

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	APR 17 1980
DATE ENTERED	AUG 11 1980

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Wilmington Village *Historic District*

AND/OR COMMON

Wilmington Village Historic District

2 LOCATION

Vt. 9 and VT 100

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Wilmington

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Vermont

STATE

Vermont

CODE

50

COUNTY

Windham

CODE

025

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple ownership. See Continuation Sheet 4-1

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of the Town Clerk

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Wilmington

STATE

Vermont

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Vermont Historic Sites & Structures Survey

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

CITY, TOWN

Montpelier

STATE

Vermont

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Wilmington, Vermont is located in the southern section of the state in the Deerfield Valley nestled in the Green Mountains. Situated near the confluence of Beaver Brook and the east branch of the Deerfield River, Wilmington's growth was spurred in large part after initial settlement by the harnessing of the Deerfield River for numerous saw- and gristmills. Further development resulted when a major thoroughfare (now VT Route 9) was built linking Brattleboro and Bennington, and Wilmington became a popular mid-point stop for travelers. Largely bypassed by late 19th century and early 20th century industrial development, much of Wilmington's architecture antedates the Civil War and has been preserved because of a lack of significant commercial growth.

The arrangement of the present village was dictated by the location of the Deerfield River and the construction of Vt. 9 in 1832. The village moved from its original location on a hill to the crossroads formed by these features in order to take advantage of the convenience created by travelers and the waterpower. Though the Deerfield River is no longer used for industrial purposes, it contributes greatly to the aesthetic enrichment of the Historic District and, along with the Old Red Mill (#32), serves as a reminder of the town's early history and dependancy upon water power. Today Wilmington continues to attract visitors because of its proximity to ski areas and because Vt. 9 remains the only east-west road across southern Vermont. Yet because of recent growth and economic success connected to the ski industry, there is a danger that much of Wilmington's architectural strength will be altered without sympathetic concern or respect. The Historic District is remarkably cohesive and intact and out of 59 buildings there are only five intrusions. Aside from these intrusions, the only other detractors are alterations to numerous historic structures which have damaged the individual buildings' character as well as having flawed the architectural validity and overall fabric of the village. But many of these alterations appear reversible and with increased respect for Wilmington's architectural quality, it is probable that the village could prosper even more with promotion of its image as a small, idyllic New England town.

The buildings and structures included in the Wilmington Historic District are as follows (numbers refer to the enclosed sketchmap):

1. Swe-Den-Nor Store - Greek Revival: Constructed around 1840, this building was a bank from 1885 to 1970; it now serves as a retail store. Greek Revival in style, the temple-front (facing north) has the entrance doorway on the left side of the first floor with two large windows to the right. Second floor windows have cornices which break the entablature. The molded cornice has a full return and the typanum has a semi-circular headed window with an unusual hood molding which fits into the triangular peak created by the pediment entablature. Corner boards are plain, siding is clapboard, and the gable roof has slate files. Until recently, this building had a bracketed hood above the second floor along the east elevation similar in idea to the one on the town office building (#26).

This building serves to anchor one of the four corners at the major intersection of Routes 100 and 9.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Wilmington Village Historic District is a remarkably cohesive village with a high concentration of buildings which reflect an earlier 19th century era. Some of the buildings paradoxically antedate the District because the present village is the second location of Wilmington village and several buildings were moved when the new location was chosen.

The land comprising the town of Wilmington was chartered by Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire on 29 April 1757. For ambiguous reasons, another charter was granted on 17 June 1764 and referred to the town as Draper. Because of the ensuing confusion caused by two grants, Wilmington's growth was impeded for several years. Yet eventually questions regarding land ownership were resolved and the number of residents mushroomed from 71 in 1771 to 645 in 1791.

Originally, the village was located on top of Lisle Hill, northeast of the present crossroads of Routes 9 and 100; the area where the present village is situated was called Mill Hollow because of numerous saw- and gristmills built on the Deerfield River. In 1831, a major stage route was completed running from Brattleboro to Bennington and bypassing the original village of Wilmington. This route is now known as Vermont Route 9. To capture business from stage travelers, a hotel, town-house, and two stores were built alongside this road and the success of these ventures prompted moving structures building by building from the old center on the hill to cluster around this new thoroughfare. Wilmington prospered because of trade resulting from the stage route as well as from mills taking advantage of water power from the Deerfield River.

Wilmington is a very compact village and has a large number of buildings for its size. Many of the lots along the main streets are long and narrow and the structures on these lots usually have a gable-front orientation, an effective way of utilizing limited space. Additions, placed behind the main structures, continue the ridge line and sometimes extend up to five sections. The Greek Revival style, which popularized the gable-front, was adopted by the town probably not only for its popularity, but because the gable-front siting was logical for the town lots. Whereas this style characterizes buildings constructed before the Civil War, the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century are represented by an eclectic variety of architectural styles. For example, the French Second Empire style can be seen in the former O. O. Ware building (#11) at the southwest corner of Routes 9 and 100. The Queen Anne style is seen in the Congregational Church (#16). The Crafts Inn (#59), attributed to McKim, Mead, and White, is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival motif with an informal sheathing of wood shingles.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet 9-1.

UTM NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 45

QUADRANGLE NAME Wilmington

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:62500

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,8 67,43,2,5 4,74,84,5,0

B 1,8 67,41,7,5 4,74,78,5,0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 1,8 67,28,5,0 4,74,80,5,0

D 1,8 67,30,0,0 4,74,86,5,0

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheets 10-1 & 10-2

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Margaret N. DeLaittre, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Division for Historic Preservation

DATE

March 1980

STREET & NUMBER

Pavilion Building

TELEPHONE

802-828-3226

CITY OR TOWN

Montpelier

STATE

Vermont

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL x

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

William B. Pinner

TITLE

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

4-11-80

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Sally G. Oldb
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

8/1/80

ATTEST:

Patrick Andrews
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE

8/5/80

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Continuation sheet 4-1

Item number 4

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Building numbers refer to enclosed sketch map.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Robert B. Grinold
Swe-Den-Nor
Wilmington, VT 05363 | 12. Jerry Osler
The Old Red Mill
Wilmington, VT 05363 |
| 2. Gordon McNamee
Mountain Jeanery
Wilmington, VT 05363 | 13. Jerry Osler
The Old Red Mill
Wilmington, VT 05363 |
| 3. Allan P. Bissett
Swiss Alps Studio
Box 157
Riverton, CT | 14. Wilmington Masonic Hall
c/o John Poor
Wilmington, VT 05363 |
| 4. Robert M. LaMorder
La Morder's
Wilmington, VT 05363 | 15. Fred Lane, Joyce Laterre
c/o Harvey Laterre
415 E. 52nd St.
New York City, NY 10022 |
| 5. Town of Wilmington
Wilmington, VT 05363 | 16. Wilmington Congregational Church
Box 296
Wilmington, VT 05363 |
| 6. Wilmington Congregational Church
Box 296
Wilmington, VT 05363 | 17. Robert B. Grinold
Swe-Den-Nor
Wilmington, VT 05363 |
| 6A. Wilmington Congregational Church
Box 296
Wilmington, VT 05363 | 18. Carl Ball
Wilmington, VT 05363 |
| 7. Ken Cummings
Poncho's Wreck
Wilmington, VT 05363 | 19. Andrew Fisher
Wilmington, VT 05363 |
| 8. James Long
Route 1, Box 426
Rockey Mount, NJ 27801 | 20. Fred Lane, Joyce Laterre
c/o Harvey Laterre
415 E. 52nd St.
New York City, NY 10022 |
| 9. James Rifkin
McCarty & Rifkin
Wilmington, VT 05363 | 21. William Hamilton
Wilmington, VT 05363 |
| 10. Harry McClintock
Mr. Mark Gallery
Wilmington, VT 05363 | 22. Mario Mazelli
Wilmington, VT 05363 |
| 11. Joseph Ranslow
Wilmington Home Center
Wilmington, VT 05363 | 23. Mario Mazelli
Wilmington, VT 05363 |

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- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>24. Mr. & Mrs. P. S. Grob
& Ann Friedlander
13 Jennings
Westport, CT 06680</p> <p>25. Richards, Inc.
c/o Barber & Jarvis
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>26. Town of Wilmington
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>27. Walter Asdikian
Clover Farm Market
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>28. Ken O'Connell
Fireside Deli
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>29. Edith Tracy
Sew'n So Shop
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>30. Elsie H. Pool
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>31. Emma Galvin
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>32. Jerry Osler
The Old Red Mill
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>33. Trustees
Wilmington Baptist Church
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>34. Clarence Pickering
Depot Antiques
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>35. Ralph Howe, Jr., Leonard Johnson
Parmalee Drugstore
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>36. Jack Little
Dot's Restaurant
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> | <p>37. Lincoln Haynes
Down In The Valley
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>38. Charles Johnson & Ronald Andrews
The Vermont House
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>39. Lillius Hart
Quaigh Design Center
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>40. Charles Johnson & Ronald Andrews
The Vermont House
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>41. Fay Hollander
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>42. Johnson Oil Company
99 Northside Drive
Bennington, VT 05363</p> <p>43. Johnson Oil Company
99 Northside Drive
Bennington, VT 05363</p> <p>44. Carl E. & Margaret Mangs
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>45. James Dassatti
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>46. Theresa Marroni
212 Belmont Street
Fitchburg, MA 01420</p> <p>47. Kenneth Rafuse
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>48. Ronald Beck
H. J. Bauman Company
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>49. Clifford Duncan
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> <p>50. Lincoln Haynes
Down In The Valley
Wilmington, VT 05363</p> |
|---|---|

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51. A. G. Wurzberger
1836 Country Store
Wilmington, VT 05363
52. A. G. Wurzberger
1836 Country Store
Wilmington, VT 05363
53. A. G. Wurzberger
1836 Country Store
Wilmington, VT 05363
54. Charles Johnson & Ronald Andrews
The Vermont House
Wilmington, VT 05363
55. Judy Kline
Kline Pottery
Wilmington, VT 05363
56. Joseph Fraczek
Jeremy's Restaurant
Wilmington, VT 05363
57. Stanley Craft
Vinoy Park Hotel
Beach Drive & 5th Ave., N.E.
Box 3942
St. Petersburg, FL 33731
58. Town of Wilmington
Wilmington, VT 05363
59. Herbert G. Berezin
Marken Corp.
667 Main Street
Holyoke, MA 01040

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2. Mountain Jeanery, c. 1835: Clapboard, Greek Revival structure with two sections forming a I-plan. The left section has a two-story gable front, a molded cornice which returns at ends, an entrance (modern door) on the right with two windows on the left and above, all having 6/6 lights and shutters. The right section, which may have been a Cape Cod style house originally, is 1½ stories. An entablature with molded box cornice at the gable ends is supported by panelled Doric pilasters. The central doorway for this section has double doors (not original) flanked by panelled pilasters and surmounted by an entablature. To the left is a window with 6/6 lights; to the right is another door which probably replaced a window.

Though this building has been altered to some extent, most of the articulate Greek Revival trim has been retained.

3. Riverside Apartments, c. 1910: This is a large, 3-story, frame structure with clapboard sheathing and a flat roof. With a facade of seven bays, the central three bays of the second and third floors are shielded by a porch supported by turned posts. The center bays on each floor are entrances either to the porches or to the street. The first floor has been remodeled with board siding and projecting bays beneath the upper porches. Windows have 2/1 lights; an entablature with molded cornice encircles the building disguising the flat roof, and a fire escape on the right side of the facade connects the upper floors with the ground.

4. La Morder's c. 1870-80: Two-story, frame structure with clapboard siding and a flat roof. An Italianate entablature with paired, scrolled brackets and molded cornice surmounts the building while the corners have plain boards. The first floor has two shop entrances and two large display windows; the second floor has even fenestration of six bays with windows having sills and cornices and 2/2 lights. The side elevations have three bays and the south side has a fire escape leading from a second floor doorway to the ground.

5. Pettee Library, 1906: This diminutive library was built in 1906 in a Colonial Revival motif typical of public structures erected during that era. Built of red brick and T-shaped in plan, the structure is 1½ stories with 5 x 2 bays and a flared hipped roof sheathed with slate tiles. The entrance has a gabled, stone portico supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters. The double-leaf door is surmounted by a fanlight with radiating muntins and a keystone in a molded surround. Decorative features include brick quoin corners highlighted by being sand-colored, and a stone watertable, and entablature surrounding the building.

The front lawn of the library has a statue of a Civil War soldier and a plaque on a granite stone commemorating veterans of World War I, the Civil War, and the Revolutionary War. A schoolhouse formerly stood on this site.

6. Bissell Parish House, 1835, originally Universalist Church: The Bissell Parish House, an excellent example of provincial Greek Revival architecture, was constructed in 1835 and originally served as a Universalist Church. Greek Revival features are

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found in the temple-front, clapboard structure which is divided into three bays by Doric pilasters. The pilasters also support an entablature which has a molded cornice; the entablature is continued in the gable pediment and along the side elevations. Pilasters are repeated in the main entrance, a double-leaf door, which is in the right bay of the facade; the other two bays have tall, rectangular stained-glass windows, each having two panes. There is an elliptical window in the flushboard pediment. The sides have three stained-glass windows with louvered Gothic-pointed arches. The roof is sheathed in slate. The clapboard steeple has two tiers: the bottom tier has circular blinds on three sides, and a clock on the south side; the upper tier has Gothic-arched vents on all four sides. The steeple is surmounted by an iron grill.

6A. The 1½-story structure situated behind the church appears early, perhaps c. 1800, and may have been built in two stages. The building essentially looks like two capes connected together because each bay of the long building has an entrance and a center brick chimney. The spacing of bays is uneven; windows are double-hung sash with 6/6 lights and there is a gabled dormer on the western half. No eaves overhang, the siding is clapboard, and the roof has slate tiles. There are three storage sheds attached. One has clapboard siding, another board and batten, and the one on the far end has novelty siding and a shed roof.

7. Poncho's Wreck, c. 1854: This is a 2½-story, Greek Revival, clapboarded structure which was radically altered in 1971-72. While the gable front pediment remains intact with an entablature returning across the gable end, the 2-story, three-bay, portico has been enclosed with large picture windows and modern doorways on both floors on the left side. The facade behind the enclosed portico has been destroyed. Doric pilasters and uneven fenestration define the side elevations. The rear wing of two stories was originally part of a larger barn; it now serves as the restaurant kitchen and has a one-story, cinder block lean-to addition which was added in 1971.

7A. Poncho's Carriage Barn, c. 1854: This is a relatively large, 4-bay carriage barn with gable roof and board siding. It has three carriage bays and one door on the west elevation.

8. Long House, c. 1850: Greek Revival temple-front house with 2-story recessed portico supported by four square Doric columns resting on plinths. Entrances on left side of both stories also have the Doric order in pilasters surrounding the doorways (second floor of portico is a porch with balustrade). The gable pediment has a window with 2/2 lights and a molded cornice which fully returns across the front supported by a frieze. There are Doric pilasters at the four corners of the front section. Center chimney. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles; the sides have asbestos shingles.

Two additions in rear: middle section is two stories with one-story porch on north side; rear section is 1½ stories with a side entrance in far northeast corner.

9. McCarty & Rifkin Building, c. 1855: Frame, gable front, 2½-story structure with clapboard siding and two additions in rear. The original front section has 3 x 3 bays. The entrance on left side of facade has a Queen Anne style porch supported

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by posts which are linked by spindles and a balustrade. A bay window has been added to the right side of the facade. Windows have lintels and sills, 2/2 lights, and shutters (though window in gable peak is 1/1). Corner boards meet a broad entablature with scroll brackets supporting the eaves. The middle rear addition of this building is two stories with a two-bay, shed-roof porch on the north side supported by posts with scroll brackets. The rear section, also two stories, is devoid of ornamentation and likely served the more utilitarian functions of the house.

10. Mr. Mark Gallery, c. 1840: This is a small, 1½-story, Greek Revival structure with a gable roof and clapboard siding. A full entablature with molded cornice is in the gable pediment and surrounds all sides of the building. There are Doric pilasters at the corners. The door on the left and the bay window on the right are not original. The addition in the rear conforms in style and in decorative detail to the main block of the house.

11. O. O. Ware Store, 1880: A 3-story frame structure with clapboard siding, the first floor has always been used for commercial purposes and the second floor for tenements; the third floor was once a Masonic Hall. Though the building is French Empire in style because of the mansard roof, the plain entablature reflects the Italianate style because of the paired, scrolled brackets with drops which support the molded cornice. Windows have 2/2 lights and pedimented lintels. There is uneven spacing of bays on the first floor while that of the second and third floors is even. There are three entrances on the first floor; the main door is double-leaf and flanked by large display windows. A one-story porch extends the length of the north side and has posts with scroll brackets. The top of the porch serves the second floor and has a balustrade.

Built in 1880, this building remained in the Ware family until 1975. As one of four corner buildings at the major intersection of Routes 9 and 100 and because of its late-Victorian features, this building greatly contributes to the historical and architectural integrity of the Wilmington district.

12. Heritage Associates, c. 1900, vernacular: This building blends well with the Wilmington streetscape because of sympathetic materials and a design, while essentially utilitarian, which has vestiges of the Greek Revival style. It is a large, 2½-story, six-bay, gable-front structure. Sheathed in clapboards with a slate roof; the molded cornice, instead of being a full return, changes into a pent roof on the gable front. The entrance has double-leaf doors flanked by 3/4 length sidelights and is surmounted by a cornice. Windows have 12/12 lights (except two in gable peak which have 1/1) and sills and cornices. The west and east elevations have two bays placed towards the front elevation leaving a blank wall in the rear halves.

13. Storage House, c. 1860, vernacular Greek Revival: Frame, 1½-story, clapboard structure with entrance on left of three-bay gable front. The molded cornice returns at the gable ends; the east and west elevations have a wide entablature. The corner boards and fenestration are accented by plain boards and surrounds. Windows have 12/12 lights; the door is not original. There is a projecting bay window addition on the rear east elevation. A one-story wing with porch in the rear connects the

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main house to a two-bay carriage barn ell. This house is set back from the other buildings along this street.

14. Masonic Hall, c. 1890: Basically a plain frame structure of 1½ stories with a high basement, the Masonic Hall has a gable front with a molded cornice returning at the ends. Corner boards support a plain entablature which extends across the west and east elevations. The double-door entrance is sheltered by a shed-roof porch which has a cross gable pediment. A stained-glass window on each side of the doorway has a pedimented lintel. The centrally located stained-glass window over the doorway is Palladian in nature having three divisions with the larger central panel having a pedimented top while the flanking panels are round-headed. A wooden water-table surrounds the building delineating the basement and first floor. Stained-glass windows on the first floor side elevations have pedimented lintels; the windows in the basement floor have clear 2/2 lights. The side entrance on the west elevation is sheltered by a hood.

15. House, c. 1890: 1½ stories, wood frame, clapboarded, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This is an "L"-shaped house with the main section to the right having a gable front elevation. The windows and doors have plain surrounds. The house and left side ell are fronted by a hipped roof porch with Tuscan columns and a solid balustrade.

16. Congregational Church, 1883: Built in 1883 at a cost of \$4,500 to replace an earlier church which burned the preceeding year, this church exemplifies the Queen Anne style and is one of the finer structures in the district.

The 2½-story gable-front building has a steeply-pitched slate clad gabled roof and is anchored on the right by a tall square bell tower capped by a finial. Sheathed in clapboards, the building's fabric is enhanced by decorative scalloped shingles in the large gable peaks, panels above the facade windows, and plain boards accenting the window surrounds. Other decorative features include ornamental, semi-circular jigsawed designs above the eavesline in the main gable peak and in several smaller peaks; the entrance's pedimented hood is supported by scroll brackets. The height of the structure is emphasized not only by the steep roof pitch, but by tall and narrow stained-glass windows, particularly those in the bell tower.

17. Grinold House, c. 1880: 2½-story frame structure with clapboard siding and two additions. The main block has a central, full height projecting bay with a slate clad gable roof whose ridge line intersects with that of the main roof. There are cornice returns at the gable ends and the window surrounds are pedimented. There is a one-story porch on the left elevation protecting a side entrance. To the right is a 1½-story wing which has two hip, double-dormers, and a porch with turned posts, scroll brackets, and turned balustrade. There is an entrance on the left and a bay window on the right side of the facade.

A 1½-story ell projects behind the left side of the main block.

17A. Grinold Barn, c. 1880: 1½-story, clapboard barn with gable roof; a plain utilitarian structure.

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18. Ball House, c. 1910: This is a 1½-story, gable-front, aluminum-sided structure with 3 x 2 bays. There are cornice returns on the front elevation and a window in the gable peak. Behind the house is a garage which has a flat roof; this portion connects to the basement.

This building was originally a bakery. It served later as a grocery store until its conversion around the early 1960's into a residence. The siding was originally cement stucco.

19. Fisher House: Located at a boundary edge of the Wilmington Historic District, this building, because of its style and materials, serves as an abrupt announcement that one is entering the older section of Wilmington. Essentially two buildings linked by a dog leg addition, the house facing Route 9 is Greek Revival, 3 x 3 bays, 2 stories, with a gable roof and clapboard siding. Corner panelled pilasters support an entablature with molded cornice which returns at the gable ends. The entablature is broken by two square windows on the left and center. A modern bay window is to the left of the central doorway. The door on the left (east) elevation is flanked by primitive Doric pilasters. A one-story porch is across the front and left elevations. The dog-leg addition is one-story and connects to a larger, 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay structure (which faces School Street) which, like the earlier building, has clapboard siding and a slate roof. The windows have 2/1 or 1/1 lights and metal shutters. The door has a bracketed hood.

20. Laterre House, c. 1880, vernacular Queen Anne: Large 2½-story clapboard house, gable-end facing street with a 2½-story perpendicular addition in rear. The front portion of 3 x 3 bays has a center brick chimney, a one-story porch across the front elevation, a 2-story porch across the east elevation and the front elevation of the ell; all porches have balustrades and are supported by scroll-bracketed posts. The main entrance on the porch has a gabled pediment. The gable peak of the main house has paired windows and king post truss stickwork. The rear east elevation has an exterior wooden stairway leading to a doorway in gable peak. The upper sash of the windows are Queen Anne with colored glass.

21. Hamilton House, c. 1885: Colonial Revival elements, two-story, clapboarded, truncated hipped roof sheathed in asphalt. Recessed first story, two-bay porch with square posts across three bays of four-bay facade; paired projecting bays at second floor level with common pedimented gable. The pediment has a lunette window. The main block has an outward curving entablature.

22. Mazelli House, c. 1865, vernacular cottage with Greek Revival elements: Gable-front, 2½-story, 3 x 4 bay house clad in asphalt shingle, extended wing and ell. Facade has lunette window with radiating muntins in gable peak, molded cornice which returns at the gable ends. There is no entablature between the cornice and the panelled corner pilasters. The first and second floors have doors on the left side flanked by two windows with 6/1 lights. The first floor has a porch supported by turned posts; the balustrade has turned spindles.

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23. Carpenter Gothic House, c. 1875: Gable-front, 1½-story house with decorative siding; the gable peak has grouped shingle courses of diamond and clipped shapes divided by clapboard bands. A window with 2/2 lights is in the gable peak with two windows below flanked by louvered shutters. The first floor has an entrance on the right and a one-story porch extending across the facade. The left (west) elevation has a gable wall dormer and a modern one-story shed roof addition. A two-story wing connects the main house to a 2½-story ell addition. While this house has been subjected to insensitive additions, it remains one of the most decorative structures in Wilmington.
24. Grob House, c. 1870: Carpenter Gothic, gable-front, 1½-story clapboard structure. The eaves have decorative bargeboarding as does the porch. There is a modern continuous shed dormer on the left (west) elevation. The one-story porch across the facade is supported by turned posts with brackets and has a turned balustrade. The first floor window and door lintels have steep pediments and trim similar to the bargeboards along the eaves and raking eaves. The door is located on the right side of the gable front. There is a 1½-story connected carriage barn.
25. Barber & Jarvis Building, c. 1850: Originally the H. F. Barber & Sons Store and Post Office. Built c. 1850, this 2½-story, Greek Revival structure has a gable front and is 5 x 2 bays. Sheathed in clapboard, the building has strongly accentuated features characteristic of the Greek Revival style: a wide, plain entablature which fully returns across the gable front, plain corner boards and window surrounds. The entrance is flanked by large display windows and sheltered by a one-story bracketed overhang which extends the length of the facade. The two windows in the gable peak have original 6/6 lights, others are now 2/2. Behind this building is a clapboarded addition, probably added shortly after the main building was constructed.
26. Town Office Building, c. 1850, Italianate: The Town Office Building is an architectural anchor being located at the crossroads of Wilmington Center. It is a 2-story frame building with clapboard siding and a gabled roof clad in slate. Though appearing somewhat utilitarian, the building has several decorative details. Small brackets on the floor window heads support a belt course of clipped shingles. The second floor cornice is supported by scroll brackets with drops and the second floor windows have cornices with small central pediments. A bracketed porch roof (added after 1900) extends across the south side above the second floor fenestration. The two doors on the south side are both sheltered by a bracketed hood. An entrance on the west side has the same style hood and there is a bay window. Windows have either 2/2 or 2/1 lights.
27. Clover Farm Market, c. 1850, vernacular: Large, 2½-story clapboard building which has had its first floor built out about 4'; the second floor remains intact. The first floor facade addition is constructed of stone and has large display windows and a recessed entrance. The second floor has a porch directly above this newer facade. The gable roof, now sheathed with asphalt shingles, has a continuous shed dormer with five windows containing 6/6 sash. The second floor windows have 2/2 sash. The sides of the building have molded cornice returns. There is a one-story lean-to attached to the rear of the building.

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28. Fireside Deli, c. 1840: Greek Revival, 2½-story, gable-front, frame building with 3 x 3 bays. Corner Doric pilasters support an entablature; the pilasters are repeated in the doorway supporting a full entablature with molded cornice above. The entrance is on the right; to the left is a large, modern, bay window. Three windows above on the second floor have 1/1 lights and louvered shutters. There is one window in the pedimented gable. There is a two-story wing in the rear. Though this building has been modified throughout the years, it retains its excellent Greek Revival features.

29. Sew'n So Shop, c. 1850-60, Greek Revival: Frame, 2½-story building with clapboard siding. The facade has two entrances separated by windows; the second floor has a group of three windows with 6/2 lights; the gable peak has one 1/1 light. The side entrance on the left and many of the bays do not appear original. There is a two-story addition in the rear. Though having been altered to a degree, this building continues to contribute to the Wilmington Historic District even while being relatively utilitarian in design.

30. Pool House, c. 1890-1900, vernacular: Frame, 1½-story, gable-front house with clapboard siding, 3 x 3 bays, and slate roof. One-story porch across the gable end has turned posts with spindle-like brackets and a turned balustrade. The windows on the first floor and two in the gable peak have 1/1 lights and plain surrounds. The wing has three bays with an entrance on the left and two windows under the cornice line.

Though the entrance and porch positions are different, this house and #31 are almost identical in general plan and design.

31. Galvin House, c. 1890-1900, vernacular: Similar to #30, this house is frame, 1½ stories with clapboard siding and slate roof. Three by two bays, the entrance is on the north side next to the wing, both of which are sheltered by a porch with bracketed posts and turned balustrade. Windows have 2/2 lights and plain surrounds. Eaves overhang and meet a plain cornice.

31A. Galvin outbuilding: Narrow, 2-story storage building with shed roof. Two doors on west elevation with two hinged openings above. Second floor drive-in entry on the north side.

32. Old Red Mill, 1828, 1902-03, vernacular utilitarian: Originally built in 1828 by Richard Waste, this structure has had numerous functions beginning as a gristmill, then sawmill, and since the 1930's, as a restaurant and inn. Located in the area once known as Mill Hollow, this mill building was one of several constructed to take advantage of the water power provided by the Deerfield River. Changing owners many times throughout its history, the works of the mill were also changed and updated. Wooden water wheels were replaced by metal ones and eventually turbines were installed. Around 1901-02, while owned by the Readsboro Chair Company, the mill building burned and was partially rebuilt in 1902-03. Today some of the mill works remain intact on the main floor and some of the braced framing can still be seen.

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The center section of the building has two stories, 15 x 3 bays, and a shallow-pitched gabled roof. A plain entablature with box cornice crowns the elevation. Windows have 12/8 lights and plain surrounds. A double-leaf doorway with extended modern gable porch is off-center to the right on the first floor. An open garage, approximately 30' long is on the right and has a shed roof and clapboard siding. The clapboard left section has a gable front with center entrance flanked by two large display windows; a ventilator is in the gable peak. The roof has a cross gable with cupola on top.

The Old Red Mill continues to have some semblance of a mill and is an important contribution to the Wilmington Historic District as representative of an early Wilmington industry.

33. Wilmington Baptist Church, 1833, Greek Revival: Originally organized in 1806, the Baptists of Wilmington erected this frame church in 1833. The temple-front has a two-story, three-bay portico supported by tapered Doric columns. Doric pilasters are placed behind the columns at the corners and an entablature with molded cornice surrounds the building. The central entrance has double doors and a panelled surround. Within this surround are two crosses, also applied, each flanking the doorway. The three large windows on left and right elevations and the two on front elevation have stained glass.

A steeple, built in 1899 surmounts the building and has three stages: the clapboard base supports the belfry which has wooden fan-shaped spandrels in each corner, forming somewhat triangular openings. Above is another stage with circular blinds on each side. A steep, slate-covered roof surmounts the steeple within, in turn, is capped by a weathervane. The church has clapboard siding and a slate roof. A centrally located exterior brick chimney is at the rear. A one-story lean-to with scroll brackets on posts protects a side entrance on the left elevation.

34. Wilmington Depot Antiques, c. 1840, Greek Revival: Though the first floor facade of this clapboard house has been insensitively altered, the second floor and pedimented gable remain unharmed. An oculus with eight radiating muntins is placed in the center of the pediment. Originally this building had a three-bay facade, however, the facade has been extended two bays on the left side. The first floor has two large display windows, a modern recessed entrance and a small door squeezed in on the right side. A covered shed roof stairway on the right side is a later addition. Doric pilasters were placed originally at the corners but now only part of one remains on the right side. The three second floor windows retain their 6/6 sash. The gabled roof is sheathed in slate.

35. Parmalee & Howe Drugstore, 1930: Though a relatively modern structure, this store also serves an important role in the Wilmington Historic District as one of the four corner buildings at the intersection of Routes 9 and 100. Built in 1930, this building replaced an earlier structure which burned in 1928. The Parmalee drugstore was originally established on this site around the time of the Civil War.

Though the design is awkward in parts, the style, roughly English Georgian Revival, is sophisticated. Two stories high with brickwork laid in Flemish bond, the front facade is dominated by two large sections of display windows with the entrance in

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the right section. The rest of the first floor has recessed, arched panels which contain illogical, small square windows. The second floor, 9 x 4 bays, has windows of 6/6 and 4/4 lights (latter of which have stone sills); the slightly larger 6/6 windows are grouped in three's over the first floor display windows.

Decorative details are fanciful: the corners have brick quoins, brick pilasters are rusticated, arches and lintels have keystones, the stone cornice is molded and has modillions, and stone cartouche panels are placed in the parapet.

36. Dot's Restaurant, c. 1860: This is a 1½-story, gable-front structure with slate clad roof, 6/6 sash, probably Greek Revival in design originally, though extensive changes have included wood shingle sheathing, arched stone entrance porches with gabled peaks, an elongated shed dormer containing several windows and a one-bay shed roof addition on the river side. The attached ell has two entrances, one of which is a French door.

37. Down In The Valley, c. 1865, vernacular: Essentially a plain, clapboarded 2½-story frame house with gable front, the structure is distinctive because of the decorative porch and Queen Anne details which were probably added later. The porch on the front, west, and part of the east elevations have turned posts with small brackets supporting a bobbin spindle valance.

The balustrade has larger bobbins, and there is skirting below with a jigsawed design. There are raised gables over the entrances on the front and left sides of the porch. The gable peak has a scrolled panel and paired windows below. All windows have 2/2 sash. There is a gable dormer on the left elevation.

The east elevation has a bayed pavilion with Queen Anne detail and a scrolled panel in the gable peak. The ell in the rear has 2½ stories; exterior staircase.

38. Cane's Tavern, c. 1900, vernacular: This clapboard structure has an interesting design in that it is essentially a gambrel front building with two bays. The bay on the left is actually a 2-story projection with a flat roof and a plain entablature. The bay on the right is gabled with box cornice returns; it is also two stories and two bays across. The windows have either 2/2 or 6/6 lights and louvered shutters. The central doorway has a bracketed hood. There is an exterior stucco-chimney on the left side.

39. Quaich Design Center, c. 1845, vernacular: Gable roof, clad in slate, 1½-story section on right appears older and retains some vestiges of an early construction date such as the molded box cornice which returns at the gable ends, the massing, and clapboard siding. The ell is 2½ stories with clapboard siding and was likely added later. The fenestration is irregular and, like the gable-front, some modern display windows have been added. A porch leading to an entrance in the ell extends along the west elevation of the gable-front. The west gable end of the ell has a modern exterior stairway leading to a second floor entrance.

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40. Vermont House, c. 1813, Greek Revival: The Vermont House is an important landmark having served Wilmington as an inn since it was built, probably around 1831 when a stage route began operating between Bennington and Brattleboro. It is a large Greek Revival structure with 3½ stories and a three-story portico on the front elevation. Sheathed with clapboards and having a gabled, slate roof, the inn is 5 x 5 bays. The portico has four square columns and allows for a porch with a protective balustrade on the third floor. A wide entablature with molded cornice surrounds the building. Windows now have 2/2 lights and louvered shutters; the doorway is the most sophisticated element with 3/4 sidelights and four pilasters supporting a full entablature.

This is one of the most impressive structures in the Historic District because of its size and rendition of the Greek Revival style.

41. Hollander Building, c. 1840-50: Large, 2½-story, Greek Revival structure perhaps built to serve as an annex to the Vermont House. It is anchored by large, corner pilasters which support a full entablature with a molded cornice which returns at the gable ends. The size of the structure is accentuated by seven bays on the second floor of the front elevation. The first floor has been remodeled with modern fenestration and a shallow pent roof. The west elevation also has modern windows though the two in the gable peak appear original with 6/6 lights. A later added exterior brick chimney is also on this side. The roof, sheathed with asphalt shingles, has a solar panel.

42. Green Valley Service Center, c. 1925, non-contributing structure: Clapboarded gas station with slate roof, 1½ stories, and 4 x 2 bays.

43. The Etcetera Shop, c. 1970, non-contributing: One-story gabled structure with board siding.

44. Mangs House, c. 1840-50: Wood frame, clapboarded, gable roof clad in slate, 5 x 3 bays. This 1½-story house appears to have an unusually elongated front elevation. Decorative elements are bargeboarding on all eaves, pedimented lintel over the entrance, and 3/4 length sidelights flanking the doorway. A bay window on the right side of the facade appears to be a later addition.

A one-story wing on the right has three bays with an overhanging roof which creates a porch; two scrolled brackets join the roof corner edges to the house and carriage barn elevations.

The connected carriage barn is 1½ stories with an asphalt-shingled roof, clapboard siding, two carriage bays and a hinged hayloft door overhead on the left. Connected to the carriage barn is a 1-story lean-to with three bays. This now serves as an appliance repair building. There is a stone retaining wall in front of this house.

45. Dassatti House, c. 1865, vernacular: Wood frame, clapboard, gabled roof. 1½ stories with a gabled 1-story bay projection with a rising sun motif in gable peak on the left of the facade. The projection is flanked on the right by a scroll

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bracketed porch with balustrade. The house has a plain entablature with a molded box cornice returning at gable ends. The windows and door have cornices. There is a four-bay wing on left (west) which also has a two-bay porch of the same style as that on the right. This wing has a continuous shed dormer with five windows. There is a stone retaining wall in front of this house.

46. Papas II Pizza, c. 1910, vernacular utilitarian: Spartan in design, this 1½-story frame structure has clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, and plain corner boards. The door on left of the front elevation and center window are modern. There is a window in the gable peak. Board door on right side elevation. Shed roof garage in rear with a one-bay sliding door.

47. Rafuse House, c. 1840: Simple, clapboarded, Greek Revival Classic Cottage with 5 x 2 bays, a molded box cornice which returns at gable ends, and an entablature supported by plain corner boards. The doorway is flanked by ¾ length sidelights and pilasters and sheltered by an entrance porch supported by turned posts. The 1-story clapboarded wing is 2 x 1 bays with eaves overhanging, and has 2/2 windows.

48. Bauman Company, c. 1840, vernacular, Greek Revival: The original portion is a 1½-story, gable-front structure with a molded cornice which returns at the gable ends. There are two windows in the gable peak which have 2/2 lights and plain surrounds. The left of center doorway has fluted pilasters and cornice and is a modern replacement. The rear wing and left side ell additions are also modern and are 1½ stories. The left side ell has gabled dormers while the rear wing continues the row of shed-dormer windows which are also on the main block of the house. The ell has two entrances: one door has a new metal hood while the other entrance, also sheltered, is flanked by a display window. The entire building is sheathed in board and batten siding and the roof has slate tiles.

49. Liquor Store, c. 1880, non-contributory: This building appears to have originally been a simple, 1½-story clapboard structure. Now a liquor store, the building has been extensively altered with new windows, a glass double-leaf entrance, and a board-sided facade with pent roof overhang.

50. Haynes Garage, non-contributory.

51. Norton House, c. 1760: Considered one of the oldest buildings in Wilmington, the Norton House is a 1½-story, clapboarded cape with two additions. Much of the original exterior and interior fabric remains intact, and the absence of a raking eave overhang and sash with 12/12 and 6/9 lights are indicative features of an early construction date. A brick center chimney dominates the interior with small rooms grouped around it.

Originally this house stood on Lisle Hill and was moved by oxen to its present location c. 1835. Probably shortly after, the 1½-story ell was constructed on the southeast corner of the cape. A 1-story addition was built on the southwest corner c. 1850 and originally served as the coal shed. Though the cape's entrance has been

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covered by addition of an enclosed entry way, and metal grates have been bolted over each window, essentially the Norton House has been sympathetically maintained.

52. Deerfield House, non-contributory: This contemporary, 2-story, clapboarded structure is modeled after the "colonial garrison" style.

53. Drummer Boy & 1836 Country Store, c. 1836: Large, 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay, clapboard building with slate clad gable roof and a full, plain entablature with molded box cornice which returns at the gable ends. The first floor windows have pedimented lintels; those of the second floor have been supplanted by the entablature; windows now have 1/1 lights. The door (modern) is flanked by ¾ length sidelights and has tapered, panelled pilasters surmounted by a large lintel which essentially monopolizes part of the pilaster's area.

There is a dogleg addition of 1½ stories on the left (east) side that is also sheathed in clapboards. It too has a molded box cornice which returns at the gable end in the same manner as that of the main building. The addition's facade has a central doorway (modern) flanked by a window with 6/6 lights on the left and a large, multi-paned window (modern) on the right. This addition is now used for a restaurant.

Behind the main building are two, two-story ells (forming another dogleg) which also have clapboard siding and slate roofs. The far (right) ell is believed to have been a carriage barn.

This building, with its unusually large additions, is one of the early residences in the Historic District.

54. Catamount Bank, c. 1840: Small, 1½-story, gable-front, clapboarded building; essentially a utilitarian Greek Revival design which has been sympathetically remodeled. The facade has a box cornice which returns at gable ends, plain corner boards, entablature band, and fenestration surrounds. Two windows are located in the gable peak with 2/2 lights. Two modern sections in rear contain bank offices and drive-in and sympathize with the front section by continuing the plain surrounds and box cornice returns.

55. Crockery Silver Shop/Judy Kline Pottery, c. 1836: This house, known as the Pickwell House, is a small, 1½-story, gable-front structure which has retained one of the better, original doorways in the Historic District: a six-panel door is flanked by pilasters and surmounted by a cornice. There are molded cornice returns, two windows in the gable peak with 2/2 lights, and a modern bay window on the first floor facade. Sides have three bays and there is a 9/6 gabled dormer on the west side. Behind the house, five gabled wings have been added throughout the years. The first and second additions were probably originally a woodshed/storage area and barn respectively. The barn, now board and batten, retains an early aura while the other three additions appear very modern, c. 1970's, though the designs are sympathetic to the preceding structures. The third addition has plain board siding while the fourth and fifth have board and batten siding and corrugated metal roofs.

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56. Jeremy's Restaurant, c. 1840: Like the Silver Shop/Kline Pottery building (#55) and the Catamount Bank (#54), this clapboard structure is similar in size and massing. Again, this 1½-story building has a gable-front with molded cornice returns, two windows in the gable peak (now 1/1 lights), a doorway on the left side of the facade surmounted by an entablature, and a modern bay window to the right with 15 lights. There are plain corner boards and surrounds. A one-story wing is attached in the rear and links the main building to a 1½-story barn, which like the main building, has plain surrounds and box cornice returns.

57. Craft House, c. 1845, Greek Revival: Clapboard, 1½-story, gable-front structure with plain entablature with molded box cornice which returns at the gable ends. The two windows in gable peak have 6/6 lights flanked by louvered shutters. The first floor has an entrance on left with a bracketed, gabled hood with molded cornice; on the right there is a bay window containing three windows with 6/6 lights and shutters. A shed dormer is located on the right elevation with two paired windows below. The left elevation has two bays: a window with 2/2 lights and a bay window. The one-story wing with enclosed screen porch links a carriage barn to the main house. Carriage barn has clapboard and board and batten siding as well as a large new bay window on the left elevation.

57A. Craft barn, c. 1900: Gable front, 1½-stories with German Board siding. Side elevations have five square windows; facade has window with 2/2 lights and shutters in gable peak and two shed roof additions, one of which is essentially a covered entry.

58. Memorial Hall, 1902, Colonial Revival: Built in 1902 and attributed to McKim, Mead, & White, this building is stylistically similar to the Crafts Inn (#59), also attributed to McKim, Mead, & White and built four years earlier. With a gable front, the building's most impressive feature is the pedimented entrance. A recessed, double-leaf door is flanked by Roman Doric columns on plinths and which have a full entablature above and the denticulated, molded cornice is continued in the pediment. Below the peak is a keystone. The side elevations have interesting semi-circular headed windows and doors with a keystone in the apex of each. The rear of the building has an addition which does not appear original; it also has a gable roof but the elevation is slightly higher.

Like the Crafts Inn, the neo-colonial features are accented in white contrasting to the wood shingle siding.

59. Crafts Inn, 1898, Colonial Revival: The Crafts Inn is a large, sprawling structure typical of late 19th century - early 20th century resorts. 2½ stories, the size of the building is accentuated by its length and the gambrel roof. Flanking the central, intersecting gambrel are two gabled dormers on each side. A one-story porch, supported by paired Tuscan columns, extends the length of the facade and side elevations and has a projecting pedimented entrance bay, shingle skirting, and an entablature like that of the main building. The porch extends into a porte-cochere on the right side. Colonial Revival features include the Tuscan columns, windows with 6/6 lights and louvered shutters, dormers with cornice returns, lunette windows in the gambrel peaks with radiating muntins, the gambrel roof with cornice returns, and wood shingle siding.

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A large ell addition of four stories and 15 x 2 bays was built on the southeast corner in 1920. Though it has a shed roof, the ell conforms in style to the main building with identical windows, entablature, and shingle siding.

Not only is this building an excellent example of the Colonial Revival and attributed to McKim, Mead, & White, but it is the largest and most prominent structure in town. Situated on the west bank of the Deerfield River's east branch and on west Main Street, the Crafts Inn is an important anchor and deserves to be rehabilitated.

The following buildings do not contribute to the historic character of the district:
's 42, 43, 49, 50, and ~~51~~.
52

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The greatest threat to Wilmington has been, ironically, the prosperity brought by the ski industry to this area in the 1950's and 60's. In catering to the crowds, some buildings were drastically altered in an effort to modernize them. Yet this trend is in the process of being halted because a growing number of people are beginning to realize that the inherent attractions of a handsome unadulterated New England village can be a positive economic force in drawing visitors. Like the Stowe Village Historic District (entered in the National Register, 15 November 1978), Wilmington can prosper from the ski industry while maintaining the architectural integrity of the village.

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Map of Wilmington, Vt., 1891 by L. R. Burleigh, Burleigh Lithographing Estab., Troy, New York.

J. H. Walbridge, comp., Wilmington, Vermont, The Times Press, Wilmington, 1900.

Child, Hamilton, comp. Gazetteer and Business Directory of Windham County, VT, 1724-1884. (Syracuse, N.Y.: H. Child), 1884.

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The boundary of the Wilmington Village Historic District is described as follows (reference is made to the enclosed sketch map entitled, "Wilmington Village Historic District"):

Beginning at Point A, a point on the northern bank of the eastern branch of the Deerfield River at its intersection with an extension in a northerly direction of the eastern curb line of Beaver Street, immediately adjacent to the Pettee Library (#5); thence proceeding generally south along this extension and curb line thus crossing the Deerfield River and South Main Street to Point B, the intersection of this curb line with a line running generally east and west and equidistant from the rear of the Pettee Library (#5) and the building immediately adjacent to it on the south. The boundary then proceeds generally east along this line, to Point C, a point on this line which is 10 feet west of the west facade of the Bissell Parish House wing (#6A); it then proceeds generally south, parallel to and 10 feet to the west of the west facade of the Bissell Parish House wing (#6A) to Point D, located at the intersection of this line with a line running perpendicular to the extension in a northwesterly direction of the northeast boundary of the Restland Cemetery and passing between property #7A (Poncho's Wreck carriage barn) and the building immediately adjacent to it on the east; it then proceeds generally northeast along this perpendicular line to include properties #6A (Bissell Parish House wing), #7A (Poncho's Wreck carriage barn), #8 (Long house), and #9 (McCarty & Rifkin property) to Point E, the intersection with extension in a northwesterly direction of the northeast boundary of the cemetery; it then proceeds generally southeast along this extension and cemetery boundary to its extension in a southeasterly direction, crossing School Street, to Point F, located at the intersection of this extension with the eastern curb line of School Street; it then proceeds generally northeast along this eastern curb line, and its extension in a northeasterly direction, crossing Route 9, to Point G, located on this extension and 90 feet from the northeast edge of Route 9. It then proceeds generally northwest along a line parallel to and 90 feet northeast of the northeast curb line of Route 9, excluding the building immediately northeast of #21 (Hamilton property), to Point H located at the intersection of this line with the southeast edge of the driveway of #22 (Mazelli property). Then proceeding generally northeast along the edge of this driveway to Point I, the eastern corner of the driveway; it then proceeds generally northwest along the northeastern edge of the driveway, parallel to the northeastern facades of #'s 22 (Mazelli property), 23 (Mazelli property - Carpenter Gothic House), and 24 (Grob property), and its extension in a northwesterly direction to Point J, the intersection with a line running parallel to and 100 feet southeast of the center line of Route 100. It then proceeds generally northeast along this line to Point K, the intersection with the center line of Lisle Hill Road. It then proceeds generally west along the center line to Point L, the intersection with a line running generally northeast - southwest and passing between #31 (Galvin property) and the building immediately adjacent to it on the southeast. It then proceeds generally northeast along this line to include #30 (Pool property), #31 (Galvin property) and #31A (Galvin outbuilding) to Point M, the intersection with a line running north and south which passes 20 feet to the east of #32. It then proceeds north along this line crossing Route 100 to include #32 (Old Red Mill), crossing the Deerfield River to Point N, the intersection of this line with the western bank of the Deerfield River. It then proceeds generally west and southwest along this bank to Point O, to a point on the bank which is 100 feet northeast of the northeastern side of the Main Street bridge. It then proceeds generally west parallel to and 100 feet northeast of the northern edge of Route 100, crossing Ray Hill Road, to include #'s

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36 (Little property), 37 (Haynes property), 38 (Johnson-Andrews property), 39 (Hart property), 40 (Johnson-Andrews property), 41 (Hollander property), 42 (intrusion), 43 (intrusion), 44 (Mangs property), 45 (Dassatti property), 46 (Marroni property), 47 (Rafuse property), 48 (Beck property), to Point P, the intersection with the line which runs perpendicular to the center line of Route 100 and which passes through the intersection of said center line and the driveway of the Red Shutter Inn; it then proceeds generally southwest along this line, crossing Route 100, to Point Q, the intersection of this line with the north bank of the Deerfield River. It then proceeds generally south and east to Point A, the point of beginning.

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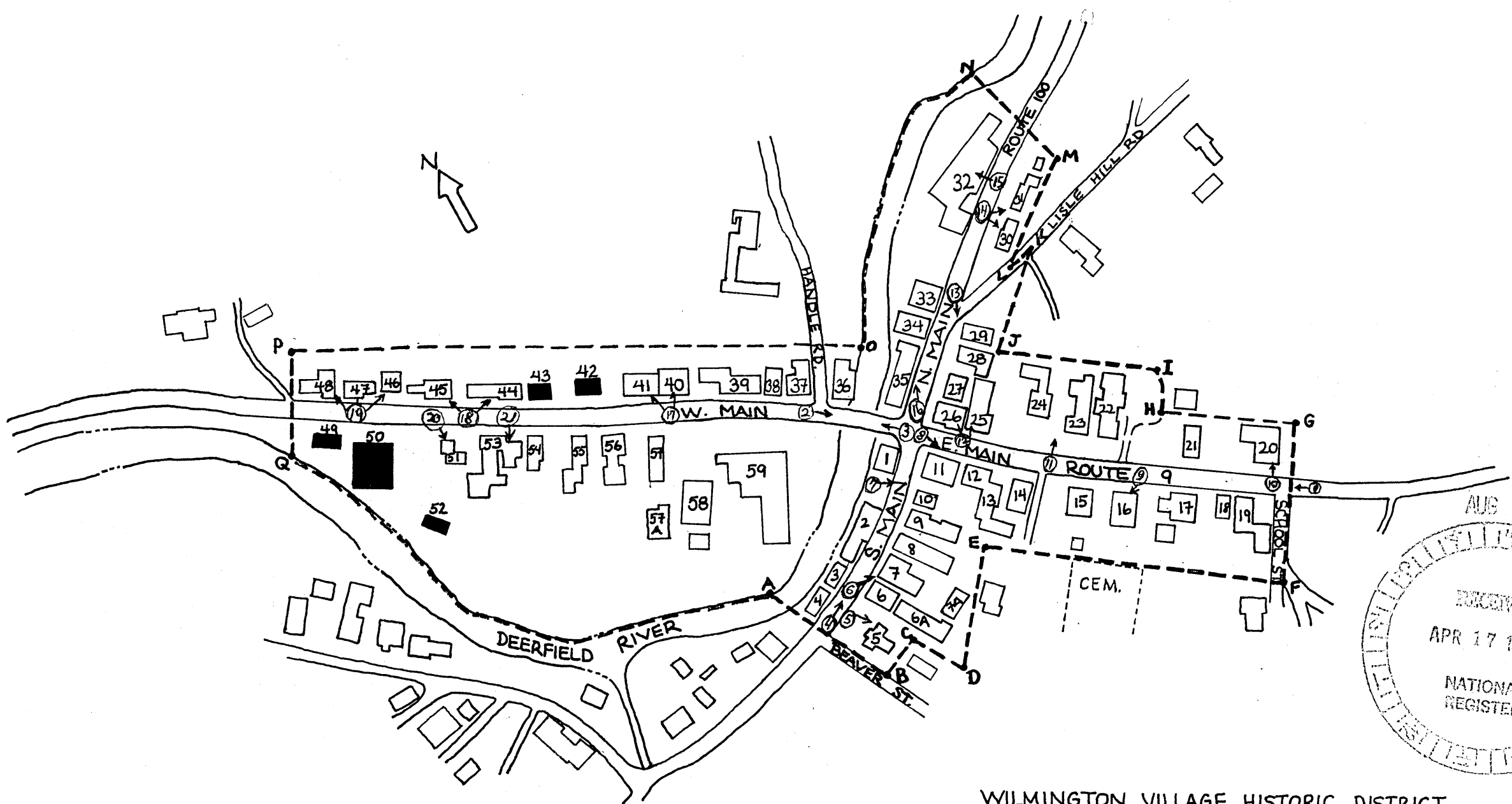
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The boundaries of the Wilmington Historic District were selected to define the buildings that contribute to the historic character of Wilmington and have a definite relation to the center of the village. The boundaries at each street clearly delineate the historic area from areas which have been more recently developed and do not contribute to the architectural, early industrial, or historic merits of the village.

Only the land directly related to the nominated properties has been included; non-contributing buildings are few (5) and have been included only because they are located on land which was part of the village proper as dictated by such features as the Deerfield River and Routes 9 and 100.



WILMINGTON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 WILMINGTON, VERMONT

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

■ = INTRUSION

--- = DISTRICT BOUNDARY

⊙ = photos

