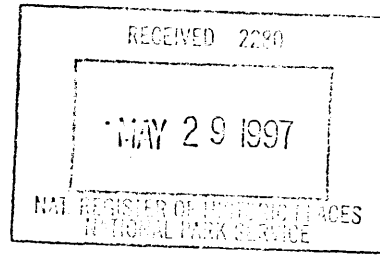


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



6/1/97

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Furnace Grove Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number VT Route 9 (Woodford Road) N/A not for publication

city or town Bennington N/A vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Bennington code 003 zip code 05201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Elva Delvecchio National Register Specialist May 22, 1997
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

10/ Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Barbara Fitts

6/27/97

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
 (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
18	1	buildings
3	0	sites
3	0	structures
0	0	objects
24	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/processing site
 DOMESTIC/single dwelling
 AGRICULTURE/animal facility
 AGRICULTURE/storage
 AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding
 AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
 AGRICULTURE/animal facility
 AGRICULTURE/storage
 AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding
 AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Blast Furnace
 Federal
 Queen Anne

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
 walls Brick
 Weatherboard
 roof Slate
 other Wood

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Industry
Social History
Agriculture
Architecture

Period of Significance

1800-1946

Significant Dates

- 1822
1823
1826

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Bennington Historical Museum

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 102

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>8</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>9</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u>

3	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>9</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Margaret B. Campbell

organization Historic Preservation Program, University of Vermont date April 7, 1996

street & number Wheeler House telephone (802) 658-4066

city or town Burlington state VT zip code 05406

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name see continuation sheet

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Furnace Grove Historic District
Bennington, Bennington County, Vermont

DESCRIPTION

The Furnace Grove Historic District, located on the north side of Woodford Road (Vermont Route 9) in the eastern part of the Town of Bennington in Bennington County, Vermont, shows evidence of its early 19th century history as an iron processing facility and its late 19th century use as a gentleman's farm and summer home. Furnace Grove consists of approximately 102 acres and contains 18 contributing buildings, 3 contributing sites and 3 contributing structures. Located between the Roaring Branch River and a steep rise at the base of Vermont's Green Mountains, Furnace Grove has significant remains of two 1820's iron blast furnaces and the canal system that powered them, the site of a third smaller furnace, and several original ore beds. The spaciouly placed buildings of Furnace Grove are Federal, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival style residences surrounded by vernacular 19th century barns and outbuildings. Furnace Grove also shows evidence of the path of the Bennington-Glastenbury Railroad that once ran across the property. Aside from minor additions, Furnace Grove has changed very little since 1910. This property retains its integrity of design, setting, feeling and association.

Furnace Grove is located on the north side of Woodford Road (Vermont Route 9), approximately 1.25 miles east of Bennington, and .1 mile west of the Woodford town line. Set on a rise of land between the Roaring Branch river on the west and a deep ravine on the east, at the base of the heavily forested Green Mountains, Furnace Grove consists of about 102 acres of land with four main houses (#1, #8, #9, #15), several smaller houses (#16, #19, #21) and many barns and outbuildings (#1a, #8a-8c, #10-14, #17-18, #20). It is quiet, open land along the heavily traveled road from Brattleboro to Bennington.

The landscape of Furnace Grove shows evidence of its past as a center of 19th century iron processing then as a summer residence and gentleman's farm for a wealthy family.

Two of the three iron smelting furnaces are partially intact (#2, #4); in the 1890s, remains of the third (#3) were used to build the entrance gates to the property and the stone walls along the driveway and fields within. The site of the ore mining (#6) is largely undisturbed since the mid-19th century. Remains of a holding pond and six-foot wide canal (#5) that guided water used in the smelting process are still evident, as is the bed of the Bennington-Glastenbury Railroad (#7) that once ran across the property. The original Federal style iron master's house (#9) is centrally located on a rise of land overlooking the property.

The spacious placement of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style houses (#15 and #8) along the drive reveal Furnace Grove's past as a summer residence. The remains of formal perennial gardens, still well-maintained large open lawns, ponds, and unmowed fields of wildflowers recall a well-tended, mid-19th century pastoral landscape.

Concurrent with its rise as a summer residence, Furnace Grove also served as a gentleman's farm, not only providing food for its residents, but also at times raising chickens and, more recently, heifer cows. A cluster of vernacular barns in the northwest corner of Furnace Grove, as well as sheds and outbuildings elsewhere are still used today.

Few buildings have been added since the early 1900s. The general condition of the buildings runs from poor to very good.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Furnace Grove Historic District
Bennington, Bennington County, Vermont

DESCRIPTION (continued)

1. Former Company Store/House c.1805/1960

This five bay, eaves-front Federal style house with one full story and kneewall windows is located just inside the main entrance to Furnace Grove. It has a stone foundation (with concrete facing on the front side), aluminum siding, and an asphalt shingled gable roof pierced by a slightly off-center replacement chimney. A one-and-a-half story, clapboarded addition with an eave wall stone chimney extends from the northwest facade; the shed roof of this addition shares the same roof plane as the main body of the house.

Located under the middle of five regularly spaced, twelve-light kneewall windows along the eavesfront is a gable-roofed entry porch supported by posts, probably a later addition. Three-quarter length, four-pane sidelights and fluted pilasters surround a replacement door and aluminum storm door. The remaining fenestration is characterized largely by mid-19th century six-over-six double hung windows with simple molded wooden surrounds and modern aluminum one-over-one storms. Two twelve-over-eight windows in the south gable and two nine-over-six windows in the north gable may be original.

The rear addition has mostly six-over-six double hung sash windows with a projecting bay window on the south facade and a six-pane paneled door on the north facade.

This building operated originally as the company store for the Bennington Iron Company. A large cupola housed a bell which summoned workers to their task. In 1849, it housed a chair factory. The cupola was removed around 1950.

1a. Shed c.1900

This simple one-story, gable roof, open front, three-bay equipment shed, located behind the Company Store (#1) is constructed of dimension lumber with clapboard siding. The shed has a concrete foundation, a standing seam steel roof and a fixed, multi-light window centered on the rear facade and in each gable end.

2. East Furnace c.1822

The East Furnace is located north of the Company Store (#1) just beneath a sharp rise in the land. It is a cube-shaped kiln constructed of dry, random coursed rubblestone with collapsed arched accesses in the base on the north and south faces. The west side has fallen down, revealing the inner layers of the furnace.

Originally about 40 feet tall and tapered toward the top, it was one of three blast furnaces erected north of the Company Store (#1) to manufacture pig iron. From a holding pond, water would travel down a stone lined-canal (#5) and over a waterwheel in the bank to power several bellows that would blast air into the furnace. The tailrace travels underground and resurges beneath the west archway of the West Furnace (#4). The six foot arches provided access to the fire and an exit for the molten iron. This is the oldest standing blast furnace in Vermont. The structure is in deteriorating condition.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Furnace Grove Historic District
Bennington, Bennington County, Vermont

DESCRIPTION (continued)

3. Ruin of "The Pup" c.1824

The Pup, the smallest of the three furnaces, was built between East and West Furnaces (#2 and #4). A cupola furnace, the Pup further refined pig iron before it was cast into usable items. When the Pup collapsed in 1890, the stones were used to build the walls still standing throughout the property. Underground archeological remains likely exist from this furnace.

4. West Furnace c.1826-27

The West Furnace is a cube-shaped kiln constructed of dry, random coursed rubblestone and firebrick. The furnace was originally about 40 feet tall and tapered toward the top. Several bellows, driven by a large waterwheel, would blast air into the furnace to keep the fire at an even temperature. The exposed insides reveal some of the iron structural supports and three distinct inner design details: the outside walls, the firebrick bosh lining, and the rock fill between the two layers. Also visible is a bustle pipe or a tuyere, one of several pipes inside the furnace that were part of a system that used the heat produced by the furnace to preheat the blast of air from the bellows before it entered the fire. This may be one of the earliest, if not the first, hotblast systems in the country. The hotblast system became an industry standard.

The structure, approximately 10 by 10 feet at the base, is in dangerous and deteriorating condition. The west side, approximately 35 feet high, is more intact than north and west. The south side has fallen out and several trees and many years of vegetation have accumulated inside.

5. Remains of the Canal System c.1822

Remains of the stone-lined headrace canal are evident along the bank above the furnace. Water was diverted from the Roaring Branch River to a holding pond on the east side of Furnace Grove just south of the Leake Residence (#7), and further channeled across the property to a large waterwheel in the bank above the furnaces. A forty-foot portion of the canal (extending west from the driveway) is visible as a six-foot wide, four-foot deep, stone-lined indentation in the ground. A fifteen foot high, six foot wide, partially collapsed stone-lined pit in the hillside marks the site of the waterwheel. Once the water passed over the wheel, it traveled underground and resurfaced on the west side of the West Furnace (#4). Several feet to the south, a rustic stone and concrete bridge traverses the water as it is diverted back into the river.

6. Remains of the Ore Beds c.1805

Remains of the original ore beds exist in the woods on the west side of Furnace Grove along the banks of the Roaring Branch River. There are at least three beds that are filled with water and possibly as many as six more that are filled with soil. Historical accounts describe the ore beds to be at least 70 feet underground and contain subterranean passages of several hundred yards. The vertical access shaft was lined with horizontally wooden planks, some of which are visible beneath the organic matter on the surface of the water. A nearby stone-lined rectangular indentation in the hillside adjacent to the river and an iron wheel and axle suggest that an ore washing facility was located here as well.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Furnace Grove Historic District
Bennington, Bennington County, Vermont

DESCRIPTION (continued)

7. Site of the Bennington-Glastenbury Railroad c.1872

The placement of the Bennington-Glastenbury Railroad bed is visible in the very flat, ten-foot wide stretch of land on the south side of the furnaces. The bed is visible, in varying stages of clarity, for the entire length of the property.

The 8-mile railroad opened in 1873 to carry four to twelve carloads of freshly cut timber and 30,000 bushels of charcoal per day down the mountain from Glastenbury to Bennington. The line was suspended in 1889 after most of the accessible spruce was cut.

In 1895, the tracks were converted to accommodate the Bennington-Woodford Electric Railway. The rail cars carried tourists and other pleasure seekers from the center of Bennington up the mountain to the camps, hotels, dance halls and casinos in Woodford. The line was abandoned in 1898 when a rainstorm caused the Roaring Branch River to swell and wash out several miles of track and roadbed.

8. Leake Residence c.1835/1880/1930

This large, irregular bay, two-and-a-half story, tri-gable ell house has a wrap-around porch on the west facing facade, and a long, two-and-a-half story rear wing. Located on the eastern side of Furnace Grove, the house has a stone foundation, vinyl clapboard siding on the first floor, wood shingles on the second floor, and asphalt shingles on the roof. A flared beltcourse separates the two types of siding between the first and second stories. A large brick chimney is at the intersection of the ell; a slightly smaller interior end brick chimney punctuates the north gable end. Most of the windows in the main section are twelve-over-one and six-over-one double hung sash with louvered shutters.

The porch, recessed along the front of the house and offset at the southwest corner, has a beadboard ceiling, square posts, and a slightly flared apron along the front and offset corner. Two sets of French windows with Queen Anne style multi-light transoms are located along the front facade in the recessed porch area of the main block. A separate but connected entrance porch, located in the elbow of the ell, has a simple balustrade and shelters the main Colonial Revival style door with a Queen Anne style transom window above. The door is located on the north facing side of the west facing gable end section of the main block.

South of the center on the rear (east) slope of the ell, a distinctive Greek Revival style dormer features corner pilasters, a full entablature, gable pediment, and an eight-over-twelve window with an arched upper sash, flanked by narrow pilasters and topped by a hood molding. To the right is a wall dormer with an off-center twelve-over-one window; the dormer is intersected by the roof of the wing.

The north side of the rear wing has an off-center gable end entrance porch. To the left of the porch is a single six-over-one double hung window and a pair of six-over-one double hung windows; to the right are two pairs of six-over-one double hung windows. The second floor has four pairs of twelve-light casement windows. The roof has a large ridge chimney.

The south side of the wing has an enclosed porch and modern deck on the first floor, west end and an infilled carriage bay on the east end. On the second floor is a wide shed roof dormer.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Furnace Grove Historic District
Bennington, Bennington County, Vermont

DESCRIPTION (continued)

At the eastern end is an end chimney at the junction between the end of the wing and the one-story, shed roof addition.

This house was originally built in 1835 for iron company manager Zadock Taft. It was remodeled in the 1880s and again in the 1930s.

8a. Wood Shed c.1820

This simple, one story wood shed has a gabled roof main block and a gabled roof attached ell. Located behind the Leake Residence (#7), the sides are fabricated of slab wood siding and the roof is covered with rolled tar paper. There are no walls on the gable ends of the main block and wide openings on the south and east sides of the ell. This building may be one of the oldest on the property; it is in deteriorating condition.

8b. Equipment Shed c.1930

This is a one-story gable roof shed with a concrete foundation, clapboard walls, and a rolled tar paper covered roof. Gothic Revival style bargeboard trims the west and east gable peaks. A paired, four-pane window is centered in the south eave side, and a fixed window is in the west gable peak. A shed roof appendage extends from the west side; it has one large open bay on the west side and a pair of small unpaned windows on the north. The shed is in deteriorating condition.

8c. Playhouse c.1930

Originally a treehouse (now on the ground), this small one story gable roof structure with novelty siding is open on the north end where it was attached to the tree. A slender entrance opening and window opening break up the south facade beneath the widely overhanging gable front of the asphalt shingled roof. It is in poor condition.

9. The Leavenworth House/The Captain's House c.1824/c.1887/c.1950

This brick one-and-a-half story, five-by-two bay, eaves front, Federal style house has a distinctive full-front porch on the main south facing facade. A shorter, two-story wing built c.1887 extends from the rear of the main block of the house, followed by a one-story connector, and, intersecting at a right angles, c.1950 gable-end, eaves-front garage on the west side and a modern two-story apartment addition over the former carriage barn on the east side.

The main block of the house has a stone foundation, painted brick walls, a slate shingle roof and paired interior end chimneys on the west and east ends. The slightly recessed, centrally placed front entrance has a six-panel, two-part door, with a center hinge connecting the two paneled sections. The door is flanked by three-quarter length, two-paned sidelights, a single light transom above, and Federal style pilasters and entablatures. On either side of the entrance are two pairs of twelve-over-twelve double hung sash windows with quarter-round architrave surrounds and splayed lintels. A small elliptical dormer fan window centered on the front roof slope was added c.1950. On the west facade of the main section is a partially infilled six-over-six window with a

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Furnace Grove Historic District
Bennington, Bennington County, Vermont

DESCRIPTION (continued)

splayed lintel; on the second floor of both the west and east ends are two six-over-six windows with splayed lintels beneath a fan window in the gable peak.

The one-by-five bay porch features Tuscan columns with capitals and bases, similar engaged columns on each end of the front facade, and a beadboard ceiling.

A recent shed roof sun porch extends from the east gable end of the main block. On the south facing side is a Palladian style three-part sliding door with an arched window above. The east sloping facade consists of five large panes of glass.

The three bay long rear ell has aluminum siding and a shallow pitched, metal roof. There is a side entrance on the west facade. Windows are six-over-one double hung except for the horizontal twelve-over-one window in the third bay of the west wall. The one-story connector has a small recessed porch on the east side and a concrete block chimney on the north end.

The attached two-bay garage has novelty siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and two six-over-one double-hung windows on each eaves side. The attached two-story apartment is sheathed in gray-stained clapboards and has an asphalt shingle roof. The entrance door is on the north side and the fenestration is irregular. The first-floor south-facing side of this wing has an arched carriage bay.

10. Barn c.1860

This one-and-a-half story, gable roof bank barn is located in the cluster of barns in the northwest corner of Furnace Grove. The barn is constructed of log joists and dimension lumber, with both nailed and mortise and tenon framing. The main clapboarded body of the barn rests on a stone and concrete foundation and has wood shingle roofing. To the left of a boarded over window on the first floor of the north side is a sliding vertical barn door. On the second floor is a hinged hayloft door. Several stable windows with white-painted trim of assorted size and condition break up the remaining facades.

A basement level, one-story, two-bay shed roof equipment bay was added c.1890. The corrugated steel shed roof is supported on the southern side by three square wood posts that rest on a four-foot high, uncoursed stone wall and on the western and eastern ends by a half wall with novelty siding extending from the main block of the barn. This barn was moved here c.1880 from its original location in the southeast corner of the property near the Leake Residence (#7). It is currently in deteriorating condition.

11. Shed c.1985

This large, rectangular, one-story, four-bay, gable roof equipment shed with sheet metal roofing and siding is non-contributing due to its age.

12. Barn c.1850/1960

This large, vernacular multi-part connected barn extends from east to west. In the center are two, two-story, gable roof, c.1850 eaves front barns joined together. They have a stone and concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and a slate shingled roof with a row of decorative scalloped

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

Furnace Grove Historic District
Bennington, Bennington County, Vermont

DESCRIPTION (continued)

shingles. There is a galvanized steel ventilator on the ridge line of western end. A one-story shed roof milk house addition constructed c.1960 of cinder blocks with corrugated metal roofing runs along western side of the front facade. There is a large open bay in the center, and a sliding barn door on the right that abuts the junction of the ell. These central barns have a ridge pole with a hoist, characteristic of early 19th century barns.

A c.1910, one-story ell with novelty siding and a metal roof projects from the eastern and taller of the two central barns. Two c.1960 open shed roof appendages used for hay and grain storage and cow stalls extend from the western end of the central barns. The western appendages are constructed with pole and dimension lumber and have sheet metal roofing.

These barns have irregular size window openings in various states of disrepair. This barn is in poor to good condition.

13. Barn c.1890/1940

This building consists of a central, one-and-a-half story, gable roof bank barn with a stone foundation, a c.1900 flat-roofed, wooden silo on the west end, and a one-and-a-half-story, gable roof equipment shed ell on the north side.

The main block has novelty siding, metal roofing on the south facing roof, and wood shingles on the north facing roof. A small, shed roof appendage in deteriorating condition is located on the south side basement level of the main block; a row of square window openings covered with chicken wire line the facade of the first story. Elsewhere, a variety of windows and doors are placed throughout the rest of the building to allow for light and ventilation in key areas.

The ell has clapboard siding and sheet metal roofing. Fenestration includes a large bay on the east side of the ell, a sliding door on the north side, and paned and unpaned windows throughout.

The main block housed over 1,000 hens during the 1940s-1960s. Part of this barn may have been workers' housing for Furnace Grove employees. The barn is in deteriorating to poor condition.

14. Tool Shed/Ash House c.1900

This vernacular, one-story, small, cube shaped, hipped roof, one-by-one bay structure located directly north of "The Wigwam" (#15) was originally a tool shed and cooling shed for hot stove ashes. The structure has slate roofing with a copper ridge piece and wood shingled siding above a raised rough ashlar and concrete foundation. The south and west sides have a four-panel door; the east and west sides have a three-light horizontal window. It is in excellent condition.

15. The Wigwam/Thirteen Gables c.1885/1914

This very large, Queen Anne style, two-and-a-half-story, irregular bay, gable roof house with east side entrance and Colonial Revival style wrap-around porch has a complex plan that reflects continuous additions from 1885 to 1914. The house has a coursed rough ashlar foundation, clapboard siding, and a slate shingled roof with exposed rafter tails and modest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 8Furnace Grove Historic District
Bennington, Bennington County, Vermont**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

decorative brackets that hold up the wide gable end trim. Originally a four-room cottage called "The Wigwam," the house was expanded with wings, ells, dormers, porches and bay windows, so that by 1900 it was given the name "Thirteen Gables." Other than two second floor rooms and a porte-cochère on the east side of the house that were removed in the 1960s, the exterior of the house has not changed since 1900.

Windows are generally twelve-over-twelve, double-hung sash except for modified Palladian windows on the west and south second floor. The two dormers on the east facing roof slope above the porch and one on the west facing roof slope above the Palladian window have paired six-over-one double hung sash windows and a small oculus window in the gable. The dormer on the south facing roof slope above the Palladian window has a twelve pane fixed sash window and a louvered window, with an oculus window in the gable. The dormer on the south facing roof slope of the westernmost section of the house has a twenty pane fixed sash window and a louvered window, and an oculus window in the eave. Most of the remaining attic story windows are twelve-pane fixed sash.

The distinctive porch wraps around the east, south and west side of the main block, with a rounded section in the southwest corner. The porch has a beadboard ceiling and is supported by half-height Tuscan columns above a wood shingle apron.

The main Colonial Revival style bay entrance door on the east side of the house consists of an upper light surrounded by small lights with heavy muntins; a central, horizontal cornice molding; and six raised panels below. Half-height, two-pane sidelights flank the door.

The complex roofline is punctuated by three painted brick, ridge-line chimneys with black chimney hoods centrally placed each along of the three main sections. An octagonal cupola on the north end of the main block has an octagonal base, arched nine-over-one windows, a slightly flared, peaked roof sheathed with slate shingles, and copper finial.

Flanking the drive leading to the house are the top portion of two large granite Doric columns with flared capitals, which are from the Troy Court House in Troy, New York. They were put here c.1900 by Seymour Van Santvoord who was an attorney in Troy and had connections to the court house.

When Virginia Shields married Seymour Van Santvoord in 1884, her father, Captain Shields, gave her approximately 13 acres of land southwest of her father's house (#9) on which she and her husband built their four room house they called "The Wigwam." The original house may be within the rear portions of the house. All of the appendages of the house were built prior to 1900. Wanting more farmland, the Van Santvoord family moved to Shadowbrook Farms in West Bennington in 1914. Mr. Van Santvoord gave the house in Furnace Grove to his daughter, Edith V.S. Campbell. Originally built and used for many years solely as a summer residence, the Campbell family insulated and installed central heating in one third of the house in the 1960s.

16. The Camp c.1860/1961

This Adirondack rustic style, one-story, gable roof cottage was built in four stages on the bank north of the iron furnaces. The oldest section (east) was built of logs cut in nearby

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Furnace Grove Historic District
Bennington, Bennington County, Vermont

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Woodford. The gable front "Playhouse" (today the kitchen) was added c.1890 to the western side, followed by the bedroom c.1905. The bathroom off the bedroom and the westernmost section and porch were added c.1961. This building has a stone foundation.

The log cabin is fronted by a rustic porch; a cobblestone wall chimney is located on the south facade. The rest of the building has wood shingle siding, paired ten- and three-light casement windows. A metal stove chimney projects from the asphalt shingled roof.

Seymour Van Santvoord built the camp as a place to come in the fall and winter to cook, snowshoe and hike in the woods. During the summer, the family would have picnics here. The Camp is in good condition.

17. Ice House c.1900

This vernacular, one-story, three-by-one bay wood shed has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, a broken gable roof with asphalt shingles and exposed rafter tails. Recessed porches on the southwest and southeast corners used for wood storage flank a central front gable end door and a four-pane window in the gable. The rear gable end fenestration consists of two irregularly spaced six-pane windows on the first floor and a smaller four-pane gable window. The east side has a four-pane window on the left and a simple plank door on the right. This building was originally used as an ice house. It is in good condition.

18. Shed c.1900

This simple, one-story shingled structure has no foundation and a shed roof covered with metal. There is a door with a frame for a transom light above and three window openings on the south facing side. The east end is open on the right side. This shed has been used to house ducks and chickens and as a changing house for pond swimmers.

19. The Cottage c.1800

The main body of this vernacular one-and-a-half story, irregular bay, gable roof house with attached one-story gable and shed roof appendages on the north gable end was constructed c.1800 and altered with Colonial Revival style features. The house is set back along Woodford Road, west of the Carriage Barn (#20).

The house has a stone and concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. Most windows are six-over-one double hung sash and have decorative shutters. A main entrance porch at the southeast corner is enclosed with banks of one-over-one double hung sash windows. Two c.1910 shed roof dormers with wood shingle siding are located on the east roof slope; a gable roof dormer with wood shingles is located on the west roof slope. A central brick chimney projects from the roof ridge and a similar wall chimney is located on the north end of the main block.

"The Cottage" was purchased by Seymour Van Santvoord in the 1880s. The house became the residence of Eugene A. Wood, who worked as a stableman at Furnace Grove for 52 years.

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Furnace Grove Historic District
Bennington, Bennington County, Vermont

DESCRIPTION (continued)

20. Carriage Barn c.1890

This vernacular, one-and-a-half story, large, clapboard carriage barn is located on the north side of Woodford Road (Rte. 9) immediately west of the stone gate to Furnace Grove. The barn has a stone and concrete foundation and an asphalt-shingled roof.

Attached to west side of the main gable roof body of the barn is a large gable end ell; a smaller gable end ell extends from the south, with a single story gable end appendage on the east side. At the rear (north), a single story passage crosses a small stone-lined brook and joins a two-bay, eaves front, gable roof garage. There are two ridge line ventilators, one on the main body and one on the west ell.

The fenestration is varied throughout the barn. There are multi-pane fixed sash stable windows on the first floor; several double hung, and louver windows on the first and second floors; several wide barn doors; several second floor loft doors; and several paneled pedestrian doors.

Horses were stabled here at the run of the century for use at Furnace Grove. It is in fair to good condition.

21. The Gray House c.1800/1890

This vernacular style, one-and-a-half story, three-by-two bay, gable roof, eaves front house is located across Woodford Road from the Carriage Barn (#20). The house has a concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and asphalt roofing shingles. A one-bay, centrally placed, gable roof entrance porch with bracket details and a simple west gable end gable screen appear to be c.1890 features.

From the rear of the building extends a two-story gable roof ell. A small, one-story, shed roof addition on the east side connects a recently added, one story, two-bay, eaves front wing. Most of the six-over-six double hung sash windows throughout the house have new one-over-one metal storm windows. A brick chimney is located on the north end roof ridge of the rear ell.

According to Furnace Grove history, the front section of this house may date from c.1800 and the rear two-story ell from c.1890.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 11

Furnace Grove Historic District
Bennington, Bennington County, Vermont

DESCRIPTION (continued)

#	Name of Resource	Type of Resource	Date	Contributing or Noncontributing?
1.	Former Company Store/House	Building	c. 1805	Contributing
1a.	Shed	Building	c. 1900	Contributing
2.	East Furnace	Structure	c. 1822	Contributing
3.	Pup Ruins	Site	c. 1824	Contributing
4.	West Furnace	Structure	c. 1826	Contributing
5.	Canal	Structure	c. 1822	Contributing
6.	Ore Pits	Site	c. 1800	Contributing
7.	Bennington-Glastenbury Railroad	Site	c. 1872	Contributing
8.	Leake Residence	Building	c. 1835	Contributing
8a.	Wood Shed	Building	c. 1820	Contributing
8b.	Equipment Shed	Building	c. 1930	Contributing
8c.	Playhouse	Building	c. 1930	Contributing
9.	Leavenworth House/The Captain's House	Building	c. 1824	Contributing
10.	Barn	Building	c. 1860	Contributing
11.	Shed	Building	c. 1985	Noncontributing
12.	Barn	Building	c. 1850	Contributing
13.	Barn	Building	c. 1890	Contributing
14.	Tool Shed/Ash House	Building	c. 1900	Contributing
15.	The Wigwam/Thirteen Gables	Building	c. 1885	Contributing
16.	The Camp	Building	c. 1860	Contributing
17.	Ice House	Building	c. 1900	Contributing
18.	Shed	Building	c. 1900	Contributing
19.	The Cottage	Building	c. 1800	Contributing
20.	Carriage Barn	Building	c. 1890	Contributing
21.	The Gray House	Building	c. 1800	Contributing

Contributing	Noncontributing	
18	1	buildings
3	0	sites
3	0	structures
0	0	objects
24	1	Total

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Continuation SheetFurnace Grove Historic District
Bennington, Bennington County, VermontSection number 8 Page 1

Furnace Grove, built over the course of the 19th century, stands as an outstanding example of one of Vermont's earliest industries and also as a late 19th century gentleman's farm and summer home. Furnace Grove is the site of one of Vermont's early iron processing facilities, the Bennington Iron Company. At the peak of its production in the 1830s, the Bennington Iron Company employed over 150 people and produced over seven tons of pig iron a day. The property is significant under criterion A for its contribution to the growth of Bennington and the iron industry of Vermont. It is also significant for its use by a wealthy Troy, New York, family as a summer home and gentleman's farm. During the late 19th century, Vermont was marketed as the best place for city people to escape the pollution and chaos of urban living. Furnace Grove takes its place along other Vermont summer homes and gentleman's farms of the same era, examples being the Park-McCullough House in Bennington and Billings Farm in Woodstock. It illustrates the life styles and rural aspirations of wealthy part-time residents. The buildings are also eligible under criterion C as good examples of Federal, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival style architecture. The blast furnaces and the remains of the associated system are also eligible under criterion D for their clear potential to yield archeological information important to the understanding of issues of iron production, differences in consumer behavior between classes of people resident at the Grove during its iron producing decades, and through time as reflected by differences between early and late 19th century occupants. The property retains its integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

Furnace Grove has two periods of significance that parallel the broad patterns of development in Vermont's history. In the first half of the 19th century, it was a significant center of Vermont's iron industry. From the 1850s to the early 20th century, Furnace Grove, like a number of Vermont properties, became the summer home and gentleman's farm of affluent residents from newly industrialized, nearby urban areas.

Bennington at the end of the 18th century was well-suited for Vermont's iron industry. The growing post-Revolution population was one of the largest in Vermont, offering a strong labor source and local markets for such products as potash, kettles, plows, stoves, and tools. The town's economic orientation to New York's Hudson River valley ports of Albany (40 miles) and Troy (33 miles) provided a market not available to the rest of land-locked Vermont. Two existing natural ore beds had been identified by James Whitelaw in an 1796 state survey.

Following the 1785 establishment of Vermont's first blast furnace and forge in Fair Haven, small scale iron works began to open throughout the state, particularly in Rutland County. The first forge in Bennington opened in 1786, followed by the first blast furnace in an area east of the center of Bennington known as the "Lyons district." The ore supplying this furnace came from nearby Shaftsbury. Around 1803,

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Furnace Grove Historic District
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

just as this ore supply was exhausted, a new supply was discovered north of the Roaring Branch River about 1.25 miles east of East Bennington by Stephen Dewey.

In 1804, Moses Sage abandoned his furnace at the Lyons district and joined a partnership with Giles Olin to build an iron smelting furnace near the new ore beds at what was later known as Furnace Grove. In 1810, the Furnace Grove operation contained one of the eight blast furnaces then built in Vermont. Another of the state's blast furnaces as well as a forge were in operation in nearby Woodford Hollow. The town roads were forced to expand to the eastern side of Bennington to accommodate their active businesses.

National events such as the Embargo Act of 1807, the War of 1812, and the Tariffs Acts starting in 1816 had a significant effect on the iron industry in Vermont. Formerly supplying local needs, iron operations were now forced to contend with the costs of transporting iron to markets much farther away. Small operations would need to expand in order to make business profitable. Consequently, in the initial years, the ownership of Furnace Grove changed hands several times. In 1811, Moses Sage sold out to Thomas Trenor, who in turn sold out to Seth Hunt in 1820/21. In 1822, Seth Hunt razed the original stacks and built the East Furnace (#2). Today, the East Furnace is significant as the oldest blast furnace still standing in Vermont. Finally, in 1822, Hunt and the Woodford iron works sold out to wealthy New Yorkers Charles Hammond and Nathan Leavenworth. What was a small, local business for the last decade became the "Bennington Iron Company" in 1822, a significant operation by Vermont standards.

The Bennington Iron Company used the existing blast furnace to produce pig iron and erected a second blast furnace, the West Furnace (#4) c.1826 to increase production. A smaller cupola furnace known as the Pup Furnace (#3) was built in 1824 to further refine the iron to be cast into clothiers' and hatters' plates, cauldrons, fire-dogs, box and cooking stoves, plow points, gudgeons, and cotton and woolen machinery. At its peak in 1831, the Bennington Iron Company produced 7 tons of pig iron daily, consumed over 500,000 bushels of charcoal annually, employed 150-200 men who lived in a boarding house on the property, and demanded the services of 40 to 50 teams of horses. By 1840, Furnace Grove had 3 of Vermont's 26 furnaces. A company store (#1) supplied all the material needs of the workers.

Furnace Grove is significant for its contribution to the growth and development of the community of Bennington. An editorial in the *Vermont Gazette* of 1823 commends the Bennington Iron Company:

"The productive labor it puts in motion, the number of
workmen it employs in its various branches and the number

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Furnace Grove Historic District
Bennington, Bennington County, Vermont

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

of human beings it makes profitable to society and to which it affords an honest and honorable means of subsistence are some of the causes why we rejoice in its success, and why we feel that this community should befriend and favor the enterprising individuals who have invested capital in so important an establishment.”

Though the East and West Furnaces (#2, #4) have partially collapsed, they are significant because of the information they reveal about 19th century iron making. The location below a high embankment, and near a source of fast running high water, ore mines (#6), and a plentiful supply of wood were critical to daily operations. The water was diverted from the river and channeled via a canal (#5) over a waterwheel in the embankment. The waterwheel in turn powered huge bellows that kept the fire in furnace burning. The ore from the nearby mines, after being washed in the river, was mixed in careful proportions with charcoal (made from wood harvested on the surrounding lands) and limestone (also gathered locally), carted up the embankment and over a bridge, and dumped into the charge hole at the top of the stack. After smoldering at very high temperatures, the limestone bonded with impurities in the ore and the heavier iron would sink to the bottom. Workers drained the glassy dark impurities, known as “slag,” off the mixture and out a taphole. After time, the iron would be drawn out of a lower taphole into a central trough or sow with attached individual units, or pigs (hence the name pig iron).

The East and West Furnaces (#2, #4) reveal important information about iron stack construction of the early 19th century. Both have two base arches, one in which air was blasted into the furnace and the other which was used to work the hearth. The exposed insides of the West Furnace (#4) reveal some of the iron structural supports and three distinct inner design details: the firebrick bosh lining inside of which the fire burned, and the supportive stone outside walls, and the protective rock fill between the two layers. Also visible is a bustle pipe or a tuyere, one of a several pipes inside the furnace that were part of a system that used the heat produced by the furnace to preheat the blast of air from the bellows before it entered the fire. The West Furnace is nationally significant because it was one of the earliest, if not the first, hotblast systems in the country. The hotblast system became an industry standard. Today, the East and West Furnaces are two of six blast furnaces still standing in Vermont. The others include one restored furnace at Forest Dale (listed on the National Register of Historic Places, June 13, 1974) and three unrestored furnaces in E. Dorset, Pittsford, and Troy.

Three main buildings related to the ironworks still stand. The most predominant of these is the iron company manager’s house, known as the Leavenworth House (#9),

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

a large, 1 3/4 story, eaves-front Federal style house. This five-by-two bay, Georgian plan house sheathed with brick is significant as part of the larger trend of Federal style structures constructed throughout Vermont in the 1820s and beyond. The Leake Residence (#8), built for Zadock Taft, an iron company manager who succeeded Leavenworth, stands to the southeast. Its expansions and modifications in the 1880s and 1930s, including the addition of a large porch, asymmetrical facade, and paired windows, are significant features of the Colonial Revival style. The Company Store (#1), a long Federal style structure, still stands at the entrance to the property. Though the cupola was removed and the clapboard siding has been replaced, the Company Store retains the simple floor plan and five bay window rhythm of the main facade, typical features of the Federal style. All of these buildings are significant as examples of early 19th century architecture common in much of Vermont.

A number of local and national factors forced the Bennington Iron Company to close in 1842. After the opening of the Champlain Canal in 1823 and the railroads in the 1840s, Vermont experienced a transition from supplying local needs to meeting national demands. Labor was increasingly more expensive and the prices of pig iron continued to fall in response to increased competition from other parts of Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia. In Vermont, hard magnetic ore contained impurities that affected the quality of cast iron, and long winters and the threat of spring floods forced iron furnaces to close down for several months of the year. Nationally, demands included tools for out west, tools for the stone industry and construction of railroad cars. Compared to other areas of the country, Vermont was no longer well suited for iron ore mining and processing. By the 1850s, Vermont moved away from the iron making industry to the iron working industry.

While the coming of the railroads in part ended the first phase of Furnace Grove, they also mark the beginning of the next phase. In 1852, the first railway was laid from Troy, New York, to Bennington, Vermont, opening the Green Mountains to summer visitors from the city. A Bennington and Rutland Railroad publication actively promoted Vermont as "a region of charming scenery and pure air," and described Bennington as "the most desirable summer home in southern Vermont."

In 1858, Furnace Grove was purchased by one of its wealthy creditors from Troy, Captain Hamilton L. Shields. Over the next fifty years, Captain Shields and his family occupied Furnace Grove every summer. Significant changes were made to the Leavenworth House (#9) and it was renamed "The Captain's House," including the installation of the decorative eyebrow window in the front facing roof slope and additions on the rear. The Leake Residence (#8) was expanded to suit the tastes of a late-19th century family. The Wigwam, a small cottage built in 1885, was greatly enlarged in the Queen Anne style to become "Thirteen Gables" (#15). These balloon

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Furnace Grove Historic District
Bennington, Bennington County, Vermont

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

frame additions are testament to recent developments in architectural construction. All three buildings reflect statewide and national trends to build large distinguished homes that reflect the affluence and refined tastes of the occupants. As such, these homes are significant for their representation of late 19th century architectural ideas. The Pup Furnace (#3) collapsed in 1890 and the stones were used to construct the fences that define the property boundaries and drives. Gardens and ponds were added and lawns maintained. Like many of their friends who summered in Old Bennington and other nearby places such as the Park-McCullough House, the Shields family were part of a trend of city people escaping the heat, dirt and disease of the city to enjoy the beauty of Vermont in grand Victorian-era summer dwellings.

At the same time that Vermont experienced an influx of summer people, it also saw a rise in the number of gentleman farmers. Wealth earned as a result of industrialization was brought to Vermont with men who sought a more peaceful, healthful life. Such wealth created large estates like and Billings Farms in Woodstock in the 1870s (National Historic Landmark, listed June 11, 1967) and Shelburne Farms in Shelburne in the 1880s (National Register of Historic Places, listed August 11, 1980). Smaller gentleman's farms, also created by outside wealth, such as Brook Farm in Cavendish (National Register of Historic Places, listed July 22, 1993) and Mountain View Stock Farm in Benson (National Register of Historic Places, listed December 30, 1989) were more common.

Over the course of the next fifty years, the Shields' summer property expanded to include a diverse working farm managed by a year-round local farm manager. Enough dairy, eggs and meat products were produced to feed the Captain's growing family. Three barns were built to provide shelter for the work horses, cows, pigs and chickens (#10, #12, #13). By 1900, a Guernsey herd was started on the farm and a flat wooden silo was added to one of the barns (#13) to store feed. Outbuildings (#1a, #14, #17, #18) were constructed throughout the property to house agriculture and other equipment. All the barns standing today on the property are significant for their connection to the use of Furnace Grove as a small-scale gentleman's farm.

The rocky hillside and limited pastureland of Furnace Grove, however, is not ideally suited to large-scale farming. In his enthusiasm for agriculture, Seymour Van Santvoord (Captain Shields' son-in-law) abandoned the farm at Furnace Grove in 1914 for the larger pastures of Shadowbrook Farm (Vermont Historic Sites and Structure Survey #0202-108) on the west side of Bennington. The remaining descendants of Captain Shields would continue raising chickens into the 1960s and heifers into the 1990s at Furnace Grove, but no longer was it a recreational pastime; instead, it became a way of making a living.

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Furnace Grove Historic District
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Furnace Grove remains as testament to its significance as a part of Vermont's early iron industry, and as a part of the trend of affluent city people creating summer homes and small-scale gentlemen's farm in Vermont. The furnaces, houses, barns, archeological remains, and landscape not only reflect elements of each era but also reveal important changes that occurred over time.

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Furnace Grove Historic District
Bennington, Bennington County, Vermont

Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated property are marked by the portion of Lot 14 south of the CVPS easement and northwest of the Roaring Branch River, Lot 15, Lot 16, Lot 17, and Lot 18 on Block 1 of Map 9 of the Bennington Town Tax Map 09-01-14.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the houses, barns, outbuildings, iron furnaces, ore pits and farmland that have historically been a part of Furnace Grove. The wooded land north of the CVPS easement is not included at this time. Further research may establish direct significance to the core of the property.

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Section Number Owner List Page 1
Bennington, Bennington County, Vermont

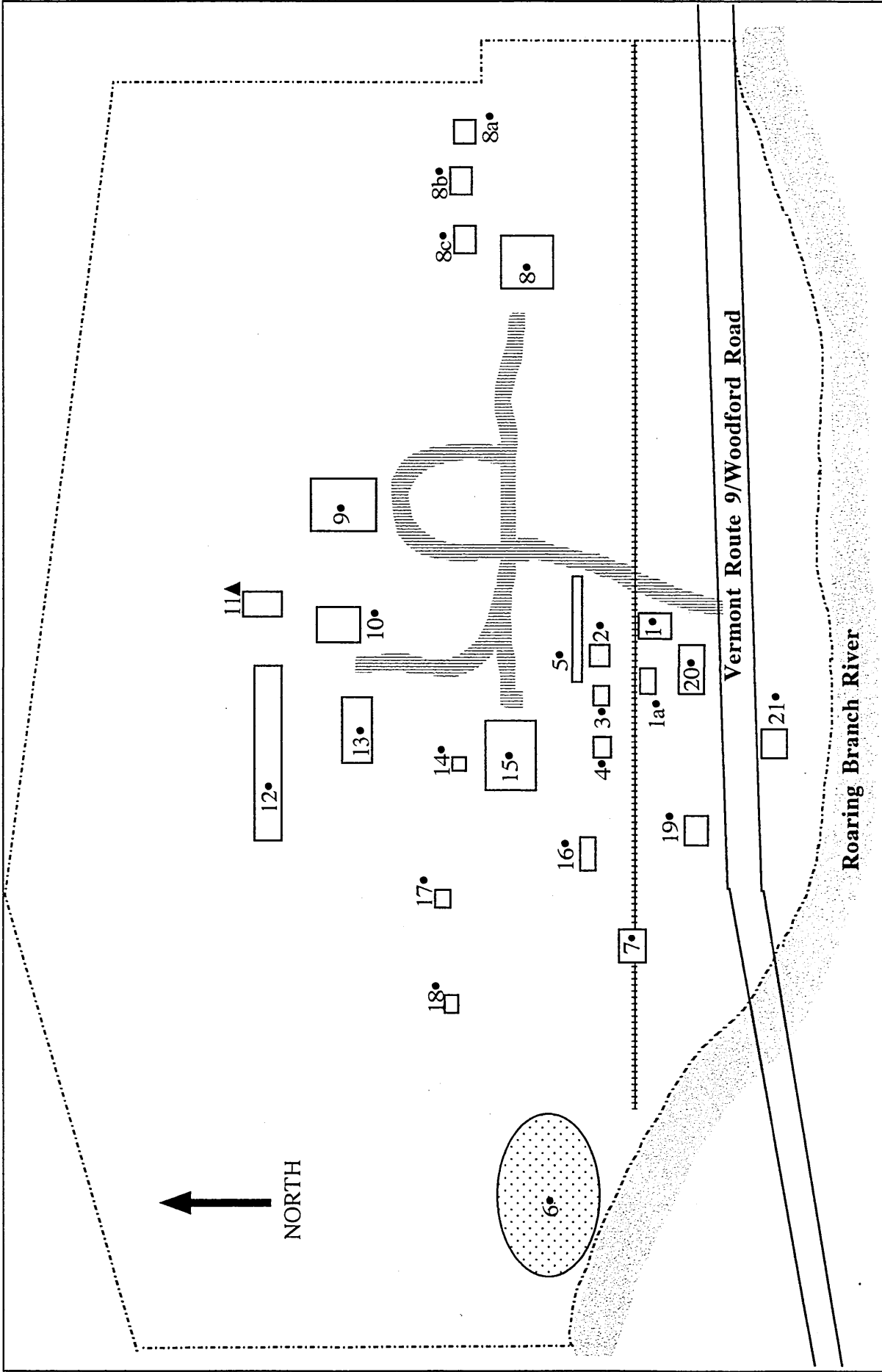
PROPERTY OWNERS

Duncan A. Campbell
(#2-#5, #7, #14-#20)
Woodford Road Box 112
Bennington, Vermont 05201
(802) 442-2438

Richard B. Leake
(#1, #1a)
Woodford Road Box 121
Bennington, Vermont 05201
(802) 447-7373

The Leake Corporation
(#6, #7, #9-#13, #21)
c/o Richard Leake
Woodford Road Box 121
Bennington, Vermont 05201
(802) 447-7373

A. Scott Leake
(#8, #8a, #8b, #8c)
Woodford Road Box 121
Bennington, Vermont 05201
(802) 442-6918



FURNACE GROVE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Bennington, Bennington County, Vermont

- contributing •
- noncontributing ▲
- district boundary - - - - -

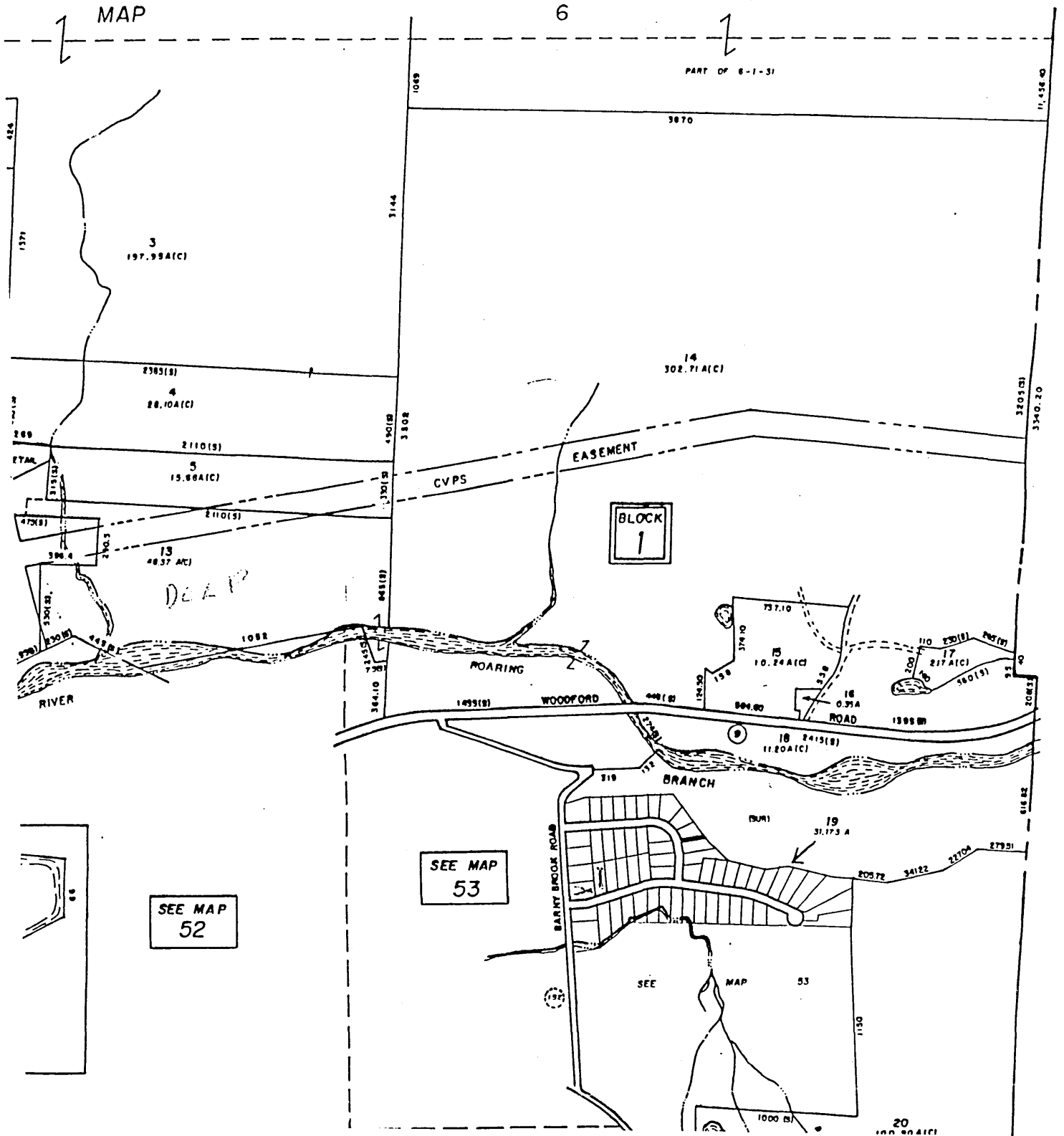
Not Drawn to Scale



Sketch Map by Margaret B. Campbell

Furnace Grove Historic District
Bennington, Bennington County, Vermont

Town of Bennington Tax Map
09-01-14
Block #1



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Furnace Grove Historic District
Bennington, Bennington Co., Vermont

Photo
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The following information is the same for all photographs:

Furnace Grove Historic District
Bennington, Bennington County, Vermont
Credit: Margaret B. Campbell
Date: March 1996
Negative filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photo 1
1, Former Company Store/House, view looking NW

Photo 2
#1a, Shed, view looking N

Photo 3
#2, East Furnace, view looking N

Photo 4
3, Historic View of Pup Furnace (site), c.1887, view looking NW of West Furnace, Pup Furnace, and East Furnace

Photo 5
#4, West Furnace, view looking NE

Photo 6
#5, Canal, view looking S

Photo 7
#6, Ore Pit, view looking E and down

Photo 8
#7, Bennington-Glastonbury Railroad (site), view looking W

Photo 9
#8, Leake Residence, view looking SE

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Photo 10

#8a, woodshed, view looking N

Photo 11

#8b, equipment shed, view looking W

Photo 12

#8c, playhouse, view looking N

Photo 13

#9, Leavenworth House/Captain's House, view looking NE

Photo 14

#10, barn, view looking NE

Photo 15

#11, shed, view looking NE

Photo 16

#12, barn, view looking NW

Photo 17

13, barn, view looking N

Photo 18

#14, tool shed/ash house, view looking NE

Photo 19

15, The Wigwam, Thirteen Gables, view looking NE

Photo 20

#16, The Camp, view looking SW

Photo 21

17, Ice House, view looking NE

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Photo 22

18, shed, view looking NW

Photo 23

19, The Cottage, view looking NW

Photo 24

20, carriage barn, view looking E

Photo 25

#21, The Gray House, view looking SE