

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED 8/2 1976

DATE ENTERED

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

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Castleton Village Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Along Main Street between D & H Railroad tracks and Cemetery Road, along South Street, between Main Street and Seminary Lane, and all of Seminary Street.

CITY, TOWN

Castleton

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

CODE
50

COUNTY
Rutland

CODE
021

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" 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

Buel Block, Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Castleton

STATE

Vermont

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE

1937

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington, D.C.

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" 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 <u>various</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Castleton Village Historic District is a collection of primarily 19th century residences and churches and 20th century commercial structures grouped somewhat densely within an area defined by early transportation routes. It contains architecturally outstanding structures representing the Federal and Greek Revival periods. The standard for original design within the parameters of these styles was set by Castleton's master-builder, Thomas Reynolds Dake, who practiced from 1807 until 1852. Eight Dake-designed structures are included in the district. Comprised of 106 buildings, the district takes in the stretch of Main Street west of the railroad depot (#21) and between the two railroad lines located north and south of Main Street over to the intersection of Main Street and Cemetery Drive. Seminary Street and part of South Street are also included. Approximately one-third of the buildings in the district are in the vernacular tradition and complement the diversity of 19th century styles. Ten per cent are classified as intrusions because of their dates of construction, but they are dispersed in such a way to minimize their intrusive effect. Most of the 106 structures are in good or excellent condition.

Concentrated in a roughly triangular configuration bounded by the two rail lines and South Street, the buildings in the district reflect a pattern of growth that was determined by the development of transportation—the link between Castleton and outside economic markets. The first phase of such development began along the east-west road surveyed in 1772, Route 4A or Main Street, which was laid along the valley floor parallel with and south of the Castleton River. This road and its linear green remain in entirety at their original location. West of the commercial section of the village an early north-south connector with neighboring towns is the site of mid-19th century development. Southeast of the intersection of Main Street and South Street are two small roads, originally only lanes, leading to what is now the main building of Castleton State College (#92) on the site of the original 1830 Castleton Seminary, then a leading regional, educational institution.

In the 1850's the growth of railroads west of the Rutland terminus resulted in the construction of two railroad lines through the village, leading to the Champlain Canal at Whitehall, New York, and the industrial centers of Troy, Albany, New York via Poultney, Vermont. Forking at the depot (#21) located at the east edge of the district, the railroad lines proceed west and southwest, the latter tracks skirting south of the location of the Castleton Seminary. Within these boundaries occurred virtually all of the growth during the latter part of the 19th century and the early 20th century.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED
JUL 31 1978

DATE ENTERED
AUG 26 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 1

Owners of Properties within the
Castleton Village Historic District

1. James A. Keech, Castleton, VT 05735
2. Charles W. Mulholland, Castleton, VT 05735
3. William J. Pellegrino, Castleton, VT 05735
4. Roman Catholic Diocese of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05401
(also #47 & 60)
5. Oliver & Suzanne Smith, 82 Lincoln Avenue, Rutland,
VT 05701
6. Order of Masons, Lee Lodge, Castleton, VT 05735
7. John Rehlen, Castleton, VT 05735 (also #14 & 28 & 56)
8. Francis Trombetta, 160 Grove Street, Rutland, VT 05701
9. Earl Martin, Castleton, VT 05735
10. Helen Shepard, Castleton, VT 05735
11. Misses Loretta & Anna Hanley, Castleton, VT 05735
12. Robert Parento, Castleton, VT 05735
13. James Sullivan, Castleton, VT 05735
14. John Rehlen, Castleton, VT 05735 (also #7 & 28 & 56)
15. Mrs. Julia McCann, Castleton, VT 05735
16. William Evans, Castleton, VT 05735
17. Stanley Gibbs, Castleton, VT 05735
18. Castleton State College, Castleton, VT 05735 (also #91 & 92)
19. Federated Church of Castleton, Castleton, VT 05735
20. Edward Ellis, Castleton, VT 05735
21. Cecil Ducharme, Castleton, VT 05735
22. Valentine Jakubowski, Castleton, VT 05735
23. John Pellegrino, Castleton, VT 05735
24. Robert Taggart, Castleton, VT 05735
25. W. Edward O'Neill, Castleton, VT 05735
26. Neil Cunningham, Castleton, VT 05735
27. Charles Pellegrino, Castleton, VT 05735
28. John Rehlen, Castleton, VT 05735 (also #'s 7 & 14 & 56)
29. Kenneth Flowers, Castleton, VT 05735
30. Castleton Federated Church, Castleton, VT 05735 (also #19)
31. Raymond Ladd, Castleton, VT 05735
32. Max Clough, Castleton, VT 05753
33. Orville T. Crane, Castleton, VT 05735
34. Town of Castleton, VT 05735
35. Gerald Keezer, Castleton, VT 05735

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUL 21 1979
DATE ENTERED	APR 26 1979

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 2

Owners of Properties within the
Castleton Village Historic District

36. U. S. Postal Service, Castleton, VT 05735
37. Margarette Atwood, Castleton, VT 05735
38. Beauty Guard of Castleton, VT, Inc., Castleton, VT 05735
39. James Rozakis, 510 Glen Street, Glens Falls, NY
40. Castleton Memorial Library Association, Castleton, VT 05735
41. Richard Durkee, Rockville Center, Conn.
42. Hulda Cole Jones, Castleton, VT 05735
43. Bastian Leenman, Castleton, VT 05735
44. John Smart, Castleton, VT 05735
45. Stanley Patch, Castleton, VT 05735
46. Leo Towers, Castleton, VT 05735
47. Roman Catholic Diocese of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05401
(also #4 & 60)
48. Frank Graziano, Castleton, VT 05735
49. Mrs. Harold Ransom, Castleton, VT 05735
50. George Towers, Castleton, VT 05735
51. Estate of Mildred Northrup, c/o William Parry, P.O. Box 115,
Union, Oregon, 97883
52. "
53. Walter Snow, Castleton, VT 05735
54. Castleton Historical Society, Castleton, VT 05735
55. Beth Hyman, Castleton, VT 05735
56. John Rehlen, Castleton, VT 05735 (also owns #7, 14, & 28)
57. Thomas Pritchard, Castleton, VT 05735
58. Estate of Mildred Northrup, c/o William Parry, P.O. Box 115,
Union, Oregon, 97883
59. T. Richard Terry, Castleton, VT 05735
60. Roman Catholic Diocese of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05401
(also own 4 & 47)
61. James Kingston, Castleton, VT 05735
62. Max & Ann Zillesen, Bridgewater Corners, VT 05035
63. Ronald Roberts, Castleton, VT 05735
64. John Burditt, Castleton, VT 05735
65. Terrence Riley, Castleton, VT 05735
66. New England Telephone Company, 12 Merchants Row, Rutland,
VT, 05701
67. W. Edward O'Neill, Castleton, VT 05735 (also owns #25)
68. Edna Brown, Castleton, VT, 05735 (also owns #64)
69. Edna Brown, Castleton, VT 05735 (also owns #68)
70. Margaret Davis, Castleton, VT 05735
71. Leon Gregory, Castleton, VT 05735
72. Jerome Towers, Castleton, VT 05735
73. Paul Sweitzer, Castleton, VT 05735

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED 31 1975
DATE ENTERED 26 1975

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 3

Owners of Properties within the
Castleton Village Historic District

74. Joseph F. Hamilton, Castleton, VT 05735
75. Florence Moriarty, Castleton, VT 05735
76. Paul Huntley, Castleton, VT 05735
77. Mrs. Robert White, Castleton, VT 05735
78. Michael D'Aniello, Castleton, VT 05735
79. Walter Crossman, Castleton, VT 05735
80. William A. Zahnleiter, Castleton, VT 05735
81. Robert McClure, Castleton, VT 05735
82. David Etzler, Castleton, VT 05735
83. Paul Hackel, Castleton, VT 05735
84. Ethel Ransom, Castleton, VT 05735
85. Thomas Coburn, Castleton, VT 05735
86. Episcopal Diocese of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05401
(also owns #87)
87. "
88. Elizabeth Hale, Castleton, VT 05735
89. John Reil, Castleton, VT 05735
90. William Mulholland, Castleton, VT 05735
91. Castleton State College, Castleton, VT 05735 (Also 92, 18, & 106)
92. "
93. Alumni of Castleton State College, Castleton, VT 05735
94. Rose & Asa Baptie, Cemetery Road, Castleton, VT 05735
95. Mr. John Forbes, Castleton, VT 05735
96. Mr. Lloyd Kugler, Mechanic Street, Castleton, VT 05735
97. Helena Cox and Theresa Hanley, Mechanic Street, Castleton,
VT 05735
98. Castleton Elementary School, Castleton School District,
Castleton, VT 05735
99. Joachim Schiwy, Mechanic Street, Castleton, VT 05735
100. Monica Hunter, Mechanic Street, Castleton, VT 05735
101. Mr. Richard Holden, Mechanic Street, Castleton, VT 05735
102. Mr. Richard Holden, Mechanic Street, Castleton, VT 05735
103. Susan and Henry Monaco, Mechanic Street, Castleton, VT 05735
104. American Legion, Post #50, Castleton, VT 05735
105. Leslie K. Tucker, Mill Street, Castleton, VT 05735
106. Castleton State College, Castleton, VT 05735 (also 91, 92, & 18)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

III 31 1978

DATE ENTERED

26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1

Castleton's agricultural and industrial prosperity was dependent on this rail linkage to outside markets. Transportation was especially important to the marble and slate finishing operations.

The main highway through Castleton also serves to unify visually the components of the district. Evident in all the streetscapes, this visual cohesiveness derives primarily from the linear green extending along the entire, wide expanse of Main Street except for the commercial area. East of this commercial section and including the cemetery adjacent to the Federated Church, (#30) the green is legally a village common, though visually it appears as an area of unusually deep setbacks for the structures on a 50-foot-long section of roadway ending near Mill Street. West of the commercial section the green is not so well defined because of the setbacks of the structures vary considerably. The wide roadway unpaved parking lanes, generous green strips planted with trees and the numerous open lawn area combine to produce a sense of spaciousness throughout the residential portions of Main Street. The lack of formal design-for example, no street curbing except in the commercial section, and the irregularity of the tree plantings and placement of marble hitching posts-produces both a "small town" atmosphere and a feeling of a correspondingly slower pace.

On and near the green are concentrated numerous structures whose outstanding architectural qualities contribute to the sense of early 19th century time. These include the following: the Higley House (#18), the Harris-Rehlen House (#28), the Castleton Federated Church (#30, Dake-designed), the Langdon-Clough House (#32), the Meacham-Crane House (#33, Dake-designed), the Adams-Shepard House (#10), the Hanley House (#11), the Ransom-Rehlen House (#14, Dake-designed) and the Evans House (#16). The boundary of the district extends east of the green and stops at the Delaware and Hudson Railroad tracks, encompassing the Railroad depot, now the Ducharme Player Piano Store (#21). From this edge along the north side of Main Street up to Mill Street are vernacular houses constructed in the later 19th century. West of the green and centered around the intersection of Main Street with Elm Street and Mechanic Street, the commercial section of Castleton is a less visually cohesive area. Once the site of several landmark hotels, this section of Main Street suffered several destructive fires in the early 20th century.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 31 1975

DATE ENTERED 7 26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

The buildings range from the early 19th century Buel Block, now the Town Offices (#34) to several early 20th century stores and to a recently "colonialized" 1940's diner (#37), originally sheathed in stream-lined stainless steel. Partial infill of the gaps caused by the fires consisted of two gas stations (#5, & 8) and a 1969 Post Office (#36) which are non-contributory to the district.

Proceeding west, Main Street intersects with Seminary Street, a visually intact streetscape leading to a focal point at Woodruff Hall (#92) on the campus of Castleton State College. As Main Street next intersects with South Street and North Road and proceeds west to the boundary of the district at Cemetery Street, the essentially residential character of the street reflects as a whole a wide diversity of architectural styles. Some of the architecturally outstanding structures are the Jones House (#42), the Leenman House (#43), the Langdon-Cole House (#44, Dake-designed), the Ransom House (#49), the Burditt House (#64) and the Jones-Hackel House (#83, Dake-designed). These houses and others on the street represent the Federal and Greek Revival styles, but other styles exhibited include the Italianate, Queen Anne and Georgian Revival styles. Several churches along this southern side of Main Street also contribute to the richness of the architectural variety-St. Mark's Episcopal Church (#87), the Old Catholic Church, now the Kingston residence (#61) and the Advent Church, now the Rehlen Apartment House (#56). The district ends where Main Street intersects with Cemetery Road.

Beginning at its intersection with Main Street, South Street proceeds to Seminary Lane, and is lined with essentially vernacular houses, most of which date from the latter half of the 19th century. Three intrusions in the form of modern, ranch-style buildings along with several altered historic structures result in a streetscape of a somewhat lower visual quality than is found in the remainder of the district. At the corner of the South Street and Seminary Lane is the Granger-Sweitzer House (#73, Dake-designed). The fringes of the district at each end of Main Street and the edge on North Road are all district, being characterized as the end of the village and the beginning of open spaces leading to countryside.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUL 31 1973
DATE ENTERED	26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

At the district boundary on South Street, however, the character of the streetscape changes abruptly with the beginning of buildings which are part of the Castleton State College complex.

The architecturally significant buildings within the district are:

10. Shepard House (James Adams House). Federal style, circa 1825. Constructed of Flemish bonded brick, this 2 1/2-story, largely massed house has unusually ornate detailing which was evidently added in the last quarter of the 19th century, presumably in response to the Colonial Revival fashion. The 5-bay facade, with center entrance, reflects the classic plan of two rooms off of a central hall; each room having a fireplace and chimney. A Federal style feature is the use of marble sills and splayed, marble lintels in all the windows except the center second-floor window which has a rectilinear, marble lintel. In an undated photograph of the house, probably taken around 1870, both gable ends are parapeted, there is no roof entablature and the porch is a small, arcaded entrance porch which has since been moved to the Evans House (#16). A segmental arched doorway with a transom light and recessed, glazed, double leaf doors, appears in the old photograph as it does presently. In addition to jig-sawn, incised gable screens with finials, the eaves detailing is comprised of a full entablature with a modillioned cornice and a frieze decorated with rosettes, chains, and "urns." On the gable cornice returns there are three brackets. The frieze of the main cornice, above the center bay, is interrupted by a molded segmental arch with keystone placed above the marble lintel of the window. The louvred light in the gable end is a half-ellipse. Attached to the center bay is a vaulted entrance porch with a segmental pediment supported by paired Doric "columns." There are two rear ells and a bay window. The foundation and roof covering both are slate.

The house was constructed in the first quarter of the 19th century for merchant James Adams, whose store is next door to the west (#9). By 1869, his son, B. F. Adams, is listed as the resident. Benjamin Franklin Adams, wholesale dealer in marble, probably added the five elaborately carved, marble fireplaces which appear to date from after the middle of the 19th century. During this time the door was most likely enlarged, too.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	26
DATE ENTERED	

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

Sometime in the later 19th century the parapets were removed and the entablature detailing added.

11. Hanley House. Federal style, circa 1810. The history of this structure is both confusing and elusive. The 2 1/2-story, frame, smooth-flushboard-sided residence is associated with the name of Gridley. Beulah Gridley, former wife of Dr. Selah Gridley who was a cofounder of the Castleton Medical Academy (#93), bought this stylish Federal house in 1825 from John Meacham. By 1869 the widow of her grandson, Dr. Selah Gridley Perkins (killed in the Civil War), resided here. The major feature of the house is the unusually fine classical detailing. All of the door and window openings have louvred elliptical arches, outlined with applied molding; the arches containing elliptical fanlights. The full entablature, with modillioned cornice, is carried completely around to form a pedimented gable, decorated with a wooden elliptical ornament much like a window. Pilasters adorn the corners of the main block. The placement of the house with the pedimented gable fronting on the street is highly unusual for the early date suggested by the building's architectural detailing. Also puzzling is the fact that the western elevation consists of a perfectly symmetrical five-bay arrangement with a center entrance. The front gable facade also has an entrance. The unlikely possibility exists that the house was moved about the time that the Greek Revival style was first becoming popular, circa 1825. Both the small, 1 1/2-story, clapboarded rear ell and the gabled hood over the front door are later additions. The roof covering is slate.

14. Rehlen House (Ransom House or the Manse). Greek Revival style, 1848. Constructed for Justus H. Ransom, a prominent, mid-19th century Castleton resident, this Greek temple form house may have been designed by Thomas Dake, designer-builder of Castleton, though there is not definite proof. The designer of this structure did, however, make a near-exact but reduced copy of the Wilcox-Cutts House in nearby Orwell, Vermont, designed by master-builder James Lamb of Shoreham, Vermont, in 1843 (placed on the National Register on December 2, 1974).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

88

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5

The Rehlen house is significant both as an example of late Greek Revival domestic architecture and as a cultural statement of a mid-19th century, prosperous Vermont village. A monumental portico outlines the three faces of the two-bay central projection, flanked on either side by a single story, three-bay wide wing, also with a portico. The fluted columns, seventeen in total, are of the Ionic order. In the projecting portico they are arranged in a group of five rather than in the traditional, even-numbered grouping. Behind this portico and reaching almost to the floor are two 6/9 double-hung sash windows, the bays divided by ornamented and molded pilasters which are repeated on the corners and again, in a smaller form, on the wings. Entrances are located on the facade of the main block adjacent to the junctures with the two wings. The large doors are each topped by a transom light over which is placed an ornately-designed metal grill. As in the house copied, the horizontal board siding used in place of clapboarding enhances the effect of the relatively sparse ornamentation. The full entablature at the roofline has a wide architrave, plain frieze, and reverse ogee molding at the cymatium of the cornice; it contains a triangular window opening.

The marble block foundation of the facade is about three feet above grade and, beneath the two center bays of the portico, is carved to form "panels." The outer two bays contain concrete stairs with iron railings. Additional details include the following: four chimneys, a clapboarded rear ell with eyebrow windows, four marble hitching posts in the front and a slate-sheathed roof. Interior features are a spiral staircase, designed and executed by Thomas Dake, plus the unusual trim on the door casings in the interior of the entrance hall—cast-iron, four-pointed star ornaments. This house was photographed by HABS in the late 1930's.

16. Evans House (Langdon House). Federal style, circa 1806. This frame, clapboarded house is an excellently preserved example of the 1 1/2-story, center chimney house type. The western elevation, though not facing the street, is the true facade: a symmetrical five-bays with a central entrance; the narrow door features a lintel board with a cornice placed above a five-paned transom. This low-studded house, with a rear ell and narrow cornice, has its gable end facing the road with an attached 3-bay entrance porch. The roof covering is slate. In the rear is a barn.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 31 1979

DATE ENTERED

26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

Early deeds in the Castleton Town Records indicate that Erastus Higley sold this property, probably with the house to Ebenezer Langdon in 1806. It is commonly known as the Langdon House.

18. Higley House-Federal style, 1811. Owner: Castleton State College, Castleton. The third home of the Higley Family who came to Castleton in 1779, specifically the residence of Erastus Higley, this 2 1/2-story, Flemish-bonded brick house is an excellent example of the Federal style. Although the facade has the classic arrangement of five bays and a central entrance, the two interior center chimneys are odd for a brick house. The generous use of marble in a house built this early reflects the status attained by the Higleys, large landowners in this vicinity, east of the village green. In addition to marble sills on all the windows, the lintels are also marble, designed with a cyma reversa at each end instead of the usual splay.

Marble is also used to form the round-arched entrance, complete with impost blocks and a keystone inscribed with "1811." A semi-circular fanlight with curved muntins tops the Federal, 6-panel door, framed by 3/4 sidelights which have marble sills and lintels. The water table at the foundation level forms a slate string course below which the foundation is faced with marble slabs. The relatively simple cornice is carried fully across the gable ends which have flushboard siding and a Gothic arched sash window. These attic lights represent a later 19th century alteration. The gable-roofed entrance porch forms a three-centered arch, supported by "columns" and decorated with stick balusters. On the east elevation is a 2-story bay window added in 1905 and constructed of brick. The 1 1/2-story rear ell has four-coursed, American bond brick work. In about 1910, the stairway in the front hall was entirely rebuilt. The house allegedly was a station on the "underground railroad."

28. Rehlen rental house (Harris-Ward House). Federal style, circa 1815. This 2 1/2-story, clapboarded residence, now an apartment house, is an outstanding example of the Federal style with design elements lingering from the previous Georgian era. Originally designed with the classic arrangement of two rooms off of each side of a central through hall containing stairs, the Georgian massed house has undergone numerous changes in use,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 7

resulting first in removal of the chimneys, fireplaces, and mantels and later, in 1975, in their reconstruction. The most architecturally noteworthy features of the structure are the arched door surround the central Palladian window and elaborately detailed entablature. The Venetian door, with an elliptical fanlight, is flanked by arched, 3/4 sidelights, the sidelights being framed by a pair of fluted pilasters. The elaborately carved "frieze" above the arches is topped by a cornice. Similar carving, with rosettes and chains appears in the windowheads of both the first floor windows and the sidelights of the Palladian window. The main entablature consists of a modillioned cornice with three flutes below each modillion, a frieze panel decorated with Adamisque carved rosettes and swags, and the architrave. The pedimented gable ends also contain the full entablature and an elaborate, half-elliptical ornament. The roof is slate-sheathed.

In 1949 Herbert Wheaton Congdon concluded only that Thomas Dake may have designed this house. Because of the similarity in the cornice detailing to the "1810 House" (#33), the structure probably is the work of Dake, though proof is by no means definite. In the late 1930's plans and elevations of this house were drawn by HABS, project #265-6907, Survey #VT-16. During the 1975 restoration 12/12 windows replaced the Victorian 2/1 windows; HABS thought the windows should be 6/6 based on the sash in the Palladian window.

29. Rice-Flowers House. Greek Revival style, 1843. Although historical documentation attributes this house to original owner Timothy W. Rice who acquired the land from Oliver Harris in 1843, the design of the 2 1/2-story, clapboarded, frame structure is a carry-over from the first quarter 19th century. Its massing, 5-bay-wide facade with center entrance and two interior center fireplaces, with original mantel pieces resemble more a vernacular house during the late Federal period. The wide, molded cornice, with a partial gable return, and engaged posts at the entrance, which originally framed sidelights and molded panels, indicate that the design is from the 1840's. The sidelights have been removed. The rear 1 1/2-story ell and the small entrance porch are additions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 31 1976

DATE ENTERED

26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 8

30. Castleton Federated Church (Congregational Society Meeting House). Greek Revival in Gothic Revival style, 1833. An outstanding example of both the Greek Revival and Gothic styles and the work of designer-builder Thomas R. Dake, this 2 1/2-story brick meeting house has a temple front portico, classical wood detailing, Gothic pointed arch windows, and a massive entrance crowned by a pointed arch. Square in plan, it measures three bays, with a steeple arising from the roof of the portico on the ridge of the gable. Six fluted Greek Doric columns, without pedestals, support the flush boarded, unadorned pediment. Where the portico joins the wall there are corner pilasters. The full entablature wide, with a plain frieze. The pointed arch windows (two on the facade frame the center entrance) are framed by brick voussoirs, and marble sills. Center wood mullions (extending to the sill) and lead comes articulate the tracery in the upper parts of the monumentally-sized windows. The large entrance with double, sliding, panelled doors is outlined by a brick pointed arch. The mullions and a transom bar are constructed of wood. The steeple is comprised of a two-stepped base sided with flush horizontal boards, a belfry decorated with wide, squat corner pilasters than a smaller base with pilasters "angled out" at the corners and molded panels above the corners, and finally a metal, polygonal spire with a gold painted ball at the top.

Just inside the entrance is a vestibule with doors leading to the interior. The pews face this vestibule wall which means the pulpit, set out from a shallow apse with curved wall and elliptical half-dome, is between the two doors from the vestibule. The apse is framed by a three-centered, semi-elliptical arch with a keystone-like block and panelled pilasters. Curved staircases from each end, with cherry handrails, lead to the seat of a splendid pulpit designed by Thomas Dake. The central element is a smooth, semi-cylindrical piece which is framed by elaborately reeded, curved columnettes and a series of vertical moldings which are connected to the flanking pedestals which are in turn attached the sweeping stairs. Other interior features are as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	50
DATE ENTERED	28

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 9

boxed pews arranged with provision for a center aisle and two side aisles, balconies on both sides suspended from the ceiling by metal rods and the molded balcony railings which curve to meet the pilasters framing the apse. The large main entrance doors are constructed of 12 panels.

As early as 1770 the first settlers of Castleton set aside a certain acreage for the "propagation of the Gospel." There was apparently no real organization, however, until 1784 when the Reverend Job Smith of Bennington, Vermont helped form the Congregational Society. Both Church members and other Castleton citizens then agreed to join efforts to build a meeting house. Not until 1796 was it usable, however, though the Society's first minister, Reverend Matthias Cazier was given money to buy land and build a house in 1789-90. This original meeting house was located immediately south of and adjacent to the present cemetery which is east of the Castleton Federated Church (#30). The structure was disassembled in 1832-33 when the then new meeting house was completed. This building has plans and elevations drawn by HABS, project number 265-6907, survey number VT-17, in the late 1930's.

33. Crane House (1810 House or Meacham-Ainsworth House). Federal style, circa 1810. This highly-detailed, clapboarded, frame dwelling is the first known residence that builder-designer Thomas Dake constructed for the client, wealthy merchant John Meacham. The 2 1/2-story residence has a gable-across orientation with three bays on the street facade, the westernmost bay being the main entrance. Here the uniquely designed door surround and entrance porch alone make this an architecturally outstanding structure. The elliptical fanlight, round arched half sidelights and panelled door are recessed, the door reveal also being panelled.

Curvilinear tracery in the sidelights is articulated by ornate lead comes. The entrance porch repeats the three arches, detailed by molding and "keystone" blocks and supported by columns of the Corinthian order. Beneath the modillioned cornice the frieze panel is decorated with a cable molding and an Adamesque pattern of rosettes and swags similar to that of the Rehlen (Harris) House (#28). The main cornice, carried throughout the pedimented gable ends, has a larger version of the same detailing, as do the windowheads of the first floor windows. Small, very narrow pilasters decorate the corners. The east elevation is, in effect, seven bays wide due to a rear, 2 1/2-story ell, at right angles

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 31 1978

DATE ENTERED 28

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 10

to and flush with the main block. A center Venetian door flanked by engaged columns leads into the main block. Louvred, triangular windows light the pedimented gable ends. Around 1920 owners by the name of Rumsey added the four-bay, balustraded porch on the eastern elevation, the five columns being of the Corinthian order to match those of the earlier porch. Much of the interior of the house, including the stairway and partitions, was altered in the late 19th century. At present this building is a combined residence-gift shop. This house was photographed by HABS in the late 1930's.

37. B&B Diner. Streamlined style, circa 1940. The exterior of the B & B Diner, an exceptionally well-preserved example of early highway architecture, was sheathed in July of 1976 with rough-finish barnboard siding and provided with a wood shingle roof and a barnboard entrance porch. Its appearance under this shell is as follows: The diner has a rounded sheet metal roof to the edge of which were attached narrow awning strips. The exterior walls below the windows are sheathed with vitreous enamel panels, the colors forming wide and narrow horizontal stripes. The design of the diner reflects changes in railroad car design during the 1930's. The building's stainless steel interior is in nearly original condition. In 1937, Mr. George Looker constructed the diner that was originally at this site, using a factory diner with a vaulted roof as his model. In the middle 1940's Looker's diner burned, and the present one was moved to this site during the late 1940's.
42. Jones House. Federal style, circa 1806 with addition from 1835. The rear section of this frame, clapboarded residence dates from around 1806 and was built for Leonard Lathrup; a lawyer. In 1835, Judge Isaac Wright bought the house and added the front four rooms, arranged two over two. The detailing of what is now the 2 1/2-story main block makes this an exceptionally fine example of the Federal style. The five bays of the balanced facade are set off by monumental pilasters placed on either side of the central entrance and on the corners. These pilasters are of the Ionic order with angled volutes. Smaller pilasters flank the second story window above the entrance, the window head being ornamented with modillions. The one-room deep main block has pedimented gable ends with the modillioned cornice carried throughout the gable eaves.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

APR 26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 11

A blind semi-elliptical fan appliqué is in the gable. All the windowheads consist of a cornice supported by two small, curved brackets. In 1905, upon purchase of the house by Mr. J. L. St. John, certain alterations were made: the house was moved back 17 feet from the street, double leaf, glazed front door replaced the original door and surround, gabled entrance porch with Tuscan columns and turned balusters was added, and fireplaces were put in at the rear walls of the front rooms. The rear ell has been altered. The roof covering is slate.

43. Leenman House (Armstrong House). Greek Revival style, circa 1850. An excellent example of late Greek Revival domestic architecture, this 2 1/2-story, clapboarded temple form house has prolific detailing. It was built for Moses Jackman who may have added the front portion to an older section which is now a rear ell with bay windows and dormers. The most outstanding feature of the house is the monumental portico, incorporated into the 5-bay, main block and supported by four large, fluted Doric columns which also help support a balustraded second-story gallery. Corner pilasters and floor-length windows on the facade serve to counterbalance the horizontality of the massing. The main entablature has a denticulated, wide cornice and overly wide frieze and is carried fully around the front gable pediment which contains a large lunette. The dentils also appear below the support for the gallery floor. All of the windowheads are peaked and have shouldered architraves, this design being repeated for the center door surround which also features full sidelights flanked by fluted, engaged columns topped by a single-paned transom light. On the western elevation of the rear ell is a 4-bay porch supported by 1-story, fluted columns. The roof covering is slate. Apparently around 1920 then owner, Egbert Armstrong, removed the portions of both a veranda and gallery which were extensions of the portico that went around the corners of the main block and were supported by three 1-story fluted columns. Probably the curved extensions had been added in the later 19th century and Mr. Armstrong was restoring the facade to its original appearance. The house is in excellent condition.
44. Langdon-Cole House . English cottage style, 1823. This 2 1/2-story, frame, horizontal plank siding, gable-roofed residence is one of the most outstanding structures in the village of Castleton.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 12

Designed by master-builder Thomas Dake, the house demonstrates an excellence of craftsmanship which is unexcelled in the region. It was built for "B.F." Langdon, born into his father's wealth. The house was described in 1949 by Herbert Wheaton Congdon as "Dake's bold experiment," with a plan "unconventional in its details," by which he meant two, 1-story, room-width bay windows flanking a central hall. Another architectural historian of this region of Vermont, Lloyd Marsh, has noted, however, that Dake, rather than "freeing himself more than usual from hampering tradition" as Congdon stated, must have had access to at least one of two English pattern books which are the obvious design sources for this house. The books, by Joseph Michael Ganday, published in 1805 and by W. F. Pocock published in 1807, contain designs for rustic cottages, picturesque dwellings and ornamental cottages.

On the facade of Dake's interpretation of an English ornamental cottage, the planes formed by the monumental bays and recessed entranceway are articulated by pilasters and by two columns in antis with the projecting bays. Thus the roof of the portico covers only the entranceway. The columns are of the Doric order and set upon small blocks. The pilasters rest upon taller "pedestals." The main, full entablature is carried all the way across the top of the facade, including the recessed, central bay. At this point, however, the center, arched light of the second-story Palladian window is "en rissault" with the frieze and architrave of the entablature. Small pilasters flank each sash sidelight of the Palladian window. The door surround, directly below, is framed by engaged columns supporting a cornice. Arching between the engaged columns is the elliptical fanlight, articulated by molding and a "keystone" block. The wide, 3/4 sidelights and the fanlight surround the panelled, Federal door. The side elevations of the house are clapboarded except where flush boards are employed in the pedimented gable ends which contain an oval window. The foundation is slate except for the marble used on the facade. Two interior chimneys rise from the ridge of the slate-sheathed roof.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUL 31 1976
DATE ENTERED	8 6

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 13

The interior detailing of the residence is also outstanding with two arches at the rear of the entrance hall, a "trademark" of Dake's design. The smaller arch leads to the stairway and the larger one to a hall, with vaulted ceiling, which leads to a back door.

The dining and drawing rooms contain Dake-designed mantelpieces, moldings and panelling.

49. Ransom House (Lake House). Federal style, 1832. Built by Samuel Skinner of Burlington, this brick house, with Flemish bonding and parapeted gable ends, is very late for the Federal period. Although it is thus placed with one gable end facing the street, the architectural detailing renders it an excellent example of the Federal style. The 2 1/2-story structure measures three by five bays with four end, interior chimneys symmetrically arranged; an oval light, near the top of the parapet, separates each chimney pair. Marble is used for the rectangular lintels and the sills of all windows. The finely detailed door surround on the street facade contains an elliptical brick arch with a marble keystone inscribed "1832", a wooden archivolt with egg and dart molding and molded blocks along the soffit of this archivolt. The lintel board with dentils is supported by paired, molded pilasters; each pair framing 3/4 sidelights which have panelling below. Both the foundation and roof covering are constructed of slate. The east elevation has a balustraded porch; added later.

Behind this house and slightly to the east is a garage and barn(49A) in one structure. This building was the old Catholic Church, used as a church from 1835 to 1879 and moved to this site in 1893 from its former location on the south side of Main Street. It was moved to make room for the church known as St. John's constructed in 1893-94 (see #61). The 1 1/2-story, frame, clapboarded structure still retains the basic facade of the church, facing north, though much fabric has since deteriorated. The facade (or rear of the barn) has a double door within a molded, pointed arch frame.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

JUL 31 1970

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 14

Above the door and within the arch are two lights. Framing this center entrance are two windows with trefoil arches at the top, a similar window also still existing on the east elevation. In the gable peak is a diamond-shaped frame containing an unglazed, quartrefoil opening. The cornice has a partial return. Slate is used for the foundation and the roof covering.

56. Rehlen Apartments (Advent Christian Church). Italiante style, 1860. With its exterior repaired and repainted, this former church building has been adaptively reused as an apartment house. Castleton's Advent Christian Church covenant erected the edifice in 1860 under the leadership of Elder Miles Grant at a cost of \$2,400.00. The 1 1/2-story, large-scaled, clapboarded structure served the church community until 1921 when financial difficulties forced the church to disband. At that time the property was donated to the Castleton Woman's Club for use as a community center. Later it became an art studio and residence, and at the present time has three apartments on the main floor and one at the basement level which is exposed on the western elevation. The three-bay front gable structure is a good example of the Italian villa style adapted to a vernacular building. Framed by two, triple-sash windows with Tudor label moldings, the center entrance is covered by an enclosed, one-story porch with a double leaf door topped by a tudor label drop molding. The porch is lighted on its side bays. Above it is placed an octagonal-shaped louvred light with a molded frame. The interior front door has a transom light and a peaked lintel board. Of significant visual interest are the large, curved, paired brackets supporting the wide cornice along both the eaves and raking eaves. The marble facing on the south foundation extends from the facade, with marble steps leading to the porch, around the high basement level on the western elevation. This detail is probably reflective of the fact that Castleton's well-known wholesale marble-dealer, Carlos S. Sherman, was named clerk of the church in 1862. The roof is slate-sheathed.
60. St. John's Rectory (Judge Clark House). Greek Revival style, circa 1835. This 2 1/2-story, clapboarded, frame residence is significant as a structure which incorporates major features of the Greek Revival style yet also lacks other detailing characteristics of the style.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	11-1-76
DATE ENTERED	11-26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 15

The temple form facade is three bays in width, the projecting portico being supported by four slender Doric columns resembling the Doric order with carpenter. Each were turned from a single log and are capped by blocks of the entablature, similar to those on the house Dake built for B. F. Langdon (#44). The molding and plinth at the base of each columns rotted and have been replaced by clumsy, over-sized pedestals. A plain cornice is no frieze nor architrave. The wide, horizontal, flushboard siding of the facade sets off the side-bay Greek Revival door surround. The door is framed by paired pilasters, each pair flanking 3/4 sidelights with leaded glass and curved muntins. The caps are "en rissault" with the lintel board which has a cornice-like molding. Other detailing includes the following: marble facing on the foundation of the facade, marble steps, slate-sheated roof and a rear ell, near woodshed and garage, all attached to the house. This residence was built for a Mr. Reed but is associated with the name of Judge H. L. Clark. In the 1950's it was acquired by Castleton's Catholic parish, specifically by Father Jeremiah O'Brien, for the purpose of a rectory.

61. Kingston House (Old Catholic Church). Queen Anne style, 1893. This richly detailed 2 1/2-story, frame, gable front building with a steeple attached to its northeast corner, was the third Catholic Church in Castleton-St. John the Baptist-built to replace the structure used by the parish which burned in March, 1893. The church destroyed by fire was originally the Liberal Christian (Universalist) Church, but had been purchased by the Catholic congregation in 1879. It was located at the site of the Green Mountain Bargain Center (#39). After the fire of 1893 the first Catholic Church was removed from the site of the present building to the rear of the property of Mrs. Harold Ransom (see #49) for the use as a barn and, of course, in order to make room for the structure built in 1893-94. The present building was discontinued as a church in 1970 when the new St. John the Baptist Church was constructed (see #47) and is currently being converted to a private residence.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUL 31 1979
DATE ENTERED 26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 16

The plan of the Gothic Revival-influenced rectangular with an apse in the rear and a side ell attached to the rear elevation. On the corner of the facade opposite the steeple there is a bay window and a turret. The major alteration to the appearance of this structure is the result of the asbestos tile sheathing, added in the mid-20th century, which covers the entire exterior, originally covered with clapboarding and wood shingles. The decorative fascia boards and "stickwork" outlining the double-leaf door openings and the triangular lights on the facade have also been covered by the present siding, significantly affecting the visual appeal of the building. In addition, a rich textural surface was achieved in the building by the generous use of slate tile sheathing, which does remain. It is used on the expansive roof, somewhat steeply pitched, on the pitched, second level of the tower, the tower roof, the bay window roof and on portions of the turret.

The fenestration of the church-residence also remains in an original condition. All of the windows are triangular in form with diamond-shaped panes of stained glass, except for the main central light placed above the center entrance which forms a segmental pointed arch and has a "y" mullion. Heavy moldings which mimic the pitch of the gable roof slopes outline all of the windows, again contributing to the variety of surface texture. The tower of the steeple has an entrance at the ground level consisting of a panelled double leaf door with a triangular light above, a second level which is slate-sheathed except for a triangular light placed at the eavesline and a third level consisting of a base and the open belfry. Atop the belfry is the slate-sheathed spire surrounded by four smaller, slate-sheathed spires, all of which have metal crosses at their apexes. The smaller spires actually rest on the corner pilasters of the belfry which has small turned balusters. Both of the side elevations measure five bays consisting of pointed arch windows; the center light forming a wall dormer with a "y" muntin and a gable peak interrupting the main roof. The three-sided apse in the rear elevation merges with the side ell.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 17

64. Burditt House (Watters House). Federal style, circa 1803. This 2 1/2-story, frame, clapboarded house, possibly built by Noah Hoyt, has several unusual features reflecting the history of its use. The finely detailed structure has a five-bay, unbalanced north facade with a center entrance facing Main Street and a three-bay East facade with centrally located door facing South Street. The portion of the house nearest the corner, its original center chimney still intact, is probably the original structure. A documented fact is that around 1820 the west wing was attached to provide dormitory space for students at the then newly-founded Castleton Medical Academy, located across the street (#93). With this addition and the formation of a semi-central hall behind the entrance on the Main Street facade, the house resembled the typical Federal style configuration of five bays with a central entrance. This addition resulted in a rectangular plan for the house. It also meant, however, rearrangement of the roof which has since caused severe maintenance problems. Two gable-roofed sections were joined such that at the northeast corner of the house the roof is hipped. Both remaining gable ends are pedimented in the same pattern as the main, three-part entablature. Decorative pilasters appear to have been added when the addition was put on, each street facade having four of them, at each corner and framing each door. Smaller pilasters flank the upper story window above each of the two entrances. The door surround of the Main Street (North) facade consists of an elliptical fanlight over the door and flanking pilasters topped by a cornice molding. The door is multi-panelled and c. 1880. On the South Street facade (East) the door surround is almost the same, the major variation being that the lintel board with a cornice molding appears to be older; this door has the original Christian style Federal door. Although the roof previously was covered with slate, it is now covered with asphalt shingle roofing. This house has plans and elevations drawn by HABS, project #265-6907, Survey #VT16.
73. Sweitzer House (Granger-Ransom House). Federal style, circa 1800. Designed and built by Noahdiah Granger who settled in Castleton about 1800 and became a master carpenter, this 2 1/2-story, frame, clapboarded house has unusually fine exterior and interior detailing. The five-bay, symmetrical facade, typical of the house-type of this era, is oriented toward Seminary Lane which runs east of South Street. Thus one of two pedimented gable ends faces South Street. The central entrance and window

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 31 1977

DATE ENTERED

28

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 18

above are framed by monumental Doric pilasters, repeated on each corner, all the pilasters having pedestals. Placed over the six-panelled door is an elliptical fanlight with radiating muntins. Pilasters and a broken pediment surround the door and fanlight. The main entablature is full with a plain frieze except the portion carried around the gable ends. Here the frieze panels are decorated with reeding at certain intervals. Wide boards, placed flush, cover the pediments which are lighted by one small lunette in either end. The windowheads on the upper story only are decorated with a triglyph motif and cap molding.

Beyond the center door of the facade is an elliptical entrance hall behind which was the original center chimney. In the entrance hall is one of the most outstanding Dake-designed spiral staircases still extant, with curved steps and a hand-carved railing. This staircase and other interior finished moldings were executed by Dake about 1820, the same period when Granger and his sons were still completing the interior cabinet work. In the parlor west of the hall the shouldered architraves and peaked windowheads of the tall windows reflect a style somewhat later than do the moldings in the remainder of the house. A side ell has been added. The roof is sheathed with slate. From 1925 until 1956 the Raymond Ransons resided here. The land for Seminary Lane, running in front of the house, was deeded by Granger in 1834 for common use by all properties on the Lake.

83. Hackel House (Mallory-Jones House). Federal style, circa 1812. This 2 1/2-story, frame, gable-roofed house is notable for its outstanding exterior detailing. Smooth-horizontal board siding on the 5-bay front main block sets off the relief of the classical elements which are found mainly in the full entablature and the central door surround. The modillioned cornice, frieze panel decorated with patera and a raised panel, and the architrave are carried fully around the gable ends and in the eaves of the pediments which have louvred, semi-elliptical lights. The Venetian door, with an elliptical fanlight and sidelights with curvilinear muntins, are outlined by simple but elegant moldings.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 31 1978

DATE ENTERED

26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 19

The entrance porch was designed and added in the 20th century. Above the entrance and on the western elevation are two windows which have cap moldings supported by small brackets and shallow pilasters decorated with wood appliques. The windowhead on the window above the main entrance is actually placed over the architrave of the entablature. The rear ell extending south from the eastern portion of the main block is clapboarded. The roof covering is slate tile.

According to both tradition and the conjecture of architectural historian Herbert Wheaton Congdon, this house was designed and built by the designer Thomas Dake for Rollin C. Mallory, a talented, affluent lawyer and member of the governor's council who practiced in Castleton from about 1807 to 1818 when he moved to Poultney, Vermont. Apparently, Dake designed the easterly portion of the house and central hall. Sometime in the 1820's the west front rooms were added. Dake designed the entrance hall with staircase, elliptical, molded arch and vaulted hall. The arch frames the panelled dining room door and two small flanking cupboard doors; the stair string slices into the archivolt of the arch.

87. St. Mark's Episcopal Church. Vernacular, 1899. A definite Gothic Revival flavor marks this essentially vernacular, 1 1/2-story building. With a cruciform plan, the end of the 3-bay long nave forms a front gable facing Main Street with its steeply pitched eaves. A small, enclosed entrance porch with pedimented double leaf doors repeats the gable form of the main block and is flanked by segmental pointed arch, sash windows, with frosted and colored glass panes. Above this entrance porch is a circular window with radiating muntins.

A vertical emphasis is augmented by the wooden cresting at the ridgelines of the slate-sheathed roofs of both the main block and the entrance porch. A wooden cross is attached to the apex of each gable peak. At the rear of the structure, the chancel is somewhat lower than the main chapel. Marble blocks are employed to face the slate foundation.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUL 31 1971
DATE ENTERED	26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 20

The historically significant buildings in this district are as follows:

15. McCann House (Southmayd Shop). Vernacular circa 1805. This 1 1/2-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed structure probably was the shop of Castleton's pewterer and brass founder, Ebenezer Southmayd. The front gable facade measures three bays; the attached, balustraded porch being a later 19th century addition. Ebenezer Southmayd, born in 1775 in Middletown, Conn., moved with his family to Castleton around 1800. Apparently he was a seaman early in life-his touchmark is a "full-rigged ship" under sail with the initials "E.S." underneath. Southmayd shows up as a landowner in the Castleton Town Records as early as 1800. In 1805 he purchased the present lot and the lot immediately to the west (now Rehlen, #14). This land, and presumably his shop, were left to his son when Ebenezer died in 1831. Sometime in the 1830's or 1840's the shop was converted to a residence. Eyebrow windows near the eaves on the eastern elevation could attest to the date of such alterations. Reference is made to the shop as still standing on the south side of the Village Green as late as 1887.

21. Ducharme Player Piano Store (Delaware & Hudson Railroad Depot). Vernacular, circa 1850. This 1 1/2-story, frame, gable-roofed railroad station dates from the decade of the completion of two railroad lines which branched to the west and southwest at this point. The structure was altered in the 1870's in the popular "stick" style and was substantially changed again around 1910. Nevertheless, the basic configuration of the station-rectangular in plan with an extremely wide, overhanging cornice-remains unchanged. The long roof is broken by a gable peak over the main doors which lead into what were combined ticket offices and waiting room. In the 1870's large "stick" brackets and stickwork framing the windows and dividing the floors were added. These alterations were probably undertaken after the Delaware & Hudson Company acquired the lease. Drastic alterations to the fenestration and the siding occurred in the 20th century, resulting in the structure's present appearance.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

JUL 31 1978

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 21

The bottom four feet of the exterior wall surfaces are covered with shiplap siding. The remainder is covered with painted wood shingles. The crimped metal roof was replaced with slate sheathing. Only the brackets and the openings of the facade are left from the 1870 appearance. The interior is finished with beaded boarding which the present owners have left intact.

This former depot stands at the juncture of two railroad lines coming from Whitehall, New York and Fair Haven, Vermont to the west and from Poultney, Vermont to the south. When these lines were first constructed in 1849-50, the two railway companies that were chartered to construct and operate them were so fiercely competitive that there was no through service from Castleton to Whitehall, New York even though tracks themselves were operable. This situation was due to the fact that the Rutland & Whitehall Railroad (also known as the Castleton Company) leased their line immediately to the Saratoga & Washington Railroad which was not allowed to operate east of the New York-Vermont boundary line. In 1857 the line was leased to the Saratoga & Whitehall Railroad and in 1870 to the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. Finally in 1871 it was leased to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. The Rutland & Whitehall Railroad had offices in Castleton from 1848 to 1870 when they moved to Fair Haven. The Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company eventually bought the lines which they currently operate. They sold the depot itself around 1966.

32. Clough House (Langdon House). Vernacular, circa 1800. Castleton. The low-studded construction and door detailing of this "I" house indicate that it may be the oldest remaining structure on the Castleton Green. Known as the Old Langdon House, it is 2 1/2-stories high, gable-across oriented and clapboarded. The five-bay, balanced facade has a central entrance.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
JUL 31 1978
RECEIVED
26
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 22

The flush, plainly framed door is flanked by fixed, half-sidelights. Other detailing includes the following: lintel board over door with cornice-like molding, rear ell with 12/12 double-hung sash windows, marble steps, an added entrance porch, and asbestos shingle roof covering. Old records of early deeds indicate that there was a store on or near this site in 1787. By the 1830's, once the Congregational Church (#30) had been built next door to the east, this structure was the church parsonage, but reverted to private ownership sometime between 1854 and 1869. Records also indicate that Dake did some work on the house, around 1833, possibly to ready the structure for use as a parsonage.

34. Town offices (Buel Block). Federal style, circa 1834. This structure is a 2 1/2-story, brick rowhouse composed of two sections, with a fire wall separating them which originally was parapeted. The parapeted gable ends with marble coping have been restored. The brick-bonding is irregular but sometimes follows a 5-coursed American bond pattern. All of the 9 bays, placed asymmetrically on the facade, have rectangular marble sills and lintels. The windows are restored 12/12 double-hung sash. The rear ell is also constructed of brick.

The name that is earliest associated with this building is that of Gustavus Buel who maintained a "Hat and Cap Store." Gustavus Buel was the son of Ezekiel Buel who moved to Castleton from East Poultney (several miles to the south) about 1812. (See East Poultney Historic District, entered in the National Register on January 31, 1978.) Ezekiel was a hatter. While Buel's store occupied the western section of the structure as late as 1869, the eastern section was occupied by a bank as early as 1854 and probably earlier. Apparently, the original name of the bank was the Mutual Bank of Castleton which was renamed the Castleton National Bank by the time it was associated with marble dealer, Carlos Sherman of Barre, Vermont, in the 1850's and 1860's. Presently the structure houses the Town Offices of Castleton as well as a private law firm.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUL 31 1978
DATE ENTERED 26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 23

54. Tannery and Cobbler Shop. Vernacular, circa 1800. In 1947 the Castleton Historical Society acquired and restored this brick structure, Enos Merrill's Tannery and Cobbler Shop. The water source used by the circa 1800 tannery for processing the hides is nearly Glen Brook. E. Merrill is still noted as the occupant in 1854, but the shop had been converted to the residence of John James by 1869, with the addition of wood frame ells. The restored and well-preserved structure today is a rectangular plan, 2-level, gable-roofed shop whose eastern elevation abuts an embankment. At this end there is a door, a 6/6 sash window and a chimney at the ridgeline. The western elevation has a door topped by a flat arch and a window plus two windows at the second story level. The window openings all have flat arches. The double-hung sash is 12/12 but is arranged in a 6 X 2 pattern for each sash. The brickwork is 6- and 7-coursed American bond. Slate is used for the foundation, steps and the roof covering.
92. Woodruff Hall, Castleton State College. Colonial Revival style, 1926. Owner: Vermont State Colleges, Inc. Constructed to replace the 1829 Greek Revival Seminary building which burned in 1924, this 3-story, flat-roofed office is constructed of brick and designed on a large scale. The balanced facade is striking with its projecting, 2-story, pedimented portico supported by four fluted columns with Ionic Scamozzi capitals. Flanking this 4-bay portico, lighted by a round window on the gable, are four window bays for a total of 12 bays on the facade. A large staircase leads to this middle floor which is the main level and contains 12/12 sash windows. Above the main roof entablature is a brick parapet with concrete coping. Centered above the portico, a wooden tower rests on the flat roof. The wooden balustrade, glazed belfry, glazed level with round lights and cap are supported on a rectangular brick base. The side elevations of the structure measure 5 bays, the middle bay projecting slightly and containing a round arched stained glass window. A 2-story rear ell measures 5 bays and 2 bays.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
JUL 11 1978
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED 26

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 24

Castleton Seminary was located in the 1830 building placed on this site when the original academy building in the center of town had been outgrown. The Seminary was the equivalent of a high school and grew out of the Rutland County Grammar School which had been chartered by the Vermont General Assembly in 1787. The first school was located near the present library (#40) and during the 1830's was moved into the Town Hall building located behind the library, but demolished in the early 1950's. Castleton Seminary continued to thrive throughout the middle third of the 19th century. About 1867 the Medical College building (#93) was moved and placed next to (and east) of the Old Seminary building. The Medical College had closed in 1861, and Carlos Sherman, banker and marble dealer, presented the Seminary with a gift-the defunct school building adjacent to his house on Main Street (now demolished).

In 1867 Vermont began to charter "normal schools" for the training of teachers. By 1869 the Castleton Normal School had been located in the Medical College building, next to the Seminary. In 1876, however, the Seminary course was discontinued and in 1881 the corporation governing the Seminary sold the real estate and other property to Abel E. Leavenworth. Presumably around 1877 the old brick seminary began housing the Castleton Normal School. The Normal School occupied the present building in 1926, using it for administrative offices and classrooms. In 1947 the name of the school was changed to Castleton State Teachers College and in 1962 changed again to Castleton State College (Vermont State Colleges, Inc.). In 1968 the Old Medical College was moved again to its present site (#93).

93. Castleton Medical Academy, Greek Revival built 1821 with tower and cupola added in 1823. Entered on the National Register March 11, 1971.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 31 1978

DATE ENTERED

26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 25

1. House, Seminary Street. 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed with center shed dormer. Bungaloid style, 1922. Low-pitched roof has long slope in the rear. Semi-enclosed entrance porch and side entrance porch. Slate roof.
2. House, Seminary Street. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Greek Revival style, circa 1855. Front gable, side-hall plan. Door surround consists of pilasters, sidelights and full entablature. Cornice has partial return. Slate roof. Structure was moved in 1917 from west of the 1893 Roman Catholic Church (#6) to its present site. Possibly it was the parsonage shown on Scott's 1854 map to be adjacent to the first Catholic Church which was located on the site of the 1893 church (see #49).
3. House, Main Street & Seminary Street. 1½-story, composite board-sided, frame, gable-roofed with dormers. Circa 1955. Although the design of this building is sympathetic to the surrounding buildings in the district, because of its date of construction, the structure does not contribute to the historic character of the district.
4. "The Center", Main Street. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular, c. 1825. Front gable facade is six bays wide with two doors, each with transom lights, and commercial storefront windows which have fixed, 4-paned lights. Slate roof. Originally located ¼-mile west of the village, the structure was moved to a site just west of the old Town Hall in 1839-40. On historical maps of 1854, 1869 and 1889 the building is listed as the Methodist Episcopal Church and was located east of and adjacent to the Durkee House (#41). In 1924 Mr. Edward Dunn bought the building and moved it to its present site, turning the structure 180 degrees. The commercial storefront was added after this move.
5. Texaco Station, Main Street and Elm Street. 1-story, metal-sided, flat-roofed. Two garage bays and corner office lighted by two large plates of glass. Trim included 4 stars and 3 stripes. A postcard of this site from around 1930 shows a 3-story, wood-frame, front gable structure with "Tydol" gas pumps

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED 2 8

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 26

in front. The current station was probably built around 1940-42, as its design is one of those introduced in the Architectural Record issue of September 1937 showing a portfolio of newly standardized designs. Does not contribute to the historic district.

6. Lee Lodge Building, Main Street and Elm Street. 2-story, brick, flat-roofed with decorative, cornice-like brickwork which falls short of being corbeled. The lower story has a fire wall separating two store-fronts. Each storefront section has a recessed glazed door with transom lights centered between four sections of large plate glass which also have transom lights. Each pair of plate glass store windows form an obtuse angle at the corner of which are cast-iron columns. A fascia board and cap molding runs across the entire facade above the transoms. The upper story has four lights with rectangular marble lintels and sills and a large Masonic symbol in the center.

Constructed after the Easter Sunday, 1917 fire had destroyed the Trudell Block, the upper floor of which Lee Lodge No. 30 used for their meetings, this brick structure was designed with a protective fire-wall. It was built on the site of the Marcus Langdon house, a Castleton landmark, which had been destroyed along with two commercial buildings adjacent to it on the east in the fire that occurred on July 4, 1913. The ground floors are presently rented for commercial use.

7. Castleton Village Store, Main Street. 2½-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed. Vernacular, circa 1915. The front gable facade has two storefronts on ground level and two sets of triple windows on upper story plus an attic light. A center glazed door provides access to the apartments above the store. Each store front has a recessed, glazed door centered between angled plate glass bays which have paneling below.

This structure somewhat resembles the building it replaced -- the F.L. Reed Block, destroyed in a Main Street fire on July 4, 1913. It was erected by Ellis N. Northrop and Thomas Wright. At present it houses a grocery store and rental apartments above.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 31 1970
DATE ENTERED 10-26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 27

8. BP Gas Station, Main Street. 1-story, metal-sided, 2-bays with corner office, circa 1935. Altered. Does not contribute to the character of the district.

9. Martin House, Main Street. 2½-story, brick (Flemish bond on facade), gable-roofed. Vernacular, circa 1820. Front gable facade measures 3 bays, with entrance at westernmost bay. All openings on facade have flat arches. Cornice has partial return. Entrance porch is balustraded with turned posts and incised brackets. Western elevation also has small porch. Rear ell is clapboarded. Slate roof.

This residence, formerly the James Adams Store, is significant as one of the two structures in Castleton Village's 2-block business section which remain from the first half of the 19th century. James Adams' store is associated with the name of Arunah W. Hyde, enterprising tycoon in Castleton and promoter of Hydeville (about 4 miles west on Route 4A), who clerked at the James Adams' store from about 1820 to 1830. He and his brother Oliver bought the business in 1830 from Adams who then retired. The business changed hands several times until about 1850 it was owned by James Adams, Jr. In the 1870's and 1880's it was the Adams & Pepper Store. Prior to 1900 the structure housed the Rumsey-St. John Feed Store, and by 1910 a postcard of the south side of Main Street shows the feed store already converted to a residence, with the large center doors on both floors removed and the alteration of what had been a window to form the entrance.

10. Shepard House, Main Street: See description.

11. Hanley House, Main Street: See description.

12. Parento House, Main Street. 2-story, clapboarded, frame, hip-roofed. Italian villa style, circa 1850. Although this residence is a vernacular version of the style, the low-pitched roof, tall first-story windows, door treatment and wide, bracketed cornice are all features true to the style. Other elements include the balanced 5-bay facade, modillioned "frieze" panel

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 31 1978

DATE ENTERED

26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 28

below the main cornice and plain window-heads. The center glazed door has a large rectilinear transom light. The entrance porch, with a bracketed and modillioned cornice, is supported by chamfered posts with molded caps. The rear ell is later addition.

This house was the residence of Dr. Joseph Perkins, Castleton physician, from its date of construction until his death in 1872. Probably there was a structure at this site from about 1830 or earlier. Documentary evidence shows that 1) the property was mortgaged in 1844 and 2) 20 people resided here according to the 1850 census records. Dr. Perkins had married Dr. Selah Gridley's daughter, probably around the time he began his practice in Castleton in 1830. From 1843 until 1850 Dr. Perkins served as president of the Castleton Medical College, revived the sagging institute but then left in 1854 for Burlington's Medical College. An 1889 map shows a large rear ell, taller than the present one, which corroborates stories that the house burned at some time. The residence is presently being rehabilitated with heavier alterations occurring to the rear ell.

13. Sullivan House, Main Street. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular, 1820. This is a typical example of a Georgian-floor plan house type with central hall and stairs. The fireplaces have been removed, but two interior chimneys at the ridgeline remain. Post and beam construction. Slate roof. Fenestration in rear of main block was altered around 1905 which is also the probable date of addition of the veranda. Veranda has turned balusters and columns and curves around both corners of the facade. The pent eaves on both gable ends were also probably added at this same time.

According to documented evidence, the original owner of the house was Dr. Selah Gridley who sold the property to Zimri Howe in 1824. On the deed for this sale it is noted that Selah Gridley erected a house on this property in the summer of 1820. In 1826 Gridley's son-in-law, Dr. Joseph Perkins, purchased the property, which he later sold. W. C. Gurnsey owned the house from 1858 until 1905 when it was sold to a Mr. French.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 31 1978

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 29

14. Rehlen House, Main Street: See description.
15. McCann House, Main Street: See description.
16. Evans House, Main Street: See description.
17. Gibbs House, Main Street. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Colonial Revival style, circa 1930. Three-bay facade has a center entrance with blind elliptical fan and half side-lights over which is an elliptical hood supported by brackets which feature ornamented drops. Side ell and side porch. Asbestos shingle roof.
18. Higley House, Main Street: See description.
19. Federated Church Parsonage, Main Street. 1½-story, 4-bay ranch house, circa 1970. Because of its date of construction, it does not contribute to the historic character of the district.
20. Ellis tenant house, Main Street. 1½-story, clapboarded, frame gable-roofed. Vernacular, circa 1880. Three-bay facade has small, fixed windows near eaves. Small shed entrance porch at center bay. Rear ell. Slate roof.
21. Ducharme Player Piano Store (Delaware & Hudson Railroad Depot), Main Street and railroad tracks: See description.
22. Jakubowski House, Main Street. 1½-story, aluminum-sided ranch house, circa 1965. Because of its date of construction, it does not contribute to the historic character of the district.
23. Pellegrino House, Main Street. 2½-story, aluminum-sided, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular, 1915. The L-plan configuration measures six bays across the facade which has a full, shed-roof porch with chamfered posts, incised brackets and stick balusters. Asbestos shingle roofing. Allegedly built by Fred Mascott, hardware storeowner.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUL 31 1978
DATE ENTERED 26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 30

24. Taggart House, Main Street. 2½-story, wood-shingled, frame, gable-roofed. Residence has typical 5-bay balanced facade with center door. Vernacular, circa 1850. Slate roof. On the historical maps of 1854 and 1869 only one residence is shown on the north side of Main Street between Mill Street and the Railroad Depot. By 1889 there is a total of four houses. The gable across orientation and house-type indicate that this structure dates from about 1850 or earlier.
25. O'Neill House, Main Street. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, hipped-roof. Vernacular-Queen Anne, circa 1880. Incorporating both an irregular plan and numerous details, typical of the Queen Anne style, the structure has a gable-roofed bay section which projects from the facade of the main block, a projecting gable portion on the eastern elevation towards the rear and canted corners on the upper story bay window whose arched overhang features a pendant and drop. The L-shaped porch on the corner of the facade has "columns" and a balustrade with newel posts. Both the windowheads and the gable fascia boards have applied ornaments. On the western elevation there is a 2-story bay window with decorative panels. Slate roof.
26. Cunningham House, Main Street. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular, circa 1880. This L-plan house features a round arched, louvred attic light, glazed door and semi-enclosed shed porch with incised brackets. Slate roof.
27. Pellegrino House, Main Street. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular-Italianate, circa 1875. This house has the typical 3-bay front gable facade with a side ell and connecting veranda which features turned posts, incised brackets and stick balusters. Other details include peaked windowheads and a hood mold over the round arched attic window.
28. Harris-Rehlen House, Main Street: See description.
29. Rice-Flowers House, Main Street: See description.
30. Castleton Federated Church, Main Street: See description.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUL 31 1970
DATE ENTERED	

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 31

31. Ladd House, Main Street. 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Greek Revival style, circa 1855. Originally the chapel for the Congregational Church (#30), adjacent to the east, this structure was moved back from the road sometime in the 1950's and is located about 20 yards beyond the rear of the church. The Greek Revival style detailing consists mainly of a 3-part entablature at the main cornice, the eaves of the front gable and the partial return, corner pilasters and the door surround which also has an entablature supported by pilasters, framing extremely narrow sidelights and a transom light. These lights presently consist of frosted glass. While the center entrance is original, the flanking windows have been altered. Side ell.
32. Clough House, Main Street: See description.
33. Crane House, Main Street: See description.
34. Town Offices, Main Street: See description.
35. Keezer House, behind Post Office on Main Street. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Thomas Dake-designed, circa 1818. This small residence has a 3-bay facade with the entrance at a side bay and a door surround consisting of 6/6 sash sidelights and a 3-part entablature, each sidelight being framed with pilasters. The front section of the house, one-room deep, features pedimented gable sheathed in horizontal flush board siding and an added, semi-enclosed side porch. Part of the interior design is a hallway with three arches and a vault. In the late 1950's when a gas station located at the present site of the Post Office, the house was moved back behind the parking lot.
36. U.S. Post Office, Main Street. 1½-story, brick veneer, frame, gable-roofed. Pseudo-Colonial style, 1969. Pedimented front gable is designed with one corner post, forming a half-portico which shelters the entrance and two windows. Six bays deep. Flagpole in front. Because of its date of construction, this structure does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 31 1975

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 32

37. "B & B" Diner, Main Street: See description.
38. Beauty Guard of Castleton, Vermont, Inc., Main Street. 1-story, brick veneer, frame, gable-roofed. Commercial, circa 1915. As an advertisement for the occupant-siding company, the front gable has both asbestos shingles and aluminum siding. Center door is flanked by plate glass windows. Windows and doors on western elevation have marble lintels and sills. Asbestos shingle roof. This building was constructed after the October, 1912 fire had destroyed the famous Bomoseen House and attached Albert L. Ransom General Store. Ransom rebuilt after the fire but at some later date, possibly in the 1950's, the upper story of his 2½-story store was removed. The interior contains the original pressed-metal ceiling.
39. Green Mountain Bargain Center, Main Street. 2-story, asbestos-tile sided, frame, gable roof with monitor at rear. Commercial, circa 1900. This 6-bay deep structure has unusually tall massing which is emphasized by the false cornice on the front gable facade. The large cornice has incised, curved brackets about five feet apart with wood appliques spaced between giving the appearance of paneling. Recently altered plate glass windows flank the center door surround which contains most of its original fabric -- squares of glass panes framing the door and forming a transom light, the side panes being painted. Slate foundation. Roof covered with rolled roofing. The building is an excellent candidate for sympathetic rehabilitation. It occupies the site of the Liberal Christian Church, purchased and remodeled around 1880 by the Roman Catholic parish, who occupied the building until it burned around 1893. The alterations carried out are intrusive of the building's historic integrity. With some restoration it would contribute to the significance of the historic district.
40. Castleton Memorial Library, Main Street. 1½-story, brick, gable-roofed. Colonial Revival style, 1928. This public building demonstrates in its design those traditional features of the Georgian style which were adopted to achieve what was thought to be a "colonial" look. The 5-bay facade, with gable-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

JUL 31 1978

DATE ENTERED

26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 33

across orientation, has a center entrance, two end chimneys and a centrally placed clock tower. Based on a rectangular plan with a rear ell, the structure has a concrete water table (high base-ment) and sloping roof eaves. The clock tower has a slate base and cap and is constructed of vertical flush boards. The double leaf door, with transom light, is surrounded by fluted pilasters and an entablature, topped by a segmental pediment. Facade lights are 12/12 double-hung sash and their surrounds have flat arches with a wood keystone-like member in addition to wood sills. Windows on the side elevations are arched with a semi-circular light above the 12/12 sash. A circular light with wood "key-stones" for decoration is placed above the round-arched windows. Concrete stairs at entrance were re-made during a 1961 redecorating program.

The Castleton Public Library was established at the Town Meeting in 1897 and located in two rooms of the old bank building (#34). A building campaign in the 1920's resulted in the present structure.

41. Durkee House, Main Street. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Greek Revival, circa 1840. Front gable facade is three bays wide. Full return of the entablature forms a pediment which is sided with wide, flush, horizontal boards. The wide 6-paneled Federal door is framed by sash sidelights. Two rear ells. Slate roof. Flat-roofed, 3-bay side porch.

On the historical maps this structure is given the notation of "Methodist Episcopal Parsonage", and indeed it is located immediately west of the site of the Methodist Episcopal Church (#4) which was moved sometime around 1824 to across the street.

42. Jones House, Main Street: See description.
43. Leenman House, Main Street: See description.
44. Langdon-Cole House, Main Street: See Description.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 31 1978

DATE ENTERED

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 34

45. Patch House, North Road. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Greek Revival style, circa 1845. The balanced 5-bay facade has 6/6 sash windows at the ground floor and four eyebrow windows with fixed 3/3 panes at the second floor. The center entrance has an enclosed, gable-roofed porch which repeats the 3-part entablature of the main cornice and in addition features paired corner pilasters, sidelights and a transom light. The porch also has sash lights on its side elevations. Slate foundation has marble facing. Side ell. Slate roof. This house was built by Franklin Griswold. Its design is a variation of the cottage house-type.
46. Towers House, North Road. 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular, circa 1860. Front gable has three bays and plain door surround except for louvred sidelights. Gable dormer. Wider cornice than high-style buildings. Slate roof. This house was probably built by William N. Batchelder, listed as a "Wool and Commission Merchant" on the 1869 map.
47. St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church, Main Street. 1½-story, brick, gable-roofed, 1970. The pedimented front gable with portico is five bays wide. A belfry and spire are placed on the ridge of the roof. Although the design and materials of this building are sympathetic to the surrounding buildings in the district, because of its date of construction, it does not contribute to the historic character of the district.
48. Graziano House, Main Street. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Greek Revival style, circa 1830. The front gable facade has three bays with a side bay entrance. The door surround features pilasters framing 3/4 length sidelights and supporting the lintel board which has a frieze and cornice. Other detailing includes a partial return of the roof cornice and altered upper story windows with Queen Anne multi-colored upper sashes. Rear ell. Slate roof. Excellent condition. This house was the residence of Dr. J. D. Woodward, Castleton physician who practiced from 1824 to about 1870. At the time he built here the Castleton Medical College, (#93) located just next door to the east, had been reorganized and was beginning its last two decades.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

JUL 31 1978

26

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 35

49. Ransom House, Main Street: See Description.
50. Towers House, Main Street. 2½-story clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Greek Revival style, circa 1840. The 3-bay main block is only one room deep and has a side bay entrance beyond which are stairs to the upper floor. The Greek Revival door surround is comprised of shallow, fluted pilasters, ¾ length sidelights and a lintel board with a triglyph motif and cornice-like molding. Rear ell is quite long. Slate roof. This house was probably built by Dr. Josiah N. Northrop and by about 1860 was occupied by his son W. Henry Northrop. Dr. Northrop and son maintained an establishment on Main Street near to what is now the Castleton Library (#40) and dealt in "Drugs, Books & Fancy Articles." About 1872 W. H. Northrop became a "wholesale manufacturer of ink powders, perfumes and pomades."
51. Christopher House, Main Street. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular, circa 1892. This front gable, 3-bay structure was originally a store and laboratory, used by Ellis Northrop, druggist and son of Henry Northrop. In 1940 Gerald Northrop converted the building into a two-apartment house. Windows on the facade are paired. Slate roof.
52. Christopher rental house, Main Street. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Queen Anne style, circa 1895. This house is typically replete with projecting gables and profuse detailing. The 3-bay front gable has a large bay window and double leaf doors at the ground level and pent eaves, sunburst motif and cut shingles near the gable peak. A side double leaf door on the eastern elevation has a slate-sheathed projecting gable above, as well as a shed porch with balusters, valence and turned posts. The front veranda has similar detailing, curves around the southwestern corner and has a gable peak with fish-scale shingles above the entrance bay. At the second floor level a recessed corner porch also has balusters and a valence. The western elevation has a projecting gable with canted corners. Rear ells. Slate roof. This house, an excellent example of the Queen Anne style, was built by Ellis N. Northrop, prosperous drup-store owner.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 31 1976

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 36

53. Snow House, Main Street. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular, 1905. This 4-bay front gable house has its entrance on the eastern elevation and an L-shaped, screened, balustraded porch at the corner. Window heads have cap moldings. Two-bay garage. Slate roof. Excellent condition.
54. Tannery and Cobbler Shop, Main Street and Cemetery Street: See description.
55. Hyman House, Main Street. 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular, circa 1855. The 4-bay front gable facade has an off-center entrance. Cornice has partial return. Slate roof. Two-bay hipped-roof early 1930's garage in rear.
56. Rehlen Apartments (Advent Church): See description.
57. Pritchard House, Main Street. 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Greek Revival style, circa 1850. The 5-bay, unbalanced facade of this cottage house-type has a projecting entrance consisting of a door framed by 12-paned 3/4 sidelights and a gabled dormer window above. Long rear ell. Asbestos shingle roof. Built originally as a residence, this structure is listed on an 1869 map as a parsonage, presumably for the Advent Church (#56), adjacent to the west. The present residence is sited extremely close to the Rehlen Apartments (formerly Advent Church (#56)).
58. Christopher rental house, Main Street. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Federal style, circa 1815. The center chimney (though now for a stove), low studding and classical door surround of this typical 5-bay house type all indicate a first-quarter 19th century date of construction. The unusually fine detailing includes pedimented gable ends and a Venetian door with an elliptical fanlight framed by a molding with a keystone element. Shallow pilasters and a lintel board with cap molding complete the door surround. Fenestration is 12/12 double-hung sash. Slate roof.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

JUL 01 1981

DATE ENTERED

26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 37

59. Terry House, Main Street. 2-story, clapboarded, frame, hip-roofed. Vernacular/Neo-Colonial mode, 1902. A central projecting pavillion with the entrance and a gable dormer gives an emphasis of symmetry to the 3-bay facade which combines elements of classical-revival detailing and a vernacular-type porch. The classical pretensions include corner pilasters on both the main block and the pavillion and large "dentils" in the main cornice and the cornice of the gable projection. The flat-roofed porch, with a gable peak with wood applique over the center bay, extends across the facade and is detailed with turned posts, curved brackets, a valence and balustrades with unusual spool-work design elements. The foundation is constructed from rough-faced slate blocks. On the east elevation at the corner of the facade is a 2-story bay window and a side porch with a valence and balustrades. Rear ell. Slate roof. A residence on this site, indicated on all the historical maps and in the 1889 "birds-eye view", appears as a front gable vernacular house. That residence burned shortly before the turn of the century and the present building was constructed in 1902 for use as a rectory by Rev. Thomas F. Brown, paster of St. John the Baptist Catholic Church (see #61).
60. St. John's Rectory, Main Street: See description.
61. Kingston House (Old Catholic Church), Main Street: See description.
62. Zillesen rental apartments, Main Street. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed and hip-roofed. Greek Revival style, circa 1840, and Neo-Colonial mode, circa 1895. The older portion of this two-sectioned residence - turned - apartment house is designed in the Jeffersonian Classicism mode, with a 3-bay, pedimented, front gable center portion which has symmetrical 2-bay, 1-story side ells with corner pilasters. The Greek Revival door surround is comprised of pilasters, 3/4 length sidelights, and a molded lintel board. The pedimented gable is clad in imbricated shingles and contains a circular window. An 1889 street-view shows a 1-story portico across the entire facade. Forming the rear portion of an "L-plan" is the hip-roofed turn-of-the-century portion with a rather heavy modillioned cornice and the following detailing: projecting gable peak on the western elevation with a combination Palladian-Queen Anne window and decorative shingles; a polygonal-capped,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED: 51 1974

DATE ENTERED

26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 38

slate-sheathed oriel window with dentils, decorative molding and panels and oversized finial; a 2-story bay window with brackets at its cornice; and a rear elevation with a gable dormer, chimney and quarter-round lights flanking the chimney shaft. Slate roof. While the interior has been remodeled for conversion to apartment units, the exterior has been relatively unaltered.

63. Roberts House, Main Street. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Center chimney house-type, circa 1810. Basically lacking in architectural details, this 5-bay early 19th century residence has the identifying features of a transom light and shallow pilasters surrounding the center door, low studding and a small entrance hall with dog-leg stairs. Probably a center chimney was immediately behind these stairs. A gable-roofed, balustraded entrance porch with a valence, turned posts and brackets is a late 19th century addition. Rear ell. This house was the residence of Samuel Moulton, son of an early settler of Castleton.
64. Burditt House, Main Street: See description.
65. Riley House, South Street. 1-story, aluminum-sided, two-family dwelling. Ranch style, circa 1965. Because of its date of construction, it does not contribute to the historic character of the district.
66. Telephone Office, South Street. 1-story, composite-board sided office for cable equipment. Circa 1965. Because of its date of construction, it does not contribute to the historic character of the district.
67. O'Neill House, South Street. 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Greek Revival, circa 1850. Front gable facade has paneled corner pilasters above which are the partial returns of the cornice, designed with a 3-part entablature, including a wide architrave. The only door surround detail is an entablature over the door. Asbestos shingle roof. Rear ell.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 01 1978

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 39

68. Brown House, South Street. 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gambrel-roofed wing added to front gable section. Vernacular, circa 1880. The front gable portion, with a roof entablature similar to that on the O'Neill House (#67) to the north, appears to be the older part, and probably acquired the gable screen and decorative stickwork at the time the gambrel wing, with similar detailing in the gambrel end, was added. In the corner of the L-shaped house is a semi-enclosed, glazed porch. Asbestos shingle roof. South elevation has a dormer, eyebrow window, enclosed porch and a bay window.
69. Brown House, South Street. 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Greek Revival style, circa 1845. This 3-bay front gable residence has well-designed Greek Revival detailing as follows: corner pilasters, 3-part entablature with partial return, door surround with shouldered architrave, ¾ length sidelights, 6/6 windows and a paneled door. Slate roof.
70. Davis House, South Street. 1½-story, metal-sided, frame, gable-roofed. Circa 1850 but heavily altered circa 1960. Facade is faced with slate slabs. Also added were concrete sills and a 3-bay portico supported by slender posts. Side ell and side garage added. Slate roof. The alterations made to this residence are intrusive of the building's historic integrity. With major restoration, the building would contribute to the significance of the historic district.
71. Gregory House, South Street. 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular, circa 1850. This front gable residence does have some Greek Revival detailing: corner pilasters, a partial entablature and an architrave, corner blocks and cap molding framing the door. Side elevations have eyebrow windows. Rear ell. Slate roof.
72. Towers House, South Street. 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular, circa 1835. The main feature of this front gable residence is a 3-part entablature at the eaves. The corner pilasters have been altered. The plainly-trimmed entrance has an added gabled porch with turned posts and balusters. South elevation has a balustraded porch. Rear ell. Asbestos shingle roof.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUL 31 1978
DATE ENTERED 26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 40

73. Sweitzer House, Seminary Lane: See description.
74. Hamilton House, Seminary Lane. 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular, circa 1835. This low-studded cottage has a 5-bay, facade with center entrance. The only detailing is a partial entablature forming the architrave of the door. Rear ell. Slate roof. This building allegedly is the Joseph Steele cottage. The Rev. Joseph Steele was pastor of the Congregational Church from 1828 to 1854.
75. Moriarty House, Seminary Lane. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular, circa 1865. In the corner of this L-plan house is the entrance, a double leaf door with molded lintel board and pilasters. A 3-bay porch on the facade is supported by posts with caps and incised brackets. Although there could be an earlier portion within the present structure, the side cornice and bay window indicate alterations made in the 1800's. Rear ell. Slate roof.
76. Huntley House, South Street. 2½-story, metal-sided, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular, circa 1850. The door surround on the front gable facade is boarded up except for the 3/4 length sidelights. The windows appear to have been reduced in size. Cornice has partial return. Rear all. Slate roof. The alterations made are intrusive of the building's historic integrity. With major restoration, it would contribute to the significance of the historic district.
77. White House, South Street. 1½-story, metal-sided, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular, 1865. The 3-bay front gable facade has a semi-enclosed, glazed porch. Cornice has a partial return. Slate roof.
78. D'Aniello House, South Street. 2½-story, composite-board sided, frame, gable-roofed, gable front. Vernacular, 1865. Entrance porch added. Slate roof. Deteriorated condition.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUL 31 1978
DATE ENTERED 28

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 41

79. Crossman House, South Street. 1-story, aluminum-sided ranch house, circa 1965. Because of its date of construction, it does not contribute to the historic character of the district.
80. Zahnleiter House, South Street. 2½-story, aluminum-sided, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular, circa 1875. Although this L-plan residence has been recently re-sided, the 19th century porch with posts and incised, jig-sawn brackets remains across the entire facade. The large barn and garage to the rear are clapboarded. Slate roof.
81. McClure House, South Street. 1½-story, aluminum-sided, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular, circa 1875. The facade of this front gable residence, with a side ell, has ¾ length sidelights framing a plain door surround and a 3-bay porch with turned posts, jig-sawn brackets and turned balusters. Concrete block foundation. Slate roof. Windows on the upper floor have been altered.
82. Etzler House (John Jones House), Main Street. Vernacular, circa 1860. Constructed by the well-off operator of a slate quarry, this 1½-story, frame, clapboarded house is an odd combination of features characteristic of both the Italian villa and Gothic Revival styles. The cross gable sections result in a cruciform plan, the "transcept" section fronting on Main Street, with the east "arm" being several bays longer than the one facing South Street. The steeply-pitched gable projection on the facade has a bay window, above which is a cross gable with a triple, round-arched window designed in the Palladian motif. To the west is a small corner porch with an entrance and a window. To the east the facade has a five-bay shed roof porch, sheltering three windows and an additional entrance. All of the window heads and lintel boards on the first floor are peaked. The rear ell has a small shed porch. The roof covering is slate tile.
83. Hackel, Main Street: See description.
84. Ransom House, Main Street. 2½-story, brick, gable-roofed. Federal style, circa 1825. Representing a transition between the Federal and Greek Revival styles, this 3-bay front gable structure with Flemish bond brickwork features marble splayed lintels over the door and windows, marble sills and an elliptical

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 21 1979

DATE ENTERED

26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 42

- window with muntins arranged in a flower-like design in the gable peak. The cornice has a partial return and the above-ground basement windows have been bricked in. Corner porch. Slate roof. Constructed by Judge Zimri Howe as his office, the building was situated next door and east of his residence, now the Hackel House (#83). Judge Howe started his law practice in Castleton about 1813 and evidently moved next door between 1825 and 1830, remaining until his death in 1863.
85. Coburn House, Main Street. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular, 1865. This small, front-gable residence is 3 bays wide and has a wide cornice. Slate roof.
86. Episcopal Church Rectory, Main Street. 2½-story, asbestos-tiled siding, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular/Italian Villa style, 1892. With an L-plan and projecting front gable forming a corner containing a 3-level tower. This former residence has numerous details including gable peak screens, decorative fascia boards at the cornice supported by brackets and a bay window. The tower has a polygonal, slate-sheathed cap with spring eaves, also supported by brackets. Across the tower and corner is a porch. Slate roof.
87. St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Main Street: See description.
88. Hale House, Seminary Street. 2-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular, circa 1835. The 5-bay facade is one-room deep and has a center entrance with an enclosed porch. Door surround has a molded architrave and corner blocks. At the upper story are small casement windows. Rear and side ells. Asbestos shingle roof. There is an intrusive exterior cement block chimney on the south side; the clapboarding is modern.
89. Reil House, Seminary Street. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Vernacular, circa 1835. This house has a 4 bay facade, detailed with peaked windowheads. A front porch is supported by chamfered posts with caps. The wide cornice is plain. Rear ell and garage. Slate roof. There is an intrusive exterior cement block chimney on the south side.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

JUL 31 1978

26

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 43

90. Mulholland Rental House, Seminary Street. 2½-story, aluminum-sided, frame, gable-roofed. Greek Revival style, circa 1850. The only detailing remaining on this house which has been converted to apartments is the door surround - peaked, shouldered, architrave and small, louvred sidelights. The corner pilasters were removed when the house was sheathed in aluminum; imitation pilasters were added however. Rear ell. Slate roof. The alterations carried out are intrusive of the building's historic integrity. With major restoration, the building would contribute to the significance of the historic district.
91. Castleton State College House, Seminary Street. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Queen Anne style, circa 1885. The various projecting gable ends are decorated with fascia boards and wood shingles while the facade is designed with interesting fenestration - a picture window topped with Queen Anne colored glass panes on the first floor and a trio of sash windows with decorative panels, small fixed lights and "sunburst" paneling, all placed above the triple window. The denticulated cornice is comprised of a 3-part entablature. The house has four porches, all having a "spoolwork" valence, spoke-like brackets, and straight-sawn balusters. At the corner of the front porch is a gazebo porch with a wood-shingled roof with a finial at the apex of the polygonal cap. A 2-story side bay window has canted corners. Rear ell. Slate roof. This former college dorm is now unused and has deteriorated badly; it is the finest Queen Anne Style house in the district.
92. Woodruff Hall, head of Seminary Street: See description.
93. Castleton Medical Building, Castleton State College, Seminary Street: Entered on the National Register March 11, 1971.
94. Baptie House. Modern ranch style house, intrusion.
95. Forbes House. Modern, (1961) 1½ stories wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, gabled roof; intrusion.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED APR 4 1979
DATE ENTERED 48

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 44

96. Kugler House. 1½ stories, wood frame, clapboarded, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. The house has no cornice overhang and has a modern gabled porch entry. Intrusion because of alterations.
97. Hanley-Cox House. 1½ stories, wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. The house has an "L" plan with narrow paired windows with pedimented surrounds. There is a small hipped roof porch at the verge of the "L". This house is a vernacular Gothic Revival style house, a style unusual in this District.
98. Castleton Elementary School. Modern 1-story brick school building with an asphalt parking lot in front; intrusion.
99. Schiwy House. 2 stories, wood frame, clapboarded, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This house has a gable front orientation with a 3-bay facade and side hall plan; there is an oriel window at the center of the second floor level and a small window in the gable peak.
100. Hunter House. 2 stories, wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This house has a 3-bay facade with a centrally located entrance protected by a shed roof entry porch with turned posts.
101. Holden House. 2½ stories, wood frame, asbestos siding, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This house has a gable front orientation with a four bay first floor, side hall plan.
102. Holden Trailer. Small residential trailer; intrusion.
103. Monaco House. 2½ stories, wood frame, clapboarded, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This house has a gable front, 3-bay facade with a side hall plan. There is a 1-story, hipped roof porch across the facade. The house has a pedimented gable sheathed in clipped shingles.
104. American Legion Hall. Modern, 1-story, modular house-type building; intrusion.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED APR 4 1972
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 45

105. Tucker House. 2½ stories, wood frame, clapboarded, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This house has a stone foundation and a 5-bay first floor facade with a centrally located entrance. There is a 1-story entrance porch with a shed roof supported on turned posts with turned balusters and a gable peak above the entrance. The second story of the house has 3 bays.

106. Leavenworth Hall. Large, modern education building. Because of size and architectural style, this building is an intrusion upon the architectural character of the district.

Numbers 3, 5, 8, 19, 22, 36, 47, 65, 66, 70, 79, 94, 95, 96, 98, 102, 104, and 106 on the enclosed sketch map have been determined to be intrusions.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Castleton Village Historic District represents a collection of residences, churches, and commercial structures containing outstanding examples of the Federal and Greek Revival styles in its architecture. Primarily the buildings are indicative of typical development throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries of a village which remained small yet prosperous. Architectural design in the first half of the 19th century was heavily influenced by the presence of Thomas Reynolds Dake, who practiced as a designer and master-builder in Castleton from 1807 until his death in 1852. Growth of the village up until about 1870 followed a pattern determined by the transportation routes generated in the last quarter of the 18th century and augmented by the two railroad lines constructed in the early 1850's.

One result of these determining factors is the linear placement of most of the structures in the district along the main east-west road, Route 4A. Known as Main Street, it was designed with a wide roadway, parking lanes, generous green strips originally planted with elms and, at the point where the first meeting house was constructed in 1789, a village common. Additional residential development occurred both along South Street, west of the commercial area, and southeast of the intersection of South and Main Streets in the area connected with Castleton Seminary, an educational attraction in the region for almost all of the 19th century. Development was confined until recently within an area bounded by the two railroad lines, one running east-west and situated north of Main Street, the other running to the southwest from the depot, skirting the area of Castleton Seminary, now Castleton State College.

Castleton's earliest settlers surveyed Main Street in 1772 as a segment of the major highway between Rutland and Fair Haven. Lying in the valley west of the Taconic Mountains, the road basically follows the course of the Castleton River which provided power for the early 1770's saw and grist mills. Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire granted the charter for Castleton in 1761 to speculators who "never effected a settlement." Between 1770 and 1775 the village was settled by proprietors and families from Salisbury, Connecticut, under the leadership of Cols. Amos Bird and Noah Lee.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 71
UTM REFERENCES

Poultney, VT-NY
Scale 1:24000

A	1,8	6,47	5,9,0	4,8	3,0	3,8,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING			

B	1,8	6,47	0,5,0	4,8	2,9	8,4,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

E 18/646940/4830350

See Continuation Sheet #10-1

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Emma Jane Neelley Saxe, Researcher

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Division for Historic Preservation

828-3226

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

Pavilion Building

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Montpelier,

Vermont

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

William B. Finney

TITLE Director, State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

7-24-78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

9.26.79

ATTEST:

Erica Mae Drake
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

4/26/79

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

In the heart of the village were mustered 170 Green Mountain Boys led by Colonel Ethan Allen who was paid by Connecticut to surprise British posts on Lake Champlain. In May of 1775, Allen and Benedict Arnold captured Fort Ticonderoga in New York in a bloodless surrender. The nearby Battle of Hubbardton in July 1777 resulted in a temporary setback for the colonists. Nevertheless, town government in Castleton was organized that year. (Hubbardton Battlefield was entered on the National Register on March 11, 1971.)

Land transfers began almost immediately. In 1778, Brewster Higley, a Connecticut emigré, purchased a farm of over 200 acres at the east end of the village from Ephriam Buel. In 1787, Higley donated land on the north side of Main Street to the town for the purpose of constructing a meeting house. Constituting the "village green," as Higley so intended, the strip of land lay between the later Meacham House (#33) to the west and the Harris House (#28) to the east. The land was to be for public uses as a green or common by ecclesiastical, civil, and military bodies. Indeed the first meeting house constructed in front of the present cemetery, in 1789-90, was used by the Vermont State Legislature in 1790, and the first minister of the First Congregational Society, Matthias Cazier, was given money to buy nearby land for his house.

In the 1790's the area along the green became the focus of Castleton's budding prospertiy. On both sides of Main Street were stores, a joiners shop, a pewter shop and shops for spinning wheels and a blacksmith, all demonstrating that mercantile interests were prominent. Thus, by this time, Higley could sell land for an addition to the green rather than donating it as he had done previously. In 1796 the town purchased both the burying ground east of the 1833 Congregational Church (#30) and the green on the south side of Main Street, the latter, according to the deed, "for the Purpose of a Green or Parade." After 1805, the year of Brewster Higley's death, his son Erastus continued to sell property in this area, but after about 1810 and through the 1850's the houses built on the green were placed well back from the road in the arrangement existing today. The frontages for properties in the vicinity of the Federated Church (#30) are thus actually the village common.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	31 1978
RECEIVED	
DATE ENTERED	26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Castleton Village enjoyed the status of being a cultural mecca in the second quarter of the 19th century as both the Castleton Seminary and the Castleton Medical College (#93) won increasing recognition in the region. (Entered on the National Register on March 11, 1971.) Railroads prospered in the third quarter of the 19th century as a result of industrial activity generated in the Town of Castleton by both marble finishing mills and slate quarrying and milling. Population growth peaked around 1870, but through the turn of the 20th century, Castleton benefitted from tourism, in the summer at least, due to the village's proximity to Lake Bomoseen. Hotels and farm houses-turned-lodges were served by trolley cars operated by the Rutland Railway, Light & Power Company, which carried passengers from Rutland to Castleton Corners and up to the lake. Other hotels in the center of the village, now demolished, also served the resort clientele. In 1912, 1913, and 1917 serious fires in the central commercial section of Castleton destroyed famous landmarks and, in 1917, an entire block along the south side of Main Street between Elm Street and Seminary Street. Various gaps remain today as a result of these fires, though gas stations and a relocated former church (The Center, #4) have been used as infill.

The Castleton Village Historic District reflects the development of a town along the main highway with provision for a linear village green and for growth throughout the 19th century within an area defined by the town's transportation routes. The simplicity of the road with its planted border strips contributes significantly to the appropriate setting for the elegantly designed buildings which line Main Street on both ends of the two-block commercial section. Both a diversity of 19th century architectural styles and the unique visual integrity of the village landscape combine to form an outstanding historic district.

The boundaries of the historic district are reflective of the village's development. The northern boundary, the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, forms a strong visual barrier between the village and the less developed country beyond; the tracks form the backs of the lawns for the Main Street houses. To the south of Main Street, only South and Seminary Streets have sufficient historical integrity to be eligible for the National Register. Beyond the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	APR 4 1979
DATE ENTERED	26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 3

buildings on the south side of Seminary Lane is the main part of the campus of Castleton State College, which was heavily built upon in the mid-20th century. Glen Brook Avenue and Elm Street contain a significantly higher proportion of modern buildings than do the streets included in the district.

To the west, cohesive development ends at Cemetery Drive, where the land slopes down sharply. This creates a natural boundary which has influenced the construction patterns of the village, as this slope has also come to mark the western edge of the historically developed area.

On the east, the district terminates at the former depot (#21), just west of the junction of the two branches of the Delaware and Hudson. The southern branch (to Poultney) also forms an effective boundary to the district on the east. As can be seen from the USGS map, this is effectively the easternmost extent of the village.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 31 1978

DATE ENTERED

26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

Banks, W.N., "History in Town: Castleton, Vermont" in Antiques,
January, 1978, pp. 158-177.

Castleton, Scenes of Yesterday. Published by Castleton Historical
Society, Castleton Vermont: 1975.

Congdon, Herbert Wheaton. "Dake of Castleton" in Vermont Quarterly
(Montpelier: Vermont Historical Society, April-July, 1949.)

Laughlin, Leddie Irwin. Pewter in America, Its Makers and Their
Marks. (Barre, MA: Barre Publishers, 1969.)

Information provided by Mrs. James Sullivan and Mr. and Mrs.
John Reil.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	APR 4 1982
DATE ENTERED	26

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 1

The boundary of the Castleton Village Historic District is described as follows: beginning at Point A, the intersection of the centerline of VT 4A with the northern edge of the right of way of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad from Poultney, VT; thence proceeding generally southwest along the railroad tracks to Point B, the intersection of the railroad right of way with the extension in an easterly direction of the southern property line of #20; thence proceeding generally west, along the rear (southern) property lines of #'s 20-6, crossing Elm Street, and continuing along the southern property lines of #'s 5 and 4 to Point C, the northeast corner of the property of #2; thence proceeding generally south along the eastern property lines of #'s 2 and 1, and the extension of the latter in a southerly direction, to Point D, the intersection of this extension with a line running generally east and west, parallel to the north facade of #93 and 20 feet north of it; thence proceeding generally east along this line to Point E, the intersection with a line running generally north and south, parallel to the east facade of #93 and 20 feet east of it; thence proceeding generally south along this line to Point F, the intersection with a line running generally east and west, parallel to the south facade of #93 and 20 feet south of it; thence proceeding generally west along this line and its extension in a westerly direction to Point G, the intersection with the western edge of Seminary Street; thence proceeding south along this edge, through the gates to Castleton State College, to Point H, the intersection of this edge with the extension in an easterly direction of the southern property line of #75; thence proceeding generally west along said extension and property line, to include #92, and along the southern property lines of #'s 74 and 73 and the extension of the latter in a westerly direction, crossing South Street, to Point I, the intersection with the extension in a southerly direction of the western property line of #72; thence proceeding generally north along this extension and property line, and the western property lines of #'s 71-65, to Point J, the southeast corner of the property of #63; thence proceeding generally west along the southern property line of #'s 63-60, crossing Glen Brook Avenue, continuing generally west along the southern property lines of #'s 59-55, to Point K, the intersection of the extension in a westerly direction of the southern property line of #55 with the extension in a southerly direction of the eastern edge of Cemetery Drive; thence proceeding generally north along said extension, crossing VT 4A, and along said eastern edge, to Point L, the intersection of said edge with the southern edge of the right of way of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad from Whitehall NY; thence proceeding generally east along said right of way, crossing North Road, continuing along the southernmost spur of the railroad,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

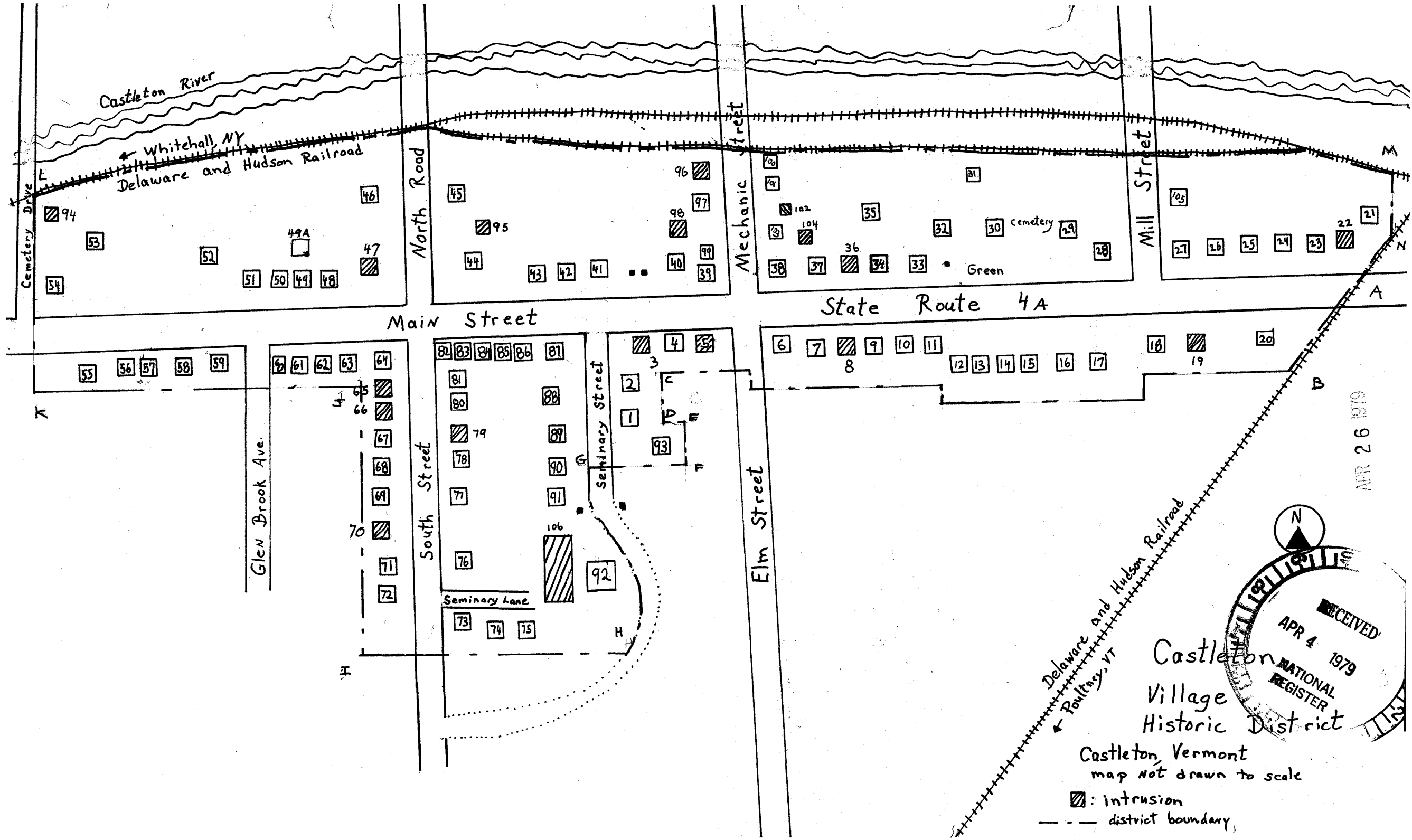
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	APR 4 1979
DATE ENTERED	26

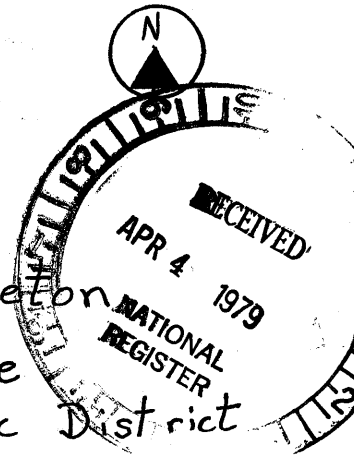
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

crossing Mechanic Street and Mill Street, to Point M, the intersection of the right of way with the extension in a northerly direction of the eastern property line of #21; thence proceeding generally south along said extension and property line, and its extension in a southerly direction, to Point N, the intersection of said extension with the northern edge of the right of way of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad tracks from Poultney, VT; thence proceeding generally southwest along said right of way to Point A, the point of beginning.



APR 26 1979



Castleton, Vermont
map not drawn to scale

▨: intrusion
- - - district boundary