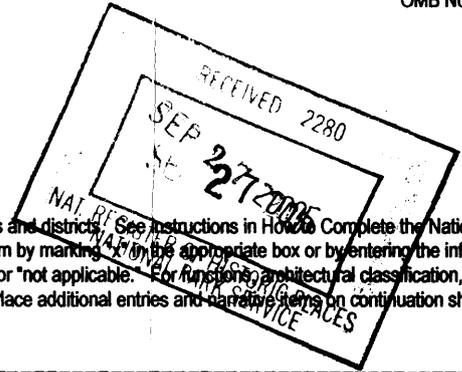


1237

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



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

1. Name of Property

historic name: Dickinson Estate Historic District

other names/site number: Bliss Farm; Sandanoma; School for International Training/ World Learning Campus

2. Location

street & number Dickinson & Kipling Roads not for publication N/A
city or town Brattleboro vicinity N/A
state Vermont code VT county Windham code 025 zip code 05302

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Suzanne C. Jarnale, National Register Specialist 9-26-05
Signature of certifying official Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

for
Signature of Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall 11.9.05

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>11</u>	<u>3</u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u>1</u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>11</u>	<u>4</u> Total

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register NA

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling
Domestic Secondary Structure
Agriculture Animal Facility
Agriculture Agricultural outbuilding
Agriculture Agricultural field
Agriculture storage

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Education Sub: college
Education education-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival
Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
brick
concrete
roof slate
asphalt
walls weatherboard
brick
stone
other wood
brick

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets (7-1 through 7-19)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See continuation sheets (8-1 through 8-8)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more 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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other :Name of repository: Marlboro College Library
World Learning Archives
Brattleboro Historical Society

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Agriculture
- Entertainment / Recreation

Period of Significance

1899 - 1955

Significant Dates

1900
1907

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Fornachon, Maurice

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Roughly 32 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>18 699,139</u>	<u>4,751,666</u>	3	<u>18 698,530</u>	<u>4,751,417</u>
2	<u>18 698,880</u>	<u>4,751,371</u>	4	<u>18 698,652</u>	<u>4,752,037</u>

 See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lyssa Papazian, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization _____ date 10/28/03

street & number 13 Dusty Ridge Road telephone (802) 387-2878

city or town Putney state VT zip code 05346

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items) –Copies of historic photographs, maps, and documents

Property Owner

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

name World Learning

street & number P.O. Box 676 telephone (802) 257-7751

city or town Brattleboro state VT zip code 05302-0676

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Dickinson Estate Historic District
name of property
Brattleboro, Windham County, Vermont
Town, County and State

The Dickinson Estate Historic District is a group of agricultural and residential buildings on approximately 30 acres constructed between 1900-1907 which now form part of the campus of World Learning located just outside the town of Brattleboro, in southeastern Vermont. Perched high on a hill amidst rolling pastures and neighboring farms, the Dickinson Estate boasts **stunning views to the south overlooking the Connecticut River Valley. Located two miles outside of town, on a twisting, country road, (named for Rudyard Kipling, a former resident on the estate), the estate is approached by a sweeping driveway flanked by stone walls and a stone-pillared gateway. The original estate buildings included a 1900 Colonial Revival mansion (#1), a guest house adapted from an earlier residence, a Stick style carriage house (#3), garage (#4), and other small outbuildings sampling a variety of styles (#s5-10), which were built over the course of the following six years, as well as a formidable c. 1900 agricultural complex (#s11-14). The main estate property was acquired by World Learning in 1962 and now comprises most of the east side of its campus. The rest of the estate structures – the original farm complex across Kipling road to the Southeast - was acquired by World Learning in 2003. The use of the buildings as an educational campus has meant some considerable alterations of the larger outbuildings, but very little alteration to the mansion and smaller estate structures. The Dickinson Estate Historic District includes 14 buildings and 1 structure. 11 buildings, which retain integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, association and, in most cases, materials, are contributing and 3 are non-contributing. The structure, a tennis court, is also non-contributing. The beautiful rural farmland setting of the district is a contributing feature. The gravel drive that runs through the center of campus roughly marks the boundary delineating the historic district on the east side from the newer part of campus to the west.**

The Dickinson Estate Historic District is comprised of: (#1) Dickinson Mansion (1900), (#2) Undergraduate Building (1973, non-contributing), (#3) Stable/Carriage House (1900, 1962, 1996, non-contributing due to alterations), (#4) Garage (1907, 1962, 1967, 1984, 1997), (#5) Apple Storage Building (1907, 1975, 1900s), (#6) Pump House (1900, 1962), (#7) Root Cellar (1900-1907, 1960s, 1990s), (#8) Ice House (1900-1907, 1960s-90s), (#9) Mushroom House (1900-1907, 1960s-90s), (#10) Cider Mill (1900-1907, c.1963, 1990s), (#11) Bliss Cottage/Kipling Cottage (c.1860s, relocated on estate 1900, 1962, 2003, non-contributing), (#12) Main Dickinson Barn (1900, 1960s), (#12a) Farmer's Apartment (1900, 1960s), (#12b) Piggery or Chicken House (c.1900, 1960s), (#12c) Equipment Shed (c.1900, 1960s), (#13) Barn/Stable (1900, 1960s), (#13a) Morgan Horse Stable (1960s, non-contributing), (#13b) Small Barn/Morgan Horse Stable (1900, 1960s), (#14) Manure Storage House (1900), and (#15) Tennis Court (c. 1940s/1970-80s, non-contributing).

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The roughly 30 acre historic district boundaries include all the contributing buildings and intact pastures but exclude presently non-contributing buildings and land beyond them. The entire land holdings of World Learning totals 162 acres that were all once a part of the greater Dickinson estate which at its largest in 1921 included over 500 acres representing about five separate earlier farms. The district is in the core area of the primary estate buildings which was located on the former Bliss farm. The western side of the former Bliss farm property is excluded from the district because of re-located and modern structures that line the west side of the campus drive.

1. Dickinson Mansion 1900, contributing

This conservatively designed Colonial Revival mansion was built on the crest of a hill and commands a sweeping view to the south of the Connecticut River Valley and Brattleboro in the distance. The basic form of the large 2 ½-story frame house is a 3 by 5 bay block topped with a deep hipped roof. The front entrance is on the short east side with the long southern side facing the road. The roof is accented with four symmetrical brick chimneys and small gable dormers. A lower, 2 ½-story rear addition extends out from the northern façade with a similar hipped roof also accented with small gable dormers. The main block is further adorned with a classically designed Tuscan order porte-cochere on the east and a deep projecting Tuscan order colonnaded porch centered on the south façade. The southwest corner was originally built as a sunroom (now infilled with clapboards and regular windows) that is still outlined with Tuscan pilasters supporting a small, dentilated entablature. The clapboard walls rise from a mortared stone foundation and are accented with projecting molded window lintels and topped by a simple entablature enriched with dentils and plain modillions. The double hung windows all have original one over one sash except on the roof dormers. The small double hung dormer windows are all framed by small pilasters and topped by pediments. Some retain their original diamond pane sash over one configuration while others now have one over one sash. The front doorway is centered on the east façade under the porte-cochere and is a double leaf opening surrounded by an oversized, continuous band of lights divided by intersecting bands of molding.

The front (east) façade is three bays wide with a centered entry under a Tuscan order porte-cochere. A small, pedimented gable dormer is centered on the roof and there are two modern skylights in addition to the one off-centered chimney. The entrance is flanked by two windows with three windows across the second floor, all of which have projecting molded lintels. The double leaf entry is surrounded by a continuous, wide band of rectangular lights within a deep, molded frame that intersects at the upper corners, forming framed squares. The molding that forms the door lintel extends across the entire door and sidelight assembly and projects beyond the frame. The doors are varnished oak with one large glazed center panel. The porte-cochere

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has a deep overhanging eave with a dentilated cornice and simple entablature. The shallow hipped roof rests on four Tuscan columns which sit on sections of granite-capped brick base and two engaged Tuscan pilasters on the east facade. There are three wide steps leading up to an entry platform which are framed by short sections of the granite-capped brick wall connecting the pilasters with the first set of columns. A driveway passes under the porte-cochere and another section of granite-capped brick wall supports the two outer columns. Large, elaborate iron and glass sconces are attached to the inner set of columns.

The east façade of the rear addition is deeply recessed from the east façade of the main block and is irregularly fenestrated with three windows of differing sizes on the second floor and two windows of different sizes on the first floor as well as a former porch opening that has been infilled with a pair of eight-light modern windows above wooden panels with containing diagonal boards. This former porch entry still has a projecting gable hood supported by scroll-sawn simple brackets and engaged pilasters. The section of wall south of this hood was originally an open recessed porch but is now simply infilled with clapboards. Above this former porch area is a recessed balcony that has been enclosed with windows and screens. The balcony is framed by a flat frieze band. There is a modern, c.1980s painted wooden exterior staircase in the corner formed by the main block and addition that provides egress from the third floor of the main block. It is sheltered by a shed roof that comes off the main block hipped roof and extends beyond it.

The roof of the addition has a gable dormer that lines up vertically with a second floor window and the first floor hood. The pedimented dormer has a single window framed by small pilasters.

The south façade is the most public side of the building facing the road and the view. It has symmetrical brick chimneys and gable dormers each with one window. The five bays are regular across the second floor with double hung windows under molded projecting lintels. However, centered on the first floor a large, shallow, hipped roof, Tuscan order porch encloses the three middle bays and the western end has a section of glazed infill where a solarium was originally built. The porch has long been enclosed with glazing that provides glass from top to bottom on all sides. The four columns across the front can still easily be seen within the enclosure. On the east and west sides of the porch are glass doors with full width steps leading down. The solarium was framed with a heavy, dentilated cornice and flat pilasters that are extant around the clapboard infill wall with its band of three modern windows. The dentilated cornice continues on the porch and matches that of the porte-cochere.

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The western façade is the service side of the building and has an at-grade entrance in the basement level. The main block has five bays across the second floor with four windows and one blank bay. The central window is a modified Palladian window and is tri-partite with a small projecting balcony cantilevered under it. Below this is another central tri-partite window that is larger than the one on the second floor. The southern end of the first floor has the infilled section of the former solarium with one modern window and on the northern end a single window. The regular double-hung windows on this façade have the same detailing as on the other facades. There is a single central gable dormer with two windows, pediment and pilasters as well as a single chimney and one modern skylight.

On the west façade of the rear addition, some modifications to the original design have been made including the replacement of a single double-hung window on the second floor with a band of four narrow, modern windows and the alteration of the at-grade entrance. A gable roofed covered service bay has been built sheltering the driveway entrance. A single door and window there have been replaced by two modern metal doors. The fenestration on the addition is irregular and includes the modern windows described above as well as six double hung windows and an original band of high, small three over one double hung windows at the north first floor corner. The basement level also has two windows. The addition roof has a gable dormer and one modern skylight.

The main and addition roofs are covered by fiberglass shingles and the chimneys are quite tall, large, rectangular stacks which flare at the top with corbelling and have an additional band of corbelling further down the stack for accent.

Interior:

The interior of the main block has elaborate oak woodwork including wall paneling, fireplace surrounds, mantels and stair cases that are very much still intact. The main rooms have very high oak wainscoting comprised of two rows of paneling. The doors match the wainscoting in the oak paneling and are typically six-panel doors where all six are of equal size. The use of varnished oak is prevalent throughout the first floor and stair halls of the main building.

Entry Hall

The entry hall has the wainscoting and heavy paneled oak doors. Some of these have been modified recently where the double-leaf sliding doors leading into the parlor and dining rooms have been fixed partly open with a single six-panel matching oak door mounted in the center. There is a large and elaborate fireplace at an angle in the room's northwest corner with paneling

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above to the ceiling and a four foot wide heavy molded oak and glazed tile surround framing the metal fireplace insert. The surround's tile work has a deep brown, mottled glaze while the hearth has tile of very narrow glazed brick. The ceiling has finished boxed beams and wood paneling in the same varnished oak of the rest of the woodwork. There is a modern paneled and varnished oak reception desk on the north side. Modern carpeting covers the floor.

South Rooms

The former Reception, Living Room, and Conservatory on the south side have been turned into offices and do not have wainscoting or paneling. The reception and living rooms are accessed off the entry hall. The reception room in the southeast corner is now the President's office. An original paneled door from the hall opens into it as well as a modern door from the former living room. The conservatory in the southwest corner is enclosed and now serves as an administrative office accessed through a modern door from the former living room. The reception and living rooms each still have fireplaces intact with varnished molded oak and tile surrounds. Unlike the entry hall fireplace, these have a more traditional molded mantel ornamented with dentils supported by half-round fluted ionic columns on simple plinths. A metal fireplace insert is surrounded by glazed and textured ceramic tile. The small hearths are oak-framed tile.

The living room in the middle opens onto the south porch, now enclosed with glass, through a center glazed door flanked by double hung floor to ceiling windows with one over one sash. The porch is quite intact with an original wooden porch floor and bead-board ceiling. The glass enclosure is applied to the outside of the large Tuscan columns and is divided vertically into sections each containing a fixed window bottom section of three square lights in a vertical row topped with another single square section divided in to side by side lights. On the east and west ends, glazed doors matching the bottom sections open onto side steps. The conservatory has modern windows in infilled sheetrock walls but on the north side still has an elaborate set of French doors that once communicated with the adjoining dining room. These are now fixed in place and function as wall.

Dining Room

The entry hall and the former dining room are the most elaborately decorated rooms in the house at present. The dining room is now used as a conference room with a long table and chairs and has the same high paneled oak wainscoting and dentilated oak cornice as the entry hall. Its main double leaf sliding doors from the entry hall have been modified in the same way as the former parlor doors – by being fixed partly open as a doorframe for a six-panel matching oak door in the center. The doors used were original doors re-located from elsewhere in the house. Also on this east wall, the dining room has a fully glazed French closet door with leaded dividers in a

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geometric oval and diamond pattern. Two six panel doors on the north wall lead to the butler's pantry and store rooms respectively and flank an elaborate fireplace. The fireplace projects slightly into the room and its molded oak and tile surround has a projecting mantle with oversized modillions and is topped by paneled oak matching the wainscoting to the cornice. The tile has a dark green mottled glaze around a metal-lined fireplace. The west wall has wainscoting with a group of windows in the center consisting of two narrower double-hung windows flanking a regular sized double-hung window, all with one over one sash. On the south wall, the elaborate original glazed wood sliding doors into the solarium are still in place and operational but are backed by sheetrock wall infill and no longer communicate to the former solarium. There are three leaves in a sliding track and each leaf is a lightly framed glass door with an arching pattern of lights around a center core of lights. The door opening has a heavy molded cornice and casing matching the woodwork in the room. The floor is presently covered in carpeting.

Den Cluster

The northeast corner room opening off the entry hall was originally designed as a den and had a fireplace on the south wall. It also has an entry from the rear where a private little spiral stair goes up to the second floor and there was an entry directly from the former side porch, now gone. There was a small powder room opposite the spiral stair that now serves as a bathroom. The spiral stair has elaborate varnished oak woodwork including an archway and steeply curving railing and moldings. A tiny corner closet is tucked under the stair in a wall of oak paneling.

Main Stair Hall

The main staircase opens off the entry hall and returns from a landing part way up to the second floor with an open, two-story space over the stairs. The original railing ends in a sweeping curve and spiral newel post. Like the rest of the interior woodwork, the stair and railing are varnished oak. The heavy, molded banister tops slender, turned Colonial Revival balusters closely spaced with three on each step. The balusters wrap around a heavier turned spindle forming the spiral newel post that sits on a circular lip where the stairs sweep around in a graceful curve at the first floor. The first run of fourteen steps leads to a landing the width of the hall where the stairs return 180 degrees another eight steps up to the second floor. The second floor landing is an open hall with the railing surrounding the open stairwell. Each turn of the railing is punctuated by a heavier turned spindle and a geometric embellishment of the banister. Beneath the stairs on the first floor, a modern door leads to the rear addition, originally the service wing. The middle of each oak step has a rubber non-skid tread glued down. On the landing, two double leaf glazed doors topped by large transoms lead to a small, enclosed porch at this mezzanine level.

Second Floor

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The second floor has retained most of its original paneled doors and floor plan and is used for offices. The wide hallways, without wainscoting, now accommodate book shelves and copy machines and the ceilings have acoustical tiles but are still at original height with a cornice in the hallways. Some of the varnished doors and trim have been painted and others retain their original finish. There were several original bathrooms. In 1962, the second floor held classrooms as well as offices.

Third Floor

The third floor or attic space is open and currently used as a conference room. In 1962, when it was first purchased by the Experiment In International Living, it was used for dormitory space.

Service Wing (Rear Addition)

The rear portion of the first floor is the former service wing where the butler's pantry and closets connected the dining room to the kitchen, laundry, and staff dining areas. The level of decorative trim in this portion of the building is more restrained and utilitarian yet continues the varnished oak of the main house with flat trim and simple bead board wainscoting. The rear service stair has square posts and square spindles with a heavy, molded railing. The original doors in this portion of the house are also more utilitarian flat panel doors with five and sometimes six panels stacked vertically. Originally, there was a side entry from a porch on the east façade but this has been removed and closed. The rooms have been converted to offices and the entry is through a north door and corridor. The second floor has small rooms originally used for bedrooms and now offices and one bathroom.

2. Undergraduate Building (1973, non-contributing)

This modern administration building was constructed in 1973 in a contemporary style. The long, gable-roofed building is built into the hill with the west side facing the main campus one-story and the other east side facing the parking lot two-story. The building's main entrance is on the east façade and at the center is an entrance bay that is framed by walls extending out to the roof edge (like the gable walls). Above this is a tall, shed-roofed tower/dormer that is set back somewhat on the roof with fixed glazing facing east. The building sections on either side of this entrance bay are of unequal heights and depths, the north side being larger. The two long facades are recessed significantly from the end walls under a very deep roof overhang and have a combination of large glazed openings and painted stucco panels. The gable ends, which extend the length of the roof, are covered with vertical rough board and batten siding and project past the recessed wall facades of the long sides.

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3. Stable/Carriage House (1900, 1962, 1996) (now Rotch Center including Donald Watt Library and other program offices) Non-contributing due to alterations

This substantial 1 ½ story barn with a steep gable-on-hip type roof was more than doubled in size in 1996 with a thorough remodeling in which the building, in the school's words, was "stripped to its post and beam frame" and also received a large addition and connecting hyphen to the east. In keeping with the Stick Style vocabulary of the original, gable roof dormers with decorative trusses, deeply overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, and stick braces were used throughout the remodeling. The present building is irregular in form and footprint. The present entry is in a well-glazed gable-roofed hyphen between the original hipped roof barn section of the building on the west and a new gable roofed section on the east that is partially built into the nearby hillside.

The original section of the barn has a gable-on-hip roof where a long gable rises slightly above the side hips creating small, triangular vents in the resulting exposed gables. Originally, the clap-boarded barn had two gable wall dormers of unequal sizes on the west façade with embellished Stick Style decorative trusses in the gables and multi-paned windows. Much of this façade is now within the hyphen or has been altered. On the east façade, there was a one story hipped roof addition that may have contained a blacksmith shop due to brick floor evidence however, the brick chimney was on the east-facing roof slope. This hipped roof addition is still intact but has been surrounded in part by a large projecting gable pavilion that may have been added in 1962 when this area was expanded to create a dining hall within. The stable end of the building was originally the slightly narrower south end and the carriages were kept in the wider north end. The original windows on the south end were high, stable type square windows with nine-light fixed sash that were in a band created by horizontal flat molding above and below the windows running around the entire building. Other windows originally were 2/2 double hung sash in areas where offices or work rooms were and extended down past the trim band. However, the western addition and the main carriage room on the north also had stable type small sash. Presently, some of the stable type windows remain on the east façade and on the western addition. All the other windows have been changed to regular 1/1 double-hung windows extending down below the trim band and presently ornamented with shutters, an original feature on larger windows.

Gable roof dormers have been added to the original roof on the south, north, and west facades and the original dormer on the east façade that is still visible has been changed to match the new ones. The roof on all sections is entirely standing seam, replacing the original slate shingles of the old carriage barn. The hyphen has dormers as well, two on the south and one large central

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one on the north with a projecting roof over a porch on that side. The east addition is built partly into a hillside with an entrance ramp to the second floor. It has modified gable decoration including vents and the overhanging roof with open eaves has modified exposed rafter tails. The new portions do not have the trim bands and utilize regular double-hung windows. The interior of the original portion now contains the library and has been substantially modified. However, original framing is exposed within the two-story space. The enormous beams reportedly supported a pulley system that raised and lowered vehicles from storage. In 1962, the building was converted into a dining hall with a kitchen and a few offices and classrooms as well. Interior remodeling removed a few walls and added others in the horse stall area to create small rooms. An addition was constructed in the northwest corner squaring off the space created by the original small western addition.

4. Garage (1907, 1967, 1984, & 1997) (became Donald Watt Library in 1967 but is now the Student Center including El Café, a bookstore, and offices)

The garage is a 1 ½-story gable roof, eaves front building made up of three parts. The original 1907 section on the west is a stuccoed stone building that has been more than doubled in size with a substantial 1967 gable roofed clapboarded addition to the east built into the rising hill. These two sections have slate roofs. The third section is a small, c. 1984 modern two story, flat roofed clapboarded connector that joins the two. The south facing front façade of the original section has banks of 3 large fixed glass windows flanking a central glazed door surrounded by fixed glass windows that replace the 3 original sets of double leaf garage doors. The roof has two small, low, original shed dormers with slate cheeks. The south façade of the modern connector has banks of modern windows of fixed glass over awnings and rustic stone work on the wall below. The eastern addition has a line of small windows just under the low eaves which come within 4 feet of the ground. The original section has a brick ridge chimney near its east end and its original small entry door has been replaced with modern French style glazed double leaf doors within the modern connector.

On the rear, north facades, the original section has four windows set in the deep stuccoed stone walls likely in original locations. The connector has a single second floor window and an exterior concrete block chimney and the eastern addition has no windows on the very little wall showing above grade on this hill-facing façade but does have six modern skylights in the roof. The eastern end of the eastern addition has one window and a door with a small wooden bridge linking it at-grade to the hill. The pedimented western gable façade of the original section faces the campus road and parking areas and is distinctive with a projecting shed slate roof forming the pediment as well as an unusual area of angled slate roofing in the gable peak. Originally, the entire gable

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was slate sided but is now clapboarded between the two decorative slate features with two double hung windows in place of a former hay loft door. Below the pediment, the stuccoed side has two deep-set windows in original locations. The connector which is much deeper to the north than the original section has a west façade with a glazed entry door and window on the ground floor.

Historic photographs from World Learning's collection show the original garage with exposed rustic stonework and slate siding in the gable end. It was originally a three-car garage with a chauffeur's apartment above. In a 1967 conversion into a library done by local architect and builder, George Heller, the building got its additions and stucco over the stone. Later, in 1984 more modifications occurred when the building became a student center and café. The building nevertheless retains its basic original form with the banks of large windows replacing the former garage doors and two windows replacing the former loft doors on the west gable. The rustic stone work of the garage is still exposed on the interior where the building houses a student café.

5. Apple Storage House (1907, 1975, 1990s) (Now Appel Health Center)

The simple Apple Storage House is a 1½ story gable roofed building with clapboard siding and a concrete foundation, located just north of the garage. The northwest section is the original fruit storage house, built in 1907. The southeastern end was added in 1975 when the building was renovated and expanded into a health center. Both sections have slate roofs with open eaves and exposed rafter tails, and the newer section has a vent pipe on the northern slope. The front, or south façade, of the original section has a centered modern glass door within an original, wider door surround, and two pairs of small modern 1/1 windows on either side. Three concrete steps lead up to a stoop in front of the front door with a modern metal railing on either side of the stairs and around the stoop. The modern stoop replaces what was originally a simple wooden loading platform. About 16 inches of the concrete foundation shows below the building, and two original ground-level casement windows are on either side of the stairs. The southeastern addition has a modern door on the left side, and three windows to the right of that. A wooden wheelchair ramp leads up the side of the front of the building to the front door. Plain wooden railings and wooden posts hold up the metal shed roof over the ramp.

The northwest gable façade has a 6/6 modern window on the left side of the ground floor, and a small 1/1 window in an original opening, under the gable roof peak. The roof has flat trim. The rear of the building, the north façade, has one window in the original opening in the older section and two windows in the newer section on the first floor. The newer section is deeper than the old section and extends out past it. The southeast gable façade of the new section has two modern 1-

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light windows at the bottom of the clapboard, just above the concrete foundation. The foundation rises higher in this part of the building, up to 2 ½ feet.

6. Pump House (1900, 1962)

The pump house is a 1-story gable-roofed cobblestone building with clapboard siding above the stone in the gable-roof ends. It is located across the road and up the hill to the west of the Apple Storage House (5). The roof is slate with plain trim, open eaves with exposed rafter tails, and no chimney. The front of the building faces north, and is not on the road. The front façade has a wooden door frame in the middle which may have originally held a double leaf door. Currently the right side has a modern door, and the left side is filled with a 2-light vertical window. The back of the building is on the road, and has a louvered window under the gable peak. The east and west façades are cobblestone. The east façade has no window, the west façade has two windows: the one to the left is a 16" by 12" one-light window, to the right is a 24" by 12" three-light horizontal window. Currently, the building walls are covered in vines.

According to early estate photographs, the gable ends originally had vertical board above the stone similar to what the Mushroom House still has. It served to pump water to all the estate buildings. Soon after purchasing the property in 1962, the school renovated the building into a classroom and likely added the glass doors and clapboards at that time.

7. Root Cellar (1900-1907, 1960s, 1990s) (now Vehicle Shop)

Located about 50 feet north of the fruit storage building, is the root cellar. This is a small, roughly 10'x15,'1-story gable-roofed brick building with a fieldstone foundation made of cut and mortared stone that is built into the embankment. The fieldstone rises to about 3 feet, topped by walls of brick laid in a modified common bond. The roof is slate with plain trim and no chimney or vent. The front, gable façade faces west with the fieldstone foundation rising 4' above grade and reaching halfway up the centered, possibly original wood batten door. The door opening in the stone is framed by granite quoins in the masonry edges. The door is slightly short for the door frame, providing a slit of air above the door; the only ventilation in the building, as there are no windows. The brick of the front façade has diagonal cracks leading up from the corners of the door. The side facades are composed of fieldstone foundation disappearing into the hill and brick walls above and the rear gable has simply brick above grade. The building is currently used as a vehicle shop.

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8. Ice House (1900-1907, 1960s-90s) (now Zee's House/storage)

The ice house is a 1½ story gable-roofed building made of cut and mortared cut fieldstone walls topped by clapboard walls on the front gable. It is built into the embankment that roughly marks the eastern border of the Historic District. There are dry-laid stone retaining walls extending out to each side of both the front and rear facades to help hold back the embankment. The ice house is located between the root cellar, a few feet to the south, and the mushroom house, a few feet to the north. The roof is covered in slate with a modern metal chimney on the rear of the northern slope. The gable-end cut fieldstone front façade has a modern 2-bay garage door and a modern wooden door next to that on the right flanked by original cut fieldstone and granite mortared walls about 8' high and 3' wide. The stone has cut granite quoins on the inner edge of the southern piece of wall. The second floor has clapboard siding and a 12" by 16" modern metal louver sits just under the gable peak. The roof trim is plain. There is a little bit of fieldstone showing on the north and south facades, but most of the walls are in the ground. Since the building is dug into the ground, all that can be seen on the north and south facades is a little bit of fieldstone wall towards the front of the building, and the roof. The rear, or east façade, shows a little bit of the gable end above the ground. This building has likely been modified in its doors and frame gable wall around the original fieldstone walls.

9. Mushroom House (1900-1907, 1960s-90s) (now Laundry)

The mushroom house, perhaps the most intact of the small estate outbuildings, is located just a few feet north of the ice house and just two feet from the road. It is an approximately 12' by 30', 1-story gable-front building with mortared fieldstone walls topped by vertical board and batten siding in the gable ends. The roof is gray/green slate with a metal chimney and a vent pipe on its north slope. The gabled front façade faces west. A modern wooden glazed door is centered on the front façade, and is recessed 18 inches, indicating the thickness of the stone walls of the building. To the left of the door is a 2-foot by 2-foot opening about 18 inches off the ground covered by an original door made of diagonal boards framed in flat trim. Above the door level, the gable has board and batten siding with decorative scalloped bottom ends. Centrally located in the gable is a circle-shaped vent with a 4-leaf clover pattern. The roof trim is nearly plain but has symmetrical cut-outs near the gable peak and has an ogee cut out near the eaves. These decorative touches give the effect of an alpine, fairy-tale cottage. A modern flood light projects from the gable peak. The north façade is made of fieldstone, and five small vents run vertically across the middle of this side. The east (or back) façade has a fieldstone exterior on the first floor and board and batten siding on the second floor with a straight bottom edge. There is a 1-light, 12" square window in the middle of the second floor. The trim on this end is plain. The south

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façade is fieldstone with two 12" by 12" windows flush under the eaves. The left-side window is one-light, the right-side window has been cemented in with 8 small vents installed.

10. Cider Mill (1900-1907, 1960s-90s) (now Whitney Center)

Marking the northern tip of the Dickinson Historic District, the Cider Mill is located about 40 feet north of the Mushroom House, and sits close to the steep wooded hillside that roughly marks the eastern edge of the District. An approximately 12' by 24', 1½ story gable-roofed, clapboarded frame building sits on top of a fieldstone walk-out cellar that is built into the embankment. Stone retaining walls form buttresses extending from either side of the cellar walls. The west façade faces the road and the ground level cellar is accessed by two diagonally paneled wooden sliding doors with 6-light windows that take up most of this narrow facade. Centered above the doors are a 6/6 window on the first floor, and centered above that is a small 6-light window in the gable peak. The ends of the rake boards are decorated with a cut-out ogee curve, similar to the mushroom house, in an otherwise plain board trim throughout. On the north façade is a pair of divided 15-light windows in a single frame located towards the west half of the building, just under the eave. The east façade, is the front for the upper part of the structure and is a full story above the cellar but is a ground level entry facing the hillside. A modern wooden door is centered in a formerly much wider opening that has been infilled with clapboard around the new door. Above that a small 6-light window is centered in the gable peak. Plain trim decorates this façade with a single flat board across the façade above the door. The southern façade matches the northern façade, with a pair of 15-light windows. The roof is made of gray/green slate with a metal chimney stack on the northern slope.

Shortly after purchasing the property in 1962, the school renovated this building for a classroom. More recently it was dedicated as the Whitney Center to be used for religious gatherings and classes.

11. Bliss Cottage/Kipling Cottage (c.1860s, relocated on estate 1900, 1962, 2003, Non-contributing due to alterations)

This clapboarded and slate-roofed farmhouse now has a complex footprint and roofline with many ells, extensions, and dormers but has at its core a very simple, 1 ½-story, Greek Revival side hall plan, gable front house with an ell. It is sited on the top edge of the bank that the adjacent barn straddles. Its current front façade faces north into the present dooryard with the barn and has a modern central door in the gable front surrounded by a 1962 pilastered entablature. The door is flanked by pairs of divided casement windows with two double hung

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windows in the gable above in original locations. This was once the rear of the house and historic photographs show the original front door on the south façade on the east side. There is a 1 ½-story ell on the east the same height as the main block and flush to its north façade. The ell has a small gable wall dormer above a pair of divided casements at the first floor level. At the far eastern end there is a large gable addition that extends the ell but is offset from it by several feet. This addition has an asymmetrical saltbox-style gable, longer on the north side. The north façade of the addition protrudes about 6 feet from the north façade of the ell and has a door on its west side that is covered by a small projecting gable canopy. There is a pair of divided casements to the left of the door. On the west side of the main block, a 1-story gable ell, recessed slightly from the north façade, extends from the first bay. Its north façade has a pair of divided casement windows.

On the west façade, the small 1-story ell has a centered, double hung window with modern 8/12 light sash on its gable end and the main block has one double hung with the same 8/12 light sash. The main block also has two gable wall dormers each with paired modern 6/9 light sash. The gable end of the 1-story ell has vertical flush board siding in the gable above the first floor clapboards with a small rectangular vent at the top. The south façade, once the front of the main block, now has a large, centered, modern, divided light curving bow window and two 8/12 light modern sash windows in original locations on the second floor. The south façade of the 1-story western ell has a double hung window with modern 8/12 light sash and the south façade of the eastern ell has a bank of large, modern divided light windows that dominate the façade. Above this there is a gable roof dormer with a pair of 6/9 modern sash. The south façade of the eastern most addition has one double hung 8/12 window one the first floor. The eastern façade shows one bay of the main block with a double hung 8/12 modern window and a portion of the first ell with a pair of modern divided windows and a glazed door opening out onto a landing a landing with steps down to the grade. The east, asymmetrical gable façade of the easternmost ell has two centered windows on the first and second floors as well as a walkout basement below.

This house was originally located across Kipling Road in the approximate location of World Learning's present flag poles. An early photograph and drawing of the house in that location show it as a 1½-story, gable front, side hall plan house with a 1-story ell and shed extending from its right side. It was originally used as a farmer's cottage and for many years as a guest house by the Bliss family and was located near the Bliss farm barns. It was in this cottage in its original location, that Rudyard and Caroline Kipling lived for a year while their house, Naulahka, was being constructed just down the road. Their first daughter was born while they lived here.

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When the Dickinsons bought the Bliss farm and estate in 1900, they tore down the barns and re-located the farm across Kipling Road, building new state-of-the-art barns there. However, they moved the cottage to once again serve as a farmer's or care-takers cottage. Early estate photographs show it as a side hall entry gable front house facing south with an added full width porch across the front façade. The 1 ½-story ell was on the right or east side recessed from the front façade with a deep porch across it, that has now been incorporated into the ell. There also appeared to be a shed addition off the east side of the ell in the location of the present easternmost ell. The present form and orientation of the house dates to 1962 when the Bibby family substantially renovated and expanded the house in order to move there after selling the main estate to the Experiment in International Living. According to the 1962 plans by architect Harvey Hathaway, slate was used on all new roofs, the entrance was re-located to the north and the interior substantially remodeled with the addition to the for a master bedroom and an expansion of the ell to the east for an office and mud room. The porch on the south of the ell was enclosed with the bank of windows and incorporated into the ell under a new continuous slate roof. New chimneys were also installed and the former 1900 front porch removed. In 2002, World Learning acquired the house and farm and additionally remodeled the interior for use as offices and conference space.

Although the overall character of the property is still that of a Vermont farmstead, the 1962 changes to the house were so substantial that it must be considered non-contributing to the district.

12. Main Dickinson Barn (1900, 1960s)

The main barn is attached to a complex of several structures that are individually described below but that as a whole form the irregular "L"-shaped north and west walls of the farmstead's large and distinctive barnyard. All the barns have clapboard siding and slate roofs. The main barn is a 36' x 48' English-style bank barn entered on the eaves front west façade through a large central sliding door or through a smaller human-sized slider to the right of the main door. Both doors have glazing at the top and diagonal boards framed by chamfered cross pieces, braces and ribs. Behind the original slider, which now is fixed open, the large main opening also has a modern garage door. There are no other windows on this façade. Attached to the south and flush with the front façade is a smaller gable roofed barn (12a) containing a farmer's apartment. The north gable façade has no windows except in the top of the gable where there is a small, unglazed arched opening below an unglazed, divided square opening. On the west side of this façade at the loft level is a small batten door, that likely once provided a way to fill the interior silo. Flush with the north façade, a banked ell extends out along the top of the bank. Its 1-story

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roof intersects the roof and corner of the main barn. The ell is not as deep as the main barn which has a 2 ½-story rear (east) façade. There are four windows along the first floor level plus a small clean out chute. On the ground level, there are four windows and a modern garage door topped by transom plus a smaller entry door sheltered by the open shed bays of the ell. The windows are a mix of 6 light barn sash and 2/2 double hung windows. The south gable façade is partially obscured by the smaller barn on the upper levels and fully obscured by a 1-story shed extension that projects slightly past the corner of the main barn. There is a bank of three double-hung windows on the first floor level and the same small arched window below a divided square window in the top of the gable.

On the interior, the first floor of the barn has a central high drive. South of the drive in area is a finished section including a former harness room and stable (now a work room) under a hayloft above and north of the drive in area is a former interior silo in the northwest corner and very large hay storage pit created by removing the floor that is divided from the high drive by a half-wall.

12a. Small Barn/Farmer's Apartment (1900, 1960s)

This smaller, clapboarded, bank barn is attached to the south end of the main barn but is lower and narrower. It has 1 ½-stories on the front façade and 2 ½-stories on the rear with a large 1-story rear addition on the ground level as well as an original 1-story piggery (12b) attached to the south side at the ground level. The small barn's slate gable roof comes just under the roof of the main barn and overlaps with it a bit. The first and second floors have been renovated and used as storage and an apartment and the west front façade of the building has residential style windows on the first floor flanking a centered modern door and three small barn type sash on the kneewall above. There is an original brick end chimney on the south gable and this façade has two windows on the second floor and one on the first as well as a 1-story attached piggery (12b) on the ground level. The rear or east façade has three residential windows on the first floor and two small barn sash on the kneewall above. The ground floor level has been enclosed and within a 1-story shed addition that extends out beyond the depth of the main barn with a mixture of 2/2 and 6/6 sash on its two exposed sides as well as one infilled former door opening on the southeast corner and a glazed door in the middle of the east side. This mid-20th century addition formed a free-stall area for cattle.

A c. 1930s historic photograph shows the front (west) of this barn had a very different configuration with a large vehicular bay door on the right and possibly a smaller door on the left. The present fenestration and entry pattern likely dates to the 1960s after the sale of Sandanona to

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the Experiment when the Bibby family remodeled the Kipling Cottage and also temporarily moved its former tenant, Charles Cushman into the "farmer's cottage" in this barn.

12b. Piggery or Chicken House (c.1900, 1960s)

On the west side of the large barnyard, the 1-story piggery with a continuous monitor is built into the bank and extends south from the small barn. This clapboarded and slate-roofed building is plastered on the inside with a cathedral ceiling lit by a row of monitor lights. On the east façade, there are large double leaf doors on the left and right with two 6/6 windows in between. It shares a chimney with the adjacent small barn. The south gable end has a single 6/6 window. Small arched openings in the doors with sliding wood closers suggests that this space was used for poultry. The plaster lath was too smooth and too closely spaced so that most of the plaster keys have failed and the plaster is mostly falling off the interior.

12c. Equipment Shed (c.1900, 1960s)

Forming the north side of the barnyard, the clapboarded equipment shed is a 1-2-story, eaves front, 4 x 2 bay, bank barn forming an ell to the main barn (12). The slate gable roof is too low to make a clean valley with the main barn roof so it intersects partly with the roof and partly with the main barn's northeast corner. The simple open eaves and flat trim follow the style and form of the main barn. The north elevation at the top of the bank has three large bays for equipment or carriages with original sliding doors of diagonal batten siding framed in panels. The east façade is 2 ½-stories high with a double hung, 9/9 window in the gable, symmetrical pairs of barn windows on the first floor level, and two original doors at the ground level below. The south batten door with a diagonal brace is wider with a for animals and enters a horse stall and the other on the north is six paneled human-size door. The south, 2-story façade faces the barnyard with four pairs of barn sash along the first floor level and below at the ground level has three open, run-in bays and an enclosed bay on the east. The east bay has a single, small, horse stall window.

13. Barn/Stable (1900, 1960s)

This 2-story gable front, 2 x 3 bay, barn forms the eastern side of the barn yard and has the same clapboards and slate roofing of the rest of the farm complex. The west/front façade has a human-sized door on the south end and two pairs of barn sash on the ground level. There is a single barn sash window in the gable and a batten hay loft door below that on the second floor level. On the north façade there are two barn sash windows on the ground level and none above. The rear/east façade has a similar door and fenestration pattern as the front façade without a hay loft door. The door is on the south end with 2 paired sash next to it and a gable window. The south façade is

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enclosed in a later addition (13a). The interior is set up with horse stalls that were likely installed in the 1960s when the Bibbys built the addition (13a) to house their Morgan horses.

A historic photograph of this barn before the addition on the south shows the front (west) façade with three open bays where the door and two pairs of barn sash are now. The two bays on the north were full height while the southern bay had a lower flat lintel across the top. These bays facing the barnyard provided more run-in sheds in addition to those on the northern side.

13a. Morgan Horse Stable (1960s, non-contributing)

The 1-story, 3 bay, gable 1960 addition connects the stable (13) on the north to the small shed (13b) on the south and makes the eastern barnyard "wall" complete. It utilizes the clapboard siding of the rest of the complex but uses a metal and plastic ribbed roof that allows light into the interior through the plastic sections. The front/west façade has a large centered bay with a modern retractable garage door, flanked by two large barn sash windows. The rear façade faces a rising hill and has no fenestration. The interior has a long alley along the western side and horse stalls along the back wall with ramps and doorways leading to the two barns on either side.

13b. Shed/Morgan Horse Stable (1900, 1960s)

The small, 1-story, 2 bay shed on the south end of this row has clapboard siding and a slate gable roof. Its front/west façade has a single large doorway on the south with an original sliding door of multiple narrow vertical panels and a large 12-light vertical barn sash on the north side. The south gable end has a single tall window on the ground level. The interior of this shed was remodeled and incorporated into the larger Morgan stable in the 1960s.

14. Manure Storage House (1900)

This unusual, clapboarded bank structure with a slate gable roof is built on a concrete bunker and has a prominent ventilating monitor running the length of the ridge. The concrete bunker forms the foundation and runs around the whole building where it is about a foot above grade on the north and eight feet above grade on the south. The north gable façade is on the upper bank level and has a single large batten door just above the foundation - about a foot above grade. The east and west eaves side facades have no windows or doors with the concrete bunker forming the lower half of the otherwise clapboard walls. The south gable façade has large double leaf doors in the lower concrete section where a drive-in opening is at ground level. The interior is one large bunker room for manure storage accessed from the doors on the south or from a platform

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just inside the north end doors. On the side of this platform at the upper level there is a small privy (opening to the pit below) presumably for the use of farm hands.

15. Tennis Court (c.1940s, c. 1970s-80s, non-contributing due to alterations)

A standard-size tennis court is located about 200 yards east of the Dickinson Mansion. It is bordered by a row of evergreens to the east, and is nestled in a flat spot on an otherwise rounded hilltop. Originally, this area contained a formal rose garden that was replaced by this tennis court during the period of significance under the Bibby ownership. However, the court has been remodeled more recently and is presently asphalt and fenced on one side with a high chain link fence as a basketball court. These changes have altered the character of the court too much and it is now non-contributing.

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The Dickinson Estate, created in 1900 on the site of an 18th century Brattleboro farm, is in a stunning rural location set high on a hill overlooking the Connecticut River Valley to the south. It was the locally well known Bliss farm when the Dickinson family bought this site in 1899 and created an elaborate summer estate amongst its picturesque hills and fields that has architectural significance under Criterion C as a fine example of a Colonial Revival country mansion accompanied by a large group of outbuildings in eclectic styles as well as historical significance under Criterion A as a high end example of Vermont's important 19th and early 20th century trend of seasonal homes and gentleman farms. In 2012, the estate will have additional Criterion A significance when its use as the campus of the School for International Training and Experiment in International Living (now collectively known as World Learning) is fifty years old. This institution, which was started in 1936, moved to the Dickinson estate in 1962 and has flourished and expanded there. Today, the estate continues to be the campus of this important Vermont educational institution that was a pioneer in training students for foreign affairs and international development and was involved in the early development of the Peace Corps in this country.

The farm on which the Dickinson estate was built had been established in 1775 and run by the Bliss family for over a hundred years. Only two structures remain from this period, a farmhouse that has been altered and moved twice and is presently outside the district boundary, and a smaller farm cottage (#11) that has been altered and moved as well on the farm. In 1900, many new buildings were designed by New York architect Maurice Fournachon and constructed for the estate which represents a range of architectural styles from Colonial Revival to Stick style and other picturesque revivals as well. The use of various revival styles lends a touch of whimsy to the impressive collection of specialty outbuildings. The main mansion built in 1900 is an imposing example of restrained Colonial Revival architecture while the outbuildings built over the following seven years and designed by the same architect are each unique and display a wide range of materials and stylistic decorative touches. Despite use as a school for the past forty years, the Colonial Revival mansion retains remarkable exterior and interior integrity and is a fine example of the style.

The farm complex, also designed by the same architect, is a fairly conservative group of barns built at the same time, which nevertheless has the look of a farmstead created by accretion over time. Instead of one or two large barns, the complex has seven different smaller structures - some attached and some detached. These are arranged in a formal barnyard, which was the height of agricultural fashion and modernity in 1900. There are few of these formal barnyard complexes remaining in Vermont, especially with such an intact and deliberate set of buildings.

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Unlike the several very large, prominent estates established in Brattleboro's village in the 19th century, such as Lindenhurst the 1859/1886 home of George Crowell (demolished), Pine Heights the 1876 home of Governor Levi K. Fuller (demolished), the Richard Upjohn-designed 1853 Florence Terrace (demolished), and the 1895 Colonial Revival J. Harry Estey home, the Dickinson place was a country estate with a large working farm and many specialized outbuildings used primarily in the summer. Like the others mentioned above, it was locally notable and was published in several local histories and is one of only a few to survive in Brattleboro. Other notable area country estates that were not as elaborate are Beechwood, the Balestier estate and the 1894 Naulahka, Rudyard Kipling's estate both very near the Dickinson estate. What sets the Dickinson estate apart from these others is its size, prominence and large number of planned outbuildings. It is part of the late 19th and early 20th century southeastern Vermont tradition of older hill farms turned into summer homes.

During Vermont's agricultural consolidation of the 19th century there were increasing numbers of unoccupied farmsteads particularly in the hilly areas. By 1890 the abandoned farms in Vermont were a noted and deplored spectacle and as early as the 1880s, the state was distributing brochures about farm opportunities to immigrant farmers as well as to wealthy urbanites who might be enticed to buy a "country estate." What followed in the 1890s through the 1930s, especially in southeastern Vermont, was an era of the "gentleman farmer" who could invest in farm infrastructure and hire a local farmer to run the operation. Older hill farms with wonderful views - both abandoned and occupied - were purchased and often given romantic names by their new owners, such as "Elm Lea Farm," "Glen Maples," "Crystal Water Farm," "Pine Heights," "Naulahka," and "Sandanona," the name given to the Dickinson Estate in the 1930s by the Bibby family. A booklet commissioned by the Vermont Department of State (Bureau of Publicity) c. 1932 written by noted Vermont author, Dorothy Canfield (later Fisher), promotes the purchase of summer homes to professors and other educated professionals who could take the summer off and gives many examples of recently purchased farm houses both modest and grand with owners coming from the northeast as well as the mid-Atlantic and mid-west.

Early History

Like many Vermont gentleman farms developed at the turn of the century, the Dickinson estate was created at an old and prominent Brattleboro farm. The Bliss Farm was well known and was often noted on maps of scenic drives because of its striking vista and famed hospitality. The Bliss farmhouse was reportedly built in 1775, possibly by David Bemis the first settler there, near the site of the present Dickinson Mansion/Boyce House. According to Cabot's 1921 *Annals*

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of Brattleboro, 1681-1895 (Annals, p. 111), Captain Nathaniel Bliss lived there in 1790 and his son, Lyman G. Bliss was born there in 1815. Nathaniel Bliss was a well known local carpenter and bridge builder and is credited with constructing a timber arch bridge over the West River in 1821 (*Annals, p.377*) as well as a bridge over the Connecticut River (*Annals, p.567*), the late Federal style Deacon John Holbrook House in 1825 (NR nomination), the "Church on the Common", the American House, the J. D. Bradley house on the Common (*Annals, p.597*), and the Wesselhoft Watercure buildings (*Annals, 567*) among others. Bliss ran a hotel as well in Brattleboro until he moved out to the country to the Bliss Farm about 1790. Nathaniel Bliss returned to live in Brattleboro after his son took over the farm in 1840.

At age 25 and newly married, Lyman G. Bliss took over the farm from his father and gained title to it in 1850 when he married his second wife. His aged parents then moved to Brattleboro. On the 1856 McClellan's Map of Windham County, the property is labeled "L.G. Bliss, South Star." It was so beautifully situated that its sweeping vista became a well known destination for the popular 19th century pastime of taking a ride out into the countryside. Brattleboro was the home to two prominent and nationally known "Water-Cure" establishments from 1845 until the 1860s which drew visitors from around the world and nation. A map entitled "Brattleboro and Vicinity" drawn ca.1860 by Dr. Grau, the proprietor of the Lawrence Water Cure, showed the sights and drives to be taken by his patients for the fresh air component of the treatment. While many structures are indicated by unlabeled squares, the Bliss Farm with two such squares is one of only a handful of farms actually named on the map suggesting that they were common and popular destinations and likely provided refreshment and lodging. Several stories in Cabot's 1921 *Annals of Brattleboro, 1681-1895 (Annals)* (pp.754-55) refer to the Bliss farm as a country boarding house where locally notable people stayed including Elizabeth Rowell and Thomas Thompson who met there for the first time in the summer of 1861. Later as a married couple, the Thompsons founded the Brattleboro Memorial Hospital. Pamphlets and local histories of Brattleboro in the 19th century make note of the Bliss farm and the nearby "Wilder Cascade" as a popular sight seeing destination. (*Annals, p.578, Picturesque Brattleboro*)

According to the *Annals* (p.1011), in 1872, Lyman added a new main house to the ancient family farmhouse which became an attached ell to the new structure. An early photograph shows a Second Empire style house on the site. The 19th century Bliss farm had barns in different locations and a farmer cottage which was occasionally used as one of the accommodations for the many 19th century visitors mentioned above. The visitors who rented the cottage included well known authors such as Steele MacKaye who wrote the popular play, *Paul Kauvan*, and Rudyard Kipling. Kipling rented the "Bliss Cottage" in 1892 during the construction of his new house, Naulahka nearby. The Kiplings' first daughter, Josephine, was born there. Anecdotes of

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Kipling in Vermont note that he became a good friend of Mr. Bliss who helped protect the writer's privacy during his brief time living in Vermont.

The Dickinson Estate

Lyman Bliss died in 1889 and his widow sold the property in 1899 to Frederick Z. and Harriet Dickinson. Frederick Z. Dickinson was a local hardware and paint manufacturer whose firms were Hopkins, Dickinson and Co. and also Hall & Bradley. His father, Zelotes Dickinson who was a local merchant under the name Birge & Dickinson, opened the famed Guilford slate quarries in the early to mid 19th century.

After some time in his Brattleboro business, Frederick Z. Dickinson moved to New York City. There, he met and married Harriet Miller of New York, a niece of millionaire Jay Gould. The couple summered in Brattleboro for several years, staying at some of the country estates in the area when they decided to build their own place in 1899. The Bliss Farm was the first of several contiguous farms purchased by the Dickinsons and was the core of their large estate.

According to local newspaper articles, the Dickinsons tore down the front (Second Empire) Bliss house to build their new Colonial Revival house and moved the original Bliss house – the c. 1775 “ell”- back to become a separate guest house. Early plans of the estate show the guest house on the site now serving as the Undergraduate building parking lot.

The 1900 Colonial Revival 20-room mansion was designed by Belgian-born Maurice Fornachon, a New York architect, for the Dickinsons. The estate included the 1900 mansion, a guest house adapted from the earlier c. 1775 residence, a Stick style stable/carriage house, rustic stone garage, and other small outbuildings in a variety of styles added over the course of the next six years as well as a formidable agricultural complex also designed by Fornachon. The Dickinsons added neighboring estates and farms to their holdings periodically until 1921 when they added the last piece of the former Wilder and Frost farms bringing their total acreage to over 500 in both Brattleboro and Dummerston. After Frederick Dickinson's death in 1924, the estate was sold in the early 1930s to the Dickinson's former chauffeur and caretaker, Charles B. Cushman in exchange for the cash interest in the estate that had been left to him in Dickinson's will. The Cushman family sold off pieces of the holdings after that. The main Dickinson mansion, outbuildings, nearby fields and farm were sold to English-born Thomas F.A. Bibby in 1937. The Bibby family named the core estate, which had been painted white by Cushman, "Sandanona," an Abenaki word meaning "Great White Light". The Bibby family owned the estate for several decades during which time they ran an extensive Romney sheep operation with a local farm

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manager. They also continued Cushman's passion for raising Morgan horses, building more stables at the farm complex.

The Experiment in International Living and School for International Training

Thomas F. A. Bibby's widow remarried and became Harriet Persons. Her second husband, Henry Z. Persons was on the board of the Experiment in International Living, then based in Putney, Vermont and a close friend of the director, G. Gordon Boyce. When Mrs. Persons decided to sell her Brattleboro estate in the early 1960s, it naturally came to the attention of the Experiment which was looking for a property to purchase and expand their programs. The Experiment in International Living (now World Learning/School for International Training) bought all but the farm complex in 1962.

At that time, the school, which had been established in 1932, had been given the task of training the newly launched Peace Corps volunteers by one of its alumni, Sargent Shriver. The Experiment in International Living had been based in Putney, Vermont for nearly 30 years when several programs they had been developing as well as the call to be part of the training of the newly launched Peace Corps demanded more space and accessibility than was possible on the Putney campus. The Interstate highway (now I-91) was just being completed and represented a tremendous improvement in travel times from airports in Boston and New York and the Dickinson estate was right next to a newly created interchange in Brattleboro, while the Putney campus was on a long and hilly dirt road several miles from the future highway. The Experiment in International Living moved its graduate programs and the Peace Corps training program to the newly acquired estate in Brattleboro. Some programs remained in Putney along with administration until all were brought to the Brattleboro campus in 1973.

The early programs of the Experiment had been located primarily overseas with some preparation and training occurring in the USA in the summer. However, the numbers of exchange students coming into the United States for home-stays and other programs began to increase in the 1950s and the need for reception and training facilities in this country increased. In addition, the Fulbright Scholarship program of the 1950s had introduced the idea of study abroad to American universities but they had no experience setting up these programs. Increasingly they turned to the Experiment to help set up programs and even run programs for the universities. In 1956, the Experiment hired John Wallace to lead these training efforts and by 1961 he had begun to develop a new program later called the School for International Training that would need administrative and faculty space.

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The Experiment had also started a language training program that was gaining momentum and needed facilities. In 1961, the Experiment "loaned" its President, Gordon Boyce to the committee developing the Peace Corps under Experiment alumnus, Sargent Shriver. When training centers were needed for Peace Corps units, the Experiment was asked to participate. Although they were later trained "in-country" overseas, initially the Peace Corps units were trained in the United States. Most of the volunteers were trained at large university campuses where study abroad programs had been developed however some were trained in Vermont at the Experiment. The Experiment needed more space and facilities to take on this important task as well as its other developing and expanding programs.

While the administration had been thinking of a move for years, the Peace Corps training was the catalyst for making it happen in 1962. Once they acquired the Brattleboro second campus, new programs such as the School for International Training (SIT), intensive language programs, International Career Training program, and the graduate degree program started to grow and by 1965 needed serious training facilities in this country. Major building campaigns of new dormitories and classrooms were undertaken in the mid-late 1960s to accommodate the growth of these programs. From 30 administrators in 1957, the programs had grown to 60 in 1964 and to 140 by 1966. The number of students served also went from 1142 in 1957 to 5106 in 1964. By the early 1970s, the Peace Corps groups stopped coming through but SIT and other programs were well established and the school had 3 other offices in the United States and 1 in Europe.

Construction and Building History

When SIT/The Experiment in International Living and now World Learning bought the estate (or most of it) in 1962, they immediately modified some of the major buildings such as the mansion (#1) and carriage house (#3) to create dormitory space, classrooms and a dining hall. Some of the smaller buildings were turned into classroom space as well including the pump house (#6) and cider mill (#10). Initially all of the Peace Corp and other school programs were centered in the core campus buildings. The mansion (#1) had dormitory space on the third and part of the second floors and classrooms and meeting rooms on the first and second floors. The carriage house (#3) was transformed into a dining hall, kitchen and classroom building and classrooms were fit into the other existing outbuildings. The old Bliss house/guest cottage was used for faculty housing until 1965, when Gordon Boyce had the 18th century structure moved a second time in its history up onto the western hill overlooking the campus. With the purchase of some of the nearby Wilder farm buildings for additional housing, the Bliss House was modified and expanded to be the President's residence. Although no longer the president's residence, the house is still part of the campus and has been heavily renovated to serve as offices. The

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additional Wilder farm housing allowed the mansion (#1) to become mainly offices and classrooms and provided enough space for all the training programs to move to Brattleboro while the administration remained in Putney.

Beginning in 1965 with Gamble Dorm, designed and built by George Heller of Putney, Vermont, new dormitory/classroom buildings were built roughly annually along the western edge of campus. Over the next 6 years the school built a total of seven stylistically similar modern 2-story residential style buildings along the western edge of campus. The second and third - Ellsworth in 1966, and Bolton in 1968 - were identical to Gamble. The Graduate Building in 1969 was initially built as an all classroom building and contains the auditorium. Janeway, in 1970 was also identical to Bolton. In 1971, Winner and Oak, pre-fabricated "Acorn" buildings, were constructed and are typical of 1960s-70s tract housing. In 1972, to prepare for the final move from Putney, the school built a new Undergraduate Building (#2) near the former site of the Bliss cottage. By 1973 all SIT operations moved to the Dickinson estate campus from Putney where they had been based. In 1991, a large new building called the International Center was built just west of the Main building (mansion, #1) and presently houses a dining hall, classrooms, and dorms. In 1996, the Dickinson carriage house (#3) which had been used as a dining hall was renovated and expanded to become the Rotch Center that now houses the library and other functions. The 1990s also saw the renovation of the former garage (#4, expanded by SIT in the 1960s) into the Student Center.

In 1962, the Bibby-Persons family had moved into the farmer's cottage (#11) and Dickinson barn complex (#12-14) when they sold the rest of the estate to SIT. In 2003, SIT acquired this property as well and is planning to incorporate the farm buildings into the campus.

Construction History of Farm Complex

When the Dickinsons bought the Bliss farm in 1899, they tore down the Bliss barns and moved the farmer's cottage (#11) across the street (Kipling Road) to where it is now. They then built an impressive complex of new barns (#s 12-14) next to it starting in 1900. The Dickinsons and the subsequent owners raised and bred Morgan horses as well as Romney sheep. The Bibbys had altered and added to the barns somewhat but they continue to represent the original courtyard arrangement of c. 1900 frame barns and outbuildings. The cottage (#11) was considerably altered by the Bibbys when they moved into it in 1962. It was again renovated for offices in 2003 by World Learning, and is now known by the school as "Kipling Cottage."

The farm complex created by the Dickinsons was initially designed by the same architect who designed their house and outbuildings - Maurice Fournachon. The clapboard sided vernacular

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structures appear to have been built over a short period of time with some buildings being added to earlier ones but likely designed all together to form a formal "U" shaped barnyard with a structure just beyond the open end making the rectangular arrangement complete. The connected main barns and equipment barn form an "L" at the north and west sides with open sheds and bays at the rear barnyard side ground level for animal shelter. They are banked so that the upper levels all are at ground level on the front facades and provide for different functions such as hay, feed, and equipment storage. Along the east side of the barnyard were two more small barns and on the south end was the unusual manure storage shed. The specificity of this structure as well as some of the main estate outbuildings suggest that most of the structures at the farm would have had specialized uses. However, only the more recent usage of the property by the Bibby family is known. They focused their farm operation on Romney sheep and Morgan horses and modified or transformed most of the barns into housing for one of these livestock types. The horses were kept in the barns along the east side of the barnyard as well as two stalls in the north section and sheep were kept in the main barns on the west side as well as in the carriage barn of the main estate.

The unusual number and variety of small outbuildings combined with an elaborately arranged farm complex marks the Dickinson Estate as one of the few intact properties of its kind in Vermont. The use for the past forty years as a school has been largely beneficial to its preservation. The school has very carefully preserved and sensitively re-used the mansion and some of the smaller outbuildings however, programmatic demands made extensive changes necessary in some of the larger key outbuildings. The overall landscaping has been carefully preserved especially on the front edge of campus, but new construction has also been necessary with the school's expansion. A large but compatible new International Center is just outside the district boundary at the front edge and a row of distinctly modern dormitories and classroom buildings are arranged along the western edge, just outside the boundary. The recent addition and reunification of the farm complex to the main estate will mean further expansion of the school's programs to these buildings as well. However, there is great interest at the school in preservation and recognition of the campus' significant history.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Dickinson Estate Historic District include portions of the main campus, the adjacent field south of Dickinson Road, and the farm complex and field adjacent to the north on Kipling Road. The following description coordinates with the sketch map of the Dickinson Estate Historic District.

The boundary starts at a point (A) on the east side of Kipling Road at a stone wall marking the north edge of the farm field owned by World Learning. Then the boundary follows the stone wall easterly to a turn at point (B) and then following the wall roughly southerly runs to a point (C) where a wire fence continues the eastern boundary of the farm. The boundary follows the fence that continues to a point (D) where it turns and runs westerly until it intersects Kipling Road at point (E). The boundary then runs south along the western side of Kipling Road to a point (F) where a stone wall and hedgerow begins marking the south edge of the open field in front of the main World Learning campus. The boundary then turns and follows the stone wall and hedge row roughly westerly until a point (G) where the wall turns slightly northerly. The boundary continues along the wall and hedgerow in this northwesterly direction until it intersects Dickinson Road at point (H). Then the boundary follows the east side of Dickinson Road until the point (I) at which it intersects the western campus road, just east of the International Center building. The boundary then follows the campus road northerly to a point (J) where a driveway leading to the Bliss House intersects it. The boundary follows this driveway westerly to a point (K) on the west side of the Pump House (#6). Then the boundary turns and runs southerly to a point (L) on the north side of the Pump House (#6) and then turns again and runs roughly easterly back to a point (M) at the campus road. The boundary then turns north and follows the campus road to a point (N) at the north side of the Cider Mill (#10). Then the boundary turns and runs easterly to a point (O) at the tree line and turns again to run roughly southerly along the tree line and behind properties # 9, 8, & 7 to a point (P). The boundary then follows the tree line southerly to a point (Q) where it turns and runs southeasterly along the eastern edge of the main campus and east of the eastern campus road until intersecting with Kipling Road at a point (R) just north of the flag circle and its clearing. Then the boundary turns and follows the east side of Kipling Road to the point (A) of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The roughly 30 acre historic district boundaries include all the contributing buildings and intact pastures but exclude presently non-contributing buildings and land beyond them. The entire land holdings of World Learning totals 162 acres that were all once a part of the greater Dickinson

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estate which at its largest in 1921 included over 500 acres representing about five separate earlier farms.

The district is in the core area of the primary estate buildings which were located on the former Bliss farm. The western side of the former Bliss farm property is excluded from the district because of re-located and modern structures that line the west side of the campus drive. Also excluded on the eastern side of campus is the large modern municipal water tank in the woods behind the estate outbuildings (#s 5 – 10). The farm complex is fairly intact and represents the farm established as part of the Dickinson estate, with the exception of alterations to the farmhouse. The fields and property lines around the farm have been changed over the years and represent modern divisions of property. Therefore only the northern pasture/hay field is included as it is adjacent to the farm building complex and contributes to the setting of the buildings. On the south, modern structures related to the school are on the property line and so are excluded from the district. Fields on the south and southeast are not included as they are not visually a strong part of the farm's setting and the modern buildings mentioned above would then need to be included as non-contributing properties. On the west, the Wilder farm became part of the greater estate and later the school but is not part of the core Dickinson estate property and so is not included either. On the north, the property continues beyond the outbuildings and dormitories with a path through the woods to the estate's swimming pond and to athletic fields along the western edge – but these are not in view of the main estate buildings and the structures at the swimming pond are gone. Including the north and west fields would have meant including many non-contributing structures on the campus as well. This northern section was added to the Dickinson holdings in 1904 and was part of the Balestier estate, Beechwood. On the south, only the open south field just south of Dickinson Road was part of the Bliss farm that became the core Dickinson estate. This field contributes to the rural and agricultural setting of the main estate buildings and to the famous view of them from the public roads.

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Photograph Labels

The following information is the same for all photographs except as noted.

Name of Property: **Dickinson Estate Historic District**
Location: **Brattleboro, Windham County, Vermont**
Credit: **L. Papazian**
Date: **November 2003 (Photo. # 15A is July 2005)**
Negative Location: **Filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation**

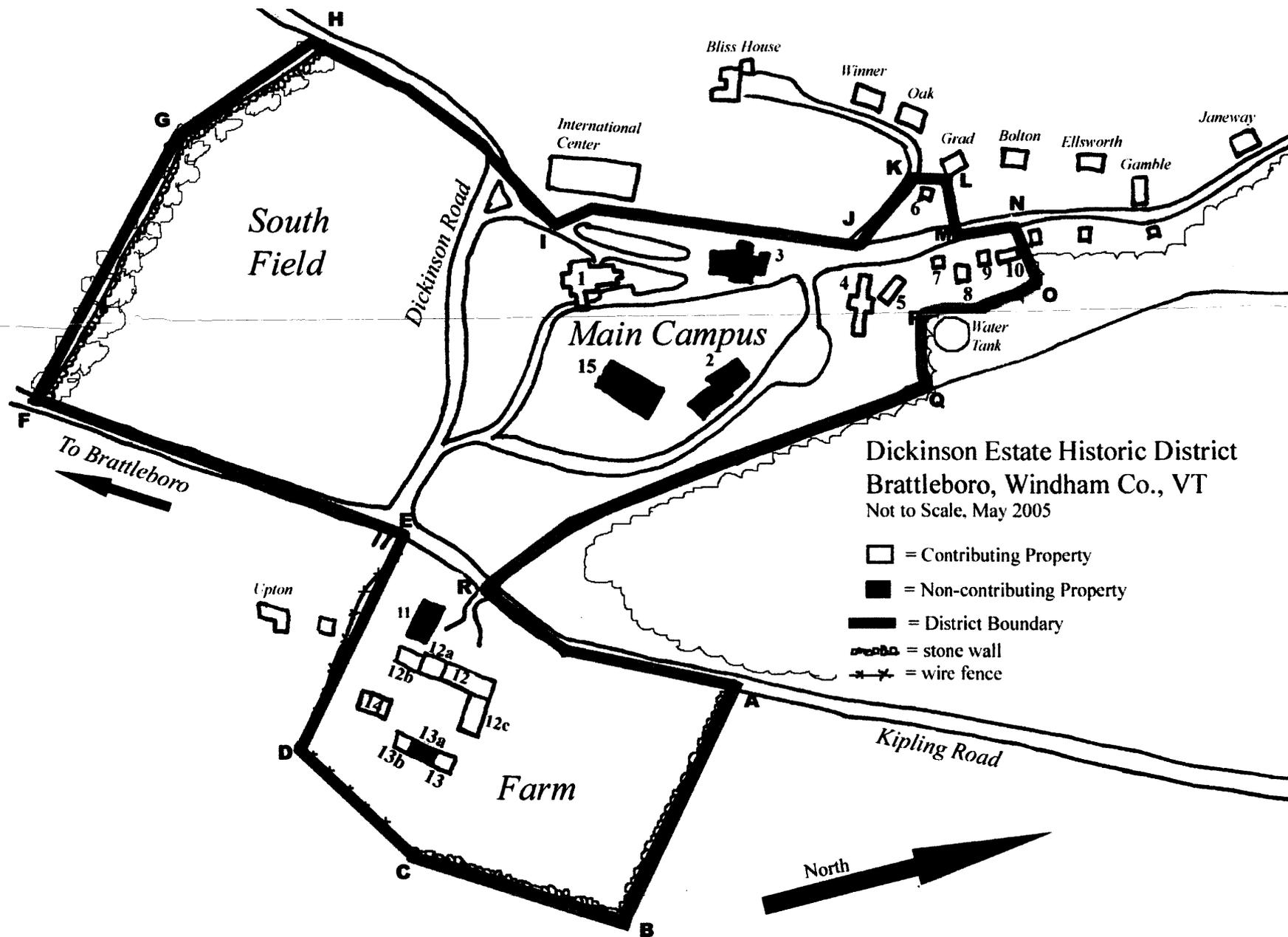
Photo. #	Description	View Looking	Neg. #
1	Primary public view of estate with south field and mansion (#1)	North	2005-A-3-1
2	Entry gate to estate with mansion (#1)	Northwest	2005-A-3-23
3	View from estate towards Brattleboro and Connecticut River valley	South	2005-A-3-34
4	Mansion (#1) south façade	North	2005-A-1-25A
5	Mansion (#1) east & north facades	Southwest	2005-A-2-14
6	Mansion (#1) west facade	East	2005-A-1-20A
7	Mansion (#1), east facade main entry and porte-cochere	Detail	2005-A-1-2A
8	Mansion (#1) interior, foyer and main stair	Northwest	2005-A-2-5A
9	Mansion (#1) interior, main stair	North	2005-A-2-3A
10	Undergraduate Building (#2) and tennis court (#15)	Northeast	2005-A-2-10A
11	Stable/Carriage Hse (#3, n/c), north & west facades w/ (#1) beyond	Southeast	2005-A-5-4A
12	Stable/Carriage Hse (#3, n/c), south & east facades	Northwest	2005-A-2-12A
13	Garage (#4), south & west facades	Northeast	2005-A-2-20A
14	Garage (#4), north & west facades	Southeast	2005-A-4-7A
15	Garage (#4), east facade w/ Bliss House and modern dorms on hill	West	2005-A-2-17A
15A	Garage (#4), Interior detail	Northwest	Digital Image
16	Apple Storage House (#5), west facade	East	2005-A-2-23A
17	Pump House (#6), south & east facades	Northwest	2005-A-5-8A
18	(l. to r.) Mushroom Hse (#9), Ice House (#8) & Root Cellar (#7)	East	2005-A-4-18A
19	(l. to r.) Bolton, Ellsworth, Gamble, Fleischer (outside hd) & Cider Mill (#10)	North	2005-A-4-17A
20	Root Cellar (#7), west & south facades	Northeast	2005-A-5-1A

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Dickinson Estate Historic District
name of property
Brattleboro, Windham County, Vermont
Town, County and State

Photo. #	Description	View Looking	Neg. #
21	Ice House (#8), west facade	East	2005-A-5-11A
22	Mushroom House (#9), west & south facades	Northeast	2005-A-5-12A
23	Cider Mill (#10), west & south facades	Northeast	2005-A-5-21A
24	Outside district boundary: (l. to r.) Winner dorm. & Oak office building	Southwest	2005-A-4-21A
25	Outside district boundary: Bliss House	West	2005-A-1-8A
26	Outside district boundary: International Center	West	2005-A-3-27A
27	Dickinson Estate Farm complex: (l. to r.) Stables (#13 & 13a), Main Barn (#12) & Bliss/Kipling Cottage (#11)	South	2005-A-6-24A
28	Bliss/ Kipling Cottage (#11), north facade	South	2005-A-1-30A
29	Bliss/ Kipling Cottage (#11), west & south facades	Northeast	2005-A-6-2A
30	Dickinson Estate Farm complex: (l. to r.) Pig./Chicken Hse. (#12b), Farmer's Apt (#12a), Equip. shed (#12c), Stables (#13 & 13a) & Manure Storage Hse. (#14)	Northeast	2005-A-6-3A
31	(l. to r.) Main Barn (#12), Farmer's apt (#12a) & Pig/chicken hse. (#12b)	Northeast	2005-A-1-35A
32	Dickinson Estate Farm complex: (l. to r.) Pig/Chicken Hse. (#1 2b), Farmer's Apt (#12a), Main Barn (#12) & Equip. shed (#12c)	North	2005-A-6-7A
33	(l. to r.) Equipment Shed (#12c) & Main Barn (#12), north facades	Southwest	2005-A-6-20A
34	(l. to r.) Bliss Cottage (#11), Pig/chicken hse.(#12b), Farmer's apt (#12a), & Main Barn (#12)	West	2005-A-6-12A
35	(l. to r.) Main Barn (#12) & Equip. Shed (#12c)	Northwest	2005-A-6-14A
36	(l. to r.) Horse Stable (#13), Morgan stable (#13a) & Small Barn (#13b)	Southeast	2005-A-6-18A
37	Manure Storage House (#14)	Southeast	2005-A-6-9A





Dickinson Estate Historic District
Brattleboro, Windham Co., Vermont
Historic photograph, c. 1907
Mansion, Property #1
(Collection of World Learning, Inc.)



Dickinson Estate Historic District
Brattleboro, Windham Co., Vermont
Historic photograph, c. 1907
Mansion Interior, Property #1
(Collection of World Learning, Inc.)



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Dickinson Estate Historic District
Brattleboro, Windham Co., Vermont
Historic photograph, c. 1907
Mansion Interior, Property #1
(Collection of World Learning, Inc.)



Dickinson Estate Historic District
Brattleboro, Windham Co., Vermont
Historic photograph, c. 1907
Fruit Storage & Garage, Property #s 5 & 4
(Collection of World Learning, Inc.)



Dickinson Estate Historic District
Brattleboro, Windham Co., Vermont
Historic photograph, c. 1907
Stable/Carriage House, Property #3
(Collection of World Learning, Inc.)