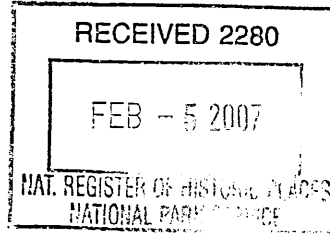


196

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

Morrisville Historic District  
Lamoille County, Vermont

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Morrisville Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Portland, Lower Main, Upper Main, Railroad and Foundry Streets

not for publication n/a

city or town Morristown

vicinity na

state Vermont

code VT

county Lamoille

code 015

zip code 05661

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Stephanie C. Jarnick, National Register Specialist 2-2-07  
Signature of certifying official/Title 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/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

Morrisville Historic District  
Lamoille County, Vermont

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

*Edson H. Beall* 3-21-07

*[Signature]*

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
42	3	buildings
	1	sites
		structures
		objects
42	4	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 46

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

n/a

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

Morrisville Historic District  
Lamoille County, Vermont

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC  
COMMERCE/TRADE  
SOCIAL  
GOVERNMENT  
RECREATION AND CULTURE  
INDUSTRY  
TRANSPORTATION

Sub: Single Dwelling  
Secondary Structure  
Business  
Professional  
Financial institution  
Specialty store  
Department store  
Restaurant  
Warehouse  
Meeting hall  
City hall  
Post office  
Theatre  
Manufacturing facility  
Industrial storage  
Rail-related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: COMMERCE / TRADE  
SOCIAL  
GOVERNMENT  
RECREATION AND CULTURE  
INDUSTRY  
LANDSCAPE  
DOMESTIC

Sub: Business  
Professional  
Organizational  
Financial Institution  
Specialty store  
Department store  
Restaurant  
Warehouse  
Meeting hall  
City hall  
Museum  
Theatre  
Manufacturing facility  
Parking lot  
Park  
Single Dwelling  
Multiple dwelling

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

Morrisville Historic District  
Lamoille County, Vermont

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Greek Revival

Italianate

Commercial

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

roof Asphalt

walls Weatherboard

Brick

other Concrete

Granite

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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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.)

Property is:

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

Morrisville Historic District  
Lamoille County, Vermont

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Commerce
- Industry
- Politics/Government
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance 1820-1932  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates 1820  
1867  
1872  
1892  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  
n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder Fitch, C. W.  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

See original nomination.

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

Morrisville Historic District  
Lamoille County, Vermont

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Library

Name of repository: Morrisville Centennial Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 13.3

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	690800	4937250	3	18	690325	4936650
2	18	690825	4936675	4	18	690525	4937250

         See continuation sheet.

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

See original nomination

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

See original nomination

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John Johnson, Historic Preservation Consultant

Organization \_\_\_\_\_ date September 6, 2006

street & number 5378 Hollister Hill Road telephone 802-426-3411

city or town Marshfield state VT zip code 05658

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)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

Morrisville Historic District  
Lamoille County, Vermont

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Property Owner

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

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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**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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Lamoille County, Vermont

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Upper Main, Park, Richmond, Pleasant, VFW, Hutchins, Bridge and Brigham Streets,  
and Copley Avenue

not for publication n/a

city or town Morristown

vicinity na

state Vermont code VT county Lamoille code 015

zip code 05661

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Juzanne C. Givens, National Register Specialist 2-2-07  
Signature of certifying official/Title 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/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Lamoille County, Vermont

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

<input type="checkbox"/>	entered in the National Register.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	See continuation sheet.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	determined eligible for the National Register.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	See continuation sheet.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	determined not eligible for the National Register.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	removed from the National Register	
<input type="checkbox"/>	other (explain):	
		Signature of Keeper
		Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
69	37	buildings
1	0	sites
2	0	structures
2	0	objects
74	37	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

N/A

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Lamoille County, Vermont

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC	Sub: Single dwelling
COMMERCE / TRADE	business
	professional
SOCIAL	meeting hall
EDUCATION	school
	library
RELIGION	religious facility
	church-related residence
FUNERARY	cemetery
RECREATION AND CULTURE	sports facility
	monument/marker
AGRICULTURE	processing
INDUSTRY	waterworks
	industrial storage
TRANSPORTATION	rail-related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC	Sub: single dwelling
	multiple dwelling
COMMERCE / TRADE	business
	professional
	organizational
SOCIAL	meeting hall
	civic
GOVERNMENT	post office
	fire station
EDUCATION	school
	library
RELIGION	religious facility
	church-related residence
FUNERARY	cemetery
RECREATION AND CULTURE	outdoor recreation
	monument/marker
	museum
INDUSTRY	industrial storage
	waterworks
LANDSCAPE	parking lot
	park
	street furniture/object
TRANSPORTATION	road-related
	pedestrian-related

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Lamoille County, Vermont

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Greek Revival
- Italianate
- Second Empire
- Queen Anne
- Commercial style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation      Stone
- roof      Asphalt
- walls      Weatherboard
- Brick
- other
- 

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)

- X   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.
- X   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.)

Property is:

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Lamoille County, Vermont

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- Agriculture
- Architecture
- Commerce
- Education
- Engineering
- Industry
- Landscape Architecture
- Military
- Religion
- Transportation

Period of Significance 1817-1955

Significant Dates  
1865  
1899  
1913  
1925

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  
n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder Fitch, C. W.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)  
See Attached Section 8

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 #

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Lamoille County, Vermont

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Morrisville Centennial Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 65.7

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	<u>18</u>	<u>690612</u>	<u>4937505</u>	3	<u>18</u>	<u>690498</u>	<u>4936842</u>
2	<u>18</u>	<u>690389</u>	<u>4936889</u>	4	<u>18</u>	<u>691104</u>	<u>4936984</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 John Johnson, Historic Preservation Consultant

Organization \_\_\_\_\_ date September 6, 2006

street & number 5378 Hollister Hill Road telephone 802-426-3411

city or town Marshfield state VT zip code 05658

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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Lamoille County, Vermont

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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.).

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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### 7. Physical Description

#### Summary

This nomination increases the boundaries of the original Morrisville Historic District (MHD) that was listed on the National Register in 1983. For a description of the original boundaries and a summary of the physical appearance of the commercial district, see that nomination.

Since the MHD was listed in 1983, address numbers have changed and six buildings (#'s 5, 24, 33, 37, 40 and 47) have been demolished. The following is a list of 50 properties in the original historic district and significant changes to their physical description in 2006. Of the 50 properties, 40 were contributing and 10 were non-contributing. Most of the buildings have retained their contributing status, only #13 has had alterations to the west elevation, front façade along Portland Street, and these changes have altered the historic appearance of the building so that it is now non-contributing.

1. South elevation: new bay window right of the entrance door and railing in front of door on second floor.
2. No changes.
3. West elevation: new doors and fixed windows in same openings.
4. North elevation: canopy removed.
5. Building demolished.
6. No changes.
7. No changes.
8. West elevation: new single-story addition on southwest corner.
9. West elevation: new stucco covers 4 windows on second floor.
10. No changes.
11. West elevation: new enclosed entrance room at southwest corner.
12. West elevation: sign removed to show 2 original windows.
13. West elevation: original door and window enclosed with 2 fixed windows and new entrance door. Right gable and 1<sup>st</sup> floor entrance door removed. Now non-contributing.
14. Grain elevator removed from roof.
15. South elevation: entrance room enclosed. New addition on north elevation.
16. Footbridge to # 17 removed.
17. Footbridge to # 16 removed. North elevation: 2 new delivery doors on 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. Chimney removed.
18. No changes.
19. No photo in original nomination. Building now covered in aluminum siding. Now contributing.
20. No changes.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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21. Ladder removed to grain elevator on roof and grain chute removed to central tower.
22. No changes.
23. East elevation: new deck for outdoor seating.
24. Building demolished.
25. East elevation: 3 large fixed windows replaced by 5 aluminum windows.
26. No changes.
27. No changes.
28. East elevation: new entrance door and 8 fixed windows.
29. No changes.
30. No photo in original nomination. No changes.
31. No changes.
32. South elevation: entrance room enlarged with brick veneer. West elevation: new drive-in teller room and 3 bay flat roof canopy.
33. Filling station (1949) and ten-car garage demolished.
34. No changes.
35. No changes.
36. No changes.
37. Building demolished.
38. No changes.
39. No photo in original nomination. Asphalt shingle roof and new frame for garage doors.
40. Building Demolished.
41. No photo in original nomination. Doors and windows covered with wood lumber.
42. South elevation: gable roof over door removed on 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.
43. No changes.
44. No changes.
45. No changes.
46. North elevation: 2 new larger fixed windows and false shutters on 3<sup>rd</sup> floor.
47. Demolished.
48. No changes.
49. North elevation: joined to # 50 with aluminum siding on the north elevation.
50. North elevation: joined to # 49 with aluminum siding on the north elevation.
51. Union Bank, 27 Portland Street, 1989, non-contributing (On the 1983 district map there was no building on this property, this building is new construction in the original historic district).

This two-story, poured concrete foundation, brick-veneer building was built in the Commercial style in 1989. Union Bank (#32), built in 1940, was enlarged on the north elevation (1972) and buildings #32 and #51 are connected. The east elevation, on the first floor, has free-standing fluted concrete columns at each corner that create recessed entry ways; there is an entry door at the southeast corner and three fixed 2/2 aluminum windows; the second floor has seven fixed 2/2 aluminum windows. On the



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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south elevation, on the first floor, there is a steel entry door and six fixed 2/2 aluminum windows; the second floor has a connector to building #30, four fixed 2/2 aluminum windows, as well as two pairs of fixed 2/2 aluminum windows to illuminate an interior staircase. The north elevation, on the first floor, has seven fixed 2/2 aluminum windows; the second floor has eleven fixed 2/2 aluminum windows. The west elevation, on the first floor, has a small single story addition that connects to the 1972 building; this addition has a solid steel door and one fixed 2/2 aluminum window. All around the building there is brick corbelling up to a decorative steel overhang from the flat roof.

52. Morristown Village Green Park, 30 Lower Main Street, 2001, non-contributing (On the 1983 district map this was building # 33 that is now demolished. This park is new construction in the original historic district). This .1 acre property is a pocket park owned by Union Bank. It has a frame Gazebo (2002), a frame Clock Tower (2003) and a brick walkway.

This nomination increases the boundaries of the original district to include:

- residential properties on West High Street,
- commercial properties on Lower Main Street,
- residential properties, four churches, a cemetery and a fire station on Upper Main Street,
- residential properties, monuments and a school on Copley Avenue,
- residential properties on Park Street and Richmond Street,
- residential and commercial properties on Pleasant Street and Hutchins Street,
- industrial properties that were served by the former railroad tracks,
- residential properties on Brigham Street.
- residential and commercial properties on Bridge Street,
- and, two gateway bridges over the Lamoille River on the northwest edge of the district.

This boundary increase adds architectural, commercial, educational, engineering, government, industrial, military, religious and transportation resources to the original district. See the old and new boundaries on the new MHD map (2006). These additional resources provide a more complete context for the historical, commercial and industrial development of downtown Morrisville, known as the Village.

The principal residential architectural styles in the boundary increase include Greek Revival, Italianate, French Second Empire, and Queen Anne; as well as residential forms including the Classic Cottage, the Sidehall Plan, L-Plan and the Tri-Gable Ell. The principal building materials used in the boundary increase are wood (weatherboard and shingle), brick, stone (granite and slate), metal (steel), asphalt, asbestos, concrete and glass. Residences have maintained the setting of the historic neighborhoods, especially along West High, Upper Main, Park and Richmond Streets, as well as Copley Avenue.

Added also are commercial, industrial and transportation structures. Additional commercial and industrial buildings; as well as parking lots in the boundary

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

increase, contribute to the original commercial setting of the downtown area. Two historic bridges are added because they form gateways into the northwest corner of the original downtown historic district.

The original historic district and the boundary increase still retain integrity of association (the monuments, schools, library and cemetery are important links with historic events), design (historic architectural styles, forms and spatial arrangements are well maintained), feeling (these properties evoke an aesthetic and historic sense of past time and place), location and setting (the commercial areas and residential neighborhoods are still intact), and materials and workmanship (historic building materials and original fabrics are largely intact).

The new district boundary to the east meets the property boundary of the Peoples Academy that was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1996.

The following is a list of 111 resources in the boundary increase: The name chosen for the original owner of each property is taken from deeds, newspapers, cemetery records, local histories, historic maps, Sanborn maps, and/or property records in the Town Lister's Office. There are 74 contributing and 37 non-contributing resources in the boundary increase (see Table of Properties). The map reference is F. W. Beers, 1878.

53. Darius J. Safford House, 36 West High Street, 1867, contributing (D. J. Safford on the 1878 map).

This .3 acre property has a 1 ½ story, cross-gable, 3x4 bay, frame dwelling in the Greek Revival style. There is a concrete-over-rock foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt roof, and brick chimney. The east elevation, on the first floor, has a Sidehall pedimented entry porch, supported with 2 Tuscan wood columns and ¾ sidelights around the paneled door; the second floor has a pair of 2/1 aluminum windows in the gable end. The north elevation, on the first floor, has three 2/1 aluminum windows; the second floor has a pair of 2/1 aluminum windows. On the south elevation of the House, on the first floor, are five 2/1 aluminum windows; on the second floor is a gable dormer with three 2/1 aluminum windows. On the west elevation of the House is a 1 ½ story Ell. The north elevation, on the first floor, has three 2/1 aluminum windows and a glass enclosed porch; the second floor has a pair of 2/1 aluminum windows. On the south elevation, on the first floor, are two 2/1 aluminum windows; on the second floor is one 2/1 aluminum window. On the west elevation of the Ell is a 1 ½ story, steel roof Barn, now used as a Garage. On the north elevation, of the first floor, there is a double wood entry door; on the second floor is a 2/2 wood window. On the west elevation (the back of the Barn) is a solid wood door and two fixed frame windows; on the second floor is one fixed frame window. The south elevation of the Barn has one fixed frame window.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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54. Beatrice Stafford House, 48 West High Street, 1961, non-contributing (Not on the 1878 map).

This .5 acre property has a 1 ½ story, side-gable, frame dwelling in the Ranch style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, clapboard exterior and an asphalt roof. The east elevation has a covered porch entrance with glass-block sidelights around the entry door, a large picture window on the left and a garage door on the right.

55. Daniel A. Gilbert House, 64 West High Street, c. 1870, contributing (D. A. Gilbert on the 1878 map).

This 2.7 acre property has a 2 ½ story, 3x2 bay plan, side-gable frame dwelling in the Greek Revival style of architecture. The House is a rectangular plan oriented eaves-front. There is a granite foundation, clapboard exterior, and a steel roof. Details include full cornice, corner pilasters, returns in the gable end; widely overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets and arched windows typical of the Italianate style. The east elevation, on the first floor, has a full-width, Colonial Revival style covered porch with a pedimented gable peak. The porch, supported with eight Tuscan wood columns, has a wood balustrade. On the first floor there is a projecting entry door flanked by 6/6 wood windows with molded lintels and decorative shutters; on the second floor are three 6/6 wood windows with molded lintels and decorative shutters. The north elevation, on the first floor, has a bay window and a pair of 2/2 wood windows; on the second floor is a balcony, one 6/6 wood window and a pair of 4/4 wood windows; on the gable end are two round arched 4/4 wood windows. The details of the south elevation are similar to the north elevation, except there is an Addition on the first floor that connects to a single story Addition at the southwest corner. There is a wrap-around wood deck on this Addition and the west elevation of the Ell. The north elevation of the Ell, on the first floor, has a pedimented entry porch, one 6/6 wood window and a pair of 12-light fixed wood windows; on the second floor are two shed roof dormers with 8-light fixed wood windows. The west elevation, on the first floor, also has a pedimented entry porch with fixed wood windows; on the second floor is one 6/6 aluminum window. There is a brick chimney in the center of the Ell.

55. a. Carriage House (c. 1870), contributing

This two-story, eaves-front gable roof, frame Greek Revival-style Carriage House, now used as a Garage, has a 1 ½ story addition on the south elevation. There is a concrete foundation, clapboard exterior and steel roof with a cupola, a cornice, corner pilasters and molded window and door heads. The east elevation has a cross gable, on the first floor has a garage door, a solid wood door and window; on the second floor is a solid wood hay door in the gable. The north elevation, on the first floor, has two 6/6 wood windows and one 6/6 wood window in the gable end. The south and west elevations have 6/6 wood windows.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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56. Post Office, 31 Lower Main Street, 1967, non-contributing (Merriam Hardy Store on the 1878 map).

This .28 acre property has a single-story, 5 x 3 bay, commercial building in the Colonial Revival style of architecture. There is a poured concrete foundation, brick veneer exterior, with quoins at the corner of the main block, and gable (Building) and flat built-up (Ell) roof. The north elevation has a flat-roof entry porch, supported with square wood columns, and four 1/1 fixed aluminum windows. The east elevation of the Building has three 1/1 fixed aluminum windows and the Ell has two 1/1 fixed aluminum windows. The west elevation has seven 1/1 fixed aluminum windows. The south elevation has two loading door frames, now filled with 1/1 fixed aluminum windows and clapboards. The east elevation of the Ell has two solid glass commercial style entry doors and one fixed aluminum window. There is a decorative cupola, with weathervane, on the roof and the building was renovated in 2001 into an office building.

57. Citgo Service Station, 26 Congress Street, 1974, non-contributing (Morrisville House on the 1878 map).

This .3 acre property has a single story, flat-roof, brick-veneer Service Station with 2 vehicle bays and a small mini-mart room. West of the Station there is a detached Storage Building and north of the station is a gasoline Pump Canopy.

58. Grand Union Grocery Store, 48 Congress Street, 1960, non-contributing (Morrisville House on the 1878 map).

This .35 acre property has a single story building in the Commercial style of architecture. There is a concrete foundation, concrete block walls with brick veneer and a flat built-up roof. The north elevation has a pair of solid glass commercial style entry doors with a fixed window on the left and top, and a pair of fixed aluminum windows. The east elevation has nine fixed aluminum windows. The south elevation has no fenestration. The west elevation has two solid wood doors. Originally constructed as a grocery store and is now a pharmacy. There is an illuminated sign on the north and east elevations.

59. Cumberland Farms Gas Station, 20 Upper Main Street, 1999, non-contributing (A. Tinker House on the 1878 map).

This .34 acre property has a single story, side-gable Gas Station that is also used as a convenience store. There is a concrete foundation, concrete block walls with brick veneer and asphalt shingle roof. North of the Station is a detached gasoline Pump Canopy.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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60. Universalist Church, 24 Upper Main Street, 1865, contributing (Univ. Church on the 1878 map).

This .18 acre property has a tall single-story, front-gable frame building in the Greek Revival style of architecture with a traditional 3x3 bay, central-entry plan. The Church has a granite foundation, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, and brick chimney on the west elevation. Details include full cornice, corner pilasters and pedimented front gable. The Kitchen Addition has a concrete foundation, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, and steel kitchen exhaust vent. The north elevation has a Queen Anne style raised pedimented entry porch with square wood columns, valence, balustrade and a steel door. The north elevation has two tall rectangular stained glass windows on either side of the entry. The east elevation of the Church has three tall and one small Gothic-arched stained glass windows. The west elevation has two tall and one Gothic-arched stained glass windows. The three-tiered wooden steeple (70') has a plain square base, octagonal upper tiers with louvers, clocks framed by heavy pilasters, and a spire. The steeple has a bell (1867) owned by the Methodist Church (#122) and a clock (1883) owned by the Town. On the south elevation of the Church is a single story Kitchen Addition. There is a wood door on the north elevation; four 2/2 frame windows and a brick chimney on the west elevation. The south elevation has a wood handicap ramp with a steel door, four 2/2 wood windows and a 1/1 wood window. The east elevation of the Addition has two 2/2 wood windows. The Church was given to the Lamoille County Senior Citizens Center (1968) and now contains a large meeting hall.

61. Morrisville Gymnasium, 26 Upper Main Street, 1898, contributing (Not on the 1878 map).

This .09 acre property has a two-story, front-gable, frame building in the vernacular Italianate style of architecture. There is a concrete foundation, clapboard exterior and a steel roof. The Building has shed-roof Additions on the east and west elevations. The north elevation of the east Addition has a recessed entry with a pair of solid glass commercial style doors accessible from either steps or a ramp. The north elevation of the Building has a raised shed-roof, entry porch with solid wood door and two single-light fixed windows; on the second floor are three window openings, with molded lintels, now blocked with solid wood panels, and a vent in the gable end. The west elevation has a raised entry porch with a solid wood door and two single-light fixed frame windows; on the second floor are five window openings, four blocked with solid wood panels and one has an air conditioning unit. The south elevation, on the first floor, has a single-light fixed wood window; on the second floor are three window openings blocked with solid wood panels; and a vent in the gable end. The east elevation has four single-light fixed wood windows. The building was a public gymnasium, was acquired in 1930 by the American Legion Post 33 and has a banquet hall

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 8 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

62. Perley Roberts House, 34 Upper Main Street, 1872, contributing (P. Roberts on the 1878 map).

This .22 acre property has a 1 ½ -story, cross-gable, frame dwelling in the Greek Revival style of architecture. Details include thin corner boards and box cornice. The Building has four parts (house, wing, ell, addition) and 10 apartments. The left half of the north elevation of the House is the original three-bay section and the right half of the north elevation is a later Wing. There is a rock foundation, aluminum siding (most of the Greek Revival detailing was lost or covered when the siding was applied), and asphalt shingle and steel roof. The north elevation of the House has a narrow gable-roof entrance bay, with a steel door and is flanked with wall dormers. The north elevation has seven 1/1 aluminum windows on the first and second floors; the east elevation has three 1/1 aluminum windows and a fixed door on the second floor; the south elevation has a steel entry door and a single fixed wood window.

The right half of the north elevation is a 3-bay Wing with rock foundation, aluminum siding and asphalt shingle and steel roof. The first floor of the north elevation has a recessed porch, supported on three Tuscan wood columns, with a wood entry door. Inside the porch are four 1/1 aluminum windows. The roof has a gable wall dormer with two 1/1 aluminum windows. The west elevation of the Wing has two 1/1 aluminum windows and a fixed wood window on the first floor; an iron balcony in front of a fixed wood door and a three-part fixed wood window on the second floor. The south elevation of this Wing has an open frame porch on both floors that are connected with an interior wood staircase. Inside the porches are steel entry doors and 1/1 aluminum windows. On the south elevation of the House is a two-story Ell with steel entry doors and 1/1 aluminum windows under the porches, on the west elevation; and a brick chimney. The east elevation has a steel entrance door, three 1/1 aluminum windows and two fixed wood windows. On the south elevation of the Ell is a two-story Addition with four 1/1 aluminum and two fixed wood windows on the west elevation. The south elevation of the Addition has an open frame porch on both floors that are connected with an interior wood staircase. Inside the porches are steel entry doors and 1/1 aluminum windows. The east elevation has four 1/1 aluminum windows.

63. Albert A. Niles House, 50 Upper Main Street, 1872, contributing (A. A. Niles on the 1878 map).

This .25 acre property has a 2 ½ story, front-gable, 3 x 3 bay, frame dwelling in the Greek Revival style of architecture with a full cornice, corner pilasters and gable returns. The Building has four parts (house, ell, second ell and addition) with a brick chimney in each part. The House and Ells have a rock foundation, aluminum siding and asphalt shingle roof; the Addition has a concrete slab foundation and a steel roof. The north elevation of the House has a Sidehall entry door framed by pilasters and a full entablature on the right, and 2-tiered Queen Anne style bay window on the left; the eight windows with molded lintels are 1/1 aluminum and there is a fixed wood window

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary  
Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County,  
Vermont

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in the gable end. The west elevation has seven 1/1 aluminum windows and a fixed wood window; the east elevation has four 1/1 aluminum windows. The Ell has an open Queen Anne style frame porch on the first and second floors with two steel entry doors and six 1/1 aluminum windows on the west elevation; and two 1/1 aluminum windows on the east elevation. The posts on the second floor porch are turned. The second Ell has four 1/1 aluminum windows on the west elevation and one 1/1 aluminum window on the east elevation. The two-story Addition has an aluminum garage door on the north elevation, a fixed aluminum window in the gable end, four fixed aluminum windows on the south elevation and no fenestration on the east elevation.

64. Dexter Place House, 72 Upper Main Street, 1898, contributing (D. Place on the 1878 map). (Note: an original house may have been replaced by the current house). This .3 acre property has a 2 ½ story, front-gable, 2 bay frame dwelling in the Queen Anne style of architecture. There is a granite foundation, clapboard exterior and steel roof; with brick chimneys in the House and Ell. Details include a full cornice, corner pilasters and gable returns. The north elevation has a 2-tiered Queen Anne style porch, with turned valance screens and balustrades, a wood entry door on the left, and a 2-tiered bay window on the right. There are two 1/1 aluminum windows in the gable end. The east elevation has five and the west elevation has six 1/1 aluminum windows. On the south elevation of the House is an Ell with six 1/1 aluminum windows in the west elevation; a covered entry porch with wood door and a solid wood entry door on the east elevation. There are a pair of wood casement windows on the first floor; and a 1/1 aluminum window and a fixed frame window on the second floor. On the south elevation of the Ell is a gable front Barn with cornice returns, a barn door and a 2/2 frame window in the gable on the north elevation; a 1/1 aluminum window and two solid-wood filled window openings on the west elevation, and two 1/1 frame windows on the west elevation. The Barn has a two-part, shed-roof, frame addition on the south elevation with an aluminum garage door.

65. Edmond Phelps House, 84 Upper Main Street, 1872, contributing (E. Phelps on the 1878 map).

This .3 acre property has a 2 ½ story, side-gable, 3x2 bay, frame dwelling in the Greek Revival style of architecture. The house has a granite foundation, clapboard exterior and asphalt shingle roof. Details include a full cornice, corner pilasters and gable returns. The north elevation has a pedimented entry porch, supported on two chamfered wood columns, with ½ sidelights at the wood door. There are five 6/6 aluminum windows with wood shutters and molded lintels. The west elevation has four 6/6 aluminum windows and a fixed wood window; the east elevation has five 6/6 aluminum windows; and the south elevation has a shed roof addition on the left and a glass-window enclosed porch on the right.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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65. a. Barn, c. 1875, contributing

South of the house is a detached 1 ½ story, gable-front, frame Greek Revival-style Barn used as a Garage. The Barn has a rock foundation, clapboard exterior and steel roof. The north elevation has two solid wood doors and two fixed wood windows; the west elevation has four fixed wood windows; the east elevation has three garage doors and two hay loft openings; and two fixed wood windows in the south elevation.

66. Orlo Cady House, 94 Upper Main Street, 1878, contributing (O. Cady on the 1878 map).

This .4 acre property has a 2 ½ -story, front-gable, 2 bay, Side hall entry, frame dwelling in the Greek Revival style of architecture. There is a granite foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt roof and brick chimneys in the House and Wing. The Ell form House has four parts (house, wing, ell and garage). Details include full cornice, corner pilasters and gable returns. The north elevation of the House has a surrounded entrance door, framed with pilasters and entablature and full sidelights; a large non-original fixed wood window, and three 6/6 aluminum windows with molded lintels. The west elevation has three fixed wood windows and a bay window on the first floor; two 6/6 aluminum windows on the second floor. The east elevation has a fixed wood window on the second floor. On the east elevation of the House is a 1 ½ story Wing, with an open porch, supported on four Tuscan wood columns, an entrance door and fixed wood window on the north elevation. The east elevation has a fixed wood window and a 6/6 aluminum window. On the south elevation of the Wing is 1 ½ story Ell with a shed roof over the entry door on the east elevation. On the southeast corner of the Ell is a single story Garage with two garage doors on the north elevation.

67. Charles C. Dodge House, 10 Summer Street, c. 1860, contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This .1 acre property has a 1 ½ story, side-gable, 4 x 3 bay, frame dwelling in the Greek Revival style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt shingle roof, and center brick chimney. The details of this Classic Cottage form include a molded cornice, corner pilasters and gable end returns. The east elevation has a new pedimented wood entry over the door and three 1/1 aluminum windows with aluminum shutters; the north elevation has five 1/1 aluminum windows; the west elevation has two 1/1 aluminum windows. The south elevation of the House has a 1 ½ story Ell. The Ell has an open porch with square wood posts and balustrades, two entrance doors, a 1/1 aluminum window, and a garage door; with a pedimented gable dormer on the east elevation. The south elevation has a 1/1 wood window in the gable end. The west elevation has three 6/1 wood windows and a ½ story room Addition on the southwest corner.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 11 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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68. Munroe Joslyn House, 144 Upper Main Street, 1865, contributing (Mrs. E. B. Page on the 1878 map).

This .2 acre property has a 1 ½ story, side-gable, 5x2 bay, frame dwelling in the Greek Revival style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt shingle roof, and brick chimneys in the House and Wing. The north elevation of the House has a gable roofed entry porch, supported on two turned wood columns with a pierced balustrade, four 1/1 aluminum windows and an inset hip roofed wall dormer with a pair of 1/1 aluminum windows. The west elevation has two 1/1 aluminum windows and the south elevation has a large screened porch. On the east elevation of the House is a 1 ½ story Wing. The north elevation of the Wing has a flat roofed with gable over the entry bay, open porch with pierced balustrade, supported on five turned wood columns, with an entry doors and four 1/1 aluminum windows; and an inset wall dormer with a pair of 1/1 aluminum windows. The east elevation has two 1/1 aluminum windows; and the south elevation has a single story Addition with four 1/1 aluminum windows and a door on the east elevation

68. a. Garage, c. 1960, non-contributing

East of the house is a gable roofed, single-story, frame, Modern style one-bay Garage with a garage door on the north elevation.

69. Morristown Fire Station, 162 Upper Main Street, 1968, non-contributing (C. R. Page on the 1878 map).

This .3 acre property has a single story, front-gable, frame with brick veneer (on the first floor of the north elevation) building (75' x 70') in the Commercial style of architecture. The fire station has a poured concrete floor, aluminum siding and steel roof. On the north elevation there is a steel door, an aluminum window and four large garage doors. The west elevation has a steel door and the south elevation has no fenestration. There are two steel doors and a large garage door on the east elevation; and a single story Addition at the southeast corner. The station is named the William H. Towne Memorial Building, a fire chief from 1908-1941.

70. Israel O. Andrews House, 182 Upper Main Street, c. 1885, contributing (C. R. Page on the 1878 map. Later torn down or moved).

This .1 acre property has a 2 ½ -story, side-gable, 3 bay, frame dwelling in the Queen Anne style of architecture. There is a granite foundation, clapboard and wood shingle exterior, and asphalt shingle roof. The north elevation has an open shed-roof porch supported on wood posts, an entry door, and two pedimented 2-tiered bay windows with decorated shingles. The east and west elevations have four 1/1 aluminum windows and a vent in the pedimented gable ends, which have saw-tooth and staggered butt shingles. The south elevation of the House has a 1 ½ story Ell. The east elevation of the Ell has a steel-roof open porch supported on wood posts, an entry door and a

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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window. The west elevation has two windows and a gabled dormer; the south elevation has a pedimented entry door and awning window in the gable end.

70. a. Barn, c. 1890, contributing.

South of the House is a detached 1 ½ story, frame Greek Revival style Barn used as a Garage. On the east elevation of the Barn has a large wood door and an entry door on the first floor, a hay loft door and a fixed wood window in the gable end. The north elevation has a solid wood door; the west elevation has two fixed wood windows and the south elevation has no fenestration.

71. Warren Spaulding House, 11 Court Street, 1862, contributing, (W. Spaulding on the 1878 map).

This .4 acre property has a 1 ½ -story, side-gable, 5x2 bay, frame dwelling in the Greek Revival style of architecture. The building has five parts (house, wing, ell, barn, addition). There is a rock foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt shingle roof and a brick chimney on the House and Wing. This Classic Cottage form House has a full cornice, corner pilasters and gable returns. The north elevation has a hip roofed entry porch, supported on turned and scroll cut wood posts, with decorative valance, full sidelights around the door, and four 1/1 aluminum windows with peaked lintels. The west elevation has four 1/1 aluminum windows and the south elevation has three 1/1 aluminum windows. On the east elevation of the House is a Wing. The Wing has a shed-roof, open porch on the north elevation with chamfered and scroll cut wood posts, valance and balustrade; an entry door and two windows. The second story has a full inset wall dormer with four 1/1 aluminum windows. The south elevation of the Wing has an Ell. The two-story Ell has an open entry porch, supported on four square wood posts, two 1/1 aluminum windows on the west elevation, and an open exterior staircase to the second floor on the east elevation. The south elevation of the Ell has a two-story Barn. On the west elevation of the Barn is a handicap ramp, a door and five 1/1 aluminum windows. The south elevation of the Barn has a single story Addition (2005) with a concrete slab foundation, ten 1/1 aluminum windows and an entry door.

72. Christian Church, 14 Maple Street, 1864, contributing, (Christian Church and B. B. Hawse on the 1878 map).

This .42 acre property has a single-story, front-gable, 3 bay frame Church in the Greek Revival style of architecture, and a connected two-story, front-gable, three-bay frame dwelling built as a Parsonage (purchased in 1959). The Church has a concrete-covered rock foundation, clapboard exterior, and asphalt shingle roof. Details include a full cornice, corner pilasters, and pedimented front gable. The Church is topped with a three-stage square steeple (1974) with a spire and a bell (1859). The north elevation of the Church has a large mullioned stained glass window and paneled entry door with full entablature and heavy wood lintel. The west and east elevations have three tall stained-glass windows and the south elevation has a solid wood door. A Colonial Revival style

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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connector (1977) leads to the former Parsonage (c. 1875). The single story Connector has a double door flanked with 1/1 aluminum windows on the north elevation and a double door on the south elevation. The Connector has an Addition on the south elevation, with 2/2 wood windows, that also connects to the Parsonage. The two-story, gable-front and wing, L-plan Parsonage has on a rock foundation, clapboard exterior and asphalt shingle roof with projecting eaves. The Parsonage features corner pilasters, seventeen 2/2 wood windows with molded lintels, (two windows have Gothic Revival style hooded crowns centered in the gable ends), two solid wood doors and a concrete-block chimney on the south elevation.

73. Jacob Walker Monument, no address, 1940, contributing

This monument is a bronze tablet mounted on a rock-faced granite stone in the middle of a small island at the intersection of Upper Main Street and Park Street. It was set in 1940 at the Sesqui-Centennial of the Town's settlement by Jacob Walker in 1790.

74. Soldiers Monument, Academy Park, no address, 1911, contributing

This property contains a medium-gray Barre granite base (10' square) and turned granite shaft (24') monument, surmounted by a sheet-copper Union color bearer (12' 3"). On four bronze tablets are printed in relief the names of 172 Morristown volunteers and 85 members of the J. M. Warner Post, No.4, Grand Army of the Republic. There are hand-carved wreath designs on the base that contains a time capsule (1911). The Monument is complimented by a granite memorial to servicemen killed in America's wars (1961), two flag poles (1978), four in-ground memorial stones (1978), a howitzer and a cannon. The Monument was restored (1979).

75. Morrisville Graded School, 46 Copley Avenue, 1900 contributing (O. Choate house on the 1878 map).

This 1 acre property has a two-story, hip-roof, School building in the Colonial Revival style of architecture that was constructed in 1900 and enlarged in 1918. The 1900 building has a granite foundation, clapboard exterior and asphalt shingle roof; the 1918 addition has a concrete block foundation, clapboard exterior and asphalt shingle roof. Details include a full cornice, corner pilasters and gable returns. On the south elevation is a gabled central pavilion with bracketed returns and a projecting flat-roof vestibule, with double door and paired Tuscan columns, with a Palladian window over head. There is symmetrical fenestration (6/2 wood windows on three elevations) and two wood entry doors on the second floor of the south elevation that lead to steel fire-escape staircases. The 1900 building was duplicated in a similar style in 1918. On the west and east elevations, between the 1900 building and the 1918 addition, there are 2 1/2 story, gable roofed central pavilions with bracketed cornice returns with double wood doors. There is symmetrical fenestration (6/2 wood windows on three elevations) and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 14 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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two wood entry doors on the second floor of the north elevation that lead to a steel fire-escape. North across Copley Avenue there is a .3 acre property that is used as a seasonal playground by the school.

76. Selden Merriam House, 241 Upper Main Street, 1872, contributing (S. Merriam on the 1878 map).

This .22 acre property has a 1 ½ story, side-gable roof with projecting eaves, frame dwelling in the Greek Revival style of architecture. Details of this Classic Cottage form include clapboards and corner boards (covered in wide siding) and there are new flat broken-pediment lintels over the 1/1 aluminum windows and doors. The roof has an enclosed concrete block chimney and there is a wood deck on the south elevation of the House that extends in front of the Wing. The east elevation of the House has a long 1 ½ story Wing with steel door, a gable dormer and a covered concrete block chimney on the east elevation.

76. a. Garage, c. 1960, non-contributing

East of the House is a single story, Modern style frame, gable roofed, one-bay Garage.

77. Scott Chaffee House, 70 Copley Avenue, 2003, non-contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This .19 acre property has a single-story, side-gable, frame dwelling in the pre-fabricated Modern style of architecture. On the north elevation is an entry door and an attached two-bay Garage on the right. The south elevation has a shed-roof woodshed.

78. William S. Cheney House, 259 Upper Main Street, c. 1875, contributing (Wm. Cheney on the 1878 map).

This .55 acre property has a two-story, flat-roof, L-plan, frame dwelling in the Italianate style of architecture. The House and Wing have a granite foundation, clapboard exterior, flat built-up roof and two center chimneys in the House and one center chimney in the Wing. On the south elevation is a flat roof porch supported on Tuscan and Corinthian wood columns, with a wood handicap ramp, and a set of triple 1/1 windows on the first floor on the west elevation of the House. Details include a molded cornice without brackets, corner pilasters, tall paired 1/1 aluminum and 2/2 wood windows, with molded lintels, on the House and 6/6 wood windows on the Wing. On the west elevation of the House is a Wing with a flat roof porch supported on Ionic wood columns with two entry doors. The west and north elevations of the Wing have an entry door and 6/6 wood windows.

79. Lewmon McClintock House, 285 Upper Main Street, c. 1875, contributing, (L. McClintock on the 1878 map).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 15 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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This .3 acre property has a 1 ½ story, cross-gable, front-facing, vernacular U-shaped frame dwelling in the Greek Revival style of architecture. The house has a rock foundation, asbestos shingle siding and asphalt shingle roof. Details are full cornice, gable end returns, molded lintels and a large shed dormer on the south elevation. There are open shed-roof porches, supported on square wood posts, on the south and east elevations. The southwest corner has a paneled projecting bay window, with 2/2 wood windows, and there are 1/1 and 2/1 aluminum windows on the south, west, east and north elevations.

79. a. Garage, c.1960, non-contributing

East of the house is a detached single story, Modern style, frame, double-door, one-bay Garage.

80. Dell Sanders House, 124 Copley Avenue, 1910, contributing, (Not on 1878 map).

This .3 acre property has a 2 ½ story, front-gable, irregular plan, frame dwelling in the Shingle/Queen Anne style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, wood shingle exterior, asphalt shingle roof, and a center brick chimney. Details include a tower at the northwest corner, hipped dormer and bay window on the east elevation; wall dormer on the west elevation, 1/1 wood windows. The north elevation has a large shed-roof, window-enclosed wrap-around porch on the north and east elevations; and the south elevation has a single story Addition with a shed-roof entry on the east elevation.

80. a. Garage, c. 1960, non-contributing.

East of the house is a detached, single story, Modern style, frame one-bay Garage with shed-roof addition on the north elevation.

81. Charles L. Burke House, 122 Park Street, 1872, contributing, (A. D. Thomas on the 1878 map).

This .3 acre property has a 2 ½ -story, side-gable, 5x2 bay, frame dwelling in the Greek Revival style of architecture. There is a granite foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt roof, and center brick chimney. Details include full cornice, corner pilasters and symmetrically spaced pairs of narrow 2/2 wood windows on four elevations. The north elevation has a center hall entry porch supported on two Tuscan wood columns, and a balustrade balcony with center door on the second floor that shelters a front entrance framed by pilasters. On the south elevation of the House is a two-story Ell with a gable-roof, open porch, supported on five Tuscan wood columns; that wraps around to the south elevation.

81. a. Garage, c. 1920, contributing.

Southwest of the house is a single-story, Colonial Revival style, hip roof, frame 2-bay Garage with original folding wood doors.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 16 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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82. Phillip K. Gleed House, 134 Park Street, 1886, contributing, (An earlier house, C. L. Burke on the 1878 map).

This .8 acre property has a 2 ½ story, hip-roof, frame dwelling in the Queen Anne style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, clapboard exterior and asphalt shingle roof. The roofline is broken by tall corbelled chimneys and numerous gabled projections, dormers and balconies, all with shingle enrichment, incised bargeboards, shaped rafter ends, and brackets in the Queen Anne style. On the north elevation is an open, shed-roof entrance porch, with turned wood posts, balustrade and spindle screen, which wraps around the east elevation. On the northwest corner is a prominent 2-tiered bay window and on the east elevation is a two-story wall projection. On the south elevation of the House is a single story Ell, with pedimented entry porches on the west and east elevations, that connects to a 1 ½ story Carriage House, used as a 2-bay Garage. The two-story Carriage House has two garage doors on the west elevation, two hay loft doors and a central cupola.

83. Lucien Renaud House, 117 Copley Avenue, 1957, non-contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This .4 acre property has a single-story, side-gable, frame dwelling in the Ranch style. There is a concrete foundation, asbestos siding and asphalt shingle roof. Details include a recessed window on the south elevation and an enclosed porch addition on the north elevation. On the west elevation is a single bay garage and a double bay carport.

84. Anna B. Newton House, 170 Park Street, c. 1872, contributing, (A. B. Newton on 1878 map)

This .2 acre property has a 1 ½ story, gable-front, frame dwelling in a plain Queen Anne style of architecture. There is a concrete-over-rock foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt shingle roof and a center brick chimney. On the north elevation is a Sidehall entry with pedimented porch, supported on turned wood posts, valence, balustrade, a sunray design in the gable, a paneled door and ¾ sidelights, and a square fixed Queen Anne style stained glass window rests above the entry porch lighting an interior staircase. On the east elevation is a two story wall projection. There are 1/1 aluminum windows on four elevations. In the front gable there are paired 1/1 windows with molded lintels The House has an Ell on the south elevation with a shed-roof porch, gable dormer and one-bay Garage on the west elevation; and a shed-roof Addition on the east elevation.

85. Almon D. Thomas House, 200 Park Street, 1872, contributing, (Not on 1878 map. House moved here in 1933.)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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This .7 acre property has a 2 ½ story, side-gable, 5x4 bay, frame dwelling in the Greek Revival style of architecture. There is a granite foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt shingle roof and brick chimney. Details include corner pilasters, molded cornice and gable returns. On the north elevation is a center hall pedimented entry porch, supported on two Tuscan wood columns, and a double wood door with arched glazing. On the south elevation, on the second floor, is a glass-enclosed sun porch. The House has 2/2 aluminum windows with molded lintels and a 40-light casement window, with canvas awning in the gable end of the west elevation. On the south elevation of the House is a single story Ell with an entry door and handicap ramp on the west elevation.

85. a. Garage, c. 1930, contributing.

Southwest of the house is a single story, gable roof, Colonial Revival style frame 2-bay Garage with original wood doors.

86. Frank Smith House, 220 Park Street, c. 1900, contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This .1 acre property has a two-story, front-gable, frame dwelling in a plain Queen Anne style of architecture. The house has a concrete-over-rock foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt shingle roof and brick chimney. The house has 2/2 wood windows. The north elevation has a hip-roof, entry porch, supported on square wood posts with a paneled door and shingle skirt; and painted shingle enrichment in the gable end. The west elevation has a hip-roof, screen porch with a shingle skirt, and a shed-roof entry door on the north elevation.

87. Eugene Armstrong House, 236 Park Street, c. 1895, contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This .1 acre property has a 1 ½ story, cross gable, frame dwelling in a vernacular Queen Anne style of architecture. The house has a concrete-over-rock foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt shingle roof and concrete block chimney. Details include corner boards, molded cornice, gable returns, shingle enrichment in the gable end, and paired 1/1 wood windows, with decorative shutters, on the north elevation. The house has 1/1 wood windows with drip moldings on four elevations. On the north elevation is a narrow, steeply pedimented entry porch, supported on two tapered wood columns, with a paneled door. On the east elevation is a hip-and-gable roof, with 3/2 windows glass-enclosed porch and on the west elevation is a wall projection.

88. William R. Messer House, 250 Park Street, c. 1895, contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This .1 acre property has a 2 ½ -story, front-gable, frame dwelling in the Colonial Revival style of architecture. There is a concrete-over-rock foundation, clapboard exterior, and asphalt shingle roof. Details include corner pilasters, molded cornice. The

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 18 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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east elevation has an entry door and there are a variety of windows; 1/1 aluminum, fixed, casement and awning on the north elevation.

89. Park Street Pump House, no address, Park Street, 1934, contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This concrete and brick structure, buried into the hill side, has a large pump for delivering water into the town's drinking-water supply system. The north elevation of the brick structure has a center bay framed with two tall square brick columns and two wing bays framed with short brick columns. The structure is capped with cast concrete blocks on the center bay, wing bays and columns. The north elevation has 'Morrisville Pumping Station' carved in a granite block over the double wood paneled entrance door. The pumping station is no longer in service.

90. James J. Billings House, 251 Park Street, 1902, contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This 5.1 acre property has a 2 ½ story, front-gable, frame dwelling in the Queen Anne style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt shingle roof and two chimneys. The building has 1/1 aluminum windows on four elevations and many are paired. The south elevation has a pedimented gable with fish scale shingle ornament and paired 1/1 windows; a hip-and-gable roof entry porch, supported on a dozen round Tuscan wood columns, that wraps around the south and west elevations; and a 3-stage square tower on the southwest corner that includes fixed square stained glass sash in the third story. On the east elevation is a two-story Wing that is attached to a Barn on the northeast corner. The north elevation has wood decks and wood fire-escape staircases. The building has numerous entrances and is divided into 6 apartments.

91. Clifford Garbutt House, 225 Park Street, c. 1960, non-contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This .4 acre property has a single-story, side-gable, frame dwelling in the Colonial Revival style of architecture. There is a concrete block foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt roof and a brick chimney. The Cape Cod form house has an entrance door flanked with a pair of 6/6 wood windows on the south elevation. On the north elevation is an entry door and a wood deck.

92. Paul Cody House, 217 Park Street, 1948, contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This .3 acre property has a single-story, side-gable, frame dwelling in the Colonial Revival style of architecture. There is a concrete foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt roof and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. On the south elevation there



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 19 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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is a triangular bay window, with 9/9 aluminum windows, on the left and a glass-enclosed entry porch on the right. The east elevation has a pedimented entry hood. On the north elevation of the House is a single story Ell.

92. a. Garage, c. 1960, non-contributing

Northeast of the house is a detached single-story, gable roof, Colonial Revival style frame one-bay Garage.

93. Horace Henry Powers House, 201 Park Street, c.1850, contributing, (E. Phelps Barn on the 1878 map. This house was moved here in 1885 from property #94, for the construction of the second H. H. Powers House).

This .6 acre property has a 1 ½ story, cross-gable, 3x4 bay, frame dwelling in the Gothic Revival style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt shingle roof and center brick chimney. Details include corner pilasters, molded cornice, center hall entry, 6/6 wood windows with peaked lintels and wood shutters. On the south elevation is a flat-roof, full-width Gothic Revival style porch, supported on four pairs of wood columns, with a recessed paneled entry door with full sidelights flanked with French doors and wood shutters. There is a bracketed pediment over a recessed door on the second floor above the porch. On the north elevation of the House is a 1 ½ story Ell, with a screen porch on the west elevation.

94. Horace Henry Powers House, 167 Park Street, 1886, contributing, (H. H. Powers first house on the 1878 map. This is the second house on the property; it was built for H. H. Powers in 1885-86.).

This 3.1 acre property has a 2 ½ -story, steep hip-roof (with gable roofed dormers in the south and west slopes), frame dwelling in the Queen Anne style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt shingle roof, gable dormers and 1/1 aluminum windows. On the south elevation is a pedimented screen porch, supported on turned wood columns, with a shingle skirt that wraps around the east elevation. On the southwest corner is a 3-story square tower decorated with fish scale shingles in the top section. On the west elevation is a small flat-roof porch with turned posts and entry door. On the north elevation of the House is an Ell, with a handicap ramp covered by a steel roof on the west elevation, an enclosed stair tower on the east elevation and a brick chimney. On the northwest corner of the Ell is a Barn used as a single bay Garage. This building was converted into five apartments in 1979.

94. a. Apartment Building, 165 Park Street, 1979, non-contributing

Northwest of the House is a two-story, hip-and-gable, frame Apartment Building constructed in 1979 with sliding aluminum windows. The building has 20 units and is called the Lamoille View Apartments. The Barn and the Apartment Building are connected by a 60' covered corridor.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 20 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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95. Charles C. Burke House, 139 Park Street, 1878, contributing, (C. C. Burke on the 1878 map).

This .4 acre property has a 2 ½ -story, front-gable, frame dwelling in the Greek Revival style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt shingle roof, and brick chimney on the north elevation. Details include a Sidehall entry, corner pilasters, molded cornice, gable returns, 1/1 aluminum and 2/3 Queen Anne Style picture windows with molded lintels. On the south and west elevation is a shed-roof porch, supported on round wood columns, with a shingle skirt, that wraps around to the Wing at the northwest corner. On the west elevation of the House is a 1 ½ story Wing with a full shed dormer. On the north elevation of the Wing is a single story Ell, with a screen porch on the east elevation, which connects to a 1 ½ story Greek Revival style Barn with corner pilasters, entablature and cornice returns.

95. a. Garage, c.1920, contributing, (Not on 1878 map).

North of the House is a two-story, frame Garage with steel Gambrel style roof. The Barn has a concrete foundation, clapboard exterior and four sets of original folding wood doors on the south elevation. There is a hay door in the gable end and four stable windows below.

96. Amasa O. Gates House, 125 Park Street, 1878, contributing, (A. O. Gates on the 1878 map).

This .8 acre property has a 2 ½ story, front-gable, frame dwelling in the Greek Revival style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt shingle roof and two brick chimneys. Details include corner boards, box cornice and gable returns. The south elevation has a Sidehall entrance, 2/2 aluminum windows, and a Queen Anne style picture window with leaded transoms. On the west elevation is a shed-roof porch with denticulated cornice, supported on short wood columns, which wraps around to the 2 ½ story Wing, and incorporates a pedimented porte-cochere on the west elevation supported on Ionic wood columns. On the north elevation of the Wing is a single story Ell with a pedimented entry on the west elevation.

96. a. Carriage House, 117 Park Street, c.1880, contributing, (Not on 1878 map).

Northwest of the House is a two-story, hip roof, Italianate style Carriage House. Details include a bracketed cornice, round arched and semi-elliptical with keystones windows, a slate and asphalt shingle roof, cross gable on south elevation, and louvered cupola with weathervane. The north elevation has an inset dormer and a pedimented entry. The building is now divided into Apartments.

97. Danforth Eaton House, 95 Park Street, 1872, contributing, (D. Eaton on the 1878 map).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 21 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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This .3 acre property has 2 ½ story, front-gable, frame dwelling in the Greek Revival style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt roof and a brick chimney. Details include corner pilasters, box cornice with returns, full entablature, and Side hall entry framed by pilasters, full entablature and full sidelights; and 6/6, 2/2 and 1/1 aluminum windows with molded lintels. On the east elevation is a handicap ramp on the first floor and a partly enclosed, sleeping porch with shingle skirt on the second floor. On the north elevation is an enclosed stairway leading to the second floor. On the west elevation is a partly enclosed, shed-roof porch, supported by a turned column with pediment above entry bay, with shingle skirt that wraps around to the 2-story Wing. On the north elevation of the Wing is a single story Ell, with an open porch on the west elevation. On the north elevation of the Ell is a single story Addition with a pedimented entry, supported on square wood columns, on the south elevation.

98. Universalist Parsonage, 81 Park Street, c. 1870, non-contributing, (Univ. Parsonage on the 1878 map).

This .2 acre property has a 2 ½ -story, front-gable, frame dwelling in the Neo-Greek Revival style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, aluminum siding, 6/6 replacement windows, steel doors, asphalt shingle roof and a brick chimney. The House has a 2 ½ story polygonal bay with a cross gable on the west elevation, a long 2 ½ story Wing behind and fish scale shingles in the gable ends. The building lost historic architectural details (Greek Revival corner pilasters and Italianate eave brackets) in 2004.

99. Vacant lot, 24 Richmond Street, non-contributing, (Dr. E. J. Hall on the 1878 map).

100. Ruth Morse Mobile Home, 32 Richmond Street, 1970, non-contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This .1 acre property has a single-story, side-gable, Mobile home with a covered entrance porch on the west elevation.

100. a. Garage, c. 1970, non-contributing  
A single-story, Modern style, frame one-bay Garage.

101. Hiram Safford House, 74 Richmond Street, 1890, non-contributing, (Not on the 1878 map. House moved here c. 1925).

This .2 acre property has a 1 ½ story, side-gable, frame dwelling in the Colonial Revival style of architecture. There is a concrete foundation, aluminum siding and a steel roof. The original house has been modified with six large fixed windows across the north elevation, a pedimented entry porch, a solid glass door, and a full shed dormer on the north elevation. On the east elevation is a covered stairway to the second floor.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 22 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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101. a. Garage, c. 1960, non-contributing.

Southeast of the house is a single-story, gable roof, Modern style, frame one-bay Garage with overhead door.

102. Carrie Barrows House, 82 Richmond Street, c.1890, contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This .2 acre property has a 1 ½ story, side-gable, 4 x 2 bay, frame dwelling in the vernacular Queen Anne style of architecture. There is a concrete-over-rock foundation, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, and a concrete block chimney. Details include 1/1 aluminum windows on four elevations and decorative shutters. On the west elevation is a shed roof entry porch, with turned wood posts and balustrade, entry door in the first bay and steeply pitched wall dormer centered on this elevation. On the north elevation is a shed roof bay window. On the south elevation of the House is an Ell, with an entry door on the west elevation, which has a connecting roof to the Garage.

102. a. Garage, c. 1960, non-contributing

Southwest of the house is a single-story, gable roof, Modern style, frame one-bay Garage with overhead door.

103. Bernard Barton House, 101 Richmond Street, 1978, non-contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This .5 acre property has a single story, side-gable, frame dwelling in the Ranch style of architecture. There is a poured concrete foundation, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, louvered cupola and concrete block chimney. On the north elevation is a steel entry door and 6/6 aluminum windows. On the east elevation is a pedimented entry porch.

104. Arthur Knapp House, 77 Richmond Street, c. 1910, contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This .3 acre property has a 1 ½ story, 2 x 3 bay, front-gable frame dwelling in the vernacular Queen Anne style of architecture. There is a concrete foundation, box cornice with wide fascia and corner boards, clapboard siding, asphalt roof and a brick chimney. Details include 1/1 aluminum windows with molded lintels and decorative shutters. On the south elevation is a hip roofed glass-enclosed entry porch and on the northwest corner is an attached, shed roof, single-story, three-bay frame Garage with overhead garage doors and a pedestrian door in the third bay.

105. Edwin Richmond House, 65 Richmond Street, c. 1890, contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 23 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morrystown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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This .2 acre property has a 2 ½ story, front-gable, frame dwelling in the vernacular Queen Anne style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, open eaves with wide fascia and corner boards, clapboard exterior, shingle roof and a concrete block chimney. Details include a paneled entry door on the south elevation, and single and paired 1/1 aluminum windows, all with molded lintels. On the west elevation of the House is a 1 ½ story Wing with a shed-roof porch and hipped-roof dormer on the south elevation. On the north elevation of Wing is a single story Ell with solid wood door on the west elevation.

106. Riverside Cemetery, 1799, contributing, (Cemetery on the 1878 map).

This 2.4 acre property was opened in 1799 for use as a public cemetery, has 750 burials and is seldom used. The tall ornamental black-painted arched iron gateway at the southern entrance, with 'Riverside Cemetery' formed at the top, was installed in 1923. Also know as Riverbank Cemetery.

107. Morrisville Centennial Library, 7 Richmond Street, 1913, contributing, (H. S. Kelsey house on the 1878 map).

This .5 acre property has a single-story, hip-roofed, Library building in the Neoclassical style of architecture. There is a concrete foundation, brick veneer exterior, cornice with large dentils and plain frieze, asphalt shingle roof and a brick chimney on the west elevation. Details include brownstone columns, sills and water table. On the south elevation is a central pavilion with a pedimented and raised portico, supported on four Ionic columns, with cornice, dentils and a plain frieze; and an oculus in the tympanum. The entry has a paneled door, leaded sidelights and fanlight with large brownstone keystone. Three part rectangular mullion windows with transoms are set under flat lintels. There is a handicap ramp on the east elevation that wraps around to the portico. Right of the entrance door is a bronze tablet that pays tribute to Morrystown's veterans of World War I, mounted on the wall in 1921. Left of the entrance door is a wooden Roll of Honor that pays tribute to veterans of World War II, mounted on the wall c. 1955.

108. Governor George W. Hendee House, 5 Park Street, 1878, contributing, (G. W. Hendee on the 1878 map).

This .4 acre property has a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, mansard-roof, frame dwelling in the French Second Empire style of architecture. There is a granite foundation, clapboard exterior and asphalt roof. The Mansard roof has gabled wall dormers, molded box cornice with scroll-cut friezes. The lower cornice is molded with scroll cut frieze and large brackets. On the south elevation is 2 ½ story entry pavilion in the 3<sup>rd</sup> bay with a flat roof, detailed door hood with large brackets and drop pendants, and Italianate style paneled, glazed double doors on the right; and a two-tier bay window with bracketed cornices and extensive Eastlake ornament on the left. On the east elevation is a hooded

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 24 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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bay window with similar brackets and ornamentation. On the west elevation is a large hip roof porch, with molded cornice and brackets and a similar scroll sawn frieze, supported on square wood columns, with capitals with Eastlake ornament, and decorative pierced balustrade. The west elevation also has a handicap ramp. A new gable roof entry porch projects from the side porch and replicates porch post and cornice detailing. On the north elevation of the House is a 1 ½ story Ell with dormers and entry porches in matching style. On the north elevation of the Ell is a single story Addition.

108. a. Garage, c. 1960, non-contributing

Northeast of the building is a detached, Modern style, frame three-bay Garage.

109. First Congregational Church, 85 Upper Main Street, 1896, contributing, (Cong. Church on the 1878 map).

This .3 acre property has a single-story, cross-gable, L-plan, frame Church in the Queen Anne style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof and two brick chimneys. There is an exceptional 3-tiered bell tower on the southwest corner with a double wood entry door, with stained glass fanlight and drip molding, and heavy buttresses with round buttress caps above the balustraded belfry and modillioned cornices at the second and third tiers. The second tier has tall, narrow paired arched windows with drip molding. Clipped shingles are used on the gables, belfry and elsewhere for surface enrichment. On the west elevation is a covered handicap ramp. On the north elevation is a single story gable roof Addition used as an office. The Church is decorated with large round-arched stained glass windows with drip molding on the south, east and west elevations and with lunettes in the gable ends.

110. Congregational Church Parsonage, 69 Upper Main Street, 1927, contributing, (H. Safford on the 1878 map).

This .3 acre property has a two-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling in the Dutch Colonial Revival style of architecture. There is a concrete foundation, aluminum siding, asphalt roof, and full-length shed dormers on the south and north elevations. Details include a central pedimented entry porch, supported on round wood columns, with entry door and ¾ sidelights, on the south elevation. Three part windows flank the main entry and a three part window rests above the entry in the dormer, which is flanked by paired windows. There are 6/1 aluminum windows on four elevations and quadrant lights in the gable ends. On the east elevation is a hip-roof screen porch supported on turned wood columns. On the west elevation is an exterior brick chimney and on the north elevation is an Addition with an open entry porch. Built as the Parsonage for the Congregational Church.

110. a. Garage, c. 1960, non-contributing

North of the house is a single-story, Modern style, frame one-bay Garage.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 25 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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111. Lucien J. Holbrook House, 34 Pleasant Street, 1882, contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This .3 acre property has a 2 ½ -story, 2 x 3 bay, front-gable, frame dwelling in the Queen Anne style of architecture with a molded cornice with returns. There is a rock foundation, clapboard exterior, 1/1 windows with molded lintels, asphalt roof and a brick chimney. On the west elevation is a 2-tiered bay window set inside a 2-tiered flat roof porch with turned wood posts, replacement balustrades and vine-motif scroll-cut brackets. There are two windows and decorative shingling in the gable end. On the east elevation of the House is a two-story Ell with a 2-tiered porch, with replacement posts and balustrades, on the south elevation. On the east elevation of the Ell is an attached 1 ½ story Barn used as a two bay Garage, with a shed-roof Addition used as a single bay Garage.

112. Theodore Lambert Furniture Store, 46 Pleasant Street, 1967, non-contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This .34 acre property has a two-story, front-gable, frame building in the Commercial style of architecture. There is concrete foundation, vertical board siding, asphalt shingle roof and a concrete block chimney. The building has 2/2 aluminum awning windows. On the west elevation are six large fixed commercial windows, with aluminum awnings, and a glass entry door.

113. Theodore Lambert Service Garage, 56 Pleasant Street, 1965, non-contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This .34 acre property has a single-story, front-gable, building in the Commercial style of architecture. There is a concrete foundation, steel siding and steel roof. The west and east elevations have two large garage doors. On the west elevation is an entry door to the office and two large fixed commercial style windows.

114. E. W. Bailey Feed Store, 28 VFW Street, c. 1895, non-contributing, (Dr. T. J. Holbrook on the 1878 map).

This .7 acre property has a 1 ½ story, gable-roof, frame building in the vernacular Queen Anne style of architecture. All of the original style and details have been removed, covered with a steel roof or aluminum siding, and/or hidden with numerous additions on all elevations except the south. There is a solid steel entry door on the west elevation and a pedimented entry on the north elevation. The former feed store was acquired by the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 9653 in 1955.

115. First Peoples Academy, 74 Pleasant Street, 1847, contributing, (Granger's School on the 1878 map).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 26 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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This .07 acre property has a two-story, front-gable, 3x6 bay, frame building in the Greek Revival style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt shingle roof and brick chimney. Details include paneled corner pilasters, a box cornice with entablature and 6/6 wood windows on three elevations. The west elevation has a pedimented front gable and a non-original Colonial Revival style pedimented entry, supported with turned wood posts, with full entablature and entry door framed by pilasters. The building has a compatible addition on the east elevation, with three 2/2 wood windows and a steel fire-escape staircase from a second story window. The school building (1847) was relocated here in 1874 from Academy Park. In 1924 it was acquired by the Lamoille Grange No. 233. The square bell tower, with open belfry and molded cornice, was reconstructed (1977), to resemble the original school bell tower, and the original bell (1850) was reinstalled (1977).

116. Marcus Bundy House, 7 VFW Street, c. 1850, contributing, (Not on the 1878 map. House was moved here about 1880).

This .3 acre property has a 2 ½ -story, cross-gable, 4x2 bay, frame dwelling in the Greek Revival style of architecture. There is a concrete-over-rock foundation, clapboard exterior, steel roof and two brick chimneys. Details include a box cornice, gable returns, and 2/2 wood windows with decorative shutters on four elevations. The south elevation has a shed-roof entry porch, supported on turned wood columns, scroll brackets and a plain balustrade. On the east elevation is a covered staircase leading to a small porch and entry door on the second floor. On the north elevation of the House is an Ell, with a small deck on the east elevation and a small shed-roof entry porch on the west elevation, which connects to a 2 ½ story frame Barn, built into the hill, used for storage. The west elevation of the Ell and the south elevation of the Barn have original barn doors. The Barn has a hay door above.

117. George C. Bailey Feed Store, 120 Pleasant Street, c. 1940, non-contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This .2 acre property has a single-story, shed-roof, frame Commercial building. There is a concrete foundation, steel and wood exterior and a steel roof. The west elevation has a pedimented entry door, and the west and north elevations have two large modern garage doors. The integrity of the building has been compromised by exterior alterations.

118. United Farmers Cooperative Creamery, 128 Pleasant Street, 1925, contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This .79 acre property has a large (6,500 sq. ft) frame Commercial building. There is a concrete foundation, random exterior wall coverings, and steel and asphalt shingle roof. The eastern part of the building is the original 2 ½ story, gable roof, frame Creamery (1925), with clapboard exterior and 2/1 wood windows; with a shed-roof loading



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 27 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

---

platform, now enclosed, and original loading door along the railroad tracks on the north elevation. On the south elevation of the 1925 plant, is the two-story, shed-roof, brick 1940 Addition, with a single story, brick addition on the east elevation and loading door on the south elevation; and original steel industrial sash on the east and south elevations. On the east elevation of the 1925 plant is a three story, shed-roof, brick Ice House, capped with a steel roof. There is evidence on the west elevation of an addition that has been removed.

119. Jane Thomas House, 6 Hutchins Street, c. 1895, contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This .2 acre property has a 2 ½ -story, side-gabled, 4x3 bay, frame dwelling in the Queen Anne style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, clapboard exterior, steel roof and central brick chimney. Details include corner boards, pilasters and original 2/2 wood windows with molded lintels. The south elevation has a Sidehall entry with a two-tier, shed-roof, 2 bay porch supported on square wood posts with valence and balustrade. On the north elevation of the House is a two-story Ell with similar exterior materials and two paneled doors on the east elevation. All the doors have molded lintels.

119. a. Garage, c. 1920, contributing

Northeast of the house is a detached single-story, gable roof with asphalt shingles, Colonial Revival style frame one-bay Garage with original wood doors with diagonal siding.

120. Joseph W. Spaulding House, 26 Hutchins Street, 1870, contributing, (J. W Spaulding on the 1878 map).

This .2 acre property has 2 ½ -story, 3 x 3 bay, front-gable, frame dwelling in the Greek Revival style of architecture. There is a concrete-over-rock foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt roof and central brick chimney. Details include corner pilasters, box cornice, 2/2 wood windows with molded lintels and non-original casement windows on the south elevation. On the south elevation is a recessed Sidehall entry door with molded cornice and on the west elevation is a shed-rood entry door. On the north elevation of the House is a 2 story Ell, with two-tier, enclosed porch on the east elevation. The Ell is connected to a 2 story, side-gable, frame Addition in the Greek Revival style. The Addition has a concrete-over-rock foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt shingle roof and central brick chimney. On the south elevation of the Addition is a shed-roof porch. There is evidence of a fire where the Ell connects to the Addition at the northwest corner.

121. Joseph W. Spaulding Barn, no address, c. 1895, contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 28 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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This building was not in the original Historic District because it was a detached building. It is now connected to # 11 in the original Historic District and that building is now 110 Portland Street. This two-story, frame, Gable-front Barn may have been associated with the J. W. Spaulding House (#120) or a Livery business directly west on Portland Street. There is a concrete foundation, clapboard and vertical siding, and steel roof. On the north elevation is an entry door, four small fixed stable windows and an enclosed window frame on the second floor.

122. Puffer United Methodist Church, 47 Upper Main Street, 1970, non-contributing, (M. E. Church on the 1878 map).

This .65 acre property has a Church in the Post Modern style of architecture. The asymmetrical, brick-veneer building has a shed-roof entry on the east elevation and an enclosed bell tower on the southeast corner. In 1961, the north elevation of the original frame Church (1888) received the present single-story, Modern style Addition for daycare and school classrooms. In 1970 the original Church was replaced by the present brick-veneer Post Modern Church.

122. a. Dr. H. H. Powers House, 47 Upper Main Street, c. 1845, contributing, (Mrs. Powers on the 1878 map).

This is a 1 ½ story, side-gable, frame dwelling in the Greek Revival style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof and central brick chimney. Details of this Classic Cottage form include corner pilasters, molded cornice, gable returns, 6/6 wood windows with peaked lintels, and entablature. On the south elevation is a Colonial Revival style pedimented entry porch, with full entablature, supported on 2 turned wood columns and the door is framed by sidelights. On the east elevation of the House is a 1 ½ story Wing with a shed-roof screen porch supported on 2 turned wood columns and Colonial Revival style balustrade. The Wing has a shed-roof, inset dormer and a central brick chimney. The House was purchased (1948) by the Church for use as a Parsonage.

122. b. Garage, on Pleasant Street, c. 1960, non-contributing

A single-story, gable-roof, Modern style, frame 2-bay Garage.

123. George A. Morse Lumber Company, 207 Portland Street, 1908, contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This 5 acre property has a Lumber and Hardware Building (1908) on the northwest corner of Portland and Foundry Streets. The main Lumber and Hardware building (18,120 sq. ft) of this industrial complex dates from 1908. The main building is a two-story, frame Commercial style retail and storage building that has a Woodworking Shop and a second floor Office. The hip-and-multiple gable roof is covered with steel and asphalt shingles, and has a brick chimney. The south elevation has an overhead wood door with panes (now fixed), a variety of frame windows displayed on the first floor and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 29 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

---

a single entry door; and six wood casement windows and a bay window on the second floor. The east elevation has a recessed entry door, a fixed frame window and a bay window on the first floor; and a variety of framed windows displayed on the second floor. There is a painted wood 'Morrisville Lumber' sign on the south and east elevations. Northwest of the Lumber and Hardware Building there are five distinct later additions; three Storage buildings, a Mill building and a Wood Furnace area that support the operation of the Lumber Mill. There are also five detached storage buildings owned by the lumber company; two of which were documented in the original historic district nomination, # 18 and #19:

123. a. Open Lumber Storage Building (c. 2000), non-contributing.

This single story, shed-roof, frame building has a poured concrete floor, steel walls and steel roof, with open bays on the south elevation. Located north of the Lumber and Hardware Building.

123. b. Enclosed Lumber Storage Building (c. 1920), contributing

The original part of this single story, gable roof with original ventilator, frame building, has a concrete floor, clapboard exterior, and a sliding barn door on the south elevation. There are three small frame windows on the west elevation. The building has two sheet-steel sided, shed roof, single story additions on the north elevation, with metal overhead garage doors, for drive-in lumber storage. Located on the east side of Portland Street.

123. c. Railroad Freight House (c. 1930), contributing

This long single story, gable roof, frame building has a wood and concrete pier foundation, sheet steel and clapboard siding. On the north elevation there are 4 freight doors on the loading platform, whose roof is supported by brackets, which were once serviced by a railroad spur track. Located on the east side of Portland Street.

124. Gary Bourne Service Garage, 48 Foundry Street, 2005, non-contributing

This .17 acre property has a single-story, shed-roof, false-front frame building in the Modern style of architecture. There is a poured concrete foundation, steel siding and steel roof. On the south elevation are two garage doors, two entry doors and a 20-light fixed window.

125. Boston & Maine Railroad Bridge, across Lamoille River, 1934, contributing (site of Portland & Ogdensburg RR Bridge on 1878 map).

This 110' x 18' Warren Through Truss (with vertical members) railroad bridge rests on stone abutments and spans the Lamoille River. The riveted, steel frame bridge has top lateral braces and lattice bracing on some diagonals. In 1934 this bridge replaced a covered wooden railroad bridge that dated from 1890. The tracks are removed and it is a pedestrian-only bridge.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 30 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

---

126. Bridge Street Bridge, across Lamoille River on Bridge Street, 1926, contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

The original iron bridge erected here in 1886 was replaced by this steel bridge in 1926. This riveted, steel-frame, Pratt Through Truss highway bridge (125') rests on concrete abutments and spans the Lamoille River. The bridge has a railing and sidewalks illuminated with 6 cast iron street lights. New welded portal beams were installed in 1974.

127. Robert Bourne Filling Station, 18 Bridge Street, 1965, non-contributing

This .27 acre property has a single-story, side-gable, brick-veneer Gas Station in the Commercial style of architecture with two service bays. South of the station is a gasoline pump canopy.

128. F. C. Jockow House, 28 Bridge Street, 1875, contributing, (F. C. Jockow on the 1878 map).

This .2 acre property has a 1 ½ story, cross-gable, L-plan, frame dwelling in the Queen Anne style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt shingle roof and two brick chimneys. Details include corner boards and 2/2 wood windows. The south elevation has a bay window with 2/2 wood windows. On the east elevation of the House is a Wing with a shed-roof entry porch with a gable embellished scroll sawn screen over the entry bay, supported on turned wood columns, with shingle skirt and semi-circular corner sheltering an entry door flanked by paired windows all with molded lintels; a brick chimney on the east elevation and a hip roof dormer. On the north elevation of the Wing is an Ell that connects to a Barn used as an Apartment. On the west elevation of the Apartment is a wood staircase that leads to a wood deck and entry door on the second floor.

129. Gerald Sutton House, 50 Bridge Street, 1987, non-contributing

This .7 acre property has a two-story, side-gable, frame dwelling in the Colonial Revival style of architecture. There is a concrete foundation, aluminum siding, and asphalt shingle roof. On the south elevation is a shed-roof entry porch. On the east elevation of the House is a single story Wing, with a steel roof, used as a Garage.

129. a. Barn, c. 1885, contributing. (Not on 1878 map)

Northeast of the house is a detached 1 ½ story, frame Gable-front Barn. The Barn has original clapboard exterior and fenestrations; with a barn door and hay loft door on the south elevation. The Barn was originally connected to a Queen Anne style house built c. 1885 and demolished in 1985.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 31 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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130. Hugh Tomlinson Store, 81 Bridge Street, 1995, non-contributing

This .75 acre property has a large (8,800 sq. ft.) two-story, flat-roof, false-front frame building in the Commercial style of architecture. There is a concrete foundation, clapboard exterior and flat built-up roof. The north elevation has a shed-roof entrance porch, supported on square wood posts, with balustrade that extends the full length of the building for three store fronts.

131. Edward Stone House, 63 Bridge Street, 1878, contributing, (E. Stone on the 1878 map).

This .44 acre property has a 1 ½ story, front-gable, L-plan, frame dwelling in the Gothic Revival style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, clapboard exterior, shingle roof and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. Details include corner pilasters, an entry door with scroll-cut consoles on the hood, 1/1 wood windows with molded lintels, and a 2-story, Gothic Revival inspired window surround with peaked cornice, with fleur-de-lis pendant and scroll cut feet, on the north elevation of the House and the east elevation of the Wing. On the south elevation of the House is a shed-roof Addition. On the east elevation of the House is a 1 ½ story Wing with a modern bay window and shed-roof entry Addition on the north elevation. On the south elevation of the Wing is an Ell that connects to a 1 ½ story, front gable, frame Dwelling with a shed-roof screen porch, with vertical board skirt and handicap ramp, on the north elevation and a shed-roof Addition on the west elevation. Between the shed-roof Addition to the House and the Ell and the Dwelling, is a trellis-covered patio.

132. Abbott J. Gauvin House, 45 Bridge Street, c. 1906, contributing, (Not on 1878 map).

This .18 acre property has a 1 ½ story, front-gable, frame building in the Commercial style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, shingle exterior and asphalt shingle roof. On the north elevation of the antique store is an extended eave supported by brackets, two fixed commercial style windows flanking a panel door and two 1/1 wood windows in the gable end. The store has a shed dormer on the west elevation with a pair of windows. On the south elevation of the store is a single story Ell that connects to a 1 ½ story Barn. On the east elevation of the store is a 1 ½ story Wing with two entry doors and two 2/2 fixed wood windows on the north elevation. The building was a Steam Laundry on the 1922 Sanborn map.

133. Bruce McDonald Blacksmith Shop, 29 Bridge Street, c. 1905, non-contributing, (Not on 1878 map).

This .07 acre property has a 2 ½ story, front-gable, frame office building in the vernacular Queen Anne style of architecture. There is a concrete foundation, aluminum siding and a steel roof. Details include corner boards, 1/1 aluminum windows, steel

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 32 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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doors and a large three part commercial style window centered between two steel entry doors on the south elevation. On the south elevation of the office is a two-story Ell that connects to a single-story Addition. The architectural style and details of this historic Blacksmith Shop (1909 Sanborn map) were remodeled into a dwelling after 1955 and remodeled into an office in 2005.

134. Wells Woodward, Sr. House, 58 Brigham Street, 1947, contributing  
This .11 acre property has a 1 ½ story, side-gable, frame office building in the Colonial Revival style of architecture. There is a concrete foundation, dark stained clapboard siding, asphalt shingle roof and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. On the south elevation there is a steel entry door, flanked with matching original three part, eight pane, casement windows with wood shutters, and a wood handicap ramp. On the east elevation of the building is a single story Wing with matching windows. The building was constructed as a dwelling and is now an office.

135. Gustin Smith House, 60 Brigham Street, 1930, contributing  
This .09 acre property has a 1 ½ story, side-gable, frame dwelling in the Colonial Revival style of architecture. There is a concrete foundation, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof and center brick chimney. This intact Cape Cod Revival form building has original 8/8 wood windows on four elevations and a full-length shed dormer on the north elevation. On the south elevation is a curved-roof, segmental arch, entry porch supported on two square wood posts. On the east elevation of the Office is a Wing with a shed dormer over a wood entry door and a Garage door. The building was constructed as a dwelling and is now an office.

136. Wells Woodward, Jr. House, 51 Brigham Street, 1956, non-contributing  
This .49 acre property has a single-story, side-gable, frame dwelling in the Ranch style of architecture. There is a concrete foundation, board and batten siding, asphalt roof, and steel roof. The house has non-original fixed and 1/1 aluminum windows; and a two-story concrete addition built into the hill side on the west elevation. The east elevation has a pedimented entry porch and there is a shed-roof carport addition on the south elevation.

137. David P. Noyes House, 37 Brigham Street, c. 1817, contributing, (C. D. Scott on the 1878 map).  
This .4 acre property has a 1 ½ story, 3x2 bay, frame dwelling in the Federal style of architecture with later Queen Anne porch and windows. There is concrete-over-stone foundation, clapboard exterior asphalt shingle roof and center brick chimney. Details include corner boards, gable returns, entry door with a two-part transom light, and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 33 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

---

paired 1/1 windows with molded lintels flank the main entry. On the east elevation is a two-tier, jerkin head roof Queen Anne style entry porch, supported on square wood columns, with bracket turned valence and balustrade on the second floor and plain balustrade on the first floor. On the west elevation is an exterior brick chimney and a gable dormer. On the north elevation of the House is a single story Wing with entry doors on the east and north elevations. The house was moved here about 1842. The house is also known locally as the Mary Gates House.

138. Earl Morrill House, 49 Brigham Street, 1930, contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This .25 acre property has a two-story, side-gable, frame dwelling in the Greek Revival style of architecture. There is a concrete block foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt shingle roof and a center brick chimney. On the north elevation is Queen Anne style glass-enclosed and screen porch, supported on Ionic wood columns, with a semi-circular section on the right side, a pedimented entry, shingle skirt and handicap ramp; on the second floor is a full-width shed dormer, with 2/2 wood windows and shingle exterior. On the west elevation is a single-story, gable roof Addition with clapboard siding, paired 1/1 windows and decorative scroll sawn siding in the gable (perhaps built as a Garage). On the south elevation are a full-width, enclosed shed roof porch and a single-story, shed-roof Addition. This House was detached from the Bryant House (#26) for the building of the Masonic Temple, moved here in 1930 and the porch added.

139. Charles M. Peck House, 90 Lower Main Street, 1884, contributing, (Not on the 1878 map).

This 1.3 acre property has a two-story, front-gable, Side hall, frame dwelling in the Italianate style of architecture. There is a rock foundation, clapboard exterior, asphalt shingle roof and center brick chimney. Italianate details of this asymmetrical house include decorative corner pilasters, tall 2/2 narrow windows with framed decorative crowns and scroll sawn feet, and widely overhanging eaves supported by decorative pierced brackets. There are peaked lintels on the first floor and clipped lintels on the second floor, both with a drop pendant keystone. In the south gable end there is a louvered oculus with scroll sawn decorative trim and molded lintel with keystone; and a scroll sawn pierced-screen with a drop pendant. There is a pedimented flat roof, entry porch with brackets, supported on decorative square wood columns, with double wood entry door and turned valence on the south elevation. On the west elevation is a summer porch, with similar details and a pedimented extension with an elaborate bay window. On the east elevation is a pedimented two-tiered bay with roof and window treatment similar to the south elevation. On the north elevation is a shed-roof porch and a two-story Addition and a single story non-sided, L-plan Ell.

End of Section 7.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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### Summary

The boundary of the Morrisville Historic District is being increased with additional properties that are eligible under Criteria A, because these additional properties are associated with events that made a significant contribution to the development of the Village of Morrisville, and Criteria C because these additional properties represent architectural styles popular in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century in Vermont, and also because additional commercial, educational, engineering, industrial and religious resources supplement the historical narrative of the Village. This wider range of cultural resources provides a more complete portrait of the historic context in the Village of Morrisville.

The Morrisville Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983 with 50 properties along the two main commercial streets in the Village of Morrisville. This original district encompasses mostly commercial properties, as well as a small grouping of mid 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial properties on the southwestern boundary along the Lamoille River and a grouping of late 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial properties on the northern boundary along the railroad.

This nomination increases the boundaries of the original historic district to include 114 additional commercial, residential, industrial, educational, transportation and religious resources. These new resources provide a more complete context for the historical, commercial and industrial development of Morrisville. The majority of original buildings listed in the 1983 nomination are still intact; only six have been demolished (#'s 5, 24, 33, 37, 40, 47) Changes to buildings have been relatively minor largely consisting of replaced doors, windows and signs; except building # 13, which is now non-contributing. Properties #1 to #50 are in the original historic district and there are two new resources (#'s 51, 52) in the original district. Properties # 53 to # 139 are in the boundary increase and there are 114 resources in the expanded district; 74 contributing and 37 non-contributing (see Table of Properties).

In the original historic district, Lower Main Street begins with a concentration of historic brick Federal and Greek Revival style residential and commercial buildings. Where Lower Main Street intersects with Portland Street, it is then known as Upper Main Street, and the



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

---

architectural style changes to mostly frame residential, religious and educational properties in the boundary increase. The resources in the original historic district along Portland Street (1870), running north toward the railroad, are essentially intact and a historic lumber company (1908) north of the railroad is included in the boundary increase. The western boundary of the original district is expanded to include commercial and residential buildings along Bridge Street (originally West, later Cottage) (1873) and Brigham Street (1907) and also two bridges over the Lamoille River that serve as gateways into downtown.

The southern boundary, along Upper Main Street, is expanded to include commercial, religious and residential properties. The eastern boundary adds resources along Pleasant Street (1870), Richmond Street (1892), Park Street (originally Wolcott) and Copley Avenue (1930). Park Street and Copley Avenue meet the western boundary of the Peoples Academy that was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1996.

The expanded Morrisville Historic District is a product of the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century development of the Village beyond the two commercial main streets, Lower Main Street and Portland, that were the focus of the original nomination. The expanded Historic District is eligible under Criteria A because the additional properties are associated with events that made a significant contribution to the development of the Village of Morrisville. The expanded District is also eligible under Criteria C because the additional properties represent architectural styles popular in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century in Vermont, and because additional commercial, engineering and industrial resources supplement the historical narrative of the Village. The expanded District is significant in the following areas: Architecture, Commerce, Education, Engineering, Government, Industry, Military, Religion, and Transportation. The period of significance for the expanded district is increased from c. 1817-1956.

During the period from 1932-1955, the building stock in downtown Morrisville was expanded gradually. There were civic improvements, expansion at the lumber company, a new theatre, a new bank building and several new residences. The historical consciousness

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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of the community was raised with the placing of a prominent monument and the founding of a local historical society.

### Early Settlement at Morrisville

The original historic district and the adjacent boundary increase are situated south of an oxbow in the Lamoille River, the fourth-longest river in the Lake Champlain Basin of Vermont. This 85 mile long river runs westward, through the Town of Morristown, on its way to Lake Champlain. The bluff overlooking the river and waterfalls was a natural location for early settlement, commerce and industry. One hundred years after settlement, Morrisville was incorporated in 1890 as a Village within the Town of Morristown.

According to Morristown historian Anna L. Mower, Morristown's first settler was the surveyor Jacob Walker (1765-1843) who came from Massachusetts and built a log cabin in the summer of 1791 in the geographical center of the town.<sup>i</sup> His pioneer family was remembered at the town's Sesquicentennial in 1940 by the placement of the Jacob Walker Monument (#73) at the junction of Upper Main Street and Park Street. A. C. Boardman, the Town Clerk in 1869, credited John Safford as the first settler of the village that came to be Morrisville in about 1794 or 1795.<sup>ii</sup> Mower credits John Safford's (1738-1813) family as migrating from southern New England in 1796 and "were for six years the sole residents of this part of town (Morrisville)".<sup>iii</sup>

The Safford's were attracted by the water power of the Lamoille River at what was called the Great Falls and here in 1798, they built the first saw mill and later in 1812, the first grist mill in Morrisville. John Safford died in 1813, leaving his son Jedediah (1778-1852) to carry on the business and these mills remained in the Safford family until 1899 when the grist mill was purchased from Hiram Safford by H. A. Slayton. Both the Greek Revival style Safford Grist Mill (#42) of 1867, and the Greek Revival style Safford Mills Warehouse (#41) of 1867 still stand at the east end of Lower Main Street on the Lamoille River. In its day the Grist Mill was a large enterprise for grinding custom grain into flour and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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the Saw Mill produced a variety of stock for furniture making and building construction.

Other industries attracted by the water power potential of the falls were a clothing mill, a tannery, a cabinet shop, a blacksmith shop and a general store all near the present day Lower Main Street. A view of the industrial life of this country town in the early part of the nineteenth century reveals an amazingly independent self-supporting community. These businesses were soon followed by a doctor, a lawyer and a school. The village received a post office in 1834 and by 1840 the mail route from Waterbury to Hyde Park was relocated to run through Morrisville. Also in 1840 the Congregationalists built a church in the village, followed by the Union Church of the Methodists and a church for the Universalists.<sup>iv</sup>

### Early 19<sup>th</sup> century Residential Architecture

Three early 19<sup>th</sup> century historic houses have survived in the historic district and they represent examples of architectural styles common in Vermont during this period; the Vernacular, the Federal and the popular Greek Revival.

The David P. Noyes House (#137), built as a Vernacular style frame house c. 1817 on Lower Main Street, the house was moved to its present location on Brigham Street in 1842 for use by the new Rev. S. Robinson of the First Congregational Church. It is believed to be the oldest house in the Village and is included in the boundary increase.

The Jedidiah Safford House (#44), was built as a brick Federal style house in 1820 at the western end of Lower Main Street. The house was acquired by Carlos S. Noyes in 1875. When the Morrisville Historical Society located here in 1952, they converted the house into the current Noyes House Museum.<sup>v</sup>

David Noyes also built the impressive 2 story brick Greek Revival style second David P. Noyes House (#38) about 1835, next to his general store on Lower Main Street and where he lived until 1866.<sup>vi</sup>

### Early and Mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Architecture for Commerce & Industry

John Safford (1738-1813) and his family migrated from southern New England to Morrisville in 1796 and were the sole residents of this

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morrystown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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part of Morrystown for six years. They were attracted by the water power potential of what was called the Great Falls and built the first saw mill (1798) and later the first grist mill (1812) in what would become Morrisville. In 1867 John's son Jedidiah constructed the present frame Greek Revival style Safford Grist Mill (#42) and the frame Greek Revival style Safford Mills Woodworking Shop (#41) at this site on the east bank of the Lamoille River on the western end of Lower Main Street. The grist mill produced flour and the warehouse was used for the storage of raw materials and finished products of the grist mill, saw mill and woodworking shop. Later, the mills operated under the name Hiram and Darius Safford and were sold (1899) to Henry Albert Slayton (1851-1932).<sup>vii</sup>

David P. Noyes established a clothing mill and became Morrisville's second general merchant when he built the impressive brick Greek Revival style Noyes General Store (#36) on Lower Main Street about 1820. Noyes was a member of the Masonic Lodge and also served in the Vermont Legislature (1832-33, 1838) and Senate (1853-55). In 1866 Noyes sold both the Store (#36) and the second Noyes House (#38) to George J. Slayton and Charles M. Peck; Peck sold his interest to Slayton in 1873 and the properties stayed in the Slayton family until Henry A. Slayton's death in 1932.<sup>viii</sup>

The 2 story frame Powers & Gleed Block (#2) was built in 1869 on Upper Main Street, in a transition style from the Greek Revival to Italianate, for the village post office and Amasa O. Gates' pharmacy on the first floor and the law offices of H. Henry Powers and Philip K. Gleed on the second floor. This building formed the northeast corner of Portland Street, which when laid out in 1870 became the second commercial street in the Village of Morrisville.<sup>ix</sup>

### Churches and Cemeteries

The boundary of the original historic district is expanded to include four historic churches and a historic cemetery on Upper Main Street. These resources are important in the historical context of Morrisville's religious and social development in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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Hemenway's Gazetteer reports that the first religious group met in Jacob Walker's barn at the Four Corners in 1807 to form the Congregational Church. In 1849 the congregation relocated to Morrisville. Their enlarged church of 1875 was not destroyed when the present sanctuary building, the Queen Anne Style First Congregational Church, (#109) was constructed in 1896 on Upper Main Street. The building features a clapboard and shingle spire (100') with an exceptional 3-tiered bell tower, round-arched stained glass windows, and a pipe organ (1885). The congregation purchased the lot directly west of the church and erected the present Dutch Colonial Revival style Parsonage (#110) in 1927.<sup>x</sup>

The Methodist congregation was formed in 1813 and built a church in 1839 at the Four Corners. They relocated to Morrisville in 1872. In 1874 a chapel was built on the present site and moved back to serve as a vestry when a new church was built in 1888. In 1895 the congregation was renamed the Puffer Methodist Episcopal Church and the 1888 building was replaced with the present brick-veneer Puffer United Methodist Church (#122) in 1970 on Upper Main Street. The church purchased the Greek Revival style house (c. 1845) immediately to the east in 1948 for use as a Parsonage (#122a).<sup>xi</sup>

The congregation of the First Universalist Society was organized in 1828 in Morrisville and the present Greek Revival style Universalist Church (#60) was built in 1865 on Upper Main Street. The church features seven stained glass windows and a three-tiered spire (70'). The bell (1867) and the town-owned clock (1883) were installed in the belfry and they are still in operation. This building became a senior citizen center in 1968.<sup>xii</sup>

Hemenway's Gazetteer reported that the congregation of the Christian Church was organized in 1828 and the present Christian Church (#72) was built in 1864 on Upper Main Street. A congregation known as the Advent Christian Church was organized in 1892 and ownership of this building was transferred to them in 1901. In 1959 the present congregation purchased the B. B. Hawes House (c. 1878) directly to the east and it was connected to the Church in 1977.<sup>xiii</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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A local chapter of the Christian Science Society organized in 1917, began meeting at the Noyes General Store (#36) in 1918, became an authorized branch of the Mother Church in 1919 and held meetings there until 1944.<sup>xiv</sup>

Morristown has eight public cemeteries with cemetery associations established in 1907 and 1915. The oldest cemetery is the Riverside Cemetery (#106) that opened as a public burial ground in 1799. There are approximately 750 graves with a single burial from the war of 1812 and 26 burials from the Civil War. The ornamental black-painted arched iron gateway was installed in 1923. Riverside, also known as River Bank, was superseded by the newer and larger Pleasant View Cemetery in 1893.<sup>xv</sup> The cemetery serves as a location for remembering pioneer families and early residents of Morrisville.

### Schools

The boundary of the original historic district is expanded to include two historic schools and the eastern edge of the boundary increase reaches a school property listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Academy Park was the site of the 2 story frame Greek Revival style first Peoples Academy (#115) that opened in 1847 on the site of the present Morrisville Graded School (#75). This first Peoples Academy remained private until 1866, when it became a public school. In 1874 the first Peoples Academy building was relocated to its present site on Pleasant Street. Also in 1874, a 3 story frame French Second Empire style second Peoples Academy was built in Academy Park and that building was demolished in 1930. The present 2 story frame Neoclassical style Morrisville Graded School (#75) was built in 1900 and was expanded to double its classroom space in 1918 from an identical design by the Burlington architect Frank L. Austin. The present Peoples Academy building was opened in 1929 with an observatory (1931) and band shell (1931) on a large campus at the east end of Copley Avenue. The present Peoples Academy (1929) was listed on the National Register in 1996 and that property forms the eastern boundary of the expanded Morrisville Historic District.<sup>xvi</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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Copley Avenue (1929) is named for Alexander Hamilton Copley (1856-1948), a Morrisville native and the town's most famous benefactor. Copley donated land and money for the building of the Peoples Academy (1929), Copley Hospital (1932), Copley Country Club (1936) and Airfield (1936). He also established the Alexander Hamilton Copley Fund (1937) and the Copley Fund (1942).<sup>xvii</sup> Copley Avenue leads to the present National Register listed Peoples Academy at the eastern edge of the historic district.

### The Grange

The Grange, also know as the Patrons of Husbandry, was founded in 1867 as a national agricultural association to give farmers a collective voice. Jonathan Lawrence formed the first Grange in New England, Green Mountain 1, in St. Johnsbury in 1871 and the Vermont State Grange was organized there in 1872. In 1873 the Malvern Grange No. 24 was organized in Morristown. The relocated first Peoples Academy (#115) was acquired at auction by the Grange in 1877 and operated as a 'Grangers School'. The building also became a small feed store on the first floor. Local farmers reorganized and established the Lamoille Grange No. 233 in 1893. When Carroll E. Lanpher closed his Feed Store business on the first floor in 1938, the Grange moved into both floors of the building. In 1977 the Lamoille Grange (#115) completed a restoration of the exterior, reconstructed the original bell tower and reinstalled the original bell (1850) of the first Peoples Academy.<sup>xviii</sup>

### The Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad

The boundary of the original historic district is expanded north to include significant transportation resources, the former railroad tracks and a railroad bridge. Industries were drawn here for easy access to the railroad tracks and spur tracks on the north edge of the Village.

The arrival of the railroad was the single most important event in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century development of Morrisville. Prior to the arrival of the railroad local merchants obtained their stock of goods at the Central Vermont Railroad station 18 miles south in Waterbury. Morrisville business interests wanted their own railroad connection and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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in 1867 the Vermont Legislature chartered the Lamoille Valley Railroad to run from St. Johnsbury (or Danville) on the east side of the state to an unspecified point on the west side (which subsequently proved to be Swanton). Before any construction took place, this and two other Vermont lines were consolidated to become the Vermont Division of the Portland (Maine) & Ogdensburg (New York) Railroad, which was the subsequent builder of the line. St. Johnsbury was the site of groundbreaking ceremonies in December 1869 and by December 1872 rails reached Morrisville. The first passenger train, the 'Lamoille' arrived at the Morrisville Station (#15) on New Year's Eve. A Freight House (#20) was completed west of Portland Street just north of the tracks in 1873. In July 1877 at Fletcher, Governor Horace Fairbanks drove a silver spike in the last rail laid in the 124-mile Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad between the Connecticut River and Lake Champlain. Bondholders changed the name and reorganized the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad Company in 1880. In 1884, the Morrisville Station (#15) was enlarged with a Restaurant and a new Freight House on the east elevation. Major alterations to the interior of the station were completed in 1902.<sup>xix</sup> Another historic railroad-related building is a former Railroad Freight House (#123c), built c. 1930 now located on the lumber company property north of the tracks.

Morrisville, at mile post 48.88, was the most important station along the rail line and about 1900 several important local shippers depended on the railroad; for example, the Atlas Plywood Company, Checkerboard Feed Store, Farmers Grain & Feed Company, Eastern States Farmers Exchange, Gulf Oil, H. P Hood and Sons, Lamoille Feed Company, Morrisville Lumber Company, Ruberoid Company and the United Farmers of New England, to name only a few. In 1908, construction began on a Town Lattice covered railroad bridge over the Lamoille River two miles east of Wolcott and was later known as the Fisher Bridge.<sup>xx</sup> A similar covered bridge spanned the Lamoille River in Morrisville; and the second (1890) covered bridge barely survived the famous state-wide Flood of 1927 and was replaced by the present riveted steel-frame Warren through-truss Boston & Maine Railroad Bridge (#125) in 1934.<sup>xxi</sup>



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morrystown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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In 1885 the Boston & Lowell Railroad, later the Boston & Maine, took controlling interest in this Vermont railroad. In 1925 a board of directors, composed entirely of Vermont residents, reassumed local control but the Boston and Maine still held ownership interest. The association with the B & M ended in 1949 and under the altered name of the St. Johnsbury & Lamoille County, Vermont business interests took over the line as a fully independent railroad for the first time since 1885. The era of steam locomotives ended in 1954 and the last passenger train left the Morrisville Station (#15) in July 1956.<sup>xxiii</sup> The railroad tracks were removed in 2004-2005 for a new cross-state year-round recreation resource named the Lamoille Valley Rail Trail, which extends 96 miles from St. Johnsbury to Swanton.

### Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Buildings for Commerce and Industry

The coming of the railroad stimulated new commerce and industry in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Morrisville quickly became the commercial center of Lamoille County and entered a period of economic growth. The resulting building boom, lasting from 1870 to about 1905, was largely responsible for shaping downtown Morrisville's present day appearance. Portland Street was laid out in 1870 to link Main Street to the new industrial area near the railroad. In 1883, Vermont historian Hamilton Child called Morrisville "one of the most thriving little villages in the State"<sup>xxiii</sup> At that time, prosperous village industries included a saw mill, grist mill, granite and marble works, starch factory, carriage shop, pulp mill and butter tub factory, to name only a few.

An old business in Morrisville that has been carried on in the same location is the Morrisville Foundry Company (#16, 17 and 18) on Foundry Street. Soon after the coming of the railroad was a fact, E. B. Merriam and F. C. Jockow, constructed a small Foundry (#16) in 1872. In 1874 Henry H. Morgan (1823-1885) became the proprietor and by 1883 supervised the manufacture of shovel-plows, cultivators, road scrapers, box stoves, sled shoes, sugar arch castings, pipe safes and registers, fire backs and tire upsetters for wheelwrights.<sup>xxiv</sup> The foundry was purchased by a group of Morrisville men and incorporated in 1889 as the Morrisville Foundry Company with George W. Hendee as president

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 11 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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and treasurer. Next door to the east, a 2 story frame Vernacular style building was added (1889) and it became the Machine Tool and Pattern Shop (#17) in 1897. About this time, a second floor bridge connected the original Foundry with the new Machine Shop. The company engaged former Central Vermont Railroad Shop employees, Channing Benedict Greene (1866-1913) as foreman (1893) and his brother Cyrus Porter Greene as pattern maker (1905). Channing's son Morris C. Greene succeeded his father as manager and then his grandson, Frederic M. Greene. A steam engine powered the works and their regular products were the well-known Uncle Sam and Eureka plows, drag saws and cast iron stoves, as well as novelty lathes, shoe last lathes, machines for making clothes pins and many others. About 1902 the firm began making one-cylinder horizontal gasoline engines. The Garage (#18), built in 1905, was Lamoille County's first automobile repair garage and was later used for coal storage. Following a fire in 1912, the Foundry (#16) was enlarged with the present concrete addition. After 1914, the foundry and machine shop were owned by the Greene Family. One of Morris Greene's ingenious devices was the dome of the astronomical observatory for the new Peoples Academy in 1930. The Railroad Station (#15) and the Foundry (#16) helped establish the north end of Portland Street as Morrisville's second industrial center in the last decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>xxv</sup>

Also upon speculation of the coming of the railroad, the 2 ½ story frame Greek Revival style Charles R. Page Feed Store (#21) was built in 1872 on the railroad at the north end of Portland Street. Charles R. Page (1837-1901) served Morristown in the Vermont Legislature (1870-1871) and owned the Malvern Stock Farm. Beginning in 1873, a local newspaper The Vermont Citizen was established here and in 1881 the News & Citizen was printed in this building until 1891. Henry A. Slayton & Co. purchased the building in 1878 to wholesale and retail flour, feed and grain, as well as seed, cement, lime, plaster, brick, coal, and farm implements. Henry A. Slayton (1851-1932) was a director of the Union Bank (#31) and commissioner of the Water and Light Department (1895-1902). He owned the Slayton Grist Mill (#42), the Slayton & Peck Store (#36) and Slayton Feed & Grain (#21). Upon the death of H. A. Slayton in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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1932, his son Albert H. Slayton (1875-1958) inherited the Slayton Feed and Grain Store (#21), sold it in 1951 and served as president (1956-57) of the Union Bank (#31).<sup>xxvi</sup>

The 'Grangers School' and a feed store operated at the first Peoples Academy (#115) after it was relocated to Pleasant Street in 1874. By 1880 the building was also being operated as the Elmer E. Harris Feed Store (#115). In the 1920s it was known as the Charles Lanpher Feed Store (#115) and after Lanpher closed the business in 1938 the building was solely occupied by the Lamoille Grange (#115).<sup>xxvii</sup>

The manufacture of monuments, headstones and cemetery memorials was commenced in 1870 at Edwin E. Fosters Granite & Marble Works on Portland Street. In 1878, Josiah Trow established his own granite shed in the village. In 1895 a granite shed was built on Railroad Street by John Brechin of Barre. Later this company was acquired by Stearns & Daniels of Hardwick, who later sold to Mould & Boynton (1901), later Mould & Davis (1902) and after 1908 it became the Fred W. Mould Granite Works.<sup>xxviii</sup> The granite shed stood immediately west of the Maple Wood Sugar & Syrup Company (#14) and had a traveling derrick that extended over a railroad spur track on what is today Railroad Street. This granite shed is no longer standing in the original historic district.<sup>xxix</sup>

At the turn of the century the Henry A. Slayton Grist Mill (#42) ran 3 run of stone on the first floor and 2 bolting machines, 2 smut machines and a roller mill on the second floor.<sup>xxx</sup> About 1900 Henry A. Slayton began generating electricity from the old Grist Mill with a water-powered turbine and generator. The saw mill was discontinued, but the Grist Mill continued operations until C. H. A. Stafford and Son began a creamery operation at the mills about 1917. The United Farmer's Cooperative Creamery began processing milk into butter at the old Safford-Slayton-Stafford mill site in 1919. The woodworking operation continued in the Stafford Woodworking Shop (#41) until about 1950.<sup>xxxi</sup>

About 1900 the Maple Wood Sugar & Syrup Company (#14) built a factory on a railroad spur track at the southwest corner of Railroad and Pleasant Streets. The Vermont Maple Sugar Makers Association was founded in Morrisville in 1893 with Morristown resident Frank Kenfield

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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as its first president. Frank Kenfield (1838-1914), a captain in the Civil War and member of the elite Reunion Society of Vermont Officers, served in the Vermont Legislature (1884-85), was the first president (1890) of the Village of Morrisville and served in the state Senate (1894-96). The original factory was later known as Henry B. Waite & Son Maple Sugar & Syrup (#14) and was later used by the Lamoille Grain Company (#14) as a warehouse.<sup>xxxii</sup> Henry B. Waite (1861-1927) lived in the B. B. Hawes House (#72) on Upper Main Street. The Cary Maple Sugar Company (#123c) operated in the early 1920s in a former railroad freight house on a spur track north of the railroad station.<sup>xxxiii</sup>

The Vermont Tannery, at various times the largest employer in town, was established in 1889 north of the railroad tracks on Portland Street, the works were badly damaged in the Flood of 1927 and the operations ceased about 1935. The Tannery stood just east of the George A. Morse Lumber Company (#123) in Morrisville's new industrial center.<sup>xxxiv</sup> The tannery property was purchased by the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad in 1940 and the tannery buildings were removed.

Carlos S. Noyes (1816-1897) was a prominent Morrisville man of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Noyes was the first President of the Union Bank (1891-1897) and was known as the 'father of Lamoille County Banks'. Between 1875 and 1897 he lived in the historic brick Federal style Jedidiah Safford House (#44). Chartered in 1891, Noyes supervised the construction and opening of the Queen Anne style Union Bank (#31) in 1893.<sup>xxxv</sup>

Ten late 19<sup>th</sup> century post-railroad commercial buildings on Portland Street were a focus of the original National Register nomination. Portland Street rivaled Lower Main Street as Morrisville's prominent commercial street in the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The 2 ½ story frame Jones Block (#7) was built c. 1874 in the residential Greek Revival style and was later altered for commercial use. It was followed by the 2 story frame Heman H. Elmore Block (#8) built c. 1875 in the Italianate style. The commercial Italianate style became the most popular style and was repeated in the 2 ½ story frame R. Stone Block (#29) built c. 1875, followed by the 2 ½ story frame Charles L.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

Burke Bock (#27) built in 1880, and was followed by the 2 story frame R. E. Cutler Block (#4) built c. 1880, with the false front added later. The Italianate style was repeated in the 2 ½ story frame A. G. Small Block (#12) built in 1883, and in the 2 ½ story frame S. E. Stevens Block (#11) built c. 1890 and followed by the large 3 ½ story brick-veneer E. G. Darling Block (#6) built in 1895. Architectural interest is still preserved on the streetscape in six buildings with false fronts that extend above the roof in order to give the impression of a larger building (#s 8, 27, 4, 12, 11, and 9). Also of architectural interest are a jerkinhead roof (# 29) and a rounded-arch pediment (#27).

The prominent 3 story brick Centennial Block, named for the Town centennial year, was constructed in the Italianate style by local architect Cordilla W. Fitch in 1890 at the northwest corner of Lower Main and Portland Streets (burned in 1972). Also on Portland Street, the 2 story frame Kelly Block (#9) was built in 1893 in the Commercial style and the 2 story brick George P. Drowne Block (#3) was built in 1902 in the Romanesque Revival style. Overall, Portland Street still has the appearance of Morrisville's turn of the century commercial street.

The Union Bank Savings Bank and Trust Co. (#31) began in the law office of George W. Hendee, former Governor of Vermont and the bank's first vice-president in 1891. This 2 story brick veneer Queen Anne style Union Bank opened in 1892 on Lower Main Street. Carlos G. Noyes (#44) was the first president, followed in 1898 by Hendee (#108) until 1907. The bank outgrew the original headquarters and in 1940 constructed the 2 story brick Art Deco style second Union Bank (#32). Art Deco buildings are relatively rare in Vermont and this is a good example with fluted concrete columns and cast stonework ornament in the frieze. At this time the former bank building was acquired by the Morristown Town Offices and they are still there. The second bank (1940) was recently (2003) connected to the third bank building, the 2 story brick Commercial style Union Bank (#51) on Portland Street.<sup>xxxvi</sup>

### Dairy Industry

Historically the principal industry in this section of Vermont was agriculture and its main enterprise was the dairy. The introduction of the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 15 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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silos and scientific methods of feeding, of the milk separator, and of the milking machines were all significant developments; however the greatest change was the introduction of the creamery. About 1917, Charles H. A. Safford & Sons (Guy C. and Roy C.) began a creamery for manufacturing butter at the old Safford Mills (#41 and #42) site along the east bank of the Lamoille River on Lower Main Street. In 1920 the Grist Mill (#42) was converted to a village-owned electric power station, the Woodworking Shop (#41) was converted to a creamery with an attached ice house, and butter making was in a building no longer standing northeast of the Grist Mill. The United Farmers' Cooperative Creamery Association was established here in 1919 with 200 farmers doing a business of about \$100,000.<sup>xxxvii</sup>

The prosperity of the United Farmers Cooperative Creamery Association led to the construction in 1925 of a large processing plant (#118) to take advantage of a railroad spur track on Railroad Street. It was described as the "most up-to-date creamery in Vermont, if not all New England" for the processing of dairy products that in the early years included condensed and evaporated milk, cottage cheese, buttermilk, powered skim milk, casein, ice cream and ice cream mix. This facility was expanded in 1940 with a condensing pan that processed 125,000 pounds of milk daily for the ice cream industry and bakery trades. The facility also churned over three tons of butter a day.<sup>xxxviii</sup>

In 1941 the Cooperative acquired the Walker-Gordon Laboratories, a model dairy farm in Needham, Massachusetts, to produce certified milk from more than 500 cows. By 1944, there were over 1400 farmer members and the Cooperative had acquired the pasteurizing and bottling plant in Charlestown, MA (established in 1924), as well as creameries in Troy (1929), East Berkshire (1933), Greensboro Bend (1934), Randolph (1937), Cambridge (1939) and Enosburg Falls (1943). At this time the glass bottling plant in Charlestown was the third largest milk business in metropolitan Boston. Overnight refrigerated milk cars were directed from the seven Vermont receiving plants to Charlestown for immediate processing and delivery to wholesale and retail customers around Boston. They also operated eight retail dairy bars and ice cream stores. The Cooperative had \$ 7,000,000 in annual sales, employed over 500 people

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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and held assets in excess of \$1,500,000 in 1944. Earl N. Gray, a Morrisville dairy farmer, a charter member and early experimenter in artificial breeding (1939), served as the cooperative president for 41 years. The Cooperative survived several mergers and when it finally closed in 1972 it was only a transfer point for fluid milk.<sup>xxxix</sup>

### Mid and Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Residential Architecture

Morrisville men important in politics, law, business and banking financed the construction of houses in a variety of popular architectural styles of the mid and late 19<sup>th</sup> century in the original and expanded historic district. Popular architectural styles included Greek Revival, Italianate, French Second Empire and Queen Anne.

### Classic Cottage Form

The Classic Cottage form of residential building was a popular house type during the second and third quarters of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Vermont. They are so-named because they were often ornamented with classical details commonly used in the Greek Revival style. A good example is the Dr. Horace H. Powers House (#122) built c. 1845 on Upper Main Street. Dr. Powers moved to Morrisville in 1833, served as a physician for more than 30 years and was senator from Lamoille County (1857-1859).<sup>xl</sup> In 1948 this house was purchased for use as a Parsonage (#122a) by the Methodist Church next door.

### Greek Revival Style

Greek Revival, inspired by the ancient architecture of Greece, was the most popular style of architecture in 19<sup>th</sup> century Vermont, with widespread use from the 1830s through the 1870s. The style is known for classical detailing: columns, pilasters, entablatures and pediments. The most stylistic emphasis is on the main entry: a paneled door flanked by sidelights, columns or pilasters and topped by a transom and entablature.

There are several examples of the popular Greek Revival style on Upper Main Street. The first Horace Henry Powers House (#93) was built about 1850 in the Greek Revival style and the house was moved

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 17 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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immediately east in 1885 for the construction of the second H. H. Powers House (#94). The first Powers House (#93) has the corner pilasters and box cornice indicative of this popular style, as well as later Gothic and Italianate elements.

The 2 story frame Nathan P. Grout House (#1) was built c. 1870 with a low hip roof, corner pilasters, a cavetto cornice, a recessed center hall entrance with paneled door, sidelights, pilasters supporting an entablature and entrance porch with columns supporting a molded cornice.<sup>xli</sup> A well preserved example of the Greek Revival style is the 2 ½ story frame Edmond Phelps House (#65) built in 1872 with corner pilasters, with denticulated caps, support a full entablature and cornice with gable returns. The central hall entry has a paneled door with sidelights and a pedimented entry portico with chamfered square columns. The 1 ½ story frame Lewmon McClintock House (#79) built c. 1875 has a U-plan with 2 gable projections joined by a center wing. The 2 ½ story frame Orlo Cady House (#66) was built in 1878 with corner pilasters, molded cornice and returns, and a side hall entrance framed with entablature, sidelights and pilasters. This house has later corbelled chimneys, bay window on the west elevation, and a 2 story ell with Colonial Revival porch. Orlo Cady (1822-1893) was Morristown's representative in the Vermont legislature (1866-1867) and a justice of the peace.<sup>xlii</sup>

The Joseph W. Spaulding House (#120) was built in 1870 on Hutchins Street. The 2 ½ story frame Spaulding House has a side hall entrance with cornice, corner pilasters, and molded lintels. A 2 story ell connects the house to a 2 story east wing in matching Greek Revival style. Spaulding was a farmer, carpenter and joiner.<sup>xliii</sup>

Park Street also has several examples of the Greek Revival style. The 2 ½ story frame Charles L. Burke House (#81) was built in 1872 with entablature, clapboards, corner pilasters and a box cornice. The center hall entrance is framed with pilasters. The flat roofed entry porch is supported by two columns, is a later addition. The west elevation has a similar treatment. The 2 ½ story frame Almon D. Thomas House (#85) was built in 1872 (moved here in 1933) with corner pilasters that support a full entablature with returns. The center hall entrance has a



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 18 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morrystown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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small Colonial Revival portico and glazed Italianate double doors. Thomas was a Morrisville street commissioner and dealer in farm machinery.

The 2 ½ story frame Charles C. Burke House (#95) was built in 1878 with a side hall plan, corner pilasters and full entablature. A large Colonial Revival porch, with columns mounted on a clipped shingle skirt, extends across the south and west elevations and the front of a 1 ½ story west wing. The 2 ½ story frame Amasa O. Gates House (#96) was built in 1878 with plain corner boards, molded cornice and molded lintels. A Colonial Revival porch with short columns is on the west elevation and the front elevation of a 2 story wing. The porch connects to a later, pedimented porte-cochere supported with Ionic columns. Amasa O. Gates (1842-1895) was a veteran of the Civil War, established a drugstore in 1868 and was the first Adjunct of the local chapter of the Grand Army of the Republic.<sup>xliv</sup> The 2 ½ story frame Danforth Eaton House (#97) was built c. 1880 with a side hall plan, corner pilasters, full entablature with cornice returns and typical Greek Revival entrance with full sidelights framed by pilasters and full entablature. There is a later, semi-enclosed porch on the west elevation and the front elevation of the 2 story wing. There is a later second story porch on the east elevation.

The Albert A. Niles House (#63) was built in 1872 on Upper Main Street. The 2 ½ story frame Niles House has corner pilasters that support a full entablature with cornice returns. The side hall entrance has a Greek Revival style surround including pilasters and full entablature and there is a later 2-tiered bay window on the front elevation. Niles (1845-1922) a first lieutenant in the Civil War, began the study of law with Powers & Gleed in 1869 and worked (1870-1875) in the law office of Governor Hendee while Hendee was in Congress. Niles was elected state's attorney of Lamoille County (1872-1874) and county commissioner (1880-1884); and served as a trial justice (1891), as well as, village president, clerk and treasurer (1901-1918). Niles also served as department commander of Vermont's prestigious Grand Army of the Republic (1911-1912)<sup>xlv</sup>

An example of the Greek Revival style, combined with other stylistic influences, is the Daniel A. Gilbert House (#55) built c. 1870 on

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 19 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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West High Street. The 2 ½ story frame Gilbert House has corner pilasters, full entablature with cornice returns, and Italianate style cornice brackets, heavy molded window heads, bay windows, and round-arched gable windows. The Colonial Revival style front porch has columns, balustrade and pedimented entrance bay with paired columns

### Italianate Style

The Italianate style, influenced by the architecture of Italian countryside houses, was first introduced to Vermont soon after the coming of the railroad to Morrisville.

The William S. Cheney House (#78) was built in the Italianate style in 1875 on Upper Main Street. The 2 story frame house, in an L plan, has a flat roof, corner pilasters, heavy molded lintels, a molded box cornice with full entablature, and a wide frieze. Cheney (1838-1924) moved to Morrisville in 1875, was a real estate dealer and a popular salesman of farm implements and machinery. He represented Morristown as a Republican in the state legislature (1892-1893) and "labored strenuously to promote the prosperity of Morrisville". William Cheney's son Thomas C. Cheney (1868-1957) entered the law office of George M. Powers (1892) and formed the partnership of Powers & Cheney (1895) until Powers was appointed to the Vermont Supreme Court (1904).<sup>46</sup>

The most prominent Italianate Style house in Morrisville is the Charles M. Peck House (#139) built in 1884 north of the Slayton & Peck Store (#36) on Lower Main Street. This 2 story frame house features tall narrow windows, framed window surrounds and widely overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets, as well as a prominent two-tiered bay on the east elevation. The Peck House was constructed by the local architect Cordilla Walker Fitch. Charles M. Peck (1843-1888) was a Mason and partner of George J. Slayton in the general merchandise Slayton & Peck Store (#36).<sup>47</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 20 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, VermontFrench Second Empire Style

Mansard roofs topped all French Second Empire style buildings when it was popular in the 1870s and 1880s in Vermont. A good example is the Henry D. Bryant House (#26) constructed in 1871 on Portland Street. This 1½ story frame house features prominent round-arch dormers with casement windows and sunburst-motif headboards in the mansard roof. Bryant (1833-1917) was a successful farmer, livestock and farm produce dealer. The back half of this house was relocated just west on Brigham Street and became the Earl Morrill House (#138) in 1930. The Mount Vernon Lodge No. 8 of the Free and Accepted Masons was added to the west elevation of the Bryant House in 1930.<sup>48</sup>

The most prominent French Second Empire style house in Morrisville is the Governor George W. Hendee House (#108) built in 1878 on Park Street by local architect Cordilla Walker Fitch. This 2 ½ story frame Hendee House features gabled wall dormers in the straight mansard roof and exceptional Empire style details of molded cornices, eaves with decorated brackets, as well as a two-tiered bay window and flat roof entrance with paired entry doors on the front elevation. George Whitman Hendee (1832-1906) was a Governor of Vermont (1870), U.S. Representative (1873-1879), and a National Bank Examiner (1879-1885) with a distinguished career as a Republican politician, lawyer (1855+), businessman and second President of the Union Bank (#31) from 1897 until his death in 1906.<sup>49</sup>

Queen Anne Style

The Queen Anne style was popular in Vermont from about 1880 to 1910 for churches, public buildings, commercial blocks, and particularly for houses. The style is distinctive for its asymmetrical building forms, rich wall textures, unpredictable window spacing, towers, bay windows, gable screens and porches with turned posts and balusters.

The Lucien J. Holbrook House (#111) was built in 1882 on Pleasant Street. The 2 ½ story frame Holbrook House has shingles,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 21 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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delicate saw-tooth moldings in the gable, 2-tiered bay window, and a 2 story porch with turned posts, balustrade and scroll-cut brackets. The Israel O. Andrews House (#70) was built c. 1885 on Upper Main Street. The 2 ½ story frame Andrews House has pedimented and shingled gables with 2-tiered bay windows and a shed roof porch on the front elevation.

The elegant Queen Anne style Horace Henry Powers House (#94) was constructed in 1886 on Park Street. The 2 ½ story frame Powers House has a tall hip roof, corbelled chimneys and a square 3-story shingled tower on the southwest corner. A large porch has columns set on a clipped shingle skirt with a semi-circular section. Horace Henry Powers (1835-1913) was a Mason, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont (1874-1890), U. S. Representative (1891-1901), and a trustee of the University of Vermont (1883+) with a distinguished career as a Republican politician and lawyer (1858+).<sup>1</sup>

The most exceptional Queen Anne style building in Morrisville is the Philip K. Gleed House (#82) built in 1886 on Park Street. The 2 ½ story frame Gleed House has a very irregular plan. The hip roof line is broken by tall corbelled chimneys and numerous gabled projections, dormers and balconies, all with shingles, incised bargeboards, shaped rafter ends, brackets and other Queen Anne ornament. The porch on the northeast corner has turned posts, balustrade and spindle screen. Phillip King Gleed (1834-1897) moved to Morrisville upon the death of his younger brother, the lawyer Thomas Gleed, in 1861. P. K. Gleed studied law with his brother and in 1862 formed a partnership with H. Henry Powers until Powers was elected Judge in 1874. The "firm of Gleed & Powers was one of the best known in Northern Vermont". Gleed was a Mason, a Vermont State Attorney (1867-1874 and 1880-1882), President *pro tem* of the state Senate (1880-81) and President of the Vermont Bar Association (1888) with a distinguished career as a Republican politician, lawyer (1860+) and deacon of the First Congregational Church (16 years).<sup>li</sup>

Frederick Gleed Fleetwood (1868-1938) was a U. S. Representative (1923-25), Vermont Secretary of State (1902-1908 and 1917-1919), and Town Clerk and Treasurer (1896-1900) with a distinguished career as a Republican politician and lawyer (1894+). Fleetwood came to Morrisville

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 22 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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in 1886 when his mother, Laura Fleetwood Gleed married Phillip K. Gleed. Fleetwood graduated from Harvard University (1891) studied law and entered into partnership with his stepfather, Phillip K. Gleed. Fleetwood lived in the Philip K. Gleed House (#82) and also served as president of the Union Bank (#31).<sup>lii</sup>

The 2 ½ story frame Dexter Place House (#64) was built in 1898 on Upper Main Street with a 2-tiered bay window and a 2-tiered porch with turned posts, valance screens and balustrades. The 2 ½ story frame James J. Billings House (#90) was built in 1902 on Park Street with a pedimented front gable with fish-scale shingle ornament. There is a 3-tiered square tower on the southwest corner, a front porch with columns set on a fish-tale shingled skirt and a semi-circular section under the corner tower. The Billings House also has square stained glass window also typical of the Queen Anne style. James Jackson Billings (1845-1909) a well-known lumberman, moved from Middlesex to Morrisville in 1882 and owned a sawmill.<sup>liii</sup> The 2 ½ story frame Dell Sanders House (#80) was built in 1910 on Copley Avenue with a corner tower, a porch with turned posts and shingle-clad exterior walls. The Sanders House is transitioning into the Shingle Style. Dell Sanders was a veteran of the Spanish-American War and a Village trustee (1906-1907).<sup>liv</sup>

Another exceptional Queen Anne Style house is the George McLellan Powers House designed by A. B. Fisher & Son of Burlington. Powers (1861-1938), the only son of Horace Henry and Caroline Powers, was a Mason, served as representative to the Vermont Legislature (1896-97) and Chief Justice of the Vermont Supreme Court (1904-1938) with a distinguished career as a Republican politician and lawyer (1886+). The house is on the northeast corner of Congress and Union Streets immediately south of the expanded historic district.<sup>lv</sup> The G. M. Powers House was built in 1901 and is a visual landmark for a large, not yet designated, residential and historic architectural district south of Upper Main Street.

Cordilla Walker Fitch (1831-1911) was a Mason for 57 years, as well as a prolific builder and architect in Morrisville. Fitch, a native of Hyde Park, learned the carriage maker's trade at the Abbot & Downing stagecoach factory in Concord, New Hampshire and was foreman in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 23 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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Thomas Tracey's carriage shop in Morrisville. Fitch is credited with building numerous private residences and many of the most architecturally significant buildings in the Village. For example, Fitch helped build the First Peoples Academy (#115), remodeled the Congregational Church (#109), built the Governor George W. Hendee House (#108) in 1878, and constructed the Charles M. Peck House (#139) in 1884. In 1890 Fitch began construction of the large brick Centennial Block (burned in 1972) on the northwest corner of Main and Portland Streets and built the Centennial Arch with the words, "Grateful for the Past, Hopeful for the Future".<sup>lvi</sup> Unfortunately the Fitch House on Pleasant Street is no longer standing.

### Village Incorporation

In the 1880s progressive citizens began to discuss the advantages of civic improvements like better streets, sidewalks, illumination and bridges. The town was expanding with houses and businesses west of the Lamoille River and in 1886 an iron bridge was placed over the river at the west end of Cottage Street and the road renamed Bridge Street. That first through-truss iron bridge was replaced in 1926 with the present Pratt through-truss highway Bridge Street Bridge (#126). The present bridge was well engineered for the location and survived the famous state-wide Flood of 1927.

In 1884 the state Legislature passed an act allowing for incorporation, but it was not until 1890 that the Village of Morrisville was separated from the Town of Morristown. Within weeks the fire department was enlarged, a health officer appointed, street lamps authorized, and provisions for sprinkling the streets were made. Soon afterward a survey of the Village for a sewer system was ordered, a more satisfactory water system was discussed and arrangements were made for a 'lock up'.<sup>lvii</sup>

Prior to 1895, a private company supplied the Village with fresh water. As the downtown grew the supply was inadequate, so the Village purchased the company and set up a Village-owned water department with water supplied by springs in the hills east of the village. By 1897

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 24 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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the department had 275 water customers and the expanded fire department operated 33 fire hydrants throughout the Village.<sup>lviii</sup>

In 1894 the Village resolved to build a municipal electric plant and the Almon & Sargent Company of Boston placed the first electric plant in operation in 1895 with two generators below a dam at Cady's Falls, two miles west of the Village. One generator supplied power for domestic lighting and one generator supplied power for street lights. As demand increased the plant was enlarged in 1913 to a capacity of 1,350 horsepower. In 1920, the Safford Grist Mill (#42) was purchased with its 75 horsepower capacity and another small electric plant of 250 horsepower was constructed on the site of the old Lamoille Valley Pulp Mill (1881-1910) on the Lamoille River below the Slayton mill.<sup>lix</sup> In 1924 a new concrete dam and power house was constructed by J. M. Swan & Co. of St. Johnsbury on the Lamoille River to provide 2,500 horsepower. The Village electric system began operations at the new plant in January 1925 with a 3850 horsepower capacity and the grist mill power plant and pulp mill power plant were discontinued.<sup>lx</sup>

The success of the light department allowed the Village to adopt a plan of permanent concrete road construction to cover Copley Avenue (1929) a 32' roadway with grass plots and sidewalks on both sides; Portland (1930) and Bridge Streets (1930) with a 40' roadway; Lower Main Street (1931) with a 50' roadway; Upper Main Street (1931) with a 40' roadway to the foot of Academy Park; and Park Street (1931) with a 40' roadway with grass plots on both sides, thus giving a beautiful entrance to the Village from the east. The engineer-designed roadways, curbs, gutters and sidewalks were constructed in concrete. In connection with street improvements, the original sewers were replaced.<sup>lxi</sup>

By 1931, the urban landscape of downtown Morrisville was established with concrete roads, sewers and street lights, as well as commercial, industrial and residential buildings. At the annual village meeting of 1933, \$15,000 from the profits of the Water and Light Department were given to the Copley Hospital to establish an endowment and in 1934, it was voted not to levy a Village tax, thus helping to relieve the tax situation which was acute because of the Great Depression.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 25 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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Department profits continued to pay for all Village expenses and villagers levied no taxes on themselves until 1945.<sup>lxii</sup>

In 1924, the Village fire department acquired a new Maxim combination pump and fire engine, which is still the oldest piece of fire equipment in Vermont which is owned by the original fire department that purchased it. The ringing of the bell in the Universalist Church (#60), was the first fire alarm, later replaced by the Tannery whistle until 1922 when a new siren was installed on the engine house and the Village divided into districts with different signals. The first fire station (1897) was on Union Street, the second station (1950) on Upper Main Street burned in 1968 and the present Morristown Fire Station (#69) was built in the same location.<sup>lxiii</sup>

In 1934 the Park Street Pump House (#36) was built to increase capacity with two pumps and a chlorinator installed in a brick-faced underground concrete room built into the hill on Park Street. By 1935 the village had 53 fire hydrants, 2 hydrants used for street sprinkling only, approximately 600 residential water customers and 20 industrial plants and creameries taking water through meters George M. Powers served as the first Water and Light Commissioner, from 1897 until his death in 1938.<sup>lxiv</sup>

### Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Architecture of Commerce & Industry

Morrisville saw a building boom in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when this Village developed into the commercial and industrial center of north-central Vermont. Listings in business directories for 1883, 1904, 1925 and 1931 illustrate a variety of goods, services and utilities available from the stores, shops, factories and professional sectors in Morrisville. Lower Main Street was now in competition with the new Portland Street as the main business street in the Village and two older buildings were turned to commercial uses in the last decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The 2 ½ story frame Leslie Terrill Block (#45) and the 2 ½ story frame Smith & Tillotson Block (#46) were originally built as dwellings in a vernacular style c. 1880. The false fronts on # 45 and # 46 are not original. When these buildings became commercial operations the false fronts were



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 26 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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added at the turn of the century to replicate the popular false front buildings in the Italianate style on Portland Street.<sup>lxv</sup>

In 1904 the 3 story brick Commercial style Munson Block (#34) was constructed for Harlan P. Munson (1847-1914) on Lower Main Street. It replaced Munson's frame building that had been used as a general store since 1878. Munson sold clothing, hardware, building supplies, feed and grain, fertilizers, seed and farm machinery. Upon Harlan's death in 1914, the business was continued by his only son Levi M. Munson (1881-1963).<sup>lxvi</sup>

Many industries in Morrisville depended on the timber supply of Morristown and surrounding towns in Lamoille County. In 1893 George A. Morse (1848-1934), an owner of lumber mills in Wolcott and East Elmore, came to Morrisville and in 1908 established a large lumber company at the north end of Portland Street, north of the railroad tracks. The George A. Morse Lumber Company (#123) was a large lumber mill and took advantage of a railroad spur track to transport stock hardwood flooring and clapboards. After 1933 the company expanded with a retail business in building materials. A fire in 1949 destroyed the dressing mill and all the auxiliary buildings except the original office and garage on Foundry Street.<sup>lxvii</sup>

On Lower Main Street the 3 story frame building (#50) was constructed in 1909 and the 3 story brick-veneer building (#49) was constructed c. 1910 in the Commercial style. Following a fire in 1947, the 3 story brick-veneer Commercial style Louis J. Ferris Block (#48) was built in 1949 on Lower Main Street. In 1975 these three buildings (#48, 49, 50) were joined and are now known as Arthur's (Breaults) Department Store.<sup>lxviii</sup>

Upon the death of Harlan Munson in 1914, Levi M. Munson inherited the 1904 brick Commercial style Munson Block (#34) and in 1925 contracted with W. I. LeBarron to construct the 2 ½ story brick Commercial style Munson Annex (#35) immediately to the west and connect the two buildings on Lower Main Street. Levi Munson served in the Vermont Legislature (1922-23) and was a commissioner of the Water and Light Department (1917-1960). Munson operated the store until the sale in 1955 to Oscar Churchill who continued the store until 1972.<sup>lxix</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 27 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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### Fraternal and Patriotic Organizations

The Mount Vernon Lodge No. 8 of the Free and Accepted Masons, the mother lodge of Lamoille County, was chartered in 1813, reorganized in 1850, and finally opened a lodge at Morrisville in 1863. After the Civil War, prominent Masters of this local lodge included H. H. Powers (1866-68), D. J. Safford (1868-70), P. K. Gleed (1870-72), C. W. Fitch (1872-74), C. M. Peck (1874-76) and later C. B. Greene (1900-1902). In 1869, after a fire at the original lodge in the Powers & Gleed Block, the fraternal organization relocated to the second floor of the Town Hall. In 1930 the Lodge purchased the French Empire style Henry D. Bryant House (#26) (1871) on Portland Street and constructed a large Colonial Revival style addition on the west elevation for the present Masonic Lodge.<sup>lxx</sup> These Masonic men of Morrisville left a legacy of public service and leadership.

Morristown was the fourth town in Vermont to establish a post of the Grand Army of the Republic, a citizen patriotic organization, in 1868, and reorganized in 1878. The first Adjunct was Colonel Amasa O. Gates (#96). The General James M. Warner Post honored 172 men, or nearly one-tenth of Morrisville's population in 1860, who volunteered to fight in the Civil War. In 1909, the prized Civil War canon, 'Black Betsy' was placed in Academy Park and in 1910 the G. A. R. elected a committee to erect a suitable Soldier's Monument in the park on Upper Main Street. The committee successfully raised \$4,089 and a beautiful memorial, the Soldier's Monument (#74) was dedicated on Memorial Day in 1911, the semi-centennial of the outbreak of the Civil War. The memorial was designed by William A. Beebe, principal of the Peoples Academy (1889-1912). The Barre granite base and turned shaft, manufactured by Jones Brothers of Barre, rises 34' to the bronze statue of a Union color bearer.<sup>lxxi</sup>

In 1919 World War I veterans established American Legion Post No. 33 and the all-female Auxiliary in 1921. They mounted a bronze tablet at the entrance to the Morrisville Centennial Library (#107) in 1921 to pay tribute to veterans of WWI. Legionnaires met for several years at the Grange Hall (#115) until 1930 when the patriotic organization acquired the Morrisville Gymnasium (#61) that had been constructed in 1898 just

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 28 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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behind the Universalist Church on Upper Main Street. The Legion renovated the gym and converted it into a hall for post meetings and social gatherings and referred to the building as 'The Barracks'.<sup>lxxii</sup>

A unit of another major American patriotic organization, the Veterans of Foreign Wars was also established in Morristown. Lamoille County's first post, the Ward-Warren Post No. 2571, was organized in 1932 and lasted only a short time. Post 9653 was organized in 1951 with an Auxiliary in 1953. They acquired the E. W. Bailey Company Feed Store (#114) on Pleasant Street in 1955 and made several additions and improvements to the VFW Hall. The VFW installed a Roll of Honor at the entrance to the Library in the 1950's.<sup>lxxiii</sup>

The Soldiers Monument (#74) in Academy Park became the site and symbol of military service for Morrisville residents and was the site for additional memorials (1961 and 1978) installed and maintained by the American Legion and the VFW.

### Morrisville Centennial Library

Laura Fleetwood Gleed (1838-1912), founder and president of the local Woman's Club (1892) and wife of lawyer Philip K. Gleed (#82), selected the Centennial year of the Town to raise money for establishing a public library. The Morrisville Centennial Library opened in 1891 in the Matthews Block on Portland Street. Laura Gleed obtained a grant from the Carnegie Library Foundation and the town pledged an appropriation for maintenance of a new library building. In 1912-13 the present brick Neoclassical style Morrisville Centennial Library (#107) was built in front of the Riverside Cemetery facing Upper Main Street. The library opened in July 1913 and Morrisville historian Anna L. Mower (1876-1966) was the librarian (1913-1955). This public library is one of only four Carnegie-granted libraries in Vermont. A bronze plaque was placed right of the entrance door in 1921 to honor the soldiers of WWI and an honor roll was placed left of the door to honor soldiers of WWII.<sup>lxxiv</sup>

### Morristown Historical Society

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 29 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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Morristown historian Anna L. Mover organized a local historical society at the Library in 1947 and it became a non-profit corporation in 1952. In that year President Mover was instrumental in obtaining a lease from the town for the historic Jedidiah Safford House (#44) at the west end of Lower Main Street that had been acquired by the town in 1948. The Safford House, constructed c. 1820 is one of the oldest buildings in the original historic district. The Morristown Historical Society spent seven years converting the property to an historic house museum that opened in 1959 and was named the Noyes House Museum after the Noyes Family that lived in the house for 73 years.<sup>lxxv</sup>

### The Period 1932-1955

During this period, the building stock in downtown Morrisville was expanded gradually. Civic improvements in 1934 included an expanded public water system with the Park Street Pump House (#89) on Park Street and a replacement railroad bridge for the Boston & Maine Railroad (#125) across the Lamoille River. The G. A. Morse Lumber Company continued to expand with construction of several storage facilities (#123 b, c, d, e) and the G. C. Bailey Feed Store (#117) was built about 1940 on Pleasant Street. The Bijou Theatre (#22) was built in 1937 and the Union Bank (#32) was built in 1940 in the popular Art Deco style. Following a fire, the Louis J. Ferris Block (#48) was built in 1949 on Lower Main Street. Businesses along the downtown's two main commercial streets were maintained with occasional new ownership. Downtown Morrisville retained its historical and visual continuity during this period, with the addition of a few new residences.

Additions to the residential building stock included the G. Smith House (#135), the W. Woodward, Sr. House (#134), and the P. Cody House (#92). These three houses did not repeat the rich architectural legacy of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century and #s 134 and # 135 represent modest housing built in the 1930 and 1940s. Several properties in the expanded historic district received small automobile garages during this period.

The Jacob Walker Monument (#73) was set in the center of the historic district at the west end of Academy Park in 1940 and helped

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 30 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

establish an historical identity for Morrisville. The Morrisville Historical Society leased the Jedidiah Safford House (#44) in 1952 from the Town and still operates a small local history museum on the property.

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- <sup>i</sup> Mower, pp. 24-25, 65.  
<sup>ii</sup> Hemenway, p. 690.  
<sup>iii</sup> Mower, p. 71.  
<sup>iv</sup> Mower, pp. 71-75.  
<sup>v</sup> Hagerman, pp. 468, 518-519.  
<sup>vi</sup> Hagerman, p. 532. The original Noyes Store is listed as G. J. Slayton and Co. Store on the 1878 map.  
<sup>vii</sup> Mower, pp. 236, 265-266; Hagerman, pp. 439-39, 447, 545; *Industries and Wealth*, p. 215; Jeffery, pp. 31-32.  
<sup>viii</sup> Mower, pp. 72, 196, 289; Hagerman, pp. 531-532.  
<sup>ix</sup> Hagerman, p. 441.  
<sup>x</sup> Hemenway, p. 689; Mower, pp. 39-49; Hagerman, pp. 488-490.  
<sup>xi</sup> Mower, pp. 52-54; Hagerman, pp. 491-492.  
<sup>xii</sup> Mower, pp. 54-58; Hagerman, pp. 492-494.  
<sup>xiii</sup> Hemenway, p. 689; Mower, pp. 58-59; Hagerman, p. 494-495.  
<sup>xiv</sup> Mower, p. 63; Hagerman, p. 498.  
<sup>xv</sup> Mower, pp. 280-283; Hagerman, 404-406  
<sup>xvi</sup> Mower, pp. 78-98; 'Peoples Academy', National Register nomination, Vermont SHPO.  
<sup>xvii</sup> Mower, pp. 97-99, 322; Hagerman, pp. 465-475, 477, 485, 487, 492.  
<sup>xviii</sup> Mower, pp. 220-221; Hagerman, PP. 503-504; ----- *The Grange in Vermont*, pp. 202, 233, 244.  
<sup>xix</sup> Hagerman, "A Look Back....."  
<sup>xx</sup> see NR nomination for the Fisher Bridge  
<sup>xxi</sup> Lewis Edward A. *Vermont's Covered Bridge Road*, p. 58, 115, 119.  
<sup>xxii</sup> Hagerman, "A Look Back....."  
<sup>xxiii</sup> Child, p. 115  
<sup>xxiv</sup> Child, p. 348.  
<sup>xxv</sup> Mower, p. 263; Hagerman, pp. 428-430.  
<sup>xxvi</sup> Mower, pp. 236, 265-266; Hagerman, pp. 439-39, 447, 545; *Industries and Wealth*, p. 215; Jeffery, pp. 31-32.  
<sup>xxvii</sup> Hagerman, p. 503; Child, p. 353; *A Business and Professional Manual*, p. 119; *Lamoille Valley Directory*, p. 108; Sanborn Map, 1887.  
<sup>xxviii</sup> Arthur W. Brayley, *History of the Granite Industry in New England*, Vol. 11, p. 114-115.  
<sup>xxix</sup> Mower, p. 262; Childs, p. 117.  
<sup>xxx</sup> Sanborn Map 1903.  
<sup>xxxi</sup> Mower, pp. 71-72; Sanborn Maps, 1887, 1892, 1903; *Walton's Vermont Register*, 1918, p. 333.  
<sup>xxxii</sup> Mower, p. 139, 246; Hagerman, p. 418, 531; Sanborn Map 1922; *Lamoille Valley Directory*, p. 111.  
<sup>xxxiii</sup> Sanborn Map, 1922.  
<sup>xxxiv</sup> Mower, pp. 262-267; Hagerman, p. 428.  
<sup>xxxv</sup> Mower, p. 77.  
<sup>xxxvi</sup> Mower, pp. -----, Hagerman, pp. 446-447.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 31 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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- xxxvii Mower, pp. 264-265, Hagerman, pp. 432-434.
- xxxviii Hagerman, pp. 432-434; United Farmer's Cooperative Creamery Association, *25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary*.
- xxxix Ibid.
- xl Mower, pp. 170-171; Hagerman, p. 531.
- xli This house name came from the original nomination and is on the 1878 map. Child, pp. 126, 353.
- xlvi Mower, p. 289; Child, p. 346.
- xlvi Child, p. 360.
- xliii Mower, p. 295; Hagerman, p. 441; Child, p. 351; *Industries and Wealth*, p. 217.
- xliv Mower, p. 166, 217, 298. Jeffery, pp. 39-40.
- xlv Mower, p. 289; Jeffery, pp. 27-28.
- xlvii Mower, p. 318; Hagerman, pp. 530, 532; Jeffery, p. 32.
- xlviii Original nomination # 26; Child, p. 346; Hagerman 502.
- lix Mower, pp. 268-270, William H. Jeffery, *Successful Vermonters. A Modern Gazetteer of Lamoille, Franklin and Grand Isle Counties*, p. ??
- <sup>1</sup> Mower, pp. 270-273; *Men of Progress*, p. 212.
- <sup>ii</sup> Mower, pp. 163-164; *Men of Progress*, pp. 15-16.
- <sup>iii</sup> Mower, pp. 275-276; Hagerman, p. 447.
- <sup>iiii</sup> Mower, p. 261; Hagerman, pp. 406-407.
- <sup>lv</sup> Hagerman, p. 522.
- <sup>lv</sup> Mower, pp. 276-277, Hagerman, pp. 529-530; *George M. Powers: A Biography*, passim.
- <sup>lvi</sup> *News and Citizen, Special Morrisville Edition, 1898*; Jeffery, pp. 32-33; *News and Citizen*, March 22, 1911.
- <sup>lvii</sup> Mower, p. 246.
- <sup>lviii</sup> Mower, pp. 248-257.
- <sup>lix</sup> Mower, pp. 251-256, 262.
- <sup>lx</sup> Mower, pp. 251-256.
- <sup>lxi</sup> Mower, p. 256.
- <sup>lxii</sup> Mower, p. 256; Hagerman, 386.
- <sup>lxiii</sup> Mower, pp. 257-258; Hagerman, p. 330, 377.
- <sup>lxiv</sup> Mower, pp. 248-251; Hagerman, p. 545.
- <sup>lxv</sup> Sanborn Maps, 1887, 1897, 1903, 1922, 1928. Hagerman talks about these stores in these locations.
- <sup>lxvi</sup> Mower, p. 265; Hagerman, pp. 385, 439; *Industries and Wealth of Morrisville*, p. 215.
- <sup>lxvii</sup> Mower, p. 264; Hagerman, pp. 430-431.
- <sup>lxviii</sup> Hagerman, 379, 443-444. # 49 was a harness shop on the first floor and a dwelling on the second floor on the first Sanborn Map of 1887. I could not determine an original owners name for this building. # 50 was known as the Avalon Hotel on the 1903 map and the George Gillen Dry Goods Store 1950-1971.
- <sup>lix</sup> Mower, p. 290; Hagerman, p. 385, 439.
- <sup>lxx</sup> Mower, pp. 196-214; 317-318; Hagerman, pp. 502-503.
- <sup>lxxi</sup> Mower, p. 106-107, 191-192; *Dedicatory Service of the Soldier's Monument, Morrisville, Vermont*. Hagerman says that 'Black Betsy' was destroyed by vandals in 1940, p. 522.
- <sup>lxxii</sup> Mower pp. 219-220; Hagerman, pp. 506-508, 523.

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

## **National Register of Historic Places**

### **Continuation Sheet**

Section number   8   Page   32   Morrisville Historic District (Boundary  
Increase), Morristown, Lamoille County,  
Vermont

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lxxiii Hagerman, pp. 508-509, 523.

lxxiv Mower, pp. 116-119; Hagerman, pp. 414-416.

lxxv Hagerman, pp. 468, 518-519.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   9   Page   1   Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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9. Major Bibliographical References

MPL = Morrisville Public Library

MTC = Morrystown Town Clerk and Lister's Office

MHS = Morrystown Historical Society

SHPO = Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, Montpelier

UVM = University of Vermont, Special Collections, Burlington

VHS = Vermont Historical Society, Barre

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 3 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 4 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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

## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 5 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 10 Page 1

Morrisville Historic District  
(Boundary Increase)  
Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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Boundary Description

The boundary of the original Morrisville Historic District (1983) is delineated by the inside line on the map accompanying this registration form. The boundary of the Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase) is delineated by the outside line on the map. The boundary of the original district is expanded to the south to include Property #s 53-55 along West High Street. The boundary of the original district is expanded to the east to include Property #s 56-122 along Upper Main Street, Copley Avenue, Park Street, Richmond Street, Pleasant Street, VFW Street and Hutchins Street. The boundary of the original district is expanded to the north to include Property #s 123-124 on Foundry Street. The boundary of the original district is expanded to the west to include Property #s 125-139 crossing the Lamoille River, Bridge Street and Brigham Street. The property lines on the map are derived from the Town of Morristown's Official Tax Map. The Map was printed with these property lines by the Lamoille County Planning Commission.

Boundary Justification

The Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase) is comprised of properties associated with the architectural, commercial, educational, industrial, and religious history of downtown Morrisville. Contiguous residential properties are included because historically they are part of the downtown neighborhood and within walking distance of the original commercial historic district. These additional resources provide a more complete context for the historical, commercial and industrial development of downtown Morrisville, known as the Village. The boundary increase features and retains the integrity of association, design, feeling, location and materials that are still present in the original district. The expanded boundary to the east meets the property boundary of the People's Academy that was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1996.

Geographical Data: UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5.	18	691197	4937056
6.	18	691397	4937392
7.	18	690771	4937502

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section Photograph Labels Page 1 **Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont**

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The following is the same for all photographs:  
Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont  
Photographs by John Johnson, October 2005  
A CD with digital images is on file at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation  
Photos printed with Hewlett Packard 84/85 dye-based inkset and Premium Plus High Gloss Photo Paper

Photograph # 1  
Lower Main Street (#38, #36, #35, #34), facing northeast

Photograph # 2  
Corner of Hutchins Street and Pleasant Street (#119, #116, #115), facing northeast

Photograph # 3  
Park Street (#97, #96, #95), facing northeast

Photograph # 4  
Property # 53, facing southwest

Photograph # 5  
Property # 55, facing southwest

Photograph # 6  
Property # 55a, facing southwest

Photograph # 7  
Property # 56, facing southwest

Photograph # 8  
Property # 60, facing southeast

Photograph # 9  
Property # 61, facing southwest

Photograph # 10  
Property # 62, facing southeast

Photograph # 11  
Property # 63, facing southeast

Photograph # 12  
Property # 64, facing southwest

Photograph # 13  
Property # 65, facing southeast

Photograph # 14  
Property # 65a, facing southwest

Photograph # 15  
Property # 66, facing southwest

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Photograph Labels Page 2 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary  
Increase)  
Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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Photograph # 16  
Property # 67, facing southeast

Photograph # 17  
Property # 68, facing southwest

Photograph # 18  
Property # 70, facing southwest

Photograph # 19  
Property # 70a, facing southwest

Photograph # 20  
Property # 71, facing southwest

Photograph # 21  
Property # 72, facing southwest

Photograph # 22  
Property # 73, facing northeast

Photograph # 23  
Property # 74, facing east

Photograph # 24  
Property # 75, facing northeast

Photograph # 25  
Property 76, facing northwest

Photograph # 26  
Property # 78, facing northeast

Photograph # 27  
Property # 79, facing northeast

Photograph # 28  
Property # 80, facing southwest

Photograph # 29  
Property # 81 and #81a, facing southeast

Photograph # 30  
Property # 82, facing southeast

Photograph # 31  
Property # 84, facing southeast

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section Photograph Labels Page 3 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

---

Photograph # 32  
Property # 85 and # 85a, facing southeast

Photograph # 33  
Property # 86, facing southeast

Photograph # 34  
Property # 87, facing southeast

Photograph # 35  
Property # 89, facing southeast

Photograph # 36  
Property # 90, facing northwest

Photograph # 37  
Property # 92, facing northwest

Photograph # 38  
Property # 93, facing northeast

Photograph # 39  
Property # 94, facing northeast

Photograph # 40  
Property # 95, facing northeast

Photograph # 41  
Property # 95a, facing southeast

Photograph # 42  
Property # 96, facing northeast

Photograph # 43  
Property # 96a, facing northwest

Photograph # 44  
Property # 97, facing northeast

Photograph # 45  
Property # 98, facing northeast

Photograph # 46  
Property # 101, facing southwest

Photograph # 47  
Property # 102, facing southeast

Photograph # 48  
Property # 104, facing northeast



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Photograph Labels Page 4 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary  
Increase)  
Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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Photograph # 49  
Property # 105, facing northeast

Photograph # 50  
Property # 106, facing northeast

Photograph # 51  
Property # 107, facing northwest

Photograph # 52  
Property # 108, facing north

Photograph # 53  
Property # 109, facing northeast

Photograph # 54  
Property # 110, facing northwest

Photograph # 55  
Property # 111, facing northeast

Photograph # 56  
Property # 115, facing northeast

Photograph # 57  
Property # 116, facing northeast

Photograph # 58  
Property # 118, facing southeast

Photograph # 59  
Property # 119, facing northwest

Photograph # 60  
Property # 120, facing northeast

Photograph # 61  
Property # 121, facing southwest

Photograph # 62  
Property # 122a, facing northwest

Photograph # 63  
Property # 123, facing northwest

Photograph # 64  
Property # 123b, facing northwest

Photograph # 65  
Property # 123c, facing southeast

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Photograph Labels Page 5 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary  
Increase)  
Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

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Photograph # 66  
Property # 124, facing northwest

Photograph # 67  
Property # 125, facing northeast

Photograph # 68  
Property # 126, facing southwest

Photograph # 69  
Property 128, facing northwest

Photograph # 70  
Property # 131, facing southwest

Photograph # 71  
Property # 132, facing southeast

Photograph # 72  
Property # 133, facing southeast

Photograph # 73  
Property # 134, facing northeast

Photograph # 74  
Property # 135, facing northwest

Photograph # 75  
Property # 137, facing northwest

Photograph # 76  
Property # 138, facing southwest

Photograph # 77  
Property # 139, facing north

Photograph # 78  
Property # 88, facing southeast

Photograph # 79  
Property # 114, facing northeast

Photograph # 80  
Property # 136, facing northwest

Photograph # 81  
Property # 129 A, facing northeast

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Property Owners Page 1 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Morristown, Lamoille, Vermont

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Note: Original property numbers from the original nomination (# 1 to # 50).  
This is a list of new property owners and new address numbers, because all  
address numbers and some street names were changed in 1996. Some  
properties have no address number for this structure. Also, if there is no  
structure, the property # (ie. # 21012) is used instead of an address.

1. Cecil and Alison H. Mayo, Jr., 25 Upper Main Street, Morrisville, VT, 05661
2. Alan J. Cornblatt, 8 Portland Street, Morrisville, VT, 05661
3. POMV Limited Partnership, 14 Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
4. POMV Limited Partnership, 28 Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
5. **Building Demolished**, (vacant lot, now owned by # 4)
6. Demars Properties, 52 Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
7. C. Robert Maynard, 64 Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
8. Henry L. Tottenham, 74 Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
9. Normand C. Nepveu, 82 Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
10. Nathan & Jane Barbour, 46 Hutchins Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
11. Valchch Enterprises, 110 Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
12. Roland & Gabriele Jost, 124 Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
13. Nicholas & Marie Denoia, 140 Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
14. Lamoille Grain Company, 155 Pleasant Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
15. Steve & Melanie Benson, 10 Railroad Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
16. Christian Ransom, 49 Foundry Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
17. Greene Corporation, 33 Foundry Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
18. Morrisville Lumber Company, Foundry Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
19. Morrisville Lumber Company, Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
20. Lamoille Grain Company, Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
21. Lamoille Grain Company, 155 Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
22. Jarvis Realty Corporation, 107 Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
23. Barbara J. Tomlinson, Trustee, 97 Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
24. **Building Demolished** (formerly 91 Portland Street, now a vacant lot)
25. Demars Properties, 85 Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
26. Mt. Vernon Lodge F & AM, 65 Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
27. Rudolph & Elvira Loyola, 49 Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
28. L H & A Realty Company, 43 Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
29. Maynard Auto Supply, 35 Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
30. Union Bank, 10 Lower Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Property Owners Page 2 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Morristown, Lamoille, Vermont

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31. Town of Morristown, 18 Lower Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
32. Union Bank, 20 Lower Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
33. **Building Demolished** (now a Village Park # 51, now owned by # 32)
34. Robert P. Rollins, 72 Lower Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
35. Sharon Dietz, 82 Lower Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
36. Lawrence A. Bertrand, 84 Lower Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
37. Lawrence A. Bertrand, # Lower Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
38. Edward Bermingham, 92 Lower Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
39. Edward Bermingham, 92 Lower Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
40. **Building Demolished** (now owned by # 38 & 39)
41. Morrisville Water & Light Department, 36 A Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
42. Morrisville Water & Light Department, 56 A Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
43. Morrisville Water & Light Department, # A Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
44. Village of Morrisville, 122 Lower Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
45. J. D. & S. Wickart, 79 Lower Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
46. Gary & Irene Bourne, 73 Lower Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
47. **Building demolished** (now owned by #46)
48. ATA Realty Corporation, 53 Lower Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
49. ATA Realty Corporation, 53 Lower Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
50. ATA Realty Corporation, 53 Lower Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661

**End of Original Historic District**

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**Begin Boundary Increase**

51. Union Bank, 27 Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
52. Morristown Village Green Park, 30 Lower Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
53. Jean G. Jenny, 36 West High Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
54. Mary West, 48 West High Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
55. Kenneth R. McCormick, 64 West High Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
56. Demars Properties, 31 Lower Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
57. Francois Marcoux, 26 Congress Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
58. Brooks, -- Congress Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
59. Cumberland Farms, 20 Upper Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
60. Town of Morristown, 24 Upper Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
61. American Legion Post 33, 26 Upper Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
62. Michael Bourne, 34 Upper Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
63. Steven & Teela Leach, 50 Upper Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
64. Thomas Michelson 72 Upper Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
65. Mary Dick, 84 Upper Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
66. Thomas Michelson, 94 Upper Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Property Owners Page 3 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Morristown, Lamoille, Vermont

67. Scott Corse, 10 Summer Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
68. Sterling Area Services, 144 Upper Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
69. Town of Morristown, 162 Upper Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
70. Todd Yando, 182 Upper Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
71. Lamoille Area Adult Day Care, 11 Court Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
72. Lamoille Valley Grace Brethren Church, 14 Maple ST. Morrisville, VT 05661
73. Town of Morristown, no address, monument
74. Town of Morristown, no address, monument
75. School, Town of Morristown, 46 Copley Avenue, Morrisville, VT 05661
76. Dino & Jennifer Haunte, 241 Upper Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
77. Scott & Kathy Chaffee, 70 Copley Avenue, Morrisville, VT 05661
78. David & Margaret Williams, 259 Upper Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
79. Thomas Michelson, 285 Upper Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
80. Lisa Daniels, 124 Copley Avenue, Morrisville, VT 05661
81. Margaret A. Novotny, 122 Park Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
82. Philip Kiely, 134 Park Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
83. Lucien & Hazel Renaud, 117 Copley Avenue, Morrisville, VT 05661
84. Stephen & Carrie Lambert, 170 Park Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
85. Norman & Grace Menard, 200 Park Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
86. Cynthia Buckler, 220 Park Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
87. Ruth Brown, 236 Park Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
88. Aldrich Construction, 250 Park Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
89. Morrisville Water & Light Co., # 22048, pumping station
90. Gary Bourne, 251 Park Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
91. Gary Bourne, 225 Park Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
92. Madeine Hooper, 217 Park Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
93. Angelillo S. Tymon, 201 Park Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
94. Housing Group, Inc., 167 Park Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
95. Peter Bourne, 139 Park Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
96. 12 Inc., 125 Park Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
97. Morrisville Housing LMT Partners, 95 Park Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
98. Ronald Randi Bourne, 81 Park Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
99. Town of Morrisville, 24 Richmond Street, vacant lot
100. Joyce Ward, 32 Richmond Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
101. Philip Cardinal, 74 Richmond Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
102. Theresa Hale, 82 Richmond Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
103. Nancy Halperin, 101 Richmond Street, Morrisville, VT 05661

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Property Owners Page 4 **Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Morristown, Lamoille, Vermont**

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104. Dorothy Marsha, 77 Richmond Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  105. Edmond Yaddow, 65 Richmond Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  106. Town of Morristown, # 21193, Riverside Cemetery
  107. Centennial Library, 7 Richmond ST. Morrisville, VT 05661
  108. Peter Guthman, 5 Park Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  109. Congregational Church, 85 Upper Main St. Morrisville, VT 05661
  110. Congregational Church Parsonage, 69 Upper Main ST. Morrisville, VT 05661
  111. Michael & Jenniger Isabel, 34 Pleasant Street, Morrisville, 05661
  112. Ridgewood LLC, 46 Pleasant Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  113. Charles & Raechel Patch, 56 Pleasant ST. Morrisville, VT 05661
  114. VFW Post 9653, 28 VFW Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  115. Lamoille Grange 233, 74 Pleasant Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  116. Wayne Demar, 7 VFW Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  117. Jeffery & Joyce Emerson, 120 Pleasant ST. Morrisville, VT 05661
  118. Jeffery & Joyce Emerson, 128 Pleasant ST. Morrisville, VT 05661
  119. Allen Foss, 6 Hutchins Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  120. J. B. & June McKinley 26 Hutchins Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  121. NOW CONNECTED TO ORIGINAL # 11
  122. Puffer United Methodist Church, 47 Upper Main ST. Morrisville, VT 05661
  123. Morse Lumber Co., 207 Portland Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  124. Foundry St. LLC, 48 Foundry Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  125. VAOT, Railroad Bridge
  126. VAOT, Bridge Street Bridge, Bridge Street
  127. Gary & Irene Bourne, 18 Bridge Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  128. Gary Bourne, 28 Bridge Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  129. Arlene Davis, 50 Bridge Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  130. Barbara Tomlinson, 81 Bridge Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  131. Barbara Tomlinson, 63 Bridge Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  132. Richard & Winda Larose, 45 Bridge Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  133. Tomlinson's Store Inc., 29 Bridge Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  134. Matthew Ebert, 58 Brigham Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  135. Leslie Black, 60 Brigham Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  136. Barbara Tomlinson, 51 Brigham Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  137. Union Bank, 37 Brigham Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  138. Union Bank, 49 Brigham Street, Morrisville, VT 05661
  139. Judith Marie St. Aubin, 90 Lower Main Street, Morrisville, VT 05661

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Table of Properties Page 1 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

Map #	Historic Name of Property	Address	Date Built	Architectural Style	Contributing or Non-Contributing
53	D. J. Safford House	36 West High St.	1867	Greek Revival	C
54	B. Stafford House	48 West High St.	1961	Ranch	NC
55	D. A. Gilbert House a. Carriage House	64 West High St.	c1870 c1870	Greek Revival Greek Revival	C C
56	Post Office	31 Lower Main St.	1967	Commercial	NC
57	Citgo Service Station	26 Congress St.	1974	Commercial	NC
58	Grand Union Grocery Store	48 Congress St.	1960	Commercial	NC
59	Cumberland Farms Gas Station	20 Upper Main St.	1999	Commercial	NC
60	Universalist Church	24 Upper Main St.	1865	Greek Revival	C
61	Morrisville Gymnasium	26 Upper Main St.	1898	Italianate	C
62	P. Roberts House	34 Upper Main St.	1872	Greek Revival	C
63	A. A. Niles House	50 Upper Main St.	1872	Greek Revival	C
64	D. Place House	72 Upper Main St.	1898	Queen Anne	C
65	E. Phelps House a. Barn	84 Upper Main St.	1872 c1875	Greek Revival Greek Revival	C C
66	O. Cady House	94 Upper Main St.	1878	Greek Revival	C
67	C. C. Dodge House	10 Summer St.	c1860	Greek Revival	C
68	M. Joslyn House a. Garage	144 Upper Main St.	1865 c1960	Greek Revival Modern	C NC
69	Morristown Fire Station	162 Upper Main St.	1968	Commercial	NC
70	I. O. Andrews House a. Barn	182 Upper Main St.	1885 c1890	Queen Anne Greek Revival	C C
71	W. Spaulding House	11 Court St.	1862	Greek Revival	C
72	Christian Church	14 Maple St.	1864	Greek Revival	C
73	Jacob Walker Monument	No address	1940	NA	C
74	Soldiers Monument	No address	1911	NA	C
75	Morrisville Graded School	46 Copley Avenue	1899	Col. Revival	C
76	S. Merriam House a. Garage	241 Upper Main St.	1872 c1960	Greek Revival Modern	C NC
77	S. Chaffee House	70 Copley Avenue	2003	Prefabricated	NC
78	W. S. Cheney House	259 Upper Main St.	c1875	Italianate	C
79	L. McClintock House a. Garage	285 Upper Main St.	c1875 c1960	Greek Revival Modern	C NC
80	D. Sanders House a. Garage	124 Copley Avenue	1910 c1960	Queen Anne Modern	C NC

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Table of Properties Page 2 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

81	C. L. Burke House a. Garage	122 Park St.	1872 c1920	Greek Revival Colonial Revival	C C
82	P. K. Gleed House	134 Park St.	1886	Queen Anne	C
83	L. Renaud House	117 Copley Avenue	1957	Ranch	NC
84	A. B. Newton House	170 Park St.	1872	Queen Anne	C
85	A. D. Thomas House a. Garage	200 Park St.	1872 c1930	Greek Revival Colonial Revival	C C
86	F. Smith House	220 Park St.	c1900	Queen Anne	C
87	E. Armstrong House	236 Park St.	c1890	Queen Anne	C
88	W. R. Messer House	250 Park St.	1895	Colonial Revival	C
89	Park Street Pump House	No address	1934	NA	C
90	J. J. Billings House	251 Park St.	1902	Queen Anne	C
91	C. Garbutt House	225 Park St.	c1960	Colonial Revival	NC
92	P. Cody House a. Garage	217 Park St.	1948 c1960	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	C NC
93	H. H. Powers House	201 Park St.	c1850	Gothic Revival	C
94	H. H. Powers House a. Apartment Building	167 Park St. 165 Park St.	1886 1979	Queen Anne Modern	C NC
95	C. C. Burke House a. Garage	139 Park St.	1878 c1920	Greek Revival Gambrel Barn	C C
96	A. O. Gates House a. Carriage House	125 Park St. 117 Park St.	1878 c1880	Greek Revival Italianate	C C
97	D. Eaton House	95 Park St.	1872	Greek Revival	C
98	Universalist Parsonage	81 Park St.	c1870	Neo-Greek Rev.	NC
99	Vacant Lot	24 Richmond St.	-----	NA	----
100	R. Morse Mobile Home a. Garage	32 Richmond St.	1970 c1970	Mobile Home Modern	NC NC
101	H. Safford House a. Garage	74 Richmond St.	1890 c1960	Colonial Revival Modern	NC NC
102	C. Barrows House a. Garage	82 Richmond St.	c1890 c1960	Queen Anne Modern	C NC
103	B. Barton House	101 Richmond St.	1978	Ranch	NC
104	A. & E. Knapp House	77 Richmond St.	c1910	Queen Anne	C
105	E. Richmond House	65 Richmond St.	c1910	Queen Anne	C
106	Riverside Cemetery	No address	1799	NA	C
107	Morrisville Cent. Library	7 Richmond St.	1913	Neoclassical	C
108	G. W. Hendee House a. Garage	5 Park St.	1878 c1960	French Second Empire Modern	C NC
109	Congregational Church	85 Upper Main St.	1896	Queen Anne	C
110	Cong. Church Parsonage a. Garage	69 Upper Main St.	1927 c1960	Dutch Colonial Revival Modern	C NC



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet








Table of Properties Page 3 Morrisville Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

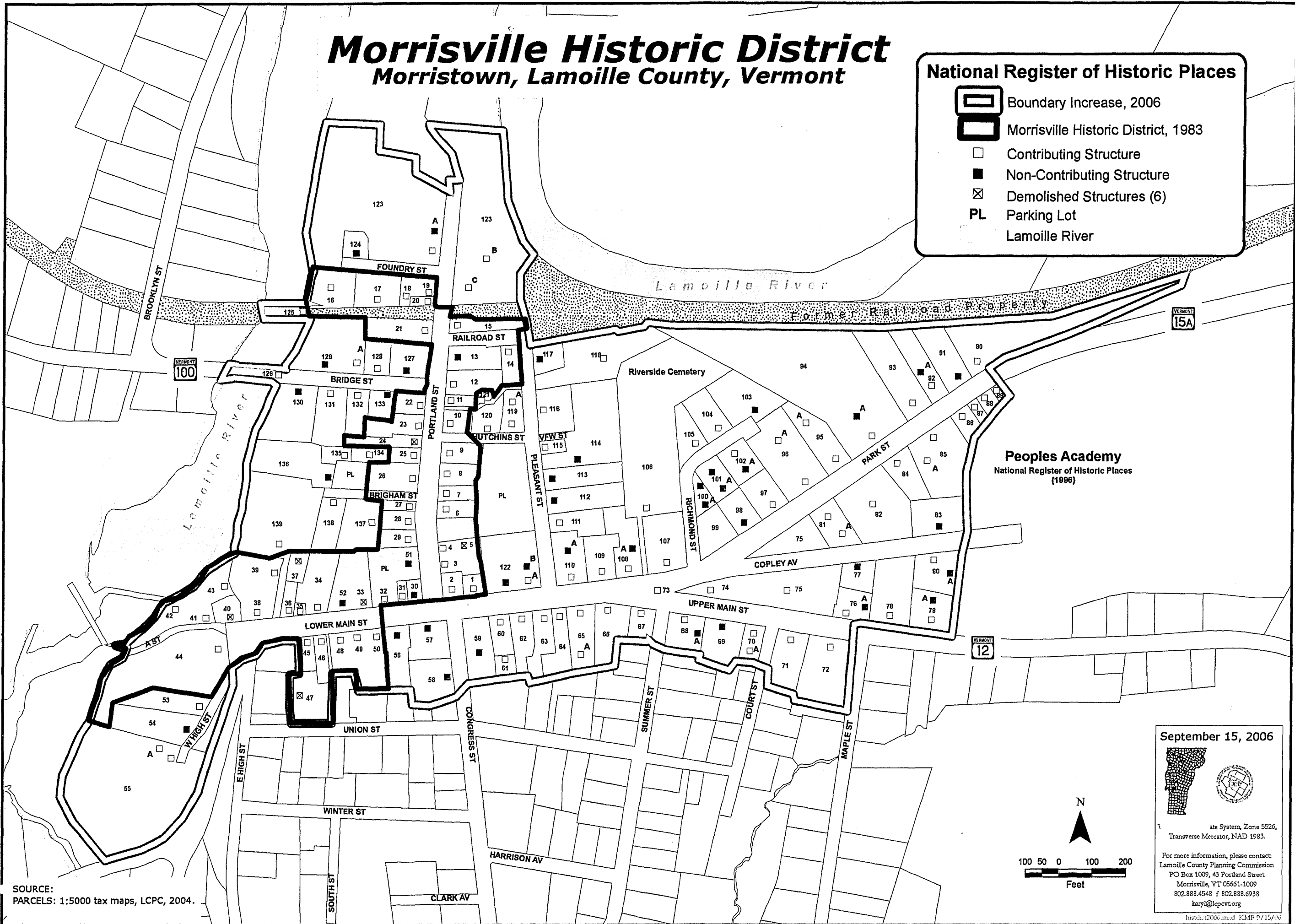
111	L. J. Holbrook House	34 Pleasant St.	c1882	Queen Anne	C
112	T. Lambert Furniture Store	46 Pleasant St.	1967	Commercial	NC
113	T. Lambert Furniture Store	56 Pleasant St.	1965	Commercial	NC
114	E. W. Bailey Feed Store	28 VFW St.	c1895	Commercial	NC
115	First Peoples Academy	74 Pleasant St.	1847	Greek Revival	C
116	M. Bundy House	7 VFW St.	c1850	Greek Revival	C
117	G. C. Bailey Feed Store	120 Pleasant St.	c1940	Commercial	NC
118	United Farmers Coop	128 Pleasant St.	1925	Commercial	C
119	J. Thomas House a. Garage	6 Hutchins St.	c1895 c1920	Queen Anne Colonial Revival	C C
120	J. W. Spaulding House	26 Hutchins St.	1870	Greek Revival	C
121	J. W. Spaulding Barn	No address	c1895	Gable-front	C
122	Puffer United Meth. Church a. Dr. H. H. Powers House b. Garage	47 Upper Main St Upper Main St. Pleasant Street	1970 c1845 c1960	Post Modern Greek Revival Modern	NC C NC
123	G. A. Morse Lumber Co. a. Open Lumber Storage b. Enclosed Lumber Storage c. Railroad Freight House	207 Portland St.	1908 2000 c1920 c1930	Commercial Commercial Commercial Commercial	C NC C C
124	G. Bourne Service Garage	48 Foundry St.	2005	Commercial	NC
125	Boston & Maine RR Bridge	No address	1934	Warren	C
126	Bridge Street Bridge	No address	1926	Pratt	C
127	R. Bourne Gas Station	18 Bridge St.	1965	Commercial	NC
128	F. C. Jockow House	28 Bridge St	1875	Queen Anne	C
129	G. Sutton House a. Barn	50 Bridge St	1987 c1885	Colonial Revival Gable-front	NC C
130	H. Tomlinson Store	81 Bridge St	1995	Commercial	NC
131	E. Stone House	63 Bridge St	1878	Gothic Revival	C
132	A. J. Gauvin House	45 Bridge St.	c1906	Commercial	C
133	B. McDonald Blacksmith Shop	29 Bridge St.	c1905	Queen Anne	NC
134	W. Woodward, Sr. House	58 Brigham St.	1947	Colonial Revival	C
135	G. Smith House	60 Brigham St.	1930	Colonial Revival	C
136	W. Woodward, Jr. House	51 Brigham St.	1956	Ranch	NC
137	D. P. Noyes House	37 Brigham St.	1817	Federal	C
138	E. Morrill House	49 Brigham St.	1930	Greek Revival	C
139	C. M. Peck House	90 Lower Main St.	1884	Italianate	C
	CONTRIBUTING				74
	NON CONTRIBUTING				37
	TOTAL				111

# Morrisville Historic District

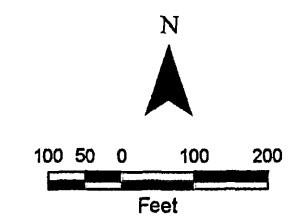
## Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

**National Register of Historic Places**



-  Boundary Increase, 2006
-  Morrisville Historic District, 1983
-  Contributing Structure
-  Non-Contributing Structure
-  Demolished Structures (6)
-  Parking Lot
-  Lamoille River



SOURCE:  
PARCELS: 1:5000 tax maps, LCPC, 2004.



September 15, 2006

ate System, Zone 5526,  
Transverse Mercator, NAD 1983.

For more information, please contact  
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histdi:2006.m.d FCMF 9/15/06