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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Peck, Cicero Goddard, House

other names/site number: _____

2. Location

street & number: 18 Mechanicsville Road not for publication N/A

city or town: Hinesburg vicinity: N/A

state: Vermont code: VT county: Chittenden code: 007 zip code: 05461

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Nancy E. Brown
Signature of certifying official

9/23/2010
Date

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official or other official and title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain): _____

Edson H. Ball
Signature of the Keeper

11-10-10
Date of Action

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Peck, Cicero Goddard, House
name of property
Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont
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The Cicero Goddard Peck House, located at 18 Mechanicsville Road in Hinesburg Village, is a 2 ½ story, wood frame, pedimented gable front, Queen Anne style house and ell, with attached one story shed built in 1896, resting on 1.2 acres of land. The ell projects from the east side of the main block and the shed extends from the rear (south) side of the ell. The house sits near the intersection of Mechanicsville Road and Route 116, the main street that runs through the village. It can be seen from Route 116. The home retains its original front porch, front bay window, polygonal corner tower, and Palladian window in the front pediment and in general, has not changed in appearance or layout since it was built. On the interior, the primary rooms have 9 foot ceilings, wide molded baseboards and trim, and doors and windows are surrounded by wide molded trim with bulls-eye corner blocks. There are paneled pocket doors in the parlor and the dining room retains a varnished dish/linen cabinet with two paneled doors and original decorative metal hardware pulls and a varnished parquet floor laid in alternating strips of light and dark wood. The house retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

This house was built in 1896 by Cicero Goddard Peck, a significant person in Hinesburg's history. Along with being a successful farmer, Cicero held many town and state positions, with a particular interest in education. Upon his death, he and his adopted daughter left the town of Hinesburg a large sum of money which today is known as the Peck Estate, providing funds for the Hinesburg Community School. Cicero was one of several prominent and civic-minded men in the Peck family. His father, Nahum Peck, was a well respected and wealthy Hinesburg lawyer who served in local offices and represented Hinesburg in the Legislature. Cicero's uncle, Hon. Asahel Peck, was a Governor of Vermont.

The house has remained highly intact both inside and out, and is an excellent example of a Queen Anne style house executed in the restrained style reflective of the modest farming community within which it was constructed. The decorative finishes and massing of the building stand out in this village of largely Greek Revival style buildings. The building's stylish presence on the edge of the village reflects the original owner's stature and prominence in the community.

Setting:

The town of Hinesburg lies in the southern and western part of Chittenden County, about 13 miles south of Burlington and 33 miles west of Montpelier. Its shape is a regular square, containing 23,040 acres. The eastern side of town is hilly, while the western portion is flatter terrain associated with several streams that run through this part of the community. The village of Hinesburg is situated a little west of the center of the town, on a fertile plateau slightly elevated above the LaPlatte River. The historic village was built principally on one street, Main Street (now also known as Vermont Route 116), which runs north and south. Mechanicsville Road runs east, to the industrial hamlet of Mechanicsville, from Main Street at the north end of

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the village. The Cicero Goddard Peck house sits near this intersection and can be seen from Route 116. Hinesburg village has traditionally been the social, commercial and civic center for the surrounding farming community. In 1882 the village contained four churches, three stores, one tailor shop, a grist mill, cheese factory, hotel, a high school and Masonic hall, and about 400 inhabitants.

Exterior:

The 2 1/2 story, wood frame, pedimented, gable front, Queen Anne style house has a 2 1/2 story, 3x2 bay ell projecting from the east side of the 2x2 main block and a single story gable roofed shed extends from the rear (south) side of the ell. An open, single story, shed roofed porch spans the first floor of the front of the ell. The primary entrance to the main block enters from the porch's west end into the parlor. There is an additional entrance from the porch into the kitchen, which occupied the first floor of the ell. The main block is distinguished by a polygonal tower in the northwest corner, a Palladian window centered in the pediment of the front façade, and a bay window in the northeast corner of the front façade. The house has a total of 2932 square feet of floor space. The attached shed in the back, off the kitchen, has an additional 336 square feet.

The house, ell and shed have a new standing seam roof installed within the last 5 years replacing an original slate roof. The polygonal corner tower has its original decorative slate roof with a floral motif on each face, and a ball finial. There is a molded cornice on all parts of the building except the shed. The primary brick chimney rests on the ridge of the main block, offset slightly to the rear. The upper portion of the chimney is deteriorated and missing some bricks. It runs the full height of the building to the basement, servicing the boiler. A secondary brick stove chimney rests on the east end of the ell's ridge. This chimney also has some deterioration nears its top. It is a half chimney running only to the ell's second floor room.

The foundation, both above and below grade, is mortared stone, portions of which have finely tooled mortar. The full basement has a mostly concrete floor under the entire structure except the shed which appears to rest on grade. There are cedar post supports, a feature commonly found in structures in Hinesburg. The bay window's stone foundation is shallow. The foundation under the ell appears to be more roughly finished lacking the finely tooled mortar found on the main block. The porch is set on wooden posts.

The original clapboards remain throughout the house, ell, and the east side of the shed. A horizontal band of fish-scale shingles, between the first and second stories on the house and ell, was removed to insulate the walls with blown-in cellulose and not replaced. A tarpaper band currently covers this area. These decorative shingles are also located in the pediments and third tier of the tower. The original wood fish-scale shingles are hiding under the subsequently installed cement shingle siding on the gable ends and third tier of the tower. The shingled

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pediments are separated from the clapboards by a molded cornice which also runs across the tower between the second and third tiers, separating the clapboards and shingles there as well. The band of shingles on the main block and ell is separated from the clapboards by a belt course. There are plain corner boards and water table on all parts of the building. There once were shutters that are long gone. On the ell, there is cement shingle siding on the south wall and the siding on the west wall has been removed.

The house has forty windows that are original 1/1, double hung, wood sash and are in good condition with aluminum storm windows. The exterior doors are original. Window and door surrounds are plain with narrow, rounded caps.

The house's 2x2 bay main block, has a polygonal tower at its front, northwest corner with five windows on the first two tiers and two windows on the third tier. To the left of the tower, in the first bay of the main block, is a bay window with four 1/1 windows. The bay window rests on a raised stone foundation. The bay window is capped with a double layer of concave galvanized panels each with a molded cornice. There is a 1//1 double hung window to the right of the bay window. On the second floor are two 1/1 windows symmetrically placed above the first floor windows. Centered in the pediment on the front façade is a Palladian window composed of two small 1/1 double hung windows and a round-arched double hung window. It has plain trim with a narrow rounded cap. The east side of the main block has a 1/1 window on the first floor adjacent to the porch's intersection. There is a 1/1 window in the second floor above the intersection of the porch roof.

The west side of the main block has two symmetrically placed bays on both stories. The two upper floor bays and the first bay on the first floor all contain 1/1 double hung windows. The second bay on the second floor has had a modern door inserted where a window once was. A modern, open wood staircase ascends along the exterior wall to accesses the door. The south (rear) side of the main block has a molded cornice return and three 1/1 double hung windows on both floors. A metal bulkhead accesses the basement near the third bay.

Projecting east, from the east side of the front of the main block, and set back from the main block's front façade, is a 2 ½ story, 3x2 bay, gable roofed ell with an open, shed roof porch spanning the front façade. The ell is slightly lower in height than the main block. The roof has a frieze and molded cornice.

The porch, which rests on wooden posts, has turned Queen Anne style posts, two which are freestanding and two which are engaged. The railing has square balusters and molded rail. The wooden deck is deteriorated. It is accessed by concrete steps with a wrought iron railing. The portion of the porch closest to the main block has been enclosed and sided with clapboards to

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shelter the primary entry to the house which opens into the main parlor. The door is an original four panel door. This enclosed area appears to be a later addition. A second entrance, also with original door, is located in the first bay and enters into the kitchen. To the right of this door are two 1/1 windows. On the second floor of the front façade of the ell are two 1/1 windows evenly placed at either end of the wall. The pedimented east end of the ell has four symmetrically placed windows, two on each floor. The second story windows are original 1/1 sash matching those on the rest of the building. The two first story windows are smaller replacement windows placed over the kitchen work area and are boarded over.

The rear (south) side of the ell is flush with the south side of the main block. A shed projects from the east half of the ell and on the west half are two 1/1 windows on the first floor and a single one in the second bay above. The single story, gable roofed shed has a modern, small rectangular 1/1 double hung window in the first bay and a modern door in the second bay on the east side where the siding has been removed. The rear end of the shed (north) has a vertical panel door in the first bay with a modern, square sliding window above. The east side of the shed has one 1/1 double hung window that has been boarded over located next to the intersection of the shed and ell.

Interior:

The first floor interior of the building is laid out with the kitchen and dining room in the ell. The main block has two parlors connected by pocket doors. The parlor closest to the ell contains the bay window and the second parlor includes the first floor of the tower. Behind the second parlor is a study or other type of secondary room. Behind the first parlor is the stairwell, a large closet, and a bathroom with wainscoting and a wide molded chair rail.

The interior remains very intact except for the kitchen portion of the ell which has had improvements that appear to largely date from the 1970s. The primary rooms have 9 foot ceilings, wide molded baseboards and trim, doors and windows are surrounded by wide molded trim with bulls-eye corner blocks, interior doors are four panel with the upper panels much longer than the lower, the doors and trim largely have their original dark varnish finish but are painted in the bay window, tower and bathroom. There is original narrow softwood flooring in most rooms. Most walls have original plaster.

In the dining room significant features include a varnished dish/linen cabinet with two paneled doors and original decorative metal hardware pulls on the east wall and a varnished parquet floor laid in alternating strips of light and dark wood forming squares decreasing in size toward the center of the room. A pair of doors, set side-by-side on the west wall, lead from the dining room to the first parlor and to the stairs that access the basement.

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The double parlor has pocket doors- featuring a pair of four panel doors that separate the two sections. The first parlor, closest to the ell, contains the bay window on the north wall and an extra-wide paneled door that leads to the porch on the east wall. A pair of doors, set side-by-side on the first parlor's south wall, lead to the stairs that access the second floor and to a rear study or other secondary room. There are unusual rounded edges on exposed corners in the first floor primary rooms.

The staircase to the second floor is enclosed and has wide pine board steps and wide molded baseboards, all of which are painted. Walls are of modern sheet paneling. There is an historic rounded handrail incised with horizontal grooves. On the second floor is a stair hall allowing the staircase to be exposed where it has the same handrail, turned balusters and newel post with ball finial.

Second Floor:

On the second floor are three bedrooms in the main block that are located above the two parlors and the rear room on the first floor. A bathroom on the second floor is located above that of the first floor. This room once had a door into the second floor of the ell providing bathroom access to the suite of three rooms located there. It is thought that Cicero Peck's adopted daughter, Lucy, and her husband, Reverend Marvin France, lived in this suite, perhaps providing care for Cicero in his later years.

Ceilings on the second floor are 7 feet 8 inches high. Walls are largely plaster. Doors are original four panel, similar to those on the first floor. There are paneled pocket doors separating the two front rooms. Window and door trim is similar to that of the first floor except it is painted. Floors are painted softwood planks, wider than those on the first floor.

Historic photographs from 1910 and 1913 indicate that there were several agricultural buildings standing to the left (east) of the Cicero Peck House between it and the house that had been the home of Cicero's father, Nahum. Included in these buildings was a very large, eaves front barn with elaborate Queen Anne style cupola, probably built as a companion piece to the Cicero Peck house. This barn is no longer standing.

See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria:

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

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

Criteria Considerations:

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

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
☐ B. Removed from its original location.
☐ C. A birthplace or a grave.
☐ D. A cemetery.
☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
☐ F. A commemorative property.
☐ G. Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance with the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance: (Enter categories from instructions)

Politics/Government
Architecture

Period of Significance:

1896-1913

Significant Person: (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Peck, Cicero Goddard

Significant Dates:

1896

1913

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect / Builder:

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance:

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography:

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.) See continuation sheet.

Previous Documentation on File (NPS):

- ☒ Preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
☐ Previously listed in the National Register.
☐ Previously determined eligible for the National Register.
☐ Designated a National Historic Landmark.
☐ Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey No. _____
☐ Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record No. _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office.
☐ Other state agency: Vermont Agency of Transportation
☐ Federal agency.
☒ Local government.

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The Cicero Goddard Peck House, located at 18 Mechanicsville Road in Hinesburg, Vermont is significant under Criterion C as an intact example of a Queen Anne style house as executed in a small farming community in northern Vermont in 1896. The house is the best example of the style in Hinesburg village. The building is also significant under Criterion B as the structure in Hinesburg most closely associated with Cicero Goddard Peck, a successful farmer who was also engaged in many civic activities and was a well-known and highly respected member of his community, and the surrounding area for over 50 years. The locally significant building's period of significance runs from 1896, the year it was built, until 1913 when Cicero Peck died.

Cicero Goddard Peck, of Hinesburg, was the son of Nahum and Lucinda (Wheeler) Peck, and was born in the village of Hinesburg, Vermont on February 17, 1828. His mother, Lucinda, was the daughter of Benjamin I. Wheeler, of Montpelier, a prominent citizen who represented Montpelier for several terms in the legislature. His father, Nahum Peck, was a lawyer who opened an office in Hinesburg in 1823, and at the time of his death in 1883, had a large and growing practice, and was the oldest and one of the most distinguished practitioners in Chittenden County. Nahum was the eldest son of Squire Peck and Elizabeth Goddard and was born in Royalston, Massachusetts, October 5, 1796. Cicero G. Peck is a descendant in the eighth generation from Joseph Peck, who was of the twenty-first generation from John Peck, of Belton, Yorkshire County, England. In 1638, he, along with other Puritans from Belton, fled from the persecution of the established church to this country. They came from Hingham, England, to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1638, sailing in the ship Diligent, of Ipswich, with John Martin, master.

Cicero was educated in the Hinesburg common schools and at the old Hinesburg Academy where he was preparing, at the age of twenty, for a regular collegiate course leading to the practice of law. His health failed, and he was reluctantly forced to abandon his desire for a liberal education and had to engage in outdoor employment to prevent permanent sickness. He began farming, initially with his father, and was quite successful. He remained on a farm all his life and added to his patrimonial and other inheritances, resulting in the ownership of a substantial amount of property.

Cicero Peck lived and farmed his entire life on lands located near the intersection of Mechanicsville Road and Main Street at the north end of Hinesburg village. His father, Nahum, owned a farm in this location upon which Cicero grew up and the Greek Revival style house remains to the immediate east of the Cicero Goddard Peck house. Nahum also owned a house and ¼ acre lot in the village where he operated his law office and appears to have lived in the last two decades of the 19th century. Records indicate that until building his own house in 1896, Cicero lived and farmed on his father's Mechanicsville Road property while Nahum lived in the

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Main Street building housing his office. By 1880, Nahum, 88, was a widower and had moved back into his Mechanicsville Road house with Cicero.

Hinesburg Grand List records indicate Cicero's land holdings were limited until he inherited his father's lands in 1884. In the 1850s, 60s, 70s, and 1880 and 1881 he owned 13 acres. In 1882 and 83 he owned 13 acres plus 100 acres that he jointly owned with his father, Nahum. Throughout these decades, Cicero farmed with his father, who spent much of his time focusing on his successful law practice located in nearby Hinesburg village.

The 1869 Beer Atlas map for Hinesburg village shows C.G. Peck residing in the building that Nahum owned on Mechanicsville Road and also shows Cicero owning two properties further out the same road. The map shows Nahum in a house on Main Street.

United States census records for the years 1860-1880 indicate that in 1860 and 1870 Cicero was head of his own household, living in a separate home from Nahum. By the 1880 census, Nahum was 88, a widower, and living with Cicero and his family. In 1884, after Nahum's death, the Hinesburg Grand Lists show that Cicero owned his father's 100 acres, plus Cicero's original 13 acres and 108 other acres, as well as Nahum's $\frac{1}{4}$ acre Main Street house lot. In 1885 and the years following, he is recorded as owning 198 acres plus a half acre with buildings valued separately. In 1896 he was taxed an additional \$1,500 for the addition of his house. In the following years he was taxed for the buildings on the half acre lot as well as the improved 198 acre parcel. The *Genealogical and Family History of the State of Vermont*, published in 1903, indicates that Cicero acquired the parcel where the current house now stands in 1857 and erected a new house on it in 1896. Records after the early 1880s also show him holding acreage in the names of other farmers, perhaps reflecting his mortgage holding activity. Although Cicero spent many years on his father's farm property, his ownership of it was through inheritance, and twelve years later he built his own stylish home. Thus, it appears that the house he constructed at 18 Mechanicsville Road, while Cicero Peck's home for only the last 17 years of his life, is the standing structure most closely associated with this locally significant man.

Over the years, with repeated purchases and inheritances Cicero enlarged the original area of the farm to two hundred and fifty acres. He also owned a very large and valuable dairy farm in Jericho, which was left to him by his uncle, Hon. Asahel Peck, a former Governor of Vermont. Cicero Peck focused on dairy farming. Vermont Agricultural Census records indicate that on his Hinesburg farm he produced 3,000 pounds of butter in 1860, 600 pounds of butter and 6,000 gallons of milk in 1870, and 2,000 pounds of butter and 5,640 gallons of milk in 1880. He also raised hay, oats, barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, Irish potatoes, apples and maple sugar. Peck owned a number of Holstein cattle; his herds on both farms numbering about one hundred head. Throughout Vermont, this breed had become popular during the last two decades of the 19th

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century due its high level of milk production. Hinesburg agricultural records from 1895 indicate Cicero Peck had 3 horses, 42 cows, 1 other cattle and 7 hogs. Records from 1896, the year he built his house, show he had 3 horses, 40 cows, 1 other cattle, and 4 hogs on his Hinesburg farm. Town-wide in 1895 there were 635 horses, 2,275 cows, 577 other cattle, 711 sheep, and 644 hogs. This activity, of both Cicero Peck's and Hinesburg farmers as a whole, is representative of agricultural patterns statewide. Dairying had always held an important place in early diversified Vermont farms, but by the middle of the 19th century it had become the primary focus of agricultural activity in the state. At this time, dairying began to develop into a successful commercial operation due to the growth of large urban areas in southern New England and New York City. Along with this, the development of the refrigerated railroad car in 1854, facilitated shipment of butter and cheese, and later bulk milk, to these urban markets. Cheese was the primary product shipped in the 1850s and 60s, but butter began to replace cheese as the leading commercial dairy product by 1870. By 1900 Vermont was the leading butter producing state in the country. With changes in transportation technology, by 1910 fluid milk was the main product shipped from Vermont.

Along with farming, Cicero was interested in efforts to advance the welfare of the agricultural portion of the community. In 1864 he took a leading part in organizing the Valley Cheese Factory Company in Hinesburg village and in 1865 he was elected treasurer. He held the office continuously until 1893, when the factory was converted into the Valley Falls Creamery. After that, Mr. Peck continued to serve as treasurer for the creamery, of which he was a member, holding a large interest in the business. It was a successful operation under his supervision, and was a great financial benefit to the farmers of the town. Development and operation of the local Hinesburg creamery was typical of a pattern seen in most Vermont towns in the latter half of the 19th century. Prior to the development of the refrigerated railroad car, milk processing and production of butter and cheese was conducted on the farm. With the increased demand for these products resulting from the new railroad shipping option and the opening of southern New England markets, creameries had opened in most communities in the state by the 1880s. While initially producing butter and cheese, the creameries processed bulk milk for shipping in the early decades of the 20th century.

Cicero Peck devoted a good deal of time to other affairs and was called on frequently to act as executor or administrator in the settlement of important estates in the vicinity. In addition, he held mortgages for a number of townspeople. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, where he served as steward and often took a leadership role. He led the choir and used a pencil for a baton.

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Mr. Peck was an outspoken and earnest advocate of temperance, always supporting organizations whose primary aim was the suppression of the vice of intemperance. For several years when the Order of Good Templars was active, he was chief of the lodge in Hinesburg.

He was respected by his townsmen, and was elected to numerous offices in town; several of these he filled many times. He was chosen to fill the position of selectman for seven consecutive years prior to 1878. In 1882 he was a Lister. He was elected Grand Juror for the Chittenden County Court in 1876 and 1905. He served as Town Agent in 1901 and as Moderator from 1894-1908 when he was once again elected and declined to serve. He was active in educational matters and was a member of the school board for fifteen years- terms included 1873-76 and 1882-86, serving as chairman for part of that time. He was Town Superintendent of Schools, overseeing 13 common schools, from 1877 to 1884, inclusive. He held the post again from 1891 to 1894, in 1896, and once again in the early 20th century. Records indicate he had held the post for 20 years by 1903. Under the school law of 1888 he was chosen to be a member of the Board of Education, an office he filled while the law remained in force. The Board selected him to be a member of the Committee for the Selection of Text Books for the county, having twice before served on a similar committee. Upon his death, Cicero Peck left the town of Hinesburg a large sum of money to establish a high school in the community which would provide free education to Hinesburg students. Today the fund is known as the Peck Estate, and provides an endowment for the Hinesburg Community School. It is an important town asset to which the community elects trustees.

In the early years of his life Cicero was a member of the Free Soil party, and was always a strong opponent of slavery. Once the Republican party organized, he became a firm adherent to its principles. In 1878 the Republicans of Chittenden County, recognizing his loyalty and stature, elected him to represent the county in the state Senate, where he served on the Committee on Education, Grand List, and was chairman of the committee under the fourth joint rule.

He was elected to represent the town of Hinesburg in the Legislature in 1890, and also for the extra session of 1891. As a member of the House he served on the Committee of Joint Rules, as chairman of the Joint Special Committee on Industrial Matters, and again on the Committee on Education, taking an active part in the revision of the school laws of the state toward the adoption of the town system of schools. While the effort was not successful, it marked the beginning of a movement which resulted in the enactment of the desired law at the session two years later. In 1892 Mr. Peck was appointed by Governor Fuller, with confirmation by the Senate, to the position of trustee of the State Reform School for a term of six years. In June, 1893, he was honored by Governor Fuller as one of the appointees to the International Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy, held in Chicago, June 12-18, 1893. In 1897 he was

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appointed by Governor Grout as a delegate to the National Conference of Charities, and Correction, held in Toronto, Ontario, July 7-14, of that year.

Cicero Peck's activities related to education are representative of efforts to reform education that were going on throughout Vermont, on both the local and state level, during this period. In 1864 the school tax was lifted making education more accessible to the wider Vermont population. The first statewide legislation to require school attendance was passed in 1870. In 1874 the State Superintendent replaced the Board of Education and county and town Superintendents were appointed to report annually on their schools. Cicero Peck served this role in Hinesburg during the years 1877-84, 1891-94, and again in the early 20th century. During the 1880s there began to be concern around the state regarding the system of district schools. It was felt they were poorly run and a town-wide system of operation and consolidation would lead to more modern and standardized curricula and facilities. In 1892 a state law was passed making the town the basic unit of control. Mr. Peck actively participated in this change, serving on the Committee on Education in the legislature in 1890 and 1891.

Cicero Peck was married on March 29, 1854, to Maria Coleman, daughter of Selah Coleman and Phoebe Russell Coleman, of Hinesburg. Her grandfather, Zadock Coleman, was an early major general of the state militia of Vermont, and a prominent resident of Williston. He was of Irish descent, and emigrated to Vermont from Connecticut. Mrs. Peck's mother's father, Charles Russell, was an early settler in Hinesburg and participated in the battle of Plattsburg. He was of Dutch descent, and came to Vermont from White Creek, New York. When he died, he left the largest estate ever settled in Hinesburg up to that time. Mrs. Peck was born in Williston on May 27, 1836 and died on February 7, 1901. Cicero and his wife had a niece, Lucy, born April 14, 1858, who was adopted by them on August 4, 1859. She married Marvin R. France, a Methodist clergyman, and for a number of years they lived with Mr. Peck, perhaps in a suite of rooms on the second floor of the house's ell. They had a daughter named Ruth.

Cicero Peck, a widower, died at 5:55 AM on July 9, 1913 at the age of 85 and is buried in the Hinesburg Village Cemetery. His cause of death was purulent cystitis with chronic interstitial nephritis contributing. He had been ill for six weeks prior to his death and was a farmer at the time of his passing.

Upon the death of Mr. Peck, the house passed to his adopted daughter, Lucy France and, when she died, to her daughter Ruth France. During the last two thirds of the of the 20th century the house was owned by a series of people, changing hands roughly once a decade, until Melvin and Marion Prim purchased it in 1969 with Marion retaining ownership until late in 2009.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6

Peck, Cicero Goddard, House
name of property
Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont
Town, county and State

Remarkably, even with the series of owners in the 20th century, the house has remained highly intact both inside and out, and is an excellent example of a Queen Anne style house executed in the restrained style reflective of the modest farming community within which it was constructed. Queen Anne features include the massing, pedimented gable ends of the ell and front façade of the main block with Palladian window, three story polygonal corner tower with decorative shingle roof featuring a floral motif on each face and ball finial, multi-textured siding featuring clapboards with a fish-scale shingle band between first and second story as well as in pediment and third tier of the tower all separated by belt courses, open porch with turned posts, molded cornices, and original 1/1 double hung wooden windows.

On the interior, primary rooms have wide molded baseboards and trim, doors and windows are surrounded by wide molded trim with bulls-eye corner blocks, interior doors are four panel with the upper panels much longer than the lower, the doors and trim largely have their original dark varnish finish, in the dining room, a varnished dish/linen cabinet with two paneled doors and original decorative metal hardware pulls and a varnished parquet floor laid in alternating strips of light and dark wood forming squares decreasing in size toward the center of the room, the double parlor has pocket doors -featuring a pair of four panel doors separating the two rooms as well as in the two front rooms on the second floor, the unusual rounded edges on exposed corners in first floor primary rooms, the staircase to the second floor with turned second floor railing and newel post with ball finial, and narrow softwood flooring in most rooms.

The decorative finishes and massing of the building stand out in this village of largely Greek Revival style buildings. The building's stylish presence on the edge of the village reflects the original owner's stature and prominence in the community.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 1

Peck, Cicero Goddard, House
name of property
Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont
Town, county and State

Bibliography

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Carpenter, Leonard E. *Hinesburg, Vermont From 1762*. Burlington, VT. 1961.

Child, Hamilton (comp.). *Gazetteer and Business Directory of Chittenden County, Vermont*. Syracuse, N.Y.: The Journal Office, 1882.

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Rann, W.S., ed. *History of Chittenden County, Vermont*. Syracuse, N.Y.: D. Mason & Co., 1886.

State of Vermont Agricultural Census 1860,1870,1880.

State of Vermont Probate Court, District of Chittenden, C.G. Peck Estate, Decree of Distribution, December 14, 1914.

Town of Hinesburg, Death & Burial Records, Volume 6, 1910-1914.

Town of Hinesburg, Grand Lists, 1860-1900.

Town of Hinesburg, Land Records.

Town of Hinesburg, Town Records, Volume 4, 1857-1935 and Volume 5, 1894-1934.

Ullery, Jacob G. *Men of Vermont: An Illustrated Biographical History of Vermonters and Sons of Vermont*. Transcript Publishing Company, 1894.

United States Census records for the town of Hinesburgh, Vermont, 1860-1880.

____ University.
____ Other. Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 1.2

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet). ____ See continuation sheet

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1. <u>18</u>	<u>650640</u>	<u>4910255</u>	2. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____	4. _____	_____	_____

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name / Title: Suzanne Jamele, Historic Preservation Consultant

Organization: _____ Date: March 19, 2010

Street & Number: 1 High Street Telephone: 802-454-7825

City or Town: Plainfield, State: VT Zip Code: 05667

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

13. Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name / Title: Randall and Jennifer Volk

Street & Number: 2637 Baldwin Road Telephone: 802-343-3807

City or Town: Hinesburg State: VT Zip Code: 05461

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1

Peck, Cicero Goddard, House
name of property
Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont
Town, county and State

Verbal Boundary Description

The Cicero Goddard Peck House is also known as 118 Mechanicsville Road. It is located on a 1.2 acre lot on the south side of the road. The tax lot number is 20 50-12 and is included on tax map 12.

Boundary Justification

The present boundary is the land immediately surrounding the house and is what remains of a larger parcel that once was part of the property. It is sufficient to convey the historic significance of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photograph Labels Page 1

Peck, Cicero Goddard, House
name of property
Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont
Town, county and State

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Peck, Cicero Goddard, House

Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont

Photos by Suzanne Jamele

December 2009

CD on file at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photograph #1 of 13

Historic view looking east on Mechanicsville Road with Peck House in right foreground, c. 1910. Courtesy of Special Collections, Bailey-Howe Library, University of Vermont.

Photograph #2 of 13

Historic images of Cicero Goddard Peck in 1886 (from *History of Chittenden County, Vermont*, W. S. Rann, editor) and 1903 (from *Genealogical and Family History of the State of Vermont*, Hiram Carleton, editor).

Photograph #3 of 13

Looking southwest on Mechanicsville RD-Nahum Peck House (l) and Cicero G. Peck House (r).

Photograph #4 of 13

Looking southwest on Mechanicsville Road at Cicero G. Peck House.

Photograph #5 of 13

Looking south from Mechanicsville Road at Cicero G. Peck House.

Photograph #6 of 13

Looking east at house and shed (far right).

Photograph #7 of 13

Looking south at rear of house and attached shed.

Photograph #8 of 13

Looking northwest at east side of shed (l) and ell (r).

Photograph #9 of 13

Looking south at porch on front of ell.

Photograph #10 of 13

China/linen cabinet in dining room.

Photograph #11 of 13

Parquet floor in dining room.

Photograph #12 of 13

Paired panel doors with molded trim and bulls-eye corner blocks. Door on right leads to first parlor. Pocket doors in distance.

Photograph #13 of 13

Newel post and railing on second floor.

HINESBURGH

Lies of H.A. Beecher

Scale: 40 Rods to the inch.

WEST BO

TOWN OF BOLTON

TOWN OF BOLTON.
Scale: 40 Rods to the i

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Peck, Cicero Goddard, House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: VERMONT, Chittenden

DATE RECEIVED: 9/28/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/26/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/10/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/12/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000890

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 11-10-10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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



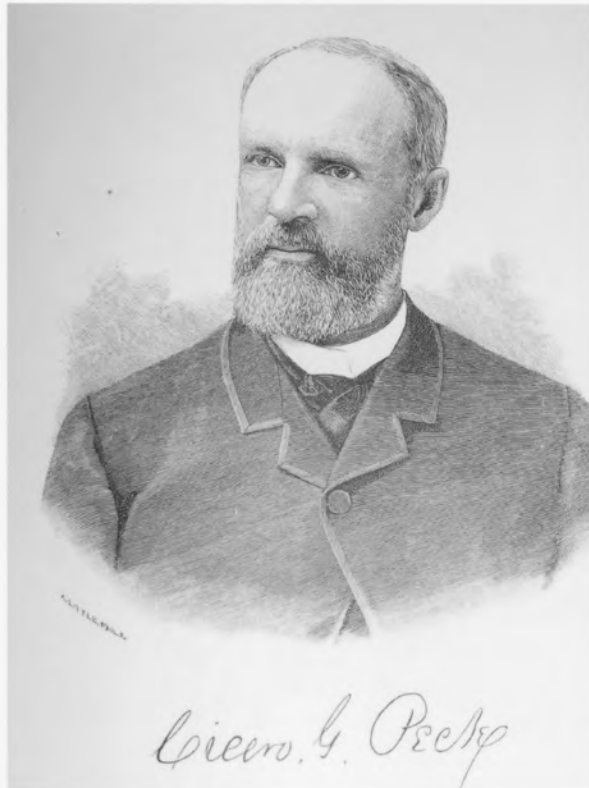
North End
Hinesburgh Vt.



Peck, Cicero Goddard, House
Winesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont
Photograph 1



c. 1886



c. 1903



Peck, Cicero Goddard, House
Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont
photograph 2



Peck, Cicero Goddard, House
Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont
photograph 3





Peck, Cicero Goddard, House
Hinesburgh, Chittenden County, Vermont.
photograph 4



HP Advanced



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Peck, Cicero Goddard, House
Winesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont
photograph 5



Peck, Cicero Goddard, House
Hinesburgh, Chittenden County, Vermont
photograph 6





Peck, Cicero Goddard, House
Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont
photograph 7







Peck, Cicero Goddard, House
Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont
photograph 8







Peck, Cicero Goddard, House
Windsburg, Chittenden County, Vermont
photograph 9







Peck, Cicero Goddard, House
Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont
photograph 10





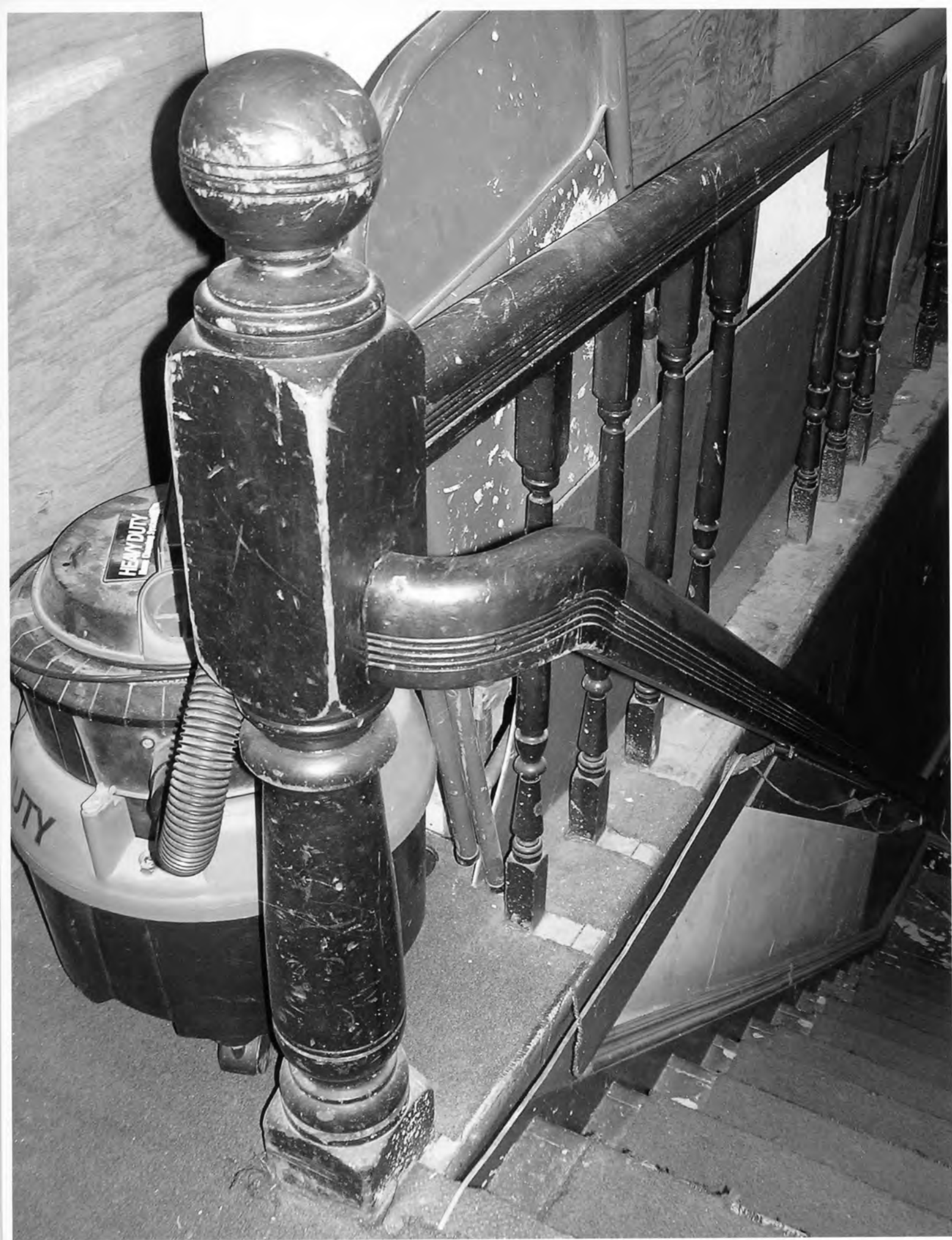


Peck, Cicero Gooddard, House
Winesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont
photograph II





Peck, Cicero Goddard, House
Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont
photograph 12





Peck, Cicero Goddard, House
Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont
photograph 13



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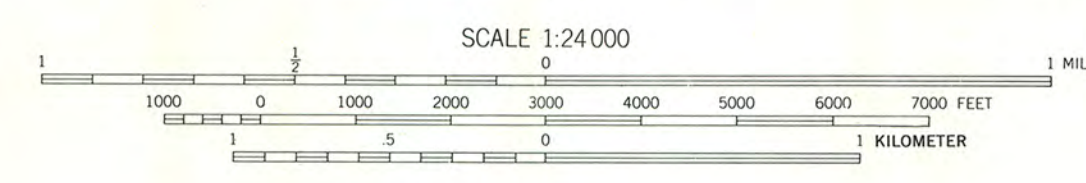
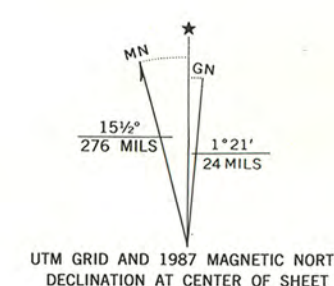
6372 IV NW
(RICHMOND)

6372 IV NW
(RICHMOND)



Peck, Cicero Goddard
House
Hinesburg
Chittenden County
Vermont
18-650640-4910255

Map by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE
Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods
Aerial photographs taken 1947. Field check 1948
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Vermont coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 2 meters south and
35 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
No distinction is made between barns, dwellings,
commercial and industrial buildings



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty 4 LANE 16 LANE Light-duty
Medium-duty 4 LANE 16 LANE Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route State Route

HINESBURG, VT.
SE/4 BURLINGTON 15' QUADRANGLE
44073-C1-TF-024

1948
PHOTOREVISED 1987
DMA 6372 I SE-SERIES V813

USGS 130 105075 HINESBURG
\$ 6.25





State of Vermont
Department of Economic, Housing and Community Development
One National Life Drive
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501
www.development.vermont.gov

*Agency of Commerce and
Community Development*



September 23, 2010

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the National Register nomination for the following property:

Re: Cicero Goddard Peck House, Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont

This property is being submitted under the Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980, for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

A Part One Tax Credit application for the building was approved on February 16, 2010.

If you have any questions concerning the nomination please do not hesitate to contact me at (802) 828-3045 or nancy.boone@state.vt.us.

Sincerely,

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Nancy E. Boone
State Architectural Historian/ Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

