

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received OCT 2 1984
date entered NOV 1 1984

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

1. Name

historic Wallingford Main Street Historic District

and/or common Wallingford Main Street Historic District

2. Location

street & number Main ^{and} Street, School Street's. N/A not for publication

city, town Wallingford N/A vicinity of congressional district

state Vermont code 50 county Rutland code 021

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
<u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (See Continuation Sheet)

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Town Hall

city, town Wallingford state Vermont

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1976, 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

city, town Montpelier state Vermont

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	date Bldgs. #24A, 36, 40, 46, 47 (See individual descriptions)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Wallingford Main Street Historic District is a linear district comprising 76 major buildings and 41 outbuildings along the main thoroughfare and main intersection of the village of Wallingford, the principal village in the township of Wallingford, in Rutland County. The first road to be built in the village, Main Street was the scene of most of Wallingford's development during the 19th century. The district contains a largely intact collection of buildings, mostly residential, dating from the 19th and early 20th centuries. Few intrusions mar the historic character of the district. Architectural styles range from Federal to Colonial Revival, with examples in both the high style and vernacular modes. While most buildings are clapboard, a few masonry structures utilizing local limestone and marble as well as brick attest to the prosperity of the town. In addition to the major buildings in the district, a large number of barns and carriage houses remain as a testimony of the early and continued importance of farming in Wallingford.

The village of Wallingford is located along the Otter Creek Valley, a fertile farming area. It is bounded on the east and west by forested hills which provide a pleasant backdrop for the houses along both sides of Main Street. A second creek, Roaring Brook, flows down from the Green Mountains and crosses Main Street near the center of the district, joining Otter Creek to the west.

Main Street (Route 7) is a wide thoroughfare bordered by planting strips and sidewalks, some of which are of marble and date from the 19th century. The northern boundary of the district marks the transition between the scattered housing outside of town, and the ordered lots of the village. Mostly Federal and Greek Revival style houses of similar size and set back line both sides of Main Street. Many have large yards graced with tall elms, maples and pines.

The highest concentration of buildings in the district occurs in the area adjacent to the "four corners" formed by the intersection of Main with Depot and School Streets. Here a small core of commercial and public buildings has marked the center of the village since the early 1800s. The district extends a short distance up School Street to incorporate the Baptist Church (#17), the Town Hall (#19), and several houses.

Continuing south, Main Street crosses Roaring Brook on a concrete bridge (1921), and curves slightly to the west. In this southern section of the district, buildings are spaced farther apart as the town houses gradually give way to open land and scattered farms. A large cemetery (#41), with a roadside pool and fountain, and handsome wrought-iron gates, rises up the hills to the east. The district terminates at one of the oldest farm sites in the area (#43).

Wallingford's side streets developed later than Main Street. The area to the east and west of the district includes several blocks of houses dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and areas of open farm or forested land. (These areas may be considered for National Register nomination at a later time.)

The district contains outstanding architectural examples from all periods in the town's history. These in turn are complemented by the numerous vernacular versions - similar in form and massing, but smaller and less elaborately detailed. Several Federal style homes, including three of brick with marble trim (#12, #39, #76), represent the earliest permanent residences in Wallingford.

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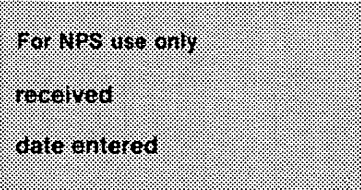
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- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Sylvia Pickett
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 16. Town of Wallingford
c/o Chairman of Selectmen
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| 2. Steven and Denise Seyfried
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 17. First Baptist Church of Wallingford
c/o Dan Dinsmore
34 School Street
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| 3. St. Patricks Church | 18. True Temper Plant |
| 4. c/o Reverend Robert Whelan | 18A. c/o Robert Williams, Manager
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| 5. Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 19. Town of Wallingford
c/o Chairman of Selectmen
Town Hall
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| 5A. | 20. Fred Thurlow |
| 6. Emma Towsley | 20A. Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| 6A. Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 21. John Chance
East Wallingford, Vermont 05742 |
| 6B. | 22. Joseph Phillips
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| 6C. | 23. Independent Order of Odd Fellows
c/o Raymond Guynup
15 Hull Avenue
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| 7. | 24. Margaret Howley |
| 8. Kenneth Fish | 24A. Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 25. Jill Ryan |
| 9. Edward O'Neil | 25A. Dunham Inn
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 26. Carl Buffin |
| 10. Julian Klock | 26A. Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| 10A. Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 27. Masonic Lodge
c/o John Drew, M.D.
Box 230
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| 11. Rotary International
c/o Harry Robbins, President
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | |
| 12. Marlena Dawson | |
| 12A. 23 School Street
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | |
| 13. James Marquis
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | |
| 14. Chittenden Trust Company
c/o Daniels Corporation
Rutland, Vermont 05701 | |
| 15. English Language Center | |
| 15A. c/o Professor Wilfred Deyo
Lake St. Catherine
Poultney, Vermont 05764 | |

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- | | | | |
|------|---|------|---|
| 28. | Albert Coughlin | 42. | Michael Barrett |
| 28A. | 90 Mahoney Avenue
Rutland, Vermont 05701 | 42A. | Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| 29. | American Legion
c/o Lawrence Stevens
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 43. | Peter Montagne |
| 30. | Richard Horton
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 43A. | Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| 31. | Catherine Murray | 43B. | |
| 31A. | Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 43C. | |
| 32. | Janice Kirk
1208 East Applegate
Austin, Texas 78753 | 44. | Warren Baker |
| 33. | David Baasch
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 44A. | 4675A Rosewood Tree Court
Bent Tree West
Boynton Beach, Florida 33436 |
| 34. | First Congregational Church
c/o Larry McKenna, Chairman,
Business Committee
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 45. | Roberta Willard |
| 35. | Caroline Burke
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 45A. | 402 Reeves Road
Warrington, Florida 32507 |
| 36. | Roger Truelsen
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 46. | Elmer Burke |
| 37. | Richard Mason
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 46A. | Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| 38. | Donald LaFlam | 46B. | |
| 38A. | Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 47. | Jay Gallipo |
| 39. | Ruth W. Carrier | 47A. | Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| 39A. | 2nd Avenue North at First Street
St. Petersburg, Florida 33701-3442 | 48. | Russel Lattuca |
| 40. | Bastion Auer | 48A. | Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| 40A. | Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 49. | Bruce McMahon |
| 41. | Green Hill Cemetery Association
c/o Hugh Young
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 49. | Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| | | 50. | Peter Upton |
| | | | Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| | | 51. | Richard Auer |
| | | 51A. | Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| | | 52. | Robert Crosby |
| | | 52A. | Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| | | 53. | Clayton Doty |
| | | | Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| | | 54. | Charles Sharp |
| | | | Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |

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- | | |
|---|---|
| 55. Steven Hill
55A. Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 69. Julian Klock
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| 56. Patricia Gladdings
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 70. Raymond Senecal
71. Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| 57. Bradley Fredericks
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 72. Barbara Nash
72A. Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| 58. Leonard Cadwallader
58A. West Hill Road
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 73. Natalie Congdon
73A. Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| 59. Richard Savery
59A. Hillside Road
59B. Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 74. Robert Keyes
74A. Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| 60. Bryce Towsley
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 75. Bert Armstrong
75A. Wallingford, Vermont 05773
75B. |
| 61. Walter Blanchard
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | 76. Ralph Nimtze
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 |
| 62. Albert Krebs
P.O. Box 72
Holicong, PA 18928 | |
| 63. Gilbert Hart Library
c/o Mrs. Phyllis Johnson, President,
Board of Trustees
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | |
| 64. Thomas Gainer
29 School Street
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | |
| 65. Fred Townsend
Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | |
| 66. Frank Groggett
66A. Wallingford, Vermont 05773
66B. | |
| 67. Harold Weidman
67A. Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | |
| 68. Michael Harlow
68A. Wallingford, Vermont 05773 | |

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The majority of the buildings in the district date from the mid 19th century, when Wallingford was establishing itself as a center for farming and small industry. The opening of the Western Vermont Railroad in 1851 provided a boost to the town's economy which is reflected in the large number of buildings dating from this period. These Greek Revival style structures range from elegant, high-style homes like #69 to simple, one- and-a-half-story cottages like #14.

Several of Wallingford's prominent citizens built elaborate Victorian style homes during the latter part of the 19th century. Isaac Munson, a successful sheep farmer, led the way with his Italianate style mansion (#25) in 1856. Large Second Empire and Queen Anne style homes also appeared, as well as porches, bay windows and additions on older homes.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, many of the large, older farm properties on the north and south ends of town were divided and infilled with houses. A Bungalow (#54) and several Colonial Revival style homes date from this last burst of growth on Main Street.

Two recent additions to the street have been moved from elsewhere - #36, a rear ell from the house next door, and #47, moved from a quarry site in South Wallingford.

In addition to its fine collection of homes, Wallingford boasts impressive religious, public, and commercial buildings, the most prominent being located at the four corner intersection in the heart of the district. They are the Georgian Revival style True Temper Inn (#15), the Odd Fellows Block (#23), an outstanding Italianate wood-frame commercial block, and the superbly detailed, Renaissance Revival style Gilbert Hart Library (#63). Three churches provide focal points on North Main (#4), School (#17) and South Main Streets (#34).

The gradual change in Wallingford's economy during the 20th century from a farm and small industry base to a tourist and service base, has resulted in few physical changes. Aside from the widening of Route 7 and consequent loss of the large maples and elms that once lined the street, and the construction of two small, modern buildings near the center of town (#7 and #70), Main Street looks much the same as it did in the early 1900s. Some buildings have been adapted for new uses: two large homes have been carefully converted into inns, and several others have been adapted for apartments and/or retail or office space. Although a few buildings have been altered with aluminum siding and replacement windows, they still retain their historic character through form, massing proportions, and thus continue to contribute to the district.

Descriptions of individual buildings follow. (Numbers refer to the enclosed sketch map.)

1. Pickett House (North Main Street) c.1900

This two-and-a-half-story, clapboard home, a vernacular version of the Queen Anne style, occupies the northwest corner lot at the intersection of Main and Franklin Streets. The gable-front main block is intersected on the south side by a short, narrowly projecting

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one-by-two bay ell, topped by a gable roof with a cut-out wooden gable screen.

The door, with a large, central light, is located in the north bay of the two-bay facade, and is balanced by a picture window in the south bay. A second picture window lights the first floor of the ell; the rest of the windows are one-over-one double hung sash. All openings are framed with plain wood casing. A columned, flat-roofed, Colonial Revival porch, with a lattice-work skirt and a railing of turned rails, extends the length of the facade and wraps around to the ell on the south side. A second, smaller porch runs from the ell to the rear of the main block. A single, interior, brick chimney rises from the ridge of the slate roof, at the west end. A small, one-story, hip-roofed wing with a north-facing porch extends to the rear (west) of the main block.

2. House (40 North Main Street) c.1840

The four-by-three bay, one-and-a-half-story, clapboard, vernacular Greek Revival style house faces south on the northeast corner of Main and Meacham Streets. Its doorway, framed with fluted pilasters rising to a denticular cornice, occupies the east-center bay of the eave-front facade, between replacement double-hung windows, with six-over-six muntins. Four six-light eyebrow windows light the attic story, and three floor-length windows with heavily muntined two-over-two sash light the first story on the west facade. All windows have wooden, louvered shutters. The slate roof terminates in a boxed, returning cornice. A central brick chimney rises from the ridge.

A one-story, two-bay-deep, shed-roofed addition extends to the north and east.

This building is identified in the Beers Map of 1869 as the office of Dr. D.H. Meacham, who lived next door, to the south (#3). Meacham Street was not yet built at this time.

3. House (38 North Main Street) c.1840

Two additions have been added to the original three-by-four-bay, one-and-a-half-story main block of this simple, Greek Revival style house, and the building now serves as a meeting house for St. Patrick's Church. The front facade is symmetrical, with an enclosed pedimented porch leading to the central entrance, and six-over-six, double-hung sash on either side and in the gable. The clapboard walls, set off with corner boards and a returning fascia board, rest on a stone foundation. The slate roof terminates in a boxed returning cornice.

On the north and south facades, fenestration is regular, with six-over-six sash on the first story, and six-pane eyebrow windows above. An interior brick chimney rises from the east end of the roof ridge.

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Extending to the rear (east) is a small, two-bay-deep, single-story, gable-roofed wing, providing a secondary entrance on the south side. Behind the wing, extending to the east and south is a large, square addition dating from the 1950's that houses a meeting hall. It has awning windows on the north and south sides and an asphalt-covered low gable roof.

This building was the home of Dr. D. H. Meacham in the mid-late 1800's. It is similar in size, orientation, and fenestration to his office to the north(#2).

4. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church (34-36 North Main Street) 1866

St. Patrick's, a three-by-four-bay, apsidal-plan, Gothic Revival-style church, was built in 1865-66. The first Roman Catholic church in Wallingford, it was designed by P. C. Keiley, who also designed churches in West Rutland and St. Albans, and the Cathedral in Burlington. It was built of locally quarried limestone for a cost of \$8888. Church members helped to lay the stone, which was cut in rock-faced ashlar blocks and laid in a random range-work pattern.

Four marble steps lead to a slightly projecting entrance pavilion which rises in four stages and terminates above the slate-covered roof in a narrow bell-cote crowned by a marble jerkinhead roof. The roof is trimmed by a molded cornice and topped with a cross. The pointed-arch recessed doorway, trimmed with heavy, three-quarter-round molding, contains two four-panel doors with arched heads, topped by a wooden panel decorated with an appliqued quatrefoil motif. Above the entrance, a blunt-arch opening contains paired, trefoil-headed stained glass windows; pointed arch openings with similar, single windows flank the entrance.

The bays of the north and south facades are defined by narrow wall buttresses. In each bay is a blunt-arch opening containing leaded glass windows framed with heavy three-quarter-round molding.

A small one-by-one-bay, one-story gable ell extends to the south and east, providing a west-facing secondary entrance to the nave. At the rear of the main block is a five-sided apse with windows on the northeast and southeast faces, and a brick chimney rising along the east face. A second, interior chimney rises from the ridge of the main block at the rear (east) end. Metal cresting runs the length of the main roof and ell ridges, and a molded cornice trims the roof.

In the yard to the south is a small shrine, similar in design and materials to the church, which was constructed and dedicated to "Our Lady of Knock" in 1954.

5. Rectory (30 North Main Street) 1911

This two-and-a-half-story, three-by-five-bay, Colonial-Revival style house, built as a rectory for St. Patrick's Church in 1911, is composed of a front-gabled main block with two consecutively lower, gable-roofed wings extending to the rear (east).

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A flat-roofed Colonial Revival porch, supported by Doric columns and encircled by a low railing of square rails and lattice skirt runs the length of the facade. The north-bay entrance is balanced by a transomed picture window in the south bay. A three-sided bay window on the south side connects with a shed-roofed addition extending from the south facades of the wings which incorporate a south-facing porch. A Queen Anne window lights the front bay of the north side. The rest of the windows are one-over-one double-hung sash, with aluminum storm sash. All windows have louvered, wooden shutters. The walls are clad with aluminum siding.

The slate roof terminates in a simple boxed cornice with cornice returns. A single chimney extends from the ridge near the rear of the main block.

5A. Garage (30 North Main Street) c.1920

A small, gabled, single-bay garage, sheathed in novelty siding, with a rear shed-roofed extension lies to the south and east of #5.

6. Dr. William C. Fox House (28 North Main Street) c.1835

The three-by-three-bay main block of this two-and-a-half-story, right sidehall plan house is Greek Revival style, with clapboard walls and corner pilasters rising to a pedimented front gable. The elaborate door surround has flanking pilasters with entasis and a three part molded form. The pilasters rise to a molded entablature with a boldly projecting cornice. The eight-panel door is recessed within wide, paneled reveals. The six-over-six sash on the first floor, and three-over-three sash on the second floor, are framed with simple architraves, with louvered shutters. A central brick chimney rises from the south slope of the slate roof.

A one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed wing extends to the rear (east) of the main block, and next to it, a five-bay-wide, one-and-a-half-story gable roofed ell extends to the south. An open porch, supported by square paneled columns and curved, solid brackets, runs most of the length of the "L" formed by the main block and the south ell. Large windows, including one French window, open onto the porch from the two sides.

Although stylistic evidence indicates a c.1835 date, historic sources show the house was built by Dr. William C. Fox (son of Dr. John Fox, see #12) circa 1860. He had his office in the south wing until his death in 1880

6A. Carriage House (28 North Main Street) c.1860

A large, 1½ story carriage house sits to the northeast of #6. Two overhead garage doors open into the main floor. The front-facing gable is lit by an unusual rounded diamond-

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shaped window with interlocking tracery. Four small windows light the southside. The walls are clapboard, and the roof is covered with slate.

6B, & C. Sheds (28 North Main Street) c.1860

Two 1 x 2 bay, clapboard, gable-roofed outbuildings lie to the south and east of 6A.

7. Lehigh Gas Station (26 North Main Street) c.1970

This 1 story, four-bay-wide building has vertical grooved plywood siding and a shingled mansard roof. A small extension connects the gas station with a large, two-bay, gable-roofed garage to the northeast. The garage is sheathed with asphalt "brick" siding on the west side, and vertical grooved plywood siding on the south side. Non-contributing to the Historic District due to its age.

8. House (20 North Main Street) c.1900

This 2½ story, vernacular Colonial Revival style house is basically L-shaped in plan, with a wraparound front porch and several additions to the east and north. The clapboard walls rest on a brick foundation. The 3 bay, gabled facade faces west, with the entrance in the north bay balanced by a transomed picture window in the south bay. Except for one 2/2, double-hung window on the first floor, the sash are all 1/1, and are trimmed in wood casing. The flat-roofed porch runs the length of the facade and wraps around the north to meet a slightly projecting 2 story ell with an intersecting gable roof. It has round columns supporting a cornice decorated with a flat molding of semi-hexagons. A railing of turned rails encircles the deck, and the skirt is finished in latticework.

A five-sided bay window, with 1/1 sash in three sides, projects from the south wall. A four-bay-deep, gable-roofed extension to the rear (east) included a double garage with overhead doors, a side porch and a four-window shed dormer on the north side, and a sun porch on the south side. A central ridge chimney, and an exterior chimney on the south side, rise above the slate roof.

9. Zephaniah Hull House (18 North Main Street) (c.1800), c.1830

This 5 x 2 bay, 2½ story house was built by Zephaniah Hull, one of Wallingford's early settlers, around 1800, and was enlarged and updated in the Greek Revival style by his son Alfred circa 1830. It was the main house of a large farm complex including barns, woodsheds, a cheese house, an ice house, a smoke house, and a house for hired hands. The Hull family remained in the house for close to one hundred years.

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The large, central entrance is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch, supported by thick, round columns. The door of four panels, with a large, central light is flanked by half-length sidelights with paneled dados below, and framed by a paneled surround. Six-over-six double-hung windows light the first floor, with 2/2 sash in the second floor. The original clapboard siding was covered with asbestos shingles in 1947; the tops of corner pilasters are still visible above the asbestos. The first floor of the north facade has been re-sided with vertical grooved plywood. The slate roof terminates in a molded returning cornice. Two brick chimneys rise from its ridge, near the center.

A three sided, canted, bay window protrudes from the south wall, and a small shed extends to the east. An ell originally connected the main block with outbuildings in the rear. This was moved to Hull Street, where it is now a residence.

The walkway in front of the house was originally paved with large blocks of marble, which were removed by the city in the 1960's. The house served as a lodge for several years in the 1960's and 70's, but has now returned to private residential use.

10. "Upside-Down House" (16 North Main Street) c.1830

This 5 x 2 bay, 2 story, Federal style, clapboard house, with its slate roof with cornice returns, is locally known as the "upside-down house", because the house raisers reversed the frames for the first and second stories, resulting in upstairs ceilings that are higher than those downstairs.

The symmetrical, eave-front facade has a central doorway framed by fluted pilasters rising to a full entablature. The paneled door, with a top light and three horizontal panels below, is flanked by half-length sidelights with louvered shutters. The 2/2 sash are framed with similar shutters on the west facade.

A shed-roofed porch, with latticework skirt and a wood deck, runs the length of the facade. A valance of turned spindles supported by solid, scrolled brackets with cut-out clover motifs, runs between the turned posts. A railing of square rails set in a pattern of alternating "T"'s and upside-down "T"'s encircles the deck.

A one-story, two bay deep, gabled ell extends to the rear (east), connecting the main block with cropped eaves. Cement block chimneys rise along the east wall of the ell, and the south wall of the main block; a brick chimney rises from the ridge of the slate roof, near the north end.

10A. Carriage House (16 North Main Street); c.1900

To the east and south of #10 is a 1½ story, clapboard, gable-roofed carriage house with two double-leaf doors of vertical boards topped with two rows of eight small lights.

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11. Paul P. Harris Memorial (14 North Main Street); 1818

Built in 1818 by James Rustin as Wallingford's schoolhouse, this 1 story, 3 x 5 bay, Federal style brick building later served as a chapel for the Congregational Church, and is now the headquarters of the Wallingford Rotary Club, and a memorial to the founder of Rotary International, Paul P. Harris, who attended school in the building.

The Flemish-bond brick walls rise from a stone foundation to a slate roof with cornice returns on the front gable. The central entrance consists of a six-paneled door flanked by half-length (three-light) sidelights. The doorway, a blind window above it, and the 6/6 windows flanking it, are all topped with basket arches, framed in a soldier course and infilled with brickwork painted white. A single chimney rises from the ridge, near the front of the building. A 3 x 1 bay, clapboard ell extends to the south. A bronze plaque set in a stone in the yard to the southwest of the building is dedicated to Paul P. Harris by Rotarians of Vermont and New Hampshire.

12. Dr. John Fox House (12 North Main Street); 1818

A marble curb marks the front property line of this imposing, Federal style home which was built by Dr. John Fox, a Wallingford physician, 1818. The symmetrical, 5 x 3 bay, common-bond-brick main block rests on a stone foundation and rises 2½ stories to an eave-front gable roof trimmed with a returning cornice and fascia board and covered in slate, with paired interior chimneys at each end.

The central doorway is recessed, with paneled reveals, within a basket arch of soldier course brick, with the keystone picked out in marble. Narrow, fluted pilasters set off the eight-panel door and flanking half-length sidelights that are above recessed wood panels. The door is topped with a semi-elliptical fanlight with radiating muntins connected by swags. Similar wrought-iron tracery of interlocking curves ornaments the sidelights. A porch (a later addition), supported by four Doric columns, extends from the entrance, interrupting the arch of the doorway. The window openings, with marble sills and lintels, hold 2/2 replacement sash in all but the gables, each of which contain two 12/8 sash.

A one story, five-bay-deep, brick ell, with a slate, gable roof, extends to the rear (east); a second story has been added above the first two bays, from which rises a brick chimney. A two-bay clapboard addition, including a garage on the north side, extends beyond the ell.

12A. Barn (12 North Main Street); c.1850

A large, 1½ story barn, with clapboard walls and a slate-covered, gable roof with partial cornice returns, lies to the east of #12. On the ground floor, two double-leaf doors, each constructed of vertical boards topped by two rows of eight lights, and one single door, provide entrances. Above, in the front-facing gable, is a hayloft door, topped by a 12/12 sash.

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13. House of Yesteryear Antiques (10 North Main Street); 1853 and later

Built by Howard Harris in 1853, this house was the boyhood home of Paul Harris (see #11). Originally a small, 5 x 4 bay, 1½ story, eave-front, Greek Revival style home, the Harris House was later given a Colonial Revival look by the addition of a porch and dormers. The front of the house is now used as an antique store, with a residence in the rear.

The clapboard walls rest on a stone foundation and are set off by corner pilasters rising to a wide frieze and bracketed, returning cornice. The cornice line is interrupted by three pedimented wall dormers with 6/6 sash. The central entrance is sheltered by a small porch of square piers supporting a gable roof with a mutulary cornice and a semi-circular-arched soffit. The six-panel door, topped with a semi-circular fanlight with radiating muntins, is simply framed in wood. The 6/6 sash are framed with peaked lintel boards and have louvered, wooden shutters. Two chimneys offset to the north and south of center rise from ridge of the slate roof.

To the rear (east) of the main block is a 1½ story, front-gabled ell with a south-facing porch topped by two pedimented dormers. An additional 1-bay gabled ell projects from the ell's north side.

14. Harvey Button House (6 North Main Street); 1830

Judge Harvey Button built this small, 4 x 5 bay, 1½ story gable-front, Greek Revival style cottage in 1830, soon after he began practicing law in Wallingford. A similar, smaller building to the north, which houses his law office, was removed in 1967. A 2-bay ell which formerly extended to the south, has also been removed. The Button House now houses a dentist office and a bank office.

The clapboard walls, resting on a stone foundation, are framed with wide corner pilasters rising to a full entablature with a boxed returning cornice. Marble steps and stoop lead to the middle right, gable front doorway, which is framed with paneled pilasters decorated with fretwork and rising to a full entablature. Wide, paneled reveals, and a wooden architrave surround with corner blocks, set off the eight-panel door. An additional center eaves front entryway on the south facade is also flanked by pilasters and topped by a full entablature. The 6/6 windows on the first floor, and the two 12/8 sash in the gable are framed with wooden architrave surrounds and louvered shutters.

Two small skylights pierce the north slope of the asphalt-covered roof, and a single central chimney rises from the ridge. A pedimented hood supported by angular, wooden truss brackets shelters the north entrance. A stone wall runs along the front property line.

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15. True Temper Inn (2-4 North Main Street); 1824, 1892 and 1926

Dominating the main intersection in Wallingford is the 3½ story, 7 x 10 bay, wood-shingled True Temper Inn. This large, Georgian Revival style hotel is basically square in plan, with a central courtyard. The primary facades face west and south; extensions on the north and east sides complete the square.

The inn has seen many changes in its one hundred sixty year history. Built in 1824 following the designs of architect John Ives, the original "Wallingford House" was two stories high with wraparound porches on both stories. In 1892, the building was enlarged, renovated, and renamed the "The New Wallingford". The owner, W. D. Hulett, added 1½ stories to the main block and a 5 story tower at the southwest corner, and remodeled the porches in the Queen Anne style.

A second renovation undertaken by the American Fork and Hoe Company in 1926 gave the hotel its present look, with symmetrical west and south facades, each marked by a massive, 2-story-high porch and a row of gable dormers protruding from the slate, hipped roof.

On the west side, the porch, which runs the length of the facade, rests on a brick foundation pierced by five eight-light windows. Square columns support the flat roof, and a square railing borders the deck which is approached by stairs at the north and south ends. The central doorway is framed by fluted pilasters rising to a broken pediment. The fifteen-light, double-leaf doors are topped by a transom of six arched lights.

On the south side, the center five bays are recessed one bay to provide for a similar, 2-story porch. Seven paired French windows of ten lights each open onto the porch, five on the south wall and one each on the east and west walls. The openings are topped by molded cornices. Fenestration on both facades is regular, with windows gradually decreasing in size from large 15/15 double-hung sash on the first floor, to 8/12 sash on the second floor, 8/8 sash on the third floor, and 6/6 sash in the dormers. All windows on the three main stories have louvered wooden shutters.

A six-bay-deep, 2½-story wing on the north side, and a single-bay wing on the east side, complete the block. A five-bay-deep, 2½ story addition extends from the north wing and a small, 1-story addition with an exterior chimney extends from the east wall of the south wing. A second brick chimney rises from the courtyard at the center of the building.

Through the years, the Inn has been a favorite spot for residents of Wallingford as well as tourists. Its purchase by the American Fork and Hoe Company in 1926 marks the company's realization of the potential of the recreation market in the Wallingford area. In 1945, the Inn was sold to the Treadway Inn Company, and several others have owned it since then, including a locally-based English Language Center which occupied the building from 1968 to the 1980's. The building is currently vacant, and for sale. Plans for its renovation and reopening are being considered.

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15A. True Temper Inn Annex; c.1920 ?

Located to the rear (east) of the True Temper Inn, this 2½ story, 3 x 3 bay clapboarded vernacular structure was apparently built to house workers at the Inn and later served as an apartment for the Inn's owners. Set on a concrete foundation, the building has a slate-covered gable roof with open eaves and fascia board trim. Each gable end is treated as a primary facade. The north gable end first floor has a paneled door and one 6/1 window in each outer bay with a fixed sash in between. A shed-roofed porch with chamfered posts and exposed rafter tails shelters each entrance. The south gable end has four bays on the first floor: two 6/1 windows flank a central 2-bay shed-roofed porch with square posts and boxed eaves, sheltering two doors with upper single glass lights. Other windows are 6/1, with smaller 6/6 sash in the attic. A basement entry vestibule projects from the southernmost bay of the west eaves side of the building and a single off-center ridge chimney rises from the roof.

16. "Boy with the Leaking Boot" Fountain - Arnold Hill Memorial (Corner, North Main and School Streets); 1898

At the northeast corner of Main and School Streets sits a cast-zinc fountain which originally sat right on Main Street and was used as a watering trough for horses. The fountain was dedicated in memory of Arnold Hill, landlord of the inn next door in the 1860's, by his children. The statue in the center depicts a boy wearing one boot and holding a second, through which the water in the fountain flows. While the origin of the fountain has not been verified, it is said to have been modeled after a statue that one of Hill's sons saw in a park in Chicago.

The statue is removed during the winter, and repainted and replaced each spring.

17. First Baptist Church of Wallingford (School Street); 1827 and 1904

The First Baptist Church of Wallingford was the first church building in the Village of Wallingford. Built in 1827 in the Greek Revival style, the church was enlarged and renovated in 1904.

The clapboard walls of the original 1 x 4 bay main block rest on a stone foundation, and are framed by corner pilasters rising to a pedimented front gable. A square steeple rises in two stages from the slate roof; the upper stage has rectangular louvered openings on four sides, and is topped by Gothic pinnacles at the four corners. To the west extends the 1904 addition, which provides the south-facing entrance and includes a closed pediment. Double doors, with one large light above three horizontal panels, are topped by a transom with a stained glass border. Four columns support a small, hipped-roof porch. A brick chimney rises from the south slope of the slate roof.

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Palladian-motif stained glass windows, framed in wood with the central keystone picked out, light the south and west facades. Above them are a stained glass lunettes in the south pediment, and three 6/1 double-hung sash in the west pediment. The east facade is marked by four 1/6 sash with stained glass borders around the large upper lights.

A one-bay-deep shed extends to the rear (north) of the building, and an exterior chimney rises up the north wall.

18. True Temper House (11 School Street); c.1850

This simple, 4 x 2 bay, 2½ story, wood-shingled house was one of the first homes on School Street. Moses Dewgaw, a French Canadian, had a shoe-making shop here in the 1850's-70's. In 1926, the American Fork and Hoe Company bought the house along with the inn down the street (#15). For many years it housed the True Temper plant manager, and therefore is locally known as the True Temper House.

Plain wood casing frames the six-panel door in the east bay of the south-facing facade. It is sheltered by a pedimented porch supported by iron posts. The shuttered window openings contain 2/2 sash on the first floor, and 2/1 on the second floor. The slate roof terminates in a boxed returning cornice. Exterior chimneys rise up the west and east walls.

18A. Garage (11 School Street); c.1930

A 1 x 1 bay, 1-story, gable-roofed garage with wood-shingled walls and asphalt roofing, lies to the north and east of #18.

19. Stafford Building (Wallingford Town Hall - School Street); 1906

In the early 1900's, Alphonzo P. Stafford, Alonzo Kent, and Joseph Randall donated the money to build a new town hall for Wallingford. The eclectic Colonial and Renaissance Revival style hall officially opened in December, 1906 with an "Old Folks" dance, and for many years it served as the social center of Wallingford, hosting movies, plays, dances, and graduations as well as town meetings in its 300-seat auditorium. The basement was used as the town jail until 1960.

The 2-story, 3 x 4 bay block rests on a raised concrete foundation finished with coursed, rock-faced marble at the front. The common-bond brick walls, with alternating headers and stretchers every seventh course, rise to a bracketed cornice and a slate-covered, truncated, hipped roof. A single, interior brick chimney rises from the northeast corner.

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A 3-story tower projects slightly from the corner of the main (south) and west facades. Its stories are defined by smooth, marble beltcourses. Alternating quoins of rock-faced ashlar mark the first story, with smooth ashlar quoins on the second story. A plaque commemorating the construction of the building and its benefactors is mounted on the first floor. On the second floor is a full-length, 4/1 window topped with a semi-circular fan-light with radiating muntins, framed in a triple-rowlock arch with impostes and keystone picked out in marble. The slate-covered third stage of the tower holds round clock faces on the south, east and west sides and is topped by a bracketed entablature. Louvered gablets project from all four sides of the crowning pyramidal cap, which terminates in a finial.

The center bay of the facade contains the entrance of double doors with three square panels each, topped by a two-light transom. A picture window lights the east bay. Two double, 4/1 sash light the second floor. All openings have marble lintels and sills.

On the remaining corners, the tower is balanced by slightly projecting pavilions capped with pent roofs and gable dormers. Fenestration is regular, with double 4/2 sash framed with wood casing in triple-rowlock, segmental arch openings, connected by a marble sill course on the first floor, and a combination of single and double 4/1 sash with similar arched tops and marble sills on the second floor.

20. House (12 School Street); c.1865

This 1½-story, clapboard house was the home of Wallingford's first telephone office, and served as the town clerk and treasurer's office from 1922-38. It is now a residence and a real estate office.

The front-gabled, 3 x 2 bay main block of the house has a 2 x 2 bay, gable-roofed ell to the west. A 1-story, 2 x 2 bay gable-roofed addition extends to the rear (south) of the ell.

The entrance, in the west bay of the main block, consists of a four-panel door with three-quarter-length (three-light) sidelights, framed by pilasters rising to an entablature. A small, hipped-roof porch shelters a secondary entrance on the west end of the ell. The windows, with 6/6 sash on the first floor, and 3/3 sash in the gables, are framed with wooden architrave surrounds and louvered shutters. Two brick chimneys rise from the slate covered roof, at the center ridge of the main block, and the center ridge of the rear addition.

20A. Barn (12 School Street); c.1865

A three-bay, 1½-story barn, with a gable front roof and a shed extending to the west, lies to the south and east of #20. Above the three overhead garage doors is a hayloft door, and, in the gable, a small window. The walls are clapboard and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

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21. House (8-10 School Street); c.1901

This 3½-story, 3 x 5 bay, gambrel-roofed, Colonial Revival style multi-family house has a central entrance sheltered by a columned, gable-roofed porch with an arched soffit. Full-length (five-light) sidelights flank the door of six upper lights above three vertical panels. Double windows with 9/1 sash light the first two stories, with single windows in the third and attic stories. An overhead garage door occupies the west bay of the facade. The walls are covered in aluminum siding. A brick chimney rises from near the center of the asphalt-shingled roof. Two-bay wide shed wall-dormers project from the roof on the east and west sides. A 1-story, 2-unit, clapboard, eave-front addition extends to the west. Its two central doors are topped by a gable wall dormer. An exterior chimney rises above the asphalt-sheathed roof on the west side.

22. House (6 School Street); c.1865

The gable end of this rectangular, 4 x 4 bay, 1½-story, vernacular house faces School Street, while the entrance is around the corner on the west side. The clapboard walls rise from a stone foundation to a boxed cornice at the eaves of the slate roof. Irregularly spaced 6/1 sash light the first floor and the gables, with one eyebrow window on both the east and west sides. A cement-block chimney rises along the center of the east wall. A small, gable-roofed porch extends to the south.

This house is shown on the Beers map of 1869 as part of the commercial block property (#23), and may have been built to house the store owner or manager.

23. Odd Fellows Block (1-3 South Main Street); 1824 and c.1875

Originally constructed for commercial use by four Wallingford entrepreneurs in 1824, this building was extensively remodeled and enlarged in the 1870's by W. D. Hulett (see #15). The 3-story, 7 x 7 bay, Italianate-style, flat-roofed block has had many tenants, predominantly selling groceries and dry goods. It was purchased by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1909.

The main facades - the north and west - are elaborated with alternating wooden "quoins", a denticular cornice between the first and second stories, a paneled frieze, a denticulated architrave, and a wide cornice supported by large brackets with solid, incised sides and scalloped intrados. The central bays are defined by ashlar-imitation piers running the of the facades.

Two storefronts, one of which has been sheathed over, flank a central double doorway on the main west facade. The Odd Fellows insignia appears in the central bay, between the second and third stories. The upper walls of the west facade are sheathed with flush boarding, while the rest of the walls are clapboard.

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The 2/2 double-hung windows are framed with scrolled jambs and footed sills on the first and third floors, and are elaborated with three different head treatments: shouldered, stilted arches on the first floor, lintels topped with curved cap moldings on the second floor, and molded, denticulated cornices on the third floor.

A 4-bay-deep ell extends to the rear (east), with a 2 story porch, supported on the second story by square posts with semi-circular, trussed brackets and bordered by an ornamental, cut-out wood railing. Twelve-over-eight windows light the third story.

24. House (5 South Main Street); c.1865

The 3 x 3 bay, 1½ story, gable-front clapboard house is surrounded by an open columned, wraparound porch with a latticework skirt which runs across the main facade and terminates at a bay window on the north side. A 1 story, 2-bay-deep, gable-roofed wing extends to the rear (east). The slate roof terminates in a boxed cornice and fascia board. Central ridge chimneys rise from the main block and the wing.

The north sidehall entrance is framed by fluted pilasters enclosing a door surround of recessed panels which may have once been filled with sidelights and a transom. A picture window in the south bay is topped by a 3-light transom. The rest of the windows are 6/1 double-hung sash.

24A. Garage (5 South Main Street); c.1860

This 1½-story, gable-front, clapboard building originally sat right on the sidewalk next to the Odd Fellows Block. In the late 1800's it housed several businesses, including a watch repair shop, a candy store, and a plumbing and heating business. It was later moved to its present location to the east and north of #24, and renovated for use as a garage, with an overhead garage door. Now sited apropos of early 20th c. garage placement, it retains its original form and massing and contributes to the historic character of the district.

25. Dunham House (7 South Main Street); 1856

When Wallingford farmer Isaac Bradley Munson built this house to retire to in 1856, it was the first Victorian-style building in town and a very early example of the Italianate style. The house has recently been opened to the public as a bed and breakfast, named after its 20th century owners, the Dunham's.

The 2½-story, 3 x 2 bay, clapboard house rests on a marble-faced brick foundation. Its symmetrical facade features a graceful, full-length porch of paired, cruciform-shaped columns connected by semi-circular arches with solid, paneled extrados, surmounted by a bracketed cornice. Similar, smaller porches of single posts run along the south wall, on either side of a slightly-projecting, 2½-story, 1 x 1 bay wing. A 1-story, 3-sided bay window with recessed panels below the windows and a paired bracketed cornice, projects from the wing.

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The entrance door, in the south sidehall bay, is decorated with two lozenge-shaped panels above two round panels, and is framed by narrow pilasters and entablature. It is flanked by three-quarter-length (four-light) multi-colored sidelights, and topped by a semi-circular fanlight outlined with curved bands of colored glass. The doorway is recessed with paneled reveals in a semi-circular arched opening framed with a lipped wood casing with sides flared at the top and bottom. A similar door with arched panels, slightly recessed, and crowned by a fanlight, provides secondary access on the south facade. Almost full-length, 2/2 round-headed windows with heavy muntins light the other two bays on the first floor. The 2/2 sash on the second floor are framed with shouldered architraves with segmental arched tops.

Above the second story windows, a wide flushboard frieze rises to a wide cornice supported by paired, scrolled brackets with pendants at the heads. Semi-circular wall dormers with round-topped 2/2 windows interrupt the flat roofline on the west, north and south facades. A 2-story, 4-bay-deep wing trimmed like the main block extends to the rear (east). An exterior brick chimney rises above the north wall of the ell.

25A. Carriage House (7 South Main Street); c.1860

A 2-story, 2-bay, clapboard carriage house, with a slate-covered hipped roof topped by a pacing horse weathervane, lies to the north and east of #25. Vertical-board double doors form the north-bay entrance, with a hayloft door above. Six-over-six windows light the south bay. A 2-story addition with a boomtown roof extends to the south.

26. House (9 South Main Street); c.1850

This 2 x 2 bay, 2-story, vernacular Greek Revival style clapboard house has a south-bay entrance consisting of a six-panel door with half-length (four-light) sidelights, flanked by fluted pilasters rising to a denticular cornice. A triple, 1/1 sash window lights the north bay, with single 1/1 windows on the second floor. All windows have solid, 2-panel shutters with cut-out one-half-moons in the top panel.

A rectangular, shed-roofed, oriel window extends from the south wall. A cement-block chimney rises up the center of the north wall, and a brick chimney rises from the ridge of the slate-covered roof near the south end. A 2 x 4 bay, gable-roofed addition, with the second floor slightly cantilevered on the south side, extends to the rear (east).

26A. Barn (9 South Main Street); c.1860

To the south and east of #26 is 1½-story barn with clapboard walls and an asphalt roof. Two overhead doors provide access, and a 1/1 window lights the front-facing gable.

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27. House (11 South Main Street); c.1830

This large, 5 x 2 bay, 2½-story, eave-front, Greek Revival style house is marked by its symmetrical design and simple detailing. The clapboard walls, resting on a stone foundation, are framed by corner pilasters which rise to a full entablature with cornice returns. Interior end chimneys rise from the ridge of the slate gable roof. A 4 x 3 bay, front-gabled, 2½-story ell extends to the rear (east).

A pedimented portico, supported by boxed, paneled columns shelters the central entrance, consisting of a six-panel door flanked by architrave surround, wide, half-length (three-light) sidelights and pilasters. The large, 12/12 sash with thick, crown glass lights set in heavy muntins, appear to predate the house.

28. House (15 South Main Street); c.1850 and later

A marble sidewalk leads to this 2½-story, 3 x 4 bay gable-front house which was built c.1850 in the Greek Revival style, and updated c.1890 with Queen Anne style tower, porch and windows.

Corner pilasters, infilled with hexagonal shingles with a patera block at the top, rise to a full entablature with cornice returns. The original clapboard walls are now covered with aluminum siding. A central brick chimney rises from the ridge of the slate roof.

The entrance in the south sidehall bay is recessed within paneled reveals. The six-panel door with narrow, half-length (four-light) sidelights is flanked by pilaster strips. Six-over-two windows light the other bays. A rectangular, louvered opening with a crowning triangular panel marks the front gable.

A porch of turned posts supporting a convex-curved roof runs the length of the facade and curves around the south side of the house, ending in a 2-bay-deep enclosed area. A spindle valance supported by solid, pierced, scrolled brackets, runs between the posts. A 9-sided tower, topped by a polygonal slate cap with a finial, rises from the porch roof at the southwest corner; narrow 1/1 aluminum sash light all the faces of the tower and are trimmed with rectangular panels above and below.

A 5-bay-deep, 2½-story, gable-front addition, with a south-facing gabled dormer, extends to the rear (east), connecting the main block with a 2-bay-wide, clapboard, gable-front barn that has been converted to living quarters.

28A. Barn (15 South Main Street); c.1860

To the south and east of #28 is a 1½-story, 2-bay-wide barn, with one pair of hinged double doors with upper lights and one overhead door topped by a 28-light transom. Two 6/6 windows light the front-facing gable. The walls are clapboard, and the roofing is slate.

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29. American Legion Hall (19 South Main Street); 1908

This 1-story, clapboard building was built in 1908 by George Sabin as a tinshop, replacing a larger structure that had burned down. It is now used as a meeting hall for the American Legion.

The building consists of a 2 x 2 bay, front-gabled main block, with a 1 x 6 bay shed-roofed wing running along the north side, overlooking Roaring Brook. A flat-roofed addition clad in novelty siding extends to the south and east of the main block, enclosing a brick chimney running up the east wall. The entrance in the north bay has a wooden stoop with a turned railing along one side. The roof is clad with galvanized metal.

30. House (21 South Main Street); c.1900

This 3 x 6 bay, 2½-story, vernacular Queen Anne style house consists of a front-gabled main block punctuated by two projecting gable-roofed pavilions. The clapboard walls rest on a foundation of coursed marble ashlar. Interior brick end chimneys rise from the slate roof.

The north-bay entrance is approached by a porch of turned posts, with a latticework skirt, cobblestone steps, and a square railing. The pavilion in the south front bay has cut-away corners topped by bracketed eaves with pendants at the corners. A similar pavilion, with an intersecting gable roof, projects from the center of the south facade. The pavilions' gables are sheathed with dark-stained shingles, and each is lit by a multi-pane window with a border of tinted lights. Several other Queen Anne windows are interspersed with the 1/1, double-hung sash on the lower floors. A 1-story, hipped-roofed wing, one-half of which is a porch and the other half enclosed, extends to the rear (east).

31. Barney Aldrich House (25 South Main Street); c.1910

This 3 x 3 bay, 2½-story, Colonial Revival style house with its wide front porch, was built by one of Wallingford's prosperous 20th century manufacturers, Barney Aldrich, who owned a snow shovel factory on School Street and a sawmill in East Wallingford.

The square Colonial Revival main block of the house is topped by a slate-covered, pyramidal-hipped roof, pierced on three sides by central, shingled, hipped dormers with 8/1 sash. A slightly lower, 2 x 3 bay, 2-story, hipped-roofed wing extends to the rear (east). Brick Chimneys rise from the north slopes of the main block and the ell. The walls are shingled on the first floor, and clapboard above.

The central entrance is recessed between a 3-sided, canted bay window and a double window with 2/1 sash. Two double 1/1 windows light the second story. A flat-roofed porch with paired Doric columns (triple at the corners) resting on a shingled apron with eyebrow vents, runs the length of the facade.

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A 2-story, 3-sided, bay window projects from the south facade. On the north, a 1½ story, rectangular, bracketed, oriel window, with a 1/1 double-hung sash with pointed tracery, projects at the location of the interior staircase.

31A. Garage (25 South Main Street); c.1910

A 2 x 2 bay square garage, similar in design and materials to #31, lies to the east of the house. Two overhead doors mark the north-facing entrance. The walls are wood-shingled, and the pyramidal-hipped roof is asphalt-shingled.

32. House (27-29 South Main Street); c.1860

This 4 x 4 bay, 2½-story gable-front double house is Greek Revival in style, with Italianate flavor in its porch and windows. The clapboard walls rest on a stone foundation. Corner pilasters rise to a full entablature with cornice returns. The windows are 2/2, double-hung sash, except for two, paired, long, 1/1 windows on the first floor.

The two entrance doors, located in the center of the facade, have nine upper lights above two square panels, and are framed by pilasters rising to an entablature. A porch supported by chamfered columns on pedestals, with scrolled, incised brackets, runs the length of the facade and wraps around the south side. The porch is encircled by a cut-out wood rail, and has a latticework-covered skirt.

A 6-bay-deep wing, with a front-gabled roof terminating in shed roofs on either side, extends to the rear and projects to the north and south of the main block. Porches supported by boxed columns and a lattice rail extend along four bays of the wing, on both sides. Three brick ridge chimneys rise from the slate roof, one at the west end of the main block, and one at either end of the ell.

33. House (31 South Main Street); c.1890

This 2 x 3 bay, 2½-story, transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style house rests on the site of Wallingford's first frame house, the Solomon Miller House. The Miller House was converted to a tavern, called "The Beehive" in the late 1800's. It burned down in 1884.

The house is marked by its varied textures and irregular roofline and fenestration. Rising from a brick foundation, the walls are clapboarded, with a wide frieze of alternating semi-hexagonal and rectangular shingles at the top. The gables which intersect the red-slate-covered, hipped roof are also sheathed with patterned shingles.

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A large porch with paired, fluted, Doric Columns rising to a dentilated cornice runs the length of the facade and extends past it, wrapping around the north and south sides. The porch has a lattice-covered skirt and a railing of turned rails, with newel posts at the entrance.

The double entrance door is in the north bay, with a picture window in the south bay. The southwest corner is cut-away on the first floor, and lit with a 1/1 window; the overhanging wall is bracketed, with a pendant at the corner.

A three-sided bay window topped with a turned balustrade, rises from the porch roof, above the door. Above it, a gable, lit by a three-part, curved-top window with upper borders of colored lights, intersects the hipped roof. A dormer with a pyramidal cap projects from the roof to the south.

Projecting from the north and south sides are 2-story, three-sided, canted bay windows topped with projecting gables supported at the corners by scrolled brackets. The south facade, second story window is protected by a hood with curved pendant drop brackets. An exterior chimney rises up the south wall.

A 3-bay-deep, gable-roofed wing, with a south facade chimney and Queen Anne porch with turned columns, brackets, and a spindle valance, extends to the rear (east). Behind it on the south side is a flat-roofed garage. Extending from the wing on the north side is a 3-bay, eave-front garage (c.1970) with two overhead doors and one entrance door, and an asphalt-covered roof.

34. First Congregational Church (South Main Street); 1829 and later

This 5 x 5 bay, 2-story church, exhibits a combination of the Greek and Gothic Revival styles, with its classical, pedimented portico, Gothic steeple and pointed-arch doorways. The church was built in 1829 and enlarged (to the east) in 1856; the stained glass windows date from 1902.

At the front of the church six Doric columns support a pediment topped by a two-stage, square steeple with pinnacles at the corners of both stages, parapet screens of rectangular panels at both levels, and paired, pointed-arch louvers set in pointed arch panels on all sides of the top stage.

Clapboard walls, framed with corner pilasters, rise from a marble foundation to a full entablature at the eaves of the slate roof. The two main doorways are separated by a second-story, square, stained-glass window. Pointed arch openings that incorporate flanking pilasters and reeded frames contain six-panel doors with large, wrought-iron strap hinges and latches. The arches above the doors are infilled with wood and each is decorated with a cross. To the outside of each door is a rectangular stained glass window, topped by an 8/8 window of clear glass.

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The north and south sides are lit by rectangular stained glass windows, topped with peaked lintel boards. A brick chimney runs up the north wall. A small, south side gable-roofed entry with a columned recessed entrance leads to the lower story.

35. Old Stone Shop (South Main Street); 1848

Built in 1848 to replace the original shop which burned down, the Old Stone Shop is now the only remaining building of the Batcheller & Sons Manufacturing Company. After being used for seventy-eight years for the forging and later polishing operations of the pitch-fork industry, the shop was converted to a tea room by the American Fork and Hoe Company in 1926. It has been in commercial use ever since, and now houses a gift shop and displays forks and tools from the Batcheller works.

The 5 x 2 bay, eave-front shop has massive walls of coursed limestone, with rough granite lintels above the openings, and a slate roof. Chimneys rise from the east slope at the north end, and the ridge at the south end. The north, center, and south bays are lit by large 24/24 (three rows of eight lights) sash. In between are recessed double vertical-board doors, each with nine upper lights.

A 2-bay-deep brick ell extends to the rear. A channel, which was diverted from Roaring Brook to provide water power for the shop, runs underneath the ell.

36. Scribner House Ell (39 South Main Street); 1878

This 4 x 2 bay, 2½ story clapboard house was formerly a north-facing ell behind #37, and was turned one-quarter turn and moved to its present location in 1974. Relocated on its original lot, to allow the repositioning of #37's original ell, the building remains significant. The main feature of the house is an elaborately scalloped door surround, and a door hood supported by scrolled brackets. A central ridge chimney rises from the slate roof, which terminates in a boxed cornice with cornice returns. The 6/6 double-hung windows have simple casings and louvered shutters.

37. John Scribner House (41 South Main Street); c.1835

This 5 x 2 bay, 2½-story, Greek Revival style house was the home of John Scribner, one of the partners in the Batcheller & Sons Company. Like several of the Batcheller houses, it was updated with Italianate style porches, doorway, and bay windows in the 1870's.

The clapboard walls, resting on a stone foundation, are framed with paneled corner pilasters rising to a full entablature with cornice returns. The slightly recessed, double-width entrance is framed by paneled pilaster strips. The doors each have long, round-

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headed upper lights or etched glass above two panels. The first floor is lit by long, 4/4 windows, with 6/6 windows on the second floor and two twelve-pane sash in each gable. A brick chimney rises from the ridge of the slate roof, near the south end.

Elaborate 3-bay porches, with chamfered columns on pedestals supporting a denticulated cornice with scrolled, incised brackets run the length of the west and north facades. Arches with incised keystones and solid extrados range between the column's capitals. The porch's skirts are latticework.

On the north side, the porch shelters a three-sided bay window, and runs into a three-bay-deep ell which extends to the north and east of the main block. A second, five-sided bay window, with paneled dados, projects from the south wall.

The present rear ell was moved away from the house in 1878 to make way for a new, larger ell (now #36). It was moved back to its original position when #36 was removed in 1974.

38. House (45 South Main Street); c.1810

The proportions of this 5 x 2 bay, 2½-story, eave-front house identify it as a Federal style, although most of the corresponding details have been replaced or covered over by the installation of aluminum siding.

The house rests on a stone foundation. The asphalt-covered roof, from which rises a central brick chimney, terminates in a returning cornice. The 6-panel, central door and the 2/2 windows are framed with louvered shutters.

A 3-bay-deep, gable-front addition, with a central ridge chimney, extends to the south and east; a flat-roofed addition extends to its rear (east).

38A. Carriage House (45 South Main Street); c.1810

An L-shaped, clapboard carriage house (now garage) with intersecting slate-covered gable roofs, lies to the north and east of #38. An overhead door occupies the north-facing gable end.

39. House (47 South Main Street); c.1830

This 4 x 2 bay, 2½-story, eave-front house is one of the three Federal style brick homes on Wallingford's Main Street. (See #12 and #76.) It was updated with a porch, an addition, and replacement sash in the 1870's.

Paired, interior end chimneys and regular fenestration give the house a symmetrical look in spite of its entrance offset in the middle south bay. The walls, resting on a stone foundation, are common bond with headers every seventh course. The slate, gable roof

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terminates in a full entablature with cornice returns. Window and door openings are topped with marble splayed lintels, with marble sills (or threshold) below. The entrance door, with one large light above four smaller panels, is framed with plain, wide wood casing. The shuttered windows are 2/2, except for one 12/8 in the north gable peak.

An Italianate-style porch shelters the entrance. Chamfered columns on pedestals rise to an entablature with solid, incised, scrolled brackets. Arches and a low railing, both of flat, cut-out wood, range between the posts.

A 1½-story, 4-bay-deep, front-gabled, clapboard ell, with a west-facing entrance, extends to the south and east of the main block.

39A. Barn (47 South Main Street); c.1830

A one-bay-wide, gable-front, clapboard barn, with an overhead door and a hayloft door, and one twelve-light sash in the gable, lies to the north and east of #39.

40. House (49 South Main Street); c.1800

This 5 x 4 bay, 1½-story, vernacular, house was cut in half and moved from the Goodyear Clark farm south of Wallingford to its present site in 1845.

The clapboard walls rise from a stone foundation to a slate-covered, eave-front, gable roof with a slightly projecting, returning boxed cornice. A central chimney rises from the ridge. The central doorway, with half-length (five-light) sidelights, is framed by a shouldered architrave. All windows are 12/12, double-hung sash, with shutters; paired windows light the gables.

A front-gabled addition extends to the rear (east). A low pickett fence borders the front yard of the property.

40A. Barn (49 South Main Street); c.1845

A 1½-story barn with clapboard walls and a slate roof, lies to the north and east of #40. The front-facing gable end has one double-leaf, hinged garage door and one entrance door, with a hayloft door and a six-light window above.

41. Green Hill Cemetery (South Main Street); 1908 (and earlier)

Many of Wallingford's early settlers were buried in the Green Hill Cemetery, which was the village burial ground for one hundred years before the Green Hill Cemetery Association was formed in 1870. The front of the cemetery is bordered by a wrought-iron fence of square rails with pointed tops. There are two secondary gates, at the north and south

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ends, and a main gate in the center, consisting of one large entrance flanked by two small ones. The main gate is marked by delicate, decorative, curved wrought-iron work.

To the north and east of the main entrance is a pond with a two-tiered stone fountain in the center. The oldest graves, those dating from the 1770's, lie to the south of the main gate. Beyond them, gravestones march up the terraced landscaped hillside, creating a dramatic backdrop at the south end of town.

42. House (61 South Main Street); c.1830

This 2-story, 3 x 2 bay clapboard house exhibits the symmetry and detailing of the Greek Revival style although its boxy form and hipped roof are not typical. The house consists of a square main block resting on a stone foundation, with a shallow, hipped-roofed wing projecting to the south, and a 1½-story, gable-roofed wing extending to the rear (east). A shed roofed sun porch extends along the south wall to the wing.

The six-panel door, with two upper lights, is located in the south bay of the main west-facing facade. It is framed by pilasters rising to a full entablature with a projecting cornice. The 6/6 windows are also topped by cornices, and shutters flank both the door and window openings. An intrusive picture window marks the south facade. A brick chimney rises from the south slope of the slate-covered roof.

42A. Barn (61 South Main Street); c.1830

A 2 x 4 bay, 1½-story, clapboard, gable-roofed barn, with shed extending to the north, lies to the south and east of #42. The front-facing gable end has one vertical-board double door, and one overhead door.

43. Conaway House (South Main Street); (1784), c.1820

The southernmost property in the district, the Conaway farm marks the transition from the town of Wallingford to the farmland to the south.

The original farmhouse, built in 1784 by Benjamin Bradley, was remodeled circa 1820 into this 5 x 2 bay, 2½-story, eave-front, vernacular home. The symmetrical facade has a central door with three-quarter-length sidelights, framed by an architrave surround with a cap molding. Large 6/6, double-hung windows light the first floor, with replacement sash with 6/6 muntins on the second floor. The door and windows have louvered shutters.

Wood shingles distinguish the pedimented gables from the lower walls which are sheathed with clapboards. Two brick chimneys rise from the ridge of the slate roof, offset to the north and south. Extending to the rear (east) is a 1½-story, 2 bay ell with a cement

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block chimney rising from the north slope of the slate-covered gable roof. A small, gable-roofed extension to the rear of the ell provides a rear entrance.

43 A, B, & C. Conaway Barns (South Main Street); c.1840

To the north and east of #43 are three clapboard, farm buildings with slate, gable roofs dating from the mid-19th century.

43A. This 2-bay, eave-front 1½-story barn now serves as a garage. Two large openings mark the north-facing facade, and a brick chimney rises from the south slope of the roof. A small, gable-roofed shed extends to the east and north.

43B. A large, 1½-story barn lies just north of #43A. A large sliding door and double-leaf vertical board door provide access on the north (eave) side.

43C. Just to the north and east of #43B is a smaller barn with two double-width sliding doors in the west-facing gable end.

44. House (60 South Main Street); c.1920

This 2½-story, 2 x 3 bay, vernacular Colonial Revival style house rests on a concrete foundation and has clapboard walls on the first floor and shingled walls above. Pent roofs enclose the front-facing pediment, and the two-bay porch below. The porch is supported by battered posts resting on a high, clapboarded apron. A multi-paneled door with large upper light in the right sidehall bay is balanced by paired 3/1 windows in the left bay. The rest of the windows are also 3/1 sash, arranged singly, in pairs, or in trip-lets. They are framed with plain wood casing.

The slate roof terminates in a wide, boxed cornice with a match-board soffit. A brick chimney rises from the ridge, offset to the west. A one-bay, single-story, hipped-roof wing extends to the rear (west).

44A. Garage (60 South Main Street); c.1920

To the north of #44 lies a rectangular, clapboard, slate-roofed garage with an east-facing gable front marked by two overhead doors, and a north-facing gable end with a single large opening flanked by two small windows.

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45. House (52 South Main Street); c.1910

A three-bay, shed-roofed porch, with square posts resting on a low, solid apron, protects the left sidehall entrance, of this simple 3 x 3 bay, 2½-story, early 20th century house. A second shed-roofed porch, supported by square posts, shelters a south entrance. A brick chimney rises from the center ridge of the asphalt-covered roof. Irregularly placed 2/2 sash of varying sizes pierce the aluminum-clad walls.

45A. Garage (52 South Main Street); c.1960

To the south and west of #45 is a 1-story, 3 x 1 bay, front-gabled garage, sheathed with grooved plywood siding, with two overhead garage doors and one entrance door, and an asphalt-covered roof. Non-contributing due to age.

46. Former Barden Carriage House (46 South Main Street); c.1875

Formerly the carriage house of Senator H. B. Barden's property next door (to the north), this 1½-story, 3 x 2 bay, French Second Empire style building was moved circa 1915 to its present site, and turned one-quarter so that the former entrance is now on the south side. The Barden House, an elaborate French Second Empire mansion, and one of the grandest houses in Wallingford, burned in the 1970's. The carriage house and the charred remains of a gazebo are all that are left to the property.

The house is distinguished by its slate-covered, curved, French-mansard roof and the square cupola that rises from its center. The cupola, sheathed in flush board, has round topped louvered openings filled with a sun burst designed panel on four sides, and a pyramidal cap with a bracketed entablature, spring eaves and gablets on each of the sides, and a crowning finial.

The clapboard walls rise from a brick foundation to a full entablature that includes a cornice supported by paired, solid, incised brackets with scalloped intrados. The central entrance has full-length (five-light) sidelights and is sheltered by a columned, pedimented porch with square side railings. Above the porch is a shed-roofed wall dormer that accommodates a full sized door opening. Flanking the dormer are recessed dormers with 2/2, round-headed windows.

The south side is marked by a large, central, flat-topped wall dormer with canted sides. A shouldered, exterior brick chimney runs through the wall dormer's center. A columned porch with a square railing and lattice-covered skirt runs the length of the south wall. The windows - double and triple 12/1 sash on the facade, and 6/2 sash on the sides - are topped with molded cornices.

A 2 x 1 bay wing, with an intersecting mansard roof, extends to the rear (west).

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46A. Garage (46 South Main Street); c.1930

A front-gabled garage sheathed in novelty-siding, with double vertical-board doors with eight upper lights, lies to the west of #46.

46B. Carriage Shed (46 South Main Street); c.1880

A square carriage shed with a slate-covered pyramidal-hipped roof, clapboard walls, and double-hinged doors, lies to the north and west of #46 (north of 46A).

47. Yankee Maid Antiques (44 South Main Street); c.1835

This 1½-story, 5 x 2 bay, eaves front, Greek Revival style house originally belonged to the Roberts' family, and sat facing east on Route 7 in South Wallingford. It was condemned to demolition or removal from its original site because of quarrying operations of Vermont Marble Company. It was moved to its present site in 1979 to replace the H. B. Barden House (see #46) that had burned down in 1976. The owners of the property felt that an older building from the Wallingford area, which related historically and architecturally to other houses in the village, would be more appropriate for the site than a modern home. The house was disassembled and the parts were restored and reassembled on the new site. Clapboard walls, framed by corner pilasters, rise to a full entablature with cornice returns. A central brick chimney rises from the slate gable roof. The central six-panel door is framed with fluted pilasters that incorporate corner blocks and rise to a projecting cornice. Shouldered architraves frame the replacement 12/12 windows. Structural evidence indicates that the kneewalls of this plank wall house were raised in the Greek Revival period. A gabled ell, with a central ridge chimney, extends to the rear (west). A flat-roofed porch extends from the ell on the south side. A two-bay-wide, eave-front ell extends to the north.

According to the owners, this building is made up of three separate structures, with the wing and ell pre-dating the main block. A fourth, Victorian style block which had been added onto the rear of the house in 1903 was not moved with the rest of the building. Retaining integrity of design, materials, setting, orientation and environment, the house contributes to the historic character of the district.

47A. Sugar House (44 South Main Street); c.1875

The small building to the west of #47 is the sugarcane house of the H. B. Barden estate (see #46). The clapboard building has a front-gabled roof topped with a gabled monitor.

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48. The Pin Cushion (Lyman Batcheller, Jr. House) (40 South Main Street); c.1850, 1878

Lyman Batcheller, Jr., son of the founder of Batcheller and Sons, built this house in the 1850's and updated it in the French Second Empire style with a mansard roof in 1878, soon after his brother Justin built a new Second Empire style house (#66).

The 2½ story, 3 x 5 bay clapboard house resembles a gable-front Greek Revival style house on the lower stories, with a right sidehall entrance and symmetrically placed 6/6 windows framed in flat wooden architraves with cap-molded heads.

A porch of boxed, paneled columns on pedestals rising to a heavy cornice supported by paired, scrolled, incised brackets runs the length of the facade. Similar porches extend from 1-story, 1-bay-wide wings which run along the three rear bays of the north and south sides.

The clapboard walls rise from a brick foundation to a slate-covered, curved, French-mansard roof with a wide wall cornice supported by paired, scrolled, incised brackets. Dormers with scrolled, incised sides topped by clipped gable roofs, and lit by 2/2, round-headed windows, project from all sides of the roof. The side dormers are topped with scrolled wooden finials. A brick chimney rises from the center/east of the roof.

A 1½-story wing with a matching mansard roof and detailed dormers and a central chimney, extends to the south and west of the main block and connect to a plainly detailed gabled wing.

48A. Barn (40 South Main Street); c.1870

A 2-bay-wide, clapboarded square barn with a slate-covered hipped roof and a chimney rising from the south slope, lies to the north and west of #48. A double-wide opening and a hayloft door occupy the north bay, with a 6/6 sash in each story of the south bay.

49. House (38 South Main Street); c.1920

This 2½-story, 3 x 3 bay, clapboard, Colonial Revival style house served for a number of years as the parsonage of the First Congregational Church.

The house features a pedimented, front-gabled roof with an oversized modillion cornice. A wide, columned porch with a square railing and lattice skirt runs the length of the facade and curves around the northeast corner. Above it, wide pilasters rising to the pediment define the bays of the upper story. A balustraded balcony rests on the porch roof and serves a central, second story door. A semi-elliptical fanlight with radiating muntins pierces the gable.

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The north-bay entrance has been enclosed in a small, projecting shelter. A picture window lights the south bay. The rest of the windows, including one in the cut-away north-east corner on the first floor, are 1/1, double-hung sash.

Two bay windows project from the south facade, a 2-story rectangular bay with triple windows on the south face and single windows on the east and west faces, and a 1-story, canted bay behind it. On the north side, the rear two bays of the first story are recessed, with the resulting overhang supported by cantilever brackets.

A 2 bay wing with a lower, front-gabled roof extends to the rear (west). Two brick chimneys rise from the slate roof, one at the center ridge of the main block, and one on the south slope of the ell.

50. Alexander Miller House (34 South Main Street); 1807

One of the earliest frame houses in Wallingford, this 2½-story, 3 x 4 bay, Federal style house was built by Alexander Miller, son of Solomon Miller (see #33) in 1807. Miller also built a blacksmith and wheelwright shop at the site of the present Old Stone Shop (#35), and gave the land for the Congregational Church (#34).

Two massive brick chimneys rise from the ridge of the slate-covered, front-gabled roof, offset to the east and west. The clapboard walls are set off with corner pilaster strips rising to a boxed returning cornice. The doorway, offset slightly south of center, is framed by pilasters rising to a full entablature. The windows are 2/2 double-hung sash.

A 5-bay long gabled ell (c.1880), with three basket-arched openings containing overhead garage doors, extends to the south.

51. House (32 South Main Street); c.1860

This simple, vernacular, 5 x 2 bay house has its gable end facing Main Street (east), while the entrance on the eaves side faces south.

The clapboard walls rise 1½ stories to a boxed returning cornice. Two-over-two windows light both the main and attic stories, with one twelve-pane eyebrow window on the south side. The doorway, offset to the west is topped by a narrow cornice. A brick chimney rises from the ridge of the slate roof, near the west end. A 1-story, gable-roofed wing extends to the west and south, and beyond it extends a one-bay garage (c.1970).

52. House (30 South Main Street); c.1870

This 3 x 3 bay, 2-story, cubical, Italianate style house has a low-hipped roof topped by a central, square tower pierced on all sides by double, round-headed windows with flared sides and footed sills. The tower rises to a low, pyramidal-hipped cap trimmed with a

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bracketed cornice and topped with a wooden finial. Brick chimneys rise from the north and south ends of the asphalt-covered roof.

The clapboard walls rise from a stone foundation to an arched frieze at the cornice line. The wide cornice is supported by paired, scalloped, incised brackets with pendants at the heads. The 2/2 windows are framed with cornice caps, sills with wide feet, and shutters.

The central entrance is sheltered by a porch of square chamfered columns with paneled pedestals, and solid wood arches springing from the capitals. Vase-shaped, cut-out wood rails border the deck, and the skirt is latticework. Scalloped truss brackets support the cornice. A one-story, five-sided bay window, with windows in three sides, and a bracketed cornice, projects from each side wall. A lower, 1½-story hipped-roofed ell extends to the rear (west).

52A. Carriage House (30 South Main Street); c.1870

Lying to the west of #52 is a 2-story, square carriage house with clapboard walls and a slate-covered, pyramidal hipped roof. The front is marked by a double-width vertical board door, an entrance door, and a 2/2 window. A smaller window lights the second story.

53. House (28 South Main Street); c.1890

The plan of this 1½-story, vernacular house resembles a double-headed "T", with a front-gabled central block, and behind it, two sets of cross-gabled ells each projecting further out to the north and south sides. The slate roofs are equal heights, except for the rear wing on the north side, which is slightly lower. The clapboard walls rest on a marble-faced foundation.

A porch with columns resting on a clapboarded apron extends across the facade and wraps around the sides, jogging out to meet the projecting ells. The central, paneled entrance door is surrounded by a transom and three-quarter-length sidelights, and is framed in plain wood casing. A 6/6 sash lights the front gable.

The rear (west) ell on the south side has an east-facing entrance sheltered by a small porch. A 1-story bay window with a truss-bracketed cornice projects from the south wall. Two-over-two windows, with borders of multi-colored lights around the upper sash, light three of the five faces of the bay. Three chimneys rise from the rear ells, one on the ridge at the north end, and one on both the east and west slopes at the south end.

A 1-story, 2-bay-deep ell extends to the rear (west), connecting the house with a south-facing 4-bay addition, with a garage door and two entrance doors on the first floor, and two gable roofed wall dormers above. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles.

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54. House (26 South Main Street); c.1910

This 1½-story, 2 x 5 bay bungaloid type house rests on a brick foundation. The walls are stuccoed on the first story, and shingled above.

A broad, pedimented porch marks the gable-end facade. A brick rail runs between brick piers which support paneled, battered posts. The entrance in the north bay is balanced by a double 1/1 window in the south bay. A smaller double 1/1 window lights the gable.

Four window shed dormers project from the asphalt-shingled roof on the north and south sides. A small, hipped-roofed porch extends from the south side, sheltering a second entrance. A brick chimney rises up the south wall, and a second chimney rises from the ridge, offset to the west. A clapboard-walled, shed-roofed addition extends to the rear (west).

55. House (24 South Main Street); c.1820

This 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay, eave-front, Federal-style house was updated with Italianate-style porches, door, and bay windows in the 1870's or 80's.

The central entrance consists of an Italianate-style paneled door with two long, round-headed lights above two square lights, framed by pilasters and topped by a fanlight with radiating muntins connected by swags.

The arch of the fanlight is interrupted by a flat-roofed porch, which is supported by square chamfered columns on paneled pedestals. Decorative wooden scrollwork ranges between the posts, and cut-out brackets with pendants support the overhanging cornice. A three-sided bay window with a similar bracketed cornice projects from the second story, above the porch.

The windows are 2/2, double-hung sash, with 6/6 sash in the gables. Aluminum siding runs between corner pilasters rising to a frieze board and returning. Three chimneys rise from near the center of the slate roof, two at the ridge and one on the west slope.

A 1 x 3 bay porch on the south side, detailed like the front porch, runs into a 3-bay, gabled ell extending to the west and south of the main block.

55A. Garage (24 South Main Street); c.1930

A 2-bay, clapboard garage with an asphalt-covered gable roof lies to the north and east of #55. Two vertical-board double-doors mark the north-facing entrance.

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56. House (20 South Main Street); c.1900

This 2½-story, 4 x 2, eave-front house is built on a hillside, allowing a basement garage at the rear (west). The first floor of the facade is sheathed with clapboard, and the rest of the walls with novelty siding. A plain frieze board and open eaves trim the roof line. A brick chimney rises from the ridge of the slate-covered roof, offset to the north.

The central entrance has double-leaf doors, each with a large upper light above three horizontal panels. A columned, shed-roofed porch with a square railing runs the length of the facade. Above it, a shingled, three-sided bay window projects from the center of the second story. All windows are 1 x 1 double-hung sash.

57. House (18 South Main Street); c.1850

This 5 x 2 bay, 2½-story, eave-front, vernacular Greek Revival style house has been altered by the addition of a late 19th century porch, and more recently, with aluminum siding and 1/1 aluminum replacement sash.

The slate roof terminates in a boxed returning cornice. An interior cement block chimney rises from the ridge, at the south end. The central entrance is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts on paneled pedestals. Cut-out wood arches with central pendants and a low, cut-out wood railing range between the posts. The door has a large upper light above two horizontal panels.

A 1½-story, 1 x 1, shed-roofed addition projects from the south wall. A gable-roofed ell with a brick chimney rising from the south slope of its metal-clad roof extends to the rear (west), with a second, smaller, gable-roofed ell behind it.

58. House (16 South Main Street); c.1830

This 1½-story, 3 x 3 bay, clapboard, vernacular Greek Revival style saltbox shaped house rests on a stone foundation and is distinguished by a prominent door surround of paneled pilasters rising to a full entablature. The space between the door and the pilasters is in-filled with clapboards, and may have been the location of former sidelights. All windows are 6/6, double-hung sash, framed in wood casing with lip moldings. A three-window shed dormer and a brick chimney, project from the west slope of the slate-covered gable roof.

58A. Barn (16 South Main Street): c.1880

An eave-front, three-bay wide barn with a single sliding door, sheathed with novelty siding and a slate roof, lies to the west of #58.

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59. Wallingford Antique Center (14 South Main Street); c.1840

The Wallingford Antique Center has a long history as a commercial building on Main Street, having housed a general store and U.S. Post Office in the second part of the 19th century, and a grocery store, restaurant, insurance office and now antique store in the 20th century.

The 2½-story, 3 x 3 bay, gable-front, Greek Revival style building has a stone foundation and is sheathed with clapboards, with narrow corner boards rising to a boxed return-cornice. The central entrance is canted and recessed between large, fifteen-pane, storefront windows. The double-leaf doors each have two top lights above two vertical panels. A hipped-roofed porch supported by square paneled columns runs the length of the facade and paneled pilasters mark the edges of the storefront. The 6/6 double-hung windows have louvered wooden shutters.

A 1-story, shed-roofed addition running along the north side was built to house the U.S. Post Office in the 1880's. A large, six-pane window lights each face of the northeast corner. A 1-story shed extends to the rear (west). A cement block chimney rises from the center of the slate-covered roof, on the north slope.

59A. Barn (14 South Main Street); c.1870

To the west and north of #59 is a clapboard barn consisting of a central front-gabled block with sheds extending to the north and south, and a small flat-roofed extension to the east. A large sliding door provides entrance; a hayloft door is above it. The roof is slate. In the 1880's, this building was used as a livery stable by Charles Claghorn, who ran a general store and the Post Office in #59.

59B. Shed (14 South Main Street); c.1870

To the west of #59 is a north-facing, 1½-story, one-bay shed with clapboard walls and exposed rafter tails at the eaves of the slate-covered roof.

60. House (12 South Main Street); c.1825

This 5 x 2 bay, 2½-story, Federal style house has a symmetrical facade with balanced interior end chimneys. The eave-front slate roof terminates in a boxed returning cornice.

The house rests on a stone foundation, and the walls are sheathed with wide clapboards. The central entrance is framed by slender pilasters with reeded capitals, rising to a full entablature with a modillion cornice. The six-panel, Italianate style door has four upper lights, and is topped by a semi-elliptical wooden panel. Fenestration is regular with 2/2 sash on the first two floors, and 6/6 in the gables, all with louvered shutters.

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A hipped-roofed porch, supported by square columns that meet a full entablature, runs along the north side to meet a two bay rear ell with a shed extending to the north. An exterior chimney runs up the north wall of the ell.

61. Ingalls' Bakery Building (10 South Main Street); c.1900 and 1923

This 3 x 5 bay, 2-story, gable-front building was bought by Bennona Ingalls for his bakery business in 1908. The building was rebuilt after a fire in 1923, and the bakery flourished here until 1938.

The central entrance is recessed between two canted storefront windows, which are now covered with plywood and pierced by diamond-shaped windows on all four faces. A transom running the length of the facade, with small panes of colored glass spelling "Ingalls' Bakery" still exists under a sheathing of plywood. The storefront is framed by corner pilaster strips rising to a molded cornice. The two large second-floor windows have multi-light transoms above large single lights and are framed in wood casing with cap-molded heads.

A second-story cornice supported by paired brackets on the front facade forms a pediment, which is sheathed with vertical-grooved plywood siding. The rest of the walls are sheathed with clapboard, and the roof is asphalt-shingled. The side walls have 2/2, double-hung windows. Two exterior cement block chimneys rise up the north wall.

62. Stafford Insurance Agency (8 South Main Street); c.1825

This small, 1½-story, 3 x 4 bay, transitional Federal/Greek Revival style building has a front pediment pierced with a large 12/8 window. The six-panel entrance door, in the right sidehall bay, is framed with a wide door surround consisting of paneled pilasters with entasis, a wide frieze, and projecting cornice. Corner boards and frieze boards frame the clapboard walls, which rest on a stone foundation. The slate roof terminates in a boxed cornice. Six-over-six windows light the first floor of the facade, while on the sides the windows are a combination of 12/6, 6/6, and 1/1 sash.

A 3-bay-wide gabled ell extends to the south. A flat-roofed porch supported by boxed posts runs the length of the east wall of the wing, and along part of the south wall of the main block.

63. Gilbert Hart Library (2-4 South Main Street); 1894, 1910 and 1940

Gilbert Hart, a native of Wallingford and grandson of one of the town's early settlers, donated the money to build this handsome, Renaissance Revival style library on the southwest corner of Main and Depot Streets. A 2 x 3 bay addition, designed according to Mr.

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Hart's specifications as a children's reading room, was added onto the original 2 x 3 bay building in 1910. A second, 2-bay addition to the rear in 1940 almost doubled the library's space. The two additions were carefully designed to match the original building in materials and proportions.

The buff-colored brick walls rest on a raised foundation of rock-faced blue marble ashlar topped by a smooth water table. The main block and additions are capped with pyramidal-hipped roofs, sheathed in slate with tiled hips and cresting at the ridge. The roof terminates in a pressed metal cornice with an egg and dart molded frieze and modillions elaborated with a leaf motif and separated by panels. Beneath the cornice is a frieze and architrave panel.

The main entrance is sheltered by a marble portico. Columns with foliated capitals set within rock-faced ashlar piers rise from a solid rock faced apron to a frieze and modillion cornice. The words "The Gilbert Hart Library" are inscribed in the frieze. Double-leaf doors, each with a round-headed upper light above two horizontal panels, are topped by a transom elaborated with tracery of interlocking curves and a terra cotta lintel. In the north bays of the main facade, brick piers rising to semi-circular arches with egg and dart extrados frame a three-part window with 1/1 sash, topped by stained-glass transoms and terra cotta lintels. The arches above the windows are infilled with molded terra cotta designs. This window treatment is continued all along the north wall, with five sets of double windows, their arches connected by the egg and dart extrados, and infilled with terra cotta sunburst patterns.

The windows of the south addition are connected by a lintel course of tilted, rowlock bricks. On the east facade are paired 1/1 double-hung sash with stained-glass transoms and smooth terra cotta lintels decorated with swags. The south facade windows are small square 1/1 sash with smooth marble lintels and sills.

64. Gainer's Country Market (Batcheller Block) (1-3 North Street); 1879

Justin Batcheller built this 5 x 4 bay, 2-story commercial block after a fire destroyed the building he had previously moved to the site. The first floor, which originally contained two storefronts, is now occupied by a single grocery business. The walls and one of the storefronts have been sheathed over with vertical tongue-and-groove wood siding. The remaining storefront, with a canted entrance with double aluminum and glass doors, is in the south bay. A four-part window lights the north bay. A cornice separates the first and second stories.

An overhanging cornice at the roof line is supported by wide, solid, incised brackets with scalloped intrados, with larger brackets at the ends and in the center, where a pediment used to rise above the roof line. The five windows across the second floor are long, narrow, 2/2 sash, framed with wood architraves and sills, and surmounted by pedimented hoods supported by scrolled brackets.

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The block rests on a brick foundation. Its original clapboard walls have been covered over with asbestos shingles impressed with a wood grain pattern. Two brick interior chimneys rise from the southwest corner of the flat roof. A square "Coca-Cola" sign reading "Gainer's Country Market" hangs near the entrance.

A 1 x 4 bay addition, with a flat roof and bracketed cornice at the eaves, runs along the north side.

65. House (5 North Main Street); c.1824

This 2½-story, 3 x 4 bay, pedimented gable-front, Greek Revival style house was built by the same people who built the original "Wallingford House" Inn (#15). The walls are clapboard, except for the tympanum which is shingled. The 15-light door in the left sidehall bay of the east facade is framed by fluted pilasters rising to a full entablature. The entrance is sheltered by a Doric portico with paired columns flanking the door and a low railing of square rails. Its deck extends the length of the facade, and wraps around the north side to a similar portico sheltering a secondary entrance.

Later 19th century additions to the house include 6/1, double-hung replacement sash, and a three-sided, south facade bay window with a bracketed cornice and paneled dados. A brick chimney rises from the center ridge of the slate roof, and a second exterior chimney runs up the north wall.

66. Wallingford Inn (Justin Batcheller House) (9 North Main Street); 1877

In 1877, Justin Batcheller, youngest son of pitchfork manufacturer Lyman Batcheller, built this 3-story, 3 x 3 bay, French Second Empire style home, designed by architects Putnam and Graves of Rochester, New York. According to Batcheller's son, Birney, the building of this fine home prompted many improvements of older houses elsewhere on Main Street (see #37 and #48).

Clapboard walls, resting on a stone foundation, rise to a friezeboard and prominent wall cornice supported by scrolled, incised brackets. The curved, mansard roof is decoratively sheathed with multi-colored, patterned slate shingles. A slightly projecting central pavilion on the main (east) facade rises slightly higher than the main block and terminates in a curved mansard tower topped with elaborate iron cresting at the curb cornice. Dormers, with shouldered, segmental-arched pediments with articulated keystones, and incised, scrolled sides with flared bottoms, project from the tower and all four sides of the roof. A brick chimney rises from the south slope.

A flat-roofed verandah with a bracketed cornice and a central, projecting pediment runs the length of the facade. Rounded truss brackets spring from the capitals of square chamfered columns on paneled pedestals. The central double doors with arch topped upper lights above

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vertical parcels with central medallions are set in a door surround of narrow, attached columns rising to a round-molded, stilted arch with a keystone.

The long, paired, 1/1 windows on the first floor are framed in wood casing with cornice heads and flared sides. On the second floor are two paired, 1/1 windows topped with peaked, shouldered hoods infilled with an incised pattern in wood. The central window has triple, round-headed, 1/1 sash topped with a bracketed, shouldered, segmental arched pediment with a keystone. Paired, 1/1 sash light the dormers.

Single windows with matching surrounds light the north and south walls. A three-sided bay window with a bracketed cornice projects from the east bay of the south wall.

A 2 x 2 bay, 2½-story wing with a matching mansard roof and a chimney rising from the west slope, extends to the rear (west) of the main block.

66A. Gazebo (9 North Main Street); c.1877

An octagonal gazebo with a bellcast-mansard roof topped by a polygonal cap and a weather-vane, lies to the south of #66. Six of the eight sides are partially enclosed by lattice-work above a low railing of cut-out wooden rails.

66B. Carriage House (9 North Main Street); c.1877

To the west of #66 sits a 2-story, clapboard carriage house with a curved, mansard roof covered with patterned slate, and a central, slightly projecting, pavilion marked by a flat-topped wall dormer with canted sides. A square tower pierced with round windows, trimmed with corner pilasters and topped by a short mansard roof, rises from the center of the roof, flanked by interior brick chimneys. The central double doorway, the side doors and the 2/2 windows are framed with cap-molded wood casing. The building is banked on the south and east sides; the north side provides an entrance to the lower story.

67. House (11 North Main Street); c.1825

This 1½-story, 4 x 5 bay, transitional Federal/Greek Revival style cottage has a stone foundation and clapboard walls with corner boards rising to a boxed returning cornice. The six-panel central entrance door is offset slightly to the south, and is framed by pilasters rising to a full entablature. The 6/6 double-hung windows, and two 12/12 double-hung windows in the gable, all have wooden louvered shutters.

A flat-roofed porch with chamfered posts and exposed rafter rails runs along the south wall, meeting a 2 x 1 bay, gable-roofed south ell. Brick chimneys rise from the slate roof on the north slope of the main block and the center ridge of the ell.

A modern, two-bay-deep addition with an asphalt roof extends to the rear of the ell.

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67A. Garage (11 North Main Street); c.1920

A clapboard garage with a front-gabled slate roof with cornice returns, and double-hinged doors with eight upper lights each, lies to the north and east of #67.

68. House (13 North Main Street); c.1840

This vernacular 1½-story, 7 x 2 bay, eaves front, Greek Revival style saltbox rests on a stone foundation. Its clapboard walls rise to a wide fascia board and a boxed returning cornice that trims the slate covered roof. A central brick chimney rises from the ridge from the east slope, and an exterior brick chimney runs up the south wall. The entrance, offset to the south, is sheltered by a small, pedimented porch supported by boxed posts. A four-light transom tops the paneled door and it is flanked by pilasters. The 6/6 double-hung windows are framed with wooden architraves, and have louvered shutters.

A two-bay-deep, gable-roofed addition extends to the north and west.

68A. Barn (13 North Main Street); c.1860

To the south and west of #68 is a 1½-story, two-bay, clapboard barn, with an eave-front, asphalt-covered gable roof, and a large opening in the north bay.

69. House (15 North Main Street); (c.1810), c.1840

This handsome, 2½-story, 3 x 2 bay, Greek Revival style house is distinguished by its monumental, 2-story, pedimented Doric portico. The three bays of the facade are defined by 4 flanking paneled pilasters extending the height of the clapboard walls. The eight-panel door is recessed in the left sidehall bay, with paneled reveals framed by round-faced, paneled pilasters with slight entasis. They rise to a full entablature that incorporates a projecting cornice. Large, 2/2 double-hung sash light the first floor, with smaller 2/2 sash on the second floor. A semi-elliptical louvered opening pierces the pediment. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles.

To the rear (west) extends a 2 x 4 bay gable-roofed ell with eyebrow windows along the north wall and a chimney rising from the north slope of the roof.

A 1-story gable-roofed wing with an east-facing entrance extends to the south of the ell. A brick chimney runs up its south wall.

The wing and rear ell probably pre-date the house. Records show that a Mr. Meacham originally built on this property circa 1810.

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70. Senecal's Store Block (17-19 North Main Street); (c.1850); c.1970

A former Texaco gas station (c.1950) is the core around which this 1-story commercial row was built. A store and bank occupy the former gas station, the facade of which is covered with variegated brick veneer, and a shingled, false-mansard roof. A 3-bay-wide, flat-roofed, brick-veneered addition to the south, with a rounded, shingled hood extending over the doorway, houses the Wallingford Post Office. Non-contributing due to age.

71. House (21 North Main Street); c.1840

This 6 x 2 bay, 2½-story, eave-front, Greek Revival style house has been converted to multi-family use.

The clapboard walls rest on a stone foundation, and are framed by corner pilasters rising to a boxed cornice. The large central doorway, which occupies two bays, has two separate entrances sharing a common transom consisting of a central multi-paned light flanked by two solid panels. The door surround of paneled pilasters rising to a full entablature is interrupted below the cornice by a flat-roofed porch (c.1890). A spindle valance with cut-out corner blocks ranges between turned posts on square bases. A square railing encircles the deck.

The pedimented side gables are lit by 6/6 double-hung sash; a picture window topped by a multi-colored transom lights the first floor of the south side. The rest of the windows are 2/2 double-hung, with aluminum storm sash.

Two extensions to the rear (west) of the main block accommodate additional apartments. The first is a 2 x 4 bay, gable-roofed, 1½-story, shingled block (c.1900) with a three-window shed dormer on the south side. The south-facing doorway is sheltered by a bracketed hood. The second addition is a 1 x 2 bay, shed-roofed block (c.1960) finished in board and batten siding.

The roofs of the entire complex are covered with asphalt shingles. Two brick ridge chimneys are offset at the center of the main block, and a cement-block chimney extends up the face of the east facade, in the south bay.

72. House (23 North Main Street); c.1840

This 2½-story, eave-front, Greek Revival style house consists of a 5 x 2 bay main block and two small additions. The clapboard walls rest on a stone foundation, and are set off by corner pilasters rising to fascia board and a boxed returning cornice. The symmetrical facade has 2/2 window sash and a central, six-panel entrance door flanked by half-length sidelights. The historic character of the facade has been affected by the addition of an intrusive flat-roofed porch supported by 1-foot-square brick piers resting on a brick deck, and a low, brick wall which runs parallel to, and two feet to the east of the house, and wraps around the sides.

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Fenestration on the north and south sides is irregular, with 6/6, double-hung sash in the gables, 2/2 sash on the second floor, and large replacement windows on the first floor - a picture window with a multi-light transom on the north side, and a nine-light, bowed, oriel window on the south side. All windows have louvered wooden shutters.

Two brick interior end chimneys rise from the ridge of the slate roof. Two small 1½-story gable-front additions extend to the south and west of the main block.

72A. Barn (23 North Main Street); c.1870

This 1½-story, clapboard, gable-roofed barn lying to the south and west of #72 has two large openings on the east (eave) side and a shed extending to the rear (west). Approximately half of the roof boards are missing, and the rest are bare.

73. Congdon Funeral Home (25 North Main Street); c.1830

This early Greek Revival style house housed a popular eating place known as "Marm Hull's Tavern", in the 19th century. It has served as Congdon's Funeral Home since 1910.

The 2½-story, 3 x 3 bay, gable-front main block rests on a stone foundation. Corner pilasters rising to a wide fascia board and a boxed cornice with cornice returns frame the clapboard walls. A small, gable-roofed porch with a rounded soffit, supported by Tuscan columns, leads to the central entrance. The six-panel door is framed by paneled pilasters rising to an entablature. Plain casing frames the 2/2 windows.

A 1½-story, 3 x 1 bay, gable-roofed ell extends to the south of the main block. It is surrounded on the east and south sides with a screened porch, supported by columns resting on a shingled apron. A 1-story, gable-roofed addition extends to the west (rear) of the wing, with a shed extending to the rear of it. Next to the ell, a 1-story, shed-roofed addition extends to the west (rear) of the main block, providing an entrance to a basement garage. The roofs of the main block and additions are covered with slate. A brick chimney runs up the face of the west wall of the main block.

73A. Barn (25 North Main Street); c.1870

To the south and west of #72 is a 1½-story, gable-roofed barn, with a shed addition extending to the west, and two openings on the east, an entrance door and a double overhead door. The walls are sheathed with novelty siding up to the gables, which are covered with shingles. A twelve-pane window lights the east gable.

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74. House (27 North Main Street); c.1840

The clapboard walls of this 1½-story, 3 x 2 bay, Greek Revival style house are elaborated with wide, paneled corner pilasters rising to an entablature with cornice returns. The 6/6, double-hung windows are framed with simple, wooden architrave surrounds. The doorway, located in the left sidehall bay, is framed by paneled pilasters rising to an entablature fragment; the remainder of the entablature being recently removed. Full-length sidelights flank the four-panel door. Above the doorway, and extending along the south wall, are traces of a former porch.

A 1½-story, 3 x 1 bay ell extends to the south. The doorway of the wing is recessed and offset slightly between two 6/1, double-hung windows. A smaller, gable-roofed addition extends to the rear (west) of the wing. All roofs are covered with slate. A brick chimney rises from the ridge of the rear addition.

74A. Barn (27 North Main Street); c.1870

To the south and west of #74 is a gable-roofed barn, that has one large opening with a sliding door, and one entrance door. The barn is sheathed in board and batten siding, with a slate-covered roof.

75. House (29 North Main Street); c.1910

This 2½-story, clapboard, gable-front, vernacular house consists of a 3 x 3 bay main block with a small, gable-roofed wing extending to the rear (west). A 4-bay porch, supported by Doric columns resting on a shingled apron, runs the length of the facade, sheltering the slightly offset entrance. To the south of the entrance is a picture window with a leaded glass transom; the rest of the windows are 1/1, double-hung sash, placed irregularly, singly or in pairs. All windows are topped with narrow cornices.

The slate roof terminates in a simple boxed cornice. A central brick chimney rises from the ridge of the main block, and a second chimney extends from the ridge of the wing, towards the rear.

75A & 75B. Outbuildings (29 North Main Street); c.1920

To the south and west of #75 are two outbuildings. Number 75A is a one-story, one-bay, clapboard shed with an asphalt-covered gable roof. Number 74B is a 1½-story, two-bay, clapboard barn, with one large opening and one entrance door, topped by an asphalt-covered, end-gabled roof.

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76. House (31 North Main Street); 1809

This handsome, 5 x 2 bay, 2½-story, Federal style home was built by Dyer Townsend, one of Wallingford's first settlers, in 1809. One of the first brick homes in the village, it is distinguished by its symmetrical massing and fine detailing. Brick walls, laid in Flemish bond, rise from a stone foundation to a boxed returning cornice. Balanced interior end chimneys rise from the slate-covered, gable roof.

The 6/6, double-hung windows, and 12/12 sash in the gables, are framed in brick with marble sills and splayed lintels. The front windows have louvered shutters. The central entrance is topped with a semi-circular fanlight with radiating muntins connected by swags, set in a semi-circular rowlock arch. Traces of a porch can be seen on the brick walls surrounding the entrance.

A flat-roofed porch (c.1870), supported by square paneled columns on pedestals, runs the length of the south facade, sheltering a side entrance. Wooden scrollwork forming cusped arches ranges between the posts. Scrolled, incised brackets support the overhanging cornice.

A 1 x 3 bay, clapboard ell, with an asphalt-covered gabled roof, extends to the south and west of the main block. An exterior brick chimney runs up the west wall.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates N/A **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Wallingford Main Street Historic District is significant as a well-preserved collection of excellent 19th and early 20th century buildings which provide striking physical evidence of over 100 years of development in the town of Wallingford. The town's origins as a farming community are evident from the farmhouses and barns dating from the early 19th century that still line Main Street. From the early 19th to the early 20th century, these original farmsteads were joined by houses, churches, public and commercial buildings and manufacturing shops, as the town developed into a farm market and small industry center and later a recreation center. The history of Wallingford's Main Street, as told in its buildings, echoes the development of many Vermont towns - from farming to industry to tourism.

Wallingford's 19th century architectural heritage is concentrated within the boundaries of the district, which includes all of the buildings along Main Street and a small section of School Street, within the village of Wallingford. Originally the stage route between Rutland and Bennington, Main Street was the only street in the village for many years, and continued to be the main area of development until the late 19th century. Later development occurred mostly on side streets, leaving Main Street looking much the same as it was in the early 1900s. The district provides both variety - in its wide range of architectural types, styles and materials - and a pleasing continuity, with buildings linked together by their similar size and set back, and by the natural features that surround them, the trees, hills, and open spaces.

The town of Wallingford was chartered in 1791 through a land grant from the Governor of New Hampshire. It takes its name from the town in Connecticut where most of the original grantees lived. Settlement of the town began in 1773, when Abraham Jackson became the first titled landowner to set up permanent residence.

Wallingford village, the principal village in the township, had the natural and man-made attributes that made it an ideal place to settle. The Otter Creek Valley, which runs through the western part of town, provided rich soils for farming, while the Green Mountains to the east provided abundant timber. The high plateaus in-between proved to be excellent grazing grounds.

Two creeks running through the village - Otter Creek running north-south along its western edge, and Roaring Brook cutting through the center from east to west - provided early settlers with numerous suitable mill sites. In addition, the area was endowed with several natural springs, and year-round ice beds.

Aside from these natural features, Wallingford's location on the Rutland-Bennington stage line contributed to its early development as a commercial center.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Approximately 65 acres

Quadrangle name Wallingford, Vermont

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UMT References

A

1	8	6	6	3	8	0	0	4	8	1	5	4	7	5
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

1	8	6	6	3	8	2	5	4	8	1	4	2	5	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

1	8	6	6	3	3	2	5	4	8	1	4	2	5	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

1	8	6	6	3	5	0	0	4	8	1	5	5	0	0
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

N/A

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary M. Humstone

organization Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

date March, 1984

street & number Pavilion Building

telephone (802) 828-3226

city or town Montpelier

state Vermont

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Eric Silberts

title Director, Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

date 9/28/84

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the National Register

date 11-1-84

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Wallingford's first settlers lived in temporary log homes while they cleared the land for more permanent dwellings. Solomon Miller, a farmer, tanner, and shoemaker, is credited with building the first frame house in town (site of #33) circa 1780. By 1810 there were 10-15 houses scattered along Main Street, including at least one elegant, Federal style farm house constructed of brick with marble trim (#76). The early appearance of such a home attests to both the prosperity and optimism of its builder.

In 1810, the village consisted primarily of farms. The Lent Ives farm encompassed all of what is now properties #12-#28. The Hull Farm, on North Main Street (#9), was a large complex with several houses, barns, stables, and sheds. Several of these farms continued to operate in the center of town through the late 1800s. Raising sheep was one of the occupations of Wallingford's farmers during the first half of the 19th century. Merino sheep, introduced to the area in the early 1800s, proved to be especially profitable.

Early industries catered to the needs of the farmers, and included sawmills, gristmills, and tanneries. Alexander Miller, who built a home for himself across the street from his father Solomon in 1807 (#50), also built a forge at the site of what is now the Old Stone Shop (#35).

The U.S. Post Office was established in Wallingford in 1807, and soon after, the village began to emerge as a commercial center. The Federal style brick schoolhouse (#11), built in 1818, one of the oldest remaining schoolhouses in Vermont, is evidence of the educational aspirations of this fledgling community.

By 1840, while farms were still operating in the village, Wallingford had begun to take on the appearance of a town. In 1824, a group of local entrepreneurs built a two-story commercial block (now #23) at what is now the "four corners" (where Main Street intersects School and Depot Streets) to house a grocery store and dry good business. Across School Street, a large inn - the Wallingford House (now #15) - was constructed in the same year. Aside from providing rooms for travelers, and public meeting and dining rooms, the inn housed stores, offices, a barber shop, a cabinet shop and a stable. This impressive building, twice extensively remodeled, has been a focal point of community life for 160 years.

Town homes, such as the Federal style home of Dr. John Fox (1818 - #12) and the Greek Revival style cottage of lawyer Harvey Button (1830 - #14) began to spring up between the farms. Two churches - the First Baptist Church on School Street (#17) built in 1827, and the First Congregational Church on South Main Street (#34) built in 1829 - were also evidence of Wallingford's status as a center of activity.

In 1835, a business opened in Wallingford that was to have a major impact on the town's future. Lyman Batcheller, a blacksmith by trade, moved to Wallingford from Arlington, Vermont, apparently to take advantage of the town's larger population in order to increase trade. Instead of going into the general blacksmithing business, he bought Alexander Miller's shop on South Main Street and began manufacturing pitchforks.

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Originally a small, family-run operation, Batcheller and Sons eventually became a major employer in Wallingford, with up to 100 employees during its peak years. The business' importance to the community is evident from the fact that, when Batcheller's factory was destroyed by fire in 1848, townspeople donated money and labor to help him rebuild. The Stone Shop (#35), a massive, solid-masonry structure completed in 1848, was used in the pitchfork manufacturing process until 1926. It is the only remaining building of the Batcheller Company complex.

The opening of the Western Vermont Railroad (which later became the Rutland Railroad) through Wallingford in 1852 also had a profound effect on the town, providing new markets for farm and industrial products, and facilitating importation of manufactured goods and raw materials into the town. The steel for Lyman Batcheller's pitchforks, for instance, was previously shipped to Troy, New York, from Sheffield, England, then hauled by wagon to Wallingford. The finished forks were mostly sold locally, although some were hauled to Troy for distribution through New York City. With the opening of the railroad, steel could be shipped directly to Wallingford, and the finished forks shipped to markets all over the country, and even abroad.

Other small manufacturers and the farmers likewise profited from the railroad, and the commerce it stimulated. A sash and blind factory, a wagon shop, a tin shop, cabinet shops, a marble quarry, and a shoe peg factory as well as several general mercantile stores opened up in the village in the 1850s and 60s. Around this time, there was a gradual shift in farming operations from sheep to dairy farming. The railroad enabled farmers to ship their products to large markets. Local industries adapted to the farmer's new needs: a cheese factory opened in the 1860s and woodworking shops began manufacturing cheese boxes and butter tubs.

In 1865, Batcheller and Sons moved to a larger plant on Otter Creek, retaining the Stone Shop for polishing of the forks only. The available water power at the new site was boosted by the addition of steam engines, greatly expanding the capacity of the plant. Around the same time, Franklin Post opened a competing plant at the north end of town, and built a number of houses for his workers along one of the village's side streets.

The expansion of Wallingford's industries in the mid 19th century is reflected in the buildings along Main Street today. By far the majority are Greek Revival style, with houses ranging from one-and-one-half-story, gable-front cottages to an imposing, handsomely detailed, temple-front house (#69). The opening of the railroad also increased the importance of the four corners. Depot Street was built in 1853, and a few years later, a building was moved onto the northwest corner of the intersection (site of #64) to serve as a store. Another store was built just down Main Street to the south (#59); it housed a dry goods business and the U.S. Post Office for many years. The new commerce generated by the railroad also encouraged several people to open up taverns in their homes - among these was "Marm Hull's Tavern" on North Main Street, in what is now Congdon's Funeral Home (#73).

The Beers Map of 1869 shows 67 buildings within the boundaries of the historic district - only 9 less than today. Although several of these have been replaced by newer structures, the basic character of the town as established in the mid 19th century, still exists today.

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In the 1850s, Reverend H. H. Saunderson, minister of the First Congregational Church, had maple and elm trees planted all along Main Street. Photographs of the street dating from the early 20th century show these mature trees forming a bower over the narrow dirt road. When the street was widened and paved with concrete in 1937, many of the trees lining the street were cut down. A few remain, giving a hint of what the village used to look like, and more have recently been planted.

Perhaps the most conspicuous buildings along Wallingford's Main Street today are the large, generously decorated, Victorian style homes built by the town's prosperous merchants and farmers in the last half of the 19th century. Lent Ives' 1800 farmhouse on South Main Street was moved in 1856 to make way for the town's first Victorian style structure - an elegant Italianate villa with arcaded porches and a flat, corniced roof, built by successful sheep farmer Isaac Munson when he retired from his farm and moved to town. This fine home (#25) has recently been opened to the public as a bed and breakfast inn.

To the north of the four corners, Justin Batcheller of Batcheller and Sons, built a magnificent French Second Empire style home in 1877 (#66). This house, located on a large lot with a matching carriage house and gazebo, has also been converted to an inn.

In his People of Wallingford (1937), Birney Batcheller, Justin's son, reported that his father's impressive, new home inspired at least two other members of the family to update their Greek Revival style houses: brother-in-law John Scribner added Italianate style doors, porches, and bay windows to his home (#37) in 1878, and in the same year, brother Lyman Batcheller, Jr. transformed his house (#48) with the addition of a French Mansard roof.

Many other of the town's older buildings were updated during this period of growth. The commercial block at Main and School Streets (#23) was enlarged and embellished with brackets and quoins, and houses all along Main Street sprouted bay windows and piazzas.

Wallingford's successful citizens not only built monuments to themselves - they also endowed the town with an impressive array of public buildings and properties, most of which were developed around the turn of the century.

Outstanding among these is the library (#63), built in 1894 by Gilbert Hart, a Wallingford native who became a successful businessman in Detroit. Built of high-quality marble and brick, and beautifully detailed with molded terra cotta, the library was an important addition to the village center.

Up School Street from the library is the Italianate Revival style Town Hall, also built through the generosity of local citizens. Its 300-seat auditorium was for many years the social center of the town, hosting movies, plays, dances, and town meetings.

Two sites on Main Street are memorials to citizens of Wallingford: the 1818 schoolhouse (#11) which was dedicated to Paul P. Harris, founder of Rotary International, and the Arnold Hill Memorial fountain (#16) with its unusual "Boy with the Leaking Boot" statue, dedicated to a Wallingford innkeeper by his children in 1898. The fountain originally sat

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right on Main Street, and long-time residents in town still remember stopping to water their horses there.

The Green Hill Cemetery, with its graceful wrought-iron gates, its pool and fountain, and its beautifully landscaped, terraced grounds, is one of the main attractions of the village. It has served as a cemetery since the 1770s, when a Tory shot by local residents was buried there. In 1870, a cemetery association was formed, and additional lands to the north and east were purchased. Many of the gravestones were carved from locally quarried marble by John Adair, who operated a stone cutting and monument shop in the village from 1870 to about 1910.

By the early 1900s, the focus of economic activity in Wallingford had begun to shift. The recreation industry was beginning to grow. Farms were being abandoned, and farmhouses bought by people from lower New England as summer homes. The inn, which was enlarged and remodeled in 1893 and renamed the "New Wallingford", began attracting summer-long guests who came to enjoy the cool air, and beautiful lakes, streams, and mountains. The town's accessibility by railroad - with eight passenger trains a day - continued to be an important force in its economy.

The town's industries were also changing. With the increasing availability of factory-made supplies, the small blacksmithing and tin shops were no longer needed. Larger industries like the pitchfork factory began to consolidate with national or regional companies. The American Fork and Hoe Company, headquartered in Cleveland, who bought Batcheller and Sons in 1902, became a powerful presence in Wallingford, and remained such throughout the early 1900s. They expanded the plant, creating more local jobs, and took an active interest in the welfare of the community. It is said that the company's president once offered to pay to have all the buildings in town painted white, so it would look more "New England" - apparently the offer was never accepted.

Recognizing the change that was occurring in Wallingford's economy with the influx of "summer people", managers of the American Fork and Hoe Company got involved in the tourist business by building cottages on land the company owned on Elfin Lake (just west of the village) in 1920. In 1926, they purchased the "New Wallingford" and brought the company architect in from Cleveland to completely remodel it in the Georgian-Revival style, renaming it the "True Temper Inn" (#15), after the brand name of the pitchforks manufactured at the local plant. Renovation of the inn was a highly visible sign of the company's presence in the town - and one that seems to have been greatly appreciated by the townspeople. The same year, they remodeled the Old Stone Shop (#35), converting it into a tea room. It has remained in commercial use ever since, and now houses a gift shop.

The incorporation of its main industries, and the switch to servicing the tourist trade, kept Wallingford village growing throughout the early 20th century, while the population of the township as a whole declined. About 15 residences were built along Main Street from 1900 to 1920, from simple, vernacular houses for the workers of the manufacturing plants to spacious Colonial Revival style homes such as the one built by lumber man Barney Aldrich (#31) circa 1910.

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Most of the growth in the village since 1920 has taken place on the side streets and outskirts of town, while Main Street has remained relatively unchanged. The impact of the automobile age was felt in the widening of Main Street in 1937, and in the construction of two gas stations (one of which is now a store and office block - #70) in the center of town.

While no new residences have been built on Main Street in recent years, several of the buildings in the district were moved to their present sites from other locations. This practice has a long history in the town. As early as 1845, house #40 was moved from a farm south of the village to its present site on South Main Street. In 1915, the carriage house of the H. B. Barden property on South Main Street was moved next door and converted to a house (#46). More recently, in 1974, house #36 was removed from the rear of #37, turned one-quarter turn, and placed on its present site, and in 1979, house #47 was moved from a quarry site in South Wallingford to replace the house of H. B. Barden which burned down. These recent movings were undertaken in an attempt to preserve the integrity of the street, since there are no design control regulations governing development in the village.

Endowed with excellent natural features in a choice location, the village of Wallingford has managed to weather ups and downs in the economy. Today the local economy is based largely on tourism, with several older houses having been converted to inns, and antique or gift stores. The True Temper Inn, which was used for a number of years to house an English language center, is now vacant and for sale, and plans for its renovation and re-opening as a hotel are being discussed.

During the mid 20th century, many homes in town were owned by summer-only residents, but this trend has reversed, and today almost all of the homes on Main Street are owner-occupied year-round. The effects of this change are evident in the neat, well-maintained appearance of the buildings today, which according to local residents was not the case ten years ago.

Viewed as a whole, the district conveys a strong sense of the community, both its past and its present. The town's history can be read in the buildings that line Main Street: the private residences, dating from the first one hundred years of settlement; the commercial and industrial buildings that brought the town prosperity; the civic works through which the residents expressed their pride in the community; and the care with which the visible evidence of the past is being maintained for the future.

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The boundary of the Wallingford Main Street Historic District begins at Point A, located at the northeast corner of property #2. Thence the boundary proceeds in a southerly direction along the rear (eastern) property line of property #2, and a southerly extension of said line, crossing Meacham Street, and continuing along the rear (eastern) property lines of properties #3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Thence the boundary crosses Hull Street on a southerly extension of said line, and continues in a southerly direction along the rear (eastern) property lines of properties #8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 to Point B, located at an intersection of the rear property line of #14 and the western extension of a line 30' north of and parallel to the north wall of property #15A. Thence the boundary proceeds in an easterly direction along said extension, said line and a eastern extension of said line to Point C, located at the intersection of said extension with the western edge of the right-of-way of Taft Street. Thence the boundary proceeds in a southerly direction along said edge line, and a southerly extension of it, crossing School Street, and continuing along the eastern property line of property #20 to Point D, located at the southeast corner of property #20. Thence the boundary proceeds in a westerly direction along the southern property line of properties #20 and #21, to Point E, located at the intersection of said line with the rear (east) property line of property #26. Thence proceeding in a southerly direction along said property line and the rear (east) property lines of properties #27 and #28, the boundary crosses Roaring Brook, and continues along the rear (east) property lines of properties #29 and #30. Thence the boundary crosses Mill Street on a southerly extension of the rear property line of property #30 and continues in a southerly direction along the rear (east) property lines of properties #31, 32, and 33, crosses Church Street on a southerly extension of the rear property line of property #33, and continues along the rear (eastern) property lines of properties #34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 to Point F, located at the intersection of said line with the northern property line of property #41. Thence the boundary proceeds in an easterly direction along the northern property line of property #41, to Point G, at the northeast corner of said property. Thence the boundary proceeds in a southerly direction along the eastern property line of property #41 to Point H, at the southeast corner of said property. Thence proceeding in a westerly direction along the southern property line of Property #41 to Point I, at the intersection of said line with the rear (eastern) property line of property #42. Thence the boundary proceeds in a southerly direction along the rear (eastern) property line of properties #42 and #43 to Point J, at the southeast corner of property #43. Thence proceeding in a westerly direction along the southern property line of property #43, crossing Main Street on a westerly extension of said line, and continuing along the southern property line of property #44 to Point K at the southwest corner of property #44. Thence the boundary proceeds in a northerly direction along the rear (western) property lines of properties #44 and #45 and continuing in a northerly direction along the rear (western) property lines of properties #46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55. Thence the boundary crosses Florence Street on a northerly extension of the rear property line of property #55 and continues in a northerly direction along the rear (western) property line of property #56, crossing Roaring Brook, and continuing along the rear (western) property lines of properties #57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 and 63. The boundary crosses Depot Street on a northerly extension of the rear property line of property #63 and continues in a northerly direction along the rear (western) property lines of properties #64, 65, 66, 67, 68 and 69, and a northerly extension of said line, crossing Elm Street and continuing along the rear (western) property lines of properties #70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 and 76, and a northerly extension of said line, crossing Franklin

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Street and continuing along the rear (western) property line of property #1 to Point L, located at the northwest corner of property #1. It thence proceeds in an easterly direction along the north property line of property #1 and a western extension thereof, crossing Route 7 and continuing on the north property line of property #2, to Point A, the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Wallingford Main Street Historic District is a linear district comprising all of the properties that front on, and contribute to, Main Street and a short section of School Street in the village of Wallingford, Vermont. The district includes an unusually high concentration of historic buildings - residential, agricultural, industrial, commercial, and civic - representing over 100 years of the town's development.

The village of Wallingford developed along Main Street, which was originally the stage route between Rutland and Bennington, and was for many years the only road in the town. Descriptions from as late as the 1870's note that almost all structures in the village are concentrated on Main Street, with crossroads leading to scattered farms or mill sites. With two exceptions, all of the major structures in the district date from c.1800 to c.1920. While the village has continued to grow in the 20th century, most of the development has taken place on the side streets, leaving Main Street looking much the same as it did at the turn of the century.

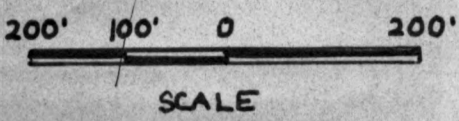
The district boundaries include both major buildings and related outbuildings, most of which are barns and carriage houses dating from the 19th century. The north and south boundaries of the district are drawn to include all of the properties that relate in a similar way to Main Street - in size, orientation, setback and landscaping. Two properties directly across Main Street from one another (#1 and #2) provide a balanced northern terminus to the district and mark the transition between the ordered lots of the village and the scattered lots outside of town. At the southern boundary, one of the oldest farm sites in the area (#43) marks the transition between the village and the scattered farms to the south.

The east and west boundaries generally follow the rear property lines of the properties that front on Main Street. Buildings on Wallingford's side streets developed later than Main Street. The areas east and west of the district include several blocks of houses dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries and areas of open farm and forested land. The district boundary jogs to the east, up School Street, to encompass six buildings, including the Baptist Church and the Town Hall, which directly contribute to the importance of the village's main intersection.

Because no base map delineating property lines in the village was available, the enclosed sketch map has been drawn to approximate the district boundaries (see verbal boundary description.)

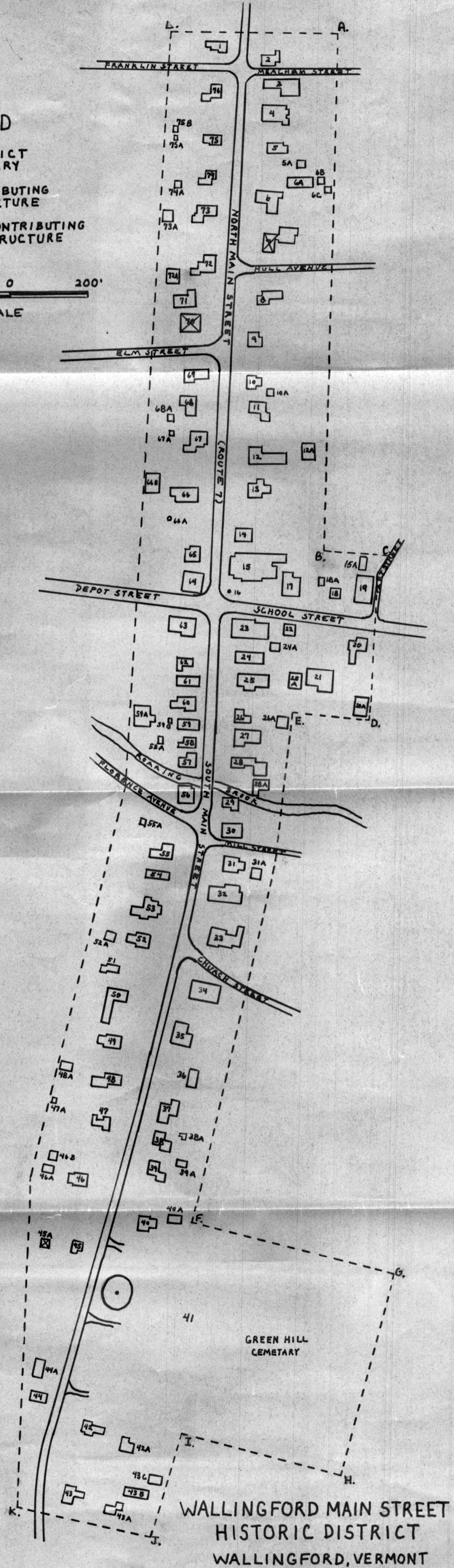
LEGEND

- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE
- ⊠ NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE



SCALE

1984



WALLINGFORD MAIN STREET
HISTORIC DISTRICT
WALLINGFORD, VERMONT