 bay, gable roofed side ell has an enclosed, shed roofed front porch, as does the main block. Sash on the porch is 2/2. Doors are typical of this period, having large, rectangular top lights. There is a rear, shed roofed enclosed porch on the main block.

61. Masonic Hall, School Street (c.1855, moved c.1920)

This 2½ story, 3x2 bay, gable front Masonic Hall, built in the Vernacular Italianate style has a rear ell and porches. The Hall features a concrete foundation, clapboard sheathing and a metal roof with two, metal ridge chimneys. The facade is articulated with plain cornerboards and a full entablature which returns on gable ends to create the impression of pilasters. Sash is 6/6 and 2/2 with plain trim and cornice cap moldings on first story level. The entrance has twin Italianate style doors with 1/1 sash and a large panel with bolection molding set into a plain surround which has a full entablature and molded cornice. A three bay shed roofed porch across the gable front facade exhibits turned Queen Anne style posts. A two story, 1x2 bay rear ell has a false parapet obscuring its shed roof. It features 6/6 sash and

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wide horizontal-board siding on its rear facade, as well as a shed roofed Queen Anne style porch in the angle formed by its projection towards the west of the main block.

The Masonic Hall and store were situated in this building just to the west of building #15 on Main Street. It was moved to its present location after School Street was opened up c.1910. It appears that the rear ell and Queen Anne style porches were added c.1920 when it was moved to its present site.

62. Marcher House, School Street (c.1925)

This 1½ story, 3x2 bay, gable roofed cottage has a shed roofed rear wing and enclosed front and rear period porches. It exhibits a concrete block foundation, shingle sheathing and an asphalt shingle/sheet metal roof with shed roofed front and rear dormers. Sash is 2/2 and 1/1, some grouped, with plain trim and simple cap moldings. The principal entrance features a period door having a large, rectangular top light with a molded cross panel above, three small panels below and two cross panels at the bottom. One story, enclosed shed roofed porches extend across front and rear facades. This dwelling appears Bungalow in style and is representative of the early twentieth century structures forming the streetscape in this particular section of the district. Due to alterations on its primary facade, it does not contribute to the historic district.

63. Jeffersonville Schoolhouse-Raymond House, School Street (c.1835; moved c.1915)

This three story, 4x3 bay, gable roofed apartment house has a rear, two story pavilion and porches. It exhibits a concrete foundation, vinyl siding and a sheet metal roof with an interior brick chimney. Sash is generally 6/6, with 2/2 sash added in the third story, all flanked by new vinyl shutters. The one story, shed roofed front porch has a vertical board halfwall and square posts. A two story, 1x1 bay rear pavilion has a deck and a shed roofed porch. An exterior wooden stairway rises on the east side facade.

This apartment building was formerly the Jeffersonville Schoolhouse and was located on Main Street between buildings #9 and 10. When the townspeople decided to build a new school in 1914, the old school and lot were exchanged with Abbie Varnum for land. The present rear pavilion was originally located on the front facade of the building when it was on its original location. It was a Greek Revival style building of 2½ stories having 6/6 sash, a four-panel door and an oculus window in the central pavilion. Although it has been moved and altered in appearance with the addition of vinyl siding, the building continues to contribute to the district through its scale, massing and extant architectural detail, as well as through its historic associations.

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63a. Raymond House Garage, School Street (c.1970)

This one story, detached gable roof garage has vertical board siding, and asphalt shingle roof and overhead garage doors and pass-sized doors on its gable front facade. It is included in the district as a non-contributing structure due to its recent age of construction.

64. Thomas-Rendell House, School Street (c.1915)

This two story, 5x4 bay, hip roofed Vernacular Colonial Revival style residence has a rear ell, contemporaneous side ell and porch. It exhibits a concrete foundation, aluminum siding and a slate roof with central brick chimney. It is articulated with a frieze and wide molded cornice. Sash is 1/1 with a polygonal bay window located on the west side facade. A one story shed roofed porch was added on the front facade(c.1940), displaying square posts and a plain baluster railing. There is a shed roofed rear ell and a 1½ story, gable roofed side ell which has a garage. This house was built by Frank Thomas c.1915 and originally had a Queen Anne style porch on its facade.

65. Page-Dupray House, School Street (c.1920)

This two story, 2x3 bay, hip roofed Vernacular Colonial Revival style "4-square" house has a rear and front porch. It exhibits a concrete foundation, shingle sheathing and a slate roof with corbelled, brick interior chimney. Sash is 1/1 with plain trim and simple cap moldings. A small Queen Anne style window is situated on the west side facade, where there is also a one story, polygonal bay window. There is a large square sash on the south front facade. The principal entrance door has a large oval light with bolection molding. The Bungalow style front porch has a shingled halfwall, shingled half columns and arched bays. A one story shed roofed ell extends to the north rear. This early twentieth century residence is a well-preserved example of a Colonial Revival "4-Square" dwelling found in sections of the district. It relates to buildings #22, 30, 31, 38, 39, 54 and 68 in style. Together with its period garage, a cohesive stylistic unit is presented.

65a. Page-Dupray Garage, School Street (c.1925)

This one story, hip roofed one-car garage has novelty siding and an asphalt shingle roof. It features double, hinged vertical board doors and 1/1 sash with plain trim. It is a well-preserved example of an early twentieth century automobile garage, one of a number of similar structures found in the district.

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66. Dyke-Wetherell House, Carlton Avenue (c.1919)

This two story, 3x2 bay, hip roofed, Vernacular Colonial Revival style "4-Square" has Bungaloid features and a contemporaneous rear ell. It is sheathed with clapboard and wood shingles, on the first and second stories, respectively. It has a concrete foundation and an asphalt shingled roof with center brick chimney. A hip roofed dormer sits on the facade roof slope in front of the chimney. Sash is generally 1/1, some paired, with plain trim and simple cap moldings. There is a large single sash with transom on the front facade. The facade features a center entrance with period door having a large, rectangular top light. The front and east side facades are sheltered by a one story Bungaloid style porch having tapered, square wooden posts which rest on a wood shingled apron. There is a second side entrance on the east facade. The house features a rear, 1x1 bay two story addition with an enclosed porch at second story level(c.1950). This early twentieth century structure is well-preserved and is related to other Colonial Revival style "4-Square" residences in the district, including #s 22, 30, 31, 38, 39, 54, 65, and 68.

67. Pettengill House, Carlton Avenue (c.1975)

N This one story mobile home, built in the 1970s, is non-contributing to the historic/architectural character of the district due to its recent date of construction and modern appearance.

68. Nolan-Williamson House, Carlton Avenue (c.1919)

This two story, 3x2 bay, hip roofed, Vernacular Colonial Revival style "4-Square" residence with a c.1970 addition features clapboard first and second stories delineated by a decorative shingle band. The concrete foundation is original to the building. The asphalt shingled hip roof has a center, brick stove chimney, located behind a facade hip roofed dormer. Sash is original 1/1 with plain trim, with large single sash having stained glass transoms on the front facade. The facade features a center entrance with period door and is sheltered under a one story Bungaloid style porch having tapered square posts and a wood shingled apron. The porch has subsequently been enclosed. On the west side facade of the house is a one story wood frame addition with 1/1 sash and casement windows, which may have been added in the 1970s. The house is almost identical to #66 nearby and relates to other Colonial Revival style "4-Squares" in the district.(See #s 22, 30, 31, 38, 39, 54, 65 and 66.)

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68a. Nolan-Williamson Garage, Carlton Avenue (c.1970)

This one story, gable roofed detached garage has two garage bays, wide clapboard sheathing and contemporary glazed and wooden garage doors. This structure does not contribute to the district because of its recent date of construction.

69. Safford House, Carlton Avenue (c.1960)

This one story mobile home does not contribute to the architectural/historical character of the district due to its recent date of construction and modern appearance.

70. Wells-Robtoy House, Carlton Avenue (1947)

This 1½ story, 4x3 bay, gable roofed, vernacular wood frame house has wooden clapboard sheathing, an asphalt shingled roof and concrete block foundation. 1/1 sash have wooden shutters. There is paired 1/1 sash in gable end facades. The eaves front facade has a right side entrance. A one story gable roofed foyer/sunporch was added to the original house in the 1970s by the Robtoys. This house is non-contributing to the district because of its recent date of construction but represents a logical mid-twentieth century expansion of residential building in the village of Jeffersonville along Carlton Avenue.

71. Farr -LeGrand House, Carlton Avenue (1947)

This two story, 3x2 bay Vernacular Colonial Revival style house has wood clapboard sheathing, a concrete foundation and an asphalt shingled gable roof with a pair of brick, interior end chimneys. Sash is original 6/6, single and paired, with plain surrounds. The eaves front facade has a center entrance with a multi-light door. There is a pair of gable roofed dormers with 2/2 sash on the facade roof slope. The Colonial Revival style entry porch has a pediment supported by square posts and a concrete stoop. An attached, two bay garage addition has a gable roofed dormer and period garage doors. The house was built in 1947 by contractor, Alton Griffin for "Doc" Farr. This house and contemporaneous garage do not contribute to the district because of their recent date of construction but still represent a post-World War II building type and style which can be found on Carlton Avenue in the village of Jeffersonville.

71a. LeGrand Garage, Carlton Avenue (c.1957)

This 1½ story, 2x3 bay, gable front wood frame garage has clapboard sheathing,

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an asphalt shingle roof and rear chimney. Sash is fixed 6 on east and west eaves facades. The gable front facade has a left side service door and center garage bay with hinged double doors that have eight top lights and four narrow bottom panels. The garage was built in 1957 by Alton Griffen, a carpenter, as a shop. Due to its recent date of construction, it does not contribute to the historic district.

72. Noble-Porter House, Carlton Avenue (c.1919)

This 2½ story, 3x2 bay, gable roofed Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style residence has a concrete foundation and a sheet metal roof with exterior, end brick chimneys and a shed roofed dormer. It features wooden clapboard sheathing and decorative wood shingles, used in a beltcourse and on pedimented gable ends. Sash is generally 1/1 with plain trim and simple cap moldings. There are small, Queen Anne style stained glass windows on the dormers and on the south eaves front and east side facades. The house is articulated with plain cornerboards, frieze and a molded box cornice. Gable ends are pedimented. The eaves front facade has a center entrance with a period door having a large, rectangular top light. The south front and east side facades are sheltered under a one story Colonial Revival style porch with half columns and a decorative wood shingled apron.

This house is a good example of a transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style house, typical of the era and forming an interesting visual focus at this eastern end of the district. It is commonly known as the Noble house and is now owned by the Porter family.

73. Cambridge Memorial Gymnasium, School Street (1948, rebuilt after a fire in 1966)

This large, one story, 5x7 bay, hip roofed brick-faced gymnasium has an east front facade entrance with double doors that project slightly from the bulk of the building. Brick piers alternate with long glass windows on both side facades. There is a commemorative bronze plaque beside the main entrance. The original building was gutted by fire in 1966, when it was sold to the school and rebuilt. This building is non-contributing to the district because of its recent date of construction and modern appearance, though it does have local historical significance to town residents.

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74. Cambridge Elementary School, School Street (1914, enlarged 1920)

This 2½ story, hip roofed, brick Colonial Revival school on a corner lot has an original slate shingle roof with large, interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps, as well as hip roofed dormers with slate sheathing. The building rests on a concrete foundation. Sash is generally 6/1; most are set in banks with brick surrounds having splayed lintels, granite keystones and granite sills. The facade is articulated with brick quoins, and a full wood entablature with a denticulated cornice. The east and west facades are identical, featuring a center entrance having original panelled double doors with a transom and sheltered by a 1 story, gable roofed, Colonial Revival entrance porch exhibiting Doric columns. Three part "Palladian" windows are off-center above the entrances, which each have an oval window with keystones on the southern portion of the facades. On the north portions of the east and west facades are banks of 6 sash on each of the 2 stories. The southern portion of these principal facades is blank brick with a raised brick square articulated at corners with stone accents. The entire south facade is lined with banks of sash with a central, secondary entrance and two small, flat roofed enclosed ground level entrances. The north facade has a slightly recessed central portion set off by quoining and sash set in banks. The north facade also has a secondary entrance, a small, shed roofed shelter attached to the northeast corner, and a stone plaque with the 1920 date of construction.

The southern half of the structure, as it now appears, is the older portion of the school. It was built in 1914 as the Cambridge Junior High and was enlarged in 1920 to serve as the Cambridge High School, when the northern portion was added. The school is the only example of the brick Colonial Revival style in the district and contributes to the early 20th century period of expansion exhibited by the proliferation of other Colonial Revival residences in the district. It remains architecturally intact, except that the present gable roofed entrance porches were originally flat roofed with paired columns. The large scale and massing of this public building provide an important visual focus at this north-eastern portion of School Street.

75. Trailer Park, School Street (c.1960)

N This village trailer park located on the south side of School Street houses about 15 trailers/mobile homes. It is well sheltered from view on Main Street and does not harm the visual core of the district. It is non-contributing in character/historical association to the district. The town has recently voted to buy the park and will be converting it to use as a playground in the coming years.

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 checked="" 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 Jeffersonville Historic District is significant as a well preserved Vermont river valley village and includes a wide range of excellent 19th and early 20th century structures which illustrate its development as a prosperous farming, market, residential and tourist center. It encompasses an entire spectrum of village buildings which retain their architectural integrity and include residences: carriage barns, monuments, churches, public and commercial structures. A full range of architectural styles is represented, with a strong concentration of vernacular Greek Revival style modest village homes, outstanding Queen Anne style mansions, and vernacular Colonial Revival style dwellings. The existence in the district of a large number of 20th century architectural styles, including Colonial Revival style structures, attests to the longevity of this village's commercial viability when compared with others in the state. A strong sense of time and place is created by this excellent mix of vernacular architecture grouped into stylistically and visually cohesive streetscapes.

Jeffersonville, located in the relatively accessible Lamoille River Valley of northwestern Vermont, is one of several village centers that initially developed during the early 19th century near water power in the town of Cambridge. Jeffersonville's early mill sites evolved on the rapidly flowing Brewster River just a short distance south of the present Historic District and at the middle of the 19th century included several blacksmith's shops, a starch factory, clothing works, saw mill, wheelwright's shop, gristmill, axe factory, tub factory and joiners shop.

The wide plain just north of these mill sites between the Brewster and Lamoille Rivers was first cleared c.1780 by Jonah Brewster from Bennington, Vermont, and the broad meadow which Maple Street now occupies was the site of a log home on the farm owned by the Heath family. The farm homesteads in this fertile valley quickly gave way to village development as it became a market center due to the close proximity of the mills. The wide flat expanse of land afforded the orderly grid development of Jeffersonville into a prosperous farm and wood product center by the latter half of the 19th century.

The incorporated village of Jeffersonville had its origin in 1827, with the establishment of village boundaries by selectmen. The principal street of the village at mid-19th century was Church Street, where the brick, Federal style Union Church (#19) was located. It was situated across from several residences and shops on the sites of #23, #24, #25, and #26, and the Carlton (later Chadwick) Hotel on the site of the Congregational Church (#27). The brick Griswold-Melvin Store at the intersection of Church and Main Street (#15) appears to have been the village's first formal store building. The Academy and well-spaced residences occupied Main Street at this time, and included the early 'I' farmhouses (#1, and #40) as well as several Greek Revival style homes (#7).

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Approx. 63 Acres

Quadrangle name Jeffersonville, Vermont

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>18</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>12</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>19</u> <u>4</u> <u>15</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>10</u>	B	<u>1</u> <u>18</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>12</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>10</u>	<u>4</u> <u>19</u> <u>4</u> <u>15</u> <u>6</u> <u>12</u> <u>10</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1</u> <u>18</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>12</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>19</u> <u>4</u> <u>15</u> <u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>10</u>	D	<u>1</u> <u>18</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>11</u> <u>8</u> <u>8</u> <u>10</u>	<u>4</u> <u>19</u> <u>4</u> <u>15</u> <u>3</u> <u>18</u> <u>10</u>
E	<u>1</u> <u>18</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>11</u> <u>9</u> <u>10</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>19</u> <u>4</u> <u>15</u> <u>6</u> <u>12</u> <u>10</u>	F	<u>1</u> <u>18</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>12</u> <u>1</u> <u>18</u> <u>10</u>	<u>4</u> <u>19</u> <u>4</u> <u>15</u> <u>9</u> <u>12</u> <u>10</u>
G	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	H	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Deborah Noble

organization Preservation Consultant

date August 1985

street & number P.O. Box 106

telephone (802)695-2507

city or town Concord

state Vermont

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date September 23, 1986

For NPS use only

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

for Wilhelm B. Bushong
Keeper of the National Register

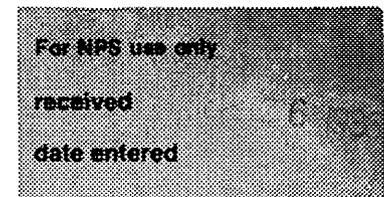
date 4/10/87

Attest: Betty L. Savage
Chief of Registration

date 4-10-87

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The Burlington and Lamoille Railroad joined Jeffersonville with outside markets in 1877, leading to increased commercial development and a residential building boom as opportunities for nearby employment in the diversified wood products industry expanded. Jeffersonville was just south of an important junction of the B and L Railroad with the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad. It was at the end of the 19th century that commercial development began to spread to the north up Main Street and the building of some of the district's finest large homes began on that street and on Park Street (now Maple Street), which was opened in 1889. The Greek Revival style Wetherby and Page Store opened c.1865 near the Academy on the east side of Main Street (#10). The Italianate style Masonic Hall (#61, moved) was constructed c.1860 just west of the Griswold-Melvin Store and the high Victorian Gothic style Congregational Church (#27) was built in 1889 across Church Street near this busy intersection with Main Street on the former site of the Carlton-Chadwick Hotel which had been destroyed by fire. Maple Street developed at this time, first on the eastern side with modest, 1½ story, sidehall Greek Revival/Italianate/Queen Anne dwellings. The western side of the street was developed at the turn of the 20th century with impressive mansions owned by some of the prosperous industrial leaders of the time. L.S. Morse, owner of Morse's Lumber Mills in Smugglers' Notch, built "Vineland" (#56), the most outstanding Queen Anne style mansion in the district. He is responsible for the construction of the Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style #52, also on Maple Street, for his daughter, Rita. Older style homes throughout the district were brought up to date by the addition of Queen Anne style turned post porches and shingle gable enrichments. Also at this time, the brick church (#19) was purchased by the town to serve as the Town Hall and a park was established on land adjoining the Congregational Church (#27).

Prosperity and growth of population continued well into the 20th century, when in 1914, the town voted to build a new school and in 1920 it was enlarged to become the high school (#74). The fine brick edifice is an outstanding Colonial Revival style structure and heralds the advent of that style in Jeffersonville. The former school building on Main Street was moved to School Street, which was laid out soon after the new school was voted. In 1921, the construction of Carlton Ave. was ordered by the town and residential development spread there and was scattered elsewhere in the form of Vernacular Colonial Revival homes.

The edges of the district on the north and west became residential in character with their present appearance established at the beginning of the 20th century. The earlier spacing of village farm homes is still evident despite the evolution of this section into a village residential area in the early part of the century when several fine examples of the Colonial Revival style home (#38,39) and a Bungalow dwelling (#41) were constructed. The western edge of the district received a Vernacular Colonial Revival home at this time (#22) and a fire c.1909 on the central portion of Main Street led to the construction of another Vernacular Colonial Revival residence, (#31), there.

Further commercial construction on Main Street at the turn of this century established it as the core of the business section of the village. Two stores with bracketed falsefronts were built on the southern end of the street, the Noble and Pearl Store (#11) and the Pope Hardware Store (#13) in c.1921 and c.1898, respectively. The old Start General Store (#35) was constructed c.1885 on the corner of Brewster Avenue and Main Street in

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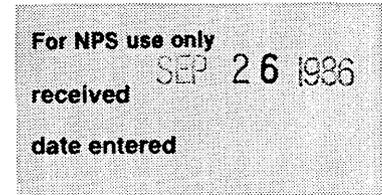
the vernacular commercial style and the Woodman's Association-Hawley Bros. Store (#10) was built c. 1909 in the bracketed commercial style located across Main Street on the corner of School Street.

Church Street changed its former commercial character during the first part of the 20th century to one determined by its fine residences and two churches. A former farm home (#18) was enlarged c. 1900 to become the Hotel Melendy, thus lending a more public character to this street.

The prosperity of Jeffersonville has continued throughout the 20th century. The wood products industry has carried on large scale lumbering and mill operations as the Bell-Gates Lumber Company, located just to the west of the district boundaries. In the 1940's, an effort to raise money to build a public gymnasium was begun, resulting in the construction of the present building (#73) in 1948. It was reconstructed after a fire in 1966 and sold to the school. The development of the nearby Smugglers' Notch ski area starting in 1956 has been a major factor in the continued commercial viability of Jeffersonville. The impact of this development and the increase in tourism is reflected in the large number of apartment/commercial conversions and the construction of the Bryan Memorial Art Gallery (#4). Route 15, the principal arterial route of the county, was relocated in 1959 to bypass Jeffersonville and run parallel to the Lamoille River west of the village. Thus, recent strip type development has taken place outside of the Historic District.

Today, the Jeffersonville Historic District stands as an excellent example of a small town commercial/residential center which manifests in its architecture its evolution from a farming community, through a turn of the century heyday as a wood products market center, to its present status which retains its original commercial viability in combination with a growing tourist industry. Early vernacular farm homes, modest Greek Revival style dwellings, fancy Queen Anne style mansions, and Colonial Revival style homes combine with 19th and 20th century stores, churches and public buildings to form a unique and important architectural legacy which is being maintained for the future.

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MAPS

Beers, F.W., Atlas of Lamoille and Orleans Counties, Vermont, New York: F.W. Beers and Co., 1878.

Wallings, H.F., Map of the Counties of Orleans, Lamoille, and Essex, Vermont, 1859.

ARTICLES

Anderson, Ida Morgan, "The Early History of Cambridge", printed in installments in The Town Crier, October 1935-April 1936.

Flagg, Alice A., "Memories of Seventy Years Ago", printed in The Town Crier, Cambridge, VT. in May 1936.

INTERVIEWS

(all residents of Jeffersonville, Vermont)

Rebecca Ainsworth

Rudy Erno

Jane George

Kim Hanley

The Hoppers

Winona Noble

Phyllis Pettengill

Joel Page

Jane Porter

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Pope

Pete Robtoy

John and Esther Safford

Arlan and Irma Sweet

Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Wells

PHOTOGRAPHS

postcard collection of Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Wells

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

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary begins at Point A, located at the intersection of the easterly extension of a line 80 feet north of the north facade of #41 and a northerly extension of the east rear property line of #2. It then proceeds generally southerly then easterly, along said extension and said line, through Points B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and J, the rear property lines of properties #3, 4, 5, 6, and 60-65, to Point K, located at the intersection of said property line with the west bank of the Brewster River. It then proceeds generally southerly along said bank to Point L, located at the intersection of said bank of the river with an easterly extension of the south property line of #66. It then proceeds generally westerly along said extension, said line and a westerly extension thereof, passing to the rear of properties #66-68, to Point M, located at the intersection of said extension with a southerly extension of the easterly property of #69. It then proceeds generally northerly along said extension to Point N, located at the intersection of said extension with an easterly extension of the southerly property line of #69. It then proceeds generally westerly along said extension and said line to Point O, located at the intersection of said property line with the east rear property line of #14. It then proceeds generally southerly along said line to Point P, located at the intersection of said property line with the northeast edge of the right of way of Vermont Route 108. It then proceeds generally northwesterly along said edge to Point Q, located at the intersection of said edge with a northerly extension of the easterly property line of #15. It then proceeds generally southerly along said extension and said line, crossing Route 108, to Point R, located at the southeast rear corner of the property lines of #15. It then proceeds generally westerly along the south rear property line of #15, through Points S and T, along the property lines of #16 and #17 and a westerly extension thereof, across Town Highway #5, to Point U, located at the intersection of said extension with the western edge of the right of way of Town Highway #5. It then proceeds generally southerly along said edge to Point V, located at the intersection of said edge with an easterly extension of a line parallel to and 40 feet south of the southerly facade of #18. It then proceeds generally westerly along said extension, said line and a westerly extension thereof to Point W, located at the intersection of said extension with a southerly extension of the easterly boundary line of #19. It then proceeds generally northerly along said extension to Point X, located at the intersection of said extension with the northeast corner of the property lines of #19. It then proceeds generally westerly along said southerly property line of #19 and a westerly extension thereof to Point Y, located at the intersection of said extension with the easterly property line of #21. It then proceeds generally southerly then westerly along said property lines of #21, by #21 and 22, through Point Z to Point AA, located at the southwest rear corner of #22. It then proceeds generally northerly along said westerly boundary of #22 and a northerly extension thereof, crossing Church Street, to Point BB, located at the intersection of said extension with the northerly edge of the right of way of Church Street. It then proceeds a short distance east along said right of way to Point CC, located at the intersection of said edge with the westerly property line of #23. It then proceeds generally northerly then easterly, following the property lines of #23, 24, and 25, passing through Point DD, to Point EE, located at the intersection of said north rear property line with the west rear property line of #52. It then proceeds generally northerly along said property line, following the rear property lines of #52, 53, 54, 55

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to Point FF, located at the northwesterly corner of property #55. It then proceeds generally northwesterly along a line connecting the northwesterly corner of #55 with the southwesterly corner of the property lines of #59, passing by #56-59, to Point GG located at the intersection of said connecting line with the southwest corner of property #59. It then proceeds generally northeasterly along said westerly property line of #59 to Point HH, located at the intersection of said property line with the southerly edge of the right of way of Town Highway #54. It then proceeds generally easterly along said edge, crossing Maple Street and passing by #58, 57, and 44, to Point II, located at the intersection of said edge with a southerly extension of the westerly property line of #42. It then proceeds generally northerly along said extension, and said property line, crossing Brewster Avenue, to Point JJ, located at the northwest rear corner of the property lines of #42. It then proceeds easterly along said northerly rear property line of #42 to Point KK, located at the intersection of said line with the westerly rear property line of #37. It then proceeds generally northerly along said rear property lines of #37-39 and a northerly extension thereof, to Point LL, located at the intersection of said extension with the northerly edge of the right of way of Vermont Route 108. It then proceeds generally westerly along said right of way to Point MM, located at the intersection of said right of way with the southerly extension of the westerly rear property line of #40. It then proceeds generally northerly along said extension, crossing Vermont Route 108 and continuing along said property line to Point NN, located at the intersection of said line with a southerly extension of a line 40 feet west of the west rear facade of #41a. It then proceeds generally northerly along said extension, said line, and a northerly extension thereof, to Point OO, located at the intersection of said extension with a westerly extension of a line 80 feet north of the north facade of #41. It then proceeds generally easterly along said extension, said line, and an easterly extension thereof, crossing Main Street and continuing to Point A, the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries which enclose the approximate grid layout of the Jeffersonville Historic District correspond to historic village limits that developed during the 19th and early 20th centuries in the river valley between the Brewster and Lamoille Rivers. The northern boundary is a clear terminus due to the open space north of this point. The eastern boundary generally follows property lines and the Brewster River; the eastern boundary of historic village development, to the southern end of the district, the visual terminus of the village at the junction of Main Street with Vermont Route 108. This boundary is defined by the architecturally significant Griswold-Melvin Store and Post Office (#15) and excludes from the district several recently altered structures and houses that are spaced further apart as a more rural environment outside the village. The southern boundary generally follows property lines to the western boundary, including in this portion those structures which historically and presently define the Church Street portion of the district. The western boundary follows property lines and extends to the northwest to include the Old Oar Shop (#59), located at the historic limit of the village and is sufficient to include the properties along Maple Street. Excluded in the northwest portion is a modern lumberyard.