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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

OCT 03 1989

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Arlington Village Historic District other names/site number N/A

2. Location

East Arlington Rd., Battenkill Dr. street & number Principally along Main St., School St.,/ N/A not for publication city, town Arlington N/A vicinity state Vermont code VT county Bennington code 003 zip code 05250

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/district/site/structure/object categories. Resource counts: Contributing (188, 1, 1, 190), Noncontributing (55, 3, 58, Total).

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: [Signature] VERMONT Date: September 26, 1989 State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official Date State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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):

Entered in the National Register [Signature] 11/2/89 Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - single dwelling
Domestic - multiple dwelling
Domestic - secondary structure
Commerce/Trade - department store
Industry - manufacturing facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - single dwelling
Domestic - multiple dwelling
Domestic - secondary structure
Commerce/Trade - specialty store
Industry - manufacturing facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Federal
Greek Revival
Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls weatherboard
shingle
roof asphalt
other slate
brick

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

(Text appears on continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Industry
Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

c. 1770-1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Ruggles, Carl

Architect/Builder

Wilmot, Major
Passman, William

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

(Text appears on continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Text appears on continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Canfield Library, Arlington, Vt.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 180

UTM References

A

1	8
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6	50	8	20
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47	7	0	82	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

1	8
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6	48	9	90
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47	7	0	77	0
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B

18

6	5	04	5	0
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47	6	9	4	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Hugh H. Henry

organization Historic Preservation Consultant date May 1989

street & number Green Mountain Turnpike telephone 802-875-3379

city or town Chester state Vermont zip code 05143

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Situated along the Battenkill River valley where it curves sharply to pass through the Taconic Mountain range, the Arlington Village Historic District includes 140 primary buildings and structures (29 being non-contributing) arrayed largely along three principal streets. The buildings represent architectural styles ranging from the Federal to the Colonial Revival, with the Greek and Colonial Revival examples being most numerous; a majority of the buildings, however, display vernacular appearances. The village contains residential, commercial, industrial, religious, and public buildings predominantly of domestic scale, wood-frame construction, and wood sheathing; small numbers of brick and stone buildings are also present. Physical alterations and changes of use (both historic and recent) have affected a substantial number of buildings, with the application of synthetic siding materials being the most common. A few modern intrusions have been constructed to replace historic buildings or occupy vacant sites. Overall, however, the village retains essential integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Arlington Village Historic District encompasses the concentrated village plus the Water Street neighborhood located across the Battenkill River to the west. The village center occupies a gently sloping area lying at an elevation of about 650 feet. Along the east edge, the upward slope becomes more pronounced (although not steep) and culminates in the low Buck Hill. A steeper bank along the west edge of the concentrated village descends to the open grassy floodplain (now used as municipal recreation area and pasture) of the Battenkill River. The river flows southward to the village and then curves sharply westward to pass through a steep-sided gap in the Taconic Mountains that rise abruptly to about 3000 feet. The rounded mass of Red Mountain defines the north side of the gap, balanced by the more elongated Grass Mountain on the south.

The village is laid out in a linear arrangement dominated by three principal streets. Main Street (Vermont Route 7A) forms the north-south axis through the village center; U. S. Route 7 followed this street for a half-century before being relocated away from the village during the 1970s. The principal east-west street, known historically as Water Street (now Battenkill Drive), intersects the west side of Main Street near the north edge of the village, and extends westward toward New York state as Vermont Route 313. Water Street derived its name from crossing and then paralleling the north side of the Battenkill

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River through the neighborhood situated on the opposite side of the river's floodplain from the village center. The third major street, East Arlington Road, follows a curving northwest-southeast course linking the centers of Arlington village and its namesake village about one mile to the southeast.

Only a few other, minor streets exist in the historic district. The short School Street parallels Main Street on the west, intersecting Battenkill Drive (Water Street) at its north end and linked to Main Street near its south end by the one-block Russell Street (another recent street name). The street known now as Chittenden Road but historically as Railroad Street parallels the east side of the railroad tracks from East Arlington Road northward about one-quarter mile. Near its north end, Chittenden Road intersects Munn Terrace, originally a short cul-de-sac but now a horseshoe ascending the slope to the east. Three "lanes" - Battenkill, Bentley, and Tory - intersect Battenkill Drive (Water Street) within the historic district; only Tory Lane is more than a short cul-de-sac.

A declining number of mature deciduous trees, mostly maples, stands along the street margins. These are the remnant survivors of the effects of encroaching pavement, disease, and road salt. Prior to about 1960, mature American elms formed an arcade over Main Street, and other streets were similarly sheltered. Some replacement trees of more resilient species have been planted in recent years.

The village possesses an unusual network of marble-slab sidewalks, both public and private. Sidewalks of this material laid directly on the ground survive along much of the length of Main Street within the limits of the historic district. Some sections have been lost to expanded parking lots, such as in front of the former Moseley House (#73), while a section along the heavily disturbed area between the Town Hall (#9) and former St. Columban's Church (#12) has been rebuilt with marble slabs laid in concrete. The marble for the historic sidewalks undoubtedly came from the local quarries located off Water Street. The principal quarry was owned by the Canfield family, and several houses - e.g., #s1, 7, 71, and 118 - occupied by members of that family during the nineteenth century are distinguished by marble walkways.

The main line of the Vermont Railway between Bennington and Rutland, Vermont passes along the east side of the village

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center. The former passenger station (#18) stands next to the west side of the tracks a short distance north of the East Arlington Road crossing. The railway now provides only freight service through Arlington; passenger service was discontinued by the predecessor Rutland Railway in 1953. Flanking the tracks north of the station are the utilitarian buildings and structures associated with Arlington's principal nineteenth- and twentieth-century industries. The largest complex (#16), now belonging to Mack Molding Co., occupies the relatively flat area along the west side of the railroad. This area has been the site of industrial activity since 1863, the basic attractions being rail service and proximity to the village center (water power being non-existent here).

The only source of water power near the village center was the Battenkill River, and it was developed off Water Street at the southwest edge of that neighborhood (outside the historic district). Various small mills and marble quarries were active there during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The unprecedented flood of 1927 virtually destroyed the remaining mill and dam, and the area now lacks any industrial activity.

The historic district includes 140 primary buildings and structures plus numerous outbuildings. Among the primary buildings, 111 are considered contributing to the historic character of the village while the remaining 29 are considered non-contributing owing either to having an age of less than fifty years or to having been altered to the extent of having lost their historic character.

Composing relatively uniform facade lines, the detached buildings are generally situated on small-to-medium-sized lots where they are surrounded by informally landscaped grounds. These private grounds provide most of the green space within the village; the only public green consists of a narrow strip that parallels the west side of Main Street most of the distance between Water and Russell Streets. Deciduous and coniferous trees of various species and heights shade the grounds of the buildings. The distinctive craggy forms of mature black locust trees mark the grounds of certain older houses such as the Canfield-Benedict House (#125) and the Deming Tavern (#134).

The architectural styles represented in the historic district range from the Federal (e.g., #7) to the Colonial Revival (e.g., #2) in chronological period. Other styles are limited to the

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Greek Revival (e.g., #5), Gothic Revival (e.g., #78), and Italianate (e.g., #104) in fully developed expressions. The Queen Anne appears only in vernacular interpretation aside from numerous porches of that style added to earlier houses (most notably, #39). The Greek Revival and Colonial Revival predominate in numbers of examples among the buildings of style, reflecting the periods of most active development in the village's history. The majority of buildings in the historic district, however, are simply vernacular in appearance.

A considerable variety of building types exists within the historic district. Individual houses (e.g., #1) account for the overwhelming majority while duplexes (e.g., #22) and tenement or apartment houses (e.g., #45) are also present. Relating to these residential buildings are numerous outbuildings, including barns, sheds, chicken coops, and garages. A small number of commercial buildings (e.g., #15) is scattered around the village center, accompanied by a smaller number of public buildings (e.g., #9). Three church buildings (e.g., #78) exist although one (#12) has been adapted to commercial usage. Several industrial buildings are connected together or related by ownership in complexes (e.g., #16) situated along the railroad tracks north of the station (#18).

The various types of buildings generally share the domestic scale of being one-and-one-half or two-and-one-half stories in height. Only the three-story main factory block of the Mack Molding Co. complex (#16) substantially exceeds this scale, having a much greater mass than any other building in the historic district. Most of the village's buildings carry gable roofs; the hip roof type occurs a distant second in frequency.

The buildings in the historic district possess marked uniformity of materials. Only one church (St. James', #78) and the first story of one house (#68) are constructed of stone. The few brick buildings include one house (#7) in addition to the 1910-11 group of connected industrial buildings within the Mack Molding Co. complex (#16). The other historic buildings are wood-framed and sheathed with various materials; clapboards are the most common followed by shiplap and wood shingles. In an increasing number of cases, however, these natural materials have been covered with synthetic (aluminum, vinyl, asbestos, or other) siding. Several buildings rest on marble foundations, the stone having been extracted from the local quarries off Water Street.

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The general condition of buildings in the historic district appears good. Many stylistic features, however, have been removed from buildings apparently to simplify the exteriors and thereby reduce the costs of maintenance. This has been the case especially with porches, whose amenities have been seriously impaired by the deleterious effects of the increasing motor vehicle traffic (especially heavy trucks) using the streets. (A laudable exception to this trend occurred early in 1939, when a front porch was added to the Stone House, #108.) Another frequent alteration involves the application of synthetic siding over the historic sheathing material, which is usually accompanied by the removal of some or most stylistic features.

Major rehabilitation or restoration activities in the historic district have been relatively limited. One substantial project occurred during 1975-76, when the Deming House/Arlington Inn (#5) received a thorough rehabilitation. A project underway at the present (1989) involves the rehabilitation and conversion of the former railroad station (#18) to a private residence.

As noted above, more than one name exists for certain streets in the historic district. The current official names date from the 1970s, when some historic names were changed. Water Street (or alternatively, River Street) was renamed Battenkill Drive, not to be confused with Battenkill Lane, a short cul-de-sac off the south side of the superior street. Railroad Street was changed to Chittenden Road probably to commemorate the brief residency nearby of Thomas Chittenden, the first governor of Vermont. A narrow roadway paralleling the green and Main Street within its broad right-of-way passes in front of the cemetery, St. James Church, and the rectory for the latter, (#s79-77, respectively); this roadway was named Church Street in the 1970s even though the buildings have always been historically associated with Main Street. The historic street names are generally used in this nomination except for the street addresses given in the building descriptions.

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Descriptions follow of the buildings and structures in the Arlington Village Historic District; the numbers refer to the accompanying sketch map.

1. Albert Dow Canfield House (off Main St.); 1869

The largest-scale Italianate house in the historic district crowns the rising ground at the north edge of the village, and overlooks the Battenkill River valley and mountains to the west. The house stands amidst informally landscaped grounds, shaded by mature deciduous trees. A vernacular carriage barn stands to the rear (northeast) of the house. Both the house and the barn have been somewhat altered in recent decades and partly subdivided into apartments.

Resting on a rubblestone foundation, the two-story, clapboarded house consists of a three-by-three-bay main block and a three-bay-deep rear (east) wing, both carrying slate-shingled hip roofs. The main block's roof culminates in an open deck, and a gabled dormer with modern casement windows emerges from its west slope. The deeply overhanging eaves are encircled by a molded cornice and supported at the corners (and flanking the central bay on the west facade) by heavy incised brackets of scroll form; smaller similar brackets are spaced regularly along the eaves. An interior brick chimney rises from the roof's north slope; an added exterior brick fireplace chimney ascends the south facade.

The originally symmetrical main (west) facade possesses a central entrance with double-leaf, six-light-over-one-panel doors, a multi-light transom, and paneled surround. The entrance is sheltered by a rebuilt hip-roofed porch with paired square columns and a concrete deck with an inlaid surface of marble slab; a walkway surfaced with marble slabs laid in a geometrical pattern leads from the driveway to the porch. The original fenestration has been somewhat altered by the installation of a large plate-glass picture window in the main facade's right bay; the other bays retain tall two-over-two sash with segmental-arched, paneled surrounds. On the north facade, a three-sided, hip-roofed bay window has been rebuilt with casement windows and clapboard siding. The ell's fenestration has also been partly altered, and its three-bay, shed-roofed south porch appears to have been rebuilt with square posts.

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This house was completed in 1869 for Albert Dow Canfield (1820-87). An entry in Sarah Hyde's diary for May 4, 1869 notes that "Dow and family moved into a new house." The Arlington Grand List of 1869 lists the value of the "new house" at \$1,100; Albert Dow's previous residence (#126) on Water Street (now Battenkill Drive) remained in his possession and was then valued at \$700.

The relatively imposing character of this house reflects the financial success of Albert Dow Canfield's entrepreneurial activities. During various periods of his life and usually together with his elder brother Orlando, he was involved in marble quarrying, sash and blind making, and - their largest-scale enterprise - the manufacturing of railroad cars and wheel assemblies during the 1870s. (The factory constructed for the latter purpose stood on site of the complex, #16, now occupied by Mack Molding Co. on East Arlington Road.) Albert Dow was also an inventor, holding both United States and Canadian patents on designs for an "improved car wheel," granted in 1881 and 1882 respectively.

A. Carriage barn; c. 1870

The former carriage barn has been adapted to contain a garage on the first story and an apartment on the second story. The one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded building carries a slate-shingled gable roof. The south eaves facade is now entered by a pair of paneled overhead doors and a pass door on the right; the latter is distinguished by pilasters that support the continuous denticulated cornice above the three openings. A band of four-light casement windows has been added to the second story of the west gable facade. A shed dormer with triplet sash has been added to the front (south) roof slope while a five-bay shed dormer has been added to the rear slope. An elongated, one-story rear (north) wing projects beyond the main block's west gable facade; a paneled overhead door enters its west gable front.

2. Whitney-Leake House (Main St.); c. 1900

The most elaborate Colonial Revival style house in the historic district stands deeply set back from the east side of Main Street behind expansive lawns partly shaded by deciduous trees. The basic form of the Whitney-Leake House compares with, and may have been influenced by, that of the adjacent A. D. Canfield House (#1) to the north. Similarly, the south-facing carriage barn (A)

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on this property is sited to the northeast of the house. A second outbuilding, a shed (B) directly behind the house, appears as a reduced version of the carriage barn at the nearby M. C. Deming House (#5); the shed may have originally belonged to the latter property when it encompassed the land now occupied by this house.

The house comprises a two-and-one-half-story main block plus a one-story north wing and a two-story rear (east) wing plus its own north wing. The building is generally sheathed with clapboards on the first story and wood shingles on the second; the roofs are mostly shingled with slate. A denticulated entablature follows the deeply overhanging eaves of the main block's high hip roof. Two wood-shingled, pedimented dormers with six-over-two sash emerge from the front (west) slope and one each from the north and south slopes. Two interior rectangular brick chimneys rise from the rear (east) slope.

The three-bay main (west) facade possesses a central entrance with a four-light door flanked by oversized twelve-light windows and a four-light transom. The standard window openings are fitted with twelve-over-four sash (coupled in some bays) and plain surrounds. A broad, two-story, three-sided bay window occupies the right third of the facade, being stopped by the main eaves; a similar first-story bay window occupies the right position on the south facade. A deep, multi-bay, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival veranda wraps around the main and south facades; the veranda incorporates Tuscan columns standing on a clapboarded apron above a clapboarded skirt. The northernmost bay of the veranda shelters the one-bay west front of the one-story, three-bay-deep north wing, whose shed roof is concealed by west and east wood-shingled parapets; a three-part window lights the central bay of its north facade.

The two-story, two-bay-deep rear (east) ell of slightly reduced scale is flush with the main block's south facade. Abutting the ell's south facade and the east end of the veranda, a one-story solarium is illuminated by coupled six-over-six sash. The ell's one-story, clapboarded north wing is surmounted by a large one-bay, pedimented balcony with Tuscan columns standing on a wood-shingled, flared apron; a first-story, shed-roofed porch marks the wing's rear (east) facade.

The house was originally constructed for the Whitney family. Probably in 1903, it was substantially modified for Richard Leake

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by the addition at least of the Colonial Revival veranda and the one-story north wing. The house has remained in the Leake family's ownership to the present.

A. Carriage barn; c. 1903

Echoing somewhat the appearance of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay carriage barn is sheathed with shiplap on the lower half and wood shingles on the upper half of its wall surfaces. The asphalt-shingled hip roof carries a wood-shingled, pedimented dormer on the south, west, and north slopes. The south dormer differs from the others by being a wall dormer with double-leaf, six-light-over-three-panel loft doors served by a hoist beam. The west dormer contains coupled nine-pane sash while paired nine-over-nines and a single nine-pane sash light the west facade. The main (south) facade is entered by three-leaf, eight-light-over-four-vertical-panel vehicle doors on the left and a central five-panel pass door with a four-light transom.

B. Ice house/shed; c. 1900

Resting on a brick foundation, this one-story, one-bay, shiplapped former ice house carries an asphalt-shingled hip roof crowned by a rectangular louvered cupola with a hipped cap. A vertical-boarded pass door enters the west front. The building lacks fenestration, reflecting its original use as an ice house.

3. St. Margaret Mary's Roman Catholic Church (Main St.); 1963-64

Superseding the former St. Columban's Church (#12) a short distance to the south, this church constitutes the most forceful statement of modern architectural design in the historic district. The one-story building possesses a unique polyhedral form dominated by an expansive hip roof. The vertical wall surfaces are sheathed partly with marble veneer and partly with fibreglass while the roof is covered with standing-seam sheet metal. Rising from the east roof ridge, a high beige-brick chimney of triangular plan with hinged corners serves also as a tower to support an exposed bell on its west face and a metal cross surmounting its east apex.

The main (west) facade appears as a gabled cross-section of the main block enclosed partly with plate glass above twin sets of double-leaf glass doors and enframed by a heavy marble

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surround. Emerging from this cross-section, a central marble-sheathed, hip-roofed projection of reduced scale forms an apex for this part of the building; stained-glass windows of wall height light the baptistery within this projection. The other side walls are lighted by smaller rectangular stained-glass windows mounted within the fiberglass panels.

The ground was broken for this church in July, 1963, and the building was dedicated in May of the following year. The church was designed by the architects Mitchell Dirsa and Joseph Lampron of Manchester, New Hampshire. The twenty-six stained-glass windows were created by Jean-Jacques Duval of New York. The marble sheathing as well as the marble altar of carved Verde Antique and the marble sanctuary railing were supplied by the Vermont Marble Co. of Proctor. Although the building clearly possesses local architectural significance, it does not meet the National Register criterion of being fifty years of age and therefore is considered non-contributing to the character of the historic district.

A. Parish Center; c. 1980: Sited east of church; 1-story, 7x2-bay, aluminum-sided building with asphalt-shingled gable roof. South eaves front has 2 entrances below small gables on roof slope. Non-contributing owing to age.

4. Watkins House/Roman Catholic Rectory (Main St.); c. 1910

The original Colonial Revival design of this house has been considerably altered by the removal of a veranda and possibly other features along with the application of aluminum siding. Oriented parallel to the street, the two-and-one-half-story house rests on a marble ashlar foundation and carries a slate-shingled gambrel roof. A molded cornice with short returns follows the closely cropped eaves. A massive short brick chimney straddles the center of the ridge.

The four-bay main (west) eaves facade includes a left-center entrance with a nine-light-over-two-panel door crowned by a 16-light transom and enframed by a reeded surround with bullseye corner blocks. The entrance is sheltered by a one-bay, gabled porch with turned posts standing on a concrete deck. The fenestration differs slightly among the stories; the first story is lighted by 25-over-one sash with plain surrounds (and a coupled pair in the right-center bay), the second story has 20-

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over-one sash (and a coupled pair in the left-center bay above the entrance), and a shed dormer with coupled 12-over-12 sash is aligned above the left-center bay. On the two-bay north and south gable facades, 16-over-16 sash light the third story while round and semicircular louvers provide ventilation.

Echoing the main block's appearance and following the lower roof plane of the rear (east) slope, a two-story, one-by-two-bay wing with a slate-shingled gable roof extends from the left half of the north facade. A plainer, two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, gabled rear (east) ell is lighted by two-over-two sash.

This house is historically associated with the Watkins family. The house was originally sheathed with wood shingles (or possibly clapboards on the first story), and beltcourses delineated the individual stories. A porch spanned the main facade and wrapped around the north facade to stop at the north wing. The Roman Catholic parish acquired it for a rectory about 1945, and it was remodeled c. 1970. In 1963-64, St. Margaret Mary's Church (#3) was erected on the house's north grounds.

A. Garage; c. 1925

Contrasting with the house, the garage retains its original Colonial Revival features and siding, and ranks among the finest examples of its type in the historic district. Resting on a concrete foundation, the one-story, two-by-three-bay building is sheathed with wood shingles while its gable roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. A molded cornice with short returns follows the projecting eaves.

The main (west) eaves facade is arranged symmetrically around two vehicle entrances now fitted with paneled overhead doors and sharing a recessed portion of the wall plane. Each door is flanked by a Tuscan column placed in antis at the outer corner next to a wood-shingled wall surface; the two columns between the doors share a concrete base and support a section of the frieze along the horizontal eaves. On the three-bay north gable facade, six-over-six sash flank a central six-panel pass door, all having plain surrounds. The two-bay opposite (south) facade is lighted by four-pane fixed windows.

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5. Martin Chester Deming House/Arlington Inn (Main St.); 1848-49

Now converted to an inn, the highest-style Greek Revival house (and the most elaborate of any) in the historic district stands recessed from Main Street opposite the intersection with Route 313 to New York state. The informally landscaped grounds are shaded by a mature deciduous and coniferous trees around the perimeter. Low coniferous shrubs screen the foundation of the house, and flank the front walkway. A gravel driveway along the south edge of the grounds provides access to the guesthouse and barn situated southeast of the house. A swimming pool has been installed on the rear (east) grounds north of the outbuildings.

The house possesses a formal symmetrical plan incorporating a two-story, five-by-three-bay, flat-roofed central block and flanking one-story, three-by-three-bay, flat-roofed north and south wings. The central block and wings are treated in the same idiom whereby each bay is recessed between heavy paneled square columns engaged to the wall (and corners); on the central block's main (west) facade, the recessions equal the depth of the columns while on the other facades the recessions are shallower. The recessed bays are almost fully occupied by doors or windows and their surrounds; the window bays are fitted with six-over-six sash, paneled surrounds with corner and head blocks, and louvered wood shutters. On both stories, the engaged columns support a continuous heavy entablature. The wing roofs are crowned by plain parapets with coping while the central block's roof carries a paneled parapet with coping and stepped-out vertical members aligned above the engaged columns. A rebuilt interior brick chimney with a cap rises from each (north and south) end of the central block's roof.

The five-bay main (west) facade of the central block is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance flanked by four-pane sidelights of three-quarters length and heavy paneled pilasters supporting an entablature. Sheltering the entrance, a one-bay, flat-roofed porch incorporates paneled square columns at the outer corners beside Doric columns placed in antis; the columns support an entablature and roof parapet matching those on the first story. The west facades of the north and south wings differ by having three-bay recessed porches with paneled square columns at the corners and intermediate Doric columns; these porches shelter central entrances at the wall plane. A metal-framed, glass greenhouse has been recently added to the south wing's rear (east) facade to serve as a dining area; it is

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entered at the wing's southeast corner via a one-bay false-front with double-leaf, ten-light doors crowned by a semicircular fanlight.

Projecting from the central block's rear (east) facade, a one-and-one-half-story, four-bay-deep, clapboarded ell carries a slate-shingled gable roof. Two gabled dormers - the larger left one having coupled sash - emerge from the roof's south slope. A modern greenhouse like that on the south wing has been added to the ell's south eaves facade. Projecting northward from the east ell's northeast corner, an originally one-and-one-half-story, gabled second ell now has a second story under the raised east slope of its slate-shingled roof.

The most prominent house in the historic district was constructed for Martin Chester Deming (born 1789), and completed only two years prior to his death in 1851. An 1812 graduate of Middlebury College, Deming was partner in the firm of Judson and Deming that operated a store in the present Episcopal Rectory (#77) diagonally across the street. He served as an Arlington selectman, was the Arlington postmaster between 1816 and 1823, and represented the town in the state legislature during the period 1830-32. He influenced the Western Vermont Railroad to locate its line through Arlington village (and across his land behind the house) rather than along a route through East Arlington. The house cost \$4,800, and its ostentatious character supposedly outraged Deming's father to the extent that the father attempted to destroy it.

Ownership of the house remained in the Deming family for about 75 years. Sylvester Deming was the last generation to live here; starting as a railroad station agent in Manchester, Vt., he eventually became treasurer of the Panama Railroad. After his death in 1925, the house was converted to the Colonial Inn. Numerous owners have followed along with various alterations to the building. When Stephen Lundy acquired the property in 1976, the name was changed to Arlington Inn and the building was restored and refurnished.

A. Barn/guesthouse; c. 1850, converted c. 1960

Remodeled with classical decorative features from a small barn, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, clapboarded building carries a slate-shingled gable roof with a nearly full-length, three-bay shed dormer added to both the east and west

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slopes. A projecting cornice with returns follows the eaves. The main (west) eaves facade has a central entrance sheltered by an added gabled vestibule enclosed mostly with multi-light glazing. The window bays contain six-over-six sash (coupled on the first story) with plain surrounds and louvered wood shutters. A semicircular fanlight punctuates the south gable peak. An exterior brick fireplace chimney has been added to the north gable facade. Connected to the north facade by an added hyphen and also converted to contain guestrooms, a one-story, six-by-two-bay, shiplapped former shed has a slate-shingled gable roof surmounted by a modern small square cupola.

B. Carriage barn; c. 1900

Banked on two sides against the sloping ground, this one-story, one-by-three-bay, shiplapped carriage barn gains an exposed basement story on its west and north facades. The slate-shingled hip roof is crowned by a louvered rectangular ventilator with its own slate-shingled hip roof. The main (south) facade is entered on the left by an exterior, four-panel sliding door with diagonal beadboarding. The three-bay west facade includes two exterior vertical-boarded sliding doors on the basement level, a two-panel (with diagonal beadboarding) pass door on the main story without means of access, and two six-over-six sash with plain surrounds in the upper wall.

6. Luman Foote House/ex-Episcopal Rectory (Main St.); c. 1833

Displaying a transitional blend of Federal and Greek Revival stylistic features, this two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, gable-roofed house of sidehall plan has been sheathed with vinyl siding although the roof retains slate shingles. The paneled corner pilasters, eaves entablature, and front pediment reflect the Greek Revival influence. A modern rectangular brick chimney rises from the north roof slope.

The main (west) facade possesses a right-bay, Federal-style entrance ensemble with a paneled door enframed by paired plain pilasters flanking half-length, three-over-two sidelights; a crowning entablature has stepped-out blocks above the pilasters. A former full-length porch has been removed. The window bays are fitted with six-over-six sash and paneled surrounds. The vinyl-sided tympanum is punctuated by a semicircular fanlight with keystoned surround. On the south eaves facade, a large multi-

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light window has been added near the right corner.

Added in the late 1840s, a two-story, two-by-two-bay, gabled ell projects from the north eaves facade. A two-bay, shed-roofed porch with box posts spans the ell's west eaves front; a pilaster capital remains at the north corner of this wall but the shaft has been displaced by the vinyl siding. A modern exterior brick chimney bisects the north gable facade. Appended to first ell's rear (east) facade, a one-story, three-bay-deep, gabled secondary ell has a gabled north entry porch with square posts and a shed-roofed east wing.

This house was built probably in 1833 for Luman Foote, rector between 1833 and 1835 of St. James Episcopal Church (#78) across the street. The house originally stood closer to the street, and was moved back to its present position at an unknown time. Between 1892 and 1930, the house served again as the Episcopal rectory.

7. Smith-Canfield House/Arlington Community House (Main St.);
1829 or 1831

The sophisticated Federal style of this brick house reflects its design by an architect from Troy, New York (whose name is not recorded). The two-and-one-half-story, eaves-front, gable-roofed main block is flanked by symmetrical one-and-one-half-story, gabled wings; all three blocks extend three bays across their front facades. The house rests on a marble foundation, and the vermiculated water table serves as sill to the entrances. The walls are laid in five-course American bond, and continue upward on the main block's north and south facades to form stepped gables with stone coping. The parapets incorporate quadrant interior end chimneys, two of which are dummies. The roofs are shingled with slate.

The main block's main (west) facade includes a right-bay entrance, the only feature not placed symmetrically on the building's overall mirror-image facade. The door is flanked by engaged columns with stylized Ionic capitals that support stepped-out blocks on the molded surround of a multi-light figured transom. The entrance is sheltered by a one-bay, pedimented porch with slender columns, a broad eaves entablature along each side (but not the front), and a modern wrought-iron balustrade. (This porch replaced a previous three-bay, flat-

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roofed, Italianate porch with bracketed chamfered posts, cornice brackets, and cutout skirt that extended the full length of the facade.) The window openings are fitted with six-over-six sash and enframed by molded surrounds, vermiculated marble sills, and splayed flat-arch lintels along with louvered wood shutters. Crowning only this facade are a paneled frieze and a projecting cornice supported by paired stylized consoles. A low spindled balustrade has been removed from the front edge of the horizontal eaves.

The matching three-by-two-bay wings are recessed from the main facade line and, in turn, have recessed porches on their west fronts next to the main block. Each porch extends half the length of the wing, sheltering an inner-bay entrance; the south porch retains tapered columns while the north porch lacks the columns. The south wing's rear (east) facade has a porch identical to the front porch. An interior brick chimney rises from the ridge of each wing. Appended to the rear of the north wing is a one-story, two-bay-deep, wood-framed east ell with vinyl siding and a slate-shingled gable roof. Added c. 1958 to the rear of the first ell, a one-story, gabled east wing has asbestos-shingle sheathing and an asphalt-shingled roof.

The house was erected for Phineas Smith, a lawyer who kept it only about six years. Sylvester Deming owned the house between 1841 and 1857; he added c. 1845 the brick north wing. The Canfield family then acquired the house, and retained ownership for a century. Early in the 1900s, Martha Canfield began to lend books to local residents from what was then her personal library. Upon Martha Canfield's death in 1919, John R. and Dorothy Canfield Fisher inherited the house (they resided in a house north of the village); Dorothy Canfield Fisher (1879-1958) achieved national recognition as a novelist and author of several popular books relating to Arlington and Vermont. In 1947, the Fishers transferred the house to the Arlington Community Club in order that the house could continue serving as a community center and library. The north wing then became the Martha Canfield Library, and its east addition was built to contain the antiquarian book and manuscript collection of Dr. George A. Russell, a local physician and avocational historian.

8. Cottage (off Main St.); c. 1840, converted c. 1933

Standing to the rear (southeast) of the Smith-Canfield House

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(#7), this modest cottage was converted from a carriage shed/garage. The one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, clapboarded, vernacular building carries a slate-shingled gable roof. A gabled wall dormer emerges from the north slope. The main (west) gable facade includes a left-bay entrance sheltered by a gabled hood. The building's varied fenestration consists mostly of four-light and six-light windows with plain surrounds, some being coupled. A one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed wing is attached to the south eaves facade. An exterior brick chimney abuts the rear (east) facade.

This building was converted from a carriage shed/garage to a cottage/studio for Francis Rugg, a professional photographer and friend of Dorothy Canfield Fisher, while the latter owned the property.

A. Garage/workshop; c. 1900

Sited in front (southwest) of the cottage and parallel to the street, this garage/workshop appears to have been converted from an older shed. The one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, clapboarded building rests on a rubble foundation and has a slate-shingled gable roof. The north gable front is entered by exterior and interior, paneled, plywood, sliding doors. A diagonal-boarded pass door with iron strap hinges and a four-light transom marks the west eaves facade. Joints in the clapboard sheathing indicate changes of fenestration, the present being small four-light windows.

9. Arlington Town Hall (Main St.); 1859

The Town Hall exhibits vernacular Greek Revival style that has been modified by the application of vinyl siding and the removal of the original corner boards or pilasters. Resting on a stone foundation, the two-and-one-half-story building carries a slate-shingled gable roof. An entablature with an unusually wide, flushboarded frieze follows both the horizontal and raking eaves, and forms a pediment on the front gable. An interior brick chimney rises from the rear end of the south roof slope.

The main (west) gable facade is arranged symmetrically around a central first-story entrance, excepting an upper-story entrance at the right corner. The central entrance with double-leaf, three-light-over-three-panel doors is sheltered by an added, one-

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story, pedimented vestibule; its double-leaf, four-light-over-two-panel doors are flanked by six-light side sash and corner pilasters. (The vestibule replaced an original large shed-roofed hood supported by outriggers like those now on the north entry hood.) On each side of the vestibule, the main wall is punctuated by a bay of the eight-over-eight sash with plain surrounds common to the first story. The larger window openings of the three-bay second story contain the six-over-six sash common to that story while a twelve-pane fixed window lights the vinyl-sided tympanum. The five-bay north eaves facade includes a rear entry sheltered by a large gabled hood supported by outriggers with chamfered "king-posts." Appended to the rear (east) facade, a one-story, stuccoed, shed-roofed wing lacks fenestration; it was added c. 1970 to contain a vault for town records.

The building contains a large meeting hall on the second floor. The Arlington post office has occupied most of the first story since 1947; the Town Clerk uses the remainder for offices.

10. Factory Point National Bank (Main St.); c. 1985

1-story, clapboarded, eaves-front bank building with asymmetrical gable roof oriented perpendicular to street. Central, 3-bay main block with right entrance on south facade flanked by smaller-scale, 1x2-bay east and west wings; massing possibly influenced by nearby Smith-Canfield House (#7). Non-contributing owing to age.

The bank occupies the site of the village's hotel during a century-long period beginning at least during the 1850s. Three hotel buildings have occupied this site, and all were destroyed by fire. The last was erected in 1884; the three-story, clapboarded, hip-roofed "Arlington House" was distinguished by a two-story, seven-bay veranda on its main (west) facade overlooking the green. During the twentieth century, the hotel's name was changed at least three times. The Arlington Refrigerator Co. (whose factory, #16, on East Arlington Road now belongs to Mack Molding Co.) apparently owned the hotel during the 1910s when it was called the ARCO Inn. Under subsequent owners, it was known as the Arlington Inn. Finally it held the name Flanders Inn until it was destroyed by fire in 1960.

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A. Ice house/shed; c. 1885

Standing directly behind (east of) the adjacent Town Hall (#9), this one-story, one-bay, clapboarded shed has a gable roof covered with rolled asphalt. A central matchboard pass door enters the west gable front and a rectangular louver ventilates the gable.

This former ice house relates to the hotel that stood on the site of the bank until 1960.

11. Gas station (Main St.); c. 1980

1-story, brick-veneered, flat-roofed building with wood-shingled false mansard. Non-contributing owing to age.

This example of disposable roadside architecture marks nearly the site of the Thompson and Howard Store, which was demolished c. 1965 to clear the area for a predecessor gas station. A c. 1910 photograph shows the two-and-one-half-story, three-by-five-bay, clapboarded, gable-front building encircled by an eaves entablature with cornice returns. The storefront had an off-center entrance with double-leaf, six-light doors and transom flanked by huge twelve-light display windows; the left-bay, upper-story entrance had similar doors and transom; and the entire first story was crowned by a reduced cornice. The other windows contained six-over-six sash.

The store was originally built possibly for Austin Bartlett, who also owned the adjacent hotel for a period. A. S. Adams came to Arlington from Rutland and took over the store; he was succeeded by his son, Orlando, and then Orlando, Jr., who in turn sold the store to Patrick Thompson and George Howard.

12. St. Columban's Roman Catholic Church (Main St.); 1876

Now converted to commercial usage, this vernacular Gothic Revival style church has been superseded by the modern Roman Catholic church (#3) farther north on Main Street. The one-story, three-by-five-bay, gable-roofed building of rectangular plan possesses a marble rubble and concrete foundation, board-and-batten siding with molded battens, and stamped-metal roofing. The rear (east) end of the roof terminates in a hipped form that replaces the

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gable. A tall exterior brick chimney abuts the south eaves facade.

Projecting from the center of the three-bay main (west) gable facade, an added, one-bay, flat-roofed entrance vestibule with board-and-batten and plywood siding rests atop a high flight of concrete steps. The double-leaf replacement doors are crowned by a pointed-arch transom and enframed by a pointed-arch, molded surround. Directly above the vestibule, a three-part window of slender pointed-arch, stained-glass sash punctuates the front gable. The side bays contain tall pointed-arch windows that are glazed partly with stained and partly with clear glass within a small-pane border, and have molded surrounds. The north and south eaves facades are lighted by matching windows. A one-bay, gabled vestibule with a six-panel door serves a basement entry near the front of the north facade.

A one-story, hip-roofed rear (east) wing differs from the main block by its clapboard siding and rolled-asphalt roofing. The two-bay north eaves facade includes a four-panel door in the right bay and a square-headed, two-over-two sash with plain surround on the left.

The church was constructed in 1876 at a cost of \$3,000, and provided seating for 300 persons. Its original appearance differed principally in the treatment of the main entrance. Double-leaf, two-panel doors were recessed beneath a pointed-arch blind transom panel, all set within a pointed-arch opening with paneled surround; the entrance was approached by an open flight of steps with balustrade and ball-headed newel posts. The building ceased being used for its original purpose in 1964 when the new St. Margaret Mary's Church (#3) was completed a short distance north on Main Street. It was converted about 1980 to a gallery of Norman Rockwell's artwork.

13. Holden-Russell House (Main St. and East Arlington Rd.);
c. 1859

Prominently sited at the intersection of Main Street and East Arlington Road (and screened from the latter by mature lilacs), the Holden-Russell House displays a formal expression of late Greek Revival style distinguished by a twelve-bay, colonnaded portico that wraps around both street facades. The two-and-one-half-story, mostly clapboarded house rests on a stone foundation

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and carries a slate-shingled gable roof oriented parallel to Main Street. Massive paneled pilasters with scalloped panel heads ascend the corners to support a heavy entablature that follows both the horizontal and raking eaves without returns. An interior brick chimney rises from the north end of the ridge while an exterior counterpart bisects the south gable facade.

The three-bay Main Street (west) facade is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance ensemble comprising a recessed Italianate door with twin round-headed molded panels flanked by full-length, two-pane sidelights enframed by a reeded surround with plain corner blocks. The entrance recesssion with its paneled reveals is enframed by paneled pilasters. The first story is given greater formality by its flushboard siding and room-height windows. The window openings on both stories are fitted with coupled slender one-over-one sash, paneled surrounds, and louvered wood shutters.

The flat-roofed portico spans the main facade in six bays and continues an equal number across the two-bay East Arlington Road (south) gable facade and part of the rear (east) wing. Standing on a low deck with a pierced skirt, the octagonal columns support a heavy eaves entablature echoing that at the main eaves. Both the north and south gables are lighted by a five-pane horizontal window with a paneled surround.

Projecting from the rear (east) facade, the one-and-one-half-story, four-bay-deep, gabled ell has a left-center entry on its south eaves front; this entry is served by the end bay of the main block's portico. A right-bay, five-light horizontal window and three four-light kneewall windows further punctuate this facade. The ell's east gable facade has a second-story, gabled balcony with square posts and a slotted balustrade. A one-story, shed-roofed wing abuts the ell's north facade.

The house was constructed probably for Cyrus Holden, and may have been intended for occupancy by a daughter. Dr. George A. Russell, a prominent Arlington physician, owned the house from about 1925 until his death in 1968. Dr. Russell collected a large number of antiquarian books and manuscripts relating to local history that have become the Russell Collection of Vermontiana at the Martha Canfield Library, located in the Arlington Community House (#7).

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14. Apartment building (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1965

Parallel, twin, 2 1/2-story, vinyl-sided blocks with asphalt-shingled gable roofs connected by 1 1/2-story, gabled rear (east) ell. Each main block has gabled entry porch on west gable facade. 1 1/2-story, gabled south ell has gabled entry porch facing street. Constructed by John Moore, contractor. Non-contributing owing to age.

15. Cullinan's Store (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1830 and later

Two main blocks, a connecting ell, and various rear shed wings compose this complex building. The two-story, gable-roofed east and west main blocks share similar scale, form, materials, and vernacular character. Both have been sheathed mostly with aluminum siding; the east block retains slate roof shingles while the west block has asphalt roof shingles. Both blocks have one rebuilt interior brick chimney with a concrete cap; the east block's is at the rear (north) end of the ridge while the west block's is central to the ridge.

Built c. 1830 as a house on Main Street, the west block is marked by the returns of its molded cornice on the main (south) gable facade. An enclosed, gabled porch with multiple windows now conceals most of the first story. Elsewhere, the window bays contain two-over-two sash with plain surrounds. Attached to the east eaves facade, a one-story, gabled ell has slate roof shingles. Its south eaves front is illuminated by large four-light display windows flanking an exterior concrete-block chimney. One cornice return marks the half-gable of the ell's east facade. This ell was formerly used as part of the residence, and a full-length porch spanned its south facade.

Connected at its southwest corner to the ell just described, the east block was built c. 1890 probably as a storefront. Its three-bay main (south) gable facade possesses a central entrance with double-leaf, one-light-over-two-panel doors sheltered by an overscale, gabled, slate-shingled hood on outriggers and flanked by large four-light display windows. The entrance hood interrupts a molded storefront cornice. Two-over-two sash with plain surrounds light the second story. Mostly concealing the east eaves facade, an added exterior stair enclosed with shiplap siding ascends to a two-story, two-bay, shed-roofed projection. An original, smaller-scale, board-and-battened, gabled rear

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(north) wing with a slate-shingled roof extends one bay along its east eaves facade. Several more recent, one-story, board-and-battened, shed-roofed wings are appended to the first wing.

The west block was apparently built as a house on the Main Street site of the Willard Holden House (#76). It was moved c. 1850 to clear that site for construction of Holden's new house. In 1856, O. F. Coy owned this house on its present site; the business directory of Rice and Harwood's map identifies him as a boot and shoe manufacturer. Clement B. Viault, who emigrated from Quebec to Arlington in 1855, owned the house at least between 1869 and 1880 and may have taken over Coy's business; according to the Beers atlas of 1869, he was a "manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes" and his shop was near the site of the present railroad station (#18). The ell linking the two blocks may have originally been the previous house (belonging to T. Imus in 1856) that stood on the site of the nearby Holden-Russell House (#13).

A. Barn; c. 1890

Standing northwest of the west block is a one-and-one-half-story, vertical-boarded barn with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The two-bay south eaves front is entered by an exterior sliding door and an open bay.

16. Mack Molding Co. complex (East Arlington Rd.); 1910-11 and later

The dominant industrial complex in Arlington village occupies the area adjacent to the Vermont Railway tracks north of East Arlington Road. Now belonging to the Mack Molding Co., the sprawling complex consists of several connected buildings dating from three periods. The multi-story, brick factory block plus one-story, brick wings and the detached office building (A) were erected in 1910-11 for the Arlington Refrigerator Co. Several concrete-block and metal-sided buildings have been erected since 1940 by the present firm. The modern buildings nearly surround two c. 1875 industrial buildings that were joined and enlarged probably c. 1920 by the refrigerator firm into a structure not then connected to the brick buildings. A steel water tower (B) was erected about 1950. Fronting a former public road angling eastward from the curve of East Arlington Road, the complex's south grounds are formally landscaped with shaped coniferous shrubs and flower beds.

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The principal factory block (No. 1 under the internal numbering system) by itself constitutes overwhelmingly the largest single building in Arlington village. The factory rises three stories from a concrete foundation to a shallow-pitched roof, its brick walls laid in five-course American bond. The building extends six bays (53 feet) across its parapeted south (East Arlington Rd.) facade and stretches uniformly a total of 24 bays (201 feet) along its west eaves facade. Both facades are articulated into two-story panels by stepped brick piers with beveled marble caps at the first story setback; the piers have similar caps at their heads supporting exposed wood rafter tails under the overhanging horizontal eaves of the west (and east) facades. On the south facade, the piers conclude in a shallow-peaked parapet with tile coping; the parapet rises from the corbeled heads of the two-bay wall panels (the corbel tables match the level of the horizontal east and west eaves). Exterior steel skeleton fire escapes are affixed to the second and third stories in the second panel from each end of the west facade.

The regular fenestration of this block differs somewhat by story. The first and second stories share large nine-over-nine wood sash with marble sills in segmental-arched openings. (Several original sash on the west facade's second story have been replaced by smaller modern one-over-one sash.) The shorter third-story openings are flat-arched and fitted with six-over-six sash. The south facade lacks an entrance and the two original entrances on the west facade have been replaced by windows; coupled nine-over-nine sash now occupy the southernmost panel of the first story instead of the double-leaf doors that originally provided access from the street. The corresponding panel on the opposite (east) facade retains its recessed entrance with double-leaf, four-panel, hinged doors below six-panel transoms.

Near the center of the east facade, a four-story, two-by-two-bay, brick, flat-roofed, rectangular tower abuts the wall plane. Its fenestration matches the main block on the three main stories while its fourth story is lighted by shorter six-light windows in segmental-arched openings. Prior to the 1950 erection of the present steel water tower (B), this tower carried a cylindrical wood-stave, conical-capped water tank bound with metal hoops; the tank rested on a massive timber-truss framework. Atop the northeast corner of the factory block, a one-story, one-by-one-bay, brick elevator appendage forms a secondary tower with a hipped cap. An original, one-story, brick, flat-roofed wing (No.

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1B) of 53 by 42 feet extends northward from the main block flush with its west facade.

Extending from the east facade north of the central tower, another original, one-story, brick, flat-roofed wing (No. 1A) was partly rebuilt in 1941 with dimensions of 72 by 41 feet. Gabled monitor/ventilators mark the roof of this wing, which contains the boiler plant for the complex. Until its demolition about 1975, a tall round brick chimney with a corbeled cap stood on an octagonal base next to the north side of this wing.

Another building of the 1910-11 refrigerator company complex stands east of the main block and north of the office building, originally detached from both but now linked to the main factory block by the enlarged boiler plant wing. This one-story, brick, shed-roofed building (No. 3) with a parapet crowned by tile coping was used for wood drying by the refrigerator company, and its north and south sides were originally enclosed only by canvas curtains. Probably c. 1920, the building was extended eastward into dimensions of 68 by 58 feet and the north and south sides were each enclosed with three large vertical-boarded sliding doors. Apparently remodeled (c. 1940?) by Mack Molding Co., its eight-bay, brick south facade now includes three pedestrian entrances interspersed among large twenty-light, metal-framed windows with hinged panels. The six-bay east facade lacks a parapet and its windows contain mostly smaller four-light sash.

Several connected buildings have been added to the complex since 1939 by Mack Molding Co. Extending eastward from the boiler plant wing parallel to the north side of the former drying building, a one-story, two-by-four-bay, concrete-block, flat-roofed wing (No. 1D) of 40 by 56 feet was built in 1955, its roof encircled by a concrete-block parapet with tile coping. A one-story, one-by-one-bay, asbestos-shingled, shed-roofed appendage stands atop the west end of this wing's roof. Constructed in 1950, a somewhat larger-scale, concrete-block, flat-roofed building (No. 1C) of 93 by 102 feet extends northward from the factory block's original north wing (No. 1B). Another one-story, concrete-block, flat-roofed wing (No. 1E) of 42 by 49 feet was added in 1962 at the southeast alcove of Nos. 1B and 1C. These three buildings (Nos. 1C, 1D, and 1E) are considered non-contributing to the character of the historic district owing to their age of less than fifty years.

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Building No. 1C connects in turn to the south side of a mostly two-story building (No. 5) with a metal-sheathed shallow gable roof. The refrigerator company created this then-detached building probably c. 1920 for its shipping department by joining two parallel c. 1875, one-and-one-half-story, gabled industrial buildings (part of the former Canfield railroad car shop complex) into a single structure of 108 by 111 feet. Only the asbestos-shingled east gable facade of this building remains fully exposed, marked by original coupled twelve-light sash on the three-bay second story (above altered fenestration on the first). The south roof slope of the original south building also survives, abutting the raised two-story central section. This building is considered non-contributing to the character of the historic district owing to alteration.

Surrounding the last-named building on the west and north sides, an expansive, c. 1980, one-story, metal-sided, flat-roofed building nearly lacks fenestration. Standing next to the northeast corner of this building are two tall cylindrical steel silos. The railroad siding serving the complex now terminates near these silos. Both this building and the silos are considered non-contributing to the character of the historic district owing to age.

A. Office; 1911

Standing at the southeast corner of the complex, this two-story, two-by-two-bay, clapboarded, hip-roofed office building (No. 2) of cube form and 18 by 25 feet has been somewhat altered from its original vernacular Colonial Revival character. Corner boards with a torus molding at the corner support a denticulated cornice along the eaves of the asphalt-shingled roof. The main entrance has been shifted (post-1940?) from the south facade's right bay to the corresponding position on the east facade, taking the opening of one of the original coupled sash. A one-bay, shed-roofed porch with square posts, stick balustrade, and stick half-gables shelters the entrance. The windows retain two-over-two sash in coupled or triplet sets.

This building was apparently erected from a pre-cut kit, possibly sold by Sears, Roebuck, and Co. The most substantial change from its original appearance has been the removal of the Colonial Revival porch at the original entrance on the south facade. That one-bay, pedimented porch incorporated stylized Ionic columns and a stick balustrade.

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B. Water tower; c. 1950

Standing at the east edge of the complex, this steel water tower rises about 100 feet in height. Four round legs at the corners are reinforced by multiple tie rods. A round pipe ascends the center to the underside of the cylindrical gravity tank with a capacity of 100,000 gallons. A catwalk with diagonally braced railing encircles the tank. This structure is considered non-contributing to the character of the historic district owing solely to its age of less than fifty years.

This complex was originally developed in 1910-11 by the Arlington Refrigerator Co., and subsequently has undergone repeated alterations and expansion, mostly since Mack Molding Co. acquired the property in 1939. The Arlington Refrigerator Co. was organized by capitalists from New York, principally a Dr. Munn (whose name survives on the adjacent street of former employee housing) and Paul Rochester. The firm initiated operations in 1909, using a group of c. 1872-1890 buildings (later mostly demolished) situated northeast of the present brick structures and originally occupied by Orlando and Albert Dow Canfield's railroad car shop. The refrigerator firm actually produced ice-boxes, and apparently never shifted to electric refrigerators. The company's marginal profitability and the declining market for the obsolete ice-boxes caused the owners to suspend operations in 1929 only months prior to the stock market collapse. Two years later, the machinery was sold and the buildings stood mostly vacant for several years during the Great Depression.

Founded in New Jersey about 1927, Mack Molding Co. acquired this complex in 1939 and started production of custom-molded plastic products. The company has repeatedly expanded the building space of the complex by connecting new structures to the historic core, especially in the northward direction. The firm has maintained the refrigerator company buildings in excellent condition with mostly minor alterations. During its most recent expansion of the complex, however, Mack Molding Co. demolished the most significant pre-1910 building on the site, the original brick railroad car shop constructed c. 1872 by the Canfield firm.

17. Masonic Temple (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1960

Displaying several classical stylistic features, this three-by-

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four-bay, gable-roofed building rises one story above a fully exposed basement. The main story and the front part of the basement have been sheathed with vinyl siding while the remainder of the basement story is concrete. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The three-bay main (northwest) gable facade is articulated by smooth wall and corner pilasters supporting the simple entablature that encircles the building and forms a pediment on both the front and rear gables. The basement-level central entrance incorporates a recessed, six-panel door and paneled reveals flanked by three-quarters-length, eight-pane sidelights. Above the entrance, triplet six-over-six sash with plain surrounds light the main story. An oval medallion bearing Masonic symbols is centered within the vinyl-sided tympanum. On the northeast and southwest eaves facades, the first bay is articulated by a wall pilaster; a single six-over-six sash lights the main story, differentiating this bay from the nine-light fixed windows elsewhere on these facades. A one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed wing is appended to the rear (southeast) facade.

This building was constructed for the Red Mountain Lodge #63, F. and A. M., which was chartered in January, 1863. Although the building does not constitute an architectural intrusion, it is considered non-contributing to the character of the historic district owing to its age of less than fifty years.

18. Arlington Railroad Station (off East Arlington Rd.); 1910-11

The former Arlington railroad station displays the influence of the Colonial Revival style, especially in its wood-shingle sheathing and closely cropped raking eaves. The one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed building of elongated rectangular plan rests on a high concrete foundation rising to a beveled water table at window-sill level; oval bollards project from the corners at ground level. Deeply overhanging horizontal eaves encircle the building, supported by heavy curved outriggers and sheathed with matchboard on the underside. The roof is shingled with slate, and an interior brick chimney straddles the ridge.

The regularly spaced outriggers articulate the east and west eaves facades into eight panels. The east (trackside) facade incorporates the three-sided projection of the agent's office in the third panel from the left (south) end. Attached to this

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projection, a steel semaphore pole with ladder rises through the overhanging eaves; parts of the head assembly, including the blades, have been removed. A waiting-room entrance with a nine-light-over-three-panel door crowned by a three-light transom occurs to the left of the agent's office. A baggage entrance to the right of the agent's office has been infilled with fixed lights of glass. The freight entrance near the right (north) end has been infilled with a matchboarded panel. A variety of windows lights both this facade and the remainder of the building; these include twelve-over-two, nine-over-two, and six-over-two sash with plain surrounds in single, coupled, and triplet openings. The openings of the west facade are also irregularly arranged and include a matching waiting-room entrance at the right (south) end.

The south gable facade is lighted by triplet twelve-over-two sash on the main story and an oculus with keystone surround in the gable. Continuing the east slope of the main roof, a gabled platform canopy extends four bays southward along the track. Its south gable is wood-shingled to echo the main gable, and carries the rectangular wood station sign, lettered "Arlington." The canopy is supported by heavy central wood posts with curved outriggers. A matching canopy sheltering a freight loading dock (with a vertical-boarded skirt) extends four bays northward from the opposite (north) gable facade. A central entrance vestibule with coupled two-over-two sash projects outward to the eaves of the shed canopy attached to this facade.

Replacing an earlier depot on the opposite (east) side of the tracks, the Arlington railroad station was completed in 1911 for the then-Rutland Railroad. The railroad was then controlled by the New York Central System, and the station's relatively sophisticated Colonial Revival design reflects the influence (and wealth) of the New York Central. The building contained the passenger depot in its south half and the freight house in its north half. The station ceased being used for its original purpose in 1953 when the Rutland Railway abandoned passenger service. During recent years, the building has been used for storage. Presently (1989) it is being converted to a residence.

19. Woodworth Store (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1850

Situated between the street and the railroad track, this distinctive commercial building displays Greek Revival stylistic

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features and entrances at both ends. The one-and-three-quarters-story, clapboarded building rests on a mortared rubble foundation and its gable roof is shingled with slate. A heavy molded entablature with cornice returns encircles the eaves. A rebuilt interior brick chimney rises from the south slope.

Facing the street, the four-bay main (west) gable facade is entered by four sets of double-leaf, eight-light-over-three-panel doors surmounted by a continuous molded entablature. Three bays of six-over-six sash with plain surrounds light the second story while a small segmental-headed, one-light window with segmental-arched surround punctuates the gable. The opposite (east) facade faces the railroad, and its three-bay arrangement includes central entrances on both stories, the second story having double-leaf, eight-light-over-paneled loading doors served by a hoist projecting from the gable peak. A louver now occupies the segmental-headed opening in the gable.

Several clapboarded appendages are attached or linked to the south side of the main block. A one-story, two-bay, shed-roofed (asphalt-shingled) wing is flush with the main (west) facade; historically used as a harness shop, it has a left-bay front entrance with double-leaf, eight-light-over-one-panel doors and six-over-six sash. At the rear of this wing and also attached to the main block's south side is a one-story, two-bay (six-light fixed sash), flat-roofed wing with a molded cornice and broad frieze. A reduced, one-story, gable-roofed ell extends southward from the latter and connects to the northwest rear corner of a building (A) paralleling the storefront.

In 1856, the main block of this building contained a store owned by West, Canfield and Co., possibly the original owners of the building. The business directory of Rice and Harwood's map identifies the firm as "merchants and manufacturers of marble and wooden ware." The building continued in use as a store and, periodically, post office until about 1930. E. C. Woodworth owned the store during the half-century prior to its closure.

A. Shed; c. 1945: Connected to south facade of ex-storefront; 1-story, 3x1-bay, clapboarded building with slate-shingled gable roof. 3-bay main (west) gable facade has central modern four-panel door with top row of four small "colonnaded" lights; six-over-six sash in side bays and small segmental-headed window with arched surround in gable. Converted from garage; non-contributing owing to age and alteration.

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20. Miles Lumber Co. storefront (Chittenden Rd.); c. 1850-1986

Serving principally as the storefront and office for the building supply company, this building consists of three blocks ranging from c. 1850 to 1986 in origin. The storefront proper occupies a modern (1986) one-story, clapboarded block with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. A multi-bay, shed-roofed porch with square posts spans its main (west) eaves facade, interrupted by a gabled entrance projection. This modern storefront block is considered non-contributing to the character of the historic district owing to its age of less than fifty years.

Projecting slightly forward from the north end of the modern storefront block's main facade, the firm's original, c. 1930, two-story, storefront block has a shallow gable roof behind a higher gabled parapet (rebuilt in 1986 from a stepped parapet) on its main (west) facade. Spanned by a two-bay extension of the modern storefront's porch, the first story has been altered by the removal of an entrance and the installation of new windows but the three-bay second story retains six-over-six sash with plain surrounds.

Moved from its original site and later connected to the rear (east) of the original storefront block, a c. 1850, one-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, clapboarded former house of Classic Cottage type rests on a rubble foundation. An entablature follows the horizontal eaves of its asphalt-shingled gable roof. An interior brick chimney rises from each (east and west) end of the ridge. The five-bay north eaves facade has a central entrance now fitted with a large vertical-boarded, exterior sliding door (and loading dock) flanked by window bays with six-over-six sash and plain surrounds. Above each pair of windows, two rectangular kneewall openings are inset with recessed six-light fixed windows.

The former house just described was moved across the railroad tracks from its original site, now occupied by the Masonic Temple (#17). The move occurred c. 1910 to clear the area for construction of the present railroad station (#18) and its west grounds.

The storefront building belongs to a group of utilitarian buildings and sheds flanking both sides of Chittenden Road and

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bounded on the west by the Vermont Railway tracks. Now under the common ownership of Miles Lumber Co. (and painted uniformly red), the buildings reflect diverse origins and uses, including a small nineteenth-century factory. The latter (D) belonged originally to the firm of W. and J. G. Flint, which manufactured shoe pegs. The partnership of Richard K. Miles and Burt Vaughn acquired the property about 1930 and moved their building supply firm here from the former Lathrop/Canfield mill off Water Street (outside the historic district) after it was heavily damaged by the 1927 flood. R. K. Miles became the sole proprietor of the firm in the early 1930s.

A. Lumber shed; c. 1940-60

The southernmost building in the series along the railroad track, this two-story, six-bay, gable-roofed storage building appears to consist of two halves constructed at different times. Resting on concrete piers, the south half is shiplapped while the north half has both shiplap and sheet-metal sheathing except for the concrete-block north gable facade (apparently intended as a fire wall); the roof is entirely covered with standing-seam metal.

The south half is open on the east eaves front and diagonal braces support the deeply overhanging roof. The blind south gable facade is cut back diagonally from the east eaves nearly to the ground. Paralleling a railroad siding, the west facade has three bays of exterior vertical-boarded sliding doors on each story of the south half. The north half of the same facade differs by having exterior metal sliding doors only in the central bay of each story; nine-light windows flank the second-story door. The north half's east front includes central exterior sliding doors on both levels, flanking six-light windows on the second story, and a small loading dock and exterior stair to the second-story entry.

B. Storage building; c. 1930

Standing closely adjacent to the north side of the lumber shed (A) and perpendicular to the street, this one-and-one-half-story, shiplapped, gable-roofed building also rests on concrete piers and has corrugated metal roofing. The three-bay east (street) gable facade is entered by a central exterior sliding door served by a small loading dock. A hinged loading door occupies the central second-story bay, flanked by six-over-six sash in the side bays. The opposite (trackside) facade is

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arranged similarly, being entered on the first story by a single exterior sliding door with inset window. Two crown metal ventilators surmount the ridge.

Appended to the north eaves facade, a one-story, six-bay, shed-roofed ell is flush with the west (trackside) facade. The ell has horizontal-board siding and metal/rolled-asphalt roofing. Six sliding doors enter the ell's east facade.

C. Coal shed; c. 1910

Sited next to the north of the storage building (B), this one-story, gable-roofed building of V plan rests mostly on high concrete and wood piers placed within a depression in the ground; a driveway leads into depression. The building has an exposed wood frame covered on the interior and only on the gables of the exterior with vertical boards; the roof is sheathed with corrugated sheet metal. The main block's north gable facade consists mostly of large double-leaf, vertical-boarded, exterior sliding doors while the ell's south eaves facade has both exterior and interior sliding doors.

This coal shed was built probably for Henry Dunlap. The main block is oriented at an oblique angle toward the railroad tracks, indicating that a spur formerly entered the north facade to enable railroad hopper cars to dump coal directly into trucks parked underneath the building.

D. ex-W. and J. G. Flint factory; 1863

The northernmost of the buildings next to the railroad track incorporates a small former factory as its main block together with several historic and modern appendages. The clapboarded main block extends a total of sixteen regularly spaced bays along its west (trackside) eaves facade and generally rises one-and-one-half stories under a slate-shingled gable roof. Above the southernmost ten bays, however, the west slope has been raised to provide a full second story; it is covered with standing-seam sheet metal. Probably removed when the west slope was raised, a louvered square cupola with a hipped cap formerly straddled the ridge. This block is now used as a woodworking shop.

The originally four-bay south gable facade has been altered by the installation of a paneled overhead door on the right, replacing earlier central, double-leaf, vertical-boarded, hinged

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doors. Centered in the gable story are historic double-leaf, six-light-over-two-panel loading doors, served by a hoist beam that projects from the gable peak. The six-over-six sash with plain surrounds in the side bays are common to the building except on the west facade's added second story, where five sets of coupled six-over-one sash provide illumination. Connected to the south facade by a sheet-metal pipe, a small c. 1970, one-story, one-bay, plywood, shed-roofed shed also parallels the railroad track. This shed is non-contributing owing to age.

The seven-bay exposed portion of the main block's east facade includes an entrance with double-leaf, six-light-over-one-panel doors replacing earlier double-leaf, vertical-boarded doors. Above this entrance, a second-story entry through a gabled projection is reached via a covered exterior stair. To the right, a gabled dormer with twelve-over-twelve sash emerges from the roof slope (a second dormer has been removed). The three-bay, concrete-block (rebuilt from brick), gabled east ell with standing-seam metal roofing possesses higher horizontal eaves but a lower ridge than the main block. A crown metal ventilator surmounts the ridge. Three sets of double-leaf, diagonally boarded, hinged doors are mounted in the upper wall of the south eaves facade, the central set being approached by an exterior stair above a ground-level entry with double-leaf, four-light-over-two-panel doors.

Abutting the center of the ell's east gable facade, an original tall brick smokestack of square plan tapers slightly upward. To the left of the smokestack is a small one-story, one-bay, brick, shed-roofed wing with a four-light fixed window. On the right of the smokestack, a narrow one-story, shiplapped, gabled wing with slate roof shingles extends eastward; a large vertical-boarded, hinged door enters its south eaves front. A one-story, clapboarded, shed-roofed (with sheet-metal roofing) wing extends along the north side of this wing and the connecting primary ell.

Extending from the main block's north facade, a one-story, gabled wing links to a large c. 1940, one-story, gable-roofed lumber warehouse. Resting on concrete piers, this building has mostly shiplap siding (except for multiple open bays with canted upper corners on the east and west facades) and sheet-metal roofing.

The firm of Wyman and John G. Flint constructed the main block and east ell, and manufactured wood shoe pegs here from 1863 until about 1881. During the 1870s, the factory was worth some

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\$20,000, and produced about 80 barrels of pegs per day. The Flint brothers were wealthy absentee owners, and Lysias E. White, a local resident, supervised the operation for them. During the 1890s, Oscar Teft used the building for "a planing mill and woodworking establishment." After the turn of the century, it was used as a brush back factory by a succession of owners until the early 1920s.

E. Shed/garage; c. 1900

Oriented perpendicular to Chittenden Road, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, clapboarded building carries a slate-shingled gable roof. The main (south) eaves facade consists mostly of three garage bays with exterior sliding doors. The left bay differs by its eight-light-over-twelve-panel door while the other bays have vertical-boarded doors. Both the east and west gable peaks are punctuated by a six-light fixed window; other openings have been infilled.

F. Shed; c. 1940

Sited next to the north of the storefront building, this small, one-story, one-bay shed has shiplap siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. A six-panel door enters its north eaves front.

G. Warehouse; c. 1980: Sited east of storefront building; 1-story, partly clapboarded, gable-roofed warehouse with standing-seam metal roofing. 2 large paneled overhead doors on north gable facade. Multiple open bays on west eaves facade. Non-contributing owing to age.

21. House (Chittenden Rd.); c. 1890

Standing parallel and closely adjacent to the street, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, clapboarded vernacular house rests on a stone foundation, and its asphalt-shingled gable roof carries a concrete-block chimney on the west slope. The three-bay main (south) gable facade includes a right entrance with blind sidelight panels. The window openings contain two-over-two sash with plain surrounds. The rear (north) gable facade is marked by a three-bay (but not full-length), shed-roofed porch with square posts and clapboarded apron.

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22. Duplex house (Munn Terrace); c. 1910

Nearly identical to the adjacent duplex (#23), this two-story, four-by-four-bay, gable-roofed duplex house has a concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and a slate-shingled roof with a molded cornice at the eaves. Two interior brick chimneys straddle the ridge, one being at the rear (north) end.

The main (south) gable facade is arranged symmetrically around twin central entrances. The other bays contain the six-over-one sash with plain surrounds common to the building. A three-bay, hip-roofed (with rolled-asphalt roofing) porch spans the facade; approached by a high flight of exterior steps, the porch incorporates turned posts, stick balustrade, and lattice skirt. On the west eaves facade, a two-story, shed-roofed addition serves rear entries. A one-story, two-bay, gabled projection provides a rear entry on the opposite (east) facade.

This duplex (together with houses #s23-26 and 30-32) was built for employees of the Arlington Refrigerator Co., original owner of the nearby factory complex (#16) now occupied by Mack Molding Co. The houses remained in the company's possession until its demise in 1930.

23. Duplex house (Munn Terrace); c. 1910

Nearly identical to the adjacent duplex (#22), this two-story, four-by-four-bay, clapboarded, gable-roofed duplex house rests on a concrete foundation. A molded cornice follows the eaves of its slate-shingled roof. Two interior brick chimneys with concrete caps straddle the ridge, one being at the rear (north) end.

The main (south) gable facade is arranged symmetrically around twin central entrances. The other bays are occupied by the six-over-one sash with plain surrounds common to the building. A three-bay, hip-roofed (asphalt-shingled) porch spans the facade; the porch incorporates a molded cornice, turned posts, stick balustrade (including a central perpendicular section with square newel post that bisects the porch deck), and lattice skirt. On the east eaves facade, a one-bay, shed-roofed porch with dimension posts and clapboarded apron shelters a rear entry. A larger shed-roofed, enclosed porch marks the opposite (west) facade.

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This duplex (together with houses #s22, 24-26, and 30-32) was built for employees of the Arlington Refrigerator Co., the original owner of the nearby factory complex (#16) now occupied by Mack Molding Co. The houses remained in the company's possession until its demise in 1930.

24. House (Munn Terrace); c. 1910

Nearly identical to the house (#31) directly across the street, this one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house with a concrete foundation has been sheathed with aluminum siding. A molded cornice follows the eaves of the slate-shingled roof. An interior brick chimney rises from the west roof slope.

The main (south) gable facade includes a left entrance and coupled six-over-one sash with plain surrounds both in the right bay and the gable. A two-bay, hip-roofed (slate-shingled) porch with molded cornice, turned posts, stick balustrade, and lattice skirt. A shallow one-by-one-bay, gabled projection emerges from the east eaves facade while a gabled wall dormer marks the opposite (west) facade.

This house (together with houses #s22, 23, 25, 26, and 30-32) was built for employees of the Arlington Refrigerator Co., the original owner of the nearby factory complex (#16) now occupied by Mack Molding Co. The houses remained in the company's possession until its demise in 1930.

A. Garage; 1989: Sited northeast of house; 1-story, gable-roofed garage now under construction. Double-bay entrance opening on south gable front. Non-contributing owing to age.

25. House (Munn Terrace); c. 1910

Substantially enlarged from its original size by the addition of a two-story west ell, this house was originally similar to the house (#30) directly across the street. The one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house with a concrete foundation has been sheathed with vinyl siding. A molded cornice follows the eaves of the slate-shingled roof. A gabled dormer with coupled four-over-one sash emerges from the

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east roof slope.

The original main (south) gable facade includes a left entrance and six-over-one sash with plain surrounds in the other bays. A two-bay, hip-roofed (slate-shingled) porch with molded cornice, turned posts, square entry newels, stick balustrade, and lattice skirt spans the original facade. Flush with the main facade, the two-bay, eaves-front, gabled west ell has a three-part window on its first story, one-over-one sash on the second, and an asphalt-shingled roof.

This house (together with houses #s22-24, 26, and 30-32) was built for employees of the Arlington Refrigerator Co., the original owner of the nearby factory complex (#16) now occupied by Mack Molding Co. The houses remained in the company's possession until its demise in 1930.

26. House (Munn Terrace); c. 1910

Similar (if not originally identical) to a nearby house (#32), this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, hip-roofed, Bungalowoid house rests on a concrete-block/stuccoed foundation and has been sheathed with aluminum siding. A molded cornice follows the deeply overhanging eaves of the slate-shingled roof. An original single-bay, hipped dormer (with replacement casement window) emerges from the south (front) slope while two-bay shed dormers have been added to the east and west slopes.

The main (south) facade includes a central entrance on the recessed wall plane, sheltered by a now-screened, three-bay porch with a left-end entry, turned posts, stick balustrade, and lattice skirt. A basement garage entrance with double-leaf, hinged doors interrupts the right third of the skirt. The east and west facades are lighted mostly by coupled six-over-one sash with plain surrounds.

This house (together with houses #s22-25 and 30-32) was built for employees of the Arlington Refrigerator Co., the original owner of the nearby factory complex (#16) now occupied by Mack Molding Co. The house remained in the company's possession until its demise in 1930.

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27. W. W. Salter House (off Munn Terrace); c. 1928

This unique owner-built house is distinguished by battered first-story walls constructed of riverstone (cobblestone) laid in concrete. The one-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, gable-roofed house is clapboarded on the east and west gables. A stylized modillion cornice follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled roof, and returns across the west facade to form a pent gable. A shed dormer emerges from the south roof slope. A stuccoed chimney rises from the north slope next to the ridge.

The three-bay main (north) eaves facade possesses a central entrance flanked by sidelights consisting of an intermediate three-quarter-length single light with molded panels both above and below. A one-bay, shed-roofed porch with a concrete apron shelters the entrance. The window openings contain mostly two-over-two sash, whose recessed positions indicate the thickness of the masonry walls. The downward slope of the ground exposes the basement story on the four-bay west gable facade, where a right-center basement entry is flanked by six-light fixed windows in shallow segmental-arched openings. On the rear (south) facade, another entry is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch with a concrete apron.

The house was constructed by Wilbert Weeks Salter, who operated a chicken farm here during the 1920s and sold eggs in the village.

A. Garage; 1989: Sited northeast of house; 1-story, plywood-sided, gable-roofed garage. 2-bay west gable front has paneled overhead door on left and pass door on right. Non-contributing owing to age.

28. House (Munn Terrace); c. 1920

Distinguished from the adjacent former Arlington Refrigerator Co. employee housing by its gambrel roof, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, vernacular house has been sheathed with vinyl siding above its concrete foundation. A shallow molded cornice with attenuated returns (the latter partly hidden by the added siding) follows the closely cropped eaves of the asphalt-shingled roof. Two shed wall dormers (also with cornice returns) emerge from the lower west slope of the roof. A central brick chimney rises from the ridge.

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The main (west) eaves facade is dominated by a three-bay, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival porch with Tuscan columns, molded cornice, stick balustrade, and lattice skirt; the porch does not appear on the 1921 Sanborn map. The porch shelters a central entrance and side-bay windows with the one-over-one sash and plain surrounds common to the house. The north and south gables are lighted by slender coupled sash. A one-story, gable-roofed rear (east) ell has a fully screened, shed-roofed south porch with lattice skirt.

A. Garage; c. 1940

Sited to the rear (southeast) of the house, a one-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-roofed garage also has vinyl siding and asphalt roof shingles. Two paneled overhead doors enter the north eaves facade while a four-panel pass door enters the west gable facade.

29. House (Munn Terrace); c. 1910

Not part of the adjacent Arlington Refrigerator Co. employee housing, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house possesses a concrete foundation, shiplap siding, and slate roof shingles. An interior brick chimney rises from the ridge. The three-bay main (west) eaves facade includes a central entrance and one-over-one sash in the outer bays, all with plain surrounds. Single-light kneewall windows are aligned above the first-story windows. A multi-bay, shed-roofed porch with box posts and lattice skirt spans the main facade and turns to shelter the first bay (another entry) of the south gable facade. Coupled one-over-one sash light the north and south gables. A one-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing with two-over-two sash has been added to the rear (east) facade.

A. Shed; c. 1940

Sited to the rear (southeast) of the house, this one-story, shiplapped and vertical-boarded shed with an asphalt-shingled gable roof has been extended southward. The three-bay west eaves front includes a six-light fixed window on the original section and a four-light-over-three-panel door on the extension.

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30. House (Munn Terrace); c. 1910

Originally similar to the house (#25) directly across the street, this one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, clapboarded, gable-roofed, vernacular house has a slate-shingled roof and a concrete foundation. A molded cornice follows the eaves. An original interior brick chimney rises from the east roof slope while a recent counterpart rises from the west slope. A gabled dormer with coupled six-over-one sash emerges from the latter slope.

The main (north) gable facade has a left entrance and the six-over-one sash with plain surrounds common to the house. Only the slate-shingled hip roof and turned posts survive from a two-bay front porch; the deck has been removed and the posts now stand on brick piers. The east eaves facade has a left entry sheltered by a recent shed-roofed porch.

A modern, two-by-three-bay, shiplapped, shed-roofed wing added to the rear (south) facade rises one story above an exposed basement. A gabled hyphen links the first wing and a one-story, three-by-two-bay, board-and-battened, gabled garage wing with (recycled?) six-over-six sash flanking a paneled overhead door on its east eaves front.

This house (together with houses #s22-26, 31, and 32) was built for employees of the Arlington Refrigerator Co., the original owner of the nearby factory complex (#16) now occupied by Mack Molding Co. The houses remained in the company's possession until its demise in 1930.

31. House (Munn Terrace); c. 1910

Nearly identical to the house (#24) directly across the street, this one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, clapboarded, gable-roofed, vernacular house retains its original appearance. A molded cornice follows the eaves of its slate-shingled roof. An interior brick chimney rises from the east roof slope.

The main (north) gable facade possesses a left entrance and coupled six-over-one sash with plain surrounds both in the right bay and the gable. A two-bay, hip-roofed (slate-shingled) porch with molded cornice, turned posts, stick balustrade, and lattice skirt spans the facade. A one-bay porch with matching components is recessed into the southeast rear corner. A gabled wall dormer

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marks the east eaves facade while a shallow one-by-one-bay, gabled projection emerges from the opposite (west) facade.

This house (together with houses #s22-26, 30, and 32) was built for employees of the Arlington Refrigerator Co., the original owner of the nearby factory complex (#16) now occupied by Mack Molding Co. The houses remained in the company's possession until its demise in 1930.

32. House (Munn Terrace); c. 1910

Similar (if not originally identical) to a nearby house (#26), this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, hip-roofed, Bungalow house possesses a concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and a slate-shingled roof. A molded cornice follows the deeply overhanging eaves. A hipped dormer emerges from the front (north) roof slope. Brick interior chimneys rise from the east slope and near the ridge.

The main (north) facade with central entrance is recessed behind a full-width porch that has been enclosed with multiple one-over-one sash and a clapboarded apron above a lattice skirt. The house's six-over-one sash with plain surrounds occur both in single and coupled openings. A one-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing is appended to the rear (south) facade.

This house (together with houses #s22-26, 30, and 31) was built for employees of the Arlington Refrigerator Co., the original owner of the nearby factory complex (#16) now occupied by Mack Molding Co. The houses remained in the company's possession until its demise in 1930.

A. Garage; c. 1950: Sited southeast of house; 1-story, 2-bay, shiplapped, gable-roofed garage. 2 paneled overhead doors on north gable front. Non-contributing owing to age.

33. Mobile home (Munn Terrace); c. 1980?

Metal-sheathed mobile home with added shallow gable roof. 1-story, plywood-sheathed, shed-roofed vestibule added to west side. Non-contributing owing to age.

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34. House (Chittenden Rd.); rebuilt c. 1930

Banked against the hillside, this modest vernacular house is dominated by a multi-bay veranda that wraps around the west and south facades and contains an original garage bay in its fully exposed west basement story. The one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-roofed house is sheathed entirely (apart from the asphalt-shingled roof) with wood shingles hung in alternating courses of wide and narrow exposure, and trimmed with corner boards. A nearly full-length, two-bay shed dormer with coupled four-over-one sash emerges from the roof's west slope while a single-bay counterpart marks the east slope.

The main entrance occurs on the east eaves facade (uphill away from the street), sheltered by a two-bay porch. The window openings are fitted with six-over-one sash and plain surrounds; coupled sash occupy the north and south gables. The multi-bay, shed-roofed main veranda incorporates square columns, stick balustrade, exposed rafter tails, and a wood-shingled apron around the exposed basement. The west facade of the latter contains double-leaf, vertical-boarded, diagonally braced, hinged doors next to the right corner (providing access to the longitudinal space beneath the veranda deck outside the house's south wall) and a single-leaf counterpart to the left.

This house was rebuilt from a small barn by R. K. Miles, Sr., owner of the adjacent building supply firm (#20), for occupancy by his employees.

35. Conlin House (Chittenden Rd.); c. 1880

Set back from the street amidst trees and shrubbery, this clapboarded, gable-roofed vernacular house consists of a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay main block and a one-story, three-bay south ell possessing the main entrance. A molded cornice without returns follows the eaves of the slate-shingled roof. An exterior brick chimney ascends the main block's north eaves facade and an interior counterpart rises from the ell's ridge. The ell's main (west) eaves facade includes the left-bay main entrance along with two bays of the six-over-one sash with plain surrounds common to the house. Spanning most of this facade, a three-bay, shed-roofed porch has box posts and newels, clapboarded apron, and exposed rafter tails.

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Projecting eastward from the rear of the south ell, a one-story, shed-roofed hyphen connects to a taller, one-story, shiplapped shed/garage with a slate-shingled gable roof; a gabled garage projection added to its north eaves front has double-leaf, vertical-boarded, hinged doors with inset six-light sash. A smaller-scale, one-story, shed-roofed wing extends one bay eastward from the garage.

The house is associated with the Conlin family, who occupied it during the second quarter of this century.

36. Arlington Town Garage (Chittenden Rd.); c. 1950

1 1/2-story, 5x4-bay, eaves-front, gable-roofed municipal truck garage with vinyl siding and asphalt roof shingles. Main (west) facade consists mostly of 5 eaves-height, paneled overhead doors; second door from left rises through eaves under raised section of roof slope. 4-bay south gable facade includes left pass door and windows containing 6-over-6 sash, all with plain surrounds. Non-contributing owing to age.

37. Arlington Rescue Squad Garage (Chittenden Rd.); 1973

1 1/2-story, plywood-sided building with asphalt-shingled gable roof has 3x3-bay main block plus 1x3-bay north ell. Main (west) gable facade entered by 2 metal overhead vehicle doors flanking central pass door. Non-contributing owing to age.

38. Alfred Buck House (Buck Hill Rd.); c. 1900

Somewhat altered in appearance by the application of vinyl siding, this two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, Queen Anne house retains slate roof shingles and a stone foundation. A molded cornice with returns follows the eaves. A central brick chimney straddles the ridge.

The three-bay main (north) gable facade includes a left entrance and a three-sided bay window on the right. The window openings are fitted with the one-over-one sash and plain surrounds common to the house. A multi-bay, shed-roofed (also slate-shingled), Queen Anne porch spans this facade and turns the corner to shelter the first bay of the west facade; now enclosed with

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screening, the porch incorporates an entry pediment, turned posts and balustrade, cut-out brackets, stick valance, lattice skirt, and projecting steps with balustrade and ball-headed newels. Rising from the porch roof at the house's northwest corner, a second-story, octagonal tower (now vinyl-sided) culminates in a slate-shingled pyramidal cap with a copper finial. On the two-bay west eaves facade, a three-sided, hip-roofed bay window occupies the right half. A central entry marks the opposite (east) facade.

Two gabled wings of successively reduced scale extend from the main block's rear (south) facade. The one-and-one-half-story, two-bay-deep first wing has an east entry sheltered by a Queen Anne porch with components like the front porch. The one-bay-deep second wing is only one story in height.

This house was constructed for Alfred Buck, who continued to live here until about 1950.

A. Garage; c. 1925

Sited to the rear (southeast) of the house, this one-story, two-by-three-bay, clapboarded garage carries a slate-shingled hip roof. Its north front is entered by three-leaf, nine-light-over-four-panel, sliding/folding doors. The east and west sides are lighted by twelve-pane fixed windows.

39. Episcopal Parsonage/Crofut House (East Arlington Rd.); 1845

A Classic Cottage distinguished by the finest Queen Anne porch in the historic district, this one-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, eaves-front, gable-roofed house has been sheathed with vinyl siding above its stone foundation. A molded cornice with returns follows the eaves of the slate-shingled roof. A shed dormer has been added to the rear (east) slope. An exterior brick chimney abuts the north end of the ridge.

The main (west) facade possesses a recessed central entrance flanked by three-quarter-length sidelights. The first-story window openings are fitted with six-over-one sash that have larger dimensions than the second-story, six-over-six sash on the gable facades; all have plain surrounds and louvered wood shutters. The well-preserved, fully detailed, Queen Anne porch spans the main facade; the five-bay, shed-roofed porch

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incorporates turned posts, pierced brackets, stick valance (aside from a solid segmental arch over the entrance), turned balustrade, cut-out skirt, and radiating clapboards on the half-gables.

A one-story, gabled ell projects four bays in length from the rear (east) facade. A two-bay, shed-roofed porch with turned posts, stick balustrade, and lattice skirt shelters part of the ell's south eaves facade.

This house occupies the site of the first frame house in Arlington, built by/for Jehiel Hawley after he settled here in 1764. During the Revolutionary War, that house was expropriated from the loyalist Hawley and transferred to Thomas Chittenden, the first governor of Vermont, for whom the house was later known. In 1838, the house was purchased by St. James Parish to become the Episcopal parsonage. That house was taken down in the spring of 1845, and the present house was built by S. P. Canfield; it was then valued at \$800. Rev. Frederick A. Wadleigh became rector in the same year and was the first occupant of this house. He served the parish until 1865, and prepared a history of Arlington and the church that appears in Hemenway's Vermont Historical Gazetteer of 1868. This house remained the rectory until 1892, when the parish acquired the Luman Foote House (#6) on Main Street for that purpose. The house is now associated with the Crofut family.

A. Barn/garage: c. 1870

Standing to the rear (southeast) of the house, this small one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded barn with cornice returns and a slate-shingled gable roof has been adapted to a two-bay garage. Two overhead doors have been installed in the west eaves front. The south side is lighted by three four-pane windows plus a vertical six-pane gable window. A one-story, two-bay-deep, shed-roofed rear (east) wing is lighted by six-pane windows.

40. Chittenden Bank (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1970

1-story, brick-veneered, gable-roofed bank building consisting of 4-bay main block flanked by reduced 1-bay wings. Main (west) eaves facade has overscaled, gabled entry porch. Pyramidal-capped cupola atop roof. Non-contributing owing to age.

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41. Calvin Andrews House (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1950

1 1/2-story, 3x2-bay, gable-roofed house with concrete foundation, asphalt-shingle siding (except shiplapped gables), asphalt-shingle roofing, and exterior concrete-block chimney. 1-story, 3x1-bay, shed-roofed south wing with gabled west entry vestibule. Owner-built by Calvin Andrews. Non-contributing owing to age.

42. James Nelson House (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1890

This one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, vernacular house with a reduced south ell has been substantially altered. The house has been sheathed with vinyl/aluminum siding although the roof retains slate shingles. The doors and windows have been replaced with modern counterparts, and the surrounds have been removed. Both the gabled entry porch on the two-bay main (west) gable facade and the full-length, shed-roofed porch on the ell's two-bay west eaves facade have been rebuilt with wrought-metal posts and balustrade. A modern brick chimney has been added at the rear of the main ridge to replace an original interior chimney. A one-story, one-by-two-bay, shed-roofed garage is appended to the south end of the ell; the garage retains six-light windows on its south side.

This house is associated with James Nelson, who occupied it during the second quarter of this century.

A. Barn; c. 1890

Standing southeast of the house, this small one-story, eaves-front barn is sheathed with vertical boards and its gable roof is shingled with slate. The main (west) facade is entered by vertical-boarded exterior sliding doors in the left and central bays and an hinged pass door on the right.

43. Charles LaBatt House (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1935

This modest one-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, gable-front house shows the influence of the Colonial Revival style. Resting on a concrete foundation, the clapboarded house has an asphalt-shingled roof carrying a shed dormer on the north slope and a

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brick chimney on the south slope. A molded cornice with returns follows the eaves. The two-bay main (west) gable facade is marked by a two-bay, hip-roofed porch with square posts, clapboarded apron, and molded cornice that shelters the right-bay entrance. Both the left bay and the gable are occupied by coupled six-over-one sash with plain surrounds. A gabled (slate-shingled) door hood on knee braces shelters the central entry on the south eaves facade. A one-story, gabled ell projects one bay from the opposite (north) facade.

The house was built by Clifford Wilcox for Charles LaBatt, and it has subsequently remained in the family's ownership.

44. Patrick Keough House (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1935

Displaying Bungalow characteristics, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, eaves-front, gable-roofed house rests on a concrete foundation and is sheathed with asbestos shingles below its asphalt-shingled roof. A three-bay recessed porch with square columns, stick balustrade, and lattice skirt spans the main (west) facade, sheltering the off-center entrance. The windows are fitted mostly with two-over-two sash and retain plain surrounds; coupled sash occupy the right bay of the main facade. A clapboarded shed dormer emerges from the front roof slope, now lighted by a modern octagonal window. A full-length counterpart displaces most of the rear slope. A one-story, shed-roofed rear wing is now being added to the house.

The house was constructed by Clifford Wilcox for Patrick Keough.

A. Garage; c. 1930

Sited near the northeast rear corner of the house, this one-story, one-by-one-bay, clapboarded garage has an asphalt-shingled gable roof. A replacement paneled overhead door enters its west gable front. A fixed two-pane window lights each side.

45. Danforth Building/Apartment house (East Arlington Rd.);
c. 1935

Oriented parallel to the street, this two-and-one-half-story, six-by-three-bay, vernacular apartment building of rectangular plan has been extended from its original five-bay length. The

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building has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding (applied 1988), and a slate-shingled gable roof. A molded cornice with short gable returns follows the eaves; a narrow frieze complements the horizontal cornice. The window openings contain mostly six-over-one sash with plain surrounds; coupled sash light the north and south gables.

The asymmetrical six-bay main (west) eaves facade reflects the original five-bay length of the building plus the one-bay north extension. Centered within the original five bays, the main entrance with half-length, four-pane sidelights is sheltered by a rebuilt one-bay porch with box posts that carries a second-story, one-bay, pedimented, Colonial Revival balcony porch with Tuscan columns, stick balustrade, and molded cornice. The right side of the first story is occupied by original triplet six-over-one sash that contrast with the large opening containing triple nine-light windows in the left position on the north extension.

A lower one-and-one-half-story ell with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and molded cornice projects one bay from the rear (east) facade. A three-part window lights the ell's south eaves facade.

The building was constructed for Byron Danforth, a plumber who kept a store in the first story and lived on the second story. Subsequently it was converted entirely to apartments.

46. David Bushee House (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1890

Defining the southeast corner of the historic district, this ell-plan, one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed, vernacular house consists of a three-by-two-bay main block and a two-by-two-bay north ell resting on a stone/concrete foundation. A molded cornice without returns encircles the eaves of the slate-shingled roof. An interior brick chimney surmounts the ridge of the main block and a counterpart rises from the north end of the ell's ridge.

The three-bay main (west) gable facade includes a left-bay entrance and the two-over-two sash with plain surrounds common to the house. A multi-bay, shed-roofed, Queen Anne porch wraps around the main block's west and north facades and continues across the two-bay west eaves facade of the north ell; the porch incorporates turned posts with triangular cut-out brackets, turned balustrade, and cut-out skirt.

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Three lesser appendages are attached to the house. A one-story, gabled ell projects one bay from the main block's south facade. A one-story, one-bay-deep, gable-roofed (slate-shingled) ell projects from the north ell's rear (east) facade. Extending from the rear of the east ell is a reduced one-story, one-bay, gabled wing with shiplap siding.

This house was constructed by Horace F. Goewey for David Bushee.

A. Garage; c. 1950: Sited north of house; 1-story, 2x1-bay, shiplapped garage with asphalt-shingled gable roof. 2 paneled overhead doors on west gable front; paneled pass door on south side. Non-contributing owing to age.

47. Horace Goewey House (East Arlington Rd.); 1899

Virtually identical to the nearby Bixby House (#53), this one-and-one-half-story, four-by-three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house stands oriented parallel to the street. A distinctive multi-bay, shed-roofed (slate-shingled), Queen Anne veranda wraps around the east eaves and north gable facades. The veranda incorporates turned posts, cut-out scrolled brackets with pendant drops, stick valance, exposed rafter tails, turned balustrade, and cut-out skirt. The diagonal gabled entry at the northeast corner has vertical matchboard on the gable and square newels with ball heads terminating the step balustrades.

The clapboarded house rests on a rubble/concrete foundation. The four-bay east facade includes an entrance in the right-center bay while the three-bay north facade has an off-center entry. The windows are fitted with six-over-one sash, plain surrounds, and louvered wood shutters. A molded cornice without returns follows the eaves of the slate-shingled roof. A central brick chimney rises from the ridge. A shed-roofed porch with square posts is attached to the rear (west) facade.

A. Embalming shop/shed; c. 1900

Standing northwest of the house and perpendicular to the street, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay building has shiplap siding and rolled asphalt on its gable roof. The east gable front has a left entry with a paneled door. The windows have two-over-one sash with plain surrounds and drip moldings

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plus cut-out shutters on the front facade. A one-story, one-bay-deep wing with a shallow gabled roof extends from the rear (south) facade. The building has been adapted to an antiques shop.

B. Hearse shed/garage; c. 1900

Repeating the form and scale of the adjacent shed (A), this one-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay building stands parallel to the north side of the shed. Also sheathed with shiplap and rolled asphalt, the garage has a broad vehicle entrance on its east gable front; the four-leaf interior doors have diagonal matchboarded panels with chamfered surrounds. A vertical-boarded loft door occupies the left bay of the second story next to a six-over-six sash while a horizontal three-pane window lights the gable; these openings have plain surrounds.

The house and outbuildings were constructed by Horace F. Goewey (1870-1957) for his own occupancy. A graduate of embalming school in Boston, Goewey succeeded his father, Marshall (whose house, #55, and coffin shop, #56, stand a short distance west along the street) in the undertaking business; the two outbuildings were apparently his embalming shop (A) and hearse shed (B). He sold the business to a Bennington firm during the early 1920s. Horace F. was also a builder, erecting at least two other houses (#s46 and 53) in this neighborhood; the Bixby House (#53) virtually duplicates his own house. This house remained in the family's ownership until the 1980s.

48. House (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1970

1-story, aluminum-sided, eaves-front, ranch-type house with asphalt-shingled gable roof and large exterior fireplace chimney. 1-bay, board-and-battened, gabled north garage wing. Non-contributing owing to age.

49. Henderson House (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1880

Oriented perpendicular to the street, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house with a concrete-faced foundation has been sheathed with asbestos shingles. A molded cornice follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled roof. An interior brick chimney rises from the south slope.

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The three-bay main (east) gable facade has a left entrance crowned by a cornice cap. The window openings contain the two-over-two sash with plain surrounds common to the house. A recessed, smaller-scale, two-by-two-bay, gabled ell projects from the south eaves facade. A one-story, shed-roofed rear (west) wing has an exterior brick fireplace chimney on its north facade.

This house is associated with the Henderson family, who have occupied it since the 1930s.

A. Barn; c. 1880

Standing to the rear (south) of the house, a small one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed barn has vertical-board siding and standing-seam metal roofing. Double-leaf, seven-panel, interior sliding carriage doors enter the south gable facade while a pass door enters the east eaves facade next to a window opening; all have plain surrounds. A large one-story, shed-roofed wing is attached to the rear (west) facade.

B. Garage; c. 1920

Next to the south side of the barn's (A) wing stands this two-story, three-by-two-bay, gabled garage with asphalt siding and sheet-metal roofing. The east gable front is entered by two large folding vehicle doors and, centered on the second story, double-leaf loading doors. The first story is lighted by two-over-two sash while the second story has single-light fixed windows. A one-and-one-half-story shed wing is attached to the north side.

50. N. R. Douglass House (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1850

This one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed house retains certain prominent Greek Revival features while others appear to have been removed. Resting on a rubble foundation, the house carries a slate-shingled roof; a brick chimney rises from the ridge intersection of the gable-front main block and the south ell and another rises from the south end of the ell's ridge. A heavy molded entablature with cornice returns follows all eaves (including those of the south ell and wing) but the building's corners are trimmed only with narrow boards in place of the stylistically appropriate (and visually supportive)

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pilasters. The windows are fitted with six-over-six sash crowned by peaked molded lintels.

The two-bay main (east) gable facade now lacks an entrance; a modern three-part window has been installed in the first story. The entrance occurs instead on the one-bay south eaves facade, sheltered by the modern three-bay, shed-roofed porch that extends across the three-bay east eaves facade (with central entrance) of the south ell. Two three-light kneewall windows punctuate the entablature of this facade above the porch roof. A recessed and slightly reduced, gabled south wing extends three bays beyond the ell, repeating the stylistic treatment of the main block. An off-center entry on its east facade is sheltered by a gabled hood on knee braces.

During at least the 1860s, the house was owned by N. R. Douglass, superintendent of the Douglass Manufacturing Co. Located near East Arlington in Sunderland township, the firm's name was changed to Arlington Edge Tool Co. in 1877, reflecting its principal product (chisels).

A. Shed; c. 1940

Sited southwest of the house, this one-story, one-bay, shiplapped, gable-roofed shed has a pass door on its east gable front.

51. DuBois House (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1890

Oriented perpendicular to the street, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, clapboarded, vernacular house rests on a stone foundation and carries a slate-shingled gable roof. A stylized molded entablature follows the eaves albeit without cornice returns. A central brick chimney rises from the ridge.

The two-bay main (east) gable facade includes a left entrance sheltered by a one-bay, gabled porch with box posts, stick balustrade, and lattice skirt. The windows contain six-over-six sash with plain surrounds and louvered shutters. Along the south eaves facade, a full-length, shed-roofed porch has been enclosed with clapboards and coupled one-over-one sash flanking a central entry. The enclosed porch abuts a one-story, one-bay-deep, gabled rear (west) wing; a modern open deck has been added to the rear of the wing.

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This house is associated with the DuBois family, who occupied it during the second quarter of the present century.

A. Garage; c. 1940

Standing to the rear (west) of the house, a one-story, one-by-two-bay, gable-roofed garage has shiplap siding and rolled-asphalt roofing. An overhead door enters its east gable front while one-over-one sash light its sides.

52. Fernando West House (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1865

Set back from the street atop a low knoll, this one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, vernacular house consists of a three-by-two-bay main block, a reduced three-by-two-bay south ell, and a two-bay-deep west ell attached to the south ell. The clapboarded house rests on a stone foundation faced with concrete, and the roofs are covered with standing-seam metal. A stylized molded entablature follows the eaves albeit without cornice returns. An interior brick chimney straddles the rear of the main block's ridge, and an exterior brick chimney marks the joint between the south and west ells.

The three-bay main (east) gable facade includes a left entrance with a single-light-over-two-panel door and a molded paneled surround. The window openings contain original and replacement six-over-six sash with plain surrounds. A multi-bay, shed-roofed, Queen Anne porch curves around the south, east, and north facades; the porch incorporates turned posts, pierced brackets, stick valance, lattice skirt, and carved rafter tails but now lacks a balustrade. (On the south facade, the roof of the terminal bay abutting the south ell has been removed.)

The south ell's three-bay east eaves facade has a shed-roofed porch with turned posts on the right half while the left half has a clapboarded enclosure under an extension of the porch roof. Three gabled dormers emerge from the east slope of this ell's roof. Another partly enclosed shed-roofed porch marks the south eaves facade of the rear (west) ell; a modern open deck with a balustrade has been added to its front.

The house was built possibly for Fernando West (1838-1907), an energetic Arlington entrepreneur who lived here at least from

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1869 until about 1891. According to the Beers atlas of 1869, he was then a "dealer in dry goods and groceries." During the 1870s, West joined his brother, Samuel N., in the West and Bro. chair factory (later removed) next to the south of the Flint shoe peg factory (now part of the Miles Lumber Co. complex, #20) on Railroad Street. The 1878 bankruptcy of the West and Bro. firm caused major financial losses for several local investors, particularly members of the Canfield family. By the 1880 publication of Child's gazetteer (where his name is listed erroneously as "Welch"), West had turned to manufacturing brush backs. In 1891, the house became the rectory for St. Columban's Roman Catholic Church (#12) and remained so until about 1920.

A. Garage; c. 1940

Standing to the rear (southwest) of the house, this one-story, two-bay garage has shiplap siding and a slate-shingled gable roof. Two vertical-boarded sliding doors (exterior on the left and interior on the right) enter its east gable front.

53. Warren Bixby House (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1905

Virtually identical to the nearby Horace Goewey House (#47), this one-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, eaves-front, gable-roofed, vernacular house differs mostly in the design of its wraparound porch. This clapboarded house rests on a stone foundation, and a molded cornice (without returns) follows the eaves of its slate-shingled gable roof. A central brick chimney rises from the ridge while an exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to its south end.

The four-bay main (east) eaves facade includes a right-center entrance. The window openings are fitted with six-over-one sash, plain surrounds, and louvered shutters. A multi-bay, shed-roofed, Queen Anne porch with turned posts, jig-sawn brackets, and stick valance in the south half-gable spans the east facade and turns with a diagonal northeast corner bay to abut what appears as the enclosed (with clapboards and broad windows) north section of the porch. A modern octagonal window has been added to the north facade's second story.

This house was built by Horace F. Goewey (see #47) for Warren and Nellie Bixby; Nellie was Goewey's elder sister.

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A. Barn; c. 1905

Standing directly behind (west of) the house, a small one-and-one-half-story, two-by-one-bay, gable-roofed barn has shiplap siding and asphalt roof shingles. The east gable front is entered by an interior sliding paneled door on the left and a hinged pass door on the right; a hay door surmounts the sliding door. A six-over-six sash lights the north side.

54. Lysias White House (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1860

Oriented perpendicular to the street, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house has been sheathed with asbestos shingles above its stone foundation. A molded cornice (without returns) follows the eaves of the slate-shingled roof. A right-corner entrance marks the main (east) gable facade, sheltered by a three-bay, shed-roofed porch with turned posts, solid apron, and stick skirt. The windows contain six-over-six sash with plain surrounds. An off-center entry on the north eaves facade is sheltered by a one-bay, gabled porch with turned posts, clapboarded apron, and stick skirt. A one-story, shiplapped, shed-roofed wing extends from the southwest corner of the main block.

Lysias E. White owned this house in 1869, and may have been the original owner. White was superintendent of the nearby W. and J. G. Flint shoe peg factory (now part of the Miles Lumber Co. complex, #20) on Railroad Street from its founding in 1863 until its closure about 1881.

A. Garage; c. 1954: Sited northwest of house; 1-story, 2x1-bay, clapboarded, gable-roofed garage. East gable front has left-bay, paneled overhead door and right-bay, 5-panel pass door (recycled?). 4-light fixed window on each side. Non-contributing owing to age.

55. Marshall Goewey House (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1865

This house consists of the original one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-front, Greek Revival style main block together with a gabled north ell that was enlarged c. 1985 (after a fire) by the addition of a full second story with higher eaves but a matching ridgeline. A stone foundation, clapboarded

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siding, and asphalt roof shingles are common to both blocks while a simple entablature with cornice returns follows their discontinuous eaves. An interior brick chimney straddles the main block's ridge.

The three-bay main (east) facade possesses a right entrance with paneled door flanked by full-length, six-pane sidelights and smooth pilasters supporting an entablature. The window openings are fitted with six-over-six sash and plain surrounds below hood moldings. A multi-bay, shed-roofed porch with tapered box posts, clapboarded apron, and lattice skirt wraps around the east and north facades of the main block and continues across the north ell's three-bay east eaves facade, sheltering a left entry on the latter. The second-story, six-over-six windows under the ell's eaves are shorter than those elsewhere.

Two appendages are attached to the house's rear (west) facade. A one-story, two-bay-deep, gabled ell projects from the north ell while a single-story shed wing extends from the main block.

Both this house and the adjacent former coffin shop (#56) were built by Marshall Goewey (1829-1911), who combined the trades of undertaker and carpenter and builder. He lived here from the 1860s onward, and the house remained in the family's ownership until the middle 1980s.

A. Barn; c. 1865

A one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, vertical-boarded barn with an asphalt-shingled gable roof stands directly behind (west of) the house. The barn's east eaves front is entered by two sets of double-leaf, hinged doors.

56. Goewey coffin shop/House (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1870

Marked by peaked lintels on its openings, this one-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, clapboarded, vernacular house was converted from a coffin shop. The building rests on a stone/concrete foundation and carries a slate-shingled gable roof oriented parallel to the street. A simple entablature follows the horizontal eaves while the molded cornice (without returns) and frieze continue along the raking eaves. A central brick chimney straddles the ridge.

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The main (east) eaves facade includes a right-center entrance, and a secondary entry occupies the left bay of the south gable facade; both have replacement doors. The entrances as well as the windows containing six-over-six sash are crowned with peaked lintels, a distinctive treatment in this part of the village. A three-bay, shed-roofed porch was removed c. 1985 from the right half of the main facade. A one-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing is attached to the rear (west) facade.

Both this former coffin shop and the adjacent house (#55) were built by Marshall Goewey, who combined the trades of undertaker and carpenter and builder. This building was converted to a house probably around the turn of the century.

57. Mobile home (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1960

Metal-sheathed mobile home with added shallow gable roof. Non-contributing owing to age.

A. Mobile home; c. 1970: Sited west of mobile home #57; metal-sheathed mobile home with added shallow gable roof. Non-contributing owing to age.

B. Shed; c. 1970: Sited west of mobile home (A); 1-story, 1-bay, board-and-battened, gable-roofed shed with pass door on south gable front. Non-contributing owing to age.

58. Gordon Hard House (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1930

Deeply set back from the street behind an expansive lawn with bordering shrubs, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house possesses a concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof. An original, nearly full-length, two-bay shed dormer displaces most of the east slope. A central brick chimney rises from the ridge.

The three-bay main (east) eaves facade has an off-center entrance sheltered by a gabled hood on knee braces that interrupts the main eaves. The window openings are fitted with the three-over-one sash with vertical upper lights and plain surrounds common to the house. The south gable facade is spanned by a one-bay, shed-roofed porch whose Tuscan columns stand on a ground-level stone deck. On the rear (west) facade, a shed-roofed porch has half-

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length Tuscan columns standing on a clapboarded apron.

The house was built by Clifford Wilcox for Gordon Hard, and it has remained in the family's possession to the present.

A. Garage/apartment; c. 1930, enlarged c. 1960

Standing to the rear (northwest) of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, clapboarded building carries an asphalt-shingled, shallow-pitched gable roof. A molded cornice with returns follows the eaves. The main (east) gable facade includes a paneled overhead door on the right and a left-bay pass door. Two bays of one-over-one sash with plain surrounds light the gable. An exterior stair sheltered by a shed roof ascends the north eaves facade to serve a second-story apartment added about 1960.

59. House (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1870

A multi-bay, hip-roofed, Queen Anne porch dominates the public facades of this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house and its two-by-two-bay, gabled south ell. Resting on a stone/concrete foundation, the house has been sheathed with asbestos siding. A molded cornice and frieze follow the eaves of the slate-shingled roof. A central brick chimney straddles the ridge of the main block, and an exterior brick chimney bisects the ell's south gable facade.

The three-bay main (east) gable facade includes a left entrance with a slightly recessed door, blind sidelight panels, and two sets of flanking smooth pilasters (one facing the doorway) below a peaked lintel. The other bays contain one-over-one sash with molded surrounds and peaked lintels. The porch incorporates turned posts (paired at the main entry and north end), curved and paneled brackets with pendant drops, turned balustrade, square newels with pyramidal heads at the north entry, and a truncated southeast corner. The porch wraps around the main block's east and south facades and the ell's east eaves facade. A one-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed rear (west) wing has an exterior concrete-block chimney at its southwest corner.

A. Shed; c. 1930

Sited to the rear (southwest) of the house, this one-story, one-

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by-one-bay, gable-roofed shed has shiplap siding and an asphalt-shingled roof. The north gable front is entered by an exterior sliding door while the east and west sides are lighted by six-pane fixed windows.

B. Garage; c. 1970: Sited north of house; 1-story, 1-bay, plywood-sided, gable-roofed garage. Overhead door on east gable front. Non-contributing owing to age.

60. William Cullinan House (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1860

Constructed for a store and later converted to its present use, this two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, clapboarded, gable-roofed, vernacular house of ell plan rests on a stone foundation. A molded cornice with returns follows the eaves of the slate-shingled roof.

The main block's three-bay main (north) facade includes a right entrance crowned by a cornice. The window bays are fitted with the six-over-six sash, plain surrounds, and louvered shutters common to the house; a small three-over-one sash lights the front gable. The recessed west ell projects four bays along its north eaves front with a left entry. A two-bay, shed-roofed, Queen Anne porch spans this facade, incorporating turned posts, ball-headed entry newel, carved scrolled brackets, and cut-out balustrade.

The Beers atlas of 1869 shows that this building was a store belonging to S. M. West and Son. It is not known when the building was converted to a residence. The house is associated with William Cullinan, who occupied it during the second quarter of this century.

A. Garage; c. 1925

Standing directly behind (south of) the house, this one-story, two-by-one-bay, gable-roofed garage has shiplap siding and an asphalt-shingled roof. The north eaves front is entered by two sets of double-leaf, vertical-boarded, hinged doors, each inset with a three-light window. A six-light window punctuates the east gable facade. A one-story, shed-roofed wing is appended to the rear (south) facade.

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61. Madge Bingham House (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1870

A Classic Cottage whose original form has been altered by three historic additions, this one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed, vernacular house stands parallel to the street, resting on a stone foundation. A simple entablature follows only the horizontal eaves and returns at the front corners of the gables. A nearly full-length, two-bay shed dormer with coupled six-over-one sash emerges from the north slope of the slate-shingled roof. A brick chimney with concrete cap rises from the south slope near the center of the ridge.

The five-bay main (north) eaves facade possesses the typical arrangement of central entrance flanked on each side by two bays of windows. The latter are fitted with six-over-one sash, plain surrounds, and louvered wood shutters. A three-bay, shed-roofed (with standing-seam sheet metal), Queen Anne porch shelters the central portion of the facade, incorporating turned posts, pierced brackets, cut-out balustrade, and pierced skirt. The originally two-bay east gable facade has been extended one bay by the addition of a one-story, shed-roofed rear (south) wing with eaves treatment similar to the main block. Appended to the west gable facade, a one-story, hip-roofed (with slate shingles) sunporch is enclosed with multiple six-over-one sash above a clapboarded apron; double-leaf, ten-light, hinged doors enter the north front.

The house is associated with Madge Bingham, who occupied it during the second quarter of the present century.

A. Garage; c. 1910

Standing directly behind (south of) the house, a one-and-one-half-story, shiplapped garage has a slate-shingled gable roof. The two-bay north eaves front includes a sliding door in the left bay and a pass door on the right.

B. Shed; c. 1900

Sited south of the garage (A), this one-story, shiplapped shed with an asphalt-shingled gable roof has a right entry on its east gable front.

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62. William Jones House (East Arlington Rd.); c. 1910

Displaying influence of the Colonial Revival style, this two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed house has been somewhat altered by the application of vinyl siding and the enclosure of its front porch. (Originally the house was clapboarded on the first story and wood-shingled on the upper stories.) A shallow projecting skirt that encircled the house above the first story has also been covered by the siding. A molded cornice and frieze follow the deeply overhanging horizontal eaves of the slate-shingled roof, and continue across the front pent gable. A hipped dormer with coupled one-over-one sash emerges from both the east and west roof slopes. An interior brick chimney rises from the west slope.

The main (north) gable facade includes a left entrance sheltered by the single open bay (with a chamfered corner post and stick valance) of the full-length, hip-roofed, enclosed porch that projects beyond the line of the west facade. On the second story, the left bay contains one of the one-over-one sash with plain surrounds common to the house while the right bay is distinguished by a broader sash having a diamond-paned upper third over a single-light lower two-thirds. An identical window occurs on the five-bay west eaves facade. On both the east and west facades, a two-story, three-sided bay window (also vinyl-sided) with a blind central panel is stopped by the eaves below the roof dormer.

A two-story, hip-roofed sunporch is attached to the rear (south) facade. The porch is illuminated by coupled eight-light windows on the first story and triplet one-over-one sash on the second; chamfered pilasters and corner posts with molded capitals separate each group of windows and support molded cornices on both stories.

This house was constructed for William T. Jones, manager of the Arlington Refrigerator Co. that occupied during the 1910s-20s the nearby complex (#16) now owned by Mack Molding Co. Originally having a two-family division by story, the house was adapted in 1941 by the present owner, John Whalen, to his law office and residence.

A. Garage; c. 1910

Sited to the rear (southeast) of the house and echoing its form,

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a one-story, one-by-one-bay, gable-roofed garage retains wood-shingle siding and slate roof shingles. A molded cornice and frieze follow the deeply overhanging horizontal eaves, and continue across the pent gable on the main (north) facade. The vehicle entrance retains its original double-leaf, twelve-light, hinged doors while the east and west eaves facades are lighted by six-over-six sash.

This garage constitutes an outstanding example of its type preserved in virtually its original appearance.

B. Chickenhouse/shed; c. 1910

Sited directly behind (south of) the garage (A), this one-story, two-by-one-bay, vertical-boarded, gable-roofed former chickenhouse has a left entry and a six-light window on its west gable front.

63. Canfield-Adams House (Main St. and East Arlington Rd.);
c. 1830

Oriented parallel to Main Street, this two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular Federal style house possesses a stone foundation, clapboard siding, and slate roof shingles. A simple entablature with gable returns follows the horizontal eaves while only the cornice continues along the raking eaves. An interior brick chimney straddles the south end of the ridge while an original counterpart has been removed from the north end.

The five-bay main (west) eaves facade is arranged symmetrically with pairs of windows flanking a central entrance. The latter is distinguished by double-leaf, Italianate doors with etched lights and a molded, paneled surround; the etched lights bear the letter "A" centered in the design, representing Orlando Adams, a post-1880 owner; the light in the left door is a modern replacement. (A flat-roofed porch with bracketed posts, balustrade, and end steps formerly sheltered the central three bays.) The window openings are fitted with six-over-six sash, molded paneled surrounds, and louvered wood shutters. The north and south gables are each punctuated by two quadrant louvers.

Attached to the rear (east) facade and possibly predating the main block, a one-and-one-half-story, gabled ell extends three

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bays along its north eaves front; a recessed porch with a metal post and spindle valance occupies two-thirds of that length. This ell's south side is flush with the main block's south facade, and a rectangular, hip-roofed bay window with coupled six-over-six sash on its central face overlaps the joint between the two blocks. A second gabled ell of the same scale projects southward from the first ell; its four-bay west eaves front includes a right-center entry with a molded, paneled surround. The rear (east) facade includes double-leaf, six-panel, hinged garage doors in the left-end (south) bay. Contrasting with the first-story six-over-sixes, a (probably original) twelve-over-eight sash lights the south gable. A simple entablature follows the horizontal eaves, and a central brick chimney straddles the ridge.

Harmon Canfield (1810-79), a lawyer and State's Attorney for Bennington County, owned this house from the 1850s (or earlier) until his death. Only a year or so prior to his death, Canfield was financially ruined by the failure of the West and Bro. chair factory (his daughter had married Fernando West, one of the partners). This house was sold c. 1880 as part of Canfield's bankrupt estate to Orlando E. Adams, who kept a nearby dry goods and grocery store (replaced c. 1960 by a gas station, #11) and was Arlington postmaster during two periods, 1885-89 and 1893-97. Adams installed the Italianate doors (or at least their etched lights) and probably added the porch.

A. Gazebo; c. 1900

Placed across the driveway to the southeast of the house, a one-story, hexagonal gazebo is mostly enclosed with diagonal lattice above a horizontal-boarded apron. Its asphalt-shingled, pyramidal-peaked roof culminates in a wood finial.

64. Michael Killian House (Main St.); c. 1850

This clapboarded, gable-roofed, vernacular house comprises a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-front north block and a recessed, two-story, three-by-two-bay south ell. Box cornices follow the eaves of the slate-shingled roofs. An interior brick chimney rises from the south ell's east slope, and an exterior counterpart bisects its south gable facade.

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The north block's three-bay main (west) gable facade includes a right entrance crowned by a five-light transom. Both the entrance and the window openings containing six-over-six sash have paneled surrounds and louvered wood shutters. Occupying the alcove between the blocks, a three-bay, hip-roofed porch with box posts spans the south ell's three-bay west eaves front and shelters its left entrance; the porch formerly wrapped around the front of the north block. The first story of this block is lighted by six-over-six sash while the second story has newer one-over-one sash, all with plain surrounds and louvered shutters.

This house is associated with Michael Killian, who occupied it during the second quarter of this century.

A. Barn/garage; c. 1880

Standing to the rear (southeast) of the house, this small one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded barn with a slate-shingled gable roof has been adapted to a garage. The three-bay west eaves front is entered by left-center, double-leaf, vertical-boarded doors with strap hinges; these doors are flanked on the right by a paneled pass door and a multi-light horizontal window.

65. Daniel Church House (Main St.); c. 1800

Apparently modified from its original appearance, this two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, clapboarded, vernacular house carries a slate-shingled gable roof. A simple entablature (with gable returns) follows the horizontal eaves; only the cornice and frieze continue along the raking eaves. An exterior brick chimney abuts the north gable facade.

The three-bay main (west) eaves facade is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance with an Italianate door and a Colonial Revival surround including a broken pediment; a full-length porch formerly spanned the facade. The window bays contain six-over-six sash with plain surrounds and louvered wood shutters; a coupled pair occupies the first-story right bay of the south gable facade. Appended to the rear (east) facade, a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay-deep, gabled ell has a right-bay entry and left-bay small coupled sash on its south eaves facade.

This house was built probably for Daniel Church (c. 1773-1832), a 1797 graduate of Dartmouth College and the first lawyer in

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Arlington. During 1816 and 1817, the house contained the printing office of the only newspaper ever issued in Arlington, the American Register published by Church and Gilman Storer. The house is also associated with Michael Morrissey, who owned it at least during the last third of the nineteenth century. The present proportions and features of the house indicate that it may have been considerably altered from its original appearance.

A. Barn; c. 1880

Standing to the rear (southeast) of the house is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, vertical-boarded, gable-roofed barn. Its west gable front is entered by a vertical-boarded, interior sliding door while a four-light fixed window punctuates the gable peak.

66. Fred Bronson House (Main St.); c. 1850, c. 1930

Dominated by a two-story storefront block added to its street (west) gable facade, this one-and-one-half-story, eaves-front, vernacular house has been sheathed with vinyl siding. A molded cornice with returns and a frieze follow the eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roof. The three-bay main (south) facade includes a central entrance sheltered by a gabled door hood on knee braces. The windows contain mostly two-over-two sash. A shed dormer with triple one-over-one sash has been added to the left half of the south roof slope. An exterior brick chimney ascends the left end of the south facade, abutting the left end of the dormer. A nearly full-length, three-bay shed dormer interrupts the north slope. A one-story, one-bay, gabled wing extends from the east gable facade; coupled six-over-six sash light its south eaves front.

Somewhat altered from its original appearance, the c. 1930, two-story, three-bay-deep, vinyl-sided storefront addition stands on the lower ground level next to the street; the horizontal eaves of its shallow-gabled roof nearly match those of the house. The storefront proper on the main (west) gable facade consists of twin recessed entrances flanked by canted, full-bay, plate-glass display windows. An upper-story entrance occurs at the right corner of the facade. The second story is lighted by one-over-one sash, including a triplet set in the center.

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This house is associated with Fred Bronson, its owner during the first quarter of the present century. The storefront block was added c. 1930 for Joseph Garrow to contain his variety store. In its original appearance, the storefront block was clapboarded and its main facade was crowned by a rectangular stepped parapet; stepped-out wood piers articulated the side bays and the corners, and the parapet's raised central section bore a panel with the applied letter "G." The display windows were surmounted by hammered glass transoms.

A. Garage; c. 1925

Standing to the rear (northeast) of the house, a deteriorating, one-story, one-by-one-bay garage is sheathed with wood shingles and its gable roof is covered with rolled asphalt. A remnant of the double-leaf, lighted and paneled, vehicle doors hangs at the west gable front entrance below a loft door.

67. Apartment house (Main St.); rebuilt c. 1935

Recessed from the street southeast of the Fred Bronson House (#66), this vernacular apartment house was rebuilt from a barn related to the adjacent house. The mostly three-story building with a shallow-gabled roof is now covered with vinyl siding. The irregularly arranged, multi-bay, main (north) eaves facade has right-center entrances on both the first and second stories, which are sheltered by a two-story, four-bay, shed-roofed porch with boxed posts standing on a vinyl-sided apron. The window bays contain six-over-six sash. Its north facade sheltered by the main porch, a two-story, one-by-two-bay west wing carries an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The wing's second story is marked by coupled six-over-six sash.

This apartment house was rebuilt from the frame of a severely deteriorated barn for Joseph Garrow, the original owner of the storefront block added to the adjacent Bronson House (#66).

68. House (Main St.); c. 1850?

A stuccoed stone first story distinguishes the two-story, three-by-two-bay, eaves-front main block of this modest vernacular house as the only stone residential building in the historic district. The second story is wood-framed and clapboarded, and

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the gable roof is shingled with slate. The horizontal eaves are slightly projecting while the raking eaves are closely cropped. An interior brick chimney rises from the south end of the ridge.

The three-bay main (west) facade is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance. The entrance is sheltered by a one-bay porch with turned posts, facing wood benches in place of a balustrade, and a slate-shingled gable roof. The window openings contain six-over-six sash on the first story and nine-over-sixes with plain surrounds on the second.

A one-and-one-half-story, shiplapped, shed-roofed wing has been appended to the rear of the main block. Attached to the south gable facade as a recessed wing, a c. 1940, one-story, one-bay, clapboarded and shiplapped garage has a slate-shingled gable roof. A paneled overhead door enters its west eaves front, and small fixed windows light its south gable facade.

The stone first story of this house indicates that it may have been originally built in that height and possibly for a different purpose. In 1869, the building was owned by Z. H. Canfield, who lived in the Smith-Canfield House (#7) farther north along the street and owned a large farm north of the village.

69. House (Main St.); c. 1890

One of the few houses in the historic district displaying only Queen Anne stylistic influence, this two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-front, vernacular house rests on a stuccoed foundation and is sheathed mostly with clapboards. A molded cornice without returns follows the eaves of the slate-shingled roof. A central brick chimney straddles the ridge.

The three-bay main (west) facade includes an off-center entrance and a rectangular plate-glass window on the right. A three-bay, hip-roofed, Queen Anne porch spans the facade; the porch incorporates turned posts, a geometrical stick balustrade with inset panels, and a lattice skirt. Fitted with the one-over-one sash and plain surrounds common to the house, the two second-story window openings are placed next to the corners. The front gable is articulated by three beltcourses defining bands of clapboards above and below a band of staggered-butt wood shingles; the latter band is interrupted by a vertical attic window, below which a panel of staggered-butt shingles interrupts

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the lower clapboard band.

On the two-bay south eaves facade, the historic windows are placed next to the front corner while modern smaller casement windows have been installed on both stories toward the rear. A modern three-sided bay window has been installed on the opposite (north) facade. A one-story, shed-roofed rear (east) wing has a rebuilt shed-roofed south porch.

This house was occupied by the office of the Arlington telephone exchange from at least the 1930s until the conversion to dial service about 1958, when a new switching building (#84) was constructed on School Street.

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70. Thomas Delaney House (Main St.); converted c. 1925

Converted c. 1925 from a barn related to the adjacent H. E. Canfield House (#71), the present appearance of this vernacular house dates from a c. 1985 rehabilitation. The one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, clapboarded house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof gains an exposed basement story on the main (east) gable facade. Veneered with stone, the basement story now contains the right-bay main entrance with a six-panel door flanked by half-length, four-pane sidelights; the left-bay window is fitted with the twelve-over-twelve sash and plain surrounds common to the house. A slate-shingled pent roof spans the facade above the basement story, replacing a two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed porch that was removed during the rehabilitation. The north eaves facade has a secondary entrance at the right corner.

This house is associated with Thomas Delaney, who lived here during the second quarter of this century. The basement was then used as a garage, and the main entrance was on the first story.

71. Harmon E. Canfield House (Main St.); c. 1850

Italianate cornice brackets distinguish this Greek Revival style house from similar houses (including the adjacent Bronson House, #72) in the historic district. The one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, clapboarded, gable-front house of sidehall plan rests on a stone foundation and carries a slate-shingled gable roof. An entablature with cornice returns follows the horizontal eaves while only the cornice and frieze continue along the raking eaves. Scrolled brackets with pendants support both the horizontal and raking cornices. A central brick chimney emerges from the south slope next to the ridge.

The three-bay main (east) facade possesses a right entrance ensemble comprised of an Italianate door with twin round-headed blind panels, five-pane sidelights of full length, smooth pilasters, and an entablature with cornice brackets like those at the eaves. The window openings are fitted with six-over-six sash, plain surrounds, and louvered wood shutters. A smaller-scale, recessed, gabled north ell with cornice brackets extends three bays along its east eaves front; an Italianate door with twin round-headed lights enters the left bay. A former full-length porch has been removed.

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Attached to the main block's southwest rear corner, a one-story, one-bay, gabled hyphen contains double-leaf, one-light-over-three-panel, hinged doors on its east front. The hyphen links to a c. 1960, one-story, two-bay, clapboarded south garage ell with a slate-shingled gable roof. The east eaves front has two paneled overhead doors recessed in openings with segmental-arched valances. A small square louvered cupola with a hipped cap straddles the ridge.

This house belonged to Harmon E. Canfield at least during the period 1860s-80s. The son of Harmon Canfield who owned a nearby house (#63), Harmon E. was a "carpenter, joiner and jobber," according to Child's gazetteer of 1880. The possibility exists that Harmon E. added the cornice brackets if he did not build the house. Marble-slab walkways lead from both entrances to the driveway and street; the marble undoubtedly came from the Canfield family's quarry and mill located off Water Street (now Battenkill Drive).

72. House (Main St.); c. 1850

Originally similar to other Greek Revival houses of sidehall plan in the historic district, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-front house has been somewhat altered by the application of asbestos shingles over the original clapboards. A molded cornice with returns follows the eaves of the slate-shingled gable roof but a possible entablature (corresponding to that over the main entrance) has been either concealed or removed, as have the corner boards or pilasters.

The three-bay main (east) gable facade includes a left entrance with a recessed door flanked by full-length sidelights and smooth pilasters below the entablature. The window openings contain six-over-six sash with plain surrounds. A recessed, one-story, two-by-two-bay, gabled ell projects from the south eaves facade, sheathed like the main block; an interior brick chimney rises from the ell's ridge. A former full-length porch has been removed from the ell's east eaves facade. A one-story, one-bay-deep, flat-roofed rear (west) wing projects one bay beyond the main block's north facade.

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73. Dr. Luther Moseley House (Main St.); 1846

Now considerably altered and converted to a store, this clapboarded, gable-roofed, Greek Revival style house has been encrusted with additions that further impair its historic integrity. The two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay main block retains the original stylistic features on its main (east) gable facade. The right-bay entrance ensemble includes a recessed replacement door surrounded by three-quarters-length, four-pane sidelights and a multi-light transom; enframing the entrance recession are smooth pilasters supporting an entablature. The window bays contain two-over-two sash with paneled surrounds and louvered wood shutters. An entablature follows the horizontal eaves and continues across the front gable to form a pediment. The clapboarded tympanum is punctuated by a semicircular fanlight with radiating muntins and a molded surround. A central brick chimney straddles the ridge of the slate-shingled roof. On the north eaves facade, a two-sided, flat-roofed bay window with six-over-six sash has been installed in the left bay.

An originally one-story, recessed, gabled north ell of slightly reduced scale projects four bays along its east eaves front. The first story has been altered by conversion to a storefront with a right-center glass door and a plate-glass display window on the right side. Added post-1876, the second story retains two-over-two sash with paneled surrounds and an eaves entablature like the main block. A seven-bay, shed-roofed porch with turned posts (plus scrolled brackets only on the posts at the north and south ends) spans the first ell and continues onto the two-bay east gable front of an historic, one-and-one-half-story north ell (originally a carriage shed) with a slate-shingled gable roof. The storefront also continues into the second ell, and an interior loft door enters its front gable.

Appended to the second ell's north side is a modern, same-scale, two-bay, gabled addition with casement windows and an asphalt-shingled roof. A modern, one-story, aluminum-sided, gabled ell with a left entry on its south gable front is attached to the main block's south eaves facade, where two small, second-story, two-over-two sash are placed above the ridge of this ell's asphalt-shingled roof.

This house was built for Dr. Luther Moseley who lived here from 1846 until the late 1870s. A sketch of the house appears in

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Burgett's atlas of 1876, indicating its contemporary significance in the village. The north ell was then only one story in height. Around the turn of the century, the house was adapted to contain the "Bryndle Dog Tea Room." A multi-bay, shed-roofed, Queen Anne porch with bracketed turned posts and geometrical balustrade then sheltered the main entrance and wrapped around the north facade to the east front of the north ell; the ell was then two stories in height but had a flat roof with cornice brackets; and the carriage shed had an interior sliding door on the left of its east front. The house and informally landscaped grounds were then shaded by mature deciduous trees, and a marble-slab sidewalk paralleled the street.

By the 1940s, the house became "The Cornish House" tourist home, and a gable roof had been added to the north ell but the Queen Anne porch had been removed in favor of a one-bay, gabled porch on the north ell; two sets of double-leaf, hinged garage doors then entered the carriage shed. During the 1950s, the house was converted to a store by Wilber Corey, and has received additional alterations in recent years. The grounds have been mostly cleared of vegetation and converted to a parking lot.

74. James Batchelder House (Main and Russell Streets); c. 1860

Facing Main Street, this house consists of the original one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-front, Greek Revival style main block of sidehall plan together with an historic, two-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, gabled north ell and a modern, one-story, shallow-gabled wing in the alcove between the larger blocks. Now entirely sheathed with vinyl siding, the house rests on a rubble and concrete foundation, and has slate-shingled roofs except for rolled asphalt on the one-story wing. An entablature with cornice returns follows the main block's horizontal eaves while only the cornice and frieze continue along the raking eaves. An interior brick chimney rises from the ridge of both the main block and the north ell.

The main block's three-bay (east) gable facade possesses a right-bay entrance ensemble incorporating a recessed Italianate paneled door flanked by full-length, five-pane sidelights and plain reveals; enframing the entrance recession are smooth pilasters supporting an entablature. The window bays are fitted with six-over-six sash and plain surrounds. On the south eaves facade, a modern bow window has been installed in the left bay

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below a pedimented wall dormer with a six-over-two sash.

The north ell's one-bay north (Russell Street) gable facade is marked by a three-sided, hip-roofed bay window with six-over-six sash; a three-light horizontal window punctuates the gable. A pedimented dormer with an eight-over-two-sash emerges from the east slope of the north ell's roof. The alcove wing's two-bay east gable front has a right entry beside a picture window with border lights; this wing was added c. 1960 for a barber shop, displacing a flat-roofed, Italianate porch with chamfered posts, scrolled brackets, ball-headed newel post, and a balustrade. Appended to the main block's rear (west) facade is a one-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing with exposed rafter tails.

This house may have been built for James K. Batchelder (1842-1925), who lived here from about 1866 until his death. Born in Peru, Vermont, Batchelder graduated from Middlebury College in 1864, and became one of the most prominent lawyers in Bennington County. He was admitted to the Vermont Bar in 1866 and made his last appearance before the Vermont Supreme Court in 1925. He represented Arlington to the Vermont Legislature during 1874, 1876, and 1884, and Bennington County in the state Senate in 1912. He served as State's Attorney for Bennington County from 1874 to 1880. His avid interest in history was expressed through innumerable public speeches made at holiday and ceremonial events, such as the dedication of Arlington's new railroad station (#18) in 1911.

A. Barn/garage; c. 1860

Standing directly behind (west of) the house, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, shiplapped and vertical-boarded barn with a slate-shingled gable roof has been adapted to a garage. Three paneled overhead doors enter the north eaves front, with a vertical-boarded loft door above the left bay.

75. Office building (Main St.); c. 1985

2 1/2 story, 5x3-bay, clapboarded, gable-roofed office building with sidelighted, pedimented central entrance on east facade. 2-story, 6-bay-deep, gabled rear (west) ell has 3-bay, shed-roofed north porch. Non-contributing owing to age.

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76. Willard Holden House (Main St.); c. 1850

The Greek Revival appearance of this house has been markedly altered by the application of vinyl siding over the original clapboards and the removal of various decorative features, probably performed during its conversion to medical offices. Oriented perpendicular to the street, the two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay house rests on a stone foundation. An entablature with gable returns follows both the horizontal and raking eaves. An interior brick chimney straddles the ridge of the asphalt-shingled gable roof.

The three-bay main (east) gable facade possesses a left-bay entrance with a recessed door flanked by full-length sidelights and paneled reveals; the opening's original enframing - probably pilasters and an entablature - has been entirely removed. The window bays contain six-over-six sash but their surrounds have also been removed. An horizontal window with multiple small bordered lights punctuates the front gable. Paneled corner pilasters survive on the recessed, one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gabled south ell; the ell, however, now lacks the frieze and architrave below its cornice. A right entry on the ell's east eaves front is sheltered by a one-bay, shed-roofed porch with turned posts. (A three-bay, shed-roofed porch with tapered columns standing on a clapboarded apron formerly sheltered both the ell's east front and the main entrance.) Attached to the first ell's rear (west) as a second ell is a one-story, four-bay-deep, gabled former shed.

This house was constructed for Willard Holden, Town Clerk of Arlington, who lived here during the third quarter of the nineteenth century. An earlier house (#15) on the site was moved to East Arlington Road prior to the construction.

77. Burdett House/Episcopal Rectory (Main St.); c. 1797

Originally built probably as a combination store and house, this Federal-period house exhibits both an overlay of Greek Revival stylistic features and the effects of recent changes. The two-story main block presents to the street a symmetrical five-bay main (east) eaves facade but the slate-shingled roof differs in form at each end, the south being gabled and the north being hipped where it joins the roof of the same-scale west ell, apparently an addition to the original main block; the ell's

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roof terminates in a rear (west) gable. Resting on a stone foundation, the house has been recently sheathed with aluminum siding that conceals (or replaces) the historic wood shingles and eliminates the profiles of some stylistic features. An interior brick chimney rises from the south end of the ridge, and an exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the west gable facade.

The main (east) facade is arranged with a central entrance and pairs of windows in the side bays. The Italianate door with twin round-headed lights is flanked by smooth pilasters supporting an entablature. The entrance is sheltered by a massive one-bay, hip-roofed porch with square columns supporting an eaves entablature; this was added in 1967 after the removal of a multi-bay, Queen Anne veranda that wrapped around both the east and north facades. The window bays are fitted with larger six-over-six sash (replacing the original sash) on the first story and eight-over-twelve sash on the second, all with plain surrounds. Paneled pilasters ascend the corners to support an entablature along the horizontal eaves; only the molded cornice (with returns) now continues along the raking eaves. The north eaves facade extends three bays in length, and displays the same corner and eaves treatment.

Attached to the south gable facade, a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay wing carries an asymmetrical slate-shingled gable roof, probably the result of a reconstruction during the 1950s when the wing was shortened; a shed dormer emerges from the extended west slope. A plain cornice (with gable returns) follows the eaves. The east eaves front has an off-center entry with a modern door sheltered by a one-bay, hip-roofed porch with square posts.

When John Baker purchased this property in 1797 from Martin and Sylvester Deming, it comprised a half acre of land and a "new store" that the Demings had built for Baker. In 1810, Baker sold the property to his mother, Elizabeth Baker, and the deed mentions both a "house and store." The firm of Judson and (Martin C.) Deming operated a store here from the 1810s onward. The deeds of subsequent transfers mention both functional types; beginning in 1855, the phrase becomes "dwelling house and store adjoining." The Rice and Harwood map of 1856 shows both a house and the separate "Union Store" next to the south. In 1858, John B. Lathrop (who operated a hotel across the street) and Jesse Burdett (who married Lathrop's daughter, Cornelia) acquired the

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property. Henry Hard operated the Union Store from the 1850s until 1868, being in partnership with Sylvester Deming until 1864. The Beers map of 1869 shows the ell-plan house but not the store.

Jesse Burdett (1826-97) started his railroad career with the then-Western Vermont Railroad as Arlington's first station agent. An active Democrat in politics, he represented Bennington County in the state Senate in 1853, and Arlington in the state House in 1857. During the 1860s, he became an assistant superintendent with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. He returned to Vermont in 1871 as superintendent of the Rutland Railroad when it was leased to the Central Vermont Railroad, and held that position until his death. Burdett retained possession of this house for at least summer residency, adding the multi-bay, shed-roofed, Queen Anne veranda that wrapped around the house's east and north facades; the veranda incorporated turned posts, pierced brackets and skirt, spindle valance, and half gables covered with clipped shingles. His son, John Lathrop Burdett (1852-1929), became paymaster of the New York Central, which controlled the Rutland Railroad during the first quarter of the present century. (This association probably influenced the construction of Arlington's distinctive Colonial Revival station, #18, in 1910-11.) By the bequest of John L. Burdett, the house became in 1930 the rectory of the adjacent St. James' Church (#78), where his father had been a long-term warden and vestryman.

A. Garage; c. 1950: Sited south of house; 1-story, 1x2-bay, wood-shingled garage with asphalt-shingled gable roof. Paneled overhead door enters east gable front. Right-bay, 5-panel pass door and central 6-light fixed window mark north eaves facade. Non-contributing owing to age.

This garage was built for use by Dr. George A. Russell when he moved into the rectory's rebuilt south wing from his house (#13) diagonally across the street.

B. Garage; c. 1960: Sited northwest of house; 1-story, 1x1-bay, plywood-sheathed, gable-roofed garage. Paneled overhead door on north gable front; 9-light fixed windows on sides. Non-contributing owing to age.

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78. St. James' Episcopal Church (Main St.); 1829-30

Stone construction and relatively sophisticated Gothic Revival style give St. James' Church unique stature in the historic district. Dominating the west side of the elongated green at the village center, the one-story, three-by-three-bay church of rectangular plan carries a slate-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street. A highly detailed central square tower engages its main (east) gable facade, and a wood-framed chancel wing (added 1898-99) of reduced scale extends from its rear (west) facade. The main block rests on a foundation of coursed, rock-faced, dark blue limestone ashlar capped by a tooled water table. The walls are built of rock-faced, dark blue limestone rubble. A molded cornice with applied pointed-arch moldings encircles the eaves. An exterior brick chimney abuts the rear (west) facade.

The main facade incorporates the engaged tower whose stone base stage serves as a central entrance pavilion. Approached by a flight of marble slab and concrete steps (as well as a recent balustraded wood ramp), the entrance ensemble comprises deeply recessed, double-leaf, Tudor-arched, diagonal-beadboarded doors with decorative iron strap hinges, wood and stone reveals, and a Tudor-arched, tooled stone surround with impost blocks. (The entrance was originally fitted with double-leaf, six-panel, Tudor-arched doors; those were reworked into interior panels during the 1898-99 renovation.) Above the entrance, triplet pointed-arch, stained-glass windows are enframed by a rectangular, tooled stone surround. Tooled stone pilasters define the corners of the base stage, supporting a horizontal wood band of incised quartrefoils between parallel stepped-out bands (of stone below and wood above). This banded feature intersects the horizontal cornice on the main wall that defines the flushboarded front pediment interrupted by the tower. Flanking the tower's base stage, each side bay is occupied by a pointed-arch, stained-glass window enframed by a tooled stone surround with impost blocks. Only the east faces of the main block's front corners have tooled stone pilasters like those on the tower.

Above its base stage, the tower is sheathed with horizontal flushboards and its corners have paneled pilasters with trefoil panel heads on the top stage. The second stage, at the level of the front gable, is distinguished by a large rectangular panel of intricate applied woodwork with simulated tracery of trefoil and

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quarterfoil cut-outs that serves as screen for a small diamond-paned window. The top stage, reaching about 75 feet in height, contains the belfry. Its east, north, and south faces each have a large rectangular panel with applied woodwork simulating intersecting tracery above coupled vertical louvered openings. The belfry's roof is castellated with tall corner pinnacles bearing crockets, and a connecting screen with trefoil-headed vertical cut-outs; all of the wood castellation was renewed in 1976.

The main block's north and south eaves facades are lighted by pointed-arch, stained-glass windows like those on the main facade except for the lack of tooled surrounds above the lugsills. The corners of the side facades are defined by piers of stone like that used in the walls; a matching pier is placed between the front corner and the first window. On the rear (west) facade, a round-headed, multi-light window punctuates the gable above the chancel wing.

The chancel wing has been sheathed with vinyl siding but retains slate roof shingles. A molded cornice follows the eaves. Centered on the three-bay west gable facade is a large pointed-arch, stained-glass window below a shed hood. The flanking bays are occupied by pointed-arch, four-over-four sash with hammered stained glass and plain surrounds. A one-story, two-by-one-bay, shed-roofed vestibule was added c. 1960 to this facade for a basement entry. The south facade has a contemporary, one-story, two-bay counterpart with an asymmetrical gable roof; this replaced the original one-bay, flat-roofed vestibule.

St. James' Church was erected in 1829-30 at a cost of about \$10,000. The church was designed by an English architect, William Passman of Aulston, Yorkshire, who came to Arlington from Troy, New York in order to work on the construction of the building. The recess chancel was added in 1898-99 by a contractor named Lyman for about \$1900. The interior of the main block was substantially altered at that time; the original galleries, high pulpit, and high pews were removed and the church was refurnished, the new carved woodwork being made by the local firm of A. S. Canfield. The wood stages of the tower were rebuilt during the middle 1950s, and the castellation was replaced in 1976; the latter was designed by Donald Brown and the components were made by the Miles Lumber Co. (#20).

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Two horse sheds were built in 1848 southwest of the church to shelter parishioners' horses during services. These were one-story, vertical-boarded sheds with wood-shingled gable roofs and multiple open bays on their eaves fronts. The sheds were removed in 1929.

79. St. James' Churchyard (Main St. and Battenkill Drive)

Occupying a roughly rectangular area between St. James' Church (#78) and Battenkill Drive (Water Street), the village cemetery is enclosed along the east (Main Street) and north (Battenkill Drive) sides by a low wall of mortared fieldstone. The south end of the wall connects to the northeast front corner of the church, which serves to enclose the south side of the cemetery. A wire fence and line of deciduous trees encloses the west side. Two entry openings spaced along the east side are flanked by pairs of mature spruce trees; other spruces stand in the northwest corner of the cemetery. The closely spaced gravestones of various forms are cut predominantly from marble (reflecting the local quarrying of that stone during the nineteenth century); a few granite examples are also present, generally being of later origin. Many of the stones are elaborately carved, some with Masonic symbols. A few lilac shrubs are interspersed along the north side of the cemetery.

The cemetery was set apart in 1765 by the original proprietors of Arlington as a portion of a three-acre plot (later reduced) for a churchyard and public green. The earliest surviving gravestone marks the grave of Amos Leonard, who died in 1777. The burying ground originally extended farther east toward Main Street, and some early graves were placed where the present roadway passes in front of the cemetery wall. During the nineteenth century, a small Baptist church (apparently demolished after having been moved) and the District No. 2 school (now converted to the Drummond House, #82, on School Street) stood side-by-side next to Water Street within the present area of the cemetery. Replacing a previous hedge, the stone wall was built in 1927 by David Robinson.

80. Elizabeth Frothingham Smith House (Battenkill Drive and School St.); c. 1940

Preserved in probably its original appearance, this house

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constitutes an excellent example of the Bungalow type showing Craftsman influence. The one-and-one-half-story, four-by-three-bay, clapboarded house rests on a stone foundation and carries an asphalt-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to Battenkill Drive. The deeply overhanging eaves are supported by stick knee braces on the north and south gable facades and by carved rafter tails on the east and west eaves facades; short collar ties are affixed to the gable peaks. An interior brick chimney rises from the ridge.

The four-bay main (west) eaves facade includes a right-center entrance sheltered by an original, shed-roofed, screened porch with carved rafter tails, clapboarded apron, and mortared stone skirt that encloses the central third of the main wall plane; the porch roof emerges from the main roof's west slope. An enclosed entrance porch with one-over-one sash is recessed into the house's northeast corner. The window openings are fitted mostly with coupled six-over-one sash having plain surrounds and louvered wood shutters.

Replacing an earlier one-and-one-half-story, eaves-front, gable-roofed house on the site, this house was built for Elizabeth Frothingham Smith, an owner of the Hale Manufacturing Co. in East Arlington.

81. James Martin House (School St.); c. 1935

This modest one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, clapboarded, vernacular house rests on a concrete foundation and carries a slate-shingled gable roof. An interior brick chimney rises from the north slope. The main (west) gable facade is partly concealed by an enclosed gabled porch (added c. 1965) with a north-side entry, multiple six-over-six sash, and exposed rafter tails. Above the porch roof, coupled two-over-two sash with a plain surround punctuate the front gable. Single bays of the same sash light the north and south eaves facades. A small one-story, shed-roofed wing is appended to the rear (east) facade.

This house may have originally been a small barn that appears in a c. 1875 photograph standing in the then-open field west of St. James' Churchyard (#79). During the early twentieth century, it was converted to an automobile repair garage owned by Harry Bixby. Then about 1935, the building was moved a short distance southward to its present site and converted to a house for James

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Martin by employees of Clifford Wilcox, a local building contractor. The house has subsequently remained in the possession of the Martin family.

A. Shed/garage; c. 1935

Sited to the rear (northeast) of the house, this one-story, two-by-two-bay, shiplapped, shed-roofed building has double-leaf, vertical-boarded, hinged doors on the left of the west front and coupled multi-light windows in the other bays.

B. Shed; c. 1935

Farther to the rear (east) of the house, a one-story, vertical-boarded, shed-roofed shed has two pass doors and coupled six-light fixed windows on its west front.

82. District No. 2 School/Drummond House (School St.); c.
1820

A segmental-arched main entrance and pedimented front gable distinguish this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, vernacular house with a shallow-pitched gable roof. Above the concrete-faced foundation, the clapboard sheathing varies in exposure, the narrowest being on the first story of the main (west) gable facade. A molded cornice follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled roof. An added exterior brick chimney rises from the rear (east) end of the ridge.

The central entrance on the main facade consists of double-leaf, segmental-headed, hinged doors with a segmental surround and hood molding. The flanking bays are fitted with twelve-over-twelve sash and plain surrounds while a six-over-six sash punctuates the clapboarded tympanum; all have solid wood shutters. The north and south eaves facades are also lighted by twelve-over-twelve sash. A recessed, one-story north wing extends one bay (with six-over-six sash) outward from the main block under an extension of its roof slope. A gabled sun porch with multiple one-over-one sash and a clapboarded apron is appended to the wing's east end.

This building has a complicated history involving several changes of site, usage, and appearance. It was originally built as a chapel next to the site of St. James' Church (#78) on Main Street, and was used for services while the stone church was

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being constructed. Then it was moved northward to the corner of Main and Water Streets, where, surrounded by the cemetery (#79), it served as the District No. 2 (village) school until a larger successor (#91) was constructed c. 1875 on School Street. Subsequently it was moved farther north to a site next to a Main Street house (#135) and used as the local Grange hall.

During the first quarter of this century, the building was moved to its present site and used as a blacksmith shop by Dennis Conroy; the west facade was then entered by at least one set of large double-leaf, hinged doors. John Conroy next used the building for a paint shop. The building was finally converted to a house (and probably given its present stylistic features) about 1940 for Miss Ethel C. Drummond, a noted music teacher from Philadelphia who used it as her summer home and studio.

A. Shed; c. 1940

Sited to the rear (southeast) of the house is a small one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed shed. A pass door enters its north front.

83. John Morrissey House (School St.); c. 1861, moved c. 1975

Moved to its present site deeply recessed from the street, this one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, vernacular Greek Revival house of sidehall plan has been sheathed with vinyl siding although the roof retains slate shingles. A molded cornice with partial returns and a plain frieze follow the eaves. The three-bay main (west) gable facade includes a right entrance incorporating a paneled door, full-length five-pane sidelights, smooth pilasters, and a full entablature. The other bays contain six-over-six sash with plain surrounds.

Recent, one-story, gabled ells with asphalt-shingled roofs have been added to the rear of both the north and south facades. The south ell has a three-bay west eaves front with left entry sheltered by a nearly full-length, shed-roofed porch with stick posts and cut-out brackets. A modern elongated brick chimney rises from the rear (east) slope of its roof. The north garage ell contains a paneled overhead door and a right-bay pass door on its west eaves front.

The main block of this house appears similar to those (#s98 and 99) on each side of its original site a short distance north on

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School Street. Sylvester Deming was the house's original owner; it was built for tenants by Howard, Canfield, and Curtis. The house is associated with John Morrissey, who owned it during the first quarter of this century. It was moved about 1975 for its contemporary owner, John Whalen, in order to gain a larger lot with more grounds. Although now set back farther from the street, the house retains its historic association with School Street.

84. Telephone switching building (School St.); 1958

1-story, concrete-block, shed-roofed utility building with wood-shingle siding. 2-bay west front lighted by large 6-over-6 sash. Shed-roofed rear (east) wing. Non-contributing owing to age.

85. Burton Hard House (School St.); c. 1915

Notably similar to the nearby Johnstone House (#87) on Russell Street, this two-story, two-by-two-bay, hip-roofed house of Four-square type rests on a stone foundation, and has been sheathed with vinyl siding although the roof retains slate shingles. Extending from the ridge, a hipped dormer emerges from the front (west) roof slope; the dormer is lighted by a central six-light sash and flanking four-light sash. An interior brick chimney with concrete cap rises from the south slope.

The main (west) facade includes a right-center entrance paired with one of the one-over-one sash with plain surround common to the house; this pair of openings is balanced by coupled sash in the left bay. A four-bay, hip-roofed porch with square columns, vinyl-sided apron, and lattice skirt spans the facade, its entrance also being in the right-center bay. Offset one bay southward from the south facade, a one-story, one-bay-deep, gabled rear (east) wing has a small shed-roofed entry porch with square post and stick balustrade on its west front.

This house was built by Lemuel Buck probably for Burton L. Hard, who occupied it until the 1930s. Hard was postmaster of Arlington between 1922 and 1930.

A. Shed; c. 1987: Situated northeast of house on site of earlier garage; 1-story, 1-bay, vertical-boarded shed has asymmetrical gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. Non-

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contributing owing to age.

86. Patrick Thompson House (Russell and School Streets); c. 1905

Exhibiting a blend of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival stylistic influences, this two-and-one-half-story, gabled-roofed house of ell plan is clapboarded on the main stories and wood-shingled on the gables. A molded cornice and plain frieze follow the eaves of the asphalt-shingled roof, and continue across the pent gables to form pediments. An exterior cobblestone chimney abuts the north end of the east eaves facade.

The three-bay main (south or Russell Street) gable facade includes a left entrance and the one-over-one sash with plain surrounds common to the house. Engaged to the southeast corner, a two-story, octagonal tower shares the clapboard sheathing and one-over-one sash, and the horizontal cornice continues around the eaves of its high-peaked, asphalt-shingled, octagonal cap. Left of the tower, a three-bay, hip-roofed porch with chamfered square columns and clapboarded apron extends to the opposite (southwest) corner where it becomes an enclosed projection along the west facade. A shallow two-and-one-half-story, gabled west ell is marked by a two-story, three-sided bay window below a stepped-out section of the horizontal cornice. Attached to the main block's northeast corner is a recent one-story, one-by-one-bay, clapboarded, gabled ell with a west entry porch.

This house was constructed by Lemuel Buck for Patrick H. Thompson, an owner of the Thompson and Howard store (replaced c. 1960 by a gas station, #11) on Main Street during the period 1910s-1930s. Thompson was also Arlington postmaster between 1913 and 1922.

A. Garage; c. 1920

Standing to the rear (northeast) of the house, this one-story, one-by-one-bay, clapboarded garage carries an asphalt-shingled hip roof. An overhead door enters the west front while two-over-two sash light the north and south sides.

87. Albert Johnstone House (Russell St.); c. 1915

Notably similar to the nearby Hard House (#85) on School Street,

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this two-story, two-by-two-bay, hip-roofed house of Four-square type rests on a concrete foundation. The house is sheathed with clapboards on the first story, wood shingles on the second story, and slate shingles on the roof. A molded cornice with matchboarded soffit follows the deeply overhanging eaves. A hipped dormer extends from the ridge on the south front slope; the dormer is lighted by a central six-pane sash flanked by four-pane sash. An interior brick chimney rises from the east roof slope.

The main (south) facade possesses a right-center entrance next to a single window with one-over-one sash, plain surround, and louvered wood shutters, intended to suggest the coupled arrangement of the other windows on this facade. A four-bay, hip-roofed porch with east-end entry spans the facade, incorporating square columns, clapboarded apron, and lattice skirt. The other facades have both single and coupled one-over-one sash, and a small three-part window marks the east facade.

Offset westward one bay from the main block's west facade, an added, two-story, two-bay-deep, clapboarded, gable-roofed (with slate shingles) north wing has both single and coupled sash, and an interior brick chimney rises from its ridge. A one-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing occupies the interior corner between the main block and the first wing.

This house was built probably by Lemuel Buck (possibly from a Sears, Roebuck and Co. kit) for Albert Johnstone, who was office manager of the Arlington Refrigerator Co. (owner of the factory complex, #16, now occupied by Mack Molding Co. on East Arlington Rd.) during the 1910s and 1920s. The company ceased operation in 1929, and Johnstone purchased both the factory complex and the related employee housing on Munn Terrace; he sold the factory complex in 1932.

A. Garage; c. 1925

Standing directly behind (north of) the house and echoing its form, a one-story, two-bay, clapboarded garage has an asphalt-shingled hip roof with deeply overhanging eaves. The south front is entered by a double-width, overhead door while the east and west sides are lighted by coupled six-over-six sash.

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88. Thomas Dunn House (Russell St.); c. 1800, c. 1910

The present appearance of this house reflects Colonial Revival style modifications made in the first decade of this century. Resting on a stone foundation, the one-and-three-quarters-story, gable-roofed house is sheathed with clapboards on the first story, wood shingles on the gables, and asphalt shingles on the roof. A molded cornice with gable returns follows the eaves. Two wood-shingled, gabled dormers, each having a twelve-over-two sash and a pent gable, emerge from the east roof slope, and a single matching dormer marks the west slope; these were added probably c. 1910. An interior brick chimney rises from the east slope, replacing an original center chimney.

The three-bay main (east) eaves facade possesses a central entrance flanked by side bays of the six-over-six sash with plain surrounds common to the house. Also added probably c. 1910, a multi-bay, shed-roofed veranda curves around the main and north facades; now lacking a balustrade, the veranda incorporates an entry gable, exposed rafter tails, thick turned posts, stick valance, and new lattice skirt. The veranda serves a right entrance on the three-bay north gable facade. A small one-over-one sash lights each (north and south) gable peak.

Three small appendages are connected to the house's southwest corner. Attached directly to the south gable facade, a one-story, one-bay, gabled wing has a brick chimney on its west roof slope and an east entry sheltered by a shed-roofed porch with stick posts and partial lattice enclosure. Projecting westward from the wing, a gabled ell has a gabled dormer with two-over-two sash on its south roof slope and a screened, shed-roofed porch on its west gable facade. Added c. 1975, a two-story, three-bay, shiplapped, shed-roofed wing is attached to the house's rear (west) facade.

This house was owned by Thomas Dunn at least from 1845 until 1869. Around the turn of the century, the house belonged to Orlando Liscum, a summer resident from Albany, New York; he probably made the Colonial Revival modifications. Between c. 1920 and 1945, the house served as the rectory for St. Columban's Roman Catholic Church (#12), which it faces across Main Street.

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89. Arlington Village Townhouses (Russell St.); 1986

1 1/2-story, vinyl-sided, eaves-front attached townhouses with offset, asphalt-shingled gable roofs. Recessed porches and offset, one-bay, gabled garage ells along north side facing street. Developed by Walter Gardner. Non-contributing owing to age.

90. Dr. C. W. Phillips House (Russell and School Streets); 1873

A classically detailed entrance ensemble has been recently added to this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house. Resting on a rubble foundation, the clapboarded house has a slate-shingled east roof slope, an asphalt-shingled west slope, and a central brick chimney at the ridge. A molded cornice follows the eaves but lacks returns.

On the main (north) gable facade, the left entrance comprises a recessed four-panel door flanked by slender half-length sidelights and smooth pilasters supporting an entablature. The window bays are fitted with the six-over-six sash and plain surrounds common to the house. Offset one bay eastward of the main block, a reduced one-and-one-half-story, two-bay-deep, gabled rear (south) wing has west and north entries and a tall brick chimney centered at the ridge.

This house is associated with Dr. C. W. Phillips, who occupied it during the first quarter of the present century.

A. Garage; c. 1925

Sited to the rear (southwest) of the house, this one-story, one-bay, shiplapped garage has exposed rafter tails at the eaves of its asphalt-shingled gable roof. The north gable front is entered by a paneled overhead door. The rear has been extended a few feet, and is lighted by a six-pane fixed window.

91. Arlington School/Ruggles House (School St.); c. 1875

This vernacular Italianate style building was originally constructed as the village school, and became a residence in 1924; the principal subsequent alteration has been the installation of additional windows to light the second story.

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Resting on a stone foundation, the clapboarded, gable-roofed building consists of a one-and-one-half-story main block plus a central, reduced, gabled east pavilion containing the main entrances. A molded cornice follows the eaves of the slate-shingled roof, visually supported by regularly spaced, scrolled brackets plus oversized, incised counterparts at the lower corners of the roof.

The two-bay main (east) gable facade is entered by twin doorways crowned with bracketed cornices; the now-unused left entrance retains an original four-panel door while the right entrance has a modern replacement. A small round-headed window with hood molding lights the gable. The one-bay north and south eaves facades are lighted by the original six-over-six sash with cornice caps common to the building's first story; the three-light kneewall windows on these facades have been added. Straddling the ridge at the gable peak, an open-sided, square bell cupola has a clapboarded base, round-headed openings, and a slate-shingled pyramidal cap culminating in a finial. The main block's south gable facade is punctuated by two window bays on each story (the shorter second-story windows having been added) plus a round-headed gable window (originally a wood louver) below a hood molding.

The building ceased being used as a school after the close of the academic year in 1922, when a new school was completed on East Arlington Road (outside the historic district). Carl Ruggles (1876-1971), the prominent American composer and painter, purchased the building for his residence in 1924 and lived here until 1957. He composed only about a dozen works, completing the last of his three symphonic pieces in 1945. Later he concentrated on painting, exhibiting his work at the Southern Vermont Art Center in Manchester and elsewhere. A bronze plaque mounted next to the left entrance commemorates his residency.

A. Garage; c. 1980: Sited south of house; 1-story, 1-bay, clapboarded, gable-roofed garage with paneled overhead door on north gable front. Non-contributing owing to age.

92. Bernard Cullinan House (School St.); c. 1875

This one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded, vernacular house has an asphalt-shingled gable roof encircled by a box cornice. The three-bay main (east) gable facade is entered on the right

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by an Italianate door with twin round-headed lights crowned by an entablature. The window openings contain two-over-two sash with plain surrounds and louvered wood shutters. Projecting from the north eaves facade, a smaller-scale, recessed, gabled ell has a left entry on its three-bay east eaves front. Appended to the ell's north end, a one-story, gabled wing extends one additional bay. A recessed, one-story, one-bay, plywood-sided, gabled garage ell has been added (post-1940) to the main block's south facade; an overhead door enters its east eaves front.

This house is associated with Bernard Cullinan, who occupied it during the second quarter of this century.

93. Alan Mattison House (School St.); c. 1950

1-story, 3-bay, clapboarded and wood-shingled, gable-roofed (sheet-metal roofing), ranch-type house. Main (east) facade has central entrance with half-length sidelights and left-bay, multi-light bow window. 1-story, 2-bay south wing plus 1-story, 1-bay attached garage. Owner-built by Alan Mattison. Non-contributing owing to age.

A. Shed; c. 1960: Sited northwest of house; 1-story, wood-shingled, gable-roofed shed with open south eaves front. Non-contributing owing to age.

94. Ernest Mattison House (School St.); c. 1925

Altered to the extent that it has lost its historic integrity, this two-story, three-by-three-bay, gable-front, vernacular house is now sheathed mostly with plywood over the original clapboards while the roof retains slate shingles. An interior brick chimney rises from the south slope, and an exterior counterpart abuts the rear (west) end of the ridge. The main (east) facade has been partly concealed by an incomplete two-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed addition in place of a previous two-story porch; the first story is plywood-sheathed while the open-sided second story shelters an off-center entrance. A one-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed addition with a secondary entrance is attached to the south eaves facade. The windows contain six-over-six and one-over-one sash.

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This house is considered non-contributing to the character of the historic district owing to alteration.

A. Barn/shop; c. 1900

Standing to the rear (west) of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, shiplapped building carries a slate-shingled gable roof. A recent, one-story, vertical-boarded, shed-roofed (with sheet-metal roofing) wing projects forward from the right half of the east gable front. An added, one-story, vertical-boarded, shed-roofed south wing has a left pass door on its two-bay east front.

B. Garage; c. 1940

Sited to the northwest of the house, this one-story, plywood-sided and vertical-boarded garage has an asphalt-shingled shallow gable roof with exposed rafter tails. The two-bay east gable front is entered by a paneled overhead door on the left and a pass door on the right.

C. Shop; c. 1930

Situated behind (west of) the garage (B), this one-story, gable- and shed-roofed building is sheathed with sheet metal and vertical boards. The building appears in deteriorated condition.

This group of buildings is associated with Ernest W. Mattison, its owner from the 1920s until the 1980s and the operator of a woodworking shop here.

95. Knights of Columbus/Morehouse House (School St.); c. 1900

Distinguished by multiple Queen Anne windows, this one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, vernacular house of ell plan rests on a concrete-faced foundation and carries a slate-shingled roof. The first story is clapboarded while the gables are sheathed with wood shingles. The deeply overhanging eaves are decorated with carved face boards on the front (east) gable. An interior brick chimney rises from the north roof slope.

A shed-roofed porch with replacement stick posts plus engaged turned posts at the wall shelters a south-facing entrance on the gable-front block and an east-facing entrance on the eaves-front south ell. The latter entrance has a paneled Queen Anne door

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with a polychromatic small-pane border around the rectangular main light. Most of the house's windows have similar upper halves, plain surrounds, and louvered wood shutters; a double-width version occupies the right side of the two-bay east gable facade. An oculus punctuates the gable of the three-bay south facade. An exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the south facade at the joint between the main block and the one-story, four-bay-deep, gabled rear (west) ell.

This building was constructed as a clubhouse for the Knights of Columbus. It was converted to a house probably for Albert Morehouse, who lived here during the second quarter of this century.

96. James Cullinan House (School St.); c. 1875

Displaying some Italianate stylistic features, this two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-roofed house rests on a stone foundation and has been sheathed with vinyl siding; the latter may conceal or have superseded other Italianate characteristics. A molded cornice lacking both returns and brackets follows the eaves of the slate-shingled roof. A central brick chimney rises from the ridge.

The three-bay main (east) gable facade possesses a right-center entrance crowned by a cornice with paired brackets and sheltered by a one-bay, gabled, Colonial Revival porch with square columns and eaves entablature. Left of the entrance, a three-sided, hip-roofed bay window incorporates two-over-one sash, paneled spandrels, and a molded cornice with paired brackets. The other window bays contain two-over-one sash with plain surrounds, excepting the small round-headed window with hood molding in the front gable. Added c. 1947, a slightly recessed, one-and-one-half-story, gabled north ell projects three bays along its east eaves front. Its right-bay entry is sheltered by a duplicate of the main entrance porch, and three-light kneewall windows are aligned above the two full-sized window bays. A one-story, shed-roofed wing is appended to the rear (west) facade.

This house is associated with James Cullinan, who occupied it from about 1900 until about 1945. The north ell was added as an office for Dr. James O'Neil after he acquired the house.

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A. Garage; c. 1920

Standing to the rear (southwest) of the house is a one-story, one-bay, clapboarded, gable-roofed garage. Double-leaf, six-light-over-three-vertical-panel, hinged doors enter the east gable front; a square louver ventilates the gable peak.

97. Jerome Gault House (School St.); 1891

Somewhat altered from its original vernacular Queen Anne appearance, this two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house rests on a mortared rubble foundation and is now entirely sheathed with clapboards, replacing the original staggered-butt wood shingles on the upper stories. The rafter tails are exposed along the horizontal eaves of the slate-shingled roof. A central brick chimney straddles the ridge.

The three-bay main (east) gable facade has a right entrance enframed by slender pilasters supporting an entablature with projecting cornice. The window bays are fitted with nine-over-one sash except for a six-over-two sash in the front gable; all have plain surrounds and louvered wood shutters. An original front porch has been removed. A shed-roofed, screened porch with square posts, clapboarded apron, and lattice skirt shelters part of the rear (west) facade.

A one-and-one-half-story, gabled north ell projects three bays along its east eaves front where a shed-roofed porch has been enclosed with clapboards and coupled six-over-six sash flanking a central entrance below a shallow pediment; the rafter tails are exposed. Appended to the ell's rear (west) facade, a small one-story, gabled wing has six-light fixed windows and exposed rafter tails.

This house was constructed by Charles Canfield for Jerome Gault.

A. Garage; c. 1940

Standing north of the house is this one-story, two-by-two-bay, shiplapped garage with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Two overhead doors enter the east gable front while the north and south sides are lighted by four-light and one-light fixed windows. A brick chimney rises from the rear (west) end of the roof.

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B. Chicken coop/shed; c. 1920

Sited northwest of the garage (A), this one-story, two-by-two-bay, clapboarded, gable-roofed former chicken coop has a left pass door on the east gable front and is lighted by four-over-four and two-light fixed windows.

98. Will Delaney House (School St.); 1861

Nearly identical in mirror image to the adjacent Cullinan House (#99), this one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded, vernacular Greek Revival house of sidehall-with-ell plan rests on a mortared rubble foundation and carries a slate-shingled gable roof. An entablature follows the horizontal eaves while only the molded cornice and frieze continue along the raking eaves. A rebuilt central brick chimney straddles the ridge of the main block, and an exterior brick chimney abuts the north ell's north gable facade.

The three-by-two-bay main block's three-bay main (east) gable facade includes a right entrance with a recessed one-light-over-three-panel door enframed by paneled blind sidelights and smooth pilasters supporting an entablature. The window openings contain six-over-one sash with plain surrounds and louvered wood shutters. The north ell projects two bays (with a left entry) along its east eaves front; a gabled wall dormer with a ten-over-one sash and cornice returns interrupts the roof slope. A two-bay, hip-roofed, Queen Anne porch with turned posts and pierced brackets (but now lacking a balustrade) shelters the first story.

Sylvester Deming was the original owner of this house; it was built for tenants by Howard, Canfield, and Curtis. The house is associated with Will Delaney, who occupied it during the first quarter of the present century.

A. Garage/cottage; c. 1940

Standing to the rear (west) of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, shiplapped, gable-roofed building has a shed-roofed extension entered by two open vehicle bays with canted upper corners on its east eaves front. The north gable facade has a pass door below a loft door and a four-light fixed window at the

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gable peak. A one-story, shed-roofed rear (west) wing is lighted by multiple four-pane windows; a recent balustraded deck wraps around the north and west sides.

99. Edward Cullinan House (School St. and Battenkill Dr.);
c. 1866

Nearly identical in mirror image to the adjacent Delaney House (#98), this one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed, vernacular Greek Revival house of sidehall-with-ell plan rests on a mortared rubble foundation and carries a slate-shingled gable roof. An entablature follows the horizontal eaves but only the molded cornice and frieze continue along the raking eaves. An interior brick chimney straddles the main block's ridge, and an exterior brick fireplace chimney with a pointed-arched cap has been added to the right side of the north eaves facade.

The three-by-two-bay main block's three-bay main (east) gable facade includes a left entrance with a slightly recessed door enframed by full-length, six-pane sidelights and a (rebuilt?) "fluted" surround with corner blocks plus a simple denticulated shelf. (A full-length porch formerly spanned this facade and wrapped around the south eaves facade.) The window bays are fitted with six-over-one sash, plain surrounds, and louvered wood shutters. The two-by-one-bay south ell projects two bays along its east eaves front; the left bay is occupied by coupled six-over-one sash below a gabled wall dormer with an eight-over-one sash and cornice returns.

Extending from the south ell's rear (west) facade, a one-story, two-bay-deep, clapboarded secondary ell has a slate-shingled gable roof; it is entered via a gabled vestibule on its west gable facade and is lighted by small six-over-one sash. Attached to the rear of the main block, a recent one-story, flat-roofed appendage is sheathed with plywood and lighted by casement windows.

Apparently built for tenants, this house was owned in 1869 by the brothers Orlando and Albert Dow Canfield, who were probably the original owners. The house is associated with Edward J. Cullinan, its owner during the first quarter of this century.

A. Cottage; c. 1910

Standing to the rear (southwest) of the house, a one-story,

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three-by-three-bay, shiplapped cottage carries a slate-shingled hip roof with an interior brick chimney on the north slope. The three-bay main (north) facade has entrances in the center and left bays and a six-over-six sash on the right.

Constructed probably as a garage, this building was moved c. 1930 from the so-called West Mountain Farm (outside the historic district) when the Rochester family owned both properties.

B. Garage; c. 1925

Sited to the north of the cottage (A), this small, one-story, one-by-one-bay, shiplapped garage has rolled asphalt on its gable roof. An overhead door enters its south gable front.

100. Albert Milliman House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1865

Oriented perpendicular to the street, this one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, vernacular house rests on a rubble foundation and has been sheathed with vinyl siding. A plain boxed cornice without returns follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roof. An interior brick chimney rises from the east side of the ridge. The only stylistic treatment consists of the plain pilasters and entablature surrounding the right-bay entrance with a four-panel door on the main (north) gable facade. (A three-bay, shed-roofed porch with a clapboarded apron formerly spanned the facade.) The surrounds of the mostly six-over-six window sash have been removed.

A recessed, one-story, two-by-one-bay, gabled ell projects from the main block's east facade. A rebuilt shed-roofed porch with square posts and lattice skirt shelters the ell's rear (south) facade. Attached to the main block's opposite (southwest) rear corner, a c. 1940, one-story, one-by-one-bay, gabled garage ell has a paneled overhead door on its north eaves front and a one-bay-deep, shed-roofed rear (south) addition (probably to accommodate a longer vehicle); six-pane fixed windows light the west facade.

Appearing first on the Beers map of 1869, both this house and a more imposing house diagonally across the street (later destroyed by fire, site of the present Vaughn House, #127) then belonged to William S. Rogers, a music teacher who probably lived in the larger house. Rogers married Sarah Collins, whose daughter by

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previous marriage was the wife of Frank N. Canfield, son of Albert Dow Canfield. The latter Canfield owned the then-adjacent house (#126) on the north side of the street. This house is associated with Albert Milliman, who occupied it during the first quarter of the present century.

101. Canfield Tenant House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1890

Originally identical to the nearby Lathrop House (#105), this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, clapboarded, gable-front house rests on a brick and concrete-faced foundation. An exterior brick fireplace chimney has been added to the west eaves facade, interrupting the molded cornice (without returns) and frieze along the eaves of the asphalt-shingled roof. The three-bay main (north) gable facade includes a left-bay entrance and the two-over-two sash with plain surrounds and louvered wood shutters common to the house. Reduced windows have been added to the kneewall on the east and west facades.

The most distinctive feature of the house is the added multi-bay porch whose gable roof projects forward from the front facade, sheltering the main entrance and continuing (under a shed roof) along the east facade to serve a right-bay north entry on the reduced, one-and-one-half-story, gabled east ell. The porch incorporates turned posts with pierced brackets, ball-headed newel posts at the entrances, a clapboarded apron, stick valance, pierced skirt, and exposed rafter tails. The two-by-two-bay east ell carries a shed dormer with coupled sash on its north roof slope and a tall interior brick chimney at its ridge. Attached to the east ell's rear (south) on the lower ground level, a one-story, gabled shed ell has a pass door on its two-bay east eaves front and a one-story, two-bay-deep, shed-roofed south wing.

This house was built probably for occupancy by tenant farm employees of Charles and James Canfield, who owned the adjacent barn (#128) and farmland on the north side of the street.

102. Ira Bumps House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1910

This one-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, gable-front, vernacular house displays the influence of the contemporary Colonial Revival style. Resting on a fieldstone foundation, the clapboarded house carries a slate-shingled roof with a cross

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gable on both the east and west sides. A molded cornice with returns follows the deeply overhanging eaves, complemented along the horizontal sections by a friezeband. An exterior brick chimney ascends the east facade.

The two-bay main (north) gable facade possesses a left entrance and the window treatment of coupled one-over-one sash with plain surrounds and louvered wood shutters common to the house. A two-bay, hip-roofed (slate-shingled) porch with square columns standing on a clapboarded apron spans the facade. A single-pane horizontal window lights both the front and side gable peaks. The same type of window punctuates the kneewalls of the east and west facades on each side of the cross gables. Sheltering the rear (south) gable facade under an extension of the main roof, a two-story, two-bay-deep, screened porch has a west entry, clapboarded aprons, and exposed rafter tails.

This house was built by Lemuel Buck probably for Ira Bumps.

A. Garage/shed; c. 1940

Standing directly behind, and oriented perpendicular to, the house is a one-story, three-by-one-bay, shiplapped garage/shed with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The three-bay north eaves front is entered by two paneled overhead doors and, on the left, a pass door.

103. John Benedict House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1935

Displaying the influence of the late Colonial Revival style, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, eaves-front house is sheathed with wide clapboards below its asphalt-shingled gable roof. The horizontal eaves project slightly while the raking eaves are closely cropped. A shed dormer emerges from the rear (south) slope. An apparently original brick fireplace chimney is engaged to the left side of the west gable facade. The main (north) facade possesses a central entrance enframed by plain pilasters supporting an entablature. The flanking window bays are fitted with eight-over-one sash while the other facades have six-over-six sash; all have plain surrounds and paneled wood shutters.

This house was built for John Benedict, and has remained in the family's possession to the present.

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A. Garage; c. 1940

Sited to the rear (southwest) of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, shiplapped garage with an asphalt-shingled? gable roof is marked by a multi-light oculus in the front (north) gable. The present double-width, paneled overhead door has probably replaced an original pair of doors. The two-bay east and west sides are lighted by six-over-one sash. A one-story, clapboarded rear (south) wing extends four bays in length under a shallow gabled roof.

104. Frederick Cooledge House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1880

Since the alteration of the larger A. D. Canfield House (#1), this house ranks as the most fully developed representative of Italianate style in the historic district. The two-story, five-by-three-bay, clapboarded main block of square plan rises from a fieldstone foundation to an asphalt-shingled hip roof crowned by a short square enclosure of its apex. A short interior brick chimney rises from the east slope. A heavy molded entablature follows the deeply overhanging eaves, supported by large scrolled brackets at the corners and at intervals one-third of the way along each facade; between the larger brackets, reduced counterparts also spaced in intervals of thirds.

The five-bay main (north) facade is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance with a peaked lintel. The window openings share that decorative treatment, and are fitted with tall two-over-two sash and louvered wood shutters. Partly rebuilt and simplified by the apparent removal of stylistic features such as cornice brackets, a three-bay, flat-roofed porch spans the facade, incorporating chamfered posts (also without brackets) and a new lattice skirt. The east facade is marked on the right by a stylistically typical three-sided, flat-roofed bay window with two-over-two sash and clapboarded spandrels.

Echoing the main block's appearance, a one-story, two-bay-deep rear (south) wing is offset one bay westward from the main block's west facade. The wing's north entrance is sheltered by a one-bay, flat-roofed alcove porch with a chamfered post. The eaves treatment of the wing's publicly visible facades is actually applied to a parapet above the roof surface.

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This house was constructed for Frederick H. and Eva P. Cooledge. The former operated a tin shop during the 1870s and 1880s. However, the contemporary Dun and Bradstreet reports state that he did little business, lacked capital, and was not credit worthy. The house is listed first in the 1882 Arlington Grand List as belonging to Eva P. Cooledge and valued at \$850; a tin shop is listed also under her name in 1886. The house remained in the family's possession until about 1980.

105. Percey Lathrop House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1890

Originally identical to the nearby Canfield tenant house (#101), this house has been modified to a greater extent. The one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-front main block rests on a rubble foundation and has been sheathed with vinyl siding. A molded cornice (without returns) and frieze follow the eaves of the slate-shingled gable roof. A brick chimney rises from the center of the ridge.

The three-bay main (north) gable facade has a left entrance and window openings containing the two-over-two sash with plain surrounds common to the house. Projecting forward from this facade, an added, multi-bay, gable-roofed porch shelters its entrance and continues under a shed roof along the east facade to serve a north entrance on the reduced one-and-one-half-story, gabled east ell. The porch may be altered from an original appearance like the porch on house #101; it is now enclosed by windows and screening between the square columns standing on the vinyl-sided apron above the original pierced skirt. The one-by-two-bay east ell is sheathed like the main block, and appended on the rear (south) by a one-story, one-bay-deep, flat-roofed wing.

The house is associated with Percey Lathrop, its owner during the first quarter of this century. It was converted to a funeral home about 1955.

A. Garage; c. 1960: Attached only at northeast corner to southwest corner of house; 1.5-story, 2x1-bay, clapboarded garage with asphalt-shingled gable roof. 2 smooth overhead doors on south gable front; semicircular fanlight in north gable. Non-contributing owing to age.

B. Garage; c. 1955: Deeply set back southwest of house; 1-story, 3-bay, flushboarded, shed-roofed garage. 3 plywood doors

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or enclosures on east front. Non-contributing owing to age.

106. House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1890, converted c. 1950

Set back from the street to the southwest of the adjacent Lathrop House (#105), this vernacular house has been converted from a barn originally belonging to the other house. The one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, clapboarded house carries a slate-shingled gable roof; a concrete-block chimney rises from the south slope. The three-bay main (north) eaves facade includes an off-center entrance surrounded by simple pilasters supporting a pediment form. The windows consist of small one-over-one sash plus single-light kneewall windows over the side bays of the main facade; all have narrow surrounds and solid wood shutters. Attached to the rear (south) facade is a one-story, one-bay-deep, gabled ell.

This building is considered non-contributing to the character of the historic district owing to the alteration that has resulted in the loss of its architectural integrity.

A. Garage; c. 1980: Sited southwest of house; 1-story, 2-bay, plywood-sided garage with asphalt-shingled gable roof. North gable front has 2 paneled overhead doors. Non-contributing owing to age.

107. Charles Canfield House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1900

Similar to a contemporary house (#136) on Main Street, this house is a more modest example of transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style with a corner tower and gambrel roof. The one-and-three-quarters-story, three-by-two-bay house rests on a rubble foundation and is sheathed with clapboards on the first story and wood shingles on the second. The horizontal eaves (with a molded cornice) of the slate-shingled roof continue as pent roofs across the east and west gable facades. An interior brick chimney straddles the west end of the ridge; an exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the east facade.

The three-bay main (north) eaves facade is marked by a recessed porch occupying the center and left bays; the porch's original turned posts and clapboarded apron have been replaced by boxed posts and a concrete deck. The central entrance retains a Queen

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Anne door. The window openings contain twelve-over-one and nine-over-one sash with plain surrounds; an eight-pane horizontal window lights each gable. Aligned with the not-recessed right third of the main facade, a second-story tower emerges from the main roof and culminates in its own slate-shingled pyramidal hip roof surmounted by a metal finial. To the left of the tower is a small hipped (slate-shingled) dormer with a nine-over-one sash.

Attached to the rear (south) facade, a two-story, two-bay-deep, clapboarded ell with a slate-shingled gable roof has been raised from its original one-story height. A one-story, one-bay-deep, shed-roofed rearmost wing extends one bay westward from the ell under a gable roof.

Charles Canfield (1844-1917) constructed this house for his own residence. The son of Orlando Canfield, whose house (#125) stands diagonally across the street, Charles Canfield continued his father's primary trade and built several houses in Arlington village.

A. Carriage barn/house; c. 1900, converted c. 1950

Standing to the rear (south) of the house and roughly perpendicular to it, this former barn echoes the form and materials of the house and has been converted to residential usage. The one-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay building is clapboarded on the first story and wood-shingled on the gables. A molded cornice with returns follows the eaves of the slate-shingled gambrel roof; one interior and one exterior brick chimney rise from the ridge. A left entrance marks the two-bay north gable front. The windows contain six-over-six sash with plain surrounds, some being coupled. A one-story, gabled wing extends from the rear (south) facade.

108. Sarah Abbie Stone House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1910

The historic character of this vernacular house has been modified by the application of vinyl siding, the enclosure of the west alcove porch, and the 1989 addition of a new front porch. The two-and-one-half-story house of T plan retains slate shingles on its gable roof. A rebuilt interior brick chimney with a cap straddles the ridge of the two-by-two-bay, gable-front main block while a recessed, one-by-two-bay, gabled ell projects from both the east and west facades. A molded cornice with returns follows

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the eaves; possible complementing features such as a frieze have been removed.

Most of the windows contain historic two-over-one sash (some being paired) but the surrounds have been removed. The shed-roofed porch in the northwest alcove has been enclosed with coupled one-over-one sash and vinyl siding; an added shed hood shelters the west entry. A newly built, three-bay, hip-roofed porch with square posts and stick balustrade spans both the enclosed porch (with a new north entry) and the main (north) gable facade. A one-story, one-by-two-bay rear (south) wing has a slate-shingled hip roof.

This house was constructed possibly for Sarah Abbie Stone, a teacher who used it as a summer residence during at least the 1920s and 1930s.

A. Garage; c. 1950: Sited south of house; 1-story, 1-bay, shiplapped garage with asphalt-shingled gable roof. Paneled overhead door on west gable front. Reduced, 1-story, shed-roofed north wing has double-leaf, vertical-boarded, hinged doors on west front. Non-contributing owing to age.

109. House (Battenkill Drive and Battenkill Lane); c. 1950

Similar to house #122 diagonally across Battenkill Drive; 1.5-story, aluminum-sided, eaves-front, vernacular house with asphalt-shingled gable roof; slightly projecting horizontal and closely cropped raking eaves. Main (north) facade has right entrance sheltered by 1-bay, pedimented porch with square posts on 2-bay main block; slightly reduced, 1-bay, gabled west wing. Six-over-six sash; surrounds removed. Built probably by Clifford Wilcox. Non-contributing owing to age.

A. Garage; c. 1950: Sited southwest of house; 1-story, 1x2-bay, clapboarded, eaves-front garage with asphalt-shingled gable roof. Paneled overhead door on north front; six-light fixed windows on west side. 1-bay, shed-roofed east wing with pass door on north front. Non-contributing owing to age.

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110. Canfield-Bentley House (Battenkill Lane and Battenkill Drive); c. 1830

Facing Battenkill Lane (an old road to the village center) off the south side of Water Street, the main block of this house displays transitional Federal-Greek Revival stylistic influence, possibly the result of being rebuilt after an 1858 fire. The two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, clapboarded house rests on a stone/stuccoed foundation. Plain pilasters ascend the corners to support an eaves entablature with cornice returns. The asphalt-shingled gable roof carries multiple shallow-gabled dormers (four on the east slope and three on the west slope); the dormers have clapboard siding hung parallel to the main roof slope, and most are lighted by coupled two-over-two sash. An interior brick chimney straddles the south end of the ridge.

The five-bay main (east) facade possesses a central entrance with a modern door and a shouldered, molded surround. Sheltering the entrance, a hip-roofed porch has been rebuilt with square posts and a plywood apron; half-octagonal columns remain engaged to the wall, surviving from the porch's original appearance. The window openings are fitted with two-over-two sash and plain surrounds. Near the left corner of the two-bay north gable facade, a single half-round column remains engaged to the wall, indicating that the rear (west) porch with smooth columns formerly wrapped around this facade.

Projecting from the rear (west) facade, an elongated, one-and-one-half-story, nine-by-two-bay, clapboarded ell also carries multiple shallow-gabled dormers on both slopes of its asphalt-shingled gable roof. The five dormers on the north slope contain coupled two-over-two sash while the south slope has one of twice that width. Two interior brick chimneys rise from the ell's roof. A multi-bay, hip- and shed-roofed porch with smooth columns and recent stick balustrade occupies the north alcove between the main block and west ell, extending about two-thirds the length of the ell's north eaves facade to shelter its three entrances (with modern doors).

Attached to the main block's south gable facade, a one-story, gabled wing extends three bays in length with a central entry on its east eaves front. A counterpart, one-story, four-by-two-bay, gabled ell with cornice returns projects from the rear (south) of the west ell; its west eaves front has a central entry sheltered by a two-bay, shed-roofed porch with a clapboarded apron.

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The main block was built probably for Albert Canfield (1780-1853), son of Nathan Canfield who lived farther west (house #114) along Water Street. This house was apparently involved in an 1858 fire although the extent of the damage (and whatever reconstruction) is not known. By 1869, the house belonged to Albert's nephew, Frederick S. Canfield, who, according to Child's gazetteer of 1880, combined the activities of "boarding house and farmer." The west ell and multiple roof dormers were undoubtedly added to create more rooms for boarders.

During the present century, this property became strongly associated with Alfred and May Bentley, who acquired it about 1920. They continued to operate the boarding house, and raised chickens on the farm; the adjacent elongated building (#111, now converted to an apartment house) was built for the Bentleys as a chicken house. Subsequently, this house was subdivided into apartments and the surrounding farmland was mostly subdivided into small house lots. Bentley Lane, opposite the Battenkill Lane intersection, was opened to serve some of those lots.

A. Cottage/garage; c. 1940 (possibly rebuilt from shed)

Standing south of the house and also paralleling Battenkill Lane, this one-story, five-by-two-bay, clapboarded building carries an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a central cross gable on its main (east) facade. An interior brick chimney rises from the main ridge to the left of the cross gable. Crowned by a shallow pediment form and flanked by slender reeded pilasters, the main entrance occupies the right bay of the facade's cross-gabled section while coupled small six-over-one sash light the left bay. Full-size six-over-one sash occur elsewhere on the building's left section. A two-bay garage occupies the right section; two sets of double-leaf, vertical-boarded, hinged doors with canted upper corners enter its east front.

B. Cottage; c. 1950 (possibly rebuilt from shed): Sited southwest of house; 1-story, 2x2-bay, clapboarded cottage with asphalt-shingled gable roof. Left entrance on east gable facade. Non-contributing owing to age.

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111. Apartment House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1920, converted c. 1945 from chicken house

An extraordinarily elongated rectangular plan distinguishes this one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded, vernacular apartment house with a slate-shingled gable roof oriented parallel to the street. A molded cornice with returns follows the eaves, complemented by a frieze along the horizontal eaves. Twin shed dormers with coupled twelve-light sash are balanced near the center of the north roof slope. Two interior brick chimneys emerge from the same slope next to the ridge.

The main (north) facade extends a total of eleven bays but is arranged symmetrically around the central entrance. A one-bay porch with square posts, cornice returns, and a slate-shingled gable roof shelters the entrance. The window openings are fitted predominantly with six-over-one sash, plain surrounds, and solid wood shutters. The east gable facade has a central entrance sheltered by a one-bay, shed-roofed porch with square posts and a stick balustrade; a four-pane fixed window lights the gable.

A gabled ell projects from each end of the rear (south) facade. The one-and-one-half-story, two-bay-deep, southeast ell rises to a slightly higher ridge than the main block. A shed dormer with triplet one-over-one sash emerges from the east slope. A shed-roofed porch with octagonal columns spans the rear (south) gable facade; the columns were undoubtedly recycled from the former porch of the adjacent Canfield-Bentley House (#110). The one-story, one-bay-deep southwest ell has coupled one-over-one sash on its west eaves facade.

This building was constructed c. 1920 by Horace Goewey as a chicken house for Albert Bentley, who then owned the adjacent house (#110) and farm. It was converted about 1945 to apartments by Clifford Wilcox, a local builder who owned the next house (#112) to the west. The building is now considered non-contributing to the character of the historic district owing to the alteration and conversion from its original usage. Nevertheless its architectural character warrants reevaluation when the building in its converted appearance meets the fifty-year requirement for listing in the National Register.

A. Garage; c. 1945: Sited southeast of apartment house; 1-story, 1-bay, clapboarded garage with asphalt-shingled gable roof. Paneled overhead door on north gable front. Non-

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contributing owing to age.

B. Garage; c. 1960: Sited southwest of apartment house; 1-story, 2x1-bay, shiplapped garage with asphalt-shingled gable roof. 2 paneled overhead doors on north gable front; 6-over-6 sash on other sides. Non-contributing owing to age.

112. Clifford Wilcox House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1927

The Colonial Revival design of this house restates the classical idiom and form of the adjacent Federal-style Canfield houses (#s113 and 118). Resting on a concrete foundation, this two-and-one-half-story, five-by-three-bay, clapboarded house presents an eaves front to the street. A molded cornice with returns complemented by a horizontal frieze follows the eaves of the slate-shingled gable roof. A short interior brick chimney straddles the ridge near the center.

The five-bay main (north) facade is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance with a six-panel door flanked by four-pane sidelights of two-thirds length and slender plain pilasters; the door is crowned by a semicircular clapboard fan with keystone surround. Sheltering the entrance, a one-bay, gabled, Colonial Revival porch has Tuscan columns supporting an entablature along the horizontal eaves of the slate-shingled roof; the open front gable reveals a semielliptical-arched ceiling. The window bays are fitted with the six-over-one sash, plain surrounds, and louvered wood shutters common to the house.

The three-bay east gable facade includes a secondary entrance at the left corner, sheltered by a one-bay, shed-roofed (with slate shingles) porch with slender Tuscan columns, stick balustrade, and lattice skirt. The opposite (west) facade is marked by a one-story, one-by-two-bay, shed-roofed wing with pedimented half-gables. A semicircular fanlight with radiating muntins punctuates both the east and west gables of the main block.

Clifford Wilcox, a contractor who constructed several other houses in Arlington village, built this house for his own residence. The design of the house was undoubtedly influenced by the adjacent Canfield family houses (#s113 and 118) that had been built almost exactly one century earlier.

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A. Garage; c. 1927

Standing to the rear (southeast) of the house and echoing its form and materials, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, clapboarded, eaves-front garage carries a slate-shingled gable roof. A molded cornice with returns follows the eaves. The three-bay main (north) facade is entered by paneled overhead doors in the left and central bays and a six-light-over-three-panel pass door on the right. The east and west gable facades are lighted by six-over-six sash with plain surrounds. A one-story, gabled ell projects from the rear (south) facade.

B. Shed; c. 1930

Sited to the rear (southwest) of the house is a small one-story, two-by-two-bay, clapboarded shed with a slate-shingled gable roof. The north gable front has a five-panel pass door in the left bay while the east and west sides are lighted by two- and four-pane fixed windows.

C. Shed/garage; c. 1930

Standing south of the shed (B), this one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, clapboarded utility building has a slate-shingled gable roof. A paneled overhead door enters the left half of the north eaves front while a loft door marks the east gable. Six-light fixed windows occupy the other bays.

113. Cyrus Canfield House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1827

The Federal-style main block of this house appears markedly similar to the contemporary Enos Canfield House (#118) diagonally across the street. Oriented parallel to the street, the two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, clapboarded main block rests on a rock-faced marble foundation and carries a slate-shingled gable roof. Paneled pilasters ascend the corners to support a frieze and molded cornice with returns. A rebuilt interior brick chimney with a cap straddles each end of the ridge.

The five-bay main (north) eaves facade is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance ensemble. The ensemble incorporates a six-panel door crowned by a semielliptical fanlight with radiating and gracefully curved muntins and a keystone surround; these are enframed by fluted pilasters supporting frieze blocks

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with triglyphs and guttae below a pediment ornamented with simple fretwork in the position of dentils. The window bays are paired on each side of the entrance, and are fitted with six-over-six sash, molded surrounds, and louvered wood shutters. On the two-bay east and west gable facades, the windows are placed near the corners, and a pair of quadrant fanlights punctuates each gable.

Attached to the rear (south) facade, a four-bay-deep, gabled ell matches the scale and appearance of the main block. The ell's west eaves facade includes a left entrance and a left-center, multi-light picture window sheltered by an added, one-story, three-by-two-bay, open-sided, rectangular pavilion with square columns, semielliptical-arched openings with keystones, and a slate-shingled gable roof. Added in 1989 to the ell's opposite (east) facade, an enclosed, shed-roofed (with slate shingles) porch has multiple six-over-six sash and a central entry sheltered by a projecting, one-bay, gabled porch with square posts, turned balustrade, and a marble ashlar deck and steps. (A similar, one-bay, pedimented porch with a wrought-iron balustrade was previously attached directly to the ell's east facade.)

This house was built for Cyrus Canfield (1784-1829) by Major Wilmot, who came from Bristol, Rhode Island and constructed three similar Federal style houses in Arlington (the others being #118 and one near the New York state border to the west). The son of Nathan Canfield, who lived in the next house (#114) to the west, Cyrus was apparently a successful (but short-lived) participant in the family's various small water-powered industrial enterprises located nearby next to the Battenkill River (outside the historic district). In 1822, Cyrus bought the lot for \$40 from his elder brother, Enos, who lived in the matching house across the street that Wilmot apparently completed in 1821.

The first record of this house appears in the Arlington Grand List of 1828, indicating that the house was erected the previous year. The house became known as "The Pride of the Valley" in deference to its imposing character. Cyrus lived here only a short period prior to his death in 1829. The appraisal of his estate made in April, 1830 lists the house's value at \$900; it was part of the widow's dower for his wife, Chloe. By the time of her death in 1896 (at age 100), she had outlived all three of their children, and the house was sold out of the Canfield family in 1901.

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Lemuel Buck, the builder of several houses in Arlington village, owned this house and added or enlarged the rear ell during the first quarter of this century. Richard K. Miles, the founder of Miles Lumber Co. (#20) on Chittenden Road, owned the house from the 1920s until the 1980s, and added the west pavilion probably during the 1940s. Recently, the house has been adapted for public lodging.

A. Barn/garage; c. 1850

Sited to the rear (south) of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, vertical-boarded barn with a slate-shingled gable roof has been partly converted to a garage. The main (north) eaves facade is entered on the left by double-leaf, six-light-over-two-panel, hinged doors while a double-width, paneled overhead door has been installed in a left-central position; on the right, a vertical-boarded pass door enters the first story below double-leaf, hinged loft doors. The two-bay east gable facade is lighted by six-pane fixed windows on the main story and four-pane counterparts in the gable.

114. Canfield-Lathrop House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1780, c. 1880

Marking the western limit of the historic district, this house ranks probably as the second earliest extant building in Arlington (after the adjacent Hawley-Crofut House, #115) although its present appearance dates from an extensive renovation made c. 1880. The one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, vernacular house stands banked against the hillside such that its brick basement story (with corner posts) is fully exposed on the south side. The first story is clapboarded while the gable half-stories are sheathed with staggered-butt wood shingles presumably applied c. 1880. A stylized entablature follows the projecting eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roof; a rebuilt central brick chimney straddles the ridge.

The house stands with its north eaves facade closely paralleling the present highway but the central main entrance occurs on the three-bay east gable facade. The sloping ground makes the entrance accessible only via the two-bay, shed-roofed, Queen Anne porch (presumably added c. 1880) across the right two-thirds of the facade; the porch incorporates turned posts, scrolled brackets, ball-headed newel posts, clapboarded apron, lattice skirt, and exposed rafter tails. The house's fenestration varies

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considerably from the prevalent two-over-two/one sash with plain surrounds and louvered wood shutters; the east facade has sixteen-over-two sash on the second story while the two-bay north facade differs by having coupled one-over-one sash with cornice caps. Added to the north roof slope, a central gabled dormer with wood-shingled wall surfaces contains coupled twelve-over-one sash. A small shed dormer emerges from the south slope.

Added c. 1880 to the main block's southwest rear corner on the lower ground level, the two-story, three-by-two-bay, entirely clapboarded ell carries an asphalt-shingled shed roof.

The house was built probably c. 1780 by Nathan Canfield (1739-1809) to replace a log cabin that he had built on the opposite (south) side of the Battenkill River after moving to Arlington in 1768 from New Milford, Connecticut. Canfield also constructed a saw and grist mill on the south side of the river, where he sawed the lumber for this house. Although he was arrested for being a Tory, Nathan Canfield's property was not seized after the Revolutionary War, and it was valued at \$8,000 at the time of his death. The house remained in the Canfield family's possession until the 1870s.

Ernest M. Lathrop (who was related to the Canfields) then acquired the property and greatly modified both the exterior and interior of the house, and added the rear ell. According to Child's gazetteer of 1880, Lathrop was a "manuf. and dealer in lumber, lath, shingles, clapboards, fork, hoe and broom handles, &c., planing, matching &c., and feed." The mill was sold to Miles and Vaughn in 1918, and heavily damaged by the cataclysmic flood of 1927. Ernest's nephew and heir, Harry Lathrop, owned the house until about 1960.

A. Shed; c. 1900

Standing west of the house on the lower ground level, this apparently disused, one-and-one-half-story, one-by-one-bay, shiplapped, gable-roofed shed has lost most of its window sash.

115. Hawley-Crofut House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1773, c. 1920

The original eighteenth-century appearance of this house was modified in the early twentieth century to give it a somewhat Colonial Revival character. Facing an old road that ascends the

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hill off Battenkill Drive, the one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, gable-front house rests on a stone and concrete-faced foundation half-exposed on the south facade, and is sheathed with clapboards of varying exposure. A molded cornice with returns and frieze follow the eaves of the asphalt-shingled roof. A gabled dormer emerges from the north slope, and an interior brick chimney surmounts the ridge.

The main (east) facade includes a right-center entrance crowned by a frieze and cornice cap. The window openings are fitted on the first story with Colonial Revival, eight-over-one sash of one-third/two-thirds division and molded surrounds; the second story retains nine-over-six sash with plain surrounds. Spanning the left two-thirds of the main facade, an added two-bay, shed-roofed porch has turned posts standing on a clapboarded apron and exposed rafter tails.

The earliest extant house in the historic district, this house was built by or for Abel Hawley to replace a log cabin in which he lived between c. 1763 and 1773. Hawley kept a tavern here, and, during the 1770s, it was one of the few places in Arlington where Tories (including Hawley) and the rebellious Green Mountain Boys would meet without conflict. After the Revolutionary War, Hawley's property was confiscated and sold to David Crofut about 1780. The Crofut family occupied the house until 1928.

A. Shed/garage; c. 1850?

Sited north of the house and partly recessed into the hillside, this one-story, two-by-one-bay shed (converted to a garage) is sheathed partly with clapboards and partly with replacement shiplap. Its asphalt-shingled gable roof has slightly projecting horizontal eaves but closely cropped raking eaves. The two-bay south eaves front is entered on the right by double-leaf, vertical-boarded, hinged doors while a six-pane vertical fixed window occupies the left bay.

116. Henry Rule House (Battenkill Drive); 1861

Oriented parallel to the street, this house displays certain Greek Revival stylistic features plus an added Queen Anne porch. The one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, clapboarded house rests on a marble ashlar foundation (the stonecutting probably done by Henry Rule himself). A molded entablature with returns

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follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roof. A rebuilt rectangular brick chimney with cap rises from the central south slope next to the ridge.

The main (south) eaves facade has a central entrance with peaked lintel and side bays occupied by the six-over-six sash with peaked lintels and louvered wood shutters common to the house. Sheltering all three bays (but not the full length of the facade), a three-bay, shed-roofed porch incorporates turned posts with small jig-sawn brackets, ball-headed newel posts at the entry, a pierced balustrade, stick valance, lattice skirt, half gables decorated by vertical boards with rounded lower ends, and carved rafter tails. On the east gable facade, a right-center entry is approached by a small balustraded deck. A one-story, two-bay-deep, gabled rear (north) ell contrasts by its smaller scale and closely cropped eaves, indicative of an earlier origin.

This house was built by Edward E. Buck, a carpenter from West Arlington, for Henry Rule (1797-1889), a stonecutter, marble dealer, and farmer of Scottish birth, to replace an earlier house that Rule had purchased in 1850. Rule married Mary Canfield, daughter of Albert Canfield whose house (#110) stands along the street to the southeast. Their son, Henry S., helped with the construction of this house, and became a "machinist, carpenter and builder," according to Child's gazetteer of 1880, while living here. At least during the 1850s, a marble shop owned by Henry Rule stood between this house and the adjacent Hawley-Crofut House (#115) to the west.

This house remained in Rule family ownership until the early twentieth century. Probably added by Henry S., the porch retains its full array of decorative components in excellent condition. Complementing the period character of the house, a wood fence with square-headed corner posts and pointed pales surrounds the front yard.

A. Shed; c. 1900

Sited to the rear (northwest) of the house, a small one-story, two-by-one-bay, gable-roofed shed is sheathed with wood shingles. A pass door enters the left of the east gable front while multi-light fixed windows occupy the other bays.

B. Shed; c. 1980: Sited north of shed (A); 1-story, 3-bay, board-and-battened shed with asphalt-shingled gable roof. East

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eaves front has central exterior sliding door and 6-light windows. Non-contributing owing to age.

117. Canfield-Parsons House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1800

Ranking among the earliest extant houses in the historic district, this small, one-and-one-half-story, eaves-front, gable-roofed cottage rests on a rubblestone foundation and has been sheathed with vinyl siding. The horizontal eaves project slightly outward from the wall plane while the raking eaves are closely cropped. A nearly full-length shed dormer and a rebuilt rectangular brick chimney with cap emerge from the rear (north) slope of the asphalt-shingled roof.

The originally three-bay main (south) eaves facade is arranged with a central entrance, six-over-six sash in the side bays, and an extra window bay added immediately left of the entrance. Three-light kneewall windows are aligned above the side bays. Centered above the entrance, a large vinyl-sided, gabled hood resting on jig-sawn brackets extends laterally to the side bays. The hood partially shelters an open porch with ball-headed newel posts, balustrade, and lattice skirt. The east and west gable facades have been extended from the original two bays to three by the addition of a one-bay-deep, shed-roofed rear wing; one-over-one sash have replaced the original gable windows.

This cottage stands on land that belonged to Enos Canfield (original owner of the adjacent house, #118) during the first half of the nineteenth century. The cottage appears to predate Canfield's imposing Federal style house built in 1821. Another small house formerly existed on Canfield's property, probably sited between this house and the Federal style house. Canfield himself may have resided in one of these modest houses prior to 1821; after that year, they were undoubtedly occupied by tenants. The Beers map of 1869 shows that C. H. Parsons then occupied or owned this cottage, and it remained associated with the Parsons family at least until the early twentieth century.

A. Barn; c. 1900

Standing to the rear (north) of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, eaves-front, gable-roofed barn is sheathed with wood shingles and standing-seam sheet metal on the walls and roof, respectively. The main (south) facade is now

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entered at each side bay by double-leaf, wood-shingled, hinged vehicle doors, surmounted by a wood-shingled loft door. The original central wagon entrance appears to have been infilled. The window openings on the other facades are fitted with six-light fixed sash.

118. Enos Canfield House (Battenkill Drive and Tory Lane); 1821

Occupying a prominent site at the intersection of Water Street (now Battenkill Drive) and an old road onto the mountainside to the north, this house consists of the south-facing main block, an east wing added in two stages, and a connected north cottage. The front (south) grounds are shaded by mature maple trees, and screened from the street by honeysuckle and other shrubs. A two-rail board fence with square posts defines the front edge, just inside a partly buried marble-slab walkway that parallels the street and has been partly destroyed by the encroaching pavement; two perpendicular marble-slab walkways approach the front and secondary entrances of the house. Two cylindrical marble bollards with iron rings stand just outside the walkway, formerly having served as hitching posts for horses.

The Federal style main block appears markedly similar to the contemporary Cyrus Canfield House (#113) diagonally across the road. The two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, eaves-front main block rests on a marble slab and rubble foundation, and is sheathed with clapboards of relatively wide exposure. Paneled pilasters ascend the corners to support a molded frieze and cornice; the horizontal features return across the east and west gables to form pediments with clapboarded tympanums. A rebuilt interior brick chimney straddles the east end of the ridge of the slate-shingled roof. An added exterior brick fireplace chimney bisects the west facade.

The five-bay main (south) eaves facade is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance ensemble. The ensemble incorporates a six-panel door crowned by a semielliptical fanlight with radiating and curved muntins and a keystone surround; these are enframed by smooth tapered pilasters supporting frieze blocks with triglyphs and guttae below a pediment ornamented with simple fretwork in the place of dentils. The window bays are paired on each side of the entrance, and are fitted with six-over-six sash, molded surrounds, and louvered wood shutters. On the two-bay east gable facade, the tympanum is punctuated by a

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semicircular fanlight with a keystone surround; the west counterpart has quadrant fanlights flanking the exterior chimney. The fenestration of the rear (north) facade has been altered by the installation of a large three-part picture window.

Attached to the east facade, a recessed, one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded wing with a slate-shingled gable roof extends five bays along its south eaves facade. The wing was apparently built in two stages, the first being three bays in length with a left entrance and the second being a matching two-bay extension. Both sections have nine-over-six sash with plain surrounds. A four-bay, shed-roofed (with slate shingles) porch with square columns spans the full length of the wing. A shed dormer emerges from the rear (north) slope of the original section while an interior brick chimney marks the joint in the ridge. Added c. 1950 to the first wing's east gable facade, a one-story garage wing with a slate-shingled gable roof is enclosed with wood lattice on its south side, clapboarded on its east gable facade, and shiplapped on its north side. Two paneled overhead doors enter the east facade, and a six-over-six sash lights the gable.

Linked by a hyphen to the east end of the first wing's north facade is a one-story, two-by-one-bay, clapboarded cottage ell with a slate-shingled gable roof. Its two-bay main (east) eaves facade has a left entrance and a six-over-six sash on the right; both are sheltered by a two-bay, shed-roofed porch with square columns.

This house was constructed for Enos Canfield (1770-1853) by Major Wilmot, who came to Arlington from Bristol, Rhode Island and built three similar Federal style houses (the others being #113 and one near the New York state border to the west). Wilmot probably completed this house prior to starting its twin for Enos' younger brother, Cyrus, across the street (Cyrus bought the land for the other house from Enos in 1822). Early in its existence if not during its construction, this house gained the appellation, "The Widower's Invitation." Enos Canfield became a widower briefly after the death of his second wife, Sarah, in 1824, but he married his third wife, appropriately named Relief, the following year.

The son of Nathan Canfield, who lived a short distance to the west (house #114), Enos Canfield became the longer-lived heir (Cyrus died in 1829) and principal participant in the family's various small water-powered industrial enterprises located nearby

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next to the Battenkill River (outside the historic district). These included a saw and grist mill and a marble quarry and mill, undoubtedly the source of the marble used in this house's foundation and walkways. Enos' son by the same name succeeded him in the businesses, and, about 1872, sold the saw and grist mill to a relative, Ernest Lathrop. According to Child's directory of 1880, Enos II was a "railroad wood sawyer and farmer" who then owned 327 acres in the valley, 375 acres of mountain (forest) land, and 400 acres in the adjoining town of Sandgate. The Dun and Bradstreet reports from the period estimated his worth in the range of \$20,000 to \$30,000.

A. Shed/garage; c. 1880

Sited north of the house paralleling the west side of Tory Lane, this one-story, vertical-boarded shed carries a wood-shingled gable roof. The one-bay north gable facade is entered by three-leaf, vertical-boarded, folding/hinged vehicle doors, and a six-pane fixed window lights the gable. The four-bay west eaves facade includes a pass door on the right and multi-light windows.

119. House (Battenkill Drive and Tory Lane); c. 1950

1 1/2-story, 5x2-bay, clapboarded, eaves-front reproduction of Cape Cod house. Asphalt-shingled gable roof has slightly projecting horizontal cornice with short returns and closely cropped raking eaves; 2 gabled dormers on south slope; interior brick chimney straddles ridge. Main (south) facade has central entry with 1-bay, pedimented porch flanked by paired 6-over-6 sash with solid wood shutters. Added, 1-story, 1x3-bay east wing. 1-story, gabled rear (north) ell connects to 1-story, 1-bay garage with paneled overhead door on west gable front. Built probably by Clifford Wilcox. Non-contributing owing to age.

120. Ellingwood House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1960

1-story, ranch-type house with shake-shingle siding and asphalt-shingled gable roof. Main (south) eaves facade has off-center entrance with 1-bay, shed-roofed porch next to gabled southeast ell. 1-story, 1-bay, gable-front garage with paneled overhead door linked to east gable facade. Non-contributing owing to age.

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121. House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1960

1-story, ranch-type house with wide clapboard siding and asphalt-shingled gable roof. Main (south) eaves facade has off-center recessed entrance next to gabled southeast ell. Balancing southwest ell contains 1-bay garage with overhead door. Non-contributing owing to age.

122. House (Bentley Lane and Battenkill Drive); c. 1950

Similar to house #109 diagonally across Battenkill Drive; 1.5-story, eaves-front, vernacular house with synthetic siding and asphalt-shingled gable roof. Main (east) facade has left entrance on 2-bay main block; slightly reduced, 2-bay, gabled south wing. 1-story, 1-bay, gable-front garage connected by breezeway to rear (west) facade. Non-contributing owing to age.

123. W. B. Wallace House (Battenkill Drive and Bentley Lane);
c. 1940

Recessed from the street amidst formally shaped evergreen shrubs, this house exhibits a simplified interpretation of late Colonial Revival style. The eaves-front, gable-roofed house consists of a two-story, three-by-two-bay main block plus balancing one-story, one-by-one-bay east and west wings. The house has been sheathed with aluminum siding while the roofs retain slate shingles. A molded cornice with short returns follows the slightly projecting horizontal eaves; the raking eaves are closely cropped.

The three-bay main (south) facade includes a central entrance enframed by plain pilasters and a shallow pedimented entablature. The window openings are fitted with six-over-six sash. Rising from the west wing's ridge, an exterior brick chimney abuts the main block's upper west gable facade, flanked at the attic level by quadrant louvers. The east wing contains a one-bay garage with a paneled overhead door on its south front.

This house was constructed for W. B. Wallace, the contemporary superintendent of Mack Molding Co. (#16) on East Arlington Road.

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124. Virginia Norris House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1928

Unusual roof treatments distinguish this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, clapboarded house resting on a concrete foundation; all the roof surfaces are sheathed with asphalt shingles. The house carries a jerkinhead main roof oriented parallel to the street, and encircled along the deeply overhanging eaves by a molded cornice with returns. A shed wall dormer with coupled sash interrupts both the south and north slopes. Above the south (front) dormer, an interior brick chimney rises next to the ridge.

The main (south) eaves facade possesses a right-bay entrance sheltered by a hipped hood resting on heavy brackets of stylized scroll form. The steps are flanked by raised brick side walls. The window bays are fitted with the six-over-six sash and plain surrounds common to the house. A pent roof with matching cornice extends from the door hood along the wall to intersect the hip roof of a one-story, one-by-one-bay west wing; a modern sliding glass door has been installed on the wing's west facade. A shallow, one-story, shed-roofed wing extends two bays along the opposite (east) facade.

Built from an Aladdin kit shipped to Arlington by train, this house was erected by Robert Benedict, Sr., for Virginia Morris.

A. Shed/cottage; c. 1930

Sited directly behind (north of), and parallel to, the house, this one-story, two-by-one-bay, clapboarded building has an asphalt-shingled gable roof with exposed rafter tails. The two-bay west gable front has a right entry and a six-light vertical window.

B. Garage; c. 1930

Standing north of, and parallel to, the shed/cottage (A), a one-story, one-by-one-bay garage is sheathed with stamped metal in a brick pattern. A molded cornice with returns follows the eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roof. A paneled overhead door enters the west gable facade while the other facades are lighted by two-over-two sash.

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125. Canfield-Benedict House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1840

Shaded by mature black locust trees, this one-and-one-half-story, five-by-three-bay, eaves-front, gable-roofed Classic Cottage has been encrusted on the rear by an irregular, partly two-story, gabled ell with a higher ridge. The house has been sheathed with vinyl siding; the main roof retains slate shingles while the added roofs are asphalt-shingled. The original eaves entablature has been partly covered or removed so that only a frieze remains visible below the projecting cornice with returns. A rebuilt central brick chimney surmounts the main ridge, engaged to the south gable peak of the rear ell.

The five-bay main (south) facade is arranged around an off-center entrance with a six-panel door and a fluted surround with bullseye corner blocks. The window bays contain the six-over-six sash with plain surrounds common to the house. An added secondary entrance occupies the left bay of the original west gable facade; the two-story portion of the rear ell extends an additional bay on this side. On the opposite (east) side, the ell's one-and-one-half-story portion projects one bay outward and extends five bays in length (with an off-center east entry) from the main block's east facade; a one-bay, shed-roofed alcove porch shelters its south entry. A two-bay shed dormer emerges from the east roof slope of the ell's two-story portion. A final one-story, gabled wing on the ell's north end extends one bay in length.

This house belonged to Orlando Canfield (1815-98) at least from the late 1840s until about 1870, and was probably constructed by him. Orlando was the son of Albert Canfield, whose house (#110) stands a short distance to the southwest. The Arlington Grand List of 1849 records a house and shop in Orlando's possession valued at \$500. His primary vocation was builder, but he was also involved in partnership with his younger brother, Albert Dow Canfield (whose first house, #126, stands next door), in various entrepreneurial activities during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. These included a sash and blind shop, a marble quarry and mill, and, during the 1870s, a railroad car and wheel factory (now the site of the complex, #16, occupied by Mack Molding Co. on East Arlington Road). The Benedict family acquired this house around the turn of the century and it has remained in that family's possession until the present.

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A. Barn; c. 1850

Standing to the rear (northeast) of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, eaves-front, gable-roofed barn has been converted to a garage; it is now sheathed with vinyl siding and asphalt roof shingles. The three-bay main (south) facade is entered by paneled overhead doors in the side bays, flanking a central pass door. An added, one-story, one-bay east wing differs by having a parapet (concealing a shed roof) above its paneled overhead door.

126. Albert Dow Canfield House (Battenkill Drive); 1851

The present appearance of this house reflects numerous substantial alterations made mostly prior to 1940 that have transformed its original Gothic Revival character. Resting on a marble ashlar foundation, the one-and-one-half-story house of ell plan has been sheathed with vinyl siding over its original clapboards but the steeply pitched gable roof retains slate shingles. The deeply overhanging eaves are now devoid of ornament. A small gabled dormer with a six-light casement window emerges from the west slope of the front block's roof. A rebuilt interior chimney rises from the ridge of both the front block and the east ell.

The two-bay south gable facade of the front block lacks an entrance; its openings are occupied by the six-over-six sash with peaked lintels that are original to the house. The recessed east ell contains the main entrance - flanked by full-length, four-pane sidelights - in the left bay of its three-bay south eaves facade. Added probably c. 1900, a multi-bay, shed-roofed veranda curves around the ell's south and east facades; the veranda incorporates turned posts, pierced brackets, ball-headed newel posts, a turned balustrade, and a lattice skirt. A major addition was made c. 1925 to the ell, replacing most of its south roof slope; the large one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, gabled projection has coupled one-over-one sash with peaked lintels. The ell's two-bay east gable facade has an eight-light casement window with a peaked lintel in its gable. The two-bay opposite (west) eaves facade of the front block is marked by a three-sided, hip-capped bay window added c. 1945 in the left bay. The rear (north) facade is partly sheltered by a c. 1925, shed-roofed porch with square posts and exposed rafter tails.

Attached to the rear of the east ell, a one-and-one-half-story,

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vinyl-sided north ell has a slate-shingled gable roof. Coupled two-over-two sash light its one-bay east eaves facade while a gabled dormer with coupled one-over-one sash emerges from the east roof slope. Added c. 1925 as a carpentry shop to the first north ell on a two-bay eastward offset, a one-story, clapboarded north wing with an asphalt-shingled gable roof is marked by the (recycled?) twelve-over-eight sash on its five-bay east eaves facade. Connected c. 1975 to the rear (north) gable facade of the ex-carpentry shop, a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, plywood-sheathed garage with an asphalt-shingled gable roof has two paneled overhead doors on its west eaves front.

The first of two houses in the historic district built for Albert Dow Canfield (1820-87), this house was apparently constructed in 1851 possibly by his elder brother, Orlando Canfield. The Arlington Grand List of 1852 records for the first time a house belonging to A. D. Canfield and valued at \$500. The son of Albert Canfield, whose house (#110) stands a short distance to the southwest, Albert Dow became a prominent local entrepreneur, usually in partnership with Orlando, whose first house (#125) stands next door. Their activities included a sash and blind shop, a marble quarry and mill, and, during the 1870s, a railroad car and wheel factory (now the site of the complex, #16, occupied by Mack Molding Co. on East Arlington Road). In 1869, Albert Dow moved from here into a larger Italianate house (#1) on Main Street; this house was valued at \$700 in that year.

The Burgett atlas of 1876 identifies this house as belonging to "O. Canfield," indicating that Orlando took it over after his brother's departure. The atlas contains a sketch of the house that reveals its original Gothic Revival design and smaller extent. The raking eaves were decorated with bargeboards. A rectangular bay window crowned by a valance marked the front gable facade. A two-bay, hip-roofed porch with scroll-bracketed posts spanned the south front of the east ell, and another porch appeared on the main block's west facade. Several substantial alterations, including the large second-story gabled addition, were made by Carl Nirene, a carpenter who acquired the house about 1925 from the Vaughn family (the latter then moved into their adjacent new house, #127).

A. Barn; c. 1851

Standing to the rear (northeast) of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, vertical-boarded barn carries a

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slate-shingled gable roof. The three-bay main (south) eaves facade includes a left-center wagon entrance now partly infilled within the plain surround and fitted with a paneled overhead door; a pass door and a six-light fixed window also with plain surrounds occupy the right two bays. A hinged loft door marks the west gable facade. Added c. 1960 to the rear (north) facade, a one-story, gabled ell projects four bays in length.

B. Shed; c. 1970: Sited north of barn (A); elongated 1-story, 4x1-bay, clapboarded, shed-roofed shed. East facade has 2 open bays with canted upper corners flanking 2 bays of diamond-paned windows. Non-contributing owing to age.

C. Garage; c. 1945: Sited northwest of house; 1-story, 1x1-bay, clapboarded, gable-roofed garage. Paneled overhead door on south gable front. Non-contributing owing to age.

127. Burt and Irene Vaughn House (Battenkill Drive); 1923-24

The most sophisticated Colonial Revival style house in the historic district stands parallel to the street amidst rather formally landscaped grounds that include shaped coniferous shrubs next to the house, circular flower beds, and a perimeter screen of mature coniferous and deciduous trees. The two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay house is sheathed with wide clapboards on the main stories, wood shingles in alternating courses of wide and narrow exposure on the pedimented gables, and slate shingles on the gable roof. Smooth pilasters ascend the corners to support an entablature along the overhanging eaves; the horizontal entablature continues across the east and west gables to form pediments. An interior brick chimney rises from the north roof slope while an exterior brick fireplace chimney bisects the west gable facade.

The three-bay main (south) eaves facade is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance with a door having three vertical lights and flanked by full-length, two-pane sidelights. Sheltering the entrance, a one-bay, Colonial Revival porch incorporates triplet Tuscan columns at the outer corners (and engaged columns at the wall) supporting an entablature with cornice returns along the eaves of the slate-shingled gable roof; the porch deck and projecting steps are built of coursed marble ashlar, the steps being protected by wrought-iron balustrades. The windows consist of three-part (three-over-one/five-over-

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one/three-over-one) sash in the side bays on the first story and coupled five-over-ones in the same bays on the second; all have vertical lights in the upper halves.

The two-bay west gable facade includes single five-over-one sash and a left-bay secondary entrance with double-leaf, triple-vertical-light doors. A three-bay, shed-roofed, Colonial Revival porch spans this facade, incorporating triplet Tuscan columns at the outer corners, single intermediate columns, an eaves entablature, and a lattice skirt. The tympanum of the west pediment is punctuated by quadrant fanlights next to the fireplace chimney. The opposite (east) facade differs by having an added small, three-sided, hip-roofed bay window on the right of the first story, and a three-part window in the pediment. A one-story, hip-roofed rear (north) wing has a one-bay east entrance porch.

This house was constructed for Burt and Irene Vaughn; the latter continues to reside here. The house stands on the site of a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, clapboarded, eaves-front, gable-roofed house with a three-bay, flat-roofed front porch that was built for W. S. Rogers in 1861. That house was destroyed by fire during the 1910s; a new foundation was built on its cellar hole for the present house. The barn (A) now standing behind the house apparently relates to the earlier Rogers house.

Burt Vaughn was partner of R. K. Miles between about 1918 and the early 1930s. The firm of Miles and Vaughn operated the combination grist, cider, and woodworking mill (previously belonging to Ernest Lathrop) next to the Battenkill River prior to moving in 1930 to the present Miles Lumber Co. site (#20) on Railroad Street (now Chittenden Road). Irene Vaughn was Arlington postmaster between 1935 and 1956.

A. Barn/garage; c. 1865

Standing to the rear (northeast) of the house, this one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, vertical-boarded barn (now adapted to a garage) carries a slate-shingled gable roof oriented parallel to the house. Three paneled overhead doors enter the main (south) eaves facade while the east and west gable facades are lighted by six-over-six sash.

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128. Canfield Barn (Battenkill Drive); c. 1850

Oriented roughly perpendicular to the north side of the curving street, this one-and-one-half-story, seven-by-two-bay, vertical-boarded barn rests on a concrete-block foundation and carries a slate-shingled gable roof. The barn appears to have been originally of English type, and later was extended probably to accommodate a ground-level stable addition (now the north end).

The seven-bay main (west) eaves facade possesses a wagon entrance in right-center position (originally centered before the possible extension); its double-leaf, vertical-boarded doors are mounted on long iron strap hinges, and a hinged pass door is inset in the right (south) leaf. A vertical-boarded, hinged pedestrian door enters the facade's right corner. Marking the possible ground-level stable extension, the left (north) third of the facade is lighted by six-pane fixed windows placed at a lower level and flanking a recent set of double-leaf, vertical-boarded, exterior sliding doors. A matching set of doors enters the opposite (east) facade in the corresponding position.

This barn has been used historically as the field barn for the Canfield farmland along the Battenkill River north and south of the Water Street (Route 313) bridge.

129. Route 313 Bridge over Battenkill River; 1986: 1-span, open-deck, concrete-and-steel bridge supported by steel I-beams resting on concrete abutments with wingwalls. 3-rail aluminum railing along both sides of deck. Non-contributing owing to age.

130. Route 313 Bridge over Battenkill River flood channel; 1986: 1-span, open-deck, concrete-and-steel bridge supported by steel I-beams resting on concrete abutments with wingwalls. 3-rail aluminum railing along both sides of deck. Non-contributing owing to age.

131. Bartlett-Lakin House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1865

Sited somewhat apart from other buildings along the street, this modest vernacular house stands next to the Battenkill River floodplain between the village center and the Water Street neighborhood. The one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded main block

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with a slate-shingled gable roof has been extended by a one-story, shed-roofed east wing. Accordingly, the originally three-bay main (south) gable facade with a central entrance has a fourth bay on the right side. (A three-bay, hip-roofed porch formerly spanned the original portion.) The window openings contain six-over-six sash with plain surrounds; a projecting picture window has been added on the right of the two-bay west eaves facade. A plain cornice and frieze follow the eaves without returns.

A one-story, two-bay-deep, gabled rear (north) wing is sheathed with clapboard and shiplap siding and asphalt roof shingles. On the left of its west facade, a one-bay garage entrance with double-leaf, four-panel, hinged doors has been extended outward to accommodate a longer vehicle.

The Beers map of 1869 shows a house on this site belonging to A. E. Bartlett, who then owned the hotel (later destroyed by fire) next to the Town Hall (#9) on Main Street. It seems probable that this was a tenant house rather than Bartlett's residence. During the early twentieth century, the house was associated with the Lakin family.

132. E. C. Woodworth House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1870

The main block of this one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed, vernacular Greek Revival house of sidehall-with-ell plan has been altered somewhat by the application of vinyl siding and the removal or concealment of the eaves frieze and architecture, window surrounds, and corner boards (or pilasters). Resting on a stone foundation, the house retains a molded cornice with returns along the eaves of its slate-shingled roof. An exterior brick fireplace chimney has been added to the west eaves facade.

The three-bay main (south) gable facade includes a right entrance with a twin-light Italianate door enframed by smooth pilasters supporting an entablature. The window openings are fitted with six-over-six sash. A full-length porch formerly spanned this facade but not the west eaves facade. However, a two-bay, shed-roofed, Queen Anne porch now partly shelters the west facade, indicating that the porch has been moved from its original position. The porch incorporates turned posts, pierced brackets, spindle valance, fanned clapboards on the half-gables, exposed rafter tails, and a (replacement) vinyl-sided apron.

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The smaller-scale, gabled east ell projects three bays along its vinyl-sided south eaves front with a left entry. A two-bay, shed-roofed, Queen Anne porch spans this facade; this porch matches the west porch except that it retains a stick balustrade. A pedimented wall dormer interrupts the ell's south roof slope. The ell's one-bay east gable facade retains clapboard siding, corner boards, window surrounds, and eaves frieze. Appended to the rear of the east ell is a one-story, gabled north ell.

This house is associated with Edward Canfield Woodworth (1853-1942), its owner during the last quarter of the nineteenth and first quarter of the twentieth centuries. Woodworth's mother was Ann Augusta Canfield, daughter of Cyrus Canfield (see #113). Woodworth owned the store (#19) on East Arlington Road next to the railroad tracks (where he was Arlington postmaster during the periods 1889-93 and 1897-1913), and served for a half century as the Town Treasurer of Arlington. This house now bears the date of 1864 over the main entrance, and stylistically it appears contemporary with the three Greek Revival houses (#s83, 98, and 99) built during the 1860s off the opposite side of the street. Nevertheless this house does not appear on the Beers map of 1869.

A. Barn; c. 1870

Standing directly behind (north of) the house, this small one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded and vertical-boarded barn carries a slate-shingled gable roof. The three-bay south eaves front is entered by a central one-light-over-three-panel pass door. A full-length metal track indicates the former presence of exterior sliding door(s); the right bay now contains a paneled overhead door while the left bay has been infilled with horizontal boards. A loft door remains above the left bay.

133. George Howard House (Battenkill Drive); c. 1870

Exhibiting influence of the Gothic Revival style in certain features, this one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed house carries a slate-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street. A molded entablature follows both the horizontal and raking eaves. A central brick chimney rises from the ridge.

The main (south) gable facade lacks an entrance; instead, a rectangular, hip-roofed (slate-shingled) bay window occupies the

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first story, having coupled four-over-four sash on the central face, slender one-over-ones on the sides, paneled spandrels, and a molded cornice with a triangular cut-out valance. The second story is lighted by a corresponding pair of the two-over-two sash with paneled peaked and shouldered surrounds and louvered wood shutters common to the house. The west eaves facade is mostly concealed by a four-bay, hip-roofed (slate-shingled) projection whose two-bay, clapboarded north half has a south-facing entry (with a twin-light Italianate door) opening onto a two-bay, Gothic Revival porch with slotted posts, pierced brackets, stick balustrade, and lattice skirt.

A smaller-scale, gabled east ell projects two bays along its south eaves front, sheltered by a two-bay, hip-roofed (slate-shingled) porch with chamfered posts, scrolled brackets, and stick balustrade. The porch also shelters an entrance in the main block's east facade. An interior brick chimney marks a one-story, shed-roofed rear (north) wing. Attached to the rear of the main block, a one-story, vertical-boarded, gabled north wing has a screened porch on its east side.

This house is associated with George Howard, who owned it during the first quarter of the present century. Howard was co-owner of the store that formerly stood on the Main Street site of a present gas station (#11). Stylistically the house appears contemporary with the A. D. Canfield House (#126) built in 1851 farther west along Water Street. Nevertheless this house is not shown on the Beers map of 1869.

A. Barn/garage; c. 1870

Standing to the rear (north) of the house, a one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed barn has been converted to a two-bay garage. Two paneled overhead doors now enter the south gable front, apparently replacing exterior sliding doors whose track extends onto the one-story, two-bay, shed-roofed east wing; the latter has double-leaf, hinged doors and a six-light fixed window on its south front.

134. Deming Tavern (Main St. and Battenkill Drive); c. 1780

Among the earliest extant buildings in the historic district, the Deming Tavern occupies a focal site on the northwest corner of the intersection of Main Street and the road (now Route 313) to

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New York state. The vernacular Federal style house has been repeatedly modified through the years, such as by the overlay of Greek Revival stylistic features and the installation of enlarged windows as well as by the addition and removal of porches. The house is both screened from the streets and shaded by a group of mature black locust trees. A substantial barn has been removed from the northwest corner of the lot.

The two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, clapboarded main block of Georgian plan rests on a stone slab foundation and carries a shallow-pitched gable roof shingled with slate. Paneled pilasters ascend the corners to support a frieze and molded cornice with returns. A rebuilt interior brick chimney straddles the south end of the ridge. Facing Main Street, the five-bay main (east) eaves facade is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance. The entrance incorporates a paneled door crowned by a semicircular transom with tracery and enframed by fluted pilasters supporting stepped-out frieze blocks and a pediment with denticulated cornice returns. The paired window bays are fitted on the first story with tall two-over-two sash and plain surrounds while the shorter second story six-over-six sash abut the eaves frieze; all have louvered wood shutters. The rear (west) facade differs by having a central entrance with half-length, four-over-six sidelights and only single window bays on each side. The two-bay south gable facade has coupled sash and two small square windows under the gable eaves.

Attached to the north gable facade, a two-story, three-by-three bay wing possesses an asymmetrical gable roof whose west slope appears to have been extended over a one-bay addition. The wing's east front includes a left entry with a five-light transom. The wing lacks corner pilasters and cornice returns, and has two-over-two sash on both stories. Added to the wing's rear facade at basement level, a one-story, shed-roofed garage has both an overhead door and a pass door on its west front.

This house was built c. 1780 by/for Gamaliel Deming (1728-1802), an early settler and Selectman of Arlington who kept a tavern here. The house remained in the Deming family for eight decades, being owned successively by Sylvester Deming, Martin C. Deming, Carter and Sophie Deming Hall, and Sylvester (brother of Sophie) Deming until its acquisition by Henry S. Hard in 1864. Hard, a town Selectman in 1864, abruptly disappeared from Arlington in 1877 owing to "family difficulties." After a relative purchased the house in 1881, Austin E. Bartlett converted it to "The

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Bartlett House" hotel; he subdivided the second-floor ballroom with a coved ceiling into three rooms, and added a long three-story north wing in 1883 before losing it to a foreclosure in 1890. The north wing was shortened in length and reduced to two stories by a subsequent owner. Since 1945, the house has belonged to Philip (an architect) and Muriel Linde.

135. Hard Tenant House (Main Street); converted c. 1870

Converted from a barn related to the adjacent Deming Tavern (#134), this vernacular house has been somewhat altered by the application of aluminum siding and the addition of an enclosed front porch. The one-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, gable-roofed house has a rubble foundation and retains slate roof shingles. A projecting cornice with returns follows both the horizontal and raking eaves. An interior brick chimney straddles the ridge.

The central three bays of the main (east) eaves facade are concealed by the shed-roofed porch enclosed with multiple one-over-one sash. The porch's central entry is enframed by sidelights and transom, and its three bays are delineated by engaged turned posts. The house's window openings contain six-over-six and six-over-one sash with plain surrounds and louvered wood shutters. A one-story, shed-roofed wing is attached to the rear (west) facade.

This building was converted from a barn to a tenant house by Henry S. Hard during the period when he owned the adjacent Deming Tavern (#134).

A. Garage; c. 1910

Standing on the lower ground level behind (west of) the house, a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, shiplapped garage has a slate-shingled gable roof. The east gable front is entered by two sliding vehicle doors - an exterior verticle-boarded door on the right and an interior replacement door on the left - as well as an exterior sliding loft door. Another exterior sliding door enters the south eaves facade.

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136. House (Main St.); c. 1905

Exhibiting predominantly Colonial Revival stylistic features, this one-and-three-quarters-story, three-by-three-bay, gambrel-roofed house also possesses a two-story, five-sided corner tower more typical of the Queen Anne style. Resting on a mortared rubble foundation, the house is sheathed with clapboards on the first story, wood shingles on the upper wall surfaces, and asphalt roof shingles. A molded cornice follows both the flared horizontal eaves and the raking eaves, and continues across the north and south pent gables. An interior brick chimney rises from each end of the ridge.

The main (east) eaves facade incorporates a partly enclosed and partly recessed porch next to the right (northeast) corner tower. The originally open left third is enclosed with coupled thirty-over-one and twenty-over-one sash. The off-center entrance and a twelve-over-twelve sash are recessed behind a screened porch. The corner tower has a clapboarded first story with multi-light-over-one sash while, above the encircling main eaves, the wood-shingled second story has similar shorter sash surmounted by a paneled frieze with applied garlands; above a molded cornice, the bellcast octagonal cap rises to a metal finial. Above the main entrance, a wood-shingled, pent-gabled dorner with a fifteen-over-one sash emerges from the roof slope. On the left is a larger counterpart with coupled sixteen-over-one sash.

Spanning the north gable facade, a possibly added, multi-bay, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival porch with Tuscan columns standing on a clapboarded apron and a lattice skirt overlaps the rear (northwest) corner. A right entry with a fifteen-light transom opens onto the porch. The counterpart left entry on the south facade opens onto a recent deck. The fenestration on these two facades consists of twenty-over-one sash on the first story and sixteen-over-one sash on the second, all with plain surrounds. Both the north and south gables are punctuated by a segmental-headed, six-over-six sash flanked by quadrant fans within a semicircular surround. A one-story, one-bay-deep, hip-roofed wing is appended to the rear (west) facade.

The marked similarity between this house and the house (#107) on Battenkill Drive (Water Street) constructed by Charles Canfield for his own residence indicates that Canfield was also the builder of this house.

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A. Guesthouse; c. 1960: Sited west of house; 1-story, 3x1-bay, clapboarded, gable-roofed (asphalt-shingled) building with full-length, shed-roofed porch on north eaves front. Non-contributing owing to age.

137. River Road Bridge over Battenkill River; 1927

Located a short distance south of the intersection of River Road (Town Highway 24) and Battenkill Drive (Route 313), this one-span, steel-framed bridge is supported by riveted pony trusses with lattice-braced diagonal members. The deck is laid with wood planks. The bridge rests on concrete abutments with diagonal wingwalls at the upstream (east) corners.

According to plaques mounted on the inclined end posts, this bridge was erected in 1927 by the Berlin Construction Company of Berlin, Connecticut. The date indicates that the bridge replaced an earlier one destroyed by the flood of November, 1927. The plaques also record the names of the contemporary selectmen of the Town of Arlington: George D. Howard, Michael Morrissey, and William H. Pratt.

138. House (Battenkill Lane); c. 1950

Originally similar to adjacent house #139; 1 1/2-story, vinyl-sided, vernacular house with asphalt-shingled gable roof; east slope has been raised into full second story. Slightly reduced, 2x2-bay, gabled south wing has left-bay main entrance on west eaves facade. Small 6-over-6 and 1-over-1 sash (triplet set on main block's west facade). 1-story, shed-roofed enclosed porch on north gable facade. Non-contributing owing to age.

139. House (Battenkill Lane); c. 1950

Originally similar to adjacent house #138; 1 1/2-story, aluminum-sided, vernacular house with asphalt-shingled gable roof. 1-story, shed-roofed, enclosed porch on north gable facade. Small 6-over-6 and 1-over-1 sash (triplet set on west eaves facade). Added to south half of west facade, 1-story, 1-bay, gabled west ell has large exterior stuccoed fireplace chimney on west gable facade. Non-contributing owing to age.

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140. Livestock shed (off Battenkill Drive); c. 1970

Situated in pasture on floodplain of Battenkill River south of Route 313 bridge #130. 1-story, 2-bay, vertical-boarded, flat-roofed shed. North facade has 2 open bays with canted upper corners. Non-contributing owing to age.

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The Arlington Village Historic District holds primary significance for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a rural Vermont village that developed principally during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and for representing a significant and distinguishable entity some of whose components lack individual distinction. Furthermore, the historic district includes individual buildings that constitute exceptional representatives of their type, period, and style within the context of Vermont's architectural environment. Arlington village contains a variety of buildings from the late eighteenth through the early twentieth centuries that represent the broad pattern of community development beginning with its initial settlement, and that are associated with locally prominent persons who have made significant contributions to that development. One building in the historic district is strongly associated with the life of a composer, Carl Ruggles, who achieved national significance during the second quarter of the twentieth century. Although Arlington has remained a small village throughout its existence, its development and character have been influenced by industry to a greater extent than most comparable villages in the predominantly non-industrial state of Vermont.

Arlington village holds specific significance in the Vermont historic contexts of industrial enterprise relating to land transport (railroads) and other industries (non-mechanical refrigerators). In the first category, the manufacture of equipment for railroad transport has always been limited to a few towns in Vermont and to relatively short periods of activity. The largest center of such production during the nineteenth century, St. Albans, gained its ascendancy by being the headquarters of the Vermont Central (later Central Vermont) Railroad, the dominant nineteenth-century railroad company in the state. Indeed, the Vermont Central leased the railroad through Arlington during the middle 1870s period when A. D. and Orlando Canfield undertook the manufacture of railroad cars and wheel assemblies in a shop complex located north of the station. The Canfield firm, however, was associated by patent ownership with a larger company from outside the state, and apparently attempted to compete in the national market; both factors contributed to its early demise. The Canfield shop was later subsumed by the development of the Arlington Refrigerator Co. complex (#16); houses (#s1, 125, and 126) owned by the Canfield brothers remain standing elsewhere in the historic district.

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The second category of manufacturing, the production of non-mechanical refrigerators (iceboxes), endured for a longer period (1909-1929) and exerted much more substantial effects on Arlington village. This type of manufacturing was probably unique in Vermont, at least as undertaken by a single-product firm. The Arlington Refrigerator Co. factory complex (#16) located off East Arlington Road remains the only example of large-scale industrial architecture ever constructed in Arlington, and corresponds to only a small number of similar manufacturing facilities located in other rural villages of the state. Furthermore, although the factory complex does not retain its original type of manufacturing, it remains in active and expanding industrial usage by a single occupant, unlike several similar complexes in Vermont that now stand vacant or have been subdivided into various unrelated uses.

Another Vermont historic context under which Arlington village holds significance involves the arts and literature. Carl Ruggles represents the varied creative activities that emerged in the community especially after 1900. Ruggles gained national recognition as a composer while residing (1924-57) in a converted school (#91) on School Street, neither seeking nor receiving popular interest in his dissonant music. During the same period, a nationally known author and member of the local Canfield family, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, wrote most of her popular books on Vermont subjects while living north of the village; she inherited her family's Federal style brick house (#7) on Main Street but never lived in it. At least two nationally prominent artists, Rockwell Kent and Norman Rockwell, also lived near Arlington village during shorter periods of this century.

Like most Vermont villages of its size, Arlington village possesses a spectrum of architectural expression that reflects the entire period of its historic significance. However, not all of the period styles present in other villages appear in Arlington. Also, most of the architectural expression here displays low-style or vernacular character, a smaller proportion being of high-style character than in many villages. On the other hand, some notable exceptions exist, such as one of the earliest Gothic Revival style churches, St. James' Church (#78), in the state and a unique Greek Revival style house, the Deming House/Arlington Inn (#5). St. James' Church also represents the contemporary dominance in Arlington of the Episcopal denomination, thereby occupying the position usually held by the Congregationalists in Vermont communities. Arlington possesses

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on Munn Terrace a modest subdivision of workers' housing, another atypical characteristic of small-village development in the state. Most recently in its architectural history (and outside the period of overall significance), the village has gained a distinctive example, St. Margaret Mary's Church (#3), of modern religious architecture unusual for Vermont.

The period of significance for the the Arlington Village Historic District begins c. 1770, marking the construction of the earliest frame buildings and the initial development of small water-powered industrial enterprises. The latter were owned principally by members of the Canfield family, whose financial success enabled the construction of a distinct group of houses that formed virtually the entire Water Street (now Battenkill Drive) neighborhood during the nineteenth century. Arlington's industrial expansion of the 1870s, including the Canfield car shop and an adjacent shoe-peg factory (now part of #20), was followed by a marked decline after 1880, a trend reflected by the paucity of Queen Anne architecture in the village. The arrival in 1909 of large-scale industrial enterprise, the Arlington Refrigerator Co. (#16), precipitated a building boom expressed mostly in Colonial Revival style. The village's period of significance continues to c. 1940 when the resumption of large-scale industrial enterprise, the Mack Molding Co. making molded plastic products in the refrigerator factory complex, brought about the expansion of the building stock nearly to its present (1989) extent.

The settlement of Arlington by persons of European descent began in 1763, when several families arrived from Newtown and New Milford, Connecticut. The progenitor of an industrious and influential Arlington family, Nathan Canfield came from New Milford in 1768 to settle in the Battenkill River valley. There he proceeded to build a log cabin and then a saw and grist mill. After a few years, he built a frame house (#114) on the opposite (north) side of the river, one of the earliest near what became Arlington village. Abel Hawley settled near Canfield on the north side of the river, sharing Canfield's sympathy with the loyalist cause in the simmering political unrest that would soon lead to the Revolutionary War. Other settlers in Arlington were divided in their attitudes; some held fervent revolutionary beliefs while some felt equally strong loyalty to England as the mother country.

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The original proprietors of Arlington received the charter for the town in 1761 from Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire, acting in the name of the British king. Later in the 1760s, however, Governor Tryon of New York attempted to assert jurisdiction over the territory that would become Vermont. Conflicting charters were issued by New York for the same land, thereby threatening the titles held by the early settlers under the New Hampshire grant. Some Arlington residents actively resisted the surveyors and agents sent by New York, and the governor responded by issuing warrants for their arrest. The matter erupted into minor violence during the early 1770s as Ethan Allen, Remember Baker (who owned a grist and saw mill in East Arlington), and others formed a quasi-militia known as the Green Mountain Boys to oppose the New York intervention.

The territorial dispute between New Hampshire and New York only heightened the local political disputes between the Loyalists or Tories and the anti-British interests coalescing around the Green Mountain Boys. One place in Arlington, however, was effectively neutral ground where adherents of both sides could meet without threat of physical harm: Abel Hawley's tavern in the house (#115) that he built about 1773 to replace his log cabin. According to Dr. Charles A. Russell, who performed extensive research on Arlington's early history, this is the oldest house in Arlington. (Both the Hawley and Canfield houses were altered substantially in appearance during the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries.)

The outbreak of the Revolutionary War and the early fighting nearby in New York state brought several political leaders of Vermont to Arlington. A so-called Council of Safety was formed to assume the power of government during the upheaval. That "safety," however, was not extended to the local Loyalists, who were generally expropriated and forced to flee to Canada. Nathan Canfield, although arrested for his beliefs, was allowed to keep his property (and then was elected town representative in 1786). Jehiel Hawley, "a man of great conscientiousness and fervent piety" who was prominent in town and religious affairs, was not so fortunate. He owned the first frame house in Arlington village, built in 1764 on East Arlington Road. That house was seized and transferred to Thomas Chittenden, who became the first governor of Vermont; Hawley died en route to Canada. (The house was dismantled in 1845 and replaced by the contemporary Episcopal parsonage, #39.) Chittenden and his cohorts remained in Arlington only until the end of the war, and little architectural

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association now exists with the events of the period. Probably the earliest surviving house (#134) in the village center was erected c. 1780 by or for Gamaliel Deming, who also kept a tavern (the second-floor ballroom with a coved ceiling was subdivided into rooms during the 1880s).

Unlike most Vermont towns where the Congregationalists dominated early religious life, the Episcopalians (Church of England) were dominant in Arlington. Many early settlers came to Arlington in order to escape the constraints of the Puritanical church in Connecticut and to practice freely their Anglicanism. The Episcopal society in Arlington was formally organized in 1784, and the construction of a church was undertaken the same year. Nathan Canfield was placed in charge of the project. The two-story, wood church was erected on the site of the present St. James' Church (#78) but was not finished until 1803 owing to both political animosities and financial problems. Nevertheless, the parish emerged as the leading Episcopal parish in Vermont during the period, and hosted the first state convention of the church in 1790.

Early in the nineteenth century (probably after the senior Nathan's death in 1809), the Canfield family undertook a new enterprise - the quarrying and milling of the marble that outcrops along the Battenkill valley. By 1812, the junior Nathan Canfield was operating a marble mill with two gangs of saws, one of the earliest mills of its type in Vermont. The marble mill and quarry were situated on the south side of the river near the earlier saw and grist mill. Brothers of the junior Nathan, including Cyrus and Enos, were also involved in these financially successful enterprises.

Reflecting partly the success of the Canfield ventures, architectural expression in Arlington achieved a more sophisticated quality during the 1820s. A somewhat mysterious figure by the name of Major Wilmot came to Arlington from Bristol, Rhode Island, and built three imposing Federal style houses. Two highly similar houses (#113 and 118) stand along Water Street, constructed for the brothers Cyrus and Enos Canfield, respectively, within a few years of each other. Enos' house, which was known by the appellation, "The Widower's Invitation," came first, probably in 1821. His second wife died in 1824, but he remained the widower of the appellation only for a year before marrying the third time; possibly the house played a role in the latter relationship. Cyrus bought the land for his

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house from his elder brother in 1822 and his house was completed by 1828, although the exact year is uncertain; he died in 1829, leaving a house that was called "The Pride of the Valley." The entrance ensembles of these houses virtually match in their finely executed classical details. Little is known about the builder unless he was actually Samuel Wilmot, who was a surveyor in Arlington in 1822.

During the late 1820s, the Episcopal parishioners (including the Canfields) decided to erect a new church. Contrasting with their first effort at church-building, they spared little expense this time to create an architectural landmark in the manner of an English country church. A contemporary source (the Episcopal Register of December, 1829) quotes the text of a parchment placed in the cornerstone identifying one William Passman from Aulston, Yorkshire, England as the architect. Passman was apparently living in Troy, New York at the time and came to Arlington to work on the project.

Passman designed a stone church with a wood tower in Gothic Revival style, one of the earliest representatives of that style in Vermont. The dark-blue limestone was quarried off Water Street near one of the early marble quarries in that area. Aside from the pointed-arch window openings, Passman concentrated most of the Gothic Revival features on the intricately detailed tower that culminates in pinnacled castellation. The design appears markedly similar to that of St. Paul's Church in Troy, which was erected in 1826-28. (Some of the Arlington parishioners had probably seen and liked the Troy church.) Given that he came to Arlington from Troy just after its completion, Passman was probably involved in the construction of the Troy church and modeled the somewhat plainer Arlington church after it. Furthermore, William H. Pierson in his volume about the Corporate and Early Gothic Styles (American Buildings and Their Architects) illustrates how both the Troy and Arlington churches derive directly from the design by Ithiel Town of Trinity Church, New Haven, Connecticut, completed in 1817, the most significant early Gothic Revival church in the nation.

The cornerstone of St. James' Church (#78) was formally laid in an October, 1829 ceremony after the walls had already been raised five feet, and the new church was consecrated in 1831. In addition to \$1.50 per day for his services, William Passman was reimbursed \$58 for forty-six and one-half weeks of board and \$50 for his passage back to England. The Deming and Canfield

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families were principal contributors to the \$10,000 cost of the building. (In 1898-99, the interior of the church was extensively altered, and a recess chancel was added to the rear facade.)

Either while St. James' Church was under construction or during the year of its consecration, the only brick house (#7) in the village was built directly across the street. In this case, an architect from Troy, New York (whose name is not recorded) designed a Federal style house showing the influence of the earlier Dutch architecture in the Hudson River valley, especially the stepped gables incorporating quadrant chimneys (actually two are dummies). The house was constructed for Phineas Smith, a lawyer who apparently practiced in Arlington for a few years although some sources indicate that this was only his summer residence. A subsequent owner, Sylvester Deming, added the north wing during the 1840s to give the house its balanced form. (The Canfield family, with whom the house has become strongly associated, acquired it in 1857 and owned it for nearly a century until it became the community center and library.)

Arlington village continued to expand during the 1830s and 1840s. Some of the buildings from that period illustrate the contemporary transition from the Federal to the Greek Revival in architectural style. Exemplifying this transition, the Luman Foote House (#6) built about 1833 combines the temple front and bolder classical features of the later style with the delicately treated door surround and semicircular fanlight of the earlier style. Appropriately, this house has served during two periods as the parsonage for St. James' Church across the street.

The Greek Revival style reached its Arlington apogee in the extraordinary form of the house (#5) constructed in 1848-49 for Martin Chester Deming, a wealthy local merchant and landowner. Eschewing the usual high-style temple front with pediment and recessed portico, the unknown architect chose instead a flat-roofed rectangular block flanked by balancing wings and unified by a continuous colonnade of engaged square columns. The house cost \$4,800 to build, an astronomical amount for the period in rural Vermont. Deming's father is supposed to have been so outraged by its pretentious character that he threatened to destroy it. Martin Chester himself enjoyed rather briefly the opulence of his new residence, dying only two years after its completion. (After the death of the last resident Deming in 1925, the house was converted to an inn.)

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The Greek Revival style persisted in Arlington for at least two decades after Deming's landmark was achieved. The later houses, however, were generally much more conventional and modest. A row of three such, virtually identical, one-and-one-half-story, gable-front, Greek Revival houses (#s 83, 98, and 99) was built in the 1860s along a lane that preceded the opening of School Street. These houses were owned originally by the Deming and Canfield families, and apparently were intended for tenants if not family employees. (The row was disrupted during the 1970s when the middle house, #83, was moved to a new site farther south on the other side of the street.)

Having been represented in Arlington since the construction of St. James' Church in 1829-30, the Gothic Revival apparently remained solely an ecclesiastical style until about the middle of the century. In 1851, what may have been the first residential example (#126) of that style was built for Albert Dow Canfield on Water Street. The original appearance of this house included bargeboards on the raking eaves, a rectangular bay window with valance on the front gable facade, and scrolled brackets on the porch posts. (All of those features have been subsequently removed during repeated alterations of the house.)

The railroad era began for Arlington just after the midpoint of the century. Owing apparently to the persuasion (in whatever medium) of Martin Chester Deming, the Western Vermont Railroad chose a route through Arlington village for the construction of its track rather than the alternative of East Arlington village. The route happened also to cross Deming's land behind his elaborate house, but he died the year prior to completion of the railroad in 1852.

The railroad station was sited a short distance north of the East Arlington Road crossing. The first depot was built on the east side of the track slightly north of the present counterpart (#18), and was one of the few Gothic Revival style secular buildings in Arlington. The one-and-one-half-story, clapboarded building carried a cross-gabled roof with deeply overhanging eaves supported by curved brackets and supporting pendant posts plus finials at the gable peaks. The windows consisted of coupled slender four-over-four sash. An exterior semaphore pole ascended the west facade outside the agent's office.

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The Rice and Harwood map of 1856 shows the extent of Arlington village just after the opening of the railroad but prior to the expansion, especially of local industry, that the railroad made possible. The village's buildings were then restricted to only three streets - Main Street, East Arlington Road, and Water Street. The large majority (25) were clustered along Main Street between the Water Street intersection and the south edge of the present historic district. Only the contemporary Episcopal parsonage (#39) appears on East Arlington Road south of the railroad crossing.

Water Street was then the exclusive domain of the Canfield family; all of the houses within the present historic district were owned by Canfields except for Henry Rule, who had married into the family. The map shows the various Canfield family enterprises situated along the southwest side of the Batten Kill River and the parallel raceway that delivered water to the mills from a dam and pond located upstream (east) of the bridge carrying the access road from Water Street. On the east side of the access road were a marble works and a blacksmith shop. West of the same road were a sash and blinds shop, another marble works, and a saw mill and broom handle shop. (This area southwest of the river lies outside the present historic district.)

The first larger-scale industry in Arlington village was established in the early 1860s, made possible by the advent of railroad transport the previous decade. This was also the first case of capitalists from elsewhere taking advantage of the local opportunity for such an enterprise. The brothers Wyman and John G. Flint, who lived in Bellows Falls, Vermont and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, respectively, started a shoe peg factory here in 1863. The factory was constructed next to the railroad north of the depot (it survives as part of the Miles Lumber Co. complex, #20). By the early 1870s, the factory was valued at \$25,000 and the firm was making a substantial profit. About twenty-five employees produced some 40,000 bushels of wood shoe pegs per year. Much of the output was exported to Germany and Russia.

The Beers atlas of Bennington County records the extent of the village's expansion by 1869, the year of its publication. East Arlington Road was being developed along the west side south of the railroad crossing. (Reflecting a change of ownership, the railroad's name had been changed to the Rutland and Bennington, its terminal points.) The development of Main Street, including

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the Greek Revival style Town Hall (#9) erected in 1859, then extended the entire length of the present historic district. The first three houses (#s83, 98, and 99) had been built along the north end of the yet-unopened School Street. More names (and houses) other than Canfield had appeared along Water Street but, in almost every case, the different names actually represented marriages into the Canfield family. The Canfield marble works are not identified on the Beers map, indicating that the enterprise had been closed (a quarry explosion that killed four employees was apparently the cause of its closure).

Undoubtedly the newest house shown on the Beers map was first occupied in May of 1869 when Albert Dow Canfield and family moved into their Main Street house (#1). This was probably the first large Italianate house in Arlington, appropriately situated in a pastoral setting surrounded by mature shade trees at the north edge of the village. The house reflected the financial success of the sash and blind factory owned by Albert Dow and his elder brother, Orlando. The only other example (#104) of fully developed Italianate residential architecture was erected about 1880 on Water Street for Frederick and Eva Coolidge, owners of a tin shop. (Although somewhat less imposing, the latter house retains more of its stylistic features in 1989 than the partly altered Canfield house.) A different type of building in Italianate style appeared about 1875 when the village's new school (#91) was erected on School Street.

At the beginning of the 1870s, the village received a more technologically advanced industrial enterprise than the shoe peg factory, and this one was undertaken by local residents. The Canfield brothers, Orlando and Albert Dow, successful partners in the sash and blind shop for twenty years, organized the Arlington Car Manufacturing Co. in July, 1871. The Dun and Bradstreet reports from 1872 note that Orlando was president and Albert Dow was superintendent of the company, whose capital stock was then \$75,000 and held by local residents. The firm was "doing a very good business" producing railroad cars in the factory complex worth some \$35,000.

A brick factory (demolished c. 1980) was constructed along the west side of the railroad's main line roughly opposite the Flint peg shop. The most substantial industrial building yet to appear in Arlington was marked by a large segmental-arched opening in its south gable facade, apparently intended to accommodate the passage of railroad cars. The one-story, fourteen-by-two-bay

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building of elongated rectangular plan rested on a foundation of random marble ashlar (undoubtedly extracted from the Canfield quarry) and was embellished with a corbeled cornice along the eaves of its slate-shingled gable roof; gabled monitors extended partly the length of its ridge. The segmental-arched window openings were fitted with twelve-over-eight wood sash undoubtedly made in the Canfields' own shop; an oculus distinguished the north gable. A one-story, four-by-two-bay, shed-roofed wing abutted the south end of the east eaves facade. The opposite (west) facade paralleled a railroad siding that passed between this building and the other buildings of the Canfield industrial complex; three sets of double-leaf, paneled freight doors plus two pass doors provided access from the siding.

The auspicious start of the car building business did not endure. The company apparently created four deluxe cars for display at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, and then were compelled to sell them at a loss. Soon afterward the company failed financially and nearly ruined the Canfield brothers. Orlando returned to the sash and blind business but continued only until 1881 when his son Charles took over. The enterprise itself lasted only about two more years, and Charles Canfield subsequently became a builder of several houses in Arlington.

The mechanically inclined Albert Dow Canfield, however, continued to pursue the development of railroad equipment. In 1874, he had purchased patents for the design of car wheel assemblies from one George W. Miltimore of Janesville, Wisconsin, and the axles and wheels were being made in the Canfield factory and tested on trains running through Arlington. A complex series of transactions and lawsuits followed, which may have contributed to the demise of the Canfield firm. Miltimore came to Arlington during the latter 1870s and 1880s, and worked on improving his patented designs in the Canfield machine shop. In 1881 and 1882, Albert Dow Canfield received his own United States and Canadian patents for an "improved car wheel." In 1884, Miltimore and two other men formed the Miltimore Steel Car Wheel Co., a Vermont corporation with an authorized capital of \$500,000, "for the purpose of manufacturing car wheels and all and any parts thereof at Arlington." Production was started at the former Canfield factory but insolvency proceedings interrupted that activity in 1885. Aldrich's county history published in 1889 mentions "the old car shop works and machine shop of G. W. Miltimore ... driven by steam power," but it is not clear whether active manufacturing of railroad equipment ever resumed in Arlington.

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Nearly a half-century passed between the erection of the first Gothic Revival church (St. James', #78) in Arlington village and the second, St. Columban's Roman Catholic Church (#12). Constructed in 1876 at the cost of \$3,000, the latter church is a much more modest wood-framed example of the style sheathed in boards-and-battens. While typical of the many similar churches built throughout the nation, St. Columban's possessed more singular stature in Vermont; the contemporary Gothic Revival churches in this state are usually clapboarded on the exterior or of stone construction. (St. Columban's was superseded by a new church, St. Margaret Mary's, #3, in 1964, and its distinctive character has been compromised by partial alteration and conversion to commercial usage.)

Despite its relatively small size, Arlington village possessed a considerable variety of commercial and industrial enterprises by 1880. Child's business directory published in that year records that "the village contains two churches (Episcopal and Roman Catholic), one hotel, two general stores, one hardware store, one wagon shop, two blacksmith shops, one chair factory, one shoe peg factory, one planing mill, one bending shop, one shoe shop, and, a little west of the village, one handle factory, planing, clapboard and feed mill, and about 400 inhabitants." The reference to the establishments "a little west of the village" means the Canfield family's enterprises next to the Battenkill River. (The Canfield sash and blind shop was omitted from the list but described in a separate paragraph.)

By 1880, however, Arlington's industries were already in a period of decline. The shoe peg factory was closed about 1881, the Canfield sash and blind shop was out of business by 1883, and the intermittent manufacturing of railroad equipment ended about 1885. This industrial retrenchment seems to have exerted a direct effect on building activity in the village. Only a few houses were constructed during the last two decades of the century. The Queen Anne style symbolic of that period in architectural design appears in a few atypically modest houses (such as #69) and several porches added to earlier houses.

Building activity began to revive during the early years of the present century. The coming into fashion of the Colonial Revival style may have hastened the trend. Arlington seems to have seized upon that style, possibly for its connotation of the Colonial settlement period and its classical similarity to the

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landmark Federal style houses in the village, especially the Cyrus and Enos Canfield Houses (#s113 and 118).

The most catalytic factor came in 1909, when large-scale industry emerged in Arlington bringing both employment and income with it. Repeating the nineteenth-century experience, the capital and leaders came from outside Arlington. A Dr. Munn of New York apparently provided most of the capital together with Paul Rochester; Munn's name survives on the hillside street of modest houses built for the new firm's employees.

The Arlington Refrigerator Co. (known as ARCO) initially occupied (in 1909) the car shop complex previously used by the Miltimore and Canfield firms. In 1910-11, the company undertook construction of the largest industrial building complex (#16) in Arlington history. The massive three-story, brick, flat-roofed factory block was sited next to the curve of East Arlington Road; its imposing west facade extends a total of 24 bays (201 feet) in uniform rythm of segmental-arched window openings articulated into two-bay panels by stepped brick piers. The latter indicate load-bearing masonry construction, and the exterior architectural design also looks backward to nineteenth-century models, especially the Italianate style. The company's product was similarly nineteenth-century in technology, being iceboxes rather than the electric refrigerator suggested by the corporate name. Some 125 employees produced about 40,000 of them per year.

One of the smaller buildings in the ARCO complex, the office (#16A), contrasts with the others by exemplifying contemporary building technology and architectural style. This building was erected from a pre-cut kit, possibly sold by Sears, Roebuck and Co. Its hip-roofed cube form represents the Four-square house type then coming into national popularity. And its original architectural character reflected the Colonial Revival then becoming dominant in stylistic fashion. (The office's principal Colonial Revival feature, a pedimented porch with Tuscan columns, was later removed when the main entrance was shifted.)

The refrigerator company brought about not only the construction of a factory complex but also the construction of housing for company employees. Several new houses appeared in the village, including the Jones House (#62) on East Arlington Road and the Johnstone House (#85) on School Street; both were built about 1910 for members of the managerial staff and show the influence of Colonial Revival style. The Johnstone House along with the

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slightly earlier Thompson House (#86) next door were constructed by Lemuel Buck, a builder active in Arlington during the turn-of-the-century period.

The large number of production workers exceeded the available supply of moderately priced housing in the village, and the company responded by developing the Munn Terrace neighborhood across the railroad tracks from the factory complex. Eight buildings containing ten units of housing - two duplexes (#s22 and 23) and six detached houses (#s24-26 and 30-32) - were constructed during the 1910s on the hillside overlooking the factory complex. This was the first substantial group of employee housing in Arlington. The housing differs from most such groups elsewhere by consisting of pairs of originally identical buildings; the matching duplexes stand next to each other while the other pairs are separated by the street. Also, the designs include both gable-roofed and hip-roofed forms, the latter (#s26 and 32) being examples of the Bungalow house type.

By the early 1900s, Arlington's railroad depot was clearly inadequate for the greatly increased passenger traffic then using it. Furthermore, the local residents considered the outdated building not sufficiently impressive for the rising stature of the town. The New York Central Railroad had acquired control of the then-Rutland Railroad in 1904, and it appears that the parent company became involved in the construction of a new station. An ancestor of the New York Central's contemporary president, William C. Brown, had been killed in the Revolutionary War near Arlington, and Brown presented a memorial plaque for the building. A more direct link between Arlington and the New York Central involved John Lathrop Burdett, who was paymaster of the railroad while owning the Main Street house (#77) next to St. James' Church that he later (1930) bequeathed for the parish rectory.

Another metropolitan influence appears in the wood-shingled, Colonial Revival design of the new station, probably the work of an architect employed or retained by the New York Central. Construction started in October, 1910 and the building was completed in May of the following year. At the dedication ceremony held on the Fourth of July, 1911, James K. Batchelder, Arlington's eminent lawyer and local historian of the period, gave the oration. "It is indeed a commodious and beautiful station; we may say without boasting, there is no other one more beautiful on the main lines of the Rutland Railroad...." (The

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station served its original use only until 1953, when the railroad discontinued passenger service.)

The passenger trains that stopped at Arlington's new station came directly from New York City, a trip of only a few hours. This accessibility together with the beautiful pastoral landscape attracted summer residents who came to Arlington in increasing numbers after 1900. This trend was amplified throughout much of Vermont during the early twentieth century as the State government took the initiative to attract both tourists and seasonal residents. The latter were especially encouraged to purchase the hill farms then being abandoned at an increasing rate, but many also chose houses in villages like Arlington. A significant portion of these seasonal residents were artists, musicians, and writers, and some of them settled into year-round residency.

In southwestern Vermont, the town of Manchester emerged as a fashionable summer resort during the latter nineteenth century (see the National Register nomination for the Manchester Village Historic District, entered in the National Register on January 26, 1984). Especially after the turn of the century, the scenic qualities of the mountain landscape around Manchester attracted numerous professional artists, and their activities led eventually to the establishment of the Southern Vermont Art Center (see the National Register nomination for Yester House, entered in the National Register on November 9, 1988). Arlington offered similar scenery and proximity to Manchester but without some of the latter's social pretension.

Around 1920, the artist Rockwell Kent chose a house near Arlington village for his rustic retreat (at least partly to escape the political harassment that his socialist philosophy aroused elsewhere). In 1921, he invited the composer Carl Ruggles (1876-1971) to visit, and the latter also began to paint. Ruggles returned to Arlington in succeeding summers, founding the Arlington Choral Society in 1923. The following year, 1924, he purchased the former village school (#91) on School Street where, except for short sojourns elsewhere, he and his wife, Charlotte, lived until her death in 1957. Ruggles remained in Arlington partly in deference to his patron for a half-century, Harriette Miller, a wealthy local amateur artist whose support enabled him to compose without constraint. He completed fewer than a dozen much-revised scores of intense dissonant music. His most important works such as Men and Mountains and Sun-Treader

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were composed during the 1930s and 1940s but were virtually ignored until performances and recordings made a quarter-century later. In 1951, after his primary interest shifted to art, a major show of his non-representational paintings was held at the Southern Vermont Art Center in Manchester.

Not all of the creative talent resident in Arlington came from the "outside." A member of the local Canfield family (although born in Kansas), Dorothy Canfield Fisher (1879-1958), became a successful novelist while living in New York during the 1910s. After moving to Arlington in 1919, she and her husband, John, lived in a house north of the village although they also owned her family's distinctive Federal style brick house (#7) on Main Street. She wrote several books on Vermont themes, including Memories of Arlington, Vermont and Vermont Tradition, that gained widespread popularity. Her presence attracted others to Arlington, including Herbert Wheaton Congdon, a noted photographer and writer about Vermont architecture (and probably the designer of the c. 1960 Masonic Temple, #17).

Another artist, Charles Cagle of New York, became an early practitioner of summer art classes in the country, giving them in Arlington from the 1920s until the 1950s. Around 1940, a respected music teacher from Philadelphia, Ethel Drummond, acquired another former village school (#82) on School Street for her summer studio. Undoubtedly the most popular artist ever to live in Arlington, Norman Rockwell, resided west of the village during the 1940s; many local residents (and some buildings) became subjects for his widely distributed illustrations of life in a small country town.

The 1920s brought continued building activity in Arlington village although the emphasis shifted to residential construction. The architectural expression was almost exclusively Colonial Revival, and included some larger and more fully developed examples. The most sophisticated appeared in 1923-24 when the Vaughn House (#127) was erected on Water Street; this house exhibits a full array of features such as Tuscan-columned porches and three-part windows with vertical lights in the upper sash. Later in the decade, Clifford Wilcox, a leading Arlington builder of the period, constructed his own Colonial Revival house (#112) farther west on Water Street. More restrained in its decoration, the design of this house appears to have been strongly influenced by the adjacent Federal style Canfield family houses (#113 and 118).

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Early in 1929, a portent of the imminent national economic collapse occurred in Arlington. The refrigerator company never generated much profit for its owners, and Dr. Munn's son (who apparently had succeeded his father in control of the company) decided to close the factory a few months prior to the stock market crash. The firm was the largest employer in Arlington, and the abrupt loss of those jobs must have been highly disruptive both economically and socially. Albert Johnstone, who had been the company's office manager, then purchased both the ARCO factory complex and the Munn Terrace housing. In 1932, another company acquired the factory and proceeded to liquidate the machinery. The buildings then stood mostly vacant until the end of the decade.

Defying both the local loss of the dominant industrial employer and the national economic disaster of the Great Depression, building activity continued in Arlington through the 1930s. One contractor, Clifford Wilcox, accounted for much of the work. Although paying relatively low wages, he provided then-scarce employment and constructed modest vernacular houses within the limited financial means of most potential buyers. Examples of his work include the adjacent LaBatt and Keough Houses (#s43 and 44) on East Arlington Road. The latter house displays the basic character of the Bungalow type, one of the few examples in Arlington village.

Early in the 1930s, the village also gained the first new storefront of this century. The owner of variety stores in Manchester and Bennington, Joseph Garrow, opened an Arlington counterpart in a storefront block added to a Main Street house (#66). Its canted display windows with hammered-glass transom, twin recessed central entrances, and crowning stepped parapet reflected contemporary urban commercial design. (This block has been subsequently altered from its original appearance.)

Large-scale industrial enterprise returned to Arlington village at the close of the 1930s. Once again, it involved capital and owners from elsewhere, in this case, New Jersey. The Mack Molding Co. acquired the former Arlington Refrigerator Co. (ARCO) factory complex in 1939, and adapted it to the production of custom-molded plastics. The firm has subsequently made some alterations to the ARCO buildings, and has added several expansive one-story wings to the complex (demolishing the original Canfield brick car shop in the process). Nevertheless the ARCO buildings retain their essential historic character and

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the massive brick factory block continues to dominate the complex.

As was the case when the refrigerator company arrived, the revival of industrial activity and substantial employment in the East Arlington Road complex precipitated a spurt in housing construction. This time it occurred especially along Water Street, where the former Canfield (Bentley during the 1920s and 1930s) farmland was being subdivided into house lots. The house (#123) built c. 1940 for W. B. Wallace, the Mack Molding superintendent, represents not only this spurt but also the latest interpretation of the Colonial Revival style in the village; it displays only attenuated classical ornament applied to the basic two-story, eaves-front, gable-roofed form shared with the nearby expressions of the style from the 1920s. This house marks the close of the historic period in Arlington's building development.

At the peak of its development, Arlington's central business district consisted mostly of a few commercial buildings along Main Street north of the East Arlington Road/Russell Street intersection. Since about 1960, this area has been transformed by the destruction of four major nineteenth-century buildings. Along the east side of the street, the hotel (then known as the Flanders Inn) was destroyed by fire in 1960. Next, the adjacent Howard storefront block and a tenement house were demolished later in the 1960s. Finally, the commercial block diagonally across the street at the Russell Street corner was destroyed by fire about 1980.

The historic uniform facade line formed by two-story or higher buildings along the east side of Main Street has been subsequently reduced to a poorly defined space surrounding a one-story gas station set back from the street and a one-story bank turned perpendicular to the street, facing instead its parking lot. (An attempt has been made to redefine the street line by the construction of a new marble-slab sidewalk along this stretch.) The commercial building that previously defined the north corner of Main and Russell Streets, however, has not been replaced, leaving an unbalanced barren space next to the intersection defined by substantial houses on its other three corners. These changes have also resulted in an apparent reduction of commercial activity in the business district.

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Several other buildings (mostly houses) along Main Street have been substantially altered in recent years. Synthetic siding has been applied to most of them, and numerous stylistic features have been removed in the process. Some houses have been converted to commercial usage, accompanied by the replacement of landscaped grounds by paved or gravel parking lots. The most notable exception to this trend has been the sympathetic rehabilitation in 1975-76 of the Deming House/Arlington Inn (#5), affirming its stature as one of the architectural landmarks of the village (and the state).

One building of local architectural significance has been constructed on Main Street in the historic district during the post-1940 period. The new St. Margaret Mary's Roman Catholic Church (#3) was completed in 1964. The building was designed by the architects Mitchell Dirsa and Joseph Lampron of Manchester, New Hampshire. Its unique polyhedral form suggests that of a highly stylized fish, an important Christian symbol. While the church contrasts sharply in form and style with the surrounding buildings, its sheathing of Vermont marble serves as a link to the historic environment.

The post-1940 changes within the historic district have served to diminish somewhat its overall ability to convey a sense of its architectural and historic significance. This applies especially to the village's commercial core where demolition and alteration related to changed usage have caused marked decline of historic integrity. The surrounding residential areas have been subjected to fewer changes of those kinds, and therefore retain a higher degree of historic integrity.

The remaining industrial buildings and structures within the historic district continue to reflect the village's industrial significance and the evolution of industrial activity that has occurred during the latter half of the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth centuries. These resources have generally been adapted from their original to other uses, and have been somewhat altered in the process. Particularly in the case of the largest industrial complex (#16, now occupied by the Mack Molding Co.), these changes represent the introduction of different technology and production within the historic buildings and the addition of contemporary structures required to support those activities.

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Overall the Arlington Village Historic District continues to convey a strong sense of historic and architectural cohesiveness, especially in terms of its environmental setting, building design, and materials. The historic resources comprise a diversity of architectural expression representing a two-hundred-year continuum of development. Local interest in preserving the historic character of the village has brought about the formation of the Arlington Townscape Committee, a co-sponsor of this National Register nomination. Arlington and other rural villages are confronted with the accelerating changes now affecting Vermont's historic environment, and retention of their historic qualities will require concerted effort in the future.

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Genealogical charts of various Arlington, Vt. residents during 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. Prepared by Mary Lou and David Thomas, Arlington, Vt. Available through the Russell Collection, Martha Canfield Library, Arlington, Vt.

Oral histories regarding life in Arlington, Vt.:

1. Dr. George A. Russell recording made May 17, 1955;
2. George Coolidge interviewed by Eileen Whitley on November 9, 1975;
3. Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Miles interviewed by Eileen Whitley on December 21, 1975; and
4. Irene Vaughn interviewed by Amy Stroffoleno on April 18, 1975.

Transcripts available at the Russell Collection, Martha Canfield Library, Arlington, Vt.

Group discussions regarding local buildings and history conducted by Hugh H. Henry on May 4, 11, and 18, 1989 with the following long-term residents of Arlington, Vt.:

Edward and Marjorie Doyle	Inez Smith
Harold Grover	Elizabeth Tynan
Duane Hawley	John L. Whalen

Tape recordings of these discussions available at the Russell Collection, Martha Canfield Library, Arlington, Vt.

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Arlington Village Historic District encompasses nearly the entire concentrated village of Arlington. The boundary is delineated on the accompanying sketch map of the historic district. Generally the boundary follows property lot lines as shown on the official Tax Map of Arlington (revised 1989) available at the Arlington Town Clerk's Office. The following lots (and the buildings standing thereon) are included within the historic district:

Lots 7-132 (#1), 7-131 (#2), 7-130 (#s3, 4), 7-79 (#5), 11-292 (#6), 11-175 (#s7, 8), 11-165 (#9), 11-291 (#10), 11-290 (#11), 11-289 (#12), 11-288 (#13), 11-294 (#14), 11-295 (#15), 11-171 (#16), 11-296 (#17), 11-297 (#18), 11-298 (#19), 11-374 (#s20, 34), 11-381 (#21), 11-382 (#s22, 33), 11-383 (#23), 11-391 (#24), 11-390 (#25), 11-389 (#26), 11-388 (#27), 11-387 (#28), 11-375 (#29), 11-386 (#30), 11-385 (#31), 11-384 (#32), 11-373 (#35), 11-164 (#36), 11-173 (#37), 11-371 (#38), 11-299 (#39), 11-300 (#40), 11-176 (#41), 11-10 (#42), 11-307 (#43), 11-14 (#44), 11-308 (#45), 11-309 (#46), 11-310 (#47), 11-311 (#48), 11-306 (#49), 11-305 (#50), 11-304 (#51), 11-13 (#52), 11-303 (#53), 11-302 (#54), 11-301 (#55), 11-301.2 (#56), 11-276 (#57), 11-277 (#58), 11-278 (#59), 11-279.1 (#60), 11-279 (#61), 11-280 (#62), 11-281 (#63), 11-282 (#64), 11-283 (#65), 11-74 (#s66, 67), 11-284 (#68), 11-285 (#69), 11-203.1 (#70), 11-203 (#71), 11-75 (#72), 11-172 (#73), 11-199 (#74), 11-197.1, 11-197 (#75), 11-195 (#76), 11-196 (#s77-79), 7-82 (#80), 7-166 (#81), 7-165 (#82), 11-55 (#83), 11-192 (#84), 11-186 (#85), 11-193 (#86), 11-194 (#87), 11-198 (#88), 11-200 (#89), 11-162 (#90), 11-188 (#91), 11-189 (#92), 11-190 (#93), 11-185 (#94), 11-56 (#95), 7-168 (#96), 7-167 (#97), 7-73 (#98), 7-80 (#99), 7-71 (#100), 7-109 (#101), 7-110 (#102), 7-108 (#103), 7-67 (#104), 7-68 (#105), 7-114 (#106), 7-70 (#107), 7-95 (#107A), 7-115 (#108), 7-93 (#109), 7-112 (#110), 7-113 (#111), 7-127 (#112), 7-126 (#113), 7-116 (#114), 7-66 (#115), 7-125 (#116), 7-63 (#117), 7-64 (#118), 7-103 (#119), 7-104 (#120), 7-105 (#121), 7-107 (#122), 7-102 (#123), 7-72 (#124), 7-61 (#125), 7-96 (#126), 7-100 (#126A), 7-99 (#127), part of 7-42 (#128), part of 7-159, 7-86 (#131), 7-87 (#132), 7-85 (#133), 7-163 (#134), 7-162 (#135), 7-161 (#136), 7-94 (#138), 7-91 (#139), and 7-101 (#140).

Two portions of the boundary constitute exceptions by not following lot lines. The first exception begins at the southeast corner of Lot 7-116 on the north side of the River Road (TH 24)

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right-of-way, where the boundary turns first westerly, then southerly, and finally easterly, following the footprint of the River Road (TH 24) bridge (#137) over the Battenkill River to the northwesterly corner of Lot 7-126 on the south side of the same right-of-way. The second exception involves a portion of the boundary that is defined as a straight line connecting the northeast corner of Lot 7-99 and the northwest corner of Lot 7-161, crossing the Battenkill River and enclosing southerly portions of Lots 7-42 and 7-159.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the Arlington Village Historic District encompasses nearly the entire extent of the concentrated village that was developed prior to 1940. Along the streets beyond the boundary, the historic resources become scattered and interspersed with post-1940 development to the degree that the historic continuity is interrupted. The floodplain of the Battenkill River effectively limited development along the west side of the concentrated village.

The historic district also includes most of the neighborhood along Water Street (now Battenkill Drive) located across the Battenkill River and floodplain adjacent to the west side of the village center. This neighborhood was settled during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries largely by members of the Canfield family, who played prominent roles especially in Arlington industry and commerce during that period. Since 1940, the land behind the band of historic houses along the north side of the road has been partly subdivided into lots for non-contributing houses, thereby limiting the depth of the historic district in that direction. The Battenkill River constitutes an appropriate topographical boundary along the south side of this neighborhood.

The area off Water Street along the southwest side of the Battenkill River where the Canfield industrial enterprises were located constitutes a potential addition to this historic district. Most of the Canfield buildings, however, have been removed or destroyed, and it would require an archeological survey to locate and describe the ruins and foundations, a task beyond the scope of the present project. Also, after the Canfield family ceased activities there, the wealthy Rochester

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family (part owners of the Arlington Refrigerator Co., see #16) acquired the area together with other land on the adjacent hillside and created a substantial estate known as West Mountain Farm. The estate includes several nineteenth- and early twentieth-century buildings, one being a Classic Cottage originally owned by the Canfields. A building known as the Millhouse apparently was newly constructed astride the raceway on the site of the Canfield/Lathrop mill. This estate merits further research and consideration as a separate National Register nomination.

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PROPERTY OWNERS

- 1, A. James Eder, et al.
P. O. Box 177
Arlington, VT 05250
- 2, A, B. Marilyn Bruhn
150 East 93rd Street
New York, NY 10128
- 3, A. Roman Catholic Diocese of Vermont
- 4, A. Bishop's Office
351 North Avenue
Burlington, VT 05401
- 5, A, B. Paul M. and Madeline J. Kruzel
Main Street
Arlington, VT 05250
6. Michael and Susan Katzev
P. O. Box 125
Arlington, VT 05250
7. Arlington Community Club
- 8, A. Arlington, VT 05250
9. Town of Arlington
P. O. Box 268
Arlington, VT 05250
- 10, A. Factory Point National Bank
Manchester Center, VT 05255
11. Dake Brothers Inc.
P. O. Box 435
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866
12. Henry H. and Joyce B. Hinrichsen
Old Mill Road
East Arlington, VT 05250
13. Marshall Wolfe
RD 2, Box 24
Arlington, VT 05250

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14. Katherine Hayward
19 Pinkney Street
Boston, MA 02114
- 15, A. Joseph and Edna Curran
P. O. Box 340
Arlington, VT 05250
- 16, A, B. Mack Molding Co., Inc.
P. O. Box 127
Arlington, VT 05250
17. Red Mountain Lodge #63
c/o Clyde Putnam
P. O. Box 277
Arlington, VT 05250
18. John D. Shafer and Amy C. Gultice
RD 1, Box 510
Arlington, VT 05250
- 19, A. Donald and Vicky French
P. O. Box 354
Arlington, VT 05250
- 20, A - G. Miles Lumber Co., Inc.
Arlington, VT 05250
21. Raymond and Adrian Sweeney
RD 2, Box 440
Arlington, VT 05250
22. George W. Hess
Box 162
Wallingford, VT 05773
23. Lillian Hall and Virginia Mattison
RD 2, Box 300
Arlington, VT 05250
- 24, A. Samuel Pike
P. O. Box 114
Arlington, VT 05250

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25. Mary Corey
RD 2, Box 290
Arlington, VT 05250
26. Michael and Gail Mero
RD 2, Box 285
Arlington, VT 05250
- 27, A. Donald and Janet Keough
P. O. Box 112
Arlington, VT 05250
- 28, A. John and Janet Steel
RD 2, Box 280
Arlington, VT 05250
- 29, A. John P. and Melissa L. Davis
P. O. Box 463
Arlington, VT 05250
30. Robert J. Day
RD 2, Box 265
Arlington, VT 05250
31. Ellen Wrin
P. O. Box 204
Arlington, VT 05250
- 32, A. Lillian Hall
RD 2, Box 295
Arlington, VT 05250
33. (see #22)
34. (see #20)
35. Doris and Frederick Wyman
P. O. Box 255
Arlington, VT 05250
36. (see #9)
37. (see #9)

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Section number N/A Page 4

- 38, A. George and Ruth Zimmer
P. O. Box 42
Arlington, VT 05250
- 39, A. Charles Merwin Crofut
P. O. Box 276
Arlington, VT 05250
40. Chittenden Trust Co.
Att: John Rider
P. O. Box 820
Burlington, VT 05401
41. Calvin and Virginia Andrews
RD 2, Box 50
Arlington, VT 05250
- 42, A. John Mendenhall and Dianne Leach
RD Box 1980
Manchester, VT 05255
43. Orlando and Ellen LaBatt, et al.
P. O. Box 42
East Arlington, VT 05252
- 44, A. Anthony and June Mone
RD 2, Box 90
Arlington, VT 05250
45. Harold and Claire Crane
24 Surrey Lane
E. Northport, NY 11731
- 46, A. Paul and Linda Williams
RD 2, Box 160
Arlington, VT 05250
- 47, A, B. Raymond and Betty Bedell
RD 2, Box 170
Arlington, VT 05250
48. Robin Jones
RD 2, Box 150
Arlington, VT 05250

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- 49, A, B. Lillian Henderson
Box 948
Manchester Center, VT 05255
- 50, A. John and Eleanor Walsh
RD 2, Box 80
Arlington, VT 05250
- 51, A. Edgar and Geraldine Blair
RD 2, Box 70
Arlington, VT 05250
- 52, A. Jane Byrnes
RD 1, Box 40
Arlington, VT 05250
- 53, A. Gerald and Joan Sloane
RD 2, Box 35
Arlington, VT 05250
- 54, A. James and Helene Thompson
RD 2, Box 30
Arlington, VT 05250
- 55, A. Melissa Burns and Edgar Greason
Box 703
Manchester, VT 05254
56. Housing Renovations Inc.
P. O. Box 94
Manchester, VT 05254
- 57, A, B. American Legion Post #69
c/o Thomas Ryan
P. O. Box 14
Arlington, VT 05250
- 58, A. Dorothy Hard
RD 2, Box 20
Arlington, VT 05250
- 59, A, B. Kathryn Haugsrud
RD 2, Box 19
Arlington, VT 05250

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- 60, A. Thomas Whalen
P. O. Box 247
Arlington, VT 05250
- 61, A, B. Margaret Whalen
P. O. Box 38
Arlington, VT 05250
- 62, A, B. John L. Whalen
P. O. Box 38
Arlington, VT 05250
- 63, A. Edward and Marjorie Doyle
P. O. Box 238
Arlington, VT 05250
- 64, A. Mary S. DeBrun
P. O. Box 205
Arlington, VT 05250
- 65, A. Kathryn Doyle
1110 N. Taylor Street
Arlington, VA 22201
- 66, A. Nicholas and Judith Monte
67. P. O. Box 5
Arlington, VT 05250
68. John and Kathy Halbur
142 Crystal Lake Road
Ellington, CT 06029
69. Ruth Wyman
P. O. Box 246
Arlington, VT 05250
70. Robert J. and Nancy C. Young
RD 5, Box 837
Sussex, NJ 07461
71. Clifford and Nancy Hoffman
P. O. Box 256
Arlington, VT 05250

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72. David and Rochelle Artt
P. O. Box 423
Arlington, VT 05250
73. John and Linda Nelson
Charles and Pauline Strom
Arlington Variey Store
P. O. Box 5
Arlington, VT 05250
- 74, A. (see #66)
75. Walter H. Gardner
P. O. Box 68
Arlington, VT 05250
76. Lonergan and Thomas Inc.
P. O. Box 126
Arlington, VT 05250
- 77, A, B. St. James' Episcopal Church
78. Arlington, VT 05250
79.
80. Beatrice Cullinan
RD 1, Box 1131
Arlington, VT 05250
- 81, A, B. Paul R. Martin et al.
208 Browns River Road
Essex Junction, VT 05452
- 82, A. Veronica Kelly
P. O. Box 247
Arlington, VT 05250
83. Lois Hopkins
P. O. Box 371
Arlington, VT 05250
84. New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.
185 Franklin Street, Room 1103
Boston, MA 02107

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- 85, A. Lawrence and Barbara Molloy
School Street
Arlington, VT 05250
- 86, A. Robert Macksey
P. O. Box 43
Arlington, VT 05250
- 87, A. James M. and Betsey A. Gunn
RD 1
Arlington, VT 05250
88. Richard Keough
P. O. Box 32
Arlington, VT 05250
89. Walter and Jane Gardner
P. O. Box 68
Arlington, VT 05250
- 90, A. Donald and Doris Blockburger
P.O. Box 174
Arlington, VT 05250
- 91, A. Helene Buchen
31 Winslow Place
Scarsdale, NY 10583
92. Nellie Pelsue
P. O. Box 193
Arlington, VT 05250
- 93, A. Alan and Sonja Mattison
94, A - C. RD 1, Box 1120
Arlington, VT 05250
95. Frederick and Donna Bushee
P. O. Box 244
East Arlington, VT 05252
- 96, A. James P. O'Neil
P. O. Box 98
Arlington, VT 05250

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- 97, A, B. Thomas and Barbara Weakley
RD 1, Box 1160
Arlington, VT 05250
- 98, A. Thomas and Frances Gaylord
RD 1, Box 1140
Arlington, VT 05250
- 99, A, B. Richard and Dale Fetcho
RD 1, Box 1150
Arlington, VT 05250
100. Mary and Lawrence Pratt
RD 2, Box 3310
Arlington, VT 05250
101. Robert and Dorothea Whitley
RD 1, Box 1190
Arlington, VT 05250
- 102, A. Eileen Riley, et al.
RD 1, Box 1195
Arlington, VT 05250
- 103, A. John R. Benedict
80 Cedarville Road
Ashland, MA 01721
104. Richard and Kristin I. Clayton
P. O. Box 336
Arlington, VT 05250
- 105, A, B. Robert L. and Kathleen Covey
Donald F. O'Hara
3 Crestwood Drive
Bennington, VT 05201
- 106, A. Douglas and Romona Solari
RD 1, Box 1212
Arlington, VT 05250
107. Janet L. Bracken
RD 1, Box 1214
Arlington, VT 05250

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- 107A. David and Rochelle Hallett
P. O. Box 3
Arlington, VT 05250
- 108, A. Robert and Barbara Nelson
462 Esplanada
Pelham Manor, NY 10803
- 109, A. Robert and Pasqualena Lawrence
P. O. Box 532
Arlington, VT 05250
- 110, A, B. Alexander Zagoreous
RD 2, Box 251
Tomkins Cove, NY 10986
- 111, A, B. Mary G. VanArsdale
453 Van Emburgh Avenue
Ridgewood, NJ 07450
- 112, A - C. Terry and Diane Hosley
RD 1, Box 1258
Arlington, VT 05250
- 113, A. Donald and Verrall Keelan
P. O. Box 337
Arlington, VT 05250
- 114, A. Cyrus and Louise Walker
Box 38
Dunwegan, Ontario
- 115, A. William and Genevieve Sheldon
Arlington, VT 05250
- 116, A, B. David and Elizabeth Loomis
RD 1, Box 1275
Arlington, VT 05250
- 117, A. Arthur and Helen Cox
Jennie Robertson
Box 1493
New Britain, CT 06050

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- 118, A. Perez Ehrich
11 Pine Ridge Road
Greenwich, CT 06830
119. Verna and Robert Huck
RD 1, Box 1256
Arlington, VT 05250
120. Geneva I. and Stephen Masi
RD 1, Box 1252
Arlington, VT 05250
121. Charles and Anne Wyman
RD 1, Box 1246
Arlington, VT 05250
122. Virginia Harrison Berstene
RD 1, Box 1220
Arlington, VT 05250
123. William and Judith Bryan
RD 1, Box 1218
Arlington, VT 05250
- 124, A, B. Barbara Hill
P. O. Box 163
Arlington, VT 05250
- 125, A. Elizabeth Benedict
P. O. Box 251
Arlington, VT 05250
- 126, C. James and Constance Guida
RD 1, Box 1205
Arlington, VT 05250
- 126A, B. Est. of Parker Vaughn
RD 1, Box 1200
Arlington, VT 05250
- 127, A. Irene Vaughn
RD 1, Box 1200
Arlington, VT 05250

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- 128. Jack and Mary Doores
RD 1, Box 1185
Arlington, VT 05250

- 129. Vermont Agency of Transportation
- 130. Attn.: Warren Tripp
133 State Street
Montpelier, VT 05602

- 131. Ralph W. and Constance M. Cummings
P. O. Box 313
Arlington, VT 05250

- 132, A. Sally Gibbons
60 Midwood Road
Greenwich, CT 06830

- 133, A. Dorothy Coleman
P. O. Box 35
Arlington, VT 05250

- 134. Philip and Muriel Linde
P. O. Box 275
Arlington, VT 05250

- 135, A. Blaine C. and Martha J. Culler
RD 2, Box 3370
Arlington, VT 05250

- 136, A. Marjorie Ruggiero
P. O. Box 212
Arlington, VT 05250

- 137. (see #9)

- 138. James and Kimberly Baker
P. O. Box 184
Shaftsbury, VT 05262

- 139. Harold and Lena Grover
P. O. Box 214
Arlington, VT 05250

- 140. (see #93)

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Photographs
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The following information repeats for all photographs except where noted:

Arlington Village Historic District
Arlington, Vermont
Credit: Hugh H. Henry
Negative filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photograph 1
Date: June 1989
Aerial view of village (Munn Terrace in right foreground); view looking W.

Photograph 2
Date: April 1989
Main Street-scape (#s73 on left, 65 on right); view looking NE.

Photograph 3
Date: April 1989
Main Street-scape (#s78 on left, 9 on right); view looking NE.

Photograph 4
Date: November 1988
Main Street-scape (#s134 on left, 5 on right); view looking NE.

Photograph 5
Date: April 1989
East Arlington Road-scape (#s59 on left, 19 on right; view looking N.

Photograph 6
Date: April 1989
Chittenden Road-scape (#s18 on left, 36 on right); view looking NE.

Photograph 7
Date: September 1988
Munn Terrace-scape (#s32 on left, 24 on right); view looking W.

Photograph 8
Date: November 1988
East Arlington Road-scape (#s47 on left, 46 on right); view looking N.

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Photographs
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Photograph 9

Date: April 1989

Streetscape from East Arlington Rd. across Main St. to Russell St. (#s63 on left, 13 on right); view looking W.

Photograph 10

Date: September 1988

School Street-scape (#s96 on left, 82 on right); view looking N.

Photograph 11

Date: April 1989

Battenkill Drive-scape (#s124 on left, 108 on right); view looking E.

Photograph 12

Date: August 1988

A. D. Canfield House (#1) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 13

Date: April 1989

A. D. Canfield Carriage Barn (#1A) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 14

Date: April 1989

Whitney-Leake House, Carriage Barn (#s2, 2A) - W facades; view looking E.

Photograph 15

Date: August 1988

St. Margaret Mary's Church (#3) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 16

Date: August 1988

Watkins House/Roman Catholic Rectory (#4) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 17

Date: August 1988

Watkins garage (#4A) - W facade; view looking NE.

Photograph 18

Date: August 1988

M. C. Deming House (#5) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

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Photograph 19

Date: August 1988

Barn/guesthouse (#5A) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 20

Date: November 1988

Deming Carriage Barn (#5B) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 21

Date: August 1988

Luman Foote House (#6) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 22

Date: November 1988

Smith-Canfield House (#7) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 23

Date: November 1988

Cottage, garage (#s8, 8A) - W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 24

Date: August 1988

Arlington Town Hall (#9) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 25

Date: November 1988

Ice house/shed (#10A) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 26

Date: April 1989

St. Columban's Church (#12) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 27

Date: November 1988

Holden-Russell House (#13) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 28

Date: November 1988

Cullinan's Store (#15) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 29

Date: August 1988

Mack Molding Co. complex (#s16, 16A, 16B) - S facades; view
looking N.

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Photograph 30
Date: August 1988
Mack Molding Co. factory (#16) - W facade; view looking NE.

Photograph 31
Date: August 1988
Mack Molding Co. complex (#16) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 32
Date: August 1988
Mack Molding Co. office (#16A) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 33
Date: November 1988
Masonic Temple (#17) - NW, SW facades; view looking E.

Photograph 34
Date: August 1988
Arlington Railroad Station (#18) - S, E facades; view looking N.

Photograph 35
Date: August 1988
Woodworth Store, garage (#19, 19A) - W, S facades; view looking
NE.

Photograph 36
Date: August 1988
Miles Lumber Co. complex (#s20D-20A) - W, S facades; view looking
NE.

Photograph 37
Date: August 1988
Miles Lumber Co. shop (#20D) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 38
Date: August 1988
Miles Lumber Co. shed/garage (#20E) - W, S facades; view looking
NE.

Photograph 39
Date: September 1988
Duplex house (#22) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

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Photograph 40

Date: September 1988

Duplex house (#23) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 41

Date: September 1988

House (#24) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 42

Date: September 1988

House (#25) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 43

Date: September 1988

House (#26) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 44

Date: June 1989

W. W. Salter House (#27) - W facade; view looking E.

Photograph 45

Date: November 1988

House (#28) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 46

Date: November 1988

House (#29) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 47

Date: September 1988

House (#30) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 48

Date: September 1988

House (#31) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 49

Date: September 1988

House (#32) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 50

Date: August 1988

House (#34) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

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Photograph 51

Date: November 1988

Conlin House (#35) - W facade; view looking SE.

Photograph 52

Date: April 1989

Alfred Buck House (#38) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 53

Date: August 1988

Episcopal Parsonage/Crofut House (#39) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 54

Date: August 1988

James Nelson House (#42) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 55

Date: August 1988

Barn (#42A) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 56

Date: November 1988

Charles LaBatt House (#43) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 57

Date: November 1988

Patrick Keough House (#44) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 58

Date: September 1988

Danforth Building (#45) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 59

Date: September 1988

David Bushee House (#46) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 60

Date: September 1988

Horace Goewey House (#47) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 61

Date: November 1988

Goewey embalming shop, hearse shed (#s47A, 47B) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

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Photograph 62

Date: April 1989

Henderson House (#49) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 63

Date: September 1988

Henderson garage, barn, house (#s49B, 49A, 49) - S, E facades;
view looking NW.

Photograph 64

Date: November 1988

N. R. Douglass House (#50) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 65

Date: November 1988

DuBois House (#51) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 66

Date: November 1988

Fernando West House, garage (#s52, 52A) - S, E facades; view
looking NW.

Photograph 67

Date: November 1988

Warren Bixby House, barn (#s53, 53A) - E, N facades; view looking
SW.

Photograph 68

Date: November 1988

Lysias White House, garage (#s54, 54A) - E, N facades; view
looking SW.

Photograph 69

Date: November 1988

Marshall Goewey House (#55) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 70

Date: November 1988

Goewey coffin shop/house (#56) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 71

Date: August 1988

Gordon Hard House, garage (#s58, 58A) - S, E facades; view
looking NW.

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Photograph 72
Date: August 1988
House (#59) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 73
Date: November 1988
William Cullinan House, garage (#s60, 60A) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 74
Date: November 1988
Madge Bingham House (#61) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 75
Date: November 1988
William Jones House, garage (#s62, 62A) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 76
Date: April 1989
Canfield-Adams House (#63) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 77
Date: August 1988
Michael Killian House (#64) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 78
Date: April 1989
Daniel Church House, barn (#s65, 65A) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 79
Date: August 1988
Fred Bronson House (#66) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 80
Date: April 1989
Apartment house, house (#s67, 68) - W facades; view looking E.

Photograph 81
Date: August 1988
House (#69) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

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Photograph 82

Date: November 1988

Thomas Delaney House (#70) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 83

Date: August 1988

Harmon E. Canfield House (#71) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 84

Date: November 1988

House (#72) - E facade; view looking W.

Photograph 85

Date: November 1988

Dr. Luther Moseley House (#73) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 86

Date: August 1988

James Batchelder House (#74) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 87

Date: September 1988

Willard Holden House (#76) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 88

Date: November 1988

Burdett House/Episcopal Rectory (#77) - S, E facades; view
looking NW.

Photograph 89

Date: September 1988

Episcopal Rectory garage (#77A) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 90

Date: August 1988

St. James' Church (#78) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 91

Date: November 1988

St. James' Churchyard (#79) - E front; view looking NW.

Photograph 92

Date: September 1988

Elizabeth Smith House (#80) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

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Photograph 93
Date: August 1988
James Martin House (#81) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 94
Date: August 1988
District No. 2 School/Drummond House (#82) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 95
Date: August 1988
John Morrissey House (#83) - W facade; view looking E.

Photograph 96
Date: August 1988
Burton Hard House (#85) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 97
Date: August 1988
Patrick Thompson House (#86) - S facade; view looking NE.

Photograph 98
Date: November 1988
Albert Johnstone House, garage (#s87, 87A) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 99
Date: September 1988
Thomas Dunn House (#88) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 100
Date: November 1988
Arlington Village Townhouses (#89) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 101
Date: September 1988
Dr. C. W. Phillips House (#90) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 102
Date: August 1988
Arlington School/Ruggles House (#91) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

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Photograph 103
Date: November 1988
Bernard Cullinan House (#92) - E facade; view looking W.

Photograph 104
Date: August 1988
K. of C./Morehouse House (#95) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 105
Date: August 1988
James Cullinan House (#96) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 106
Date: August 1988
Jerome Gault House (#97) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 107
Date: August 1988
Will Delaney House (#98) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 108
Date: August 1988
Edward Cullinan House (#99) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 109
Date: August 1988
Albert Milliman House (#100) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 110
Date: August 1988
Canfield tenant house (#101) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 111
Date: August 1988
Ira Bumps House, garage (#s102, 102A) - N, W facades; view
looking SE.

Photograph 112
Date: August 1988
John Benedict House, garage (#s103, 103A) - N, W facades; view
looking SE.

Photograph 113
Date: August 1988
Frederick Cooledge House (#104) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

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Photograph 114

Date: August 1988

Percey Lathrop House, garage (#s105, 105A) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 115

Date: April 1989

House (#106) - E, N facades; view looking S.

Photograph 116

Date: September 1988

Charles Canfield House, Barn (#s107, 107A) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 117

Date: August 1988

Sarah Stone House (#108) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 118

Date: April 1989

Canfield-Bentley House (#110) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 119

Date: April 1989

Apartment house (#111) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 120

Date: April 1989

Clifford Wilcox House, garage (#s112, 112A) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 121

Date: November 1988

Cyrus Canfield House, barn (#s113, 113A) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 122

Date: November 1988

Canfield-Lathrop House (#114) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 123

Date: April 1989

Hawley-Crofut House, shed (#s115, 115A) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

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Photograph 124

Date: September 1988

Henry Rule House (#116) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 125

Date: September 1988

Canfield-Parsons House, barn (#s117, 117A) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 126

Date: April 1989

Enos Canfield House (#118) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 127

Date: April 1989

Enos Canfield House (#118) - main entry on S facade; view looking N.

Photograph 128

Date: April 1989

Shed (#118A) - N, W facades; view looking SE.

Photograph 129

Date: September 1988

House (#119) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 130

Date: September 1988

W. B. Wallace House (#123) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 131

Date: September 1988

Virginia Morris House, shed, garage (#s124, 124A, 124B) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 132

Date: April 1989

Canfield-Benedict House (#125) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 133

Date: November 1988

Canfield-Benedict Barn (#125A) - S facade; view looking N.

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Photograph 134

Date: April 1989

A. D. Canfield House (#126) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 135

Date: June 1989

A. D. Canfield Barn (#126A) - W, S facades; view looking N.

Photograph 136

Date: September 1988

Burt and Irene Vaughn House (#127) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 137

Date: September 1988

Canfield Barn (#128) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 138

Date: August 1988

Bartlett-Lakin House (#131) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 139

Date: August 1988

E. C. Woodworth House, barn (#s132, 132A) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 140

Date: August 1988

George Howard House, barn (#s133, 133A) - W, S facades; view looking NE.

Photograph 141

Date: November 1988

Deming Tavern (#134) - E, N facades; view looking SW.

Photograph 142

Date: November 1988

Hard tenant house, garage (#s135, 135A) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

Photograph 143

Date: November 1988

House (#136) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

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Photograph 144
Date: June 1989
River Road bridge (#137) - SE side; view looking NE.

Photograph 145
Credit: Russell Collection, Canfield Library, Arlington, Vt.
Date: c. 1880
Overview of Arlington village from hillside to northwest; view SE.

Photograph 146
Credit: Arlington Town Clerk's Office
Date: c. 1950
East side of Main St. (#12 on right) showing buildings later removed; view looking SE.

Photograph 147
Credit: Russell Collection, Canfield Library, Arlington, Vt.
Date: c. 1880
Canfield railroad car shop complex (site of #16) - S, E facades; view looking NW.

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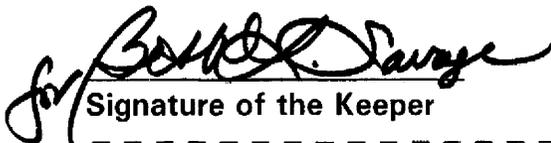
SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 89001936 Date Listed: 11/02/1989

Arlington Village Historic District Bennington VT
Property Name County State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

11-15-02
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination: Sections 3 & 7, contributing & noncontributing classification

The property located at 3658 VT Rt. 7A (indicated as #67 in the building inventory and on the historic district map) was classified as contributing when this historic district was listed in National Register.

A Historic Preservation Certification Application--Part I (Project No.10465) endorsed by the State Historic Preservation Office requested this classification be reversed and the building considered noncontributing to the historic significance of the historic district for purposes of a redevelopment project that would rehabilitate 10 buildings in the district and demolish this one.

This vernacular apartment building was initially constructed c.1935 from the structure of a barn that had been associated with the adjacent house. Subsequent alterations over time are evident and have had a demonstrably negative impact on the property's exterior and interior integrity. Because of the cumulative effect of these alterations the building does not appear to contribute to the significance of the district.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without attachment)