

PH0503037

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED AUG 24 1977
JAN 31 1978

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

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC William Hayden House

AND/OR COMMON
Hayden House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER S of Albany on VT 14

Route 14

—NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Albany vic.

— VICINITY OF

Vermont

STATE

Vermont

CODE

50

COUNTY

Orleans

CODE

019

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mrs. William S. Chadwick

STREET & NUMBER

Hayden House

CITY, TOWN

Albany

— VICINITY OF

STATE

Vermont

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Office of the Town Clerk of Albany

STREET & NUMBER

(No Street Number)

CITY, TOWN

Albany

STATE

Vermont

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey

DATE

1969

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

CITY, TOWN

Montpelier

STATE

Vermont

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED (by fire)	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The William Hayden House is situated on a broad intervalle in the Black River Valley. The house once commanded 900 acres of farm and timber land. Presently the property consists of seven (7) acres. The mansion sits 120 feet from the road. Granite curbing, originally intended to have ornamental iron work attached, surrounds approximately 3/4 acre of land defining a spacious front lawn and entrance to the property. At these entrance points, and in front of the principal door, are paired square granite gateposts, the design of which generally conforms to the scheme of base, shaft and capital. Gone are the Italianate gardens which were once to the south of the house; an orchard of 20-30 trees; and six (6) barns measuring 30 x 96, 40 x 112, 45 x 118, 44 x 50, 34 x 45, and 36 x 40. A wood frame, two-car garage now stands to the south of the house.

The brick mansion originally had a two-and-half story brick wing which measured 31 x 26, with another one-and-half story wooden wing attached to it which was used as servants' quarters. The cellar hole and granite foundations for the wing remain from when it was burned in 1953. The wing is to be restored in the near future.

The brick Greek Revival mansion measures 35 x 48. It is two-and-half stories in height and is five (5) bays wide by four (4) bays deep. The entrance is centered in the main (or east) facade, and both gable ends are pedimented. The floor plan is a Georgian variation; there is a central hall flanked by two parlors which leads into a large dining room at the back of the house. The kitchen was originally in the wing.

There is a 2.5 foot raised granite foundation for the main house, with cut stone on the south, east and north elevations and rough cut stone on the west elevation. A similar granite foundation outlines the cellar hole of the destroyed wing. The inner faces of the foundation walls are lined with brick.

The walls are 18 inches thick and constructed of primarily local waterstruck brick. A harder and darker pressed brick is veneered to the water-struck brick wall on the south, east and north walls. The veneer is laid in stretcher bond with metal strips one inch wide and four inches long tying it to the American bond inner wall. This wall is exposed in the west elevation.

The south, east and north walls are delineated by brick wall pilasters and corner pilasters with granite capitals. The pilasters form five (5) recessed panels on the main facade, three on the south elevation, and four on the north elevation. The pilasters are surmounted by a complete wooden entablature which surrounds three sides of the building. Original wooden brackets with drop pendants are spaced along the cornice at the eave level and along the raking cornice of the pedimented gable ends.

Four granite steps lead to the entrance which spans the full width of the central bay of the main facade. It is framed by two plain posts and a lintel all of granite; within the recess thus created are 3/4 length side-lights, a large transom of eight lights and fluted Ionic columns which flank the door.

(Continued on Continuation Sheet 7-1)

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Above the entrance lintel are two narrow granite blocks which step inward. The upper one serves as the sill of a pseudo-palladian triple window which consists of a 6/6 sash window flanked by two sidelights. The window is surmounted by a granite lintel. All other windows in the house are 6/6 sash windows with granite sills and lintels. The second story window lintels are set directly beneath the cornice level.

Each pedimented gable end has a recessed brick panel which conforms to the angle of the roof (approximately 60°). Within this panel is a triangular window of similar angles, framed in granite, with two triangular sashes.

The roof is sheet metal, though originally it was shingled. There are four chimneys arranged in a classic Georgian positioning, with two interior end chimneys at each end. Despite the four chimneys the house has no fireplaces. The cellar originally contained an early wood-fired hot air furnace which could take six-foot logs. What appear to be fireplaces throughout the house are actually furnace registers with grilled openings framed by mantels of cast iron and wood, painted to resemble dark marble.

Generally, the interior is in its original condition. The two first floor parlors each have marblized cast iron mantels, plaster medallions in the ceilings and grained woodwork in imitation of mahogany. The original dining room, now the kitchen, was capable of seating thirty and is complete with wainscoting and wood work grained to imitate birdseye maple. A small bedroom off the dining room has an original sink and stand. A former closet in this room (now a bathroom) has an inscription scratched into the plaster which read "Titus 1854." Presumably it was done by the plasterer when it was wet.

An oval staircase rises from the central hall to the second floor. The wooden balusters are carved and arranged to imitate Gothic tracery windows, with pointed arches and clustered columns. The two main bedrooms have painted woodwork and wooden mantels which have also been marblized.

In the third story is a ballroom which runs the length of the house. It has a barrel-vaulted ceiling (recently restored), and wooden benches along the low walls with a small platform stage at the north end. The ballroom has a spring floor which consists of joists running between the east and west (front and rear) walls and an 18-inch space between them and the ceiling below. This allowed for deflection in the floor when dances were held, without destroying the ceilings below.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1854

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hayden Mansion is notable as both an historic and architectural landmark. It was built in 1854 for William Hayden, Jr., a railroad contractor. It is a remarkably high style Greek Revival building with Georgian characteristics. No building in the surrounding town can rival its elegance. The main house is very much in its original condition and provides a visual document of the period in American history when profiteering and railroad expansion were at their height.

William Hayden, II, was born in 1800 of William and Silence Hayden who were married in 1798 in Massachusetts. Accompanied by Silence's mother, Mercie Dale, they settled in Albany, Vermont in 1801 which was then known as Lutterloh. Hayden is said to have built the first frame house in town, as well as a cloth manufacturing plant. In the process of expanding his estate, Hayden over-extended himself and found it necessary to obtain loans from Mercie, which he neglected to repay. She fell ill and came to accuse Hayden of poisoning her. At the end of her life she pronounced a curse on the family that said, "The Hayden name shall die in the third generation, and the last to bear the name shall die in poverty."

After the death of Mercie, Hayden continued to encounter difficulties, including some with his only surviving son William, Jr., or Will as he was known. The senior Hayden eventually went to Canada, and subsequently emigrated west and finally died in New York in 1846.

William Hayden, Jr. (1800-1883) developed a talent for making money by constructing railroads, most notably the line between Nashua, New Hampshire and Quebec, Canada. In 1854, after firmly establishing himself in business, he had the family mansion built.

Will had one son, Henry, to carry on the family name in the second generation. Henry married and had three daughters and one son; the latter died at the age of five. Ill health, family wrangles and contested wills combined to dissipate the family fortunes. The last surviving Hayden, Henry's daughter, Armenia Mamie, died in 1927 "poverty stricken and alone." The curse was fulfilled. Subsequently, the house has passed through several hands and in the process fell into a sadly rundown condition. In 1953, after being vacant for a number of years, the remaining barn burned as well as the wing of the house. In 1957, William Chadwick purchased the house, and is currently restoring it to its original splendor. To this day, it is said that the house is haunted by the Hayden ancestors.

(Continued on Continuation Sheet 8-1)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Vermont Life, Spring, 1963. Louis Lamoureux, "Fall of the House of Hayden," pp. 50-54.

Childs Gazetteer and Business Directory of Orleans County, Vermont for 1882 - compiled by Hamilton Childs, Syracuse, New York.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 7

UTM REFERENCES

A	18	70,670,0	4,915,385,0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary is co-extensive with the Hayden House property lines.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

B. Clark Schoettle, Field Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

STREET & NUMBER

The Pavilion

CITY OR TOWN

Montpelier

DATE

June, 1977

TELEPHONE

802-828-3226

STATE

Vermont

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

William B. Pinney

TITLE William B. Pinney, Director

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

8-18-77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

1-31-78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

1-30-78

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It is said that Will Hayden had the house built as a monument to himself, and "to show the fools in Albany what money could do." The house is of a sophisticated design, but it represents a conglomeration of styles and influences. The architect of the house is undetermined, but from Hayden's journal of accounts it appears that William Steele was the contractor in charge. It is possible that Steele provided the plans for this vernacular structure.

Tradition has it that Hayden's oldest daughter was married in the ballroom on the third floor in 1843, but more explicit evidence points to the start of construction in 1854. An account book relating to the construction of the building is in the ownership of Dr. Roger Emerson, 105 Grand Avenue, London 17, Ontario, Canada. Several entries from that journal are recorded below:

Wm. Steele - March 21, 1855	
Work done from March 5, 1851 to April 1, 1854	\$2053.28
Wm. Steele -	
Cash as per receipt dated 1855.	400.00
V. W. Holt - February 1, 1852	
- By drawing 1753 lbs. of stone from Barre.	6.73
Sam Park - January 24, 1854	
By drawing 155,662 bricks	233.74
Wm. Steele - August 11, 1854	
400 nails @5¢	20.00
H. Merrille - September 4, 1854	
100 common bricks	3.15
125 pressed bricks.	1.25
5 barrels of lime	8.13
2 barrels of mortar	2.00
John Parker - September 11, 1854	
Four stone capitals and on (one?) water trough.	20.00
J. H. McClary - October 21, 1854	
1120 lbs. of window weights	39.20
P. Merrille - October 25, 1854	
19 lbs. of sheet lead	1.71

(Continued on Continuation Sheet 8-2)

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E. Grant and E. Baker - March 12, 1855	
112 lbs. of lead pipe @8½¢	\$ 9.52
I. D. Harding - April 4, 1855	
10¼ gallons linseed oil.	10.25
8 lbs. white lead.	5.00
13 lbs. of Parish Green.	--