

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received **SEP 26 1988**

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and or common Center Shaftsbury Historic District

2. Location

street & number Vermont Route 7A; town roads: West Mountain Road, Tunic Road
n/a not for publication

city, town Shaftsbury N/A vicinity of

state Vermont code 50 county Bennington code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name See Continuation Sheet

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. The Office of the Town Clerk

street & number

city, town Shaftsbury state Vermont

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Vermont Historic Sites & Structures Survey, Bennington County, Shaftsbury & Glastenbury, #8,9,10,11, & 16 has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date February, 1973-October, 1974 federal state county local

depository for survey records The Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

city, town Montpelier state Vermont

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved

date 4D,17A,18G,21A,30A,30B
(see individual descriptions)

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

See Continuation Sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 260 +/-

Quadrangle name Bennington

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	<u>18</u>	<u>646640</u>	<u>4761560</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

B	<u>18</u>	<u>646590</u>	<u>4759320</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

C	<u>18</u>	<u>644980</u>	<u>4759320</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

D	<u>18</u>	<u>645010</u>	<u>4761610</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

E			
Zone	Easting	Northing	

F			
Zone	Easting	Northing	

G			
Zone	Easting	Northing	

H			
Zone	Easting	Northing	

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet.

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 See Continuation Sheet.

organization _____ date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____

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 [Signature]

title Director/Vermont State Historic Preservation Office date Sept. 23, 1988

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

[Signature] date 11-9-88
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 4 Page 1

OWNERS LIST

1. Mr. & Mrs. Raleigh Fleetwood
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262
2. Mr. & Mrs. Robert Berezny
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262
3. Constance and Exiad Dufresne
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262
4. Constance and Exiad Dufresne
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262
5. Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Kosche
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262
6. Carol and David Newell
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262
7. Anita and Henry Martinka
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262
8. Martha and Michael Sargent
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262
9. Diane and Theodore Cowf
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262
10. Myrtie and Carl Bouplon
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262
11. Dawn and Fritz Ludwig
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262
12. Dawn and Fritz Ludwig
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05252
13. Carol and Carmen DeNatale
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05252
14. Hazel and Paul Harrington
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05252
15. Mrs. A. Ranney Galusha
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05252
16. Jody and Richard Serraro
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05252
17. John and Laura Dackow
822 Hickory Hill Road
Thomastown, CT 06787
18. John and Laura Dackow
822 Hickory Hill Road
Thomastown, CT 06787
19. Ann Worth
Robert Bergman
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05252
20. Hope and James Van Stone
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05252
21. Shaftsbury Historical Society
& Town of Shaftsbury
(cemetery)
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05252

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 4 Page 2

-
- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 22. | Priscilla and Wolfgang Ludwig
Tunic Road
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262 | 34. | Mr. Jason Wicks
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262 |
| 23. | Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin Hulet
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262 | 35. | Mr. Jason Wicks
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262 |
| 24. | Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin Hulet
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262 | 36. | Mr. & Mrs. Alvin Lawrence
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262 |
| 25. | Theron and Elizabeth Wise
308 Silver Street
Bennington, Vermont 05201 | | |
| 26. | Shaftsbury Historic Society
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262 | | |
| 27. | Theron Wise
308 Silver Street
Bennington, Vermont 05201 | | |
| 28. | Mr. & Mrs. John Alexonis
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262 | | |
| 29. | Mr. Emile Boutin
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262 | | |
| 30. | Mr. Leon O'Dell
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262 | | |
| 31. | Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Daniels
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262 | | |
| 32. | Mr. Herbert Daniels
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262 | | |
| 33. | Mr. Jason Wicks
RR 1A
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262 | | |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1

The Center Shaftsbury National Register Historic District consists of the core of Center Shaftsbury, one of the original village "centers" within the town of Shaftsbury. It contains a total of one hundred and two (102) buildings, and includes buildings of commercial, domestic, religious, agricultural, and educational significance. Thirty-four are primary buildings (twenty are contributing), and sixty-eight are outbuildings; fifty-three total buildings contribute to the historic district. There are also two known archeological sites. The majority of buildings date from the period between settlement in 1761 and the mid nineteenth century; a smaller group of structures dates from the 1920s and 1930s. One property--the Governor Jonas Galusha Homestead--is already listed on the National Register (November 30, 1979).

Center Shaftsbury extends for almost one mile along Route 7A (formerly Route 7), in the approximate geographic center of the town of Shaftsbury, and contains the highest elevation on Route 7A between New York City and Montreal. The siting of the road through the relatively narrow valley between the Taconic Mountain Range to the west and the Green Mountain range to the east encouraged settlement along it in a linear fashion, and so it remains today. Only two other public roads run through the district--both unpaved--and both meet Route 7A from opposite sides in the middle of the district, forming a slightly disjointed crossroads plan. Excellent views of both mountain ranges are a predominant feature, and the view to the south from the center of the district, toward Bennington, affords a distant but dramatic vista of the three hundred and six foot tall Bennington Battle Monument obelisk (constructed between 1887 and 1891).

Most of the primary structures face the main road and are separated from it by small setbacks and open lawns. Stretching out behind the buildings are rolling pastures and fields. Two large farms bracket the south and north ends of the district. Between them, primary structures alternate with the open spaces of fields, side lawns, and a cemetery. Stone walls and hedgerows border the fields and many of the buildings are shaded by large trees.

Historically the church, town house, schools, shops, and taverns were all sited in the most densely settled section of the village, near the crossroads. Today commercial activity

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

is still focused in that area, though the institutional buildings no longer serve their original purposes. Outside the crossroads area, most buildings continue to perform their original residential and agricultural functions. The primary structures are a mixture of one or two story, gable or eaves front forms, and are predominantly of frame construction. Recent alterations have been mostly restricted to changes in siding materials. Outbuildings include a large number of agricultural buildings and the remnants of three tourist cabin courts.

Individual buildings within the district are described below:

1. Baptist Parsonage, 1849

This 1 1/2 story, gable front, Greek Revival style house was originally built as the parsonage for the Baptist Church, located to the north on present-day Route 7A (see #21--the current building dates from 1846). The three-by-three bay house has a sidehall plan, with an attached rear wing and shed. It is a timber-framed structure. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, painted red, and the trim is painted white. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the foundation of the main block contains sections of mortared fieldstone, marble, and concrete block. A chimney projects from the northern roof plane, halfway along the eaves and just below the ridge. The portion of the wing immediately to the west of the house is also of hand-hewn timbers and is set upon a fieldstone foundation reinforced with concrete. It has a slate roof and an off-center chimney. Further west, a recent one story, saltbox roofed, two-car garage wing is set upon a poured concrete slab, and a shed-roofed lawn equipment enclosure projects from the western exposure of the garage.

The house has six-over-six sash windows. It is ornamented by Doric corner pilasters supporting a broad frieze and architrave, bed moldings, and a molded cornice. The front entry surround has Doric pilasters supporting an entablature similar to that of the the main roof. The recessed entry has full-length sidelights and a glazed transom. Concrete steps lead to the original five-panel door and early twentieth century decorative screen door. Openings on the first floor of the main facade are in an unusual offset arrangement which does not align with the symmetrically spaced second floor

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

openings. The wing and garage are trimmed at the eaves and corners in simple planks. The interior of the house has been renovated recently, though it retains simple moldings and an original turned newel post and balustrade in the entry hall.

Though the original deed notes that the land was bought in 1841 with buildings, the Record Book of the Parsonage Association (pp. 1-20) reveals construction in 1849, which indicates that the earlier buildings were removed at some point.

According to the owner, the lawn to the south of the house was the parson's garden. Peonies and several other long-lived perennials persist here.

2. Galusha House, c.1810 (alterations c.1900 & c.1980)

This one-half Cape Cod type house with a raised kneewall (and attached rear wing that extends across the west facade to form a saltbox profile) was originally built around a large five foot square central brick chimney, removed within the last ten years by the current owners (the bricks now form a side entry walkway). It is of three bays across the east (front) elevation, and one bay on each of the northern and southern elevations, plus the rear shed (and the narrow brick chimney abutting the southern facade). The house is of heavy timber frame construction. It sits upon a recently rebuilt concrete block foundation, with dry-laid fieldstone and concrete blocks beneath the porch, and is sheathed in wood clapboards and trim, all painted white. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The Queen Anne style front porch is the principle vehicle of ornament, with its sawn cornice brackets, turned posts and balusters. Otherwise this building is largely unornamented, featuring only the projecting box cornice at the gable ends, and black shutters (mostly recent) on the windows. Trim is plain with the exception of a fine bead on the corner boards. Openings are symmetrically placed, with replacement doors and sash, the latter with removable muntins. A picture window adjoins a narrow brick chimney on the south facade. The interior was remodeled when the central chimney was removed. Though the plan remains intact, almost no original detail

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

remains.

The original owner's name is unknown; however, Rice and Harwood's map of 1856 indicates that the property was owned by M. Galusha--possibly Marcius Galusha (1813-1894). Beers' map of 1869 shows that the property was owned by A(ugustus) Galusha, who at that time was also the owner of the Jacob Galusha farm (#36, built in 1807) across the road.

2A. Site of Barn, c.1810 (torn down 1988)

In 1988, the c.1810 barn that stood on this site was pulled down. It was in a serious state of disrepair and had been in danger of collapsing. The owners plan to reuse some of the timbers in a new barn. The owners claim that the barn was built at the same time as the house, and the construction and materials supported this.

The building as it existed in 1987 is described as follows: This one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed barn with an attached east (front) shed is of roughly square plan. The north elevation is three bays wide, with the shed to the east, two small rectangular windows next, and a doorway to the west; there is also a small square hay door above. The east elevation has only the large entrance to the south, and three evenly spaced six-pane windows extending to the north wall. The south elevation has only a single window opening in the gable peak, one window opening below to the west, and a doorway in the eastern shed. Only one window, at the southern end of the wall, relieves the west elevation. The original, western section is of hand-hewn post and beam joined construction. It rests upon concrete blocks, with some remaining fieldstones from the original foundation. The rafters are mortised and pegged without a ridgepole. The exterior is sheathed with unfinished vertical planks of varying width, with corner and cornice trim boards. The front shed is of similar construction, but is completely of machine sawn boards and sheathing. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

There is no significant ornament. The interior is unfinished and undivided by stalls, etc.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

2B. Shed, c.1985

This small shed-roofed shed has a front (south) hood projection. It is sheathed with board and batten siding and roofed with rolled asphalt. It is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

3. Site of the Waldo Tavern, c.1765

The Waldo Tavern, a long, two story house with a saltbox roof, survived until 1905, when it became sufficiently deteriorated to be considered a hazard and was demolished. A published image (Ordinary Heroes, p. 95; other images are in the collection of the Shaftsbury Historical Society) shows the main facade with symmetrically placed openings, twelve-over-twelve windows, and a central entry with wide board surrounds. A central chimney on the rear roof slope is just visible over the main ridge. Child's Gazetteer (1880) described this as "(t)he oldest house in town, and the second frame house built. . . owned by Margaret F. Huntington. It was a public house and during the battle at Bennington a prayer meeting was held there" (p. 199). According to the current owners, the site still surrenders occasional pot shards and other relics of archeological interest.

4. Harlow and Margaret Huntington House, 1838

This two-story, gable front, brick house has a recessed corner porch with a single, monumental corner column, a distinctive feature rarely seen in Vermont. The late Federal style house has a rectangular, sidehall plan, with a one-story wing attached to the western (rear) elevation. The eastern (front) elevation is four bays across, including the recessed southeastern corner porch (and the porch entry), three bays of windows on the second floor, aligned with the main entrance and two bays of windows on the first floor. The southern elevation of the main house block is three bays across, with two stories of windows and the recessed porch, while the northern elevation is not as regular, with two windows in the second story placed asymmetrically above three below, with a much smaller window at the western end of the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6

house block. The southern elevation features the gable roofed wing, which is attached near the north wall of the main house block. The rear wall of the house has a one-over-one sash window in the gable peak, below which are two stepped six-over-six sash windows, descending to the south, one below the other. On the first floor a central four-over-four sash window is placed next to a slightly offset nine-over-six sash window. Two chimneys are placed near either end of the ridge. The southern wing elevation has a six-over-six sash window and a six-pane window flanking a doorway at the eastern end, with a larger doorway to the west, and a large vehicle entrance at the western end of the structure. The loft features a small hay door to the west, next to a now boarded-up opening to the east. The wing's northern exposure is relieved only by a single six-over-six sash window to the east, next to a doorway, and a small six-over-six sash window near the western end.

The house and wing are both of load-bearing masonry construction. The attic of the house is constructed of hand hewn log rafters pegged into a ridgepole. The wing consists of two hand-hewn frames. The section closest to the house has a clapboarded west wall, against which the second frame is butted. The second frame appears to have been recycled, possibly by the Pearsons, who bought the house in 1926 and made several improvements. The house has a marble water table laid upon a mortared fieldstone foundation. The wing has a dry-laid fieldstone foundation. The brick is laid in Flemish bond on the main facade and porch and in five course American common bond on the side and rear facades. The wing is sheathed with novelty siding and the whole structure is roofed with asphalt shingles.

The chief source of ornament is the visually striking single, fluted, Doric column with entasis at the southeast corner of the house. The current column is a replacement of the original, which had been missing for several years when it was replaced in 1926. (The current owner says that the new column arrived by rail from its place of manufacture in Utica, New York.) This column supports a molded returning cornice. The elaborate wooden entry surround is set within a flattened brick arch with a brick "keystone." The four fluted entry pilasters support a molded entablature and an elliptical fan with ball and fan carvings. Three-quarter length

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7

sidelights with rectilinear tracery are recessed within the paneled reveals of the entry and the raised paneling of the reveals is also found on the eight-panel door. In the gable of the house is a large elliptical opening, which was infilled with bricks, probably at the time that the front chimney was rebuilt. Except where noted, the windows are six-over-six sash with gauged arches and marble sills. They are flanked by early blinds and by shutters dating from the 1920s. In the interior, the simple painted wood fireplace mantle and the raised wood paneling below the windows in the reading room survive, also a boldly turned newel post and molded door and window surrounds with patera blocks in the hallway. The kitchen contains a beehive oven and there is a brick cistern in the basement which may have been a later nineteenth century addition.

This structure was designed and built by its first owner, Harlow Huntington (1802-1864) and was owned after his death by his wife Margaret F. Huntington (1804-1888), who was listed in Child's Gazetteer of 1880 as a "farmer" with 295 acres. It was subsequently owned by Harlow Bottum (Levin, p. 135). Bottum was a member of the family which operated a large sheep farm just to the north of the district during the nineteenth century. Several surviving outbuildings on the Huntington property attest to a variety of past agricultural uses. According to the owner, sheep hides (or perhaps fleece) were hung in the attic of the house, where several collar beams have nails and protective tin baffles. (The collar beams were installed using butterfly-head wrought nails while the nails for hanging the fleece are machine made with "perfected heads" and therefore could date from as early as 1840.) The house changed hands and received several improvements in the 1920s, but the Depression halted the then-owners' plans to open the house to tourists. The tourist home was to be called "The Anchorage," a name reflected in the anchor-shaped cut-outs in the shutters. When the Dufresne family purchased the property in 1947 they built six tourist cabins, each twelve feet by twenty feet in plan (including the front porches) and, two years later, they added a larger sales room/breakfast room structure. The tourist court closed in 1966 and all seven of the buildings were removed in the early 1970s (traveling by haywagon to sites in Shaftsbury, Dorset, and Rupert, where they have become camps or the initial portions of small homes). The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

original sites of the "White Pillar Cabins" are now marked by six rectangular garden beds, aligned along a drive to the south of the house.

4A. Waldo Tavern Barn, c.1800

This large, gable-roofed barn with close cropped eaves is rectangular in layout and of the English barn type, with large, opposing, central entrances on the long, eaves facades of the building, and structurally divided into three bays. It is of post and beam, mortise and tenon construction, resting upon a dry-laid fieldstone foundation. The hewn rafters rest on purlins supported by braced posts which, in turn, rest on heavy (12" by 18") hewn carrying beams. The rafters are pinned into a ridge pole (which may have been added during a 1930s reroofing). The original sheathing of broad (12" to 16") vertical planks has been covered over with novelty siding. The elevations are simple, the chief features of note being the triple hinged livestock entrance to east (with several early wrought strap hinges) and the larger, twin hinged doors on the western elevation. There is no architectural ornament, and only a few small, unglazed (or no longer glazed) window openings. The interior is all exposed structure, with several horse stalls and a partially floored loft. Some bracing has been removed to accommodate a hay fork which is mounted on the ridge pole. With the exception of some of the roof planks and asphalt shingles on the eastern roof plane (installed in the 1930s), the fundamental structure of this barn is original.

This barn is older than the Harlow Huntington House (though it is part of the same property). Some townfolk claim that this barn may date to 1767. This claim is based on an inscription on one of the rafters, "S.D. & I.S., 1767" (the initials are apparently those of Silas Downer and Isaac Smith, two of the original settlers of Shaftsbury) which was noticed during the 1930s reroofing. The accuracy of this claim awaits a thorough check of the rafters (as the barn is full at present, this cannot now be done). This structure originally served as the stable for the Waldo Tavern that stood just to the south (see #s 3 and 6 for more information on Abiathar Waldo's tavern and home). According to local lore, it was in this barn that Seth Warner and his men kept

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

their remounts before the Battle of Bennington, and at that time they also camped nearby.² Again according to lore, toward the end of the Revolution, the barn was used by a sect of the First Baptist Church of Shaftsbury (there were four separate Baptist congregations in Shaftsbury at one time) after they formed due to a disagreement with the mother church.³ According to the owner, a three-bay carriage shed once stood at the northwest corner of the barn.

4B. Corn Crib, c.1850

This one-story, gable-roofed barn is of rectangular layout and a three-bay plan, with attached sheds to the west and south. The northern elevation features a single central entrance with a five-pane transom above. The southern elevation has a single window in the gable peak, and one below, overlooking the small wood shed. The western elevation has a single twelve-pane window toward the southern end, and the east wall is blank. It is supported on concrete blocks and is of hewn timber frame construction, with machine-sawn joists and rafters. The sheathing on the main facade is novelty siding with spaced boards on the sides to ventilate two long corn crib bays. Trim includes corner boards, plain board surrounds, and a narrow boxed cornice. The roof is of machine-sawn boards covered with asphalt shingles. The door has wrought strap hinges and nails. The interior retains the remnants of a hay loft. The building is painted red with white trim.

This small barn has been heavily repaired over time, as evidenced by the abundance of more recent machine-sawn lumber applied over the earlier, hand-hewn frame. The western and southern attached sheds are both constructed of machine-sawn wood and manufactured nails.

4C. Hog barn, c.1850

A single story, gable-roofed barn of fundamentally rectangular layout (there is a small rabbit cage at the rear, and a small wood shed to the west), the interior structure is divided in half, east-west, with a single room to the north, and two rooms of equal size to the south. A slightly off-center

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 10

entrance in the northern elevation is placed below a small hayloft door, set toward the eastern side, and a small central peak opening, unglazed. The eastern elevation has two six-over-six sash, spaced, but grouped toward the northern end, and a boarded opening toward the south. The south elevation is composed of two six-over-six sash windows in the second story, with two small paired entrances on the ground floor, and the west is adorned only with a small shed set back from the front, toward the southern exposure. This building has a hewn timber frame (including the rafters). It is sheathed with vertical boards and set upon a foundation of dry-laid fieldstone and concrete slab. Planks form the roof covering, on which are nailed wood shingles on the eastern exposure, and asphalt shingles on the western exposure.

There is no ornament of note. The cornice is a simple box type, and similar planks adorn the corners. The entire structure is unfinished (with the exception of the wood shed), and no evidence exists to indicate that it ever was painted or stained. The interior retains a loft above, in which hay and other feed was kept. This was a barn used for housing, butchering, and processing hogs. The interior is on two levels, a step apart, with dividing walls that could be raised for feeding. The base of a chimney remains--it was once used to heat lard in the large rendering cauldron which also remains in the barn. The western wood shed is sheathed with re-used boards, as indicated by the unused nail holes and varied finishes.

4D. Chicken house, c.1910

This single-story, gable-roofed structure of rectangular plan sits directly upon the ground without other support, is unfenestrated, and is constructed entirely of machine-sawn lumber. It is entered by a pair of centrally placed hinged doors on the eastern exposure and a single small door on the western elevation at the southern end. It is sheathed in thin wood planks laid over somewhat older planks, and all hardware is manufactured. A small cupola is centrally located on the ridge. This building was originally sited to the west of the corn barn (#4B). It was moved to this location in c.1952 and is therefore non-contributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

4E. Playhouse, c.1970

Originally constructed on stilts, this small, open, shed-roofed, novelty-sided structure now rests directly on the ground. It has an asphalt shingled roof. It is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

5. Walter Russell House, c.1820 (alterations 1910)

This two-story, three-by-two bay, eaves front, gable-roofed, vernacular house has a full-width front porch, rear gable roofed ell with porch, and a shed abutting the western (rear) elevation. On the main block the two-over-two windows are symmetrically spaced and vertically aligned, with the exception of one first floor window on the north facade. The central entry has a glazed door. A short chimney rises from the ridge at the southern end of the roof. The long ell has close eaves. A hip-roofed, glazed porch and room addition extend from the north elevation of the ell; a shed-roofed dormer tops the southern roof slope. An off-center chimney rises from the northern roof slope. A shed-roofed garage addition which extends to the west of the ell has novelty siding, a boxed cornice, hinged double board doors, recycled metal and wooden sash installed horizontally, and a short workshop addition on the southern end. The garage foundation is of poured concrete with concrete block under the workshop. The house structure is hand-hewn post and beams with mortise and tenon joints; the joists that carry the first floor are twelve-inch wide split logs, with most of the original bark intact. The ell roof is built of hand-hewn log rafters that were removed from another structure and re-used here; though they were all too short for the roof desired, they were alternated down the ridge, one pegged to the ridgepole, the next pegged to the plate, and so forth. The house and ell stand upon a wet fieldstone foundation, with a crawl space beneath the house, and a full basement beneath the ell. They are sheathed in clapboards with simple board trim, all painted white.

Ornament is restricted to a molded returning cornice and beaded frieze. Openings have plain board surrounds with drip edges. The porch has a hip roof with exposed rafter framing supported by boxed posts on a clapboarded apron. Early nails

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

survive both in the basement and on the rear wall of the ell, fastening the clapboards. The house was built in the early 19th century, and the ell added about 1850, but the building had fallen into serious disrepair until Mr. Walter Russell bought and renovated it to its present condition around 1910. It was an abandoned, empty shell at that time, and he installed the two-over-two sash windows that predominate, as well as the two porches. All that survives inside the house from its 19th century design is the vaulted plaster ceiling that extends the length of the ridge on the second floor of the house. Though Mr. Russell divided this large space into a stairway and bedrooms, the vault remains. The remainder is plaster and floorboards from the 1910 restoration, and more recent gypsum wallboard in the ell walls.

The current owner, Eugene Kosche, was told by Shaftsbury historian Dr. Peleg Mattison (now deceased) that the large vaulted room that extended across the second floor served as both a ballroom and courtroom in the 19th century, and that the Vermont judge Theophilus Harrington tried cases here. Mattison suggested that the older part of the ell, which contained several small rooms, may have served as a jail. He also contended that the main block included an additional northern bay, which was disassembled and moved at some point in time (unfortunately the evidence that might support this claim is not presently visible). Historical maps indicate that the property was owned in 1856 and 1869 by G(eorge) R. Draper (1797-1883) who lived here with his wife, Cornelia (1808-1895).

5A. Barn, 1983-present

This one-and-one-half story, gambrel roofed barn is built upon a concrete slab, sheathed with red clapboards, and roofed with asphalt shingles. It has two overhead garage doors. The owner is in the process of completing construction; it is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

5B. Barn, c.1910

A one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed design, this barn is of a rectangular, three-aisle plan, with sheds attached to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13

the western and southern elevations. The northern elevation has an off-center loft door above and to the east a sliding vehicle door. A small tool shed abuts the western elevation. Two six-over-six sash windows (possibly reused from the house) relieve the eastern elevation, and on the southern elevation two six-over-six windows and an off-center entry are topped by an opening in the peak. The structure is machine-sawn wood throughout, with the exception of the floor sills, joists, and random-width floorboards which are hand-hewn and hand-sawn timbers, respectively. The foundation is dry-laid fieldstone and concrete block, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. All the hardware is manufactured.

The Russell family built this barn c.1910, after an earlier barn had burned; hence the surviving floorboards, sills, and joists. The Russells were probably also responsible for planting the variety of trees that now shade the property.

6. Abiathar and Rachael Waldo House, 1764-1765
(additions 1983 and 1988)

This Cape Cod type house was originally constructed with a traditional five-bay plan. Soon after construction, a sixth bay was added on the southern end (evidenced by framing changes visible in the basement and attic--for example, the owner has found Roman numeral joiner's marks in the attic of the five-bay section but none in the southern bay). The house has a recent combination ell/wing (built in 1983) at the northwest corner. The eastern (front) elevation of the main block is composed of six bays with all openings set close beneath the molded cornice, which is surmounted by the broad roof and the large (rebuilt) central chimney. The northern elevation has a central window in the gable peak, with two below in a pyramidal configuration, and a third to the west, close to the projecting wall of the addition; the southern elevation is virtually a mirror image of the northern, with the exception of the absence of the western window on the first story. The rear elevation has a small porch whose roof is an extension of the main roof plane. The addition is two bays wide while the north elevation is without fenestration; on the rear elevation is a shed dormer and a porch surmounted by a hood on brackets. All of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 14

six-over-six sash are modern replacements, with the exception of one window on the north elevation. The original block is of hewn timber frame construction, with a foundation of mortared soapstone. It is sheathed in modern clapboards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows and entrance have plain board surrounds with drip edges (the door lintel being significantly wider than the other lintels). The corner boards have applied moldings and carvings which give the effect of pilasters whose capitals have been carved with a floral relief. This detail is echoed in both additions and is highlighted with trim paint of a slightly darker blue than the body color. An applied scalloped design along the frieze is also picked out in darker paint. (During July, 1988, a second wing was under construction off the southwest corner of the house.)

Inside, there survives much original hardware, both in the form of wrought nails and "H" and "H-L" hinges. The original doors have single raised panels on their upper and lower halves. There are soapstone hearths and fireplaces with early surrounds in several rooms, also chair rails and wide board wainscoting. An unusual masonry arched opening on the west side of the chimney contains two kettle holes and a bake oven; it may be a nineteenth century alteration of the original kitchen fireplace opening. A corner cupboard, of hand-carved round shelves, each with a smaller central projecting semi-circular shelf, bears a strong resemblance to a corner cupboard in the Caleb Blood house (#13), a structure of about the same age. Nothing, however, is known about the carpenter/craftsman who built either. A fully excavated basement extending under the entire length of the main block has a stone flag floor, walls and ceiling finished with plaster on split lath, and wrought hooks attached to the ceiling.

An outstanding interior decorative treatment survives in the room to the north of the small entryway. Here, on all four walls, vines and scrolls have been painted freehand in red, white, and black on a rich dark blue background. Margaret Coffin, in her book, Borders and Scrolls: Early American Brush-Stroke Wall Painting, 1790-1820, identifies this as the work of the so-called "Border Painter," whose wall painting may also be seen in the 1805 section of the Jonas Galusha House (#15 in the district) and in the Horton Farrington House, constructed in 1799 in Brandon, Vermont (building #208

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 15

in the Brandon Village Historic District, entered on the National Register on April 28, 1976). The unretouched painting which survives in one of the Galusha House chambers is considerably more elaborate than that found here, causing some to question whether it was indeed done by the same hand. One wonders whether other paintings of this type were lost when the Waldo Tavern (site #3) was demolished. The owners of the Waldo House have preserved the wall painting with minimal retouching, only filling in areas where the design had been obliterated.

This house and its associated stable are located on one of the first subdivisions in Shaftsbury. The first deed records the granting in 1764 of 337 acres of land, including this property, to Abiathar Waldo from Moses Robinsion.⁴ Furthermore, a petition dated 1765 and filed with the State of New York by the Shaftsbury settlers lists "Abiathar Wildow" (sic) as among the "Men with Families Actually Settled on the Premises."⁵ Although specific reference to this structure does not appear in the early land records, several pieces of evidence combine to point to the early construction date, including the known date of another structure on the property (the Waldo Tavern, #3), Georgian period architectural features, and a reference to the storage of meat in the cellar in 1780 (as early meat hooks are found in the basement under both the original portion of the house and the southern one-bay addition, one may deduce that the addition predates 1780, concluding that the house was built at least several years before that date).⁶ In 1880, Hamilton Child referred to the Waldo Tavern as the oldest surviving structure in Shaftsbury, with the implication that the tavern may have been the Waldo's first home and this house was built slightly later.

Abiathar Waldo (1735-1821) was made a captain during the Revolutionary War, and in addition to allowing his tavern to be used for shelter by the local women and children, he was entrusted with receiving the meat each freeman in town was obligated to donate for provisioning the soldiers. The phrasing of the 1780 freemen's meeting resolution implies that the meat was to be stored in Waldo's home, not his inn: "The meat to be delivered at Captain Waldo's, the flour and grain at Captain Galusha's, innkeeper". Quantities specified were 4,186-1/2 pounds of beef and 2,093-1/4 pounds of salted

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 16

pork (Aldrich, p. 441). According to the owner, a diary kept by Abiathar Waldo may survive. Abiathar and his wife, Rachael (1734-1820), are buried in the Baptist Church cemetery (#21). Maps indicate that later owners were E. Hall (in 1856) and A(lanson) Matteson (in 1869). In 1880 Matteson was still living here and was listed in Child's Gazetteer as a "laborer."

Over time the house has undergone some alterations in plan and materials. Howard Jones, who lived here from c.1920 to 1975, was responsible for many of the changes, although the house has also undergone a more recent restoration. Up until 1975, the building had no central heat or hot water. It was probably Mr. Jones who added the decorative moldings which distinguish the frieze and corner boards of the main facade.

6A. Barn/Garage, c.1920 (several subsequent alterations)

This small barn may be constructed from parts of an earlier barn or it may simply be a heavily altered barn; virtually all of the exterior fabric and some of the interior fabric is 20th century, however, and the c.1920 relates to Mr. Jones' tenancy, a time of building activity. This barn is now used as a private garage, and is a one-and-one-half story, saltbox roofed design, of two internal bays and rectangular layout, including the shed recently attached to the western (rear) elevation by the current owners. The east elevation is composed of a single, small, four pane window to the south, and the large, sliding garage door to the north. The north elevation has one, square, four-pane window to the east, then a horizontal, six-pane window next to the door which is surmounted by a slightly off-center loft door in the peak, and finished by the large entry into the new shed. The southern elevation has a blank shed wall to the west, followed by a twelve-pane peak window above an entry, and four large single-pane windows extending toward the east. The new, western wall has three single-pane windows spaced regularly across the shed wall, and the roof rises until it is interrupted by the plane of the original roof. The barn has portions of hewn timber frame. Rafters are pegged into a hewn ridgepole and there are many broad, random-width planks in the walls and floor of the loft. Most of the framing is exposed on the interior, although a portion of the main level

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17

was finished by Mr. Jones for use as a shop area. The barn has undergone extensive changes over the last sixty-five years, including structural repairs and installation of most of the irregular windows. Recent renovations include a poured concrete slab foundation and textured plywood sheathing, stained red and attached over the original horizontal planking (some older planking can still be seen in the southern half of the eastern elevation) The barn is finished with narrow machine sawn entrance and corner trim boards, painted white. Due to severe alterations, this building is non-contributing.

6B. Playhouse, c.1950

This single story, square, gable-roofed playhouse is of relatively recent construction, with machine-sawn boards throughout and asphalt shingle siding. It sits upon stones placed at the corners, and is roofed with asphalt shingles. It is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

7. Asa and Mary Whipple house, c.1840 (additions c.1960)

The Whipple house is a transitional Federal/Greek Revival style, gable front, two-and-one-half story building, of a sidehall plan, with a rectangular house block and two, one-story, western (rear) wings that were added c.1960. The eastern elevation is three bays across, regularly fenestrated, with an entry to the south and two windows to the north on the first floor, and three windows above, aligned with those below. A central, elliptical, attic fanlight finishes the facade. The southern elevation has three bays in the house block, with one window bay toward the eastern end, and the other two grouped toward the west. The entry has a divided "Dutch" door with threequarter-length sidelights and molded trim. A small chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge, and a one-story porch starts at the eastern elevation and runs along the entire southern elevation of the house and first wing. The porch has boxed columns, a boxed cornice, and a flagstone floor.

The first wing is brick-faced and has an entry with full-length sidelights; the second wing has a saltbox roof, and

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 18

two overhead garage doors. The northern elevation of the house block is identical on the second floor, and the first has an eastern window placed directly below the one above, with a large twenty-pane bay window next, and a pair of six-pane hinged casement windows at the western end. The first wing is fenestrated with a triple-casement window of a large nine-pane window flanked by two six-pane windows, next to a doorway, with a pair of four-pane vertical casement windows at the end; the second wing is fenestrated by three, fifteen over-one sash windows, evenly spaced. The western elevation reveals a six-pane window in the peak of the house block, an eight-pane window in the peak of the first wing, which is sited toward the north wall of the house block, and three fifteen-over-one windows light the garage wall. The house is hewn timber frame construction with hewn log rafters pegged into a hewn ridgepole (the wings are constructed of machine-sawn lumber). The house sits on a wet-laid fieldstone foundation, recently reinforced with concrete around the front; the wings rest upon a poured concrete slab. The house is sheathed in white vinyl siding, with the exception of a few details, fastened over the original clapboards. The wings are sheathed in both brick facing and vinyl siding. The entire roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The ornament is restricted to the eastern (front) elevation and south porch, as the boxed cornice is now hidden beneath the vinyl siding. The entry is reached via marble steps which lead to a concrete and flagstone patio. The door has five horizontal raised panels and a glass knob. It is flanked by three-quarter-length sidelights with rectilinear tracery. Framing each sidelight are reeded pilasters, whose Doric capitals rise through the frieze of the entablature above to support the projecting cornice. Throughout the proportions are delicate, and the pilasters are without bases. The attic fanlight has radiating tracery decorated with metal garlands and star shaped bosses, surrounded by an elliptical molded arch with a keystone. The house block is fenestrated in original six-over-six sash.

The interior underwent extensive alterations c.1960 but several original features remain, including doors with thumb latches and box locks, chair rails, and finely molded baseboards and door surrounds. In the entry hallway, the turned newel post probably dates from the 1860s. Sections of both

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 19

the attic and basement retain early plaster and lath and there is a (now bricked-in) storage area in the chimney pad.

The property on which this house sits was deeded from Henry Huntington to Asa and Mary Whipple in August of 1835, without mention of any buildings, and this house was built by them soon afterward. Mary Whipple died in 1839 at the age of thirty-six and, by 1846, Asa had taken a second wife, Esther (1802-1882). Asa Whipple (1799-1874) had a wagon and blacksmith shop here for many years and Beers' map of 1869 indicates that he also operated a post office (that map shows three primary structures on the site). According to the owner, an animal barn which stood to the northwest of the house was taken down in the early twentieth century. Whipple's blacksmith shop survived at least into the 1920s, at which time J. F. Kimball had a used automobile business here (according to documents found in the house). More recently, the current owners moved one of the Reese's Rest motel cabins here (see site #34) to be used as a horse barn, however that structure has since burned. At the rear of the lot is a large modern building containing a tractor dealership; this is sited far enough back to fall outside the boundary of the district.

7A. Roadside shop, c.1945

This small, one-story shed, with a gable roof and a recessed porch supported on boxed wooden posts, is sheathed in rough-sawn vertical boards and has a concrete slab as its foundation. It was built for Gilbert and Nora Smith, then the owners of this property. They were artists who sold art supplies and paintings. The building is non-contributing due to its age.

7B. Site of the Whipple Blacksmith Shop, c.1840

The shop is shown on maps of 1856 and 1869 in a location just south of the house, in an area that is now partially covered by a paved driveway. The owners have recovered a variety of early coins and blacksmith shop-related artifacts from this site.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 20

8. Galusha Inn, c.1775-1776 (alterations c.1845 and c.1895; addition c.1978)

The Galusha Inn is a two-and-one-half story, eaves front, gable-roofed house of Georgian plan, with a one-story porch that wraps around the eastern (front) and half of the northern elevations, and a one-story rear ell sited toward the southern wall of the house. The eastern facade is five bays wide, with windows grouped in a symmetrical two-one-two pattern, and a central recessed entrance on the first floor, beneath the porch. Two chimneys rise from the ridge, near the gable ends. The northern elevation has the porch to the east, two nine-over-six sash windows in the gable, symmetrically placed, two six-over-six sash below on the second story, spread so as to be closer to the north and south walls, and one six-over-six sash window toward the western elevation on the first floor. An entry, with an arched and glazed door, and a two-over-one window sit beneath the porch at the eastern end of first floor. In the ell, two short six-over-six sash are evenly spaced in the wall.

The southern house block elevation is virtually identical to the northern elevation, without the intrusions of the porch and entrance, but with an interior concrete block chimney just to the west of the ridge rising through the raking cornice, and the ell has two short six-over-six sash windows toward the east, and one toward the west. The western elevation features a six-over-six sash window to the north in the second story of the house block, with another six-over-six sash window below and slightly south, in the first story, next to the door with its two large rectangular lights. In the gable end of the ell, an overhead garage door is placed to the north, with an entry to the south, and a six-over-six sash window near the southern wall. The house block is constructed entirely of hand-hewn timbers, and of mortise and tenon, post and beam construction. The roof is framed with hand-hewn rafters mortised and pegged at the ridge, without a ridgepole. The roof retains its original planks, and is covered with asphalt shingles. The house sits upon a foundation of mortared ashlar marble. It is sheathed in clapboards and painted gray. Nineteenth century pintles remain for the shutters that formerly covered the first floor windows on the eastern facade. The ell was built in c.1978; the owner says it closely resembles the original ell, which sat on the exact

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 21

same site.

The ornament dates primarily from the middle and end of the 19th century. The Doric corner pilasters and the heavy molded cornice of the house proper are in the Greek Revival style as are the broad shouldered moldings around the windows and door beneath the porch, where flushboard cladding replaces clapboards. The Doric corner pilasters are tapered. The eaves are moderately broad, with a full returning entablature with bed molding. The porch was probably added in the late nineteenth century; it is supported on chamfered posts with short bases and it has scroll brackets and smaller, jig-sawn cornice brackets along the molded, boxed cornice. Around the first floor windows and door, architrave moldings with crossettes descend to the floor, enclosing panels beneath the windows. The molding around the doorway has a "keystone" piece raised over the center. The recessed entry was probably renovated c.1895 and contains double-leaf Italianate style doors with two, arched lights above and square panels below; the reveals are paneled. The windows on the first story, eastern elevation, are all two-over-two sash; six-over-six predominates elsewhere, though nine-over-six (noted earlier) are found as well. The interior retains many broad, thick floorboards throughout the house and the attic floorboards are not nailed, but instead cut into a tongue-and-groove pattern so that they can be removed easily while fitting together tightly to permit walking over them. The central stairway features a turned wooden balustrade that dates from the mid-19th century renovations. The front, northeast room was also fitted with shouldered drip moldings at the same time that similar exterior work was done. The original stone-backed fireplaces have also been retained.

The Galusha Inn was originally owned by David Galusha (1748-1804), the older brother of Jonas Galusha, the Continental military leader and state governor (see #15). The construction date is confirmed by the dates of Galusha's first and second marriages--the first ceremony took place in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1773 (presumably before he migrated to Vermont) and he married his second wife in 1779, at Shaftsbury. This building served as an inn and tavern during the very early years of the town of Shaftsbury, as the town records consistently indicate that town meetings took place at David Galusha's Inn in Center Shaftsbury after the freemen

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 22

ceased to hold their meetings in Bennington, the first place they met after the town was chartered by Benning Wentworth, the governor of New Hampshire. In fact, the town meetings continued to be held either in this structure, or in the Baptist Church across the road (see #21) until 1847, when the town built the town hall across Route 7A (see #26). At some point during its tenure as the center of municipal activities, the rear ell served as a jail (the former owner, a Mr. Isler, removed this ell but recounted to the current owners the fact that he found jail bars still in place on the windows when he began the work). An article in the Bennington Banner (3/21/74) describes the barred jail cell as located in the northwest corner of the ell and mentions a folding wall on the second floor (presumably this permitted the space to be opened up for town meetings, etc.). The building continued to operate as an inn and tavern for the traffic between New York City and Montreal (and Burlington in between) through the middle of the 19th century, as indicated on maps of the era (in 1856 it was "D. Cole's Hotel," owned in common with site #9 to the north; in 1869 the two proper properties were owned by C. Stone, who had his residence at #22). In 1798, it hosted Timothy Dwight, then president of Yale University, who spent the night here watching a storm roll into the valley from across the Green Mountains, and recorded its drama in his journals.

This house also has a history that is entwined with that of the early years of Vermont. David Galusha, like his brother, Jonas, was an officer in the Continental Army during the Revolution, having been appointed a second lieutenant in the Fourth Company of the regiment of Green Mountain Boys by Seth Warner during the Dorset Convention of 1775. David Galusha retained a responsible position within the context of the town's war effort when his residence was entrusted with the receipt of the town's quota of grain and flour as dictated by the state law of 1780 (presumably New Hampshire state law). When several of the towns of present-day Vermont struggled with the issue of whether they would belong to New York or New Hampshire, and then formed their own republic in 1782, this was the site of a meeting held by Governor Thomas Chittenden and his council, on March 8 of that year, to hear the report of Jonas Fay and Ira Allen (Ethan's brother) regarding their just-completed visit to the Continental Congress. They had been sent to represent the people of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 23

Vermont in proceedings relative to the admission of Vermont to the United States of America. At the time, New York objected to the admission of Vermont, due to the conflict with the settlers who had claimed their land by virtue of the original New Hampshire land grants, and this was certainly the news they all received during this meeting. As a result of these tidings, the meeting here convened that evening proceeded to draft the proposal that Vermont become an independent republic, which it became and remained for nine years until it was finally admitted as the fourteenth state in 1791.⁷

Finally, this building was the site of a meeting in 1787 between then-sheriff Jonas Galusha and some of the participants in the original Shay's Rebellion, which took place in Massachusetts. After the original insurrection, about one hundred of the rebels came northward and called a meeting in the Galusha Inn in Shaftsbury, presumably for the purpose of inciting a similar rebellion in the local area. Judge Gideon Olin and Galusha discouraged any such attempts, and persuaded the rebels to lay down their arms and move on to New York which they did without further incident.

8A. Galusha Inn Barn, c.1800 (various subsequent alterations)

The Galusha Inn barn is a one-and-one-half story, eaves front, gable-roofed structure of rectangular layout and typical three-bay English barn plan. The eastern (front) elevation has a large, central opening with a pair of hinged doors, and a small, square window and entry to the south. The northern elevation has a small, six-pane window off center in the gable peak, and a recently added entrance below with a pair of hinged doors. The elevation has one six-pane window off center in the peak, with four small four-pane windows (which light the stanchion area) spread from the eastern elevation toward the western below, and an entrance near the west wall. The western elevation has but one regular doorway near the northern wall, and board-and-batten sheathing in the center of the first floor, over what was once a rear entrance. The building's construction is quite similar to the Waldo Tavern Barn (#4A), with its hand-hewn, braced post and beam design. The structure here is different

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 24

in that it employs kingposts set upon the two central (double-braced) girts and supporting the ridgepole. The interior has a central, planked floor drive-through bay flanked by an area with wooden cow stanchions to the south and a partially boarded hay mow to the north; the stanchions and mow wall are secured to heavy beams running below and parallel to the main girts. The upper reaches of the barn are open, with the exception of a floor over the cow tie-up. The rafters on the eastern exposure are hand-hewn logs; those on the western exposure are machine-sawn rafters of recent origin, upon which is nailed a metal roof. Thick, random-width roof planks survive on the eastern exposure, supporting slate shingles. The walls are sheathed in machine-sawn planks, and no original siding appears to remain. The barn is now painted red, though evidence of an earlier layer of yellow paint is visible on the east doors. The cornice is a simple box type, and there is no ornament. The barn is irregularly fenestrated with small, six-pane windows. The foundation is fieldstone with an exterior application of concrete; the current owner believes that the barn was moved in the last twenty years and that the concrete was poured to shore up the building.

It is the only survivor of a group of at least three out-buildings that remained here in the early 1970s (shown on the Vermont Highway Department Survey Map). In 1973, one of these buildings, a privy (see #21A), was moved from a site near the barn to its present location behind the Baptist Church (#21), where it is operated by the Shaftsbury Historical Society. A published photograph taken in 1969 shows the privy and barn (and the peak of a third building) before the move (Levin, p. 97 and Bennington Banner, 3/21/74). Apparently the privy was located on the south side of the barn.

The barn's early date is suggested by the large dimensions of its original framing members (especially the girts), by the roof framing, which appears to be typical of early Bennington County barns, and by its association with the Galusha Inn.

9. Cole-Stone House, c.1825 (addition c.1969)

The Cole-Stone house is a one-and-one-half story, 3 x 3 bay,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 25

gable-roofed, vernacular house with two successive western (rear) additions, one a two-story wing, and the other a one-story combination wing/ell. The eastern (front) elevation has central windows in the gable and below, with flanking windows on the first story as well forming three bays. The southern elevation has two windows flanking the doorway to the main block. The two-story wing has a full shed dormer running along the south elevation. The projecting ell is lighted by a large, sixteen-pane, modern bay window with two eight-pane sidelights. The house block is of hewn timber frame construction, with the rafters pegged together without a ridgepole. The foundation of the house block is mortared fieldstone. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and the clapboards and trim boards have been covered with beige and white vinyl siding, with the exception of the south wall of the house block, which has been paneled with stained wood. Both additions and the porch are recent: the first addition was constructed c.1969, and the second, with the ell, in 1982. They are constructed of machine-sawn lumber, and sit upon a concrete foundation.

The heavily scaled Doric porch columns on the southern exposure are the only decorative feature of note. The cornice is of a simple boxed type. The fenestration of the house block is largely recent six-over-six sash, with a few modern one-over-one sash windows.

According to the owners (citing an article from the Bennington Banner Supplement, 9/29/78, p. 10A), the original Cape Cod section of the present structure was the first schoolhouse for this district of the town and ceased to be so when the Brick Academy was built in 1841 (see #23 and #27). School districts were established in Shaftsbury in 1824, suggesting the date of this structure, though it is possible that classes were held here in a pre-existing house. In addition, though the current owners were told by the previous owners that this house dated from 1776, the deed for this land as of 1806 (and for the land next to it, on which the former Dr. J. G. Ross House once stood; see #10), makes no mention of any buildings on this property, though buildings are mentioned in the same deed as having existed on the northern side of West Mountain Road. Historical maps indicate that in the mid-nineteenth century the house was owned in common with the Galusha Inn (D. Cole appears to

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 26

have operated this house in conjunction with his hotel in 1856; C. Stone owned the two buildings and a house across the road in 1869). The house underwent extensive alterations in the late 1960s; the owners have a photograph showing the main block of the house in the 1940s when it had clapboards, two-over-two sash, and a shallower porch with Queen Anne style brackets and turned posts. The current owners operate a gift shop in the main block and have their residence in the rear sections.

9A. Garage, c.1900

This garage is a single-story, gable-roofed structure of rectangular plan, two bays long by one wide. It is constructed of sawn lumber and reused hand-hewn beams (perhaps from an earlier outbuilding on this property, for no related nineteenth century outbuildings survive). The building sits directly upon the ground, without any discernible foundation, and hence the sag in the ridgepole. It is roofed with asphalt shingles and sheathed with novelty siding (with a few clapboards on the west facade). The cornice, corners, and entrances are all finished in simple board trim, and the elevations are lighted only by small square windows on the eastern and northern sides. The two carriage bay openings have been infilled with vertical boards. The easternmost one contains a pass door.

9B. Chicken House, c.1930

This small chicken house is a single-story, shed-roofed structure of rectangular plan. It is four bays long by two wide, and sits upon corner stones. It is sheathed with horizontal machine-sawn boards, covered with asphalt shingles. It is entered through a recycled five-panel door on the east facade. Window openings contain six-pane sash with added screens. The building's most recent use was as a playhouse.

10. Site of the Dr. J. G. Ross House, c.1835 (burned 1987);
Cowf House, 1988

The c.1835 Dr. Ross house burned to the ground in September,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 27

1987. It has since been replaced by a one-story modular home with a shallow pitched gabled roof, an eaves front entry, synthetic siding, and asphalt roof shingles. This non-contributing structure is placed at the rear of the lot.

The Dr. Ross House, as it existed in 1987, was a heavily altered, one-and-one-half story, gable roofed, vernacular house with a one story rear wing. The main entrance was on the north eaves elevation. This door and the windows were modern replacements. The hewn post and beam structure rested on a mortared rubble foundation. The roof was covered with asphalt shingles.

Both the interior and exterior of this building had been significantly altered in the recent past. However deed evidence dated this structure to c.1835. Historical maps indicate that the house was owned in 1856 by Dr. J. G. Ross and in 1869 by M. Wheelock, who also owned a house nearby on West Mountain Road.

10A. Site of Garage, c.1960

This structure was demolished after the fire of September, 1987. It was a one-story, gable-roofed, two-bay garage with attached carport. It was set on a concrete slab foundation, sheathed with clapboards on the first story and plywood paneling in the gable, and was roofed with asphalt shingles. It was non-contributing to the district due to age.

11. Bus Shelter, c.1970

Now unused, this bus shelter is one story in height, with a gabled roof and a rectangular plan. It is constructed of machine-sawn lumber, sheathed with machine-sawn board and batten siding, and roofed with asphalt shingles. It has a single entrance on the eastern side, and rests on a concrete slab. This bus shelter was built to shelter passengers who rode a local bus route that is now defunct. It is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 28

12. Propagation Piece Farm Apple Stand, 1960/1967/1972

The Propagation Piece Farm Apple Stand is a large commercial structure, composed of a small, gable-roofed shed at the eastern end (with its ridge running along a north-south axis) with two successive, much larger gable-roofed ells added toward the west, the westernmost section being a cold storage area that stands slightly taller than the middle section. The building is constructed of machine-sawn lumber, sheathed with textured plywood paneling, and roofed with asphalt shingles. It rests on a concrete slab. All the windows are modern, though one reused older door appears on the eastern elevation, at the northern end. It is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

The existing building is of relatively recent construction, enlarged over the past decades to accommodate the substantial apple business that takes place every autumn. The site has a long history of commercial use. A deed from 1806 for this property mentions¹⁰ the existence of a horse shed, cooper shop, and smoke house. Maps indicate that in 1856 and 1869 a shoe shop was operated on this site, while in 1856 a building just to the south contained the "Douglass Bottum S. Co. Store & P(ost) O(ffice)" and in 1869 it contained the home of A. Amaden. According to Child's Gazetteer, in 1880, Gilbert J. Frisbie sold groceries and provisions here, in addition to farming four acres. Paul Harrington remembers a house/store/post office here in the early twentieth century (since demolished). The current owner recalls that in the 1950s the site contained a small apple stand made from Depression-era chicken coop-like structures.

The present farm contains one of Shaftsbury's original propagation pieces. When Benning Wentworth divided the land and sold it to the original proprietors, several parcels were retained for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, an evangelical group which existed to perform just what its name indicates. Due to relative inactivity on the part of the Society, the town started to develop some of these parcels in the early 19th century for such public purposes as schools, public grazing land, etc., only then to face a lawsuit by the Society to force payment for rents for those lands. The Society won the suit, and the town records indicate that the town attempted to raise money to resolve

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 29

the issue according to the judge's ruling. Apparently this decision was executed in a haphazard fashion, however, for up until very recently several lots in Shaftsbury contained pieces of land that still legally belonged to the Society, and the owners needed to obtain quit-claims to secure the land once and for all.

13. Rev. Caleb Blood House (Niles Place), c.1768
(addition and renovations 1975)

The Blood House was probably originally built as a three-quarter Cape Cod style house. It received an early two-bay addition to the south, resulting in a long, rectangular six-bay plan (and two deep). In 1975, a one-story, gable-roofed wing was added at the northwest corner and the main block was renovated. The east (front) elevation has six bays, with two windows spaced apart at the southern end; the main entrance is in the second bay from the north. The spacing of the windows and the placement of the chimney--just to the rear of the ridge but centered on the four right (northern) bays--suggests the three-quarter Cape Cod plan as original to the house. An enclosed, gabled entryway projects from the south elevation of the main block. All windows are placed tightly under the eaves along the long sides of the house block.

The house is of hewn post and beam construction with a large chimney that projects just to the west of the ridge and is aligned with the main entry. Though constructed of brick below, the chimney is now stone above the roofline. The foundation is mortared fieldstone, the sheathing is now of wooden shingles, and the entire building is roofed with modern wooden shingles. The wing is constructed of modern materials, including machine-sawn lumber and a poured concrete foundation. The cornice is of a simple returning box type, and the corner and window trim throughout is of simple, nailed planks. The east (front) entrance also has a plain board surround, with a five-pane transom, glazed with modern glass. Windows are primarily early twelve-over-twelve sash; there are some casement windows in the rear.

The interior reveals an abundance of original hardware, including hinges of both the "H" and "H-L" variety. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 30

central chimney features a large fireplace and beehive oven, the rear of which is enclosed with simple but elegant raised paneling on the wall, the easternmost panel of which can be opened to reveal the rear of the beehive oven. The original broad floorboards remain throughout most of the house, and have been refinished within the last twenty years. The living room to the northeast has a paneled dado of the same style as the paneling on the back of the chimney, but painted. As noted earlier (#6), a corner cupboard with handcarved shelves of very similar configuration to the one in the Waldo House remains here.

The precise age of this house is been difficult to ascertain. The abundance of similarities to the c.1764-5 Waldo House (#6), in both materials and form, renders an early date feasible. The documentary evidence is thin, though it is certain that this house was built by 1790, as a record exists of the Rev. Caleb Blood's residency at that time.¹¹ Local folklore holds that this building was actually the first house of Vermont Governor Jonas Galusha, before he built the widely recognized homestead just to the north in 1783.¹² Land records indicate that the governor acquired this property in the early 19th century and left it to two of his sons in his will.¹³

The Reverend Caleb Blood was one of Shaftsbury's most prominent early citizens. He was pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church (see #21) between 1788 and 1808. During these years one hundred and seventy five new members joined the church, including the membership of Shaftsbury's Third Baptist Church (this was the era of the "great reformation" in the Baptist Church). In 1782, Reverend Blood became the founder of the Shaftsbury Association, a group opposed to the Masons, slavery, and intemperance, which held as one of its purposes the raising of missionary funds. In 1803 and 1804 Caleb Blood went on three-month-long missionary tours to western New York State (where he became friends with Iroquois Chief Red Jacket) and to Upper Canada, returning to write moving accounts of his experiences. In 1808 he left his Shaftsbury pastorate to become a missionary. Reverend Blood was one of the first trustees of the University of Vermont (chartered in 1791).

This property was a sheep farm in the early 19th century.¹⁴

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 31

Maps indicate that nineteenth century owners included O. Whipple in 1856 and A. G. Cary in 1869. Abel G. Carey is listed in Child's Gazetteer in 1880 as a "farmer" with sixteen acres. (Byron C. Carey, a carpenter and joiner, is listed as living on the same route and may have also lived in this house.) According to current neighbor Paul Harrington, the recent wing replaced an ell which contained a summer kitchen, wood shed, and carriage shed (see #14 for a theory about the origins of this ell). The property retains its original complement of sixteen acres of land. It is commonly known as the Niles Place.

13A. Garage, c.1975

This garage is a single story, gable-roofed structure with two overhead garage doors. It is constructed of machine-sawn lumber, set upon a poured concrete foundation, and sheathed in stained brown shingles, with asphalt shingles on the roof and a returning boxed cornice. It was constructed by the former owners when they renovated the house in 1975. It is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

13B. Shed, c.1960

A single story, gable-roofed structure, this small shed is of rectangular plan. It is constructed of machine-sawn lumber, set upon a poured concrete foundation and sheathed in wooden clapboards and trim which are painted white. It is roofed with asphalt shingles, and its interior is unfinished exposed structure. It is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

13C. Barn, c.1840 (various subsequent alterations)

This barn is a one story, gable-roofed structure of rectangular layout and two-bay plan. The north elevation has a single, square window opening toward the west; the west had one six-by-six sliding casement window. The south elevation is relieved only by a door to the west (just off center), and two hay doors. The east elevation has a single boarded opening on the first floor. The structure is post and beam, of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 32

mostly machine-sawn lumber, with heavy log posts and replacement roof framing. It has been resheathed in unpainted vertical planks and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. It is unsupported by a foundation, and the wood sills sit directly upon the ground. (In July of 1988, the building had been jacked up and foundation work was in progress.)

The interior, heavily rebuilt and reinforced, indicates extensive structural renovations. Little remains of the c.1840 fabric.

The exterior is largely unornamented, with a simple box cornice and irregularly placed windows. The barn is dated by virtue of a deed which takes certain measurements from it, and as such is the first explicit reference to this building.

13D. Garage, 1975

This gable-roofed, one-story garage and storage structure is of rectangular layout and single-bay plan. It is constructed of machine-sawn lumber, sheathed in board-and-batten siding, stained red, and roofed with asphalt shingles. The foundation is of poured concrete, and there is a large overhead garage door in the western elevation. It is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

14. Harrington House, c.1947

The Harrington house is a small Cape Cod type house with a projecting eastern (front) porch. It is regularly fenestrated throughout with two-over-two sash. It is constructed of machine-sawn lumber, roofed with asphalt shingles, and clad with clapboards and simple trim. It is supported by a concrete and boulder foundation. It was built by the current owner and is non-contributing due to its age.

Maps indicate that an earlier house on this property was owned by F. B. Davis in 1856 and by J. H. Harrington (at that time also the owner of #15) in 1869. According to Mr. Paul Harrington, that structure was probably located on the lawn to the east of the current house. Long before the new house

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 33

was built, the original house had been moved approximately fifty yards to the south and attached to house #13. It has long since been demolished.

14A. Garage, c.1949

This small, square, single story, private garage has a shed roof. It has a large, double door vehicle entrance in the northern elevation, is constructed of machine-sawn lumber, and is sheathed in machine-cut horizontal planks. It is roofed with asphalt shingles and supported by a concrete and rubble foundation. It also was built by the current owner and is non-contributing due to its age.

According to the owner, there was a hay barn--a "pole" structure without any foundation--located to the west of this garage. However by the early twentieth century this building had become deteriorated and was demolished.

15A, B, C, D, E and F. Governor Galusha House and Farm,
1783/1805

This property was entered in the National Register of Historic Places on November 30, 1979. It was also recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey, #VT-20.

16. Myers House, c.1855 (addition c.1975)

The Myers house is a half plan (three-by-two bay) Classic Cottage with a gabled entry porch on the west (front) facade and a gable roofed wing (c.1975) on the north elevation. The western elevation of the house block is composed of a central, gable roofed porch with one window to either side, and a central chimney projecting from the ridge. The porch was enclosed c.1965 with banks of twelve-pane windows on the southern and western elevations and a six-over-six sash window and door on the northern elevation. The western elevation of the wing is enclosed by a shed roofed porch with a door at its southern end, and a bank of four two-over-two windows to the north, tucked tightly beneath the eaves. The northern elevation of the wing has a window toward the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 34

eastern wall and a window in the gable peak; the house block has two one-over-one sash windows off-center in gable. The eastern elevation has a projecting gable-roofed shed to the south, then two six-over-six sash windows to the north, followed by a one-by-one sliding window in the wing, then a six-over-one sash window, and lastly an entrance. The southern elevation has two windows in the gable peak, placed in a symmetrical pyramidal shape above two windows on the first floor. Two, exterior, concrete block chimneys, one in the center and one near the west wall interrupt the south elevation. The structure of the house block is hand-hewn post and beam, with mortise and tenon joints. The house block rests upon a mortared fieldstone foundation, partially remortared in places; the wing rests upon concrete blocks. The walls are sheathed in beige asbestos shingles (over clapboards), with the wooden door and window trim painted red. The roof of the main block has slate shingles; other roofs have asphalt shingles. The wing is built of machine-sawn lumber has modern windows. (In July, 1988, a large shed roofed screened porch had just been added to the rear elevation of the main block.)

The molded boxed cornice tops a broad frieze which wraps around under the raking eaves. The windows are primarily six-over-six sash in the house block, with more modern two-over-two, one-over-one sash, and twelve-pane types elsewhere. The interior plan has been modified.

Maps indicate that in the nineteenth century this house was owned in common with two or three other houses to the south (#17 and perhaps the site of #17A or a roadside location on site #18). The owner in 1856 was "W. Stickles" (probably Walter P. Stickles, 1814-1883, who is buried in the Baptist Church cemetery, #21); in 1869, the property was owned by "Blackley & Stickle" and the southernmost house in the group was labelled as a residence. This would suggest that this building may have served as a tenant house. It is not impossible that this house was built earlier in the nineteenth century and radically altered in the mid-nineteenth century, however the surviving stylistic and technological evidence points to a c.1855 construction date. (For comparison, a similar broad wrap-around frieze is found on the 1858 Bottum-Gregory House located on the west side of Route 7A approximately one-half mile north of the district.) For

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 35

several years the Myers family operated a small dairy farm here, selling off their herd c.1960.

16A. Barn, c.1855 (addition c.1940; restoration c.1985)

This one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed barn with attached eastern shed (built by Mr. Myers c.1940) is sited just to the north of the house, and faces upon a common driveway. The main (western) block has on the south gable end a central vehicle entrance with a square loft door above, and a rectangular window in the peak which has been stood on one corner, creating a diamond rendered uneven by virtue of the fact that it is not square. The eastern shed has a pair of windows to the west, and another large entrance to the east. The western elevation has two, six-pane windows toward the north, spaced apart and on the same level, and another pair of six-pane windows to the south, set slightly lower. The eastern elevation has but the long combination barn/shed roof descending to the shed wall, which has two six-pane windows. The barn and shed are built of hand-hewn beams and logs, set in braced post and beam configuration, and of mortise and tenon joints. Some machine-sawn lumber has also been used to reinforce and repair the original structure. The foundation is of concrete and rubble. The building is sheathed in clapboards and plank trim, painted red and white, respectively; some broad, random-width wall planking remains inside. The roof is covered with corrugated metal.

The returning cornice is a simple box type, with frieze boards on both the raking and horizontal eaves. The interior structure is exposed, with several early stalls at the north end of the main block, and also a stairway leading to a full length loft. Some late 19th century hardware remains. This barn has undergone a recent renovation, particularly in the southwest corner, which was hit by a truck that went out of control on Route 7A.

According to Paul Harrington, a large gabled cow barn stood to the east of this structure but collapsed in a hurricane in the early 1950s.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 36

16B. Corn Crib, c.1875

The corn crib, sited to the east of the house, is one story high, and has a gabled roof. It is of a narrow, two-bay deep plan. It has two windows on the western elevation, a six-over-one sash set toward the north wall, and a six-over-six sash toward the south wall. The northern elevation has only the main entrance, a broad opening with an exterior sliding door. The eastern elevation has a single six-over-one sash window to the north, and an unused stovepipe hole to the south. The southern elevation has but a single pane window in the peak. This structure is built of two, single-bay frames of hewn timbers, butted at the center. It is set upon supports of poured concrete within iron molds. The east and west walls are sheathed with narrow vertical boards, spaced slightly so as to allow ventilation of the feed within. The roof is covered with rolled asphalt. The narrow cornice has a wide overhang. The building is painted red with white trim.

This corn crib was constructed c.1875 using the frames of two earlier structures (perhaps taken from two small outbuildings). According to Paul Harrington, the building originally rested on the ground and was resupported on poured concrete posts by Mr. Myers c.1940.

16C. Playhouse, c.1975

The playhouse, a small, gable-roofed, one-story structure, is of roughly square layout. It is constructed of machine-sawn lumber, sheathed with some reused planks, and some new, and has a door that appears to have been taken from an older structure. It has no foundation, is roofed with asphalt shingles, and is sited to the east of the house, beyond the corn crib. It is non-contributing due to its age.

17. Harrington House, c.1805 (alterations c.1855 and c.1965)

The Harrington house is a much-altered, half plan Cape Cod type house with a southern wing that has an enclosed porch running the full length of the western (front) elevation, and a long shed on its eastern (rear) wall. The western

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 37

elevation has a six-over-six sash window north, and a two-over-one sash window south, flanking a central entry. A slender central brick chimney projects from the ridge above. The wing has four pairs of narrow one-over-one sash along the attached porch, placed tightly under the eaves, and another slightly larger brick chimney projects from the roof toward the northern end. The southern elevation has a six-over-six window in the peak of the house block. The wing has two one-over-one sash windows flanking an entry in the porch; to the east, the wing gable wall has a one-over-one sash window next to a six-over-six sash window on the first floor, and two six-over-six sash windows on the second floor. The eastern, one-story shed features another entry, followed by a six-over-six sash window, and culminates in a large, single-pane window to the east. The northern elevation has a single central window in the peak, and on the first floor, a six-over-six sash window to the west, and an identical boarded-up window frame symmetrically placed to the east. Both the main block and the wing have heavy timber frames, finished on the interior with split lath (now partially exposed) and plaster. The rafters are pegged into a ridgepole and broad, random-width, pit-sawn planks are used for sheathing.

The house block and wing rest upon mortared fieldstone foundations that have been reinforced recently along the western (front) elevation with concrete. The entire building, with the exception of the rear shed, is sheathed in modern clapboards and painted white (the rear shed is sheathed in novelty siding). The roof of the main house block is sheathed in slate shingles; other sections have asphalt roof shingles.

The exterior ornament has a frontal orientation and appears to date from a c.1855 renovation. Doric corner pilasters appear only on the corners of the main (west) facade; they support a frieze and returning molded cornice (with bed molding) which continue along the raking eaves but stop at the rear facade, which has only a simple boxed cornice (without returns). The plan has been altered and no discernible interior ornament or detail has survived. The fenestration ranges from six-over-six sash to two-over-one sash, to one-over-one sash.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 38

The Harrington house has undergone several renovations, beginning in the mid-nineteenth century when Mr. Stickle(s) was the owner (see historical information under #16). Mr. Stickle(s) appears to have renovated this house at about the same time that he built or renovated #16--the cornice moldings on the two buildings are not identical but have similar profiles and proportions. Later the house was owned by Leverette Harrington. Otto Snyder had the tourist cabins built on the ridge behind this house (now separately owned, see #18B through #18G). The house and cabins were subsequently owned by the Vogeleys and Irene Ventres.

17A. Barn, c.1830 (moved c.1855; addition c.1950)

This is a three bay wide, eaves front barn, smaller than other early barns in the district (#s 4A and 8A, for example) and moved here, probably in the mid-nineteenth century, from a flatter site (the barn originally had large openings in the center of both of its eaves elevations, permitting a wagon to be driven in one side of the barn and out the other; the western opening has been boarded over). The main barn has hewn, joined timbers and replacement roof framing. It is divided into three bays by a central, plank-floored drive-through and it has one low dividing wall to the north of the drivethrough. Otherwise the interior is undivided, with exposed framing, some of which is missing or replaced. The basement of the main block is also framed with heavy hewn timbers and rests on a sloping unmortared fieldstone foundation (reinforced with concrete). There is no means of interior passage between the two levels. To the north is a stud framed, two bay, gabled garage wing (c.1950) with double, vertical matchboard doors.

The barn is sheathed in vertical boards, with a clear division in cladding at the sill level; the wing is sheathed in novelty siding. The roof of the barn has asphalt shingles; the roof of the wing has roll roofing. The barn has a single entrance in the raised basement, placed slightly to the north, with a six-pane window just to the south. Another hinged door is placed directly above in the top floor and it, too, has a six-pane window to the south. The southern elevation has one, horizontal, four-pane window in the center of the facade with a two-pane window to the east at the same

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 39

vertical level. Another four-pane window has been placed to the west and below. The northern elevation has but a single sixpane window in the gable end of the wing, placed slightly off center toward the west. The barn has a narrow projecting cornice and simple plank trim around the openings. The structure is painted red with white trim.

The original portion of the barn is of a plan and form typical of the earliest barns built in Vermont, however the relatively lightweight timbers suggest a date c.1830, a time when the form was about to be eclipsed by a more progressive, multi-level barn type. When this barn was moved to a sloping site that permitted bi-level entries, it underwent a transformation common to many barns in mid-nineteenth century Vermont (though unique in the Center Shaftsbury Historic District).

18. Von Weigon House, 1986

The Von Weigon house was just completed at the end of 1986. It is a one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed house with an L-shape plan. It is supported upon a concrete foundation, sheathed with stained clapboards, and roofed with asphalt shingles. It is non-contributing due to its age.

18A. Storage Shed, 1986

This storage shed is a large, gable-roofed, single-story structure of rectangular layout. It has a metal frame, is sheathed with metal on the walls and roof and is built on a concrete slab. It is non-contributing.

18B, 18C, 18D, 18E, 18F, and 18G. Hilltop Motor Court, 1937

The cabins of the Hilltop Motor Court were individualized by introducing slight variations into one basic design. After a description of features shared by all of the units, the idiosyncrasies (whether original or a result of later alterations) of each cabin will be described.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 40

These single unit, one-story, gabled tourist cabins all have two bay wide main facades with screened front porches. They are constructed of stud wall framing, sheathed with novelty siding, roofed with asphalt shingles, and supported on concrete blocks. All have plain board trim and projecting eaves with exposed rafter tails. All have glazed front doors of stained oak, one-over-one windows, and small gable vents. Where interior finishes survive, they consist of fiber board with narrow board trim, stained dark.

The five cabins are aligned atop a ridge overlooking a large meadow to the east, with nearly three hundred and sixty degree views of the valley and mountains. The surviving original landscaping consists of ornamental shrubs (lilacs, hydrangeas) as foundation plantings and a variety of specimen hardwood trees. Rows of maples delineated the dirt driveway to the east of the cabins and the lawn area to the west. Motorists parked in the single parking spaces to the south of each cabin and entered through openings on the south side of each porch. A small curved portion of macadam access drive survives to the north of cabin B. This drive originated between house and barn #17 and #17A, permitting the house to serve as the motor court office. A c.1955 postcard in the collection of the Shaftsbury Historical Society shows visitors relaxing in Adirondack chairs on the lawn; on the reverse of the card is printed, "Six modern cottages--three with kitchenettes. On hill away from traffic. Panoramic view." The cabins were originally owned by Otto Snyder and built by local carpenter Charles Ross. They were operated though the mid 1970s by Irene Ventres and are now vacant.

18B. Cabin

Cabin B, the northernmost of the group of five (west-facing) cabins remaining on their original sites, has a gable front orientation and a hip-roofed porch with a novelty-sided apron. The porch extends across only part of the main facade. The plan includes two small bedrooms and a bath off of a larger front room. To the north, a shed-roofed addition houses a small kitchen. To the east, a small, shed roofed addition houses a hot water heater.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 41

18C. Cabin

This is the only cabin with an eaves front orientation, also the only cabin which is three rather than two bays deep. Covering part of the main facade is a gabled porch with a novelty-sided apron. It has the same plan as cabin B, but rotated ninety degrees and entered on the eaves front. There is a shouldered, brick chimney on the south elevation which serves a small, brick fireplace in the main room. A shed roofed, hot water heater addition abuts the north elevation.

18D. Cabin

This small, gable front cabin has a full-width, hip roofed porch with a simple, square baluster railing. It has been gutted, revealing sixteen-inches-on-center frame construction. A small, shed-roofed addition on the north elevation houses a hot water heater.

18E. Cabin

This cabin is similar to cabin D except that it has a novelty-sided porch apron and, on the south elevation, a fireplace chimney like that on cabin C. It has been gutted.

18F. Cabin

This cabin is similar to cabin D, and it also has a square baluster porch railing. The small, shed-roofed, water heater addition is on the east rather than the north elevation and a gabled kitchen ell has been added on the east side of the south elevation. This cabin retains its interior finishes. In plan, it has one large room with a small bathroom and closet to the east (and, of course, a kitchen to the south).

18G. Cabin

This cabin was probably moved from the southern end of the row (since the drive stops at cabin B and since cabins B through F are numbered one through five in sequence). It was

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 42

originally similar to cabin D, but had an enclosed porch apron and a small, shed-roofed addition (possibly a kitchen) off what is now the north elevation. In the move, it was reoriented to face northeast and was refinished inside and out. It has a slate roof, wide stained clapboards, and new door and windows. Because of the recent move and alterations, it is non-contributing.

19. Huntington-Spencer House, c.1835

The Huntington-Spencer house is a one-and-three-quarter story, gable-roofed Classic Cottage with an eastern (rear) one-story, gable-roofed ell of three successive parts and a south porch. Its western elevation has five bays on the first floor, composed of four windows placed symmetrically around a central doorway and three, horizontal, six-pane kneewall windows above placed over the door and the voids between the windows below. There is a brick chimney that abuts the north wall. The southern elevation of the house block has one six-pane window in the peak, with two symmetrically placed windows below in the second story and in the first floor two windows to the west of the porch entry and one to the east all beneath the porch. Behind the porch skirt latticework is an entry to the cellar. The first ell section has a sliding two-pane window and entry to the west, followed by two garage entrances, both with folding doors; the second ell section has a window and entry; the third section has five large-pane windows set in metal muntins, forming a small greenhouse. The eastern elevation has just the chimney to the north, with a small four-over-four sash window to the south on the floor, a single window below next to the ell and the ell chimney rising from the ridge, and the glazed greenhouse at the ell's end. The northern elevation of the house block has the central chimney flanked symmetrically by two windows on each floor; the ell has only a pair of modern sliding doors in the middle of the first ell section opening onto a small patio and again the windows of the greenhouse at the eastern end.

The house block and the westernmost two-thirds of the ell are constructed of a joined heavy hewn timber frame. The roof rafters are pegged into a ridgepole and these portions rest upon an unmortared fieldstone foundation (the remaining ell

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 43

sections rest upon a poured concrete foundation). The house is sheathed in clapboards and is painted white. It is roofed with asphalt shingles.

The Greek Revival exterior ornament appears on both the house block and the southern porch that projects from it. The Doric corner pilasters support a full entablature with a bold frieze and molded returning cornice. The central doorway has two Doric pilasters supporting a similar entablature. The southern porch has square Doric posts and a similar entablature with a plain boxed cornice. Blinds are painted black. Except where otherwise noted, the house has six-over-six windows with narrow board surrounds and drip edges. The windows that are sheltered by the porch have full-length, peaked, shouldered surrounds and rest on clapboarded panels. Much of the original interior woodwork remains in the house block, including broad, shouldered window moldings in the northwest living room. An elegant marble fireplace also remains in this room. The early portion of the ell has been recently remodeled, and now features modern kitchen cabinets, counters, etc. A supply of drinking water has always been a problem for this property and a large brick cistern survives in the basement.

Deed information in the possession of the owners supports the date of 1835 that has been attached to the frieze of the main entryway,¹⁶ though stylistically the main block of the house appears to have been built ten or fifteen years later (it may be compared with such Greek Revival style structures as #1, the 1849 Baptist Parsonage, and #21, the 1846 Baptist Church). Maps indicate that in 1856 this house was owned by E. Cranston and that there was a "Store Shop" located just to the south (perhaps in building #19B or more likely a structure that once stood on property #20). By 1869 Mrs. (Olive) Blackmer owned the property and no shop was indicated.

19A. Guest House, c.1930 (alterations c.1950 and c.1975)

The guest house on this property is a single story, saltbox-roofed structure of rectangular layout. It is constructed of machine-sawn lumber, sheathed in clapboards, painted white, roofed with asphalt shingles, and supported by a poured

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 44

concrete foundation. It has been extensively altered in recent years and is non-contributing.

19B. Animal Clinic, c.1850 (addition c.1975)

The Animal Clinic is a small complex composed of an older barn with a recent single story addition attached to its eastern side. Built on a sloping site, the barn is a relatively small, two-story, gable-roofed structure of rectangular, two-bay plan with an attached western (front) shed. The addition to the east (rear)--which is non-contributing--is a single story, gable roofed structure of L-shaped plan that sits atop the rise. The western elevation of the barn has two windows on the second story, spaced evenly, with a central entry below next to a hinged-door garage entry. The new building behind has but a pair of six-over-six sash windows near the southern wall. The north elevation of the barn has two windows spaced evenly on the gable wall. The new building has a pair of six-over-six sash windows near the east wall, then a small porch, beneath which are another six-over-six sash window, an entrance, and a horizontal large-pane window between the porch and the old barn. The eastern elevation of the addition has a projecting gable-roofed entrance to the south with a twelve-pane door flanked by twelve-pane sidelights, followed by two groups of paired, six-over-six sash windows and then a single pair of six-over-six sash, with a single, six-over-six sash window at the northern end of the wall. The southern elevation has a single six-over-six sash window on the second story of the barn wall. The ell which connects the addition to the barn has two, six-over-six sash windows to the west, with a smaller six-over-six sash to the east; the gable wall of the Clinic has a central bank of five, six-over-six sash windows.

The barn is built of hand-hewn timbers, post and beam construction with mortise and tenon joints. It is sheathed with weathered shakes and roofed with asphalt shingles. The newer portion of the building is built of machine-sawn lumber, sheathed in clapboards and plank trim, painted red and white, respectively, and is also roofed with asphalt shingles. The barn rests upon a concrete foundation, as does the new building, the result of reinforcement work done on the building about ten years ago. The entire complex is ornamented with

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 45

simple box cornices and flat corner boards. Except where noted, all windows are six-over-six sash. The interior of the barn is painted concrete blocks nogged between the original beams, which have been left exposed. The new building behind has an interior of painted gypsum wallboard, machine-sawn wood trim and is a modern clinic space.

This structure is now used as an animal hospital by the owners, both of whom are veterinarians. The original barn and the new addition are visually distinct and the addition (non-contributing because of age) has been sited so as to minimize visibility from the road. A nineteenth century photograph in the collection of the owners shows that the barn now looks much as it did c.1880, when it had both the present shed-roofed addition and walls clad with weathered shakes (though the present shakes are a twentieth century replacement).

19C. Barn, 1975

This barn is a two-story, gambrel roofed structure of rectangular layout. It has a central entrance on the western elevation and a gabled dormer on the northern elevation. It is constructed of machine-sawn lumber, sheathed in pine clapboards and plank trim, painted red and white, respectively. It is roofed in asphalt shingles, and built upon a poured concrete foundation. The interior is unfinished. It is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

19D. Garage, c.1930

This garage is of one story and has a low-pitched gable roof. It has a single vehicle entrance on the western elevation with an overhead garage door (c.1975). On the north elevation (the side nearest the house) is a glazed pedestrian door. On the south side is a double sliding six-pane window. The garage is built of machine-sawn lumber. It is sheathed with clapboards and has plank trim and exposed rafter tails, all painted white. It is roofed with asphalt shingles and rests upon a poured concrete foundation.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 46

20. Van Stone Property

The Van Stone family owns this piece of property, lying between property #19 and the cemetery. However the Van Stone house is of recent construction and is sited at the end of a long driveway, where it is barely visible from the road and outside the boundaries of the district. (See #19 for a discussion of historical uses of the property.)

21. Baptist Church-Cemetery-Historical Society, 1846

The Center Shaftsbury Baptist Church is a one-story, gable roofed Greek Revival style structure of meetinghouse plan with a western entrance vestibule and an open, two-aisle auditorium with a slightly raised dais against the eastern wall concealing a shallow baptismal font. The western (front) elevation is composed of two, symmetrically placed entrances separated by a central twenty-five-over-twenty-five pane window, surmounted by a gable pediment and with a tower and louvered belfry above set upon the ridge and back slightly from the front wall. Marble steps lead up to the entrances. The northern and southern elevations are identical with three large twenty-five-over-twenty-five pane windows spaced evenly and grouped slightly more toward the eastern wall due to the vestibule at the western end. The eastern elevation is blank except for a small basement entry, a central window in the gable peak, and a slender brick chimney just to the north, reinforced with metal bands.

The church is built of joined hand-hewn timbers, some of which were reused from an earlier church structure on this site. The foundation is mortared fieldstone. The church is sheathed in clapboards and painted white, and the roofing is slate shingles.

This building is ornamented with Doric corner pilasters supporting an entablature composed of a three-part architrave, a frieze with torus and bed molding, and a projecting molded cornice. The pilasters each have a base and rise with entasis. The pediment's raking cornice on the western elevation repeats this entablature form. The two entrances below also echo the cornice style with two flanking Doric pilasters supporting an entablature composed of an

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 47

architrave, frieze and projecting cornice; however, a dentil course runs beneath the projecting cornices of the entrances and the pilasters have additional necking. Within each of the entrances are large, double, three-panel doors, retaining their original locks. Doric corner pilasters supporting similar entablatures also appear on the tower and the belfry. The belfry is finished with thick Gothic finials (which were once connected by scrolled railings, shown in an early photograph in the collection of the Historical Society). Flanking the large original windows are blinds which have been broken into uneven tiers so that each window actually has two pairs, the shorter above, and the taller below.

The interior was restored about ten years ago and has been well preserved. It has original plaster walls, with a beaded wooden wainscot, wooden floorboards, and a pressed metal ceiling with coved frieze (c.1900). Beneath a platform in the front of the sanctuary is the original tin-lined baptismal font. A rectangular full-immersion tank with steps inside the northern end, it is supplied by piping from the eaves troughs and drained through an overflow outlet pipe. The original pews are numbered and decorated with painted graining. A fragment of a wallpaper found in the church is on display. It is a "fresco paper," with borders and corners of wallpaper placed on a painted wall so as to resemble moldings around a panel ("fresco papers" were popular in America from about 1850 through the 1870s). The sample in the church is in several shades of gray, set against pale mauve walls, creating a particularly successful trompe l'oeil effect. In an interview recorded in the Bennington Banner (10/6/79), Mr. A. Ranney Galusha recalled that there was once a balcony in this church (perhaps removed at the turn of the century when the metal ceiling was installed).

This church and the site on which it sits have a history which extends back to the founding of the town. The first structure built by the Center Shaftsbury Baptist Church (for 24 members) in 1787 was destroyed by fire in the early 1800s; the second, constructed 1808, was outgrown and so torn down, though the present building retains the rear (east) wall from the second structure. The building was constructed at a cost of \$2,000 and the marble steps are said to have been quarried on West Mountain. The church sits atop a gradual rise in Route 7A from the south and commands an excellent view across

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 48

to the Taconic range to the west. The church closed in 1949 and in 1968 it was deeded to the Shaftsbury Historical Society, which continues to maintain the building and the cemetery in excellent condition.

The history of the congregation that existed between 1783 and 1949 and for which the current building is only the last of four different structures used (the first was a home in Bennington; the last three stood on this site) is tied to the history of the Baptist Church in Shaftsbury generally, as the four separate Baptist congregations that once existed in Shaftsbury merged into this one in 1846, and to the history of the Baptist Church in Vermont, since the first Baptist congregation in the state was here in Shaftsbury. In fact, the Baptist congregations in Shaftsbury constituted the second formally established church in Vermont overall, the first being the Congregational Church in Bennington.

Between 1788 and 1808, Caleb Blood was the first regular pastor of the congregation that met on this site (for more information, see #16, the house where he lived during his pastorate).

The cemetery is also of great interest. Many of Shaftsbury's first and most famous settlers are buried here including Abiathar Waldo, Jonas Galusha, and David Galusha and many of their descendants. Here rests David Millington (1773-1852), a Shaftsbury man who invented grafting wax and consequently had an enormous impact on apple growing in Vermont and New York State. In addition, the work of the well known grave-stone sculptor Zerubabel Collins is well represented here and he is buried here himself. The graves are predominantly of white marble and all face west. A few obelisk type markers are interspersed among the mostly tall, thin slabs. There are many eighteenth century "death's head" carvings, also early nineteenth century scroll topped stones with willow and urn carvings and some transitional forms. More recent graves are mostly found in the northern and eastern portions and in the northeast extension of the lot. Eleven early markers were shattered in 1980 when an automobile crashed into the cemetery. These now stand inside the church and careful reproductions (of white Danby marble) have taken their places (Bennington Banner, 4/11/81).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 49

The gently rolling site is interrupted by a few rocky outcroppings. A wrought iron fence (c.1895) with small, cast iron finials bounds the west side of the cemetery. A low mortared fieldstone wall marks the entry on the southern side of the cemetery and continues along the western boundary. A single unpaved drive follows an L-shaped course through the original portion of the cemetery and has been extended in a loop to the northeast to provide access to the newer section of the cemetery. Maps dating from 1856 and 1869 show the L-shaped portion of the drive (albeit strangely proportioned) and indicate that, in 1856, a second path or road may have existed closer to the perimeter of the church and, by 1869, there were horse sheds facing the present Tunic Road, on a site just south of the church. (An Historical Society photograph, dated 1908, shows these sheds, with six open carriage bays.) The horse sheds were funded by issuing shares of stock. In 1855, the will of Nathan Bottum mentions shares in these sheds as well as in the parsonage and in the meeting house itself (Lacy, p. 81).

21A. Old Galusha Inn Privy, c.1850 (moved 1973)

The privy is a gable-roofed, single story structure of nearly square plan. It has a western entrance and a single, six-over-six-pane window in both the northern and southern elevations. It is built of hewn beams and is of post and beam construction with mortise and tenon joints. It is supported by a concrete block foundation, the result of its move in 1973 from its original site behind the old Galusha Inn (#8), just across Route 7A. It is sheathed in clapboards and plank trim, except for the north wall which reveals horizontal plank sheathing and is painted gray and roofed with asphalt shingles. It has a deep, molded returning cornice, a five-panel door (c.1880), and blinds on the windows. Inside is the original four-hole privy.

This small, temple-like structure formerly stood behind the Galusha Inn across the road. It was moved in 1973 and reinstalled behind the church for use by visitors to the Historical Society. Given its heavy Greek Revival style detailing, it was probably constructed in the mid-19th century when the Galusha Inn was run by D. Cole as a hotel (and when that building underwent an extensive renovation).

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 50

In Vermont it is rare to find a privy surviving from the mid-nineteenth century. In addition, it should be recognized that privies were structures that were often moved historically. Even though the old Galusha Inn privy has been relocated in more recent times, its rarity as a type, the quality and intactness of its architectural elaboration, and its continuing use for its original purpose combine to make this a contributing structure within the district.

21B. Maintenance Shed, c.1975

The small, gable-roofed, one-story Colonial Revival style outbuilding for the storage of the cemetery maintenance equipment has a rectangular, single-bay plan. It is constructed of machine-sawn lumber, sheathed in clapboards and plank trim, roofed with asphalt shingles and supported by a poured concrete foundation. It is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

22. Norman R. and C. Amelia Douglass House, c.1850

The Douglass house is a two-story, three by three bay, gable front, Greek Revival design of sidehall plan with an eastern (rear), two bay wing and further rear attached shed. A single story porch wraps around the western (front) and southern elevations of the house block. The western elevation features a gable pediment above three, evenly spaced, six-over-six second floor windows with two windows and a southern double leaf entry on the first floor beneath the porch. A central chimney projects from the ridge. The side elevations have slightly unsymmetrical window placements: one bay toward the western wall and the other two toward the eastern wall. The south elevation of the wing has a door at its western end followed by two, one-over-one windows, the first larger than the next. The shed has an overhead garage door.

The construction is joined, hewn timber framing. The foundation is mortared fieldstone for the house and wing and poured concrete for the small shed. The sheathing is clapboards except for the area sheltered by the porch, which is flush-

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 51

boarded. The house is painted gray and asphalt shingles cover the roof. According to the current owner, the wing was added later, but before the turn of the century. The windows are original six-over-six sash on the second story and added one-over-one sash on the first story. All of the windows have molded architrave surrounds, and the openings that are sheltered by the porch have surrounds which extend to the floor and enclose paneled sections below the windows. The entry has a shouldered surround; the double leaf doors with stained glass were probably added at the beginning of the twentieth century (perhaps at the same time as the one-over-one sash).

The ornament of this building is quite similar to that of the church next door (#21), which suggests a common builder. The house is adorned with Doric corner pilasters, which display the same entasis seen on the church. These pilasters support an entablature composed of a wide architrave and frieze, above which projects a molded cornice. The western gable pediment's deep raking cornice repeats this form. The six fluted and tapered Doric porch columns support a smaller version of the main entablature.

An etching on an 1856 map reveals that this house was once surrounded by a roadside fence, also in the Greek Revival style, with square balusters and heavy, Doric newel posts. At that time the house had a short rear wing and prominent lightning rods on the roof ridge. A nineteenth century photograph in the collection of the Shaftsbury Historical Society shows the house with a detailed three-color paint scheme. In that image, the house has double leaf doors, six-over-six sash on the first floor as well as the second, and blinds on all the openings of the main facade. The interior was heavily remodeled by the current owners approximately ten years ago and they found no significant detail at that time, except for the lack of fireplaces and the round holes in the central chimney indicating that the house had always been heated with stoves.

The house was originally owned and probably built by Norman R. Douglass (1818-1897), who from 1851-56 was one of the principals in the Eagle Square Manufacturing Company of South Shaftsbury, a long-lived and successful company that formed for the purpose of manufacturing accurate metal carpenter's

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 52

squares. His wife was C. Amelia Douglass (1828-1919). Clark (1826-1898) and Rhoda (1829-1900) Stone lived here in 1869 (at that time Stone also owned sites #8 and 9) and in 1880. Child's Gazetteer lists Stone as a livestock dealer and farmer with two hundred acres of land, as well as one hundred acres of timber land in Glastenbury and part interest in two thousand five hundred acres on West Mountain in Shaftsbury. According to the caption of the historical photograph, subsequent owners included Ralph Bottum and Harry Ellison. The house is now rented to tenants.

22A. Milking Barn, c.1940

This gable-roofed, one-story milking barn is of long, rectangular layout. It is eleven bays long by three wide, with two concrete silos near the southwestern corner. It is constructed of concrete blocks and roofed with asphalt shingles. On the roof are three, round, metal ventilators. The foundation is poured concrete. The building is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

22B. Hay Barn, c.1965

The hay barn is of one story, with a gabled roof, and of rectangular, three-bay plan. It is constructed of machine-sawn lumber, sheathed with planks and roofed with corrugated metal. It rests upon a concrete foundation and its interior is exposed structure. Its large, northern entrance features a door with long, handmade strap hinges that have been reused. It is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

22C. Cow Barn, c.1965

The cow barn is of a structure and appearance that are very similar to those of the hay barn except that it is somewhat longer in plan. It is one story high, with a gabled roof and a rectangular plan. It is constructed of machine-sawn lumber, sheathed with uniform-width machine-sawn planks and roofed with corrugated metal. Its foundation is poured concrete and the interior is exposed structure. It is

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 53

non-contributing to the district due to its age.

23. Brick Academy, 1841 (addition 1929)

The Brick Academy--a former school building--is a gable front, two-story, brick, Greek Revival style structure with an attached eastern (rear) wing (added in 1929, according to the owner). The peak of the two-bay western facade has a marble, semi-elliptical plaque with the inscription, "District No. 13, 1841". Below, two symmetrically placed, twelve-over-eight sash windows light the second story and the two entrances are directly below them on the first floor. All openings on this facade have marble lintels and sills (except for the south doorway which has a replacement sill). Both entries are reached via concrete steps. The short wooden tower with belfry sits back upon the ridge, just behind the front facade. The southern and northern elevations are identical, with two bays, placed symmetrically, roughly dividing the wall into thirds. These windows have marble sills and soldier course flat arches with original twelve-over-eight sash on the upper floor and added two-over-two sash below. The tower and belfry are at the western end of the ridge and a brick chimney is at the eastern end. The rear wing has an entry and concrete steps to the west, followed by a two-over-two sash window and a six-pane window near the east wall (the north side of this wing has a six pane window at the eastern end, with an octagonal window in the center and a two-over-two sash window to the west).

The bricks are laid in common bond with five courses of stretchers to one row of alternating headers and stretchers. The foundation is mortared fieldstone for the school building and concrete for the wing. The roof is covered with slate shingles.

The ornament is primarily confined to the tower and belfry. The bricks are varying hues of red and the marble halfellipse in the peak and the gray marble sills and lintels add a touch of contrasting color, as does the white-painted wooden trim. The eaves and raking cornices are molded. The entrances are unornamented with the exception of the fivepane entry transoms, which are surrounded by shallow moldings and

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 54

contain some early glazing. The tower is sheathed with clapboards and has a full molded entablature. The open belfry is composed of Doric corner pilasters (with entasis) on corner boards supporting a similar molded entablature and a lowpitched hip roof. The bell has long since been removed.

The interior has been altered as it was once a residence and is now a store. Split lath and log floor joists have been revealed, as has brickwork in the east wall. On the first floor there is a wide arched alcove of unknown date in the west wall, also wide board wainscoting and splayed window reveals.

This structure was converted into a residence after 1926 when the new District 13 school (#27) was built to the south. An undated photograph (published in Levin, p. 68) shows the single story, gabled shed (possibly a woodshed) which once stood near the southeast corner of the school.

24. Mobile Home, 1966

This single story, mobile home is one bay wide by seven bays long with a low-pitched, gabled roof and a wooden shed added at the southwest corner. It is sheathed in metal and rests upon a foundation of concrete blocks. It is non-contributing to the district due to its age and architectural incompatibility.

25. Shop, 1956

This small, single story, saltbox-roofed antiques shop is of rectangular layout. It is sheathed with novelty siding, painted gray, and roofed with asphalt shingles. It has a concrete block chimney at the northeast corner and a concrete slab for a foundation. It is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

26. Town House, 1847

The Town House is a gable front, single story, 3 x 2 bay, vernacular Greek Revival style structure with a rectangular

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 55

single room plan. At the eaves is a cornice with bed molding and a broad frieze. The western facade has a pediment in the gable, below which is a broad, two-door central entrance flanked by two, six-over-six sash windows. The entrance has flanking pilaster boards, supporting a broad frieze and molded cornice. The doors are of six panels, three longer panels directly above three shorter panels. The northern and southern elevations are identical, each with two symmetrically placed twenty-over-twenty sash windows. The eastern (rear) elevation has a twentieth-century glazed doorway which replaced an earlier central window, and also an added chimney on the ridge.

This structure is built of hewn post and beam construction, with mortise and tenon joints. It is sheathed with clapboards and plank trim, painted white, and roofed with slate shingles. The building rests upon a mortared fieldstone foundation. In the interior both the walls and coved ceiling are finished in narrow horizontal boards (possibly a turn-of-the century alteration).

This building was constructed to avoid using the new Baptist Church (#21) for civic meetings; though the congregation had not objected before, they felt that their new building, with its baptismal font, should not be used for civic purposes. The Town House was used for the conduct of town affairs only for a period of about forty years at which time the old Universalist church in South Shaftsbury, now called Cole Hall, was bought by the town for its greater capacity. During the Civil War, community residents gathered in the Town House to knit clothing for the soldiers (Bennington Banner, 7/30/79). Up until the mid-1930s, the building was used by the Ladies Mite Society (the ladies' society of the Baptist Church) for their meetings and for church social functions, including chicken pie suppers and amateur theatricals (Bennington Banner, 12/3/73). The Taconic Grange, founded in 1929, held its first meetings here, before moving to South Shaftsbury. Today the building is used only for storage.

27. School House, 1926

The School House is a pyramidal hip-roofed, single story

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 56

structure with a central entrance porch to the south and a single story, gable-roofed wing to the east (rear). Its western elevation features a group of five, twelve-over-twelve sash windows. The southern elevation of the main block has the central pedimented porch (containing a central, south entry with flanking eight-pane windows and single, fixed, twelve pane windows on both the east and west elevations) and two six-over-six sash windows in the main wall behind, flanking the porch. The porch is reached by a set of wooden stairs. To the west of the porch is a recently added, curving balustrade and to the east is a low, shed-roofed shelter for the crawl space access. The wing to the east has a single, one-over-one sash window. The northern elevation has but one, six-over-six sash window near the eastern wall. The eastern elevation has an off-center, gable roofed wing with a small, one-over-one window on its south wall and a deep, raking cornice. The brick chimney is off-center on the eastern slope of the main block.

The construction is of machine-sawn lumber, fastened with manufactured nails. The sheathing is clapboards and plank corner trim, painted red, with the window trim and cornice, painted white. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the foundation is mortared fieldstone beneath the main block and rear wing, and brick piers (with wooden lattice infill) beneath the porch corners.

The building is ornamented by a deep, Colonial Revival style pediment on the southern porch and the equally deep, molded cornice on the main block and wing. The interior has been a residence and is now a single-room gift shop with offices to the east. It retains a four foot high matchboard wainscot with chalk trays, also fiber board walls and ceiling, narrow board flooring, cupboards, cloak rooms, and a small kitchen. According to the owners, the wing originally served as a wood shed.

The owners have early photographs showing the school in the late 1920s and 1930s. At that time the building was painted white; the porch was open and it was reached by steps on the west side. Evidently, the pipe railings were simply moved to the new south stairs when the orientation was changed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 57

27A. "Artichoke Alley" Fruit Stand, 1988

This small, saltbox-roofed, frame farm stand has a recessed front porch. It is clad with wide, vertical board siding, has asphalt roof shingles, and rests on a concrete slab foundation. It is non-contributing due to its age.

28. Alexonis House, 1956

This is a three by two bay, Cape Cod type house built by the Alexonis' at the same time as house #29. It is sheathed with clapboards, painted white, and has narrow board corner and cornice trim, and blinds, all painted green. It is roofed with asphalt shingles, and it rests upon a foundation of concrete blocks. It is non-contributing due to its age.

28A. Alexonis Garage, c.1960

This two car garage has a shed roof, is of one story, and is rectangular in layout. The western elevation has a single, broad, car entrance with an overhead garage door. It is constructed of machine-sawn lumber, sheathed with clapboards and plank trim, painted white, and roofed with asphalt roll roofing. Its foundation is of concrete. It is non-contributing due to its age.

29. King House, 1956

The King house is a three by two bay, Cape Cod type house, slightly smaller than its contemporaneous neighbor, #28. It is sheathed with aluminum siding and roofed with asphalt shingles. It has a foundation of poured concrete. It is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

29A. King Garage, 1956

The King garage is a gable front, single story, private garage with a carport addition to the south. Its western elevation has a single vehicle entrance with a modern overhead door. It is sheathed with aluminum siding and roofed with asphalt shingles. Its foundation is a concrete

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 58

slab. It is noncontributing due to its age.

30. O'Dell House, c.1785 (various alterations 1958-88)

The O'Dell House is an eaves front, one-and-one-half story house of rectangular layout with a porch and deck attached to the east (rear) elevation, an exterior chimney on the west elevation, and a main entry on the north gable end. It has a variety of modern window types, is sheathed with vinyl siding, and has asphalt roof shingles. The foundation is poured concrete.

The original portion of this house is the southern end. It has a heavy hewn timber frame and, according to the owners, originally rested on a mortared fieldstone foundation. Photographs in the collection of the owner show that the windows were glazed with twelve-over-eight sash and that the walls were sheathed in clapboards. The owners discovered many early nails during their renovation and also found newspapers dating from the late eighteenth century, packed into the walls for insulation. Thus, although little is known about the history of the house, a late eighteenth century date seems probable. Maps show this building without a label in 1856 (and therefore perhaps associated with a nearby commercial enterprise, such as Cole's Hotel or Whipple's wagon and blacksmith shop) and owned by Clark Stone in 1869 (Mr. Stone also owned the hotel buildings; he lived at #22 and probably used this building for commercial or rental purposes). An unidentified map of Center Shaftsbury from around 1887 indicates that this was a post office at that time.

The house had been altered prior to its purchase by the present owners in 1958 and has since undergone substantial alterations. No original detail remains on the interior. The house has undergone such extensive recent changes in architectural form, materials, and detailing that it is no longer recognizable as historic and is, therefore, non-contributing to the district.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 59

30A. Motel Cabin/Garage, c.1938 (moved c.1980)

This small, gable front building was originally constructed as a tourist cabin at nearby Reese's Rest (#34). It was moved to this site c.1980 and converted into a private garage. The openings of the recessed porch were infilled with novelty siding and a single, west-facing garage entrance, with an overhead door was installed (it is painted in a checkerboard pattern). The building is stud framed, sheathed with novelty siding (painted white), roofed with asphalt shingles, and supported by a concrete slab. It retains original plank shutters, now painted orange. Because it has been recently moved from its original site, this building does not contribute to the district (see also #30B).

30B. Utility Shed and Doghouse, c.1938 (moved c.1980)

Like building #30A, this was originally one of the Reese's Rest cabins (site #34). In all basic features it is similar to #30A, including the novelty siding infill of the recessed porch openings; however, this structure has a smaller added door on the west facade and a large, shed roofed, single story addition on the north elevation. This structure and #30A are the best maintained of the surviving Reese's Rest cabins; however, because of their recent relocation, they are both non-contributing.

Just behind this site stood two, single story, shed-roofed outbuildings. Their age is not known, but from photographs in the owner's possession, they appear to have been from the late 19th century. The owner dismantled them in the early 1960s.

31. Herbert Daniels House, 1929

This is a one-and-one-half story, hip-roofed, Bungalow type house of rectangular layout with a full-width, recessed front porch, an attached eastern (rear) shed and a small porch on the southeast corner. It is three bays wide by four bays deep and has a central, jerkinhead roofed dormer on its western facade, containing a window of roughly Palladian configuration. The dormer rests on the roof of the recessed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 60

porch which has a clapboarded skirt and square posts. The slightly off-center entry has an original, glazed oak door. The walls are clapboarded and framed with narrow board trim. The house has stud frame construction and rests on a mortared fieldstone foundation. The roof shingles are asphalt.

According to Herbert Daniels, his brother-in-law built this house from plans from the Aladdin Company (a large mail-order firm in Bay City, Michigan), using locally purchased materials. Mr. Daniels moved in soon after construction was completed and his family lives here now.

31A. Daniels Barn/Garage, c.1900 (addition c.1929)

This is a single story, gable-roofed barn of rectangular layout with an attached western shed (added c.1929). It is one bay wide by three bays long with two overhead garage doors and a hayloft door on the northern (eaves side entry) elevation. On the other elevations are two-pane, fixed windows and two-over-two double hung windows. On the south side, facing the house, is a pedestrian door. The barn portion has lightweight mortise and tenon framing and was originally sided with rough-sawn vertical boards (still visible within the addition). The shed has stud framing and it and the barn are now sheathed with novelty siding. The building has narrow board trim and a narrow projecting cornice, painted white against a gray body color. It is roofed with asphalt shingles and rests on an unmortared fieldstone foundation.

Mr. Daniels says that this barn was already on the site when the house was built and that the additional garage bay was added in the late twenties.

32. Herbert Daniels Mobile Home, 1965

Mr. Daniels now lives in this single story, flat-roofed mobile home. It is five bays long by one bay wide, with an entrance awning over the main, west facing door. Sheathed with metal, it is supported on a foundation of concrete blocks. It is non-contributing due to its age.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 61

33. Louis Reese House, c.1938

This three by two bay, Cape Cod type house has an asymmetrical gabled entry porch on the main (west) facade and a recently added single story porch on the south elevation. The house is sheathed with vinyl siding, roofed with asphalt shingles and rests upon a mortared fieldstone foundation under the house block, with a concrete foundation under the southern porch.

This house was built by Louis Reese as a home and office for the manager of the Reese's Rest Tourist Cabins (site #34). Because of extensive alterations to the windows, porch, and siding, the house is non-contributing to the district.

34. Wicks Residence, c.1980

According to Herbert Daniels, this house and house #34B were built c.1980 using several of the larger double-unit tourist cabins (built c.1938) that were on the site. The houses as they stand now do not betray their origins. This structure is a single story, gable-roofed house five bays long by two deep, with a chimney abutting the southern wall. It is sheathed with vinyl siding, roofed with asphalt shingles and supported by a concrete block foundation. It is non-contributing due to its age.

34A and 34C. Tourist Cabins, c.1938

These are the two Reese's Rest tourist cabins which have survived intact and on site. They are single story, gable-roofed cabins, and of rectangular layout. Each is one bay wide by two bays deep with a recessed corner porch. They are constructed of machine-sawn lumber, sheathed with novelty siding, painted white, roofed with asphalt shingles and supported on concrete blocks, placed at the corners. Both have exposed rafter tails at the eaves and added metal awnings over the porch openings.

Originally there were twelve tourist cabins on this site, built by Louis Reese of Passaic, New Jersey. They stood in a

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 62

rough semi-circle in what had been an open meadow with a vista to the east. The evergreens that Mr. Reese planted now shade the site almost completely. Since Reese's Rest closed in the 1970s, several of the cabins have found new uses. Of the ones remaining within the district, two are owned by the O'Dells and used as outbuildings (#s30A and B), one was moved to site #7 for use as a stable (it has since burned), and several have gone into the building of houses #34 and #34B.

34B. Wicks House, c.1980

Like house #34, this gable-roofed, single story residence was built from the c.1938 tourist cabins on the site. It is four bays long by two bays wide and is sheathed with aluminum siding. It is roofed with asphalt shingles and supported by a concrete foundation. It is noncontributing due to its age.

35. Shop/House, c.1975

This structure is a gable-roofed, single story house of rectangular layout with a central, gabled entry porch on the western (front) elevation. It is three by two bays wide and is sheathed with aluminum siding, roofed with asphalt shingles and supported by a concrete block foundation. Originally built as a gift shop by the then-owner of Reese's Rest, this house is non-contributing due to its age.

36. Jacob and Parthania Galusha House, 1807
(alterations c.1938)

The Galusha House is a two-and-one-half story, five by two bay, eaves front, gabled, Federal style house with an extended, single story, gable-roofed, rear ell, built in two sections and attached near the northern end of the house block. The west (front) facade is five bays across with a second story of four, twelve-over-twelve sash windows symmetrically placed around a central Palladian window and a first story of four, twelve-over-twelve sash windows placed directly below those above and flanking a central pedimented, gable roofed, single story, Doric entrance portico. Two,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 63

brick, inside-end chimneys rise through the ridge. The southern elevation shows two bays in the house block, which are composed of two, symmetrically placed, twelve-over-twelve sash windows on each floor with symmetrically placed quarter lights in the gable pediment above. The eastern (rear) ell has two twelve-over-twelve windows in the original portion; a brick chimney rises from the ridge above. To the east--in the later portion of the ell--a bank of three, four-over-four sash windows abuts an entrance and the entire ensemble is flanked by Doric pilasters and capped by a broad frieze (these Greek Revival elements may have been recycled from another building--see below regarding date of ell). Two vehicle entrances finish the eastern end of the ell. The eastern (rear) elevation has the four, twelve-over-twelve sash windows at the southern end of the house block, two on the second floor and two on the first, and on the northern side of the projecting ell, a single window in the second story of the house block. The north elevation of the original ell has a gable-roofed dormer and features six-over-six windows. The northern elevation of the house block is identical to the southern elevation.

The main house block and westernmost portion of the ell are built of hewn post and beam construction with mortise and tenon joints. They are sheathed with clapboards and flat corner boards, all painted white, and roofed with asphalt shingles. They rest upon a mortared, cut stone foundation. The easternmost portion of the ell was added in the 20th century (it has machine-sawn lumber and stud frame construction) and, at about the same time, a marble patio was laid in the corner between the main block and ell.

The main cornice is of a simple, molded type with bed moldings but without a frieze; the gable pediments each contain two quarter lights, placed in the lower corners of the pediment. The Palladian window has an arched central window with square-headed, double-hung sidelights below a projecting cornice. The central window contains curved muntins (or Gothic sash) below the arch, recalling the Palladian window in the Governor Galusha house, designed by Lavius Fillmore (#15). The windows in the main block have slightly projecting surrounds, with original cornice moldings and added sills. The pedimented, Colonial Revival style entrance porch is supported on Doric columns with compound cushions

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 64

supporting the capital block. The entablature above features an architrave and frieze with a course of thin, elegant dentils abutting the projecting, molded pediment cornice. This dentil course is repeated on the raking cornice inside the pediment. Built-in benches flank the entry. The front steps are of marble. The original six-panel door has a narrow, molded surround and is flanked by double-hung sidelights.

The interior of the main block has a Georgian plan with a wide central hall. The original staircase has a delicate, square newel post. Throughout the house, original chair rails abut the narrow, molded surrounds of window and door openings. Large fireplace openings on the first floor are lined with marble; all fireplaces have original, molded surrounds. The large fireplace in the kitchen ell originally had a beehive oven, although only the opening survives. In the room that stretches across the first floor southern side of the house, wide board wainscoting is topped by scenic wallpaper, a twentieth century reproduction (in nineteen inch wide panels) of the pattern "Paysage a chase" originally produced by the French firm, Zuber, in the 1830s. (An original set of this paper survives at Martin Van Buren's home, Lindenwald, at Kinderhook, New York. Conservators working there have been able to use Zuber's original plates in their restoration.)

Though a more modest design, this house bears similarities to the impressive two story structure built in 1805 by Lavius Fillmore as an addition to the Governor Jonas Galusha House (#15).¹⁸ Jacob was Jonas' next younger brother. It is quite possible that Lavius Fillmore, fresh from building the First Congregational Church at old Bennington (1804-6) and concurrently at work on the Congregational Church in Middlebury (1806-9), would have taken on another house commission in the area. He is assumed to have designed the National Register-listed (as of 1/3/73) Munro-Hawkins house (about a mile to the south on Route 7A) in the same year that this house was under construction. Alternatively, a local carpenter may have been responsible for the design, drawing inspiration from Fillmore's house(s) and perhaps from Asher Benjamin's publications, which were widely used in Vermont.

Jacob Galusha (1751-1834) held the elected office of Shafts-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 65

bury town clerk for over forty years (1784-1825; the information is from Aldrich, p. 447). In 1779 he had married Parthenia Hard (1755-1846), of Arlington, Vermont. The type of agriculture that Galusha pursued is unknown, though he may have specialized in wheat (like his aforementioned neighbor to the south, Joshua Munro, who made a fortune exporting wheat during the Napoleonic wars) or in sheep (like the Bottum family, which had a large sheep farm just north of the district beginning in the early nineteenth century).

The farm appears to have stayed in the Galusha family throughout the rest of the nineteenth century. In 1856 and 1869, it was owned by A(ugustus) Galusha, who also owned the house facing the end of the drive, site #2. In 1880, Augustus Galusha was listed in Child's Gazetteer as a "farmer" owning two hundred acres. A Shaftsbury Historical Society photograph, dated 1887, shows the house with large-pane sash and an Italianate style, gabled entry porch with scrollwork brackets. George Galusha was farming here in the 1920s (according to a directory of 1928). In the late 1930s, the farm was purchased by D. Henry and Elsa Werblow, who were probably responsible for the many Colonial Revival style alterations to the house--on the main block, the entry porch, window replacement, and wallpaper; on the ell, the reused entry surround, and patio. Werblow probably also built the flat-topped stone wall that fronts the property (this has been eroded in recent years and one entry post has been removed to permit the entry of wide milk trucks). The house has undergone few subsequent changes. The farm is currently a large dairy operation, resulting in the addition and alteration of a variety of outbuildings. The domestic landscape pictured in the 1887 photograph as surrounded by a board fence, has grown up over the years. However the farm landscape is remarkably unchanged since the nineteenth century with large square fields bordered by low stone walls. The house is on a raised site, set well back from the road and reached by a long drive (which was evidently impressive enough in the nineteenth century to have been indicated on the maps drawn in 1856 and 1869).

36A. Barn, c.1870 (various subsequent alterations)

This is a gable-roofed, one-and-one-half story, bank barn

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 66

(its southern wall descending the short rise on which the northern wall rests) of rectangular layout. Its northern elevation has a pair of hinged hay doors abutting the eaves, off-center to the east. On the first floor, a central entry stands between two, six-pane windows, spaced across the wall to the east, and a small six-pane window immediately to the west, followed by a larger opening near the west wall. The western elevation has a single, central peak opening and three, six-pane, recessed window openings below (on the first floor) and again in the basement (but unrecessed). The eastern elevation has a central, peak opening with three, evenly spaced, recessed, six-pane window openings in the first story below and three horizontal screened openings in the basement. The main story of the southern elevation has four, six-pane, recessed openings, two toward the west and two toward the east, with an off-center grain chute placed toward the west. Two, large livestock entries open into the basement below.

The structure is of hewn timbers in a post and beam frame with heavy braced purlins and hewn rafters. Iron posts and beams resupport the barn where original timbers have been removed. The barn is sheathed in vertical planks (the gables are clapboarded) and roofed with corrugated metal. The foundation is mortared fieldstone. The cornice is a simple box type (constructed when the metal roof was applied in the early twentieth century) and there is no ornament of note. The interior has been divided into two floors. The rafters appear to have been replaced, or rearranged, when the metal roof was applied as some vacant mortises appear. The current owner now uses the barn for hay storage, though wooden stanchions remain on two levels and a concrete floor was added to the basement level in 1961 when the building was remodeled into a calf barn. The interior is completely finished with boards and whitewashed.

The cladding (exterior and interior) dates from the first half of the twentieth century (probably at the time that it was converted into a horse barn) and there are more recent changes (mentioned above) dating to 1961. The frame of this barn may be recycled from an earlier barn (or it may have been moved to this site) as the dimensions of its timbers typify Vermont's earliest barns.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 67

36B. Calf Barn, c.1880 (addition c.1980)

The calf barn is a gable-roofed, one-and-one-half story rectangular bank barn, with a large single story, gable roofed wing (c.1980) attached to the southern elevation. Its north (gable front) elevation features a large central door in the upper loft, and a larger opening with two, hinged doors below. The western elevation has four bays, evenly spaced, each with a six-pane window. At the southern end of the original barn are two one-over-one sash windows. The eastern elevation has a single window opening to the north and three smaller openings to the south, in the basement. The southern (rear) wing is of seven bays, each glazed with translucent plastic and an entry off center to the north on the western side; the same number of bays without the door appear on the opposite, eastern side. The original barn is built of hewn timbers set in post and beam construction, with a ridge pole and pole rafters. The foundation is of mortared fieldstone reinforced with concrete. The original random-width planks have been resheathed with novelty siding on the western elevation and replaced on the eastern elevation. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. The rear wing is of machine sawn lumber in both structure and sheathing. It is roofed with corrugated metal and rests upon a concrete foundation. This was built by the current owner within the last ten years.

The original barn bears no ornament of note and the cornice is of a simple open rafter type. The upper level has been divided into two floors and has been recently reinforced with machine-sawn lumber, especially on the first floor. According to the owner, both this barn and barn #36A were used as horse barns before being converted to calf barns, a function this building continues to serve.

36C. Tenant House, c.1938

This single story, gable-roofed, vernacular Colonial Revival house has a rectangular plan with a northern (rear) gable roofed ell and recent shed roofed entry porch in the center of the southern elevation. It is three bays wide by two bays deep with a three-bay ell. It is sheathed with wooden clapboards and plain board trim, painted white, and supported on

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 68

a fieldstone and concrete foundation. An off-center chimney pierces the ridge. Ornament is restricted to a molded returning cornice and a halfround fan light in one gable. According to the owner, the rear woodshed was originally an independent structure, but has been joined to the house by means of an ell.

To the east of this structure is the site of a chicken house, demolished in c.1970.

36D. Grain Bin, c.1943

This small, single story, circular, metal, grain storage structure with its conical roof was installed during World War II as part of a government program promoting on-farm storage of agricultural products. It is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

36E. Bull Barn/Garage, c.1945 (alterations c.1952)

Originally built as a single-stall bull pen, this building was remodelled c.1952 into a garage. It is a single story, gable front structure with a single western entrance fitted with an overhead garage door. It is rectangular in layout and one bay wide by two bays long. It is sheathed with asphalt shingle siding and roofed with corrugated metal. Its foundation is concrete. It is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

36F. Storage Building/Bull Barn, c.1945 (alterations c.1952)

This gable-roofed, single story barn was constructed c.1945 as a manure storage building and converted into a bull barn in 1952. It has a square, single-bay plan and is of broad, spreading proportions. It is pierced only by a central opening in the northern elevation. It is built of machine-sawn wood, sheathed with narrow vertical planks (asphalt shingles on the northern elevation), and roofed with corrugated metal. Its foundation is poured concrete. It is non-contributing to the district due to its age.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 69

36G. Freestall Dairy Barn, 1953

The milking barn is a gable-roofed, single story facility for milking and the storage of milk. Nine bays long by five bays wide, it is of rectangular layout, with a wooden feed tower and thirty foot tall cement stave silo (c.1955) at its eastern end. It is sheathed in unfinished board-and-batten siding and roofed with corrugated metal. It has a poured concrete foundation. It is non-contributing due to its age.

This structure replaced a barn that burned in 1952. That building was gambrel-roofed, with an L-shaped plan and a milkhouse on the northeast corner.

36H. Equipment Shed and Shop, 1983

The equipment shed is a saltbox-roofed, single story storage structure of rectangular layout with a sixty foot tall cement stave silo (c.1980) at its eastern end. It is six large bays long by two bays wide. It is constructed of machine-sawn wood and roofed with corrugated metal. It sits upon a concrete foundation at its western end and the supports to the east are sunk into concrete. It is non-contributing due to its age.

The equipment shed stands on the site of an earlier wood-frame lean-to agricultural building, which collapsed five years ago. According to the owner, that structure dated from the late 19th century.

36I. Open-front Livestock Shed, c.1978

This long shed is a saltbox-roofed, single story shelter for the livestock. It is constructed of machine-sawn lumber, sheathed and roofed in corrugated metal and supported on wooden posts sunk into concrete. It is non-contributing due to its age.

36J. Bunker Silo, c.1965-1985

This cement tilt-up side style bunker (or "trench") silo was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 70

constructed in stages over the last two decades to hold corn silage. It is non-contributing due to its age.

36K. Incinerator, c.1945

This small, common bond brick structure has a metal-covered gabled roof, concrete base, brick chimney and metal framed openings. According to the owner, this type of incinerator is common to the area. It is non-contributing due to its age.

36L. Power House, c.1938

The one room, frame, power house held the diesel engine that powered the farm until 1953. It still contains its original electrical panels. It is a small, gabled building with asphalt shingles on the roof, clapboards on the walls, and a poured concrete foundation. The single, off-center, eaves front (south) entry has a six panel door. There is a single six-pane window in each gable end. The cornice is boxed.

36M. Well House, c.1938

The gabled well house is square in plan with a matchboard sheathed base (apparently resting on the ground), and board uprights supporting an asphalt shingled roof with exposed rafters. Within is a bucket and a chain on a pulley.

ENDNOTES

¹Record Book of Shaftsbury Parsonage Association, pp.1-20.

²Ruth Levin, Ordinary Heroes: The Story of Shaftsbury, Vermont, (1978), p. 135. Unfortunately Ms. Levin does not identify her sources for this information; however, Ms. Pearson recounted this to the current residents many years ago.

³Ruth Barrett Lacy, "The Shaftsbury Church," Baptist Journal of History and Theology, (January-March 1969).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 71

⁴Shaftsbury Land Records, Town Clerk's Office, Shaftsbury, Vermont, Vol. 2, p. 50, March 13, 1764.

⁵New York Colonial Manuscripts, Endorsed Land Papers, 1643-1803, New York State Library, Vol. 9, p. 28, May 28, 1765.

⁶It is certain that Abiathar Waldo was living on this property by the summer of 1774, as he is mentioned as doing so in the deed of the abutting property to the north; see Shaftsbury Land Records, Vol. 3., pp. 61-62, July 17, 1774.

⁷This meeting as a forum for Allen and Fay to report to the Governor and the Council regarding their efforts on behalf of the proposed State of Vermont with the Continental Congress is documented in Lewis C. Aldrich, History of Bennington County, Vermont, (Syracuse: 1889), p. 441 and Earle Newton, The Vermont Story: A History of the People of the Green Mountain State, (Montpelier: 1983), pp.74-88. However, the documentation of it as the time and place at which the Governor and Council formally drafted their proposal for independence is found in Ira Allen, "The Natural and Political History of the State of Vermont," The Vermont Historical Society Collections, vol. 1, pp.449-452.

⁸Town Meeting Records, Town Clerk's Office, Shaftsbury, Vermont, Vol. 2, March 10, 1824.

⁹Shaftsbury Land Records, Vol. 5, pp. 202-203, January 29, 1806.

¹⁰Ibid. Another deed mentions the store that stood on this land as "the Lovett store," a reference to John Lovett, who owned this land as of 1801, and who built the store, and possibly the other buildings as well, after that date. See Shaftsbury Land Records, entries dated January 8, 1810, Vol. 5, pp. 445-446, and November 7, 1801, Vol. 4, pp. 323-324, respectively.

¹¹Shaftsbury Land Records, Town Clerk's Office, Shaftsbury, Vermont, Vol. 3, p. 39, February 19, 1791.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 72

¹²Levin, Ordinary Heroes, p. 135; and "House Tour Features Historical Bennington and Shaftsbury Homes," Bennington Banner, October 3, 1978. Assuming that this is accurate, then this would date the house to 1775, as that was when the Galusha family arrived here from Connecticut; Levin, Ordinary Heroes, p. 76.

¹³Shaftsbury Land Records, Town Clerk's Office, Shaftsbury, Vermont, Vol. 11, p.144.

¹⁴"House Tour Features Historical Bennington and Shaftsbury Homes, Bennington Banner, October 3, 1978.

¹⁵Shaftsbury Land Records, Vol. 14, pp. 48-49, June 10, 1844.

¹⁶Edward Holden, Esq., Deed Abstract, May 12, 1927, personal collection of Anna Worth and Robert Bergman, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

¹⁷This map was found in the collection of the Shaftsbury Historical Society. The copy found there is pasted next to another map with the date of 1869; however deed information obtained in the town clerk's office reveals that the pattern of ownership indicated on this map existed only after 1887.

¹⁸Bradford Smith, The Story of Shaftsbury, Vermont, (Shaftsbury: 1954), is the documentary source for this date. Of course, visual interpretation of the architectural style supports this, especially in light of the connection with Lavius Fillmore.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1

The Center Shaftsbury Historic District is significant as a generally well-preserved agricultural village center with buildings dating from early settlement through the mid nineteenth century (c.1764-c.1880) and from a period of tourism in the early twentieth century (c.1920-1938). Properties reflect ongoing diversified agriculture, with an early emphasis on the growing of grains which shifted later to sheep raising and finally to dairying. The district contains well-preserved early barns and other agricultural out-buildings. Several sites are associated with events leading up to the 1777 Battle of Bennington and the formation of the independent Republic of Vermont. Others were significant in early town government and in the establishment of the Baptist Church in Vermont. Bypassed by industrial development and by the railroad in the mid nineteenth century, the village retains several intact and architecturally significant Federal and Greek Revival style buildings, as well as several earlier Cape Cod type houses. (One property--the Governor Jonas Galusha Homestead--was listed on the National Register November 30, 1979.) Also included are the archeological sites of an early tavern and a blacksmith shop. Important twentieth century resources include a small school, Bungalow type house, and two early motor courts. Center Shaftsbury is remarkable for the preservation of its original plan and physical context--dramatically sited in a high valley, the visually cohesive linear plan village is still surrounded by agricultural fields.

The township of Shaftsbury was chartered on August 20, 1761, after the cessation of hostilities between the English (including the colonists) and the French and Indians ended the threat of attack in the lands north of Bennington. New Hampshire Governor Benning Wentworth, who by virtue of his position and some "vagueness" regarding the eastern border of the colony of New York (New York claimed the boundary to be the Connecticut River; Wentworth claimed it to be the extension northward of the "20 mile line," or the line twenty miles to the east of the Hudson River that formed the western border of Connecticut), divided the land within into square one hundred acre lots, and sold them to "proprietors." The proprietors were colonists who agreed, in theory at least, to settle and develop agriculturally the land they purchased. However, most of the proprietors bought this land without any intention of ever settling on it, and instead sold the land

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

to genuine settlers at a profit as a real estate investment, often subdividing it in the process.

The Waldo House (#6) is the best-documented example within the district of this process. Abiathar Waldo purchased a total of 337 acres from Moses Robinson in 1764.² He probably built this residence between 1764 and 1765, as his name appears on a petition from the Shaftsbury settlers to the State of New York, which requested a peaceful recognition of the early settlers' claims of ownership; Waldo is therein categorised as being one of the "Men with Families Actually Settled on the Premises," as distinct from the other categories of "Men that have bought and in preparation to come on with families, some of whom have done a great deal of Labour and all Considerable," and³ "Single Men that have bought and Worked on their Land." Abiathar Waldo erected this modest, Cape Cod style house in the earliest years of both Shaftsbury's settlement, and the settlement of Vermont.

The government of New York wasted no time in questioning the legitimacy of the land titles granted by Governor Wentworth, known as the "Hampshire Grants," and proceeded to grant the same properties to New York settlers, thus starting the now famous and well-documented conflicts which were not resolved completely until 1791, when Vermont was admitted to the Union. Samuel Robinson, a Bennington resident and local surveyor of some reknown, was chosen by the settlers to travel to London in the hope that he could somehow persuade King George III to order the New York government to stop granting the settlers' homesteads to New York settlers; in London, Robinson enlisted the aid of The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which itself owned land throughout the Grants, and in the district (#12). Though he was temporarily successful, this hardly ended the matter. The controversy over legitimate land titles and state jurisdiction only escalated, which led to the formation of the Green Mountain Boys, and their famous exploits in defense of their homesteads from "the Yorkers." Shaftsbury residents are known to have been active in this conflict, and several rode with Ethan Allen; however, the history of the district's involvement in this controversy is better documented in its later stages, after the commencement of the Revolutionary War, and during the political machinations of Ethan's younger brother, Ira.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

Though gathered for the purpose of protecting their homes from the conflicting claims of New York, the Green Mountain Boys performed their most distinguished duty in the service of the American cause during the Revolution. At the Dorset Convention of July, 1775, just after the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, Jonas and David Galusha, both of whom lived in the district (#13 and #8, respectively), were voted the respective ranks of Captain and Lieutenant of the Green Mountain Boys; at that time also, Seth Warner was elected to command the entire regiment. The most dramatic incidents that occurred within the district during the Revolutionary War occurred before and during the Battle of Bennington, which took place on August 16, 1777, (August 16 is now a Vermont state holiday). The families of the patriot soldiers came from Bennington, Shaftsbury, and the other surrounding towns to the now-demolished Waldo Tavern (#3) for protection and prayer just before the battle. Seth Warner and some of his men (it was probably only a few, as most of his regiment was encamped in Manchester up until the day of the battle) camped near the site of the 1838 Huntington House (#4), and allegedly kept their remounts in the barn behind the house (#4A).⁴ On August 16, Seth Warner's Green Mountain Boys provided much-needed reinforcement to General Stark's men, tipping the scales in the famous battle that halted the advance of Burgoyne's troops on the Bennington supply depot.

Though southern Vermont ceased to be a theater of war after the patriots' victory at the Battle of Bennington, David Galusha and Abiathar Waldo continued to participate in the war effort. After 1780, their homes were the depositories for the food supplies each town was required to contribute to the Continental Army. Jonas Galusha continued his active military service, participating in the campaign against Montreal, and after the war, retained his commission in the Vermont State militia until 1789.

In January of 1777, eight months before the Battle of Bennington, representatives from many of the towns that would eventually comprise Vermont met in Windsor to declare independence from New York; this was the first attempt to coordinate what had heretofore been a disorganized opposition by individual towns, or even settlers, acting independently. They agreed to return in July to adopt a constitution for the new state of Vermont, which they did. Ira Allen, Ethan's

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4

younger brother, was particularly active in the pursuit of statehood, if for no other reason than his desire to seek legal protection for his and his brother's investments in land along the Otter River and Lake Champlain. As it later became clear, he was willing to accept that protection from either the United States, or a re-alignment with Britain--an ostensibly treasonous attitude, brought on, however, by the vehement opposition on the part of New York's Governor Clinton toward the recognition of Vermont as a state by the Continental Congress. The Allen brothers were not convinced that the United States would definitely win the war, and so they conspired to protect their interests in the event of either outcome. In the meantime, Ira also co-represented the "state of Vermont" in its continued appeals to the Continental Congress for official recognition. When word of their secret negotiations with Britain's Gen. Haldimand reached Gen. George Washington, and the Congress in Philadelphia, the Allen brothers managed to downplay their involvement in the scheme; when Cornwallis surrendered to Washington in the fall of 1781, any hopes for a return to the British fold effectively disappeared forever.

Thus it was in the winter of 1782 that Ira Allen and Jonas Fay again appealed to the Continental Congress on behalf of Vermont's desire for statehood. Yet New York's Governor Clinton was still adamant about his rights to Vermont land, and so they returned without success. Vermont had been holding elections for its own officers since 1778, as if it were a state, and the governor was Thomas Chittenden; they had also elected a Governor's Council. It was to these elected officials that Allen and Fay reported (two dates have been claimed as the date of the meeting: February 22 and March 8) at the tavern of David Galusha (#8). After reporting on the dim prospects for official statehood, the Governor and Council here drafted the resolution, to be submitted to the Congress in Philadelphia, affirming their intent to establish an independent state, regardless of the approbation of the Continental Congress. Thus the Galusha Inn played an important role in the process of the formation of the independent republic of Vermont. Vermont would remain a republic for the next nine years, until it was admitted into the Union as the fourteenth state, in 1791.⁵

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5

The tempestuous first years of the new country saw much unrest, unrest that continued until the adoption of the Constitution in 1789. The rebellion in Massachusetts led by Daniel Shays, an economically dissatisfied and independent farmer, was a result of widespread inflation and the lack of voice many farmers experienced during the formative years of the new government. When Shays' Rebellion was suppressed by Massachusetts authorities, approximately one hundred of Shays' men fled to Vermont, and stopped in Shaftsbury, hoping to gather support and sympathizers. The Galusha Inn was the site of a meeting between members of Shays' Rebellion and Judge Gideon Olin and Sheriff Jonas Galusha. It was here that the rebels were persuaded to lay down their arms and move on peaceably, which they did, eventually settling over the border in what is now New York, where they remained without further incident.

When Shaftsbury was first being settled in 1763, many of the settlers arrived through Bennington, by far the largest town in the area. The aforementioned Samuel Robinson, who owned a boarding house there, directed hopeful settlers to different area communities depending upon their religious affiliation: Episcopalians to Arlington, Congregationalists to Bennington, and Baptists to Shaftsbury and Pownal. The Shaftsbury Baptists, by 1768, had established only the second organized church in Vermont (the first being the Congregational Church in Bennington). Soon a total of four separate Baptist congregations had grown up within the town, with the one in the district (#21) being quite active prior to 1846, and the only Baptist church thereafter, due to the consolidation of the town's separate congregations. Caleb Blood, one of the first trustees of the University of Vermont, was the first fulltime minister at the Center Shaftsbury Church for twenty years (1788-1808). He was a founder of the Shaftsbury Association, the official organ of Baptists in Vermont, an association that, through its newsletter, was especially vocal in its denunciation of slavery, intemperance, and the Society of Masons. The Cape Cod type house (#13) where Reverend Blood lived during his ministry had been built in 1768 and bears a resemblance to the Abiathar Waldo house (#6) in that both structures were elongated by early additions to their southern ends (making them both six bays wide) and that both contain raised paneling, corner cupboards, beehive ovens, and other early interior elaboration.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6

Two other Cape Cod type houses survive from Center Shaftsbury's first settlement period--they are the subsequently-altered Harrington house (#17) and the original ell portion of the Jonas Galusha house (#15). The Cole-Stone house (#9) is a slightly later example of the form. The village's two early taverns survived into the twentieth century. The Waldo Tavern (site #3), built in 1765 and known by photographs taken before its demolition in 1905, was a large two story saltbox roofed building with a massive central chimney. The Galusha Inn (#8) was built just before the Revolution. Also a large, two story, eaves front structure, it was altered in the nineteenth century during its ongoing use as a hotel and has since been converted to a residence. Both the Waldo Tavern and the Galusha Inn were served by large barns (#s4A and 8A) which survive as early and well-preserved examples of the central, eaves front entry, three bay barn type brought to Vermont by its first settlers.

With the construction of the original Baptist Church in 1787, on the site of the current church (#21), the present plan of the village was established, with inns and institutional buildings located at the crossroads and house lots and farms located to the north and south along the main road. It is worth noting that until the mid-nineteenth century, the Center Shaftsbury Baptist Church and the Galusha Inn both hosted the town meetings at different times, therefore establishing Center Shaftsbury as the civic center of the town as well. The original Baptist Church has long since been replaced, but in the adjacent cemetery early "death's head" carved grave markers stand as vivid reminders of the early settlement period.

In a history of Bennington County written in 1889, the early years of the town of Shaftsbury are described:

At that time and for many years thereafter it was second in point of population in the county (after the town of Bennington), and its farming classes, even to this day, have been acknowledged to be as thrifty, progressive and rich as can be found anywhere in the section." (p. 443)

Center Shaftsbury's early wealth was derived from agriculture and its economy continued to be agriculturally based through the beginning of the twentieth century. As in most places on

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 7

the Vermont frontier, the first cash crop was potash, a by-product of the process of clearing land. Although the first Shaftsbury settlers raised a variety of subsistence crops, the area seems to have been particularly suited to the growing of grains. The above-mentioned quota of provision required of the town in 1780 was successfully met and gives an indication of the types of agricultural production of the period. The town was to provide the troops with 12,559 pounds of flour, 4,186 pounds of beef, 2,093 pounds of salted pork, 354 bushels of Indian corn, and 177 bushels of rye (Aldrich, p. 440). The district's large early barns (#s 4A and 8A), with their central drive-throughs and threshing floors, would have been well adapted to the processing and storage of grains. Cattle and hogs would have been housed in one of the two side bays.

At least one highly ornamented early nineteenth century farmhouse (the 1807 Munroe-Hawkins house which was listed on the National Register 5/17/73), located about a mile to the south of the district on Route 7A, is known to have been financed by the export of wheat during the Napoleonic wars (Story of Shaftsbury, p. 19). Within the district are two large farms that had become prosperous by the beginning of the nineteenth century. They were owned by members of the Galusha family, which had come to Center Shaftsbury from Norwich, Connecticut, in 1775. Jonas Galusha had initially set up a nail making shop, but soon turned to farming and by 1805 was able to commission the master builder Lavius Fillmore to put an impressive two story Federal style addition onto the front of the Cape type house he had built in 1785 (the property, #15 in the district, was listed individually on the National Register on 11/30/79). Like the Waldo house (#6), the Galusha house has highly decorative early nineteenth century interior wall paintings. Two years later, Galusha's younger brother, Jacob, built a similar house (though slightly less elaborate) on his farm at the opposite, southern, end of the district (#36). Though both brothers filled important public offices--Jonas served as sheriff, state representative, county court judge, and finally as governor of Vermont while Jacob was town clerk for over forty years--they remained active farmers throughout their lives.

Within a decade of settlement, the raising of sheep for wool had become an important component of the Center Shaftsbury

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 8

economy. The most prominent sheep farm in the area, owned by the Bottum family, was located just north of the district on Route 7A. Though the Bottums had begun their operation in the 1770s (Aldrich, p. 439), only in the early nineteenth century did sheep farming become widespread. Much has been written about the boom in Vermont's sheep industry that began with the introduction of the Merino breed in 1811 and foundered with the repeal of the wool tariff in 1846 and the rise of western competition. Sheep raising was a more enduring occupation in Center Shaftsbury than in most Vermont villages, for the Harringtons (subsequent owners of the Galusha farm, #15) maintained a large flock until the 1910s. The local sheep craze probably peaked in the 1840s and was in decline when the agricultural census of 1850 recorded 15,622 sheep in the town of Shaftsbury.

Within the district the most prominent farm known to have been associated with sheep raising was owned by Harlow Huntington. Here, in 1838, Huntington built a brick, late Federal style house (#4) with a distinctive two-story corner column. He probably used the large early barn (#4A) on the property for hay storage and for winter shelter for his sheep. Fleece were hung from collar beams in the attic of the house. The fields of the Huntington farm, which included almost three hundred acres by the second half of the nineteenth century, are still bordered by the stone walls created in the process of clearing fields and pasture for the sheep. At the other end of the scale was the sixteen acre farm associated with the Caleb Blood house (#13), which is also known to have been a sheep farm in the early nineteenth century. The Huntington house bears similarities to the Whipple house (#7), built at about the same time by Asa Whipple, whose blacksmith shop (archeological site #7B) and wagon shop served the needs of the local farmers. Both the Huntington and Whipple houses are two story, gable front houses with finely detailed, Federal style frontispieces and decorative elliptical openings centered in their gables (the opening at the Huntington house has since been filled in).

All three of the district's surviving nineteenth century institutional buildings were built in the 1840s. The Brick Academy (#23), a two story gable front building constructed in 1841, is the earliest surviving Greek Revival style structure in the district (though its proportions remain

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 9

Federal). The Baptist Church (#21), built in 1846, is a typical and well preserved example of Greek Revival church building in Vermont. It was followed in 1847 by the Town House (#26), a simpler version of the same design. Together with the Douglass house (#22--like the church and Town House, a frame building with a full gable front pediment), these buildings were grouped along the eastern side of the main road, where (along with the newly remodeled Galusha Inn, #8) they reshaped the appearance of the center of the village. Standing to the north of the cemetery is another exemplary Greek Revival style house, the Huntington-Spencer house (#19), which has the type of short kneewall windows found on many Bennington County houses. In addition to having the broad proportions, bold frontispieces, and wide corner pilasters common to the Greek Revival style, the Douglass house, the Huntington-Spencer house, and the remodeled Galusha Inn all have shouldered surrounds on openings in the flushboarded walls that are sheltered by their porches--details which may signal the work of one carpenter or which may simply demonstrate the enthusiastic adoption of the Greek Revival style in Center Shaftsbury. Smaller houses built or remodeled during the boom years of the 1840s and 1850s include the Baptist Parsonage (#1, built in 1849), the Myers house (#16, built c.1855), and the Harrington house (#17, an early Cape Cod type house remodeled c.1855). A particularly rare building type to survive from the Greek Revival period is the Galusha Inn privy (#21A).

In 1852, the Western Vermont Railroad began operation of a line connecting North Bennington with Rutland. The line bypassed Center Shaftsbury, locating stations two miles to the south of the village in South Shaftsbury and two miles to the north in North Shaftsbury (thereafter also called "The Depot"). At the same time, the industries that were located in the southern part of town along Paran Creek, particularly the Eagle Square Manufacturing Company in South Shaftsbury, were expanding. These two circumstances combined to deflect development away from Center Shaftsbury in the second half of the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth century. Though several residents of the village worked in or had an interest in the mills of South Shaftsbury and Bennington (Norman R. Douglass, who built house #22, was a principal of the Eagle Square Company between 1851 and 1856, and, in the twentieth century, D. Henry Werblow, who renova-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 10

ted the Galusha house, #36, also had an interest in that company), Center Shaftsbury remained essentially an agricultural village. In 1873, the functions of the town hall were moved to South Shaftsbury and the village lost its status as the civic center of the town.

Mid-nineteenth century agricultural statistics for the town of Shaftsbury reveal a slowly declining sheep industry accompanied by a diversity of other agricultural pursuits. The 1850 farm census for Shaftsbury lists 15,622 sheep, 616 milk cows, 198 oxen, 1,112 "other meat stock," 461 horses, and 1,001 hogs. Crops included 5,574 tons of hay, 32,170 bushels of corn, 1,727 bushels of wheat (production was much lower than it had been a half century earlier), 31,007 bushels of oats, 145 bushels of barley, 2,574 bushels of rye, 2,275 bushels of buckwheat, 30,745 bushels of potatoes, and 11,243 bushels of apples. Many of the crops--hay, corn, oats, and potatoes--were grown primarily as livestock feeds. When taken in view of the fact that Shaftsbury's human population has remained stable at approximately 2000 inhabitants from 1790 to the present, the statistics support Hemenway's assertion in 1867 that:

The inhabitants are mostly agriculturists. Products are corn, rye, oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, flax and hay. Stock consists mostly of sheep, some of which are as good as any in the State, more pains having been taken in their breeding than in horses and cattle. (p. 235)

Around the middle of the nineteenth century, specialized agricultural outbuildings began to appear beside the many earlier multi-purpose barns in the district. The Huntington farm has a small hog barn (#4C) and next to it a corn crib (#4B). The Myers farm has a corn crib (#16B) constructed c.1875 from the frames of two smaller, earlier outbuildings. Barns continued to be built in the traditional gabled form, but many were now constructed on (or moved to) a sloping site that would permit a gravity flow system of feeding and manure removal (#s 17A, 19B, and 36B). Such a system was unnecessary for sheep but desirable for cows. Perhaps the construction of single level barns (#s13C and 16A) in this period reflects the ongoing presence of sheep. Although several of the surviving barns from this period have been altered, two (#s16A and 36B) retain original entries on their gable (rather than eaves) facades, another innovation. Older barns

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 11

were adapted to new agricultural methods by being moved onto new foundations (#17A, 36A) or by being fitted with such specialized features as wooden stanchions installed in the old open side bays (#8A).

Agricultural statistics indicate that by 1880 the number of sheep in the town of Shaftsbury had declined by about one half since 1850. The number of milk cows had increased by about 200, to a total of 811. Only half as many hogs were being raised and the number of horses was constant. Hens had gone unreported in 1850, but, in 1880, there were over four thousand in the town. Child's Gazetteer of 1880-1881 lists the occupations of people living close to the Center Shaftsbury crossroads. Categories were: farmer (a total of 15 people, including one "woolgrower"), laborer (3), livestock dealer (3), general blacksmith/gardener (1), grocer/farmer (1), carpenter/joiner (1--this was Byron C. Carey), and peddler (1). Clearly the village continued its dependence on agriculture. The list of occupations follows a pattern of commercial activity established earlier in the century--the village generally supported only one blacksmith and one or two small shops (earlier in the century there had been a village shoe shop), in addition to a post office. Of these, only the two buildings known to have contained post offices survive (the Whipple house--#7, and the O'Dell house--#30). With only minor changes in economic patterns and a declining population (the number of people in the town of Shaftsbury remained constant but their distribution shifted in the late nineteenth century towards the more industrialized village centers), there was little impetus for new construction or the renovation of existing buildings. A few houses gained an Italianate porch for example (#8), but most remained undisturbed. Photographs taken during the 1880s show that the Galusha farmhouse (#36) and the Huntington-Spencer house (#19) were still in good repair and that both had dooryards surrounded by new painted board fences.

By the turn of the century at least two properties--the Waldo Tavern (site #3) and the Walter Russell house (#5) were in a highly visible state of decline. The Tavern was demolished in 1905. When Mr. Russell purchased his century-old two story house in c.1910 it was an abandoned, empty shell. Aside from Mr. Russell's renovation, the first two decades of the twentieth century passed with barely a trace of

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 12

architectural expression. A Queen Anne style porch was added to the small Galusha house (#2) and a few alterations were made to the Galusha Inn (#8), but there was little significant change.

The 1920s saw the construction of a new schoolhouse (#27) and a small bungalow (#31), but perhaps the most important change was the increasing numbers of summer visitors who were motor-ing up the old Route 7 autoroute. Farm families, such as the Harringtons (#36), began to take in guests--typically urban or suburban families who stayed for periods of two to three weeks and who often came back year after year. The Huntington house (#4) was purchased in 1926 by a couple who made improvements with the intention of running a small inn. However "The Anchorage," as it was to be called (anchor cut-outs may still be seen in the shutters that were added at that time), never opened for business, a victim of the stock market crash of 1929.

The Great Depression did nothing to slow the flow of tourists in southern Vermont. Indeed tourism was recognized as a strong positive factor in the rural Vermont economy. In 1931, the main road through the district was paved with concrete and, in the late thirties, two small complexes of tourist cabins were built in Center Shaftsbury. The Hilltop Motor Court (#s 18B-G) had six, small cabins, each a slightly different design, sited to take advantage of the panoramic view from a ridge behind the old Harrington house (#17). Reese's Rest (#s 34A and C) had a total of twelve single and double unit cabins, arranged in a semi-circle in what had long been a meadow to the east of old Route 7. In 1947, the six "White Pillar Cabins" were built along the road to the south of the Huntington house (#4). All of these motor courts had closed by the late 1970s and today only one of them (#s 18B-G) survives relatively intact. (Indeed, the district provides excellent examples of the adaptive reuse of early tourist cabins.)

In the twentieth century dairying became increasingly impor-tant in Center Shaftsbury. After 1900, Shaftsbury sent fluid milk by "milk train" to markets in Boston and New York. The Jacob Galusha farm (#36) kept registered Morgan horses and dairy cows, the latter housed in a large, new, gambrel roofed barn (on the site of #36G). The Governor Galusha farm (#15),

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 13

which until c.1910 had specialized in wool production, began to ship beef, lamb, butter, and eggs to Bennington and milk to Manchester. In the 1920s, a large orchard was established just to the west of the district, on a farm that, until the recent whole-herd buyout, had a large dairy herd. Farmers attended grange meetings in the old Town House (#26). The number of chickens in Shaftsbury was at an all-time high in the 1930s and nearly every family in the village kept a small flock. At least two early twentieth century chicken houses survive in the district (#s 4D and 9B). The two, large Galusha farms both had power houses (#s 15 and 36L) to supply them with electricity before it became available throughout the village in the 1920s and the Huntington-Spencer property gained a small roadside garage c.1930 (#19D).

Bennington County has long had a sense of its early heritage, stirred in the late 1880s by the restoration and renovation of many early buildings in Old Bennington and by the construction of the Bennington Battle Monument (a three hundred foot tall obelisk which is the distant focal point of the view south from the district). In Center Shaftsbury, Colonial Revival sentiments were expressed in the restoration or renovation of several early houses--the Huntington house (#4, 1838/c.1926), the Walter Russell house (#5, c.1810/c.1910), the Abiathar Waldo house (#6, c.1764/c.1920/ 1975), and the Jacob Galusha house (#36, 1807/c.1938). After it ceased to function as a school, the Brick Academy (#23, 1841/1929) was also converted into a house. The small tenant house (#36C, c.1938) at the Jacob Galusha farm was built in a vernacular version of the Colonial Revival style.

In keeping with this revived interest in the town's early building styles are the three small Cape type houses built after World War II (#s 14, 28, and 29). These non-contributing buildings mirror the form and siting of the village's earliest homes, in a sense bringing the evolution of Center Shaftsbury's architecture full circle. The recent cemetery maintenance shed (#21B) reflects the Greek Revival architecture of the adjacent church and privy. Other non-contributing buildings include several types of recent agricultural buildings--barns, silos, and farm stands--also private garages, two small shops, a few playhouses and a small bus shelter. Several early buildings are non-contributing by virtue of have been recently moved (#s 4D,

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 14

18G, 30A, 30B), though this process continues a long tradition of moving buildings within the district (structures known to have been moved historically are: the frame of garage #9A, the house originally at site #14, components of corn crib #16B, and barns #17A and 36A, which were originally on flatter sites). Houses include the aforementioned Capes, two mobile homes (#s 24 and 32), two more recent houses (#s 18 and 35), and two historic houses that have undergone extensive alterations (#s 30 and 32). Although the total number of non-contributing structures is large, their visual impact is surprisingly small, for many are outbuildings sited at the rear of large lots and the majority are small in scale, with traditional gable roofed forms.

Center Shaftsbury has been the object of a variety of preservation efforts, beginning in 1937 when the Historic American Buildings Survey recorded the Governor Galusha house (#15). In 1965, the Baptist Church building (#21), which had closed its doors in 1949, was deeded to the Shaftsbury Historical Society which restored it as a museum of local history. Eight years later the Society supported a project to move the historic Galusha Inn privy (#21A) to its current site, where it serves visitors to the museum. In 1978, the Society published a pictorial history of Shaftsbury and recently it has placed historic markers on many of the primary structures within the Center Shaftsbury National Register Historic District. In 1979, the Governor Galusha farm was entered as an individual site on the National Register. Also in the late 1970s, a new highway was completed that deflects trucking and other heavy through traffic from the district.

Within the last ten or fifteen years, a few houses have changed hands and undergone sensitive restorations (i.e. #s 6 and 13). A few others have been adapted to small-scale commercial uses (i.e. #s 9 and 23). The majority simply continue to serve their original purposes as farmhouses and residences. This fact, in contrast with the rapid recent development of sections of Route 7A in nearby Bennington and Manchester, underlines the integrity of the Center Shaftsbury Historic District. Relatively few structures have been lost and most of the architecturally significant nineteenth century buildings have survived with little alteration. A range of farm buildings survives (including several rare early

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15

barns and other outbuildings) along with the buildings that housed the institutions (church, town house, school, and inn) that bound this small, rural community together. The original village plan is intact, and the geographic and agricultural contexts are essentially as they have been for over two hundred years. From the vantage point of the Center Shaftsbury Historic District, it is not hard to envision any of a series of points in the past, beginning with the earliest settlement period, in a small agricultural village in southern Vermont.

ENDNOTES

¹Record of Proprietorship, Town Clerk's Office, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

²Shaftsbury Land Records, Town Clerk's Office, Shaftsbury, Vermont, dated March 13, 1764, Vol. 2, p. 50.

³New York Colonial Manuscripts, Endorsed Land Papers, 1643-1803, New York State Library, Vol. 9, p. 28, May 28, 1765.

⁴Ruth Levin, Ordinary Heroes: The Story of Shaftsbury, Vermont, (1978), p. 135.

⁵The documentation of it as the time and place at which the Governor and Council formally drafted their proposal for independence is found in Ira Allen, "The Natural and Political History of the State of Vermont," The Vermont Historical Society Collections, vol. 1, pp. 449-452.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

MAPS

Beers, F. W. Atlas of Bennington County, Vermont. New York:
1869.

Rice, E. and C. E. Harwood. Map of Bennington County,
Vermont. New York: 1856.

Vermont Highway Department Survey Map. 1970.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

Aldrich, Lewis C. History of Bennington County, Vermont.
Syracuse: 1889.

Allen, Ira. "The Natural and Political History of the State
of Vermont," in The Vermont Historical Society
Collections. Vol. 1, pp.319-499.

Balivet, Robert F., "The Vermont Sheep Industry," Vermont
History. Vol. 33, no. 1, pp. 243-249.

Brownell, Elijah E., transcriber. "1810 Federal Census of
Bennington County, Vermont." Bennington County,
Vermont, Genealogical Gleanings. Philadelphia: 1941.

Child, Hamilton. Gazetteer and Business Directory of Ben-
nington County, Vermont, for 1880-81. Syracuse: 1881.

Chipman, Daniel. Memoir of Colonel Seth Warner. Middlebury:
1848.

Coffin, Margaret. Borders and Scrolls: Early American
Brush-Stroke Wall Painting, 1790-1820. Albany, N.Y.:
Albany Institute, 1986.

Cole, Isabel L. "The Romance of Land Grants in Shaftsbury."
The Mattesonian. Vol. 2, no. 11 (May 1949).

Congdon, Herbert Wheaton. Old Vermont Houses. New York:
Alfred A. Knopf, 1946.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

- Draper, Mrs. A. G., copier, "Marriage Record Exchange: Marriages in Shaftsbury, Vermont, before 1801." Shaftsbury Historical Society Collections.
- Elwell, Levi Henry. The Gravestone Records of Shaftsbury, Bennington County, Vermont, Copied and Verified 1908-10. Amherst, Mass.: 1911.
- Flower, Stan. "Historical Society Eyes Abandoned Town House." Bennington Banner. (July 30, 1979).
- . "Museum Excellent Example of Greek Style." Bennington Banner. (July 11, 1980).
- Galusha, A. Ranney, comp. "Brief History of the Home of Peter Cook." Personal collection of Mrs. A. Ranney Galusha, Shaftsbury, Vermont.
- . "Notes on Shaftsbury Houses and Sites." Handwritten manuscript, n.d. Collection of Mrs. A. Ranney Galusha, Shaftsbury, Vermont.
- Hemenway, Abby M., ed. The Vermont Historical Gazetteer. Burlington, Vt.: 1968, pp. 232-236.
- Historic Sites and Structures Survey, Shaftsbury and Glastenbury. Vermont Division for Historic Preservation. Montpelier: 1975.
- "House Tour Features Historical North Bennington and Shaftsbury Homes." Bennington Banner. October 3, 1978.
- Lacy, Ruth Barrett. "History of the Shaftsbury Church." Typescript, 1968. Collection of the Shaftsbury Historical Society.
- . "The Shaftsbury Church." Baptist Journal of History and Theology. (January-March 1969).
- Lamson, Genieve. "Geographic Influence in the Early History of Vermont." Essays in the Social and Economic History of Vermont. Montpelier: 1943.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 3

- Levin, Ruth. Ordinary Heroes: The Story of Shaftsbury, Vermont. 1978.
- Manning's Bennington, Shaftsbury, and Arlington (Vermont) Directory for the Year Beginning October 1928. Springfield, Vt.: 1928.
- Manning's Bennington, Shaftsbury, and Arlington (Vermont) Directory for the Year 1937. Springfield, Vt.: 1937.
- Manning's Bennington, Shaftsbury, and Arlington (Vermont) Directory for the Year 1939. Springfield, Vt.: 1939.
- Manning's Bennington, Shaftsbury, and Arlington (Vermont) Directory for the Year 1955. Springfield, Vt.: 1955.
- Meeks, Harold A. Time and Change in Vermont. Chester, Conn.: 1986.
- "Record Book of the Shaftsbury Parsonage Association." 1841. Collection of the Shaftsbury Historical Society.
- Record of Proprietorship. 1762. Office of the Town Clerk, Shaftsbury, Vermont.
- The Road Through Yesterday (historical and tourist pamphlet). c.1978. Collection of the Library of the Bennington Museum, Bennington, Vermont.
- Ross, Agnes C. B. Letter to Theodore Bottum, December 29, 1943. Collection of the Shaftsbury Historical Society.
- Rozwenc, Edwin C. "Agriculture and Politics in the Vermont Tradition," in Muller, H. Nicholas III and Samuel B. Hand, eds. A State of Nature: Readings in Vermont History. Montpelier: 1982.
- Rural Vermont: A Program for the Future, By Two Hundred Vermonters. Burlington, Vt.: The Vermont Commission on Country Life, 1930.
- Shaftsbury, Vermont, District Schools, 1824-1956. Collection of the Shaftsbury Historical Society.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 4

Shaughnessy, Jim. The Rutland Railroad. Berkeley: Howell-North Books, 1964.

Smith, Bradford. The Story of Shaftsbury, Vermont. Shaftsbury, Vt.: 1954.

Town Meeting Records, Town of Shaftsbury, 1764-1927. 3 vols. Shaftsbury Town Clerk's Office.

Town of Shaftsbury, photograph file. Special Collections, Bailey-Howe Library, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont.

Vermont Baptist Historical Society. Special Collections, Bailey-Howe Library, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont. Box 1, folder 9.

Wodehouse, Lawrence. "The Architecture of Lavius Fillmore." Antiques. Vol. 104 (December 1973), pp. 1080-1095.

Wright, Stephen. History of the Shaftsbury Baptist Association. Troy, N.Y.: 1853.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 1

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Center Shaftsbury Historic District begins at Point A, the intersection of a line 450 feet from the eastern right-of-way of Vermont Route 7A and running parallel to it, and a line running roughly perpendicular to that right-of-way, which abuts the northern wall of the northernmost structure on the Myers House property (#16A), and follows an old barbed wire fence. From Point A, the boundary proceeds southerly, remaining 450 feet from the Route 7A right-of-way, and following a row of trees which extends part of the way, until reaching Point B (approximately 1,550 feet), where it intersects the northern property boundary of the Center Shaftsbury cemetery. Thence the boundary proceeds easterly, following the cemetery boundary line, first to Point C, where it turns southerly, to Point D, following a portion of an old stone wall, then westerly to Point E, and then southerly continuing along the cemetery property boundary and crossing Tunic Road on a southerly extension thereof. The boundary continues southerly approximately following the western edge of an old pasture road, and then following a stone wall, remaining approximately 450 feet east of the Route 7A right-of-way, until it reaches Point F (approximately 2,000 feet south of Point E). Thence the boundary proceeds easterly, following a row of trees (on a line which is an easterly extension of a stone wall), to Point G, where it intersects a line 1,100 feet from the Route 7A right-of-way and parallel to it. The boundary proceeds southerly along this line for approximately 500 feet to Point H, on the northern edge of a pasture road on the Galusha property (#36), where it turns westerly, proceeding along the northern edge of that road for approximately 100 feet to Point I, the intersection of that road with the extension of the western edge of a pasture road and a row of trees, to Point J (approximately 650 feet). The boundary continues to follow the road and row of trees from Point J to Point K at the intersection with a stone wall. Thence the boundary proceeds westerly along this stone wall until Point L, the intersection with the Route 7A right-of-way. The boundary thence proceeds northerly along said right-of-way to Point M, the intersection with the easterly extension of the southern

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 10 Page 2

property line of the Baptist Parsonage (#1). Thence the boundary proceeds westerly along said extension and said line (visually defined by a row of trees) to Point N where it intersects the remnants of an old stone wall. The boundary thence proceeds northerly following the stone wall and intermittent rows of trees for approximately 1,425 feet until Point O, the intersection with the southern wall of barn #5A, whence the boundary travels westerly along said wall to Point P, the southwest corner of said barn. The boundary thence proceeds northerly along the west wall of said barn and continues northerly, running just to the west of a stone wall until Point Q, the intersection with an east/west stone wall (approximately 450 feet). The boundary thence proceeds easterly along said wall for approximately 100 feet to Point R, where the wall and the boundary turn northerly. The boundary continues northerly along this stone wall and an extension thereof (approximately 225 west of the Route 7A right-of-way), crossing West Mountain Road, and continuing until Point S, the intersection with the southern boundary of the Governor Galusha Property (#15)(listed in the National Register 11/30/79). The boundary continues around the property as described in Book 45, page 461 A of the Shaftsbury Land Records until Point T, the intersection of the western right-of-way of Route 7A and the westerly extension of the aforementioned line running along the north of the Myers House property (#16). The boundary thence travels easterly along said extension and said line to Point A, the point of beginning.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 3

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Shaftsbury Center remains, as it has been since the late eighteenth century, a visually cohesive linear plan village with buildings sited close to the road and with fields (some open and some overgrown) stretching out behind. The boundary generally follows the historic rear (and in some cases side) property lines and is visually distinguished in most places by low stone walls. Where lots include extensive fields (i.e. #12) and/or recent development on their rear portions (i.e. #7 and #20) the boundary has been drawn to encompass only land adjacent to (and clearly visible from) the main road, Route 7A. Exceptions are sites #15 and #36, historic farms at the northern and southern ends of the district. The boundary encompasses site #15 in its entirety (as entered on the National Register on November 30, 1979) and it encloses the most visible western portion of the original acreage of site #36 (now an active dairy farm encompassing four hundred acres), using a pasture road as the eastern boundary. The district includes the entire present area of the cemetery (associated with building #21) and two areas which were open fields in the nineteenth century but which were developed in the early twentieth century into tourist courts (#s 18B through G and #s 34A and C).

Beyond the district boundaries, the density of settlement decreases and large open fields predominate. The commercial and residential buildings scattered along Route 7A to the north and south of the district are either recent or extensively altered (an historic house that would have been included in the district to the south of site #36 burned within recent years and was replaced with a modern house). To the east, on Tunic Road, is one altered nineteenth century house and a recent house and outbuildings--these are masked from view from Route 7A by vegetation along the rear lot line of the cemetery. To the west, West Mountain Road passes through a large active farm with an altered nineteenth century farmhouse and recent outbuildings before it begins its upward climb past the Ludwig orchards.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 4

Note: The sketch map depicts approximate boundaries. In actuality, rear property lines, and consequently district boundaries, fluctuate from lot to lot. The verbal boundary description and sketch map are based on field analysis and the evidence of historic maps. The accompanying National Register Inventory (Section 7) lists all thirty-six properties with primary structures, related outbuildings, and archeological sites that are within the district. No other buildings should be interpreted to be within the district based upon the verbal boundary description.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 1

Draft prepared by:

Kenneth Story
8101 Cantrell Road
Apt. # 1002
Little Rock, Arkansas 72207
(501) 371-2763

February, 1987

Revised and edited by:

Leslie Goat (and VT DHP)
Azro Johnson Farm
Plymouth Notch, Vermont 05056
(802) 672-5251

August, 1988

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 88002052 Date Listed: 11/09/88

Center Shaftsbury Historic District Bennington VT
Property Name County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Beth A. Sarge
Signature of the Keeper

11/9/88
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

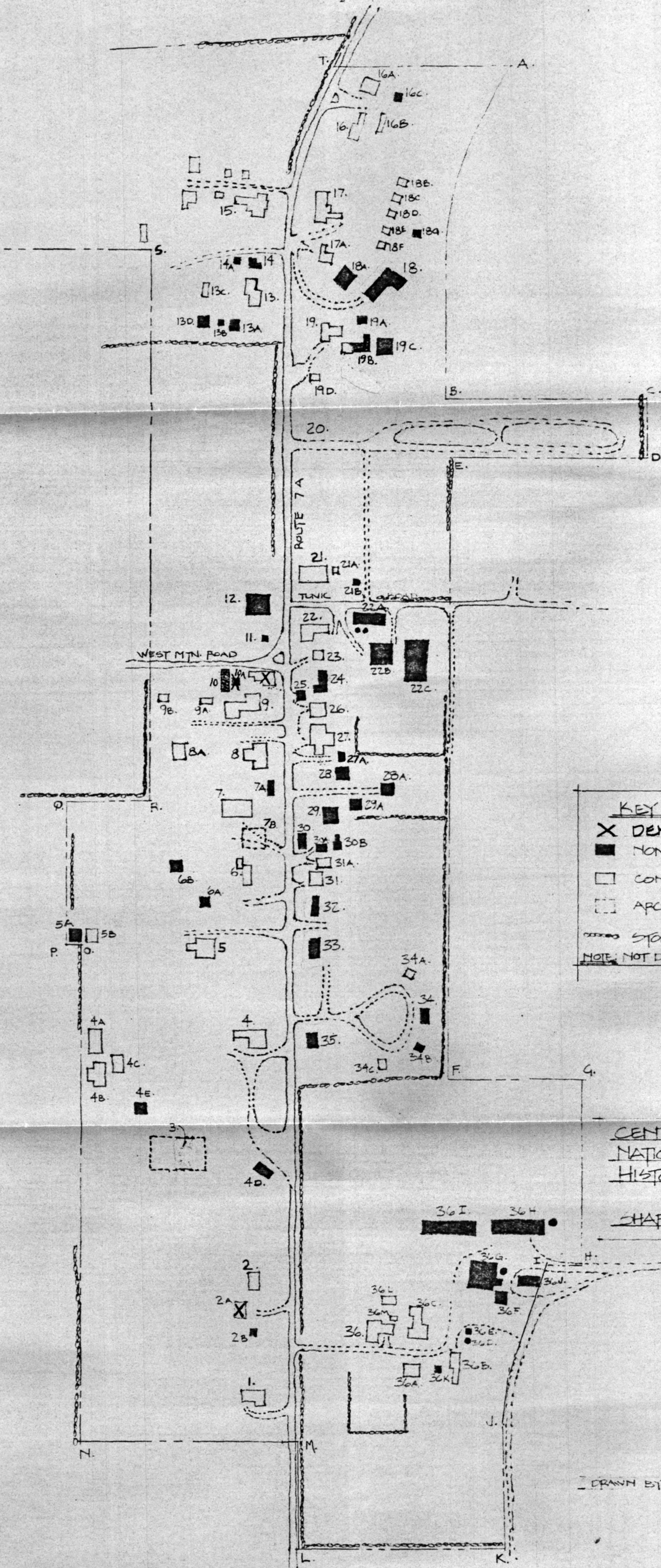
Counts of contributing and noncontributing resources: 99 resources in the district

39	C	buildings	29	NC	buildings
5	C	structures	20	NC	structures
5	C	sites	1	NC	site

This information was confirmed with David Tansey, VTSHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

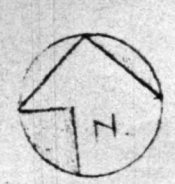
- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



KEY

- X DEMOLISHED/BURNED '87-'88
- NON-CONTRIBUTING
- CONTRIBUTING
- ▭ ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
- STONE WALL

NOTE: NOT DRAWN TO SCALE.



CENTER SHAFTSBURY
 NATIONAL REGISTER
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 SHAFTSBURY, VERMONT

DRAWN BY THOMAS KEEFE 8/13/88