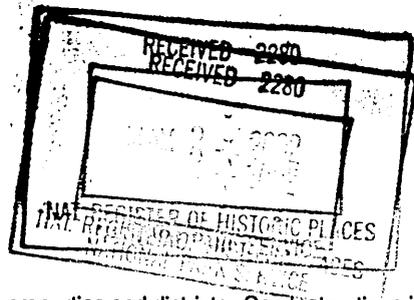


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Glen Dale

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1455 Cider Mill Road not for publication

city or town Cornwall vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Addison code 001 zip code 05753

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Maganne C. Jermelo National Register Specialist, 5-24-02
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
State of 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Edson M. Beall
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 7-11-02

Glen Dale
Name of Property

Addison County, VT
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
5	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

The Agricultural Resources of VT

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/animal facility

AGRICULTURE/animal facility

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/storage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

VACANT/NOT IN USE

VACANT/NOT IN USE

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

No Style

Other: English Barn

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls Weatherboard

roof Slate

other Copper

Brick

Marble

Narrative Description

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

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 boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1770-1952

Significant Dates

1780

1840

1870

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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:

University of Vermont

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glen Dale
Cornwall, Addison County, Vermont

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Glen Dale, located on a small hill overlooking both the Green Mountains and the Adirondacks, on Cider Mill Road in Cornwall, Vermont, stands as a largely unaltered example of the wealthy Merino sheep farming culture of the state of Vermont from 1840's to 1870's. The farm was originally established in the 1770's and became a prosperous sheep farm by the 1870's. The house and barns located on the property reflect this rich history. The English barn, c. 1780, is a remarkable example of early craftsmanship with a hand-hewn post and beam timber frame and original wide sheathing board fastened with hand-wrought nails. The house, built in c. 1870 in the Italianate style with its noteworthy interior of original woodwork, floors and wallpaper, along with the carriage barn with decorative lintel boards, stock barn and sheep barn, are historical reminders of the history of this area of Vermont and of the significance of farming in the United States. Overall, Glen Dale retains the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

1. House, c. 1870

Glen Dale is located in the town of Cornwall in Addison County, Vermont. Sited approximately 210 feet to the west of Cider Mill Road, the house is separated from the barns by the driveway. The total acreage of the property is only 3.49 acres and is not the original boundary of the farm. The house and barns sit near the top of a small hill rising from Cider Mill Road that crests just beyond the buildings.

The house is a two-story, two bay wide by four bay deep, Italianate, c. 1870, gable-roofed frame structure with an ell off the southern side and a central chimney. The house's gable end faces Cider Mill Road to the east. The raised basement is constructed of limestone, the house is sheathed in narrow exposure clapboards, and the roofs are covered with slate shingles. The eave line at each roof is articulated by a wide frieze board and paired, ornamental brackets, indicative of the Italianate style. Unless otherwise noted, all of the windows are two-over two, double hung sash.

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Glen Dale
Cornwall, Addison County, Vermont

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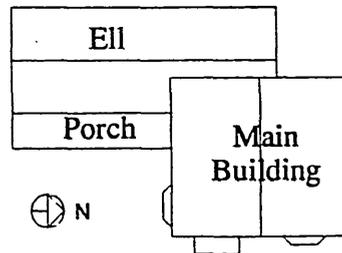


Figure 1 (NTS)

Main Building

The left front bay of the first floor contains a door which is serviced by a small porch with a slightly pitched roof, paired square columns at the front and two attached columns at the rear connected by a low balustrade. The house's right bay contains a one-story, three-sided bay window with one window on each side and two on the front, each above a square, recessed panel. Each window and panel is separated by attached square columns. There are windows in each bay of the second floor. Centered above these in the gable is a small, circular window. There is a triangular, louvered vent in the gable peak.

The south elevation contains a bay window at the first floor located approximately four feet from the east end and identical to the front bay window. To the left of the bay window is a two over two window. Centered along the south face at the second floor is a small window. At the west end of the first floor is a door, which opens onto a projecting shed roofed porch that stretches across the front of a one- and-a-half story ell which extends approximately 30 feet to the south of the main building.

The west elevation of the house abuts the ell and contains two windows both at the second story, one immediately abutting the ell and the second located about three feet to the left of the first window.

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The north side is divided by windows into four bays at the first story. Located approximately in the middle of the second story is one small window. (Refer to Figure 1 for footprint).

The Ell

Running along the front (east) wall is a four-bay porch with stairs in the fourth bay as well as at the south end. Centered along the first floor of the ell is a door. To the right of the door about four feet is a modern four pane picture window. At the second story, off-center and to the right at the roof line, is a gable-roofed wall dormer with one window.

The south side contains a single window centered under the gable at the second story.

The rear (west) side contains a door located approximately 4 feet from the north end of the first story. Located about one foot to the right of the door is a small, 2 pane modern window. Approximately five feet to the right of this is a set of modern, French doors. Slightly to the right of the doors and at the second story is a small window. Just to the right and below this window is a hatch to the basement. To the right of the hatch is an original wooden sliding door.

The north side contains two windows, one the right at the first story and one slightly off center of the gable at the second story. (Refer to Figure 1 for footprint).

Interior

The majority of the interior woodwork, including moldings at both ceiling and floor, as well as the flooring, are original to the house. Some of the woodwork in the ell is original, including a pass-through china cabinet.

The first floor of the main block of the house contains a parlor and living room area along the front, with a bedroom and attached bathroom at the northwest corner, and a dining room located at the southwest corner. An enclosed stairway is located off the dining

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room, at the middle of the house. The first floor of the ell attaches to the dining room where the pass-through china cabinet is located. To the south are the kitchen and eating areas. South of the kitchen and along the east wall of the ell is a small hallway which contains another set of enclosed stairs. At the southwest corner of the ell is an entrance and woodshed.

The second floor of the main house contains a central hall with bedrooms and bathrooms located off of the hall and to the outside of the house. At the second floor of the ell are more bedrooms and storage rooms, along with an office and hallway in which remnants of original wallpaper can be found.

The basement is a full story in height and contains a cistern located in the northwest corner.

2. Carriage Barn, c. 1870

The first barn is located to the south of the driveway and the house. Dating from c. 1870, it was originally used to house horses and carriages. The foundation is constructed of limestone while the barn itself is covered in narrow clapboard sheathing and the roof pitch on the south side is covered in slate shingles. The north side of the roof has been recently replaced by a galvanized steel roof. The east side of the barn contains a large, two stall carriage opening articulated by a wide peaked lintelboard with a central decorative keystone. Located at the second story above each of the two lower bays are two windows, one-over-one sash on the left, missing on the right. Centered in the peak of the gable is a rectangular window. All window openings have peaked lintelboards.

Located in the middle of the south side of the barn is a six-over-one sash window. Approximately between this window and the east side of the barn is a small, modern window with a horizontally divided light. Located at the west end of the southern face of the barn and spaced evenly at approximately three foot intervals are three small openings, located at the interior point of the former horse stalls.

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The north elevation of the barn on the east end of the first story contains a large modern opening. Spaced approximately evenly between the carriage opening and the west end of the barn are two six-over-one sash windows. At the second story, located directly over the middle window is a large, square framed opening.

At both ends of the western face are rectangular, six-paned windows at the second story.

Centered at the roof peak is a base for a cupola that is no longer there. The cupola was replaced by a large, modern ventilator that has since been removed.

3. Stock Barn, c. 1870

Located to the west and attached to the carriage barn is the stock barn. Similar in construction to the carriage barn, the stock barn is similarly rectangular in plan with a gable roof parallel to that of the carriage barn. The roof of the stock barn consists also of both a slate and metal side; however, here the steel is located on the south side while the slate is on the north. There is also a central louvered cupola on the stock barn. The north side of the barn contains a drive-through opening at the first floor of the eastern end. Also at the first floor is evidence of three equally spaced rectangular window openings. Located over the easternmost window and slightly off center to the left at the second story is a rectangular opening. Also at the second story and approximately one foot to the west is another rectangular opening, but positioned vertically. Directly below this opening is a rustic Dutch door.

The south side of the barn contains the exit of the drive-through. Located at the west end, approximately three feet from the west end of the barn is a rectangular window opening. Three feet to the east of this opening the first story of the barn is open to the fenced barnyard extending eastward to the drive-through.

The west face of the stock barn contains a pass door at the first story slightly to the left of center. Located above and to the left of the doorway at the second story is a large, square hinged hay door. Centered within the gable is a rectangular window opening.

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4. English Barn, c. 1780

The third barn, moving to the west, is the oldest of the structures. This English barn dates from around 1780 and is an important representation of the earliest type of agricultural building in the state of Vermont. It was probably used as a multipurpose barn, housing animals and tools along with storing crops and feed. Rectangular in plan, this structure has a limestone foundation, vertical board siding, and has galvanized steel roofing on the southern exposure and slate shingle on the north. The barn adjoins the stock barn to the east but protrudes more than half of its width to the south.

The east and west elevations each contain one rectangular window opening centrally located in the upper gable. The north and south elevations are also similar with a centrally located, large, double door opening. In addition, the south elevation contains a long, narrow, divided transom over the set of doors.

The interior of the barn helps to date the structure as its features include a hand-hewn, post-and-beam, timber frame, with flared columns and half-dovetail tenons on the girts. The boards sheathing the barn are exceptionally wide, up to 23 ½ inches and are fastened with hand wrought, iron nails. The interior space is open to the underneath of the roof.

5. Sheep Barn, c. 1840

The last barn adjoins the southwest corner of the English barn and extends to the south, forming an L to the rest of the barns. A long, narrow rectangle in plan, this barn was built in the early to mid 1800's and was used to house Merino sheep. The foundation of this one-story structure is again limestone, with vertical board siding and a wood shingle, gable roof oriented perpendicular to the rest of the barns.

The east side of the barn is open at a low level to the barnyard and is divided by structural posts into five bays. The vertical board siding on the west side of the barn has been partially covered by asphalt siding. In addition, there are indications of several window openings. The first floor contains indications that there were three evenly spaced, rectangular windows. The second floor contained two large, square evenly spaced

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openings as well as a matching pair of small, square openings next to the larger openings and to the middle of the barn. The north elevations of the sheep barn contains a pass door opening to the right of center as well as a larger rectangular opening where the sheep barn and English barn abut.

The interior of the gable roof is supported by rough-hewn log rafters.

6. Landscape

Glen Dale is located on a hillside overlooking the Green Mountains to the east and the Adirondack Mountains to the west. The house and barns are situated near the crest of the hill. The lawn to the front of the farm house and carriage barn slopes down and away towards Cider Mill Road. The land behind the house and barns is for the most part flat. The barnyard, located in the L of the agricultural structures, slopes away to the east.

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Glen Dale
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Glen Dale, in Cornwall, Vermont, is significant under National Register Criteria A for the contribution the farm has made to the history of agriculture, most notably sheep farming, in the region. During the years of 1863-1867, Vermont, particularly the area containing the town of Cornwall, achieved national significance for the breeding of fine Merino sheep which had been imported from Spain and introduced to the state in 1811. Milo B. Williamson, owner of Glen Dale, was one of the top breeders of sheep in the area. Mr. Williamson was also a respected man in the community, serving as a lister for the town of Cornwall, as well as treasurer and president of the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders Association. Glen Dale is also significant under Criteria C because of the distinctive Italianate style of the farmhouse and the attention to detail that is reflected in the craftsmanship of the barns, particularly the carriage barn. The largely unaltered state of the farm and surrounding landscape are significant in reflecting the agricultural history of Cornwall which was so important to the state of Vermont as well as the Nation.

According to Lyman Matthews's History of the Town of Cornwall, Vermont, the land that Glen Dale occupies was settled in 1774 by Solomon Linsley. The Town of Cornwall received its original charter from the Governor of New Hampshire dated November 3, 1761. The names of sixty-five original grantees are endorsed on the back of the charter, which is still preserved among the archives of the town. The first non-aboriginal settlers within the original bounds of the Town of Cornwall arrived in 1774. There were fourteen of them but Solomon Linsley was the only one whose name is on the original charter. It is recorded that 100 acres was surveyed for Solomon Linsley on October 23, 1774 by Gamaliel Painter of Middlebury. Matthews notes that this survey embraces the farm occupied by Milo Williamson in 1862.

Merino sheep, native to Spain and revered by the Spanish culture, were first introduced to Vermont in 1811 by William Jarvis, United States Consul to Lisbon, who brought with him a flock when he retired to Vermont. Merino sheep were exceptional for their beautiful and bountiful wool and quickly spread to be a leading agricultural and industrial product in Vermont and particularly Addison County. The amount of Merino sheep imported and bred in Addison County continued to escalate from 1810 to 1840 when the county had the most sheep per acre in the United States: 373 sheep per square mile or 11.06 sheep per person in the county. In 1836 Cornwall had the fourth largest amount of

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Glen Dale
Cornwall, Addison County, Vermont

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sheep in Addison County with over 15,000 head. By 1860 the breeders of Addison County were recognized as being the best in the nation and in 1863 Addison County was recognized by the world with their prize-winning sheep in the Hamburg Exhibition in Germany. The 1780 English Barn and 1840 sheep barn indicate that there was farming activity on the Glen Dale parcel from the early period of its settlement. The sheep barn attests to the farm's role in the early period of sheep farming in Addison County.

Milo B. Williamson, owner of Glen Dale by the 1860s, also joined in the Merino sheep farming business. He merged his stock with the Cherbino family of Middlebury to breed prize-winning Merino sheep. The years of 1863-1867 brought extreme prosperity to the Merino sheep breeders of Addison County. Merino rams could be sold for prices up to \$3,500 per head, the proceeds of which went to new homes, barns and outbuildings. Milo B. Williamson was part of the prosperity, as it was at this time when the remainder of Glen Dale as we see it today, was built, more than likely with the immense prosperity his sheep had brought him. The house and barns show evidence of this great wealth in their construction. The house (1) is an Italianate farmhouse, stylish in its details: carved brackets, bay windows, and ornate entry porch. The barns (2-5) also show this attention to detail, in particular, the wide peaked lintelboard with a central decorative keystone at the main entrance of the carriage barn (2). In 1876 the farm had achieved such status that the farmscape was pictured in Burgett's Illustrated, Topographical, and Historical Atlas of the State of Vermont along with two of Williamson and Cherbino's prize winning sheep, Bonaparte and Silver Horn. (See Figures 2 and 3).

Milo B. Williamson was also an important man in Cornwall, serving as a lister; one who created the grand list of properties for a town and assessed property for tax purposes, as well as setting the tax rates. In his stature as a Merino sheep breeder he also served as treasurer for the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders Association from 1879-1881 and as president of the Association from 1882-1883.

During the peak of prosperity in 1860, each Merino sheep was as revered as its human breeder. At the death of a sheep the local newspaper would print obituaries and eulogies, mentioning how the sheep would be mourned. By 1881 Cornwall was at the top of the list in Addison County for sheep breeders, boasting an enormous 89 breeders for such a

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Glen Dale
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small town. However, Cornwall was also infamous for the "Cornwall Finish" in which some unscrupulous breeders would temporarily color the sheep's wool with lamp black and amber to make the fleece appear more oily and thicker, thus making it more valuable. By the late 19th and early 20th centuries Vermont Merinos were being shipped all over the United States and as far away as South Africa, South America, and Australia.

The downturn of Merino sheep farming in Vermont has many reasons, among them the demand for mutton sheep over Merino (wool) sheep and the use of cotton and the invention of synthetics for clothing instead of wool. Another factor, particularly in Vermont, was the rise in dairying, something that also affected Glen Dale as well. In the 1910's -1920's the farm converted its stock from sheep to cows.

During the mid-20th century, the farm changed hands several times and the land was split up into smaller parcels. One parcel contained the house (1) and carriage barn (2), and was purchased in 1979 by Jack and Judy Watts. A neighboring farmer had purchased the parcel containing the remainder of the barns (3-5), which were then procured by Jack and Judy Watts in the early 1990's. By this time the barns were in poor condition and in 1992 the Watts' applied and were accepted for a barn grant from the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation. The barns have since been stabilized. In addition, the property was highlighted in an article in the New York Times on September 16, 1993 entitled "The Cycle is Complete In a Barn Restored".

Glen Dale, although some 130 to 200 years of age, has changed little in the course of time. The drawing in Burgett's Illustrated, Topographical, and Historical Atlas of the State of Vermont could have been drawn only yesterday, so preserved is the landscape. The interior of the house has also been minimally altered with the exception of a kitchen remodeling, the replacement of some windows, and the addition of modern bathroom facilities. Much of the original woodwork can be seen in the house as well as remnants of some of the original wallpapers. The barns are equally well preserved with the exception of the raising of the second floor of the stock barn (3) to meet dairying requirements, a change that is minimal in its effects. The original barn of the complex, the English barn (4) still clearly shows historic construction techniques including hand-hewn timber framing, ornate joints and hand-wrought nails attaching the original vertical

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board siding to the frame. The sheep barn is also significant in its current state as it is one of the few remaining unaltered sheep barns in the state.

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Glen Dale
Cornwall, Addison County, Vermont

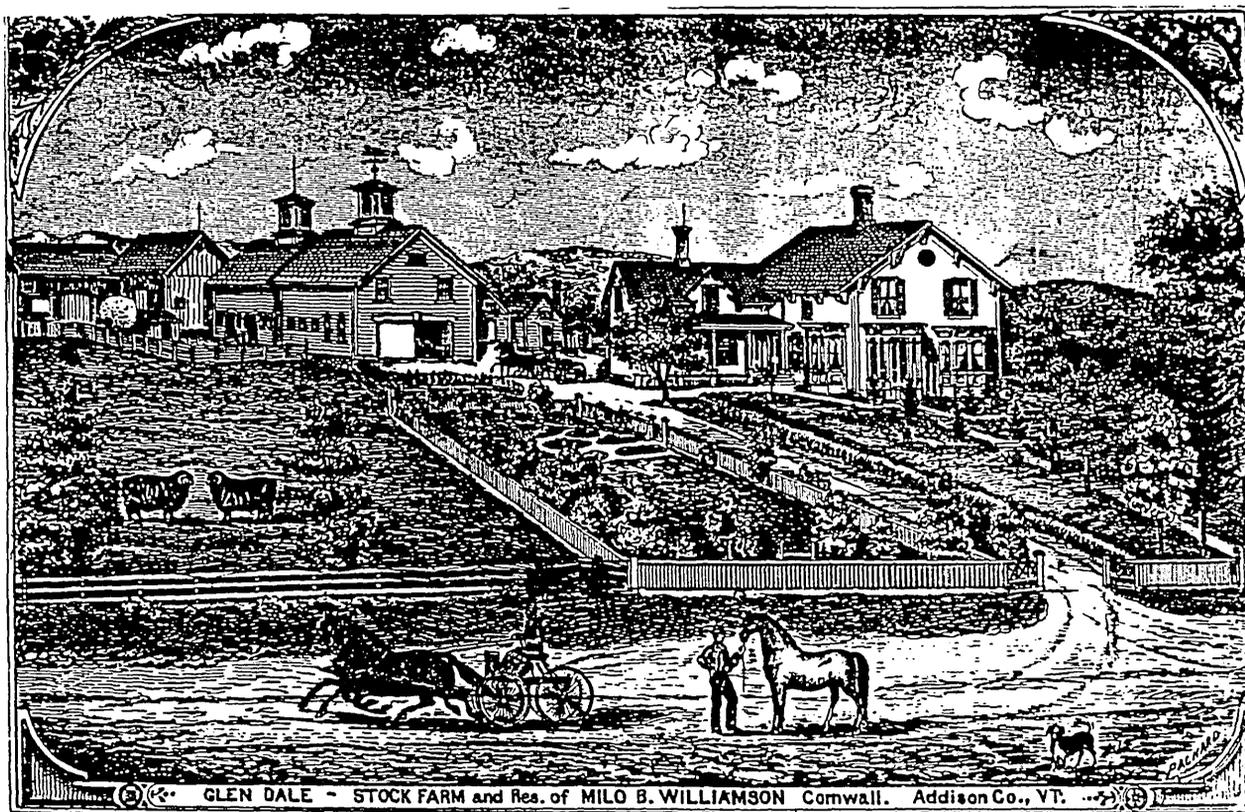


Figure 2- Illustration of Glen Dale pictured in H.W. Burgett's Illustrated Topographical, and Historical Atlas of the State of Vermont, H.W. Burgett and Co., New York, 1876.

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Cornwall, Addison County, Vermont



Figure 3 - Illustration of Bonaparte and Silverhorn bred by Cherbino and Williamson, pictured in H.W. Burgett's *Illustrated, Topographical, and Historical Atlas of the State of Vermont*, H.W. Burgett and Co., New York, 1876.

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Glen Dale
Cornwall, Addison County, Vermont

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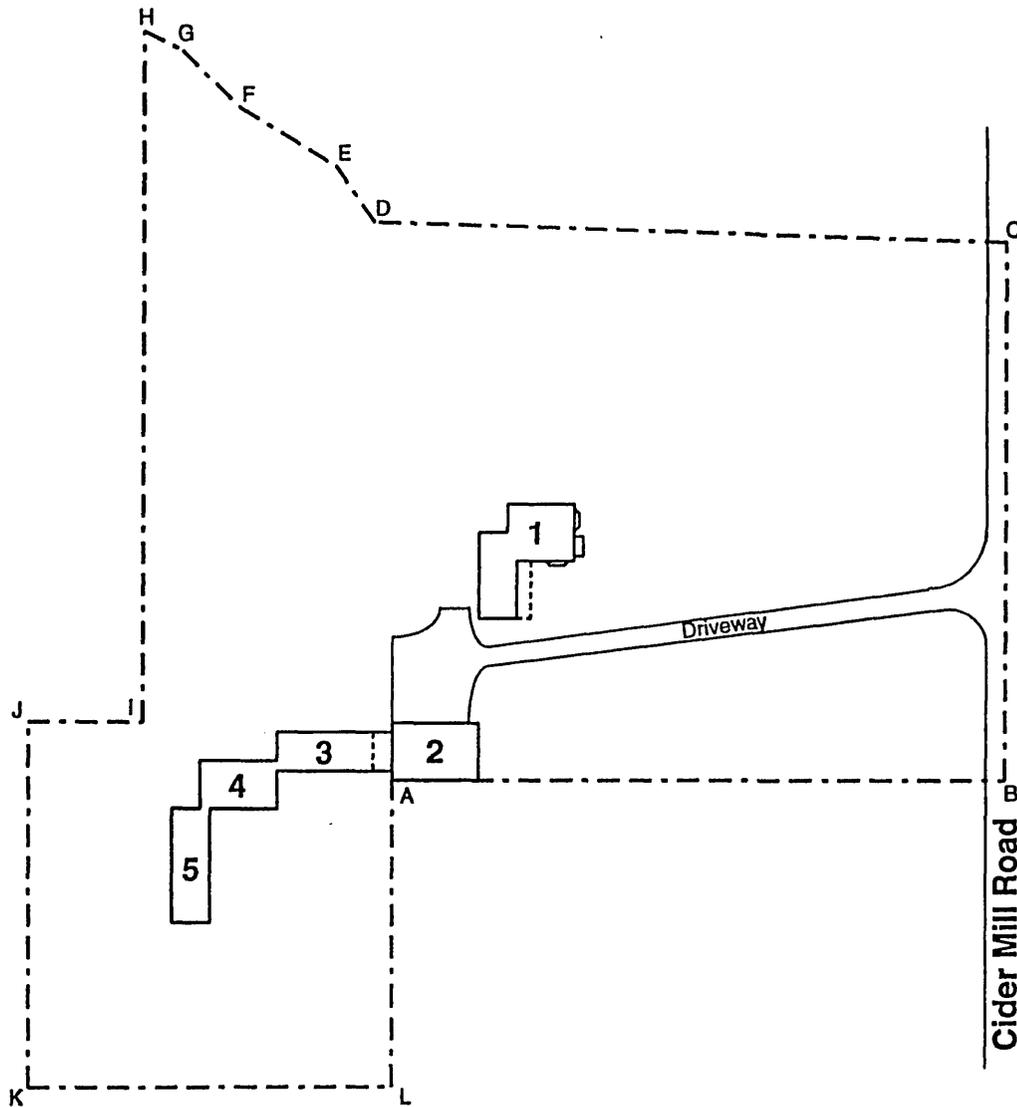
Glen Dale
Cornwall, Addison County, Vermont

Verbal Boundary Description

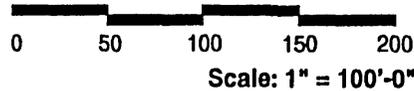
Starting at the southwest corner of the Carriage Barn/Garage, point A, the property line continues 313.32 feet to the east to point B. The boundary then turns north and continues 272.30 feet along Cider Mill Road to point C. Running westward from this point the boundary proceeds 323.33 feet to point D. The boundary then runs northwest at approximately a 45 degree angle for 39.07 feet to point E. The boundary continues at a lesser angle to the northwest for 52.19 feet to point H. The boundary then runs south for 347.75 feet to point I. Turning westward, the boundary proceeds 59.03 feet to point J. Continuing southward, the boundary runs 179.95 feet to point K and turns east, continuing another 179.95 feet to point L. The boundary returns to its starting location by turning north and proceeding 151.41 feet to point A, the point of the beginning.

Boundary Justification

This boundary was chosen as it conforms to a 1991 survey of the current property performed by a certified land surveyor of the State of Vermont. It is sufficient to convey the significance of the property.



Legend	
A-L	Boundary Description
---	Property line
1	Farm house
2	Carriage barn
3	Stock barn
4	English barn
5	Sheep barn



Note: All buildings contributing

Sketch Map of:
Glen Dale

Cornwall, Addison County, Vermont

Drawn by: Susan E. Halla

Date: May 11, 1994