

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0680591

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DATE ENTERED	NOV 15 1978

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

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Stowe Village Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

VT. 100 and VT 108
Along Main, Maple, Park, Pond, Depot, Railroad, and School Streets,
Sunset Avenue and Mountain Road

---NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Stowe

--- VICINITY OF

Vermont

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Vermont

50

Lamoille

015

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

--- VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of the Town Clerk

STREET & NUMBER

Akeley Memorial Building

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Stowe

Vermont

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey

DATE

1977

--- FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Montpelier, Vt

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Stowe Village Historic District is comprised of approximately 125 predominantly 19th century domestic, commercial and public buildings. Its physical and commercial center is Main Street (State Route 100) which roughly parallels the Little River, also called the Waterbury River, between the main range of the Green Mountains on the west and the Worcester Range on the east. Main Street runs in an east-west direction; its westerly end curves in a southerly downhill direction and the easterly end divides and curves in a northeasterly direction, as Maple Street, still following the River. The Mountain Road (State Route 108) branches off Main Street in a northerly direction, crosses the Little River and follows the West Branch; this road leads to the area which has made Stowe the "Ski Capital of the East." School, Park and Railroad Streets, with Pond Street, form a grid south of Main Street. Sunset Avenue, which branches off the easterly end of Main Street is connected to School Street by Pleasant Street.

Main Street is the most architecturally diverse part of the district. Its south side has seen three major stages of development. In the first half of the 19th century, houses, stores, a tavern and hotel were built. Two Federal style houses, (the main block of the Green Mountain Inn, #13, and the O. W. Butler House, #21), and a few vernacular houses survive from this period. In 1863, many of the early buildings were replaced by the Mt. Mansfield Hotel, a 3-1/2 story, 200 foot Greek Revival style building with a central gable front pavilion surmounted by an octagonal belfry. An east wing, increasing the length to 300 feet, and two rear wings were added over the years. Two older hotels, eventually became part of the Mount Mansfield; the Raymond Hotel was incorporated as a wing, and on the other side, the Mansfield House, now the Green Mountain Inn (#13), remained a separate building. The Mount Mansfield Hotel burned in 1889, and the present appearance of the street, except for a new gas station (#12), comes from the third period of development resulting in late Victorian commercial and residential buildings.

Main Street's north side has had a slower, less dramatic evolution and therefore has a more heterogeneous appearance. A few late 19th and early 20th century buildings have replaced earlier structures but there is no continuous group of period buildings; old and newer commercial and residential structures are interspersed. Its buildings include handsome 19th century brick residences (#60, 70, 86), gable-fronted commercial/residential buildings and a turn-of-the-century "boomtown" (#69) commercial building. Two outstanding village landmarks are located here, the Community Church (#61), a superb Greek Revival style meeting house whose graceful steeple is visible for miles around, and the Akeley Memorial Building (#65), a large brick Neo-Colonial Town Hall.

The southwest end of Main Street curves downhill and is a mixed commercial/residential section of mostly 19th century buildings. A laundromat (#96), supermarket (#92) and gas station (#87) are intrusions.

At its easterly end, Main Street divides into Sunset Avenue to the east and Maple Street to the northeast. At the end of Sunset Avenue is Sunset Hill, former grazing land, now wooded over. The thirty-five houses in the Maple Street residential section were mostly built in the second quarter of the 19th century. Greek Revival houses predominate in both the classic cottage and gable-front, side-hall styles. The builders' originality and exuberance is most apparent in the door enframements, several of which display variations on basic Greek

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Property Owners - Stowe Village Historic District
USDA STOWE, VT 05602

1. Frank Bedell
2. Markna, Gulya, Pelczar, Nibel, Neil
3. Marlon Wright
4. Grant Clair
5. David Couch
6. Marta Guthridge
7. Edith Simoneau Estate
8. Masonic Lodge
9. Walter Zuber
10. Steve Wright
11. Village Electric Light
12. R. J. Collins
13. Parker Perry
14. Parker Perry
15. Ken Savela
16. Claus Newton
17. Claus Newton
18. Teresa Shaw
19. Jack Corse, Inc.
20. Irene Edwards
21. Gerald Goode
22. Harry Walker
23. Russ Foregger
24. Russ Foregger
25. Russ Foregger
26. Marguerite Stafford
27. Clement Curtis
28. Marguerite Stafford
29. Marguerite Stafford
30. Edward Lambert
31. Rachel Wells
32. Stowe Community Church
33. Roderick Stafford
34. Millie Bryant
35. Anthony Thompson
36. Emmett Norton
37. Warren Demeritt
38. David Couch
39. Al Gottlieb
40. Rosemary Smenner
41. Reba Gale and Frankin and Ardith Russell
42. Gaylord Gale
43. Ann Fry

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- ✓ 44. Harry Rinderknecht
- ✓ 45. Edson Hackett
- ✓ 46. Gladys Walker
- ✓ 47. Curtis Adams
- ✓ 48. Zelta Norcross
- ✓ 49. Clement Wilkins
- ✓ 50. Charles Blauvelt
- ✓ 51. Angie Gale
- ✓ 52. Edward Stefaniak
- ✓ 53. Dorothy Nelson
- ✓ 54. Elizabeth Grant
- ✓ 55. Thomas Amadon
- ✓ 56. Irma Rich
- ✓ 57. Doris Houston
- ✓ 58. Gaylord Hayes
- ✓ 59. Donald Rudisill
- ✓ 60. Robert Wood
- ✓ 61. Stowe Community Church
- ✓ 62. Frank Lackey
- ✓ 63. Frank Lackey
- ✓ 64. Marguerite Stafford
- ✓ 65. Town of Stowe
- ✓ 66. Town of Stowe
- ✓ 67. Stowe Area Association
- ✓ 68. Franklin Lamoille Bank
- ✓ 69. Bessie McMahon Estate
- ✓ 70. C. L. McMahon Estate
- ✓ 71. Robert Davison
- ✓ 72. John Galletta
- ✓ 73. Elizabeth Downer *Stowe Village Historic District, Stowe, Vt. 05671*
- ✓ 74. Robert Justis
- ✓ 75. Hippocrates, Inc.
- ✓ 76. Clement Curtis
- ✓ 77. Robert Justis
- ✓ 78. Peter Scheuerman
- ✓ 79. Peter Scheuerman
- ✓ 80. Emile Burger
- ✓ 81. Christopher McAree
- ✓ 82. Robert Justice
- ✓ 83. Robert Justice
- ✓ 84. Jean Paul Patnode
- ✓ 85. Mrs. Stanley Mansfield
- ✓ 86. Clyde Chase

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- ✓ 87. Clyde Chase
- ✓ 88. Ralph Buron
- ✓ 89. Ronald Churchill
- ✓ 90. Helen Beckerhoff
- ✓ 91. Raymond Slayton, Sr.
- ✓ 92. Harry Walker
- ✓ 93. Francis Bouchard
- ✓ 94. Mabel Tomilson
- ✓ 95. Parker Perry
- ✓ 96. Clement Curtis & Arlen Smith
- ✓ 97. Gladys Knapp
- ✓ 98. Gladys Knapp
- ✓ 99. Collins Associates
- ✓ 100. Natalie McEwen
- ✓ 101. Loren Durett
- ✓ 102. I. Anders
- ✓ 103. Rural Enterprises & Development, Inc.
- ✓ 104. Rural Enterprises & Development, Inc.
- ✓ 105. Alton Gould
- ✓ 106. Clifton Thompson
- ✓ 107. Elliot Mechwalter
- ✓ 108. W. Arlen Smith
- ✓ 109. Elizabeth Grant
- ✓ 110. Frank Lackey
- ✓ 111. Harold Drury
- ✓ 112. H. C. L. Towle, W. H. Darling, R. G. Kelly
- ✓ 113. Milton Mandigo
- ✓ 114. Peter Scheuerman
- ✓ 115. Curtis Adams
- ✓ 116. Union Savings Bank
- ✓ 117. Willis Family Trust
- ✓ 118. Robert Garland
- ✓ 119. Jean Jaubert
- ✓ 120. Trowbridge Elliman
- ✓ 121. Richard Hubbard
- ✓ 122. Edward Lackard & Winona Spaulding
- ✓ 123. Town of Stowe
- ✓ 124. Stowe School District
- ✓ 125. Stowe School District

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Revival style detailing. This area also has Federal, Italianate, and Gothic Revival style houses. A few later 19th and 20th century houses have been built on the broad lawns of these older houses. Numerous small barns, both detached and attached to a rear or side ell, survive. Maple Street was formerly a quiet residential street lined with maples, many of which were struck down in the hurricane of 1938. The houses retain much of their original character, but the real intrusion has been the automobile - Maple Street is the heavily traveled Route 100.

North of Main Street, across from the Green Mountain Inn (#13), the Mountain Road (State Route 108) crosses the Little River and curves uphill running parallel to the West Branch. A circa 1848 covered bridge was replaced by a steel and concrete bridge in 1943. This area is less densely built up than most of the district; the houses on one side are set high on a hill, and on the other, they are back against the river lowlands. By the third quarter of the 19th century, there were cabinet, blacksmith, and carriage shops near the river and farms and houses farther out. Just beyond the river, set high on a maple-shaded lawn is a superb Federal style brick house (#83), now part of the Yodler Hotel. This property was the site of a large creamery early in the 20th century. Along the curve in the road is a splendid pasture which slopes down to the river; it is one of the few open spaces in the district, and one that represents a link with Stowe's agricultural heritage. Across the road from the pasture is the Burger House (#80), the only panel brick house in the district. As on Maple Street, heavy traffic is a problem on the Mountain Road.

Development of the area south of Main Street was directly linked to the Burt Lumber Company and the Mount Mansfield Electric Railroad. The lumber company began operations in this vicinity in 1893, and the railroad, which had its terminus at the rear of the Main Street Depot (#14), opened between Waterbury (see Waterbury Village Historic District nominated to the National Register April, 1978) and Stowe in 1897. Depot, Railroad and Parks Streets were cut through to Main Street in the late 1890's along the north/south axis of the railroad. Pond Street, running parallel to Main, connected Railroad Street to the earlier developed School Street. The lumber company closed and its buildings (except for #104) burned in the 1960's; other turn-of-the-century structures, including a former granery (#103), livery (#106), and blacksmith shop (#107) have been converted into industrial, commercial, and residential usage. Stowe's two lumber magnates, C. E. Burt and H. E. Shaw built houses diagonally across from each other on Park Street. Shaw's house has been replaced as a "colonial" bank (#116) and parking lot; Burt's house (#111) still stands. Other more modest vernacular houses on Park Street were built by Burt Lumber Company employees. This area, somewhat marred by altered buildings, 20th century intrusions, and parking lots, has one important landmark; the old Stowe High School (#124). Set far back on the lawn at School Street, it is a large Greek Revival structure which maintains a vital visual and historic link with the village as a whole and the Community Church (#61) in particular.

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Buildings included in the Stowe Village Historic District are as follows:

1. Bedell House

Set at the edge of the road in a small clearing amidst a wooded hill is this Classic Cottage. A gabled hood supported on stick brackets projects over the central door. Windows have 6/6 sash on the front elevation and 2/2 on the side. The steeply-pitched sheet metal roof has two interior end chimneys. A one-story ell without windows and 1-1/2 story garage connect to the southwest side of the main block; all have the eaves elevation facing the road. At the other side is a one-story enclosed porch. Extensively remodeled over the years, the house nevertheless remains a good example of vernacular domestic architecture. The house may be a converted cabinet shop.

2. Old Luce House, c. 1840

This traditional Classic Cottage with connecting barn, was extensively renovated in the 1960's. The basic form of the main block has been retained, but tinted plate glass windows and a recessed entrance transform the flat window/wall character of the original into a more dramatic solid/void relationship. Two additions, one between the house and barn, the other projecting from above the roof of the main block, have large plate glass windows and bold trapezoidal form. The original materials, clapboarded walls and wood-shingled roofs, have been used throughout. The house is set back from the road on high land with a stone retaining wall and large maple at the front. A millstone and steps lead to the main entrance.

Radical versus non-radical intervention remains a controversial issue amongst architects and preservationists. This house provides the most interesting example of radical intervention in the historic district in which a traditional building is used as the basis of a contemporary architectural statement.

3. Marlon Wright House

Set back on a hill, this 1-1/2 story clapboarded house has a two-bay eaves elevation facing the road and an enclosed shingled porch and entrance on its broad gable end. A small one-story ell connects house and barn.

A cabinet shop appears on or near this site on Walling's 1859 Map of Stowe; a house with this configuration appears on Beer's 1878 Atlas.

4. Clair House

Formerly part of the same farm complex as the Wright House (#10), but set closer to the road, is this house with connecting ell and barn. The four-bay, 1-1/2 story main block has paired but slightly asymmetrical 2/2 windows. The gable end has both a tipped and

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regular window. The entrance to the house is through the 1-1/2 story ell, which is fronted by a later added enclosed porch with shingled base. Attached to the rear of the ell, on high land, is a barn with its gable end projecting above the ell.

5. Churchill/Couch House

Set on a knoll at the curve in Main Street, this clapboarded house has been extensively altered so that little of its original character remains. The steeply-pitched gable end facing the road has a new baywindow and the long side elevations, which have been raised to two stories, have new doors, windows, and porches.

6. Guthridge House, c. 1900

This five-bay, 1-1/2 story shingled house has a full-length shingled porch supported on four columns. The door and new 1/1 windows have simple wood trim. The four-bay east elevation faces Highland Avenue which was cut through the hill in the 1920's. A small, clapboarded ell and barn are at the rear. A house on this site appears on Walling's 1859 map, but this house appears to have been built around the turn of the century.

7. Simeneau House, 1812

One-and-one-half story, three-bay gable-front clapboarded house with side ell which contains an entrance and new casement windows. The original clapboards on the side of the house indicate that the ell was a later addition. The gable front section was reputedly built in 1812 which would make it the second oldest house in the district and one of the first houses built in the village. It has, however, been extensively remodeled over the years.

8. Masonic Hall, C. 1890, "boomtown facade" c. 1900

The Masonic Hall with its clapboarded "boomtown facade" has been a Stowe landmark for over 75 years. The tall front facade has a simple, full-length porch, slightly off-center, double doors with molded, round-arched pressed glass panels flanked by paired 2/2 windows, and a secondary entrance at its west end. The upper story has two symmetrically placed round-arched windows with the Masonic emblem and blind oculus centered above. The building has a bracketed fascia and projecting roof cornice. The long east side elevation has four 2/2 windows at the first story and two windows set in round-arched trim at the second story. Behind the boomtown facade is a gently-pitched gabled roof.

Built by Lyman Buzzell as his residence and cobbler's shop, the building originally had a 3-1/2 story, pedimented gable front. In 1896, Mystic Lodge No. 56, which had held meetings in several village locations since 1860, moved to this building. They eventually purchased it and added the boomtown facade; Buzzell moved his store across the street.

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9. Brookside Offices

This converted barn has the appearance of a modern "colonial" house. A central entrance with fanlight and sidelights is flanked by triple, multi-panel windows; the roof has two dormers. Two barns, located near this site, were joined together to form this structure. The parking lot between this building and the Masonic Hall (#8) was the site of George Jenney's Victorian house which burned in 1962.

10. Steve Wright House, 1811

Located on a hill behind the Old Town Hall and barely visible from the road, this small, clapboarded house is reputedly the oldest building in the village. Considerably altered over the years, it has wide clapboards, a new entrance vestibule, and paired windows on the eaves elevation, a two-bay side with flush vergeboards, and ell at the rear.

11. Old Town Hall, 1818

The present appearance of this clapboarded building reflects both its original use as a meeting house and its 20th century conversion to a fire house. The gable front has three garage doors at the ground level. Above, the top half of the original central entrance and the top 12-paned sash of the original 12/12 windows remain. The three-bay side elevations retain large 12/12 windows, but the squat, square tower no longer has the open belfry seen in c. 1900 photos. To the rear, where the land drops down alongside a small brook, there is an aboveground level basement.

This building originally served as the town meeting house. It was built in 1818 on the site of the Community Church (#61) and shared by all the congregations until each sect built their own church. In 1862, the Universalists bought the site for a new church (#61) and the old meeting house was moved down Main Street to its present location where it served as a town hall until 1902 when the Akeley Memorial Town Hall (#65) was built. Then the building became headquarters for the fire, light and water departments, and since the new fire house was built, it has served as town water and light offices.

12. Exxon Gas Station, 1954

One-story, "colonial" brick building, Intrusion.

13. Green Mountain Inn, 1833

The Green Mountain Inn, a hotel for over 125 years, reflects the continuing importance of the tourist industry in Stowe. The main block, a four-bay 2-1/2 story brick house was built as a dwelling in 1833 by Peter Lovejoy. Lovejoy traded it with Stillman Churchill for a farm outside the village in 1850. Churchill added the three-bay brick wings and a dance hall and opened it to the public as the Mansfield House. Some years later, it was

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acquired by W.H.H. Bingham and became part of the Mount Mansfield Hotel. Surviving the 1889 Mount Mansfield fire, the hotel, renamed the Green Mountain Inn, has continued to expand over the years. A shingled, gable-front section was built next to the east wing c. 1900. Attached toward the rear of the west wing is a 2-1/2 story clapboarded section built in 1950 which has a one-story front extension with multi-paned windows and entrance to the Whip Lounge. It replaced a longer, clapboarded wing which once had a theater. Also at the rear is a three-story clapboarded ell; behind that is a one-story motel built in 1971. There was formerly a huge livery barn on this motel site which was demolished in 1953.

The main block has two interior end chimneys, common bond brickwork, 12/12 windows, with louvered shutters and stuccoed brick "lintels," and two dormers. The slightly recessed door has a seven-paned transom, three-quarter sidelights, and paneled, denticulated jambs. Both front parlors retain handsome, Federal style fireplaces and door and window trim with corner and central blocks. The west parlor has wide original floor boards. Old photos reveal a two-story portico, which was replaced by a one-story porch on the wings, which in turn was replaced by a broader one-story porch across the whole facade. The present two-story, pillared pedimented portico was built some time in this century.

14. Old Depot, 1897

Large, two-story flat roof clapboarded building with recessed central double-leaf entrance, large rectangular flanking windows, and a door at both ends. The second story has six 12/12 shuttered windows with paired windows at the center. The building terminates in slim corner pilasters and a box cornice which extends about three feet above the window heads on the facade and sides. The side elevation along Railroad Street has irregular fenestration at the first story and 14 bays at the second story level. The other side is connected at the second story level to the Green Mountain Inn (#13) with the Depot Street underpass leading to the rear motel and parking lot. The Main Street facade remains in close-to-original condition; however a one-bay porch with parapet above has been removed and the original 2/2 sash has been replaced by 12/12.

The building was constructed as a depot for the Mount Mansfield Electric Railroad. Railway cars entered through the rear; hence the great length of the structure. The first charter for the construction of a railway between Waterbury and Morrisville was granted in 1865 and renewed in the '70's and '80's, but it was not until 1897 that the railway was built and opened for traffic. This site, formerly that of the Mount Mansfield Hotel, provided an excellent location for a depot. It was in the center of the village, adjacent to the largest lumber company, hotel, and livery. Between 1897 and 1932, the railroad operated three or four passenger and freight trips between Waterbury and Stowe, exporting goods and importing tourists. The depot building also served as a barber shop, bank, and apartments. After the railroad was discontinued in 1932, the rear of the building was enclosed. Now part of the Green Mountain Inn, there is a store on the first floor and guest rooms on the second floor.

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15. Shaw's General Store, 1895

This building is similar in general appearance to the depot (#14) next door. Both are two-story, flat roof, commercial buildings that have about the same height, frontage, and setback on Main Street. The first story has three modern plate glass windows to either side of a recessed central entranceway. The original 2/2 windows on the seven-bay second story have been replaced by 6/6 sash. Like the depot, this building has slender corner pilasters and a facade that extends about three feet above the tops of the windows on the front and side elevations before terminating in the roof cornice.

The building originally had a central decorative parapet with the date and the name "Kimball" inscribed on it. Charlie Simmons, who is generally credited with having built the structure, ran a dry goods store in the east end from 1898 to 1916. And, H. E. Shaw ran the store on the other side until 1916 when he took over the whole building. Shaw operated one of the largest general stores in the county and was also a prominent lumberman, manufacturer and banker. The Shaw/Savela family still operate a general store.

16. Val's Market

This gable-front, 1-1/2 story clapboarded building, maintains the same facade line as the depot (#14) and Shaw's Store (#15) and has a central entrance with flush flanking plate glass windows. A small diamond-shaped window is set below the gable. Formerly a carriage barn located behind the Newton House (#17), this building was moved to this site by Claus Newton in 1950 and renovated for use as a market.

17. Newton House, c. 1898

One of three handsome late Victorian Houses built in the 1890's by prosperous merchants on the site of the Mount Mansfield Hotel, this was the residence of Charlie Simmons who ran the store next door (#15). It is unclear whether Simmons built the house and store or purchased them from Kimball. A 2-1/2 story, clapboarded building features steeply-pitched shingled gables on the front and side elevations and varied fenestration including a corner bay window, a stained glass window next to the entrance, paired square-headed windows on the top, two stories, and a segmental-arched window set in semi-circular wood trim above the entrance. A porch extends across part of the front and side elevations; the original balustrade above it has been removed.

18. Shaw House, c. 1895

This unusual 2-1/2 story Victorian House features a full-length porch whose roof slopes upward to intersect both the eaves and intersecting gable section of the front elevation. The gable section has triple windows at the first and second stories and whimsical circle motif detailing in the shingled area above. The eaves section, incorporating entrance and stairhall, features an oval window at the slightly recessed second story, and a small

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dormer which echoes the form of the gable. The original balcony around this dormer, and the sweeping open curve in the porch roof in front of the second story triple window, have been removed. The west side elevation, with a Palladian window set in the shingled upper story, connects toward the rear to a small ell, a later addition. The Park Street side elevation is three bays and has shingled banding. The house was built by the P. D. Pike Company for L. A. Pike.

19. Shell Service Station

Small board and batten building with large Shell sign at the sidewalk. Intrusion.

20. P. D. Pike House, c. 1895

Two-and-one-half story Victorian House featuring asymmetrical massing and varied materials and fenestration characteristic of Queen Anne style houses. Connecting to and projecting above the gable ends of the front and west side elevation is a square entrance tower with a steep bellcast hipped roof and finial. There are bay windows at the first story, square stairhall windows, 1/1 windows at the upper stories, and semi-circular windows set in the gables. A nicely detailed porch extends across the front. Wood posts and band courses of decorative shingles between stories further define and enliven the facade.

Connected to the rear is a large carriage barn with its eaves end facing Main Street. Crowned by a cross-gabled cupola, it has altered fenestration to accommodate commercial and residential usage. A lower level entrance is at the Park Street gable end.

21. O. W. Butler House, c. 1830

Extensively altered 2-1/2 story, five-bay brick central hall plan house. The first story has a new entrance vestibule and flanking picture bay windows, but the second story remains relatively intact, with simulated 6/6 sash windows, louvered shutters, and brick voussoirs set close to the eaves and stuccoed over in imitation of splayed stone lintels. These "lintels" and the painted common bond brickwork are typical of Stowe's brick houses of this period. The house has two interior end chimneys and a three-bay side elevation which connects along School Street to a long, aluminum-sided ell. Now used as offices and a restaurant, the building originally was the home of O. W. Butler, one of Stowe's first and most prominent lawyers. It is possible that Butler, who arrived in Stowe in 1826, built the house for himself.

22. Walker Store, c. 1835

This brick, 2-1/2 story, three-bay, gable-front building is the only structure in the district with windows set within brick arches. Now extensively altered at the first story, it may have originally been a Federal house like the O. W. Butler House (#21). The first story has large plate glass windows installed in 1947 and a rather heavy, full-length

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wooden porch. The second story windows have 6/6 sash and the gable has a segmental-arched window. The west side elevation has bricked-in windows at the first story and three windows at the second. A clapboarded ell, maintaining the same building and roof line as the main block was added before 1878, it has a lower level entrance and irregular fenestration.

The first known store in this building, opened by 1851, was one of a chain of cooperative stores known as the New England Protective Union. Several hundred units operated in mid-century New England providing members with low-cost goods and modest dividends. The system eventually went under and Stowe's Store No. 127 was closed in 1867.

Churchill and Wilkins then took over the building for their store; however, by the late 19th century, local merchants used the building as a warehouse. From 1910-1969, it served as the Stebbins, then Walker Grocery.

23. Green Mountain Antiques House

Two-and-one-half story, gable-front clapboarded house, four-bay first story, three-bay second story, a steeply-pitched, low-slung, roof encompasses the two upper stories. A scroll-bracketed wood porch extends across the front. The west side elevation of house and ell has seven irregular bays with two entrances; the one at the second bay has a simple Greek Revival style door with transom, sidelights, and enframing pilasters. The four-bay east side elevation, with 1/1 and 6/6 windows, has a shed-roofed dormer; the ell, recessed on this side, has a porch and two shed-roofed dormers, added in the 1940's. These dormers have pilasters, echoing the corner pilasters on the main block. At the rear is a clapboarded barn, probably dating from the late 19th or early 20th century.

24. Town/Foregger House, c. 1840

One-and-one-half story clapboarded house with irregular four-bay front, 2/2 windows and simple, full-length wood porch. The altered door enframing has remains of paneled corner blocks with new transom. Four-bay side elevation connects to a one-story ell. At the rear is a small clapboarded barn.

25. Lamson/Foregger House, c. 1840

One-and-one-half story clapboarded house, four-bay front, sidelighted door, 2/2 windows, corner pilasters and returns, two interior end chimneys, a three-quarter length porch was added in the 20th century and an altered two-story will serves as apartments.

Set back on the lawn, with the eaves end facing the street, is a small wood frame house which appears to be a converted barn.

(This is approximate floor. The approach on USGS map.) →

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26. Marguerite Stafford House, c. 1835

One-and-one-half story, five-bay clapboarded Classic Cottage with 6/6 windows, and corner pilasters. What appears to be a modern Federal style door enframingent consists of fluted pilasters surmounted by a semi-ellipse carved shell motif. A long side ell has altered fenestration; its gable end, facing Pleasant Street, serves as a garage.

27. Curtis House, c. 1870

One-and-one-half story, three-bay, clapboarded gable-front house combines both Greek Revival and vernacular Italianate detailing. The single Italianate door, with paired round-arched glass panels, has a simple pilaster enframingent. Tallish 2/2 windows have wood trim with rather heavy "cornice lintels." The full-length porch with shingled base and columns was added c. 1925. The ell which extends along Pleasant Street has a porch with chamfered posts and connects to a barn/garage. The east side elevation has two small modern-shed-roofed extensions. The house was built by cattle broker Tom Downer.

28. John Stafford House

Two-and-one-half stories, clapboarded, two-bay gable facade. The entrance, at the center of the three-bay west side elevation, is flanked by full-length sidelights and set within an unusual post and lintel enframingent. A one-bay entrance porch, with Tuscan columns and simple pediment, was added c. 1925 and replaces an earlier porch. The first story has an altered double window. The main block of the house connects to an ell and barn.

29. Canning House, 1872

One-and-one-half story, three-bay, clapboarded house with central entrance, 2/2 windows, and a full-length porch with shingle base and columns, added in 1926 and now screened in. A wooden ell extends flush with the two-bay east side elevation. The house was built by Churchill and Wilkins and appears to have been sold shortly thereafter to teamster John Latouch.

29A. House - one-story, "ranch" house. Intrusion.

30. Lambert House, c. 1875

Similar to the Canning House (#29), this 1-1/2 story, three-bay, clapboarded, house was probably built by Churchill and Wilkins as speculative worker housing. A deteriorating full-length porch was removed in 1971 and replaced with a modern one-bay porch. A garage was built c. 1970 on the site of an old barn.

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31. Wells House, 1970

Modular mobile home erected on former Barrows property. Intrusion.

32. Community Church Parsonage, c. 1840

Set far back on a low lawn between the intersection of Maple Street and Sunset Avenue, is this handsome, well preserved 1-1/2 story, five by two bay, clapboarded Greek Revival Classic Cottage. It features a one-bay porch with fluted Doric columns with a wide architrave and frieze, and slightly pedimented roof. Set on a stone slab foundation, the house has 6/6 windows with louvered shutters, wide corner pilasters, full entablature, cornice and returns, gabled roof sheathed in slate, and two interior end chimneys. A 1-1/2 story ell on the side connects to a new garage.

This house was built as the parsonage for the Congregational Church. The Church, built in 1839, was situated in front of the house, facing Maple Street. In 1920, the Protestant denominations formed the Community Church and chose the Universalist Church (#61) for their house of worship. The Congregational Church building was moved to the rear of the High School for use as a gymnasium (#124) and its parsonage became the Community Church parsonage.

33. Clio Stafford House

This five-bay, 1-1/2 story brick house has been extensively altered by the addition of a screened porch with shingled base and columns, and a clapboarded shed-roofed dormer, both of which extend the length of the front elevation. At the rear is a clapboarded ell which has a shed-roofed dormer and connecting barn. The main block has heavily painted stretcher bricks, indicating wood frame construction. The slightly recessed windows have wooden sills and are surmounted by header bricks.

34. Bryant House, c. 1890

This 1-1/2 story gable-front house has a shed-roofed extension raising half the house to two stories and interrupting the pitch of the gable with a cornice parapet. At the gable ridge is a large exterior chimney, built in 1975. The entrance is on the north-east side and there are shed-roofed extensions at the rear. This is one of a few small vernacular houses built in the late 19th century on small lots between larger, older Maple Street houses. The approximately 25 foot setback of houses along this side of Maple Street has been maintained.

35. Barrows House

Five-bay, two-story, hipped roof house has been extensively altered to give it a "Swiss Chalet" appearance. It now has board and batten siding, new small windows, and cross-

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diagonal decorative woodwork between stories. A shed and gable-roofed ell has entrances to apartments and irregular fenestration. The alterations have completely destroyed the original character of this 19th century house. Intrusion...

36. Morton House, c. 1830

44/5
One-and-one-half story, five-bay, cape-type brick house. Like a number of brick houses of this period in Stowe, it is of wood frame construction with a facade of locally produced, painted bricks. The Federal-style door surround has molded posts and lintel and circle-motif corner blocks enclosing a now-blind transom and multi-paneled door. The rather small windows, set directly below the eaves have louvered shutters, wood sills, and headers above. A one-story brick-faced ell, flush with the three-bay southwest side of the main block, has a clapboarded rear which connects to a fully clapboarded ell which has been raised to two stories and has altered fenestration.

37. Demeritt House, c. 1905

This three-bay, 1-1/2 story house has irregular fenestration, a one-bay gabled entrance porch, a plate glass parlor window, and two symmetrically placed shingled dormers. Originally clapboarded, it was sheathed in wide aluminum siding in 1972. This was another modest late 19th century house erected on land originally part of the property next door. Carpenter Harry Gibbs built the house for himself.

38. W. T. Burt House, c. 1830

Common bonded brick, 2-1/2 stories, gently pitched gable facade of four bays. The front door of this Federal style house is surmounted by a semi-circular fanlight. The front elevation has paired end bays with the entrance in the second bay. A full-length porch across the facade was built in 1930 to replace a Victorian porch. At the rear, a clapboarded and shingled ell connects to a converted barn. The interior of the house retains some original Federal detailing.

39. Gottlieb House, c. 1850

One-and-one-half story, three-bay, side-hall plan clapboarded house. The steeply pitched gable front is distinguished by a Greek Revival style door enframingent. Overlapping a corner pilaster, the enframingent uses paneled posts and blocks as the basis of an original and interesting design. Paneled jambs and three-quarter sidelights surround the recessed six-paneled door. An ell connects flush with the northeast side elevation, forming a six-bay facade with two dormers. The ell features a porch with slender paneled piers and connects at the corner to a fairly large clapboarded, gable-roofed barn with eaves end facing the street.

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The house was apparently built by Hiram Wood as his residence. Wood was a tombstone maker and a couple of tombstone slabs are included in the foundation. An 1873 photo, taken after it was sold to the Gillette family, shows the house looking very much as it does today. A wide lawn separates this house from the Burt House.

40. Smenner House

From the Gottlieb House, there is a gentle rise in the road and a steeper rise in the land so that the Smenner House is set high on a hill separated from the road by a six foot dry stone wall. Hand-hewn beams have been uncovered in the main block of this five-bay, 1-1/2 story house. Late 19th century alterations include the addition of a full-length porch with stick base and leaf brackets, and two shed-roofed dormers, with narrow paired windows, on the front elevation. The porch of the ell has the same paneled piers as on the Gottlieb House (#39). A large vertical plank barn, connected to the corner of the ell, has a gable front elevation. The house has recently been sheathed in aluminum siding, the Victorian scalloped bargeboards removed, and aluminum windows installed. The main Greek Revival style door enframingent and wood-shingle roof were retained.

41. Russell House

This 1-1/2 story, clapboarded house has a three-bay main block and four-bay ell, both with eaves and facing the road. The entrance and a full-length porch are on the ell. The main block has a two-bay gable end with exterior chimney. A rear ell was built in the 1960's and the barn was torn down and a garage built in its place in the late '50's.

42. Gaylord Gale House, c. 1850

One-and-one-half story, clapboarded house with corner pilasters and returns. A large plate glass window has been added to the four-bay front elevation. Originally, the house had either a five-bay front or an asymmetrical four-bay front like that of the Gale House (#51) across the street. A full-length porch with a shingle base and square posts is also a later addition. The door surround has been altered but its broad Greek Revival proportions are still evident; the sidelights have been replaced by wide clapboards and the pilaster capitals have been cut off by the porch roof. Flush with the three-bay southwest side elevation is an ell.

43. Fry House, c. 1855

This L-shaped, 1-1/2 story clapboarded house has the steeply-pitched gables and decorative scroll bargeboards characteristic of the Gothic Revival style. On the gable front,

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the parlor has a rather large, square window; other windows have 2/2 sash. A wrap around porch with shingled base and square columns is an early 20th century addition. A small, clapboarded barn/garage connects to the rear of the house.

44. Rinderknect House

One-and-one-half story clapboarded house with four-bay main block and ell, both with entrances and eaves elevation facing the street. A simple full-length porch extends across the main block. There is a recessed two-bay porch in the ell. The rear of the main block has a lean-to which extends to form a continuous line from the ridge of the gable.

45. Hackett House

Extensively altered, the present appearance of this clapboarded house belies its 19th century origins and can be considered an intrusion in the district. Corner posts and clapboards on the gable end indicate the house was originally 1-1/2 stories with a steeply pitched gable roof. Raised to two stories with a shallow gable, the main block has five 2/2 windows at the first story and new paired windows at the second. The full-length porch, approached from the side, has a clapboarded base and squarish posts with a shallow gable above. Remains of high central steps leading from the road are indicative of an earlier entrance approach. A one and two story ell with altered fenestration connects to a garage, built in 1972.

46. Walker House, c. 1850

This five-bay, 1-1/2 story clapboarded Greek Revival Classic Cottage has a three-bay ell and attached barn. The main block and ell have corner pilasters, entablature, and returns. The door treatment is vernacular, rather than Greek Revival in form, and is protected by a gabled hood supported on stick brackets. The ell has a full-length porch with a low clapboarded base and square slim posts. The house is set close to the road, with the barn at a lower level. The land also slopes down at the rear, creating a partially above-ground level basement.

47. Adams House

This 1-1/2 story, three-bay clapboarded house has a central entrance and a slightly off-center intersecting gable incorporating two paired windows. An entrance porch with turned posts and railings extends to the edge of the flanking windows. A three-bay ell has a full-length porch with shingled base and columns, similar to that of the Norcross House (#48). The main door, with double round-arched etched glass panels is of Italianate design. A small barn/garage is situated to the rear along Cemetery Road.

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48. Norcross House, c. 1907

This 2-1/2 story, wood-shingled house, with slate covered hipped roof and central dormer, has a rather compact, cube-like form. A full-length porch has a shingled base and column supports, the off-center entrance is marked by a small pediment on the porch roof. The porch and roof entablature are both denticulated. The parlor and the room above feature a bay window; the central window of the bay window is quite large. A lower kitchen ell with a similar porch and three-quarter of a hipped roof is set back along the northeast elevation. The southwest elevation has two bays and a central dormer and connects to a two-story, shed-roofed rear extension, a later addition. A tall chimney projects above the roof on the northeast elevation.

The house was built for blacksmith Felix Wells, whose father lived next door in the Adams House (#47).

49. Wilkins House, 1956

One-and-one-half story, five-bay, "colonial" brick house with different-sized multi-paned windows and three symmetrically placed dormers. (Intrusion.) The last house to be built on Maple Street, it is set back from the road, unlike the 19th century houses which maintain a close, even frontage. The land was formerly part of the Churchill property.

50. Churchill House, c. 1855⁶³

Set back on knoll with a huge pine tree at the sidewalk, this large, 2-1/2 story Italianate style house is one of the most prominent houses in the village. The main entrance is one the three-bay southwest eaves elevation. A handsome and unusual porch, extending about half the length of this facade, features four thin fluted columns with saucer-like capitals. Enframing the slightly recessed door are three-quarter sidelights and narrow pilasters, surmounted by a dominant cornice. The two-bay gable end has an off-center entrance which appears awkwardly squeezed in, making a three-bay first story. Set back along the northeast side elevation, is a 1-1/2 story ell with intersecting gable. A projecting roof cornice with paired scroll brackets, similar to those on the Hubbard House (#121), is a strong unifying motif. The windows have 6/6 sash with a slightly projecting peaked cap lintel supported on simple brackets. At the rear is a large barn, converted to apartments.

This was the residence of Charles Churchill, a prominent Stowe merchant and farmer. Churchill may have remodeled and enlarged this house in the Italianate mode. Vacant for many years, before being converted into apartments, the house is presently in a good state of preservation.

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51. Angie Gale House

Four-bay, 1-1/2 story gable roof corner pilasters, broad simple fascia, and returns on the roof cornice. Wide aluminum siding has replaced the clapboarded sheathing. The entrance, nearly flush with the facade, has one-half length sidelights and a new gable-roofed one-bay entrance porch. On the southwest side elevation, an enclosed shingled porch, built c. 1925, wraps around to part of the ell. Attached to the ell is a clapboarded barn. About 100 feet to the rear is a vertical plank barn which was moved to this location from behind the Nelson House (#53) several years ago.

52. Stefaniak House, c. 1850

This is the most elegantly detailed side-hall plan, Greek Revival style house in the district. In addition to corner pilasters, it has pilasters between each bay on the three-bay front and four-bay side elevations. The roof cornice is denticulated, and the three-part entablature extends across the front to create a classically proportioned pedimented gable. Windows have molded trim, 2/2 sash, and louvered shutters. A pedimented dormer is towards the rear of the main block. Pilaster/piers and entablature enframe a slightly recessed door and unusually wide three-quarter sidelights which are divided into slender rectangular panes. Between the main block and ell is a 12/12 tipped window, and on the ell is a porch with paneled piers. A new garage was built in the 1960's.

53. Nelson House, c. 1855

This handsome Gothic Revival house is unlike any other in the district. One-and-one-half story, T-shaped and cusp ornamented bargeboards, flanking paired 4/4 windows with label lintels, and two slender spiky dormers, also with bargeboard decoration. A full-length porch with shingle base and thin columns was built c. 1902, and accentuates the broadness and symmetry of the facade; in other respects, the house is in close-to-original condition. The side elevation has paired windows at each story and bargeboards of a different design than those on the front gable and dormers. At the rear is an ell which connects to a large vertical plank barn, and to the west is a smaller barn with its gable end facing the street.

Both the style of the house and its position on the street, set rather close to the Grant House (#54), suggest that it was built somewhat later than the other houses in the vicinity, although it appears on Walling's 1859 map. For many years it was the residence of Vernon Wilkins, business partner of Charles Churchill (#53). Both Churchill's and Wilkin's houses represent the change in taste from the classical to the romantic or picturesque.

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54. Grant House, c. 1850

This three-bay, 1-1/2 story, pedimented gable front, side-hall plan clapboarded house is distinguished by its door enframingent. It combines two types of Greek Revival style enframingents on a single entrance - pilaster with entablature, and posts with corner and central blocks. The outer enframingent features wide pilasters, surmounted by a broad two-board entablature that also forms the pediment of the front elevation; the end pilaster is also the house's corner pilaster. The inner enframingent consists of gauged corner posts connected flush with the pilasters and surmounted by paneled corner blocks, gauged connectors, and rectangular central blocks. The door and full-length sidelights are recessed within. As in many of the three-bay gable front houses in Stowe, the ell forms a continuous line with one side of the four-bay main block, the other side of the main block has a tipped window, and the ell connects to a barn.

55. Stackpole/Amadon House

Five-bay, 1-1/2 story, clapboarded house featuring a Greek Revival style door surround consisting of molded posts topped by an elongated Greek key motif, diamond-paneled central block and blind transom. A full-length porch with turned railings and posts, flat roof and shallow gable above the entranceway is a later 19th century addition. The two-bay side elevation has a steeply pitched roof. An ell and large clapboarded barn retains its sliding plank doors and is attached to the rear of the ell.

56. George Wilkins House, c. 1845

One-and-one-half story, five-bay brick facade, frame house with a Greek Revival style door enframingent with wooden posts, corner blocks, central block and new sidelights. The 2/2 windows with louvered shutters are surmounted by flat-arched, splayed brick voussoirs. The three-bay southwest side elevation, which has a new glass door, is flush with a lower brick ell. The ell, built later in the century, has two new dormers. The house has two interior end chimneys, a stone slab foundation with basement windows, and a broad wood fascia below the roof cornice. At the rear is a large, handsome clapboarded barn with a square louvered cupola; one of the most stylish carriage barns remaining in the district.

George and Maria Wilkins were early, if not original, owners of this house. George was a prominent lawyer, practicing in Stowe from the 1840's through the 1870's and a large property owner. Maria wrote the history of Stowe for Hemenway's Gazetteer, and was the first woman superintendent of schools in Stowe (1882-1885). In the 20th century, Craig Burt, owner of the Burt Lumber Company and strong advocate for the development of Stowe's ski industry, lived here.

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57. Houston House

One-and-one-half story, three-bay, gable-front, side-hall plan brick-facade frame house. Plain wood posts, corner blocks, and central block enframe the slightly recessed door and narrow sidelights. A Victorian porch with bracketed wood posts and geometric-patterned railing wraps around the front and five-bay southwest side elevation. The porch, and possibly the slightly off-center door on this side, were later additions. The five-bay northeast side elevation has a dormer toward the rear and connects flush with a lower three-bay brick ell. The 2/2 windows have headers above, wood sills, and louvered shutters. The front gable end has one upper story window and returns on the roof cornice. The rear gable end is clapboarded and has two small square tipped windows. The brick ell, which also has a dormer, connects to a clapboarded ell, the former woodshed.

58. Hayes House

Extensively altered within the last ten years, the house retains little of its original character. Now clad with vinyl siding, it has a four-bay front with 6/6 windows and two large gabled dormers. The front door and porch were removed; the entrance, with a new one-bay porch, is now on the ell. A rear section has been added to the ell and a garage built on the foundation of the old barn.

59. Rudisill House

Another variation on the three-bay, pedimented-gable-front, side-hall plan Greek Revival style clapboarded house; this house features peaked trim around the entranceway and windows. The enframement of the recessed door, with paneled jambs and sidelights, consists of paneled pilasters, corner blocks, and central block with a simple peaked lintel board above. Large pilasters, extending to the two-board entablature that creates the front pediment, further accentuate the entranceway. Unlike the Grant House (#54) in which the pilasters are set directly next to the enframement, these pilasters are set about one foot away. The roof pitch is somewhat steeper than the other pedimented-gable-front houses. The southwest side elevation is seven bays with an entrance toward the rear and a pilaster after the fourth bay. The northeast side elevation is six bays. Both sides have a dormer toward the fourth bay. Several houses of this period in Stowe have one or two such dormers which appear to be original. At the rear are two one-story extensions that have been used for a nursery school since 1970.

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60. Stowe Hardware Store, c. 1840

This a 1-1/2 story gable front building with a full-length porch across the gable facade; the porch supports a pedimented gable. The building has a common bonded brick facade and clapboarded sides. The east elevation has an exposed basement with three 12/12 windows at the basement level and four 6/6 windows above. A gabled roof extension was built in 1976 at the rear west elevation. The building has a gabled dormer on the west elevation containing a door.

The building has served as a hardware store for over 125 years. Its first known occupant was W. Herrick, who ran a tinware and marble business here in 1852. Later owners included Hiram Wood and O. D. Matthews who sold stoves, tinware, hardware and marble grave-stones. John Stafford bought the store in 1884 and from 1913-1953 his sons operated it as Stafford Brothers.

61. Community Church, 1863

Set back from the street and the shops and houses on either side, the Stowe Community Church is a superb example of a monumental Greek Revival style meeting house. It features a pedimented portico with four fluted Ionic columns, a paneled entrance with flanking windows, and a multi-tiered tower crowned by a tall spire. The building is quite large, 50 feet by 75 feet, and extremely well proportioned. The front and side elevations, sheathed in narrow clapboards, have tall, slender, triple-hung windows with 20/20/20 sash. The monumental door treatment consists of paneled pilasters with full entablature enframing wide, four-paneled double doors; paneling above gives the impression of colossal eight-paneled doors. The tower has a square base, a two-tiered hexagonal belfry with Doric pilasters, a clock at the upper tier, and a spire which rises 171 feet from the ground.

The designer of the Church is not known, but it is believed to be the same man who built the Stowe High School (#124). Both are late Greek Revival style buildings, but the Church is a more high-style structure and undoubtedly reflects the influence of popular pattern book designs. The interior originally had a Renaissance-inspired, illusionistic painting at the altar; probably the work of Philip Butler who painted a similar fresco in the Morrisville Church. The fresco was painted over in a 1922 renovation. The white-painted pews have dark scroll arms and thin oval arched panels along the sides and back. The organ, located in the balcony, was purchased in Boston in 1864. The present appearance of the building dates from a 1959 restoration by architect Eugene Alexander of Burlington, Vermont.

The first meeting house in the village was built on this site in 1818 on land donated by Colonel Ashael Raymond with the stipulation that the meeting house was to be shared by the whole community. Eventually, the different denominations built their own churches. The Universalists, organized in 1830, secured title to this property, moved the old meeting

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house (#116), down Main Street, and built this fine church in 1863 at a cost of \$12,000. In 1920, the Congregationalists, Methodists, and Universalists agreed to merge, and chose this building for their Community Church.

62. Lackey's Variety Store, c. 1920

Two-and-one-half story clapboarded commercial building with mansard roof and dormers. The seemingly original storefront consists of large plate glass windows set on a paneled wood baseboard which angle into a central entranceway. Above the first story is a simple bracketed wood cornice. The second story has four symmetrical 1/1 windows. There are three dormers on the front and east elevations, and four dormers on the west. A 2-1/2 story, gable-roofed ell, set on land that slopes down to the rear, projects about six feet on the east elevation.

63. Lackey's House

Set back from the street is this 1-1/2 story, gable-front brick cottage. A wood porch, extending across the front elevation, has scroll brackets, chamfered posts, and spindle railings. Small paired windows on either side of the simple entranceway, have imitation muntins simulating 9/9 sash. A two-story, gable-roofed, clapboarded wing, toward the rear of the house, connects this house to Lackey's Store (#62).

64. Stafford Funeral Home and Pharmacy, c. 1840

These two gable-front houses have been connected by a wing for many years. The front extension of the wing and pharmacy were built in 1945. The buildings have been sheathed in aluminum siding. The funeral home doorway is now "colonialized" with a flat broken-pediment enframingent. It is a 2-1/2 story, three-bay, gable-front house with slightly asymmetrical fenestration and smallish 6/6 windows. The pharmacy and gift shop occupy the first floor of the wing and the connected gable-front building. A 1938 photo shows the funeral parlor as a pedimented gable-front building with corner pilasters and porch across the facade. A wing connects it to the pharmacy which has an overhung gable and second story porch supported on columns. Albert Camp reputedly built both buildings for his house and store. The pharmacy building has been used continuously as a pharmacy since before 1872.

65. Akeley Memorial Building, 1902

This monumental Neo-Colonial Town Hall is one of the outstanding landmarks in the district. Built of brick with granite trim and set on a high rock-faced foundation, the 2-1/2 story, seven-bay, gable-roofed building has an 88 foot front elevation capitals. A shield relief is set within the pediment. The building is crowned by a slender "Temple of the Winds" cupola. The five central bays are articulated by two-story pilasters. The

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first story windows are surmounted by splayed lintels with stepped keystones and second story windows are vertically aligned and set directly below the roof entablature. The double leaf entrance has an elaborate granite surround. 1794, the date of Stowe's settlement, and 1902, the date of this building, are inscribed on the cornerstones. The pedimented west side elevation has three round-arched windows with square windows above; the east side elevation has a secondary entrance and irregular stairhall fenestration. A town vault has been added at the rear.

The building was constructed as a soldier's memorial and town hall with funds donated by Healey C. Akeley, who was born in Stowe and moved to Minnesota where he became a wealthy lumberman. Two houses were previously on the site; one was razed, the other, the W. H. Bingham House (#109), was moved to Park Street. Montpelier architect, F. A. Walker, designed the building and Henry Thomas was superintendent of construction. Several handsome original interior features remain. The entrance hall has red curly birch wainscoting; the memorial hall has marble walls on which the names of Stowe soldiers are inscribed; and the auditorium has a fresco of wreathes, swags, and ribbons, designed by David Richard of Boston.

66. Old Cemetery

The cemetery occupies the low flat land behind the Akeley Memorial Building (#65) in front of the semi-forested marshland along the river. The gravestones, mostly marble and slate slabs dating from the 19th century, and facing west, stand in long, regular rows. The cemetery is well maintained and broken slabs have been repaired. Fungi, however, appears to be deteriorating some of the marble.

The cemetery was established in 1798 on land donated to the town by William Utley, whose drowned son was the first to be buried here. An obelisk marks his grave. In 1844, the cemetery was mapped, graded and enlarged by a piece of land bought from Colonel Ashael Raymond. The land was further graded and some gravestones moved to make a more orderly arrangement in the 1850's and by 1866, according to a cemetery commissioner's report, the remains of 1150 persons, about 100 of whom were unknown, were buried here.

67. Stowe Area Association Building

This 1-1/2 story house, now sheathed in aluminum siding has been altered to give it a "Swiss Chalet" look. To the west is a projecting gable overhang and balcony with an entrance and large multi-paned window below. The eastern part of the front elevation has a projecting entranceway and the roofline broken by a triple-windowed, shed-roofed dormer. At the rear is a long ell, apparently built in several stages. The building served as a drug store in the 1870's and was later converted for use as a restaurant and barber shop.

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68. Franklin Lamoille Bank, 1956

One-story, colonial-inspired brick building, a low, broad gable roof, recessed side-lighted entrance, and multi-paned picture window. (Intrusion.)

69. McMahon Building, c. 1830, "boomtown" facade, c. 1900

This clapboarded "boomtown" building reflects the style of Stowe's turn-of-the-century commercial prosperity. The first story has been altered with vertical wood siding, central entrance, and flanking modern rectangular plate glass windows; the five-bay upper "stories" remain intact. The third story windows are not real windows, but the illusion is maintained by returning a "wall" approximately six feet on either side; in this respect the building differs from Shaw's Store (#15) and the Old Depot (#14), which are two stories with a parapet above the roof line, and from the Masonic Hall (#8), which has a flat, "boomtown" facade. The windows have simple wood trim and louvered shutters. The facade terminates in a bracketed roof cornice; behind which is a long, multi-story gable-roofed building now serving mixed commercial/residential use. The rear portion probably dates from before mid-century, when a building was originally erected on the site.

A late 19th century photo shows a 2-1/2 story, gable-front, clapboarded commercial building. The front section and the "boomtown" facade was probably added around the turn of the century, when the building was the Miles, McMahon & Company General Store, one of Stowe's large mercantile establishments.

70. McMahon House, c. 1855

This 1-1/2 story brick house has bay windows, a front gable wall dormer, and a central entrance, approached by an elongated, semi-hexagonal porch with slender turned posts, wood valence, and railing. The altered door enframingent has paneled pilasters and transom. The brick is laid in common bond and painted; mortar joints are thin. The side elevation reveals a fairly steep roofline and 2/2 windows. At the rear is a long clapboarded ell connecting to a barn. Overgrown bushes at the front add to the picturesque quality, but obscure the fine features of the house.

71. Davison House

Just beyond the bridge over the Waterbury River, is a classic cottage with ell and connected gable-front barn. The classic cottage was an extremely popular 19th century building type; several examples can be found in the district. The slightly recessed door has three-quarter sidelights, enframed by pilaster/piers and surmounted by a panel with three diamond-shaped blocks. The ell has a front extension so that it now is flush with the main block, and has altered fenestration, and a new exterior chimney. The barn, in deteriorating condition, has a new wide front door and 8/8 windows.

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72. Stowe Trading Post

This two-story, flat-roofed, clapboarded building with a rear extension connecting to a gable-roofed barn, has been extensively altered over the years. The central entrance is approached by a one-bay gabled porch and flanked by new multi-paned bay windows. These and similar windows on the side elevations were added in 1976. Four second story windows, set below a simple vertical-board fascia on the front elevation, aluminum sash. The building is set close to the road with a parking lot to the north; the land drops off suddenly to the rear. A building on this location appears on Walling's 1859 map, and a house with detached barn on Beer's 1878 atlas. The present appearance results from late 19th and 20th century alterations and the building now serves mixed commercial/residential use.

73. Downer Farm

From the Stowe Trading Post, the road continues uphill, curving in an easterly direction. Sloping down from the road to the West Branch is a low, broad field, the only remaining meadowland in the district, creating both a historical connection with the village's farming past and an open space in contrast with the density of the village and the commercial development on the Mountain Road.

Farther up the road are the farmhouse and barns. The rather unusual appearance of the house probably dates from c. 1883, when it was bought by Herbert Straw. Straw extensively renovated a traditional, 1-1/2 story clapboarded farmhouse; a 1913 photo shows the house looking similar to its present appearance. The house now has a four-bay, two-story main block with chamfered corners containing four windows. Entrance to the house from the ell. The double Italianate style doors have round-arched etched glass panels. The gabled sections of the house and ell are shingled; the rest of the house is clapboarded. The first story windows have 2/2 sash and cup lintels; the 6/6 windows on the rear of the ell may be the original farmhouse windows. Connected to the rear are two plank and clapboarded gable-roofed barns. At the side of the house is a gable-roofed barn with a shed-roofed extension.

74. Twin Oaks

This 1-1/2 story, clapboarded house has a broad, rather steeply pitched two-bay gable front elevation with corner pilasters and a four-bay ell with windows set close to the three-part roof entablature. Towards the rear is a two-windowed, shed-roofed dormer; a later addition. The main block connects to an ell and barn; all of which have gable ends facing the road and have been altered for use as apartments.

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75. Stowe Clinic

This 1-1/2 story, five-bay clapboarded house has been extensively altered for use as a doctor's office. A three-bay pedimented gable front, without an entrance, faces the road. The pedimented gable and corner pilasters are all that remain of the original Greek Revival style detailing. The eaves elevation has a new gable-hooded entrance. The ell now has a front extension and continuous shed-roofed dormer and connects to the barn, now used as an apartment. There are dormers between the third and fourth bays on both sides of the house. The most unsympathetic addition is a one-story shallow gabled extension without fenestration built flush with the front gable end and which connects to a barn-board sided garage.

76. Charlie Watts House, c. 1860

This five-bay, 1-1/2 story brick house has a slightly recessed entranceway with Italianate double doors with round-arched, etched glass panels. The windows, with 2/2 sash, are set four brick courses below the roof cornice. The salmon-colored brick, laid in common bond, has been sand-blasted. An exterior chimney, of matching brick, is on the south gable end and is a 20th century addition. At the north end is a four-bay clapboarded ell connecting to a barn/garage.

77. Stowe Photo

Three-bay, side-hall plan, gable-front, clapboarded house with corner pilasters and cornice returns. The door, flanked by full-length sidelights, is enframed by posts with corner blocks and a central lintel block. The roof pitch is fairly steep. A long ell is attached with its gable end perpendicular to that of the main block, a rather unusual treatment on gable-front, Greek Revival style houses in Stowe. The ell connects to a one-story, shed-roofed extension with a modern bay window. Long shed-roofed dormers have been added on the main block and ell.

78. Stowe Village Apartments, 1973

This eight-unit apartment complex, designed by architect Peter Scheuerman, is an intrusion in the district; it is set back on a hill and barely visible from the road. There were no earlier structures on the site; the hill was formerly used as grazing land.

79. Campbell House, c. 1860

This 1-1/2 story, three-bay, gable-front clapboarded house has an ell set perpendicular to the main block (similar to the Stowe Photo House #77) which connects to a gable-front barn that has been converted to apartments. The entrances, approached by a new wood deck, are on the ell. Both steeply pitched gable fronts have corner pilasters, cornice returns and three windows at the first story and two at the second with simple wood trim and peaked lintel boards. The north front, the original main block, has 2/2 windows; the south front, the converted barn, has closer spaced 6/6 windows.

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80. Burger House, c. 1860's-1870's

This 1-1/2 story, gabled roof house is the only panel brick house in the district. Its configuration is a joined T-shaped and L-shaped structure. The main section is T-shaped with a central projecting gable incorporating a large plate glass first story window; a tall chimney; a south entrance section, with a later added shingled porch and broad gable-roofed, clapboarded dormer; and a two-bay north section. This connects flush with an L-shaped ell with a gable front which echoes the main block has a window centered at each story. All windows are surmounted by segmental-arched corbelled brick heads and along the eaves and raking eaves are corbelled brick arches.

81. McAree House, c. 1865

Set on a hill with the same building line as the Campbell House (#79) and Burger House (#80), this house is bordered by trees and barely visible from the road. A 1-1/2 story L-shaped clapboarded house with ell, it is one of the Mountain Road's unusual houses. A projecting gable front has, like the Burger House (#80) a large squarish plate glass window at the first story and a window centered above; both have peaked lintel boards. This section, which serves as the parlor, is probably not original. Its north side has only one window toward the front and then awkwardly turns into a gable end. What was probably the original main block now has two windows, a tipped window, and a 20th century porch with columns and a clapboarded base, which extends to the wide entrance on the ell. To the side of the ell is a detached gable-front clapboarded barn/garage with sliding plank doors and a 2/2 window above.

A title search revealed the house was built by Edward Coburn some time between 1864 and 1871. It was sold in 1871 to Freeman Smith who probably added the gable-front section.

82. Pangle House, c. 1860

Another three-section, 1-1/2 story clapboarded house, this one appears to be in near-to-original condition. The main block is a Classic Cottage with rather large 6/6 windows and fairly narrow corner pilasters. The door enframingent, altered by a one-bay, gable-roofed porch, has broad Greek Revival style proportions. The door has six slender, richly molded panels and is flanked by full-length sidelights. The two-bay side has cornice returns; the other side has a tipped window. The ell has a porch entranceway and a window and a tipped window where it connects to a second ell. The house appears to have been built around mid-century by blacksmith Henry Kaiser. Now partially blocked from the road by tall bushes, it is part of the Yodler Hotel. To the south is a clapboarded barn with diagonal stick patterned doors on its eaves elevation.

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83. The Yodler, 1832 and later additions

Set high on a maple-shaded lawn, just beyond the Little River, is this superb 2-1/2 story, Federal style brick house. The four-bay gable end has a 1-2-1 arrangement with the entrance at the second bay. Slender, elegantly paneled, denticulated jambs surround the door and one-half sidelights. A semi-elliptical fanlight, with new glass surmounts the door and is set within an archway of header voussoirs. Windows have simulating stone lintels. Below the gable is a segmental-arched double window. The four-bay eaves elevation, facing the road, has two dormers, three tie rods between the stories, and second story windows set directly below the eaves and vertically aligned with the first story. The house has four interior end chimneys and three original fireplaces. The common bond brick is now painted white, and the shutters black.

The clapboarded ell on the north side and huge connecting barn have been altered beyond recognition, reflecting their 20th century uses as a creamery and motel. The gable front of the barn has been converted to a 2-1/2 story "colonial" house with multi-paned windows and dormers. The lower ell was extended in 1945; it now has an entrance and bay window. Dining room and kitchen wings were added in the rear in the 1950's. A long two-story brick and clapboarded "colonial" motel was built on the site of the creamery buildings in 1965.

The brick house was built by Morris Cady, who operated a wagon works on the creamery/motel site. An 1832 newspaper was found in the walls during renovation. The Mount Mansfield Creamery, the first creamery in Lamoille County, opened in 1888, was located on this property until 1952. The creamery buildings have been demolished and the house adapted for use as a hotel.

84. Stowe Pottery, c. 1875

Sited at the river bank, this clapboarded, barn-like structure has double sliding doors on its gable end. Shed extensions on both eaves elevations and new doors and windows have been added to accommodate use as a pottery studio, shop, and residence. The building was originally the blacksmith shop of Felix Wells, whose son, Felix Wells, took over the business in the early 20th century.

85. Mansfield House

This 1-1/2 story, clapboarded house has a three-bay main block with an entrance and porch on the ell. The main entrance to the house is now on the rear where the main block and ell form a continuous line; a picture window has been installed on the main block.

Toward the river is a clapboarded barn with sliding barn doors on the gable end and a lower level entrance on the eaves elevation which face the road.

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86. Ide House, c. 1835

This 2-1/2 story brick house is distinguished by a finely detailed one-bay wood porch at the central entrance on the three-bay main elevation facing the Mountain Road. The porch is composed of two slender fluted Doric columns supporting a full classical entablature with triglyph frieze and pediment and has elegant, rather attenuated, Federal style proportions. The slightly recessed six-paneled door has sidelights and appears to have originally been topped by a splayed lintel. The painted brick is laid in common bond; above the widely-spaced windows are stuccoed brick voussoirs simulating splayed stone lintels. The two-bay gable end, facing Main Street, is covered with vines and obscured by a large "Mobil" sign. The north and west elevations have boarded windows. Two chimneys project from the sheet metal roof. The house was reputedly built by Elisha Cady. It became the home of Dr. Barrows in the 1860's, and Dr. Ide in the 1870's. Used as a warehouse for many years, the house is now in deteriorating condition.

87. Mount Mansfield Garage

This one-story, flat-roofed building has a brick facade with segmentally arched fenestration and clapboarded sides and rear. It appears very much the same as when it was opened as a gas station in the 1930's. The site had been previously used as a blacksmith shop; the gas station may have been converted from the blacksmith shop.

88. Buron House

The sudden drop of the land from the service station (#87) and street provides an unusual setting for this clapboarded house. A descending stairway and ramp from the street lead to a porch supported on thin poles and the entrance to the building's second story. This is not the original entranceway; the road was much lower when the building was erected. The long front facade has irregular fenestration with two 12/12 windows, two 2/2 windows, and two doors. Three regularly-spaced dormers project from the sheet metal gabled roof. Sheathed in narrow clapboards, the house has a three-bay side elevation and a shed-roofed rear extension.

The building appears on Walling's 1859 map as a wheelwright shop. By the 1870's, Freeman Smith manufactured and repaired carriages here.

89. Churchill Appliances

On grade with the road, the irregular profile of the building has the appearance of two connected, altered houses. The front house, which serves as a store and sheathed in composition siding and shingles, has two doors, two plate glass windows and a full-length shed-roofed front extension. Old photos reveal a cape-type house on this site.

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90. Beckerhoff House

Set back from the road on higher ground, this 2-1/2 story, central-hall plan house has been extensively altered so that little of its original character remains. The central entrance and three windows have been removed and a storefront extension, with plate glass windows, added at the first story. Small windows have been installed at the second story level. The house is quite long and has a narrow two-bay side. A long ell, at the rear, was built in several sections; part of the ell is reputedly the original c. 1815 house.

91. Slayton House, c. 1885

This squarish, two-story clapboarded house has a three-bay front, narrow corner pilasters and is topped by a simple projecting roof cornice and sheet metal hipped roof. 2/2 windows have plain trim and cap lintels. A shingled porch, built in 1937 to replace an earlier two-story porch, extends across the front. At the rear is a one-story gable-roofed ell.

92. IGA Stowe Market, c. 1973

Large, one-story brick building. Intrusion.

93. The Anchorage

Formerly the parsonage for the Methodist Church, this house has been altered over the years. Now sheathed in asbestos shingles and enclosed by a white picket fence, it has a three-bay gable pitched front with an entrance facing the road. Attached to the rear is an ell and enclosed porch. At the rear is a small clapboarded barn, behind which the land drops off suddenly to the Little River.

94. Tomilson House

This 1-1/2 story clapboarded house has a two-bay gable front which is interrupted by a shed-roofed extension on the east elevation. This extension incorporates a recessed porch and two entrances on the first floor level.

95. The Annex

This 2-1/2 story, clapboarded, three-bay pedimented gable-front building has been altered. A c. 1900 photo, taken when the building served as the Mayo Jewelry Store, shows monumental portico with four Doric columns and a porch at the second story. The first story had a double-leaf central entrance with large flanking 20-paned windows. The portico has been infilled so that the columns are now engaged at both stories. Three squarish 6/6 windows have been installed at the second story. The first story now has a wide eight-panelled door and large, but not identical, multi-paned windows to either side. The

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original 6/6 window in the pedimented gable remains. This was the finest Greek Revival residence in Stowe and with minor restoration could be one of the most attractive buildings in town. It now serves as staff housing for the Green Mountain Inn (#13).

96. Stowe Laundromat, c. 1960

Long, one-story, aluminum sided building with multi-windowed facade set back from the road with a parking lot in front. Intrusion.

97. Stowe Coffee Shop

This 1-1/2 story clapboarded building has two intersecting front gables, each with two 2/2 windows. The first story fenestration has been altered; four of the windows have been blocked and a new multi-paned window installed. The entrance is below one of the intersecting gables. On the south gable end there is an outdoor stairway to an upper story shop. Originally connected to, and part of the Atkins Store (#98), the two buildings are now separated by a driveway. This structure appears as a barn on Beer's 1878 Atlas, and was probably used for storage.

98. Old Atkins Store

One-and-one-half story, three-bay, gable-front clapboarded house. The side elevation is quite long; one side is five bays with a shed-roofed dormer and the other has an entrance toward the rear. Now a residence, the building was H. S. Atkins General Store.

99. Collins House, c. 1890

Two-and-one-half stories, three-bay clapboarded house with a full-length porch with turned posts, a two-story angled bay, and a shingled front gable with central window. Windows have simple trim and cap lintels. At the rear is a 1-1/2 story enclosed ell which connects to a large barn.

100. McEwen House, c. 1870

This three-bay, 1-1/2 story gable-front house has narrow, clapboarded shiplap siding, a slightly off-center door, and rather large 2/2 first story windows. Across the front is a simple full-length porch with shingled base and square posts. The side elevations are three bays with a rear ell, flush with both sides of the house. Attached to the ell, but with eaves elevation facing the road, is a small barn/garage. Formerly on the Straw property (#101), the house was probably built by Thomas Straw.

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101. Durett House, c. 1870

This 2-1/2 story, L-shaped vernacular Italianate house has a gable-front main block and ell which connects flush with a gable-front barn/garage. The main block has three bays on the first and second stories and a single window centered below the gable. The right side hall entrance has a simple pilaster enframingent surmounted by a hood on scroll-carved brackets. 2/2 windows have simple trim with cap lintels. The ell, extending from under the eaves of the main block, has five bays and two entrances and is approached by a full-length porch with shingled base and turned posts. The house is sheathed in clapboard-like shiplap siding. The barn, set on lower ground, is apparently a somewhat later addition; sliding barn doors remain on its gable front. The house appears to have been built by Thomas Straw as his own residence. Straw operated several mills on the Little River between here and the Lower Village.

102. Anders House

This 1-1/2 story clapboarded house has been extensively altered over the years. The three-bay front has a picture window, enclosed one-bay entrance porch and a full-length shed-roofed dormer. An ell and new garage are connected to the south side elevation.

103. Old Granery, 1921

This gable-roofed, wood-sided building, with barn doors and irregular fenestration, has its eaves close to the road. It was formerly the granery of the Mount Mansfield Cooperative Creamery and Grain Association, and is now used as a pipe factory.

104. Burt Lumber Company Office and Garage

A small clapboarded building, now a ruin, and a barn are the only buildings remaining from the Burt Lumber Company, which opened its huge lumber mill here in 1893. The other mill buildings were burned when the company went out of business in the mid 1960's. Now somewhat overgrown, the picturesque open space is in a prime location for development.

105. Gould Building, c. 1900

This is a 2-1/2 story, three-bay gable-front building set close to the road with parking lots at both sides. The long north elevation has irregular fenestration and stairs to upper story apartments. At the rear is a clapboarded, gable-roofed barn.

106. Thompson House, c. 1900

Set far back from the Street, this two-story clapboarded and composition board building was originally the Buron livery and blacksmith shop. A two-story screened porch on the front gable end and a garage facing Pond Street were built in the 1950's.

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107. Village Artisans Building, 1909

Located at the corner of Railroad and Pond Street, this 2-1/2 story clapboarded building was originally George Sanborn's blacksmith shop. Renovation for commercial usage included installation of new 1/1, multi-paned and stained glass windows, and entrances. A 1-1/2 story, wood plank, gable-roofed addition, flush with the original structure, was built in 1974.

108. Smith House

This one-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed building was converted from a garage to residence in 1963.

109. W. H. H. Bingham House, c. 1855

This 1-1/2 story, clapboarded house, with intersecting gables, has a central entrance surmounted by a hood with scroll brackets and flanking bay windows reflecting vernacular Italianate design. A full-length clapboarded porch, supported in slender posts, is a later addition and extends across a recessed section of the house on the south side. The two-bay south side elevation is rather wide and connects flush to a 1-1/2 story ell. Behind the house is a one-story, wood-sided, building now used as a shop.

The house was built on the site of the Akeley Memorial Building (#65) and moved to this location in 1902. For many years it had been the residence of W. H. H. Bingham, a prominent Stowe lawyer, lumberman, and public official. Bingham was instrumental in developing the tourist industry in Stowe during the second half of the 19th century.

110. The Silver Tree

Small one-story, gable-roofed clapboarded house with porch and shed-roofed front extension.

111. C. E. Burt House, c. 1900

This 2-1/2 story, hipped roof, clapboarded house has a wrap-around porch, bay and dormer windows, and a bracketed roof cornice. The three-bay front has a central entrance, wide sidelights, and a simple door enframingent leading to a wide central hall. A central bay window at the second story extends above the roof cornice and three closely spaced dormers pierce the rather steeply pitched roof. Two dormers have gabled roofs and are original; the center, flat roof dormer was added later. The windows have 1/1 and 2/2 sash; two of the dormers and the central window of the bay window are round-arched. The porch has a delicate valence and turned posts and railings. The north side elevation is two bays, with a bay window at the first story, and a dormer and chimney projecting from the shingle-and sheet-metal-clad roof.

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The house was built as the C. E. Burt residence and was near his lumber company. In close-to-original condition, it is the one house with stylistic pretensions, reflecting the taste of a prosperous, turn-of-the-century businessman, in this section of the district.

112. Billings House

This L-shaped, clapboarded house has a 2-1/2 story, three-bay gable front and 1-1/2 story ell. The porch on the ell leads to the entrance on the side of the main block. The ell has two dormers, added in the 1960's, and a rear shed extension. At the back is a small barn/garage.

113. Mandigo House, 1897

Two-story, clapboarded house with shallow hipped roof clad in sheetmetal. The four-bay first story of this house has a new one-bay entrance porch at the second bay; the original full-length porch was removed in the 1950's. The second story and side elevations are two bays. A one-story ell and former barn are attached to the rear. The house was built in 1897 by Burt Godfrey who worked for the Burt Lumber Company.

114. Scheuerman House, c. 1900

This 2-1/2 story, gable-front clapboarded house has a column and shingle porch that wraps around the front and north side elevations. The two-bay front has an angled bay window at the first story. The two-bay north side elevation has an exterior chimney. The connecting ell and converted barn have altered fenestration; attached to the barn is a new garage.

115. Adams House, c. 1898

Two-story, gable-roofed, clapboarded house. The irregular five-bay, first story has a simple one-bay gable-roofed entrance porch at the third bay. The four 2/2 second story windows are set directly below the roof cornice. The Pond Street side elevation is two bays and reveals a gently pitched roof. An altered, gable-front converted barn is flush with the front elevation; its south side has a one-story garage addition with shed-roofed dormer.

116. Union Bank, 1971

One-story brick building with shallow gable roof and gabled entranceway. Intrusion.

117. Post Office, 1970

One-story "colonial" brick and clapboarded building with shallow gable roof. Intrusion.

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118. Garland Building, c. 1900

A two-story, squarish, clapboarded house with a gently pitched hipped roof. A one-story office extension on east elevation. At the rear is a gable-roofed ell.

119. La Bicoque, 1871

This modest, 1-1/2 story, gable-roofed, clapboarded house has an enclosed multi-windowed porch across the front eaves elevation to accommodate use as a restaurant. The south gable has an exterior stairway leading to an upper story apartment.

120. Stowe Reporter

This two-story house, clad in asbestos shingles, has a flattish roof which may represent a 20th century alteration of a 1-1/2 story house. A plain wood porch wraps around the front and north side. To the rear is a modern, one-story, clapboarded extension, and a detached, gable-roofed barn.

121. Hubbard House, 1860

This 1-1/2 story clapboarded house, with intersecting gable, has been altered but remains a good example of vernacular Italianate domestic architecture. Originally a five-bay front, two of the windows have been replaced by a picture window. Other windows have 6/6 sash and all are topped by thin, peaked lintel boards supported by brackets. Over the door is a similar but more boldly projecting hood. Paired scroll brackets similar to those on the Churchill House (#50), decorate the roof cornice on the main block, side ell and connecting gable-front converted barn. The old barn, now used as a law office, has altered fenestration.

122. Spaulding House

This four-bay, two-story clapboarded house has a low-gabled main block with a three-bay second story and a porch with a clapboarded base that wraps around to a more steeply-gabled wing with a shiplap-sided first story and shingled second story.

123. Bloody Brook School

The Bloody Brook School of School District #11, was moved to this location in 1909 for use as a classroom for grades 1 and 2. New standards for light, heat, ventilation and plumbing necessitated changes in the building in the 1920's. The schoolhouse was used for classes until 1973, when the new high school was opened on Barrows Road. At the 1974 Stowe town meeting, it was decided to restore the school as authentically as possible; Peter Scheuerman was the architect of the restoration.

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The gable front features the original four-paneled door surrounded by blind panels and surmounted by a seven-paned transom. A front extension was removed and the simple Italianate porch reconstructed. Three 6/6 windows were installed at each side elevation and two 6/6 windows at the rear. A chimney was built at the rear for the wood burning stove. The building has a new shingle roof and both restored and new clapboards.

124. Old Stowe High School, 1861-1863

Set far back on the Street with a long, gently sloping lawn to the front is this large, cross-shaped, vernacular Greek Revival schoolhouse. It has a three-bay, two-story gable front pavilion with central entrance and wide paneled corner pilasters, and symmetrical two-bay, two-story wings. The large windows have 12/12 sash. Crowning the structure is a belfry in the form of a Greek Temple. Ironically, this "temple", the most Greek form on the building, has a scroll bracketed pediment reflecting the untutored eclecticism of a local builder/designer, who, at a late date, continued to design in the traditional Greek vernacular, but encompassed an Italianate-inspired motif. The building has been altered over the years, but its essential character has been maintained. Originally the wings were one story; they were raised to two stories in the 1890's. The bottom sash of the original 12/12 windows flanking the entrance has been removed and clapboarded over leaving a single 12-paned sash. The gold-leaf dome that once capped the belfry has also been removed. A one-story porch, with fluted Doric columns, full entablature, and wood balustrade originally extended around the central pavilion and encompassed one bay of the wings; this has been reduced to four columns and is only across the pavilion.

Vermont's school district system was established in 1797. In Stowe, the number of districts increased as farms were established farther out from the center of town.

A barn near the meeting house (#11 and site of #61) served as the center village or District 6 school from 1817 to 1863. The building of a new school was begun in 1861 and completed in 1863.

This large building, known as the village school, served for many years as both a district school and the Stowe High School. The Stowe High School was a tuition school teaching music, painting, drawing, English, Latin, Greek, mathematics, and natural sciences as part of a college preparatory curriculum. It appears that the first floor served as the district school and the second floor as the high school.

Both educational and building changes began with the abolition of the district system in 1893. Although district schools continued to be used, the village school became the main educational focus. In the 1890's, the second story wings were built and the present public high school established. The common district school became a graded school in 1903.

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In 1917 a \$20,000 renovation provided for general repairs and for new classrooms, including one in the converted woodshed at the rear. In 1932, the Congregational Church (#32) was moved to the rear of the school and used until 1954 as a gymnasium. In 1954, a new elementary school was built on adjoining property. The village school was used as the high school until 1973 when a new high school, outside the historic district, was built to serve an expanded student population. Since then, the "Old High School" has been underutilized. Currently, attempts are being made in the community to recycle the school building for a new use, perhaps as the new town library.

125. Stowe Elementary School, 1954

Intrusion.

Numbers 12, 19, 31, 35, 49, 68, 78, 92, 96, 116, 117, and 125 on the enclosed sketchmap are intrusions and are not intended to be included in the National Register.

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 type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Stowe Village Historic District, encompassing over 125 residential, commercial and public buildings, represents architectural and historic development that is in many respects typical of a Vermont village. But it is also unique, for Stowe is one of Vermont's oldest and most important resorts, and this has had an enormous impact on the villagescape for over 125 years. Commercial buildings, revealing the influence of a tourist-based prosperity, and monumental public buildings, the landmarks of the district, give Stowe its special character and create a strong central focus on Main Street. The more general aspects of Nineteenth Century architectural development are revealed in Stowe's domestic architecture. The classic cottage and side-hall plan Greek Revival style houses, popular Vermont house types, predominate and are distinguished by their marvelously original and well preserved detailing. The district also features good examples of Federal, Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Victorian houses in various degrees of vernacular adaptation.

Stowe's physical features and natural resources have shaped her development in a profound and lasting way. Mountains, rivers, forests, and flat and hilly farmland, have been crucial in agriculture, industry, and tourism from the earliest settlement to today. Stowe lies between two mountain ranges, Mount Mansfield in the Green Mountain range to the west and Hogback Mountain in the Worcester range to the east. Clearing the forested hillsides provided not only farmland, most of which proved to be excellent for both grazing and cultivation, but also an early cash crop, potash, obtained from hardwood ashes. The Little River and its branches afforded good mill privileges. Saw mills, grist mills, tanneries, carding factories and clothiers works were soon established.

The north/south central valley corridor was the natural place for village growth. The earliest village settlements occurred about one mile north and one-half mile south of today's Stowe village. In 1811, Samuel Dutton built a tavern in what was to become the Center Village, now Stowe Village. This area was most advantageous for a village; it had a central location where many of the town roads converged; it had water power from the Little River, which the North Village lacked; and it had more suitable land for building lots than the Lower Village. In the next ten years, the tavern expanded into a store and hotel, a meeting house was built and a school established. The dominance of the Center Village was assured by the 1840's; the post office and town clerk's office had moved from the Lower Village and there were three meeting houses, several stores and offices, and about fifty families.

While agriculture remained an important economic base for the town, the lumber and tourist industries began to develop in the mid-19th century bringing new growth and prosperity to Stowe. A major touristic attraction of this period was the sublime or picturesque landscape of wild rugged scenery inspiring feelings of awe, terror and grandeur, such as was found in the resorts at the Adirondacks and White Mountains. Mount Mansfield, the highest, most

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 153

QUADRANGLE NAME Stowe, Vermont

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,8	6,814	6,810	4,926	4,110	B	1,8	6,842	2,50	4,925	5,80
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING	
C	1,8	6,813	7,100	4,925	5,315	D	1,8	6,836	6,20	4,925	8,20
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING	
E	1,8	6,813	7,615	4,926	4,910	F					
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING	
G						H					
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING	

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Susanne Hand, John P. Dumville, Architectural Historians

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

September 1977 - April, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

Pavilion Building

802-828-3226

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Montpelier

Vermont

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE x

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

William B. Timney

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

July 24, 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

William B. Timney

DATE

11/5/78

DATE

NOV 13, 1978

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dramatic summit in Vermont's more pastoral and consequently less popular Green Mountains, was not very well known. The man who recognized the touristic potential of Stowe's mountain scenery and was most responsible for developing it was W. H. H. Bingham. Bingham, a prominent lawyer and lumberman, organized the corporation that built the Mount Mansfield Hotel, was involved in building the Summit House on the Mountain, and was an advocate for the construction of the Smuggler's Notch and Mountain Roads, which lead from the village through the mountains.

The Mount Mansfield Hotel, which opened in 1864, had enormous visual, cultural, and economic impact on the village. The 3-1/2 story 300 foot building dominated Main Street. Maria Wilkins in her history of Stowe for Henenway's Gazetteer reveals an ambivalent attitude toward the hotel. Open during the summer season, it gave "a very lively and delightful appearance to the village when full of guests, but when closed, it gave the village's smaller buildings "a low and inferior look." She also voiced concern over the influence of summer guests on local morality. A large class of people "however virtuous, whose main business . . . seems to be to 'fare sumptuously,' ride in fine carriages and display themselves in fine and expensive apparel, may not be of the most desirable kind."

Whatever its effect on resident morality, the tourist industry had a strong impact on Stowe's mercantile activity. Stores began to include a variety of luxury and specialty items such as tobacco, books, stationery, artists tools and paints, perfumes, jewelry, ready-made clothes, hats, caps, gloves, boots, and shoes in addition to the more basic necessities of life. Professional as well as commercial services prospered with the health-related aspects of summer tourism. In the 1870's, Stowe had three doctors, two druggists and a dentist.

The Mount Mansfield Hotel burned in 1889, but Stowe did not suffer marked economic decline. Tourism, served by smaller hotels and boarding houses in the region, continued to flourish. Indicative of Stowe's continuing prosperity was the completion of an improved carriage road through the Notch in 1894, and the opening of the Mount Mansfield Electric Railroad for passengers and freight from Waterbury to Stowe in 1897. A huge livery which survived the fire also continued to operate, and Stowe had a number of carriage makers, blacksmiths, and teamsters to meet the demands of tourism and trade. Public taste was changing, but Stowe's mountain scenery appealed to a new generation of vacationers. There was a growing appreciation for Vermont's comfortable, domesticated pastoral landscape of hills and streams, farms and villages. Stowe's landscape embodied these qualities as well as the sublime power that was in fashion during the mid-century.

Stowe's lumber business also thrived in the 1890's. The largest enterprise, C. E. and F.O. Burt Company expanded in 1893 with the building of a large mill in the village on the Mount Mansfield Hotel property. Products for local use and export which came out of the Burt Company and other mills included shingles, clapboards, sash and blinds, butter tubs, piano stock, box stock and household wooden ware.

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Farming was becoming increasingly specialized and mechanized. To capitalize on the growing importance of dairying, the Mount Mansfield Creamery, one of the first creameries in the state, was opened in 1888 as a central market for milk and cream. Largely replacing home churning, the Creamery was soon turning out a ton of butter a day. Reorganized as a cooperative enterprise in 1914, the Creamery was located in what is now the Yodler (#83) until 1952, when the plant moved to Waterbury.

Tourism in Stowe was a summer industry until the 1930's when Stowe's potential as a winter ski resort was recognized. The success of the ski industry has generated a new period of growth and prosperity that has continued through the present. It is remarkable that faced with strong pressures for development that so much of Stowe's 19th century villagescape remains intact. The beauty of Stowe's natural environment has long been acknowledged. Inclusion in the National Register brings official recognition of the fine quality of her built environment which has been evolving for over 150 years to meet the needs and tastes of a changing society.

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The boundary of the Stowe Village Historic District is described as follows:

beginning at Point A, a point 150 feet from the centerline of Main Street (State Route 100) in a southeasterly direction, and 150 feet from the southerly side of #1 (the Bell House); thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction, crossing Main Street, passing 150 feet from #102 (the Anders House) to Point B, the intersection of this line with the center of the Little River, also known as the Waterbury River; thence proceeding generally north (upstream) along the center of said river to Point C, the intersection with the extension in a westerly direction of the north property line of #93 (the Anchorage); thence continuing along said extension to Point D, the intersection of said extension with the USGS 800-foot contour line; thence proceeding generally north along said contour line to Point E, the intersection with an extension in a westerly direction of the north property line of #77 (Stowe Photo); thence proceeding generally east, along said extension and property line, and its extension in an easterly direction, to Point F, the intersection of said extension with the centerline of Mountain Road (State Route 108); thence proceeding generally north along said centerline, to Point G, the intersection with the extension in a westerly direction of the north property line of #76 (the Watts House); thence proceeding generally east along said extension and property line, and its extension in an easterly direction, to Point H, the intersection of said extension with the center of the West Branch of the Little (Waterbury) River; thence proceeding generally south along said River, to Point I, its confluence with the center of the East Branch of the Little River; thence proceeding generally northeasterly, along the center of the East Branch, to Point J, the intersection of this center with the centerline of Cemetery Road; thence proceeding generally southeast, along the centerline of Cemetery Road, to Point K, the intersection of said centerline with the USGS 720-foot contour; thence proceeding generally east along said contour, to Point L, the intersection of said contour with the extension in a northerly direction of the eastern property line of #46 (the Walker House); thence proceeding generally south along said extension and property line, and its extension in a southerly direction, crossing Maple Street (State Route 100) to Point M, the intersection of said extension with the 760-foot USGS contour line; thence proceeding generally southwest along said contour to Point N, the intersection with the extension in an easterly direction of the centerline of Sunset Avenue; thence proceeding generally west along said extension and centerline to Point O, the intersection with the extension in a northerly direction of the eastern property line of #28 (the John Stafford House); thence proceeding generally south along said extension and property line to Point P, the southern corner of said property; thence proceeding generally west, along the southern (rear) property line of said property, and its extension in a westerly direction, crossing Pleasant Street and including those properties on the south side of Sunset Avenue, to Point Q, the intersection of said extension with the eastern (rear) property line of #119 (the LaBicque House); thence proceeding generally southeast, along said property line and the eastern (rear) property lines of #'s 120, 121 and 122, and the extension in a southeasterly direction of the eastern (rear) property line of #122 (the

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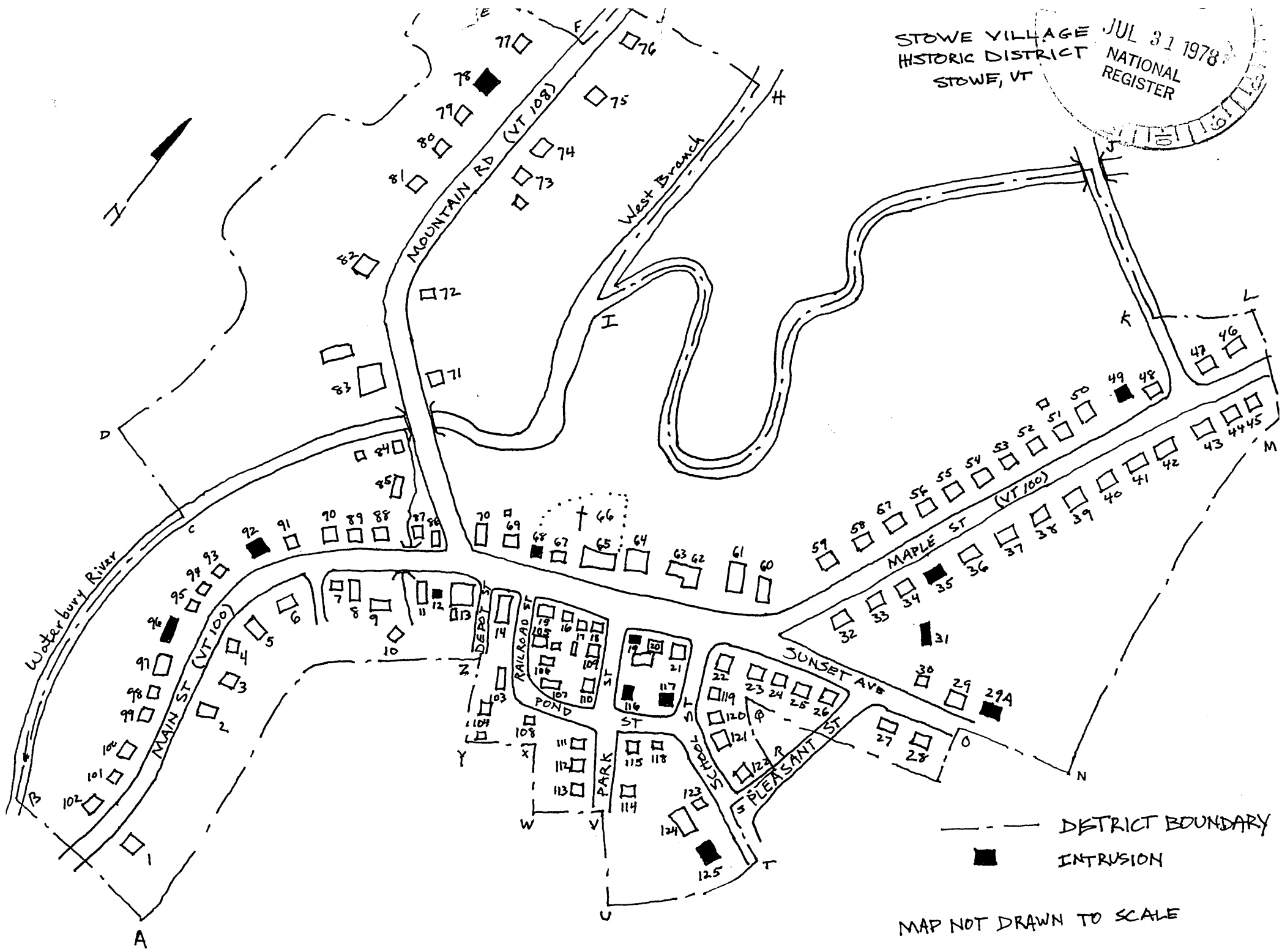
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Spaulding House), to Point R, the intersection of said extension with the centerline of Pleasant Street; thence proceeding generally south along said centerline to Point S, the intersection with the centerline of School Street; thence proceeding generally south along said centerline to Point T, the intersection with the extension in a northerly direction of the eastern property line of the Stowe Elementary School (#125); thence proceeding generally south along said extension and property line, and its extension in a westerly direction, to Point U, the intersection with the extension in a southerly direction of the centerline of Park Street; thence proceeding generally north along said extension and centerline, to Point V, the intersection of said centerline with the extension in an easterly direction of the southern property line of #113 (the Mandigo House); thence proceeding generally west along said extension and property line, to Point W, the southwestern corner of said property; thence proceeding generally north, along the western (rear) property line of said property, and its extension in a northerly direction, to Point X, the intersection of said extension with the extension in an easterly direction of the south (rear) property line of #108 (the Smith House); thence proceeding generally west along said extension and property line, and its extension in a westerly direction, to Point Y, the intersection of said extension with the extension in a southerly direction of the western property line of #104 (Burt Lumber Company Office and Garage); thence proceeding generally north along said extension and property line and its extension in a northerly direction, to Point Z, a point on said extension which is 150 feet from the centerline of Main Street (State Route 100); thence proceeding generally west and south along a line parallel to the centerline of Main Street and 150 feet from it, to include #'s 13-1, to Point A, the point of beginning.

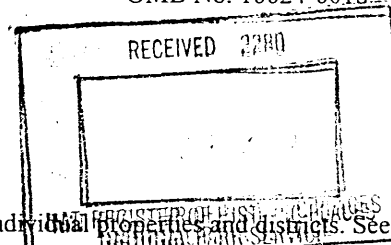
STOWE VILLAGE
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 STOWE, VT

JUL 31 1978
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 REGISTER



--- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
 ■ INTRUSION

MAP NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



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 any 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: Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number South Main St., Main St., Mountain Rd., Maple St., Sunset St., [n/a]not for publication
Pond St., School St., Park St., Depot St.
city or town: Stowe [n/a]vicinity
State: Vermont code: VT county: Lamoille code: 015 zipcode: 05672

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nomination <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant <input type="checkbox"/> nationally <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> statewide <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)	
<u>Myrrenne C. Jamelo National Register Specialist, 6/25/03</u>	Date
Signature of certifying official/Title	
<u>Vermont State Historic Preservation Office</u>	
State or Federal agency and bureau	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)	
Signature of commenting or other official	Date
State or Federal agency and bureau	

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other, (explain) <u>Additional Documentation Accepted</u>	_____	<u>7/24/03</u>

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Lamoille County, Vermont
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)			buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	100	52	
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	1	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0	objects
		101	52	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the
National Register

n/a/

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Domestic/single dwelling

Domestic/hotel

Domestic/hotel

Domestic/institutional housing

Domestic/multiple dwelling

Commerce/business

Commerce/business

Commerce/specialty store

Commerce/specialty store

Commerce/department store

Commerce/department store

Social/meeting hall

Social/meeting hall

Government/city hall

Government/city hall

Education/school

Education/school

Religion/religious facility

Religion/religious facility

Funerary/cemetery

Funerary/cemetery

Transportation/rail-related

Commerce/professional

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

foundation: brick

Italianate

stone

Colonial Revival

concrete

Greek Revival

walls: clapboard

Gothic Revival

brick

Second Empire

aluminum

Queen Anne

vinyl

roof: standing seam

asphalt shingle

wood shingle

slate

other: granite

Narrative Description

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

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Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

The Amendment to the National Register for Stowe Village Historic District
Prepared by Lisa Ryan with General Description by Paula Sagerman

The Stowe Village Historic District was listed on the National Register in 1978. The original National Register Nomination was written over the course of 3 years and included 124 structures and 1 cemetery. This amendment addresses the changes in the village since the original nomination in the late 1970s.

Over the past 20 years, the Town of Stowe has seen many changes in the built environment. Several structures from the original nomination have been razed, moved or altered. Some have been renovated or restored. Each building from the original nomination has been reviewed and the narrative descriptions now include outbuildings, garages and sheds. The names of the buildings used in the amendment reflect the historic names associated with the houses from 1845 – 1910. These names were derived from deed and historic map research.

* An asterisk indicates building descriptions or sections of building descriptions taken from the original nomination.

A new map indicating contributing and non-contributing structures is included. The map has been re-numbered to match the building descriptions included in the amendment. The building numbers from the original nomination are cross referenced in the building descriptions.

Since this amendment was written, the Stowe Laundromat (#8) was razed.

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Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

General Description

The Stowe Village Historic District is a unique, densely settled village composed of diverse streetscapes, and is the cultural, political and commercial center of the Town of Stowe. The historic district is primarily commercial in character, but the 153 primary resources also contain a mix of domestic, ecclesiastical, and civic buildings, plus domestic buildings that have been converted to commercial uses. The buildings generally have uniform setbacks from the street, are detached, one-and-a-half to two-in-a-half stories in height, and of wood frame gable-roofed construction, with a few brick structures mixed in. Most historic buildings date to the nineteenth century and there is a rich variety of architectural styles including Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical Revival. Streets within the historic district include Main Street, South Main Street, Mountain Road, Maple Street, Sunset Avenue, Railroad Street, Pond Street, Park Street, School Street, and Pleasant Street. There are 102 contributing resources in the historic district, and most of them are in good to excellent condition. Most of the 51 non-contributing resources are limited to South Main Street, Depot Street and Pond Street. The non-contributing structures on Maple Street are primarily late 20th century detached garages. The contributing resources sufficiently depict the historic appearance of the historic district, which retains most of its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The Stowe Village Historic District is located on the Waterbury River in the heart of the Town of Stowe, which is in Lamoille County in northeastern Vermont. Vermont Route 100 bisects the historic district and is also its Main Street. Throughout its two hundred year history, Stowe Village has experienced growth and change, resulting in a diversity of architectural styles and building types. Each street in the historic district has its own character except for primarily residential Maple Street and Sunset Avenue. This diversity is one of the most important features of the historic district and instead of creating a disjointed appearance, the village maintains visual continuity with its densely settled rows of buildings with similar setbacks. This continuity in addition to the architectural diversity gives the historic district its special sense of place.

In the historic district, the paved and heavily traveled streets are lined with sidewalks and there are few street trees. Parking lots generally are limited to the rear of the buildings. There are few open public spaces besides sidewalks and parking lots; non-paved public spaces are limited to the Old Cemetery (#125), and the lawns of the Helen Day Art Center (#109) and the Community Church (#62). The largest private open space in the historic district is the field between Mountain Road and the Waterbury River.

The intersection of Main Street and Mountain Road provides a crossroads at the center of the historic district. The southern gateway to the historic district is just north of Cliff Street, under which a bank and a curve in the road provides a visual break between the historic district and Stowe's "Lower Village." One of the northern gateways to the historic district is near the northern end of the parallel rows of nineteenth-century houses on Maple Street. Southeast of Main Street, the historic district boundary is along an undeveloped area. Sunset Avenue's historic district boundary is evident where it meets a wooded hillside (Sunset Hill) and School Street's historic district boundary is where it meets Pleasant Street.

The historic district has five distinct areas: Main Street, South Main Street, Mountain Road, Maple Street/Sunset Street, and the area southeast of Main Street that includes Depot Street, Park Street, School Street and Pond Street. The historic district's symbolic and commercial center is Main Street (Route 100). Main Street is one of the most historically intact streets in the historic district and is primarily commercial in character with residential, public

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Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
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and ecclesiastical buildings mixed in. Main Street has been continually developed over the course of two hundred years and is now the most diverse street in the historic district, with building types ranging from large multi-bay commercial structures with traditional storefronts to one-story single family homes, and with no continuity of use or style from building to building. Sidewalks line both sides of the street, and most buildings either have no setback or a moderate setback from the street. The exception is the Community Church (#62), which has a large setback behind a pocket park. There are few street trees and grassy areas. Most of the buildings are wood framed, with a few brick buildings mixed in. Character-defining buildings on Main Street include Lackey's (#60B), the General Store (#50), the Old Depot (#51), and Shaw's Store (#53), (which are the only historic buildings with storefronts in the historic district), the Greek Revival Stowe Hardware Store (#64), the large and eclectic Green Mountain Inn (#49), the Gothic Revival Robinson House (#48), the Neo-Classical Revival Akeley Memorial Building (#55), the Queen Anne Pike/Shaw (#59) and P.D. Pike Houses (#61), Federal style Union Store (#103), and the Greek Revival Community Church (#62).

Like Main Street, development on South Main Street began in the early nineteenth-century and continued throughout that century, resulting in two long rows of mostly modestly-sized wood frame gabled homes with a handful of commercial, fraternal, and small industrial buildings interspersed. These buildings represent a range of vernacular architectural styles including Federal, Greek Revival, Classic Cottage, and Italianate. Development pressure in the late twentieth-century resulted in the construction of several new commercial buildings in the location of historic buildings and the alteration of several historic homes. Today, this street is primarily residential at the south end and commercial at the north end. Most buildings are set close to the road and are in close proximity to each other, and there are sidewalks on both sides of the street. Character-defining historic buildings on South Main Street include the Federal style Bentley building (28#), the Greek Revival Blodgett House (#4), the Greek Revival Annex (#11), the Italianate Thompson Building (#18), the Italianate Masonic Hall (#21), the Federal style Carriage Shop (25#), and the Federal style Old Town Hall (#26). Improperly altered historic buildings include Vermont Heritage Gifts and Crafts (#22), and the Brookside Offices (#23). The Stowe Market (#17) is an example of an incompatible late twentieth-century building.

The Mountain Road (Route 108) branches off Main Street in a northerly direction. This street is less densely settled than most of the historic district and is mostly residential; the houses on the west side are set high on a hill, and on the east side, they have small setbacks and sit above the river lowlands. There is no regular spacing between the buildings on Mountain Road and the road has a more open appearance than the rest of the historic district. Mountain Road was developed by the third quarter of the nineteenth-century and originally had small industrial buildings near the Waterbury River, and farmhouses north of the river overlooking the only open space in the historic district. Several historic homes have been converted to commercial use. Most of the historic homes have been well-preserved and are mostly one-and-a-half story gabled wood frame homes in the Greek Revival, Classic Cottage, and Gothic Revival styles. Character-defining historic resources on Mountain Road include the Classic Cottage Henry Kaiser House (#35), the Greek Revival Edward Coburn House (#36), the Gothic Revival Emery Town House (#37), the Downer Farm barn (#45), and the Classic Cottage Jim Stiles House (#47). There are three late twentieth-century buildings on Mountain Road: a large late twentieth-century brick-faced apartment building with an industrial appearance (#43), and two modern multi-unit condominiums (#33, #39). The scale and modern appearance of the condominiums are not compatible with the historic resources on Mountain Road but because they are set back from the road are a minimal intrusion. School, Park and Depot Streets, crossed by Pond Street, form a grid southeast of Main Street. This area is primarily commercial in character and has the most late twentieth-century buildings in the

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Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

historic district. It is one of the most diverse subareas in the historic district, with building types and uses ranging from one-story nineteenth-century single family homes to three-story late twentieth-century Neo-Colonial residential buildings, and with almost no continuity of use, setback, or appearance from building to building. Sidewalks line both sides of the streets, and there are several parking lots that front the streets. Character-defining historic buildings include the Helen Day Art Center (#109), the Bloody Brook School (#108), and a handful of historic homes (#106, 113, 114, 115, 116, and 118). Late twentieth-century buildings in this area that are not compatible with the historic district include, Union Bank (#112) and X-press Printing (#110).

Maple Street and Sunset Avenue are the only primarily residential streets in the historic district. Sunset Avenue, which branches off the easterly end of Main Street is connected to School Street by Pleasant Street. It is the quietest street in the historic district and is characterized by intact nineteenth-century residences. Maple Street is also primarily residential, characterized by intact nineteenth-century residences with a strong visual continuity due to uniform setbacks, spacing, and sizes. Maple Street is also characterized by several examples of continuous architecture. Most of this neighborhood was developed during the second quarter of the nineteenth-century, and there are also a few late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century homes. Out of the thirty-eight houses on these streets, only five are non-historic, making this the most intact section of the historic district. The houses are mostly one-and-a-half story modestly-sized buildings with regular spacing and similar moderate setbacks behind the sidewalks that line both sides of the street. Most of the houses are wood-framed with clapboard siding, but there are also some with synthetic siding, and some brick houses mixed in on Maple Street. Most of the houses are of the classical styles of architecture that were common during the second quarter of the nineteenth-century; Federal, Cape Cod, Greek Revival, and Classic Cottage. There are also a few examples of late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century styles and types such as Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Foursquare.

Important vistas in the historic district include the view looking northwest on School Street toward the Community Church on Main Street, the view of the consistent rows of historic residences on Maple Street from either end of the street, and the view of the variety of architecture on Main Street from either Main Street's intersection with Mountain Road or Maple Street. Public historic landmarks in the historic district represent most of the classical styles of architecture found in Vermont and include the Greek Revival Helen Day Art Center (#109), the Greek Revival Community Church (#62), the eclectic Green Mountain Inn (#49), the Neo-Classical Akeley Memorial Building (#55), the Federal style Old Town Hall (#26), The Greek Revival "Annex" (#11), the Federal style Stowe Inn (#33), and the Greek Revival Bloody Brook School (#108).

Significant historic commercial buildings in the historic district are of a variety of styles and include three turn-of-the-century large flat-roofed stores (#50, 51, and 53), the Greek Revival Stowe Hardware Store (#64), the Second Empire Lackey's Variety Store (#60B), and the Federal style Union Store (#103). Historic domestic architecture is well represented by a variety of styles, in both high-style and vernacular designs. Good examples of historic residences include the Federal style J.H. Bennett House (#86), the Greek Revival Henry Barnes House (#102), the Greek Revival Lovejoy House (#65), the Greek Revival H.L. Perkins House (#72), the Classic Cottage Henry Kaiser House (#35), the Gothic Revival Robinson House (#48), the Gothic Revival Wilkins/Nelson House (#71), the Gothic Revival Emery Town House (#37), the Italianate Thomas Straw House (#3), the Queen Anne Pike/Shaw House (#59), the Queen Anne P.D. Pike House (#61), the Foursquare Wells House (#76), and the Colonial Revival C.E. Burt House (#116).

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Stowe's role as a ski resort since the mid twentieth-century has resulted in growth and change, and the historic district is not without its late twentieth-century buildings and altered historic buildings. This is to be expected in a popular resort town and has not decreased the significance of the historic district. Fortunately, most of the growth and change in the Town of Stowe has been limited to the seven mile stretch of Mountain Road between the historic district and the Stowe Mountain resort. Inappropriate alterations within the historic district include front additions, the addition of synthetic siding, and enlarged window openings. Some late twentieth-century buildings have incompatible features such as large setbacks behind parking lots, low-slung massing akin to a strip mall, historic massing at an inappropriately large scale, poorly proportioned massing, or synthetic siding.

The character of Stowe is a result of two hundred years of development. Main Street has experienced a great deal of change; its southeast side has seen three major stages of development during its historic period. In the first half of the nineteenth century, houses, stores, a tavern and a hotel were built. Only two Federal style houses, the main block of the Green Mountain Inn (#49), and the O.W. Butler House (#63), survive from this period. In 1863, many of the early buildings were replaced with the Mt. Mansfield Hotel, a 3-1/2 story, 200 foot Greek Revival style building. An east wing, increasing the length to 300 feet, and two rear wings were added over the years. Two older hotels eventually became part of the Mt. Mansfield Hotel: the Raymond Hotel was incorporated as a wing, and on the other side, the Mansfield House, now the Green Mountain Inn, remained a separate building. The Mt. Mansfield Hotel burned in 1889, resulting in the third historic period of development and the construction of the extant historic buildings on this side of Main Street. Main Street's northwest side developed more gradually and maintains most of its original buildings.

Contrasting Main Street's long history of change is Maple Street, which was developed in the second quarter of the nineteenth-century and remains mostly intact. The only major loss on Maple Street was the Congregational Church, which stood at the corner of Sunset Avenue. It was moved in 1932 to behind the Helen Day Art Center. Until the hurricane of 1938, Maple Street was lined with stately maple trees. Depot, Railroad, and Park Streets were opened in the late 1890s, and Pond Street shortly thereafter connected the earlier developed School Street to Depot Street. Early development of this area was linked to the Burt Lumber Company and the Mount Mansfield Electric Railroad. Most of the lumber company buildings burned in the 1960s, resulting in the construction of several late twentieth-century buildings in this area. The other streets in the historic district developed gradually during the nineteenth century and most extant buildings are the original buildings on their site. Historic resources lost during the twentieth-century on South Main Street include a livery stable, which stood between the Green Mountain Inn and the Old Town Hall, and a large Victorian house that stood on the other side of the Old Town Hall. The loss of these buildings resulted in a break in the visual continuity on this street.

The Town of Stowe is currently (2002) developing Design Guidelines which will provide assistance not only with the construction of new buildings but also with the rehabilitation of historic buildings. These guidelines will help ensure the preservation of the historic district. Recent projects that have enhanced the historic appearance of the historic district include the restoration of the storefront of the General Store (#50), the removal of an incompatible automobile service station on Main Street, and the rehabilitation of the Stowe Hardware Store (#64). Current projects that will enhance the historic appearance of the historic district include the removal of a second incompatible automobile service station on Main Street and the restoration of the Old Town Hall (#26) as a ski museum.

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Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

1. **Cabinet Shop/Cold Springs Place c.1840 - 277 South Main Street (Contributing)**

Number 1 in the original district nomination

This one and one half story, side-gabled Classic Cottage is set on the east side of Route 100, with almost no setback from the road. There are three distinct blocks to this building; the main block, the ell and the attached garage all with stone foundation, board and batten siding and a slate roof. The main block, a 2x4 bay, with a one story shed roof porch addition on the north facing elevation is the largest of the 3 sections. Originally, the eaves elevation facing the road had a central door with a pediment hood. During the 1980s, the main block was remodeled and the central door on the eaves side of the building was removed and covered with wood siding. All windows are replacement 1/1 and the porch has 4, 6/6 single hung paired windows. The steeply pitched roof has two interior end chimneys. A one-story ell with no windows connects the main house to a garage located on the most southern end of the property. Although the house has been remodeled, it maintains it's massing and form and is a fine example of vernacular architecture in the Stowe Historic Village District. It is a rare example of an industrial building from the first half of the 19th century and although the building has lost much of it's integrity, still contributes to the historic fabric of the district.

A Cabinet Shop appears on an 1859 Wallings Map. By 1878, this property is listed under the name R.V. Corse. By the turn of the century the house was referred to as the Cold Spring Place most likely due to the fact that a fresh water spring runs from the hills just above the house, under the road on which the house is situated and down the hill on the opposite side of the street. This name was used regularly in the deeds located in Stowe, until the late 1960s. According to a local resident, less privileged residents living across the street used the spring this house was named for as a water supply until the late 1950s.

2. **Anders House - 246 South Main Street (Non-Contributing)**

Number 102 in the original district nomination

This building has been dramatically altered over the years and is considered non-contributing due to alterations.

The two-story building that sits of the west side of Route 100 North has clapboard siding and varied fenestration. There is a 1 bay shed roof, enclosed porch addition on the front façade, which faces east on South Main Street. This section of the house has large picture window flanked by two slender one-pane windows. There is a large shed-roof dormer addition on the east facing façade with two 1/1 windows. On the south façade are a one bay shed-roof addition and a larger, side-gabled, garage addition. This may have been a Cape Style building but no longer retains its massing or fenestration and is therefore considered non-contributing.

3. **Thomas Straw House c. 1870 - 222 South Main Street (Contributing)**

Number 101 in the original district nomination

This two and one half story, gable front, three by three bay, Italianate style house and ell has a stone foundation, shiplap siding, and corrugated tin roofing. The main block faces east on South Main Street and has a side-hall

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plan. The main entrance is located on the right bay, has simple pilasters and a flat roof hood supported by decorative scroll brackets. All windows are 1/1 with simple cap lintels. The ell extends from the south elevation and has a full façade shingle based porch with turned posts. There is a barn attached at the south side of the ell, is set lower than the rest of the house, and has sliding barn doors on its gable end facing east on South Main Street.

* The house appears to have been built by Thomas Straw as his own residence. Straw operated several mills on the Little River between here and the lower village.

4a. Blodgett House c.1870 – 206 South Main Street (Contributing)*

Number 100 in the original district nomination

This 3x3 bay, one and one half story Greek Revival gable front house with cornice returns has narrow, shiplap siding, a slightly off-center door, and rather large 2/2 windows with peaked lintels on the front facade. There is a central chimney and ribbed metal roof. The side elevations have three bays with large, 2/2 windows on the first story and a one-story, 2 bay rear ell, flush with both sides of the house. There is an entrance on the north façade of the ell. Formerly on the Straw property (#3), Thomas Straw probably built the house.

4b. Garage c. 1990 – 206 South Main Street (Non-Contributing)

This building is not listed on the original district nomination

To the right of the ell is a newly constructed side-gabled, 1 bay garage. The garage is located at the rear of the house and faces east on South Main Street. This compact building has a poured concrete foundation, shiplap siding, and a standing seam metal roof.

5. House c.1890 – 188 South Main Street (Contributing)

Number 99 on the original district nomination

This two and one half story, eaves front, 3 bay, Queen Anne style clapboard house faces east on South Main Street. The building's cross gables project from the roof with a wide over hanging eave. There is a first story full façade porch with turned post and railing with a lattice base. The two-story bay window meets the shingled gable with a central window. All windows are 1/1 and have simple trim with cap lintels.

There is a two and one half story, gable front addition built c.1999. This addition attaches to the rear of the south facing elevation. Centered on the front façade is a two and one half story bay window surmounted by a pediment with a single round louvered vent in the center. The clapboard addition has a shingle pediment.

6. Sullivan House 1995 – 177 South Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 2 on the original district nomination

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The house and attached barn located at 177 South Main Street is considered non-contributing due to age of construction.

Formerly the site of the Old Luce House c.1840, this new structure was built in 1995. The original house, which had been completely remodeled, has now been razed leaving a new, one and one half story, clapboard sided, vernacular house and attached barn with some Greek Revival and Italianate features. The main block of the house has 1/1 windows with molded lintels, corner pilasters, wide entablature, a large, steeply pitched centered gable and a bracketed flat roof door hood over the main entrance. The attached gable front barn has corner pilasters with cornice returns, a central double door with bracketed flat roof door hood and two, 1/1 windows in the gable. The roof is asphalt shingle with a central chimney on the main block of the house.

7. Harrington's 1999 – 166 South Main Street (Non-contributing)

Number 97 on the original district nomination.

This building is considered non-contributing due to age and alteration.

This building is a newly constructed, side-gabled, Neo-Victorian facing east on Route 100. There are two intersecting gables with ocular windows, which flank a central entrance with steeply pitched gable end hood supported by square posts with a lattice rail. The tall, narrow, windows are single paned and topped with three paned transoms. This building is sheathed in clapboard siding with decorative shingles on the gables, and an asphalt shingle roof. According the original nomination, there was a building on this site as early as 1878, when it appears as a barn on a Beer's Atlas. The building listed on the original nomination was completely remodeled in 1999 giving the building its current appearance.

8. Stowe Laundromat c. 1960 – Palisades Village Condo (Non-Contributing) *

Number 96 on the original district nomination.

This modern commercial building is considered non-contributing due to age.

This long, one story, modern, aluminum-sided building with multi-windowed façade, topped with a cupola and set back from the road with a parking lot in front sits on the site that was once home to the United Methodist Church c.1855. The church was razed in early 1960 and the laundromat constructed shortly after.

9. Marlon Wright House c.1850, 1997– 147 South Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 3 on the original district nomination.

The structure located at 145 South Main Street is considered non-contributing due to alterations.

The barn and ell once located on the property were both razed and the house completely remodeled to accommodate offices. A new, attached, three-story building with cement foundation, irregular fenestration, aluminum siding and asphalt shingle roof is located behind the small one and one half story, gable front,

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Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
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aluminum sided cottage style house. All windows on this small 4x2 bay house are 2/2. A centrally located window on the gable end second story is flanked by 2 symmetrically placed, small round vents.

10. Clair House c.1850, 1997 – 145 South Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 4 on the original district nomination.

147 South Main Street is considered a non-contributing structure due to alterations.

In 1998 the barn and kitchen ell that were once connected to this small, gable roofed, 4x2 bay one and one half story clapboard house were razed. The house has been completely remodeled using very few, if any of the original materials. It has new aluminum siding, paired, asymmetrical 1/1 windows, asphalt-shingled roof and a new 3 bay ell with porch on the gable end. Round, louvered vents are located in the gables of the main block and ell.

11. The Annex c.1850 – 134 South Main Street (Contributing)

Number 95 on the original district nomination.

This two and one half story, 3x4 bay, gable front Greek Revival building faces east on South Main Street. The building has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, 6/6 windows throughout and a wood shingle roof. A two story monumental portico with four Doric columns supports the pediment. There is a second story porch with square cut balustrade. There is a small 6/6 window in the gable peak which appears to be original. The main entrance of this side-hall plan building has corner pilasters with projecting cornice. The door is flanked by half-length, three-pane sidelights and surmounted by a single paned transom and overhanging entablature. According to a local resident and deed research, this was one of 3 buildings moved from the site of the Mansfield Hotel in the late 1860s to make room for a large addition. The building has been renovated since the original nomination in 1978 and restored to reflect its original appearance from the early 1850s. Early 20th century additions such as the double leaf, central entrance and large multi-paned storefront windows were removed.

12. House c.1845 – 120 South Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 94 in the original district nomination.

This building is considered non-contributing due to alterations.

This building has been altered since the original nomination. The gable front on the left of the front façade is new and there is a new porch. A two story shed roof dormer was removed in 2000. Alterations, including new windows and removal of the enclosed shed roof porch have made this building non-contributing.

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13. River Court Condominiums 1982, 1991 – 112 South Main Street (Non-Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

This condominium complex is located next to Mac's Market (#17), behind the houses fronting South Main Street. This multi-unit complex contains mostly one and one half story, clapboard sheathed, Modern style buildings with irregularly placed 1/1, 2/2 and 6/6 windows and asphalt shingle roof

14. Mailboxes Etc. c.2000 – 118 South Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 93 in the original district nomination.

This building is considered non-contributing due to age of construction.

This two and one half story Neo-Colonial gable front building sits on a cement foundation and faces east on South Main Street. The building, sheathed in clapboards, has a large pediment gable above an arch supported by 4 Tuscan columns. There is a large two story multi-paned window on the first story and an 8 paned round window on the second story gable. There are 2 gable dormers on the east and north facing sides of the rear block of this newly constructed building. The parsonage for the Methodist Church (located where Mac's Market #17 stands) originally occupied this site, but according to the original nomination had been dramatically altered by 1979. The building was razed in 1999 and the current building constructed in its place.

15. Churchill/Couch House c. 1850 – 109 South Main Street (Contributing)

Number 5 in the original district nomination.

Set on the hill at the curve in South Main Street is a one and one half story, 2x5 bay Greek Revival style house. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road. The house has a stone foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt roof. The original block of this building was most likely built in the mid 19th century with a side hall plan. Evidence of this can be seen in the corner pilasters, cornice line, and the pitch of the roof on the gable end that faces the road. Today the gable end elevation facing Route 100 has a bay window located on the left side of the façade where the original entrance may have been and there are three 2/2 double hung replacement windows. The 1st floor entrance is located on the north side of the house and is part of a two-story porch addition. There is a dormer addition extending the length of this elevation as well. All windows, doors and porches are late 20th century replacements.

This site was once part of a 4-acre parcel that was divided between 1850 and 1890. According to the deeds for this property, a "new building was constructed" between 1897-1899. A land record describes the property in 1897 as having 4 acres consisting of "pasturage and tillage land" and harness shop and an old house.

16. House c.1900 – 4 Highland Ave. (Contributing)

Number 6 on the original district nomination.

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This parcel of land may very well have been a part of the 4-acre parcel described in the land grant for the Churchill/Couch House (#15). This 5x4 bay, one and one half story Colonial Revival style house faces north on Highland Ave. at the corner of South Main Street. The house has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, 6/6 windows and moderately pitched, asphalt shingle, gable roof. The first floor main entrance is located on the left side of the northern elevation. A shed roof porch supported by Tuscan columns, with clapboard base and pediment over the main entrance extends to the central bay of the 4 bay gable front façade. The door and new 6/6 windows have a simple wood trim. There is a triangular, louvered vent in the gable.

17. Mac's Market c. 1973 – 88 South Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 92 on the original district nomination.

This building is considered non-contributing due to age.

Formerly the site of the first Methodist Church built in 1841 and razed c.1960, this is now a modern, one level, concrete construction with brick face, broad, low pitched gable roof and wide overhanging eaves. The building has been used as a grocery store since its construction in the early 1970s.

18. Thompson Building c. 1885 – 78 South Main Street (Contributing)

Number 91 on the original district nomination.

This two story, almost square, 2x3 bay, Italianate style building has a stone foundation, clapboard siding and 1/1 windows with plain trim and capped lintels. The second story windows are flush with a simple projecting cornice line. The building has narrow corner pilasters and shallow pitched, standing seam, metal roof. There is a full façade one-story porch with square posts and railing and a wide stairway leading to the main entrance, which faces east on South Main Street. The door is flanked by 5 paned, full-length sidelights. According to the original National Register Nomination, a two-story porch on the front façade was replaced in 1937 with a full façade shingled porch. At the rear of the building is a one-story, gable-roofed ell.

19. Guptil House c.1812 – 65 South Main Street (Contributing) *

Number 7 on the original district nomination.

This one and one half story, 3 bay, Federal style, gable front house with side ell, which contains an entrance and new casement windows is located on the east side of South Main Street. The house has a stone foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A flat roofed, one-story porch with square posts and clapboard skirt, spans the front façade of the main block. The original clapboards on the side of the house indicate that the ell was a later addition.

The gable front section was reputedly built in 1812, which would make this the second oldest house in the district and one of the first houses built in the village. The main house retains its massing, and is a good example of the vernacular Federal style.

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20. Beckerhoff House c.1850, c.2000– 64 South Main Street (Contributing)

Number 90 on the original district nomination.

This two story, 5x2 bay, Neo-Colonial clapboard building has a central entrance with a shallow gable hood and supported by square, paneled columns that project from the east facing front façade of this building. There are simple corner board and 6/6 windows throughout. The windows on the first story front façade are full length and second story windows are smaller. There is a large exterior end chimney and asphalt shingle roof with molded cornice and gable returns. A long two story ell and attached barn in the rear of the main block. This house was built in several sections and part of the ell is reputedly from the original c.1815 house.

This building was renovated in 2000 according to historic photographs from the early 1900s. The exterior clapboards, chimney and windows are new however the internal wood frame and foundation remain from 1850. An 1898 Sanborn map shows a two-story, side-gabled house on this site with an attached ell and barn. The massing of this building is consistent with the historical evidence obtained from late 19th and early 20th century maps and therefore allows this house to remain a contributing building in the district.

21. Masonic Hall c.1855, 1900 - 51 South Main Street (Contributing)

Number 8 in the original district nomination.

The Masonic Hall is a three-story, wood frame building located on South Main Street on the east side of the road. It has a rectangular footprint, stone foundation, clapboard siding and low-sloped roof behind a “boomtown façade”. The tall front façade of this building has a simple, full-façade porch with turned posts; slightly off-centered double doors with molded round-arched pressed glass panels, flanked by paired 2/2 windows. The building also has a secondary entrance on the western end. The upper story of the front façade has two symmetrically placed, new, round-arched windows with the Masonic emblem centered above. The building has a bracketed fascia and projecting roof cornice. There are paired scrolled ears on each side of the front façade where the side eaves meet the boomtown façade. The long east side elevation has four, 2 / 2 windows at the first story and second story.

The Masonic Hall c.1855 has been a Stowe landmark for over 75 years. In the original nomination to the National Register, it is reported that Lyman Buzzell constructed this building. However, recent research has revealed that Buzzell did in fact occupy the building but was not the original inhabitant, builder or owner. The hall may be the original Masonic Hall and meeting place of the Mystic Lodge #56 that was located between the old and new Mansfield Hotel in the 1860's. W.H.H. Bingham expanded the hotel several times and during the addition of the west wing, moved three buildings, one of which was the Masonic Hall. Bingham acquired this parcel of land from Carol and Hannah Guptil in 1878. By 1880, the Mystic Lodge #56 appears to occupy at least part of this building along with Lyman Buzzell, who was granted the land and buildings by W.H.H. Bingham in 1880. In 1891, Buzzell granted the land to Patience Smith who later granted the land to a man by the name of Owen. It was in 1897 that the Mystic Lodge #56 was granted this land and building.

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22. Vermont Heritage Gifts and Crafts c.1880, c.1980 – 48 South Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 89 in the original district nomination.

This building is considered non-contributing due to alterations.

This one and one half story building has two doors on the east facing front façade flanked by plate glass windows. The house is clad in vinyl siding has single paned windows, an asphalt shingle roof and full length shed roof dormer on the east elevation.

According to the original nomination, old photos reveal a Cape style house on this site. This building no longer retains its massing, style or fenestration and is therefore considered non-contributing in the historic district.

23. Brookside Offices c.1975– 35 South Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 9 in the original district nomination.

This building is considered non-contributing due to alterations.

According the original National Register Nomination, two barns located near this site were joined together to form this clapboard structure. The converted barns have been dramatically altered and given the appearance of a Modern Colonial Revival house. Triple, multi-paned windows flank a central entrance with fanlight and sidelights. The wood shingle roof has two gable roof dormers with 6-paned windows and projecting vents. There is a one and a half story, 1 bay, shed roof addition at the rear of the building. The house was built on a piece of property formerly owned by George Jenney c. 1880. There was a large Victorian house, which burned in 1962, located on the front half of this parcel of land.

24. House c. 1811 – 37 South Main Street (Contributing)

Number 10 in the original district nomination.

Located on the hill behind the Old Town Hall and barely visible from the road, this small, one story, Cape Cod style, clapboard house with asphalt shingle roof and central chimney may be the oldest house in the village. The house located at this site was reputedly built c.1811, although there is no concrete evidence indicating this. The foundation has been covered with a sealant making it difficult to identify. This frame house has exposed beams in the living quarters and a new basement. The house has been altered over the years; it has wide clapboards, a new gable roofed entrance vestibule, and paired 6/1 windows on the eaves elevation. It also has a rear ell addition.

The massing of this house is in keeping with buildings constructed in the early 1800s however; there is no written history or documentation confirming this date.

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25. Carriage Shop c.1840 – 32 South Main Street (Contributing) *

Number 88 in the original district nomination.

The sudden drop of the land from the service station and street provides an unusual setting for this clapboard house. A descending stairway and ramp from the street lead to a shed roof porch supported on turned posts with clapboard skirt and the entrance to the second story of the building. This is not the original entranceway; the road was much lower when the building was erected. The long, eaves front façade has irregular fenestration with four 12/12 windows, two doors. Three regularly spaced gable roofed dormers project from the asphalt shingled gabled roof. Sheathed in narrow clapboards, the house has a 3 bay side elevation with a right side hall entry. There is an oversized 9/9 widow in the gable that is flanked by 12/12 windows. There is a shed roof rear extension with a carriage entrance and square hay window above.

26. Old Town Hall, 1818 – 15 South Main Street (Contributing)

Number 11 in the original district nomination.

Since the first national register nomination form was completed, this structure has been restored to its original appearance according to historic photographs and descriptions. This 3x3 bay, gable roofed, clapboard building is currently being renovated for use as a ski museum.

Once used as a fire house, the garage doors described in the original nomination have since been removed and replaced with a central entrance and 2 large, elongated 12/12 windows with protruding lintels. The main set of paneled, double doors are topped with a panel equal in size and style to that of the doors. Pilasters surround the entrance and are topped with a rather substantial entablature. There is a smaller central 12/12 window located above the door on this gable end that faces Route 100. The side elevations have three, elongated, 12/12 windows that match those on the front façade. All fenestration and materials are original. There is a central, square clapboard tower that was once topped with a balustrade and cupola. Many pieces of this cupola and balustrade remain and have been in storage. There are plans to restore this architectural feature.

This building originally served as the town meeting house and was located at the site of the present day Community Church. Col. Ashael Raymond gave the town this parcel of land for the meeting house to be built under the condition that all religious denominations that "supported preaching" be entitled to use the house. In 1864, the Universalists bought the site for a new church and the meeting house was moved to its present location. It served as the Town Hall until 1902 when the Akeley Memorial building was constructed. The building then became the headquarters for the fire, light and water departments. A new firehouse was built and the town water and light offices moved in the mid 1980s. The building will be used as the Vermont Ski Museum.

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27. Maplefields c.1820, c.1999– 14 South Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 87 in the original district nomination.

This modern commercial building is considered non-contributing due to alterations.

This garage was renovated in the late 1990s and although it still acts a gas station, no longer functions as a garage. The exterior of the building has been renovated using new materials and several of the entrances have been removed and covered including the garage doors located on the front left bays of the building and the rear garage door. There is now a central entrance door, flanked by 2 plate glass slightly arched windows. This building has a brick front façade with aluminum siding on the side and rear. The roof has been replaced.

The original shop at this location was a blacksmith shop and appears on the Walling's map as early as 1859. The recent renovations have compromised the integrity and character of the building.

28. Elisha Cady/ Bentley House c. 1835 – 14 South Main Street (Contributing)

Number 86 in the original district nomination.

More commonly known as the Bentley House, this two and one half story, 3x2 bay Federal style, gable roofed, brick building sits on a stone foundation at the intersection of Route 100 and Route 108. The house faces east creating a particularly interesting view at this main intersection in the Stowe Historic Village. The bricks are set in a common bond pattern, and all windows are 2/2 replacements. The central door on the 3 bay front façade has six panels and is flanked by three-quarter length, three paned sidelights. The 1 bay front porch was removed c.1990 and the building was threatened with demolition in September of 1999. The roof and several windows on the upper story were destroyed before the Town's zoning and planning offices stopped the demolition. A new wood shingle roof, and cement poured, splayed lintels replace the original slate roof and brick lintels. There are two interior end chimneys. Elisha Cady built this house c. 1835. It was the home of Dr. Barrows in the 1860s and Dr. Ide in the 1870s. The house was used as a warehouse for many years in the early part of the 20th century.

29. House/Commercial Space c.1875, 2000– 57 Mountain Road (Non-Contributing)

Number 85 in the original district nomination.

This building is considered non-contributing due to alterations.

This one and one half story, 3x2 bay house and rear ell has been dramatically altered since the original National Register nomination. This one and one half story wood frame house is located on the west side of Mountain Road. It has a concrete foundation, clapboard siding and a front gable asphalt shingle roof. A full facade front porch, added c.1999 with a central door flanked by two large plate glass windows. On the second story of this

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gable end, is a Palladian window that is out of character with the vernacular nature of this building. The original windows have all been replaced with larger single paned fenestration.

30. Blacksmith Shop c. 1875 – 55 B Mountain Road (Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

Sited at the riverbank with its gable end facing east, this barn like structure has double sliding doors on its first story gable end with a hay door above, a 15/15/15 true divided light window on the central bay of the second story flanked by two 6/6 windows, all new as of 1994. A new chimney was added to the south elevation of this old horse barn in 1994 in order to use the building as a blacksmith shop. The front façade is clapboard, side elevation has vertical board siding and the roof is clad in corrugated tin. There is lower level entrance on the eaves elevation that faces north toward the Mountain Road.

31. Stowe Pottery c. 1900, 1998– 55 Mountain Road (Non-Contributing)

Number 84 in the original district nomination.

This building is considered non-contributing due to alterations.

Once a barn-like structure originally used as a blacksmith shop by Felix Wells and in the early 20th century by his son (also Felix), this structure was renovated c.1998. The barn doors, once located on the gable end, southeast facing façade have been replaced with single paned picture windows flanked with art deco style stained glass. There are shed roof extensions on both eaves elevations. The main entrance is a new shed roof extension on the north elevation of the building. There is a porch located on the roof of the extension, which attaches to the main block of the building on the south elevation. Little is left to indicate the original appearance or use of this structure and it is therefore considered non-contributing in the district.

32. Morris Cady House/ Stowe Inn at Little River c. 1832 – 123 Mountain Road (Contributing) *

Number 83 in the original district nomination.

Set high on a maple shaded lawn, just beyond the Little River, is this superb two and one half stories, Federal style brick house. The 4 bay gable end has a 1-2-1 arrangement with the entrance at the second bay. Slender, elegantly paneled, denticulated jambs surround the door and one half sidelights. A semi-elliptical fanlight, with new glass surmounts the door and is set within an archway of header voussoirs. Windows have simulating stone lintels. Below the gable is a segmental-arched double window. The 4 bay eaves elevation, facing the road, has two dormers, three tie rods between the stories and second story windows set directly below the eaves and vertically aligned with the first story. The house has four interior end chimneys and three original fireplaces. The common bond brick is now painted white, and the shutters black.

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The clapboarded ell on the north side and huge connecting barn has been altered beyond recognition, reflecting their 20th century uses as a creamery and motel. The gable front of the barn has been converted to a two and one half story "colonial" house with multi-paned windows and dormers. The lower ell was extended in 1945; it now has an entrance and bay window. Dining room and kitchen wings were added in the rear in the 1950s. A long two-story brick and clapboard "colonial" motel was built on the site of the creamery buildings in 1965.

Morris Cady, who operated a wagon works on the creamery/motel site, built the brick house. An 1832 newspaper was found in the walls during a renovation. The Mount Mansfield Creamery, the first creamery in Lamoille County, opened in 1888, was located on this property until 1952. The creamery buildings have been demolished and the house adapted as a motel.

33. Stowe Inn at Little River Condominiums 1997-1998 – 123 Mountain Road (Non-Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

Located behind the Stowe Inn at Little River, this condominium complex is made up of several modern, two story structures with hipped roof, covered porch entrances on both levels. The buildings are sheathed in aluminum siding, have 4/4, two-story bay windows, shingled gables and asphalt shingle roofing. There are 12 units.

34. House c.1994 - 127 Mountain Road (Non-Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

New Modern house built in the year 2000. This building is considered non-contributing due to age.

Located on a hill just above the Stowe Inn at Little River (#32) this 2 story, wood clapboard building with irregularly placed 2/2 windows and asphalt shingle roof is a good example of compatible new construction in Stowe. The building has a rather odd, elongated octagonal shape with a 1st story porch on the north facing façade. There is a large interior chimney located on the northern portion of the house. The garage is not visible from the street and is located in the rear, basement level of the house.

35. Henry Kaiser House c. 1860 – 125 Mountain Road (Contributing)

Number 82 in the original district nomination.

This one and one half story, three section, 5x2 bay Classic Cottage clapboard house and ell has a stone foundation, large 6/6 windows with simple surrounds, a standing seam metal roof and interior end chimney. Narrow corner pilasters support an entablature and cornice with returns and the roof has a slightly overhanging eave. The door has broad Greek Revival proportions and is flanked by molded panel and five paned full-length sidelights. The main door is sheltered by a modern gable roofed entry porch with square posts and railing. The

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ell has a porch with squared posts and railing, entranceway and window. The house appears to have been built for blacksmith Henry Kaiser.

36a. Edward Coburn House c. 1865 – 161 Mountain Road (Contributing) *

Number 81 in the original district nomination.

This house is set on a hill on the west side of the Mountain Road and is barely visible through a thick tree cover. A one and one half story, L-shaped, Greek Revival style house with ell has a stone foundation, clapboard siding and asphalt shingle roof. The gable front has 2/2 windows with peaked lintels and is probably not original. The eaves elevation was most likely the original house and now has a 20th century porch addition with a clapboard base and columns. The house has a molded cornice with returns and a slightly over hanging eave. The first floor of the ell and addition has 2/2 windows and there is a tilted window on the ell and a 4/4 window on the gable of the addition.

According to the original nomination, a title search revealed Edward Coburn built the house some time between 1864 and 1871. It was sold to Freeman Smith who probably added the gable front section.

36b. Barn c. 1865 – 161 Mountain Road (Contributing)

This building is not listed on the original district nomination.

This one bay, 26x18 foot, one and one half story detached barn is located on the west side of the house. The gable front barn sits on a stone foundation, has clapboard siding and an metal roof. There is a side bay, vertical board sliding barn door on the first story and a small 4/4 window with louvered shutters in the gable. There is a small hay door on the northeast eaves elevation and a very small single paned window near the rear of this same façade. Major repairs were done to the house and the barn in the late 1980s.

37. Emery Town / Burger House c. 1865 – 229 Mountain Road (Contributing)

Number 80 on the original district nomination.

This one and one half story, Gothic Revival style brick building has a stone foundation with a cement collar and varied fenestration throughout. Its configuration is a joined T-shaped and L-shaped structure. The main block has the steeply pitched gable end facing east on the Mountain Road. Windows on the main T-shaped block are 1/1 and there is a large single paned window on the first story with a recessed, wood, peaked lintel surmounted by a brick arch lintel. There is also a tall central chimney in the main block. A brick addition attached to the southeast elevation has a gable roofed clapboard dormer and shed roofed porch with a small pediment marking the entrance. The porch has simple, square posts and clapboard skirt. Recessed segmental arches with corbel brick heads surmount all windows. Corbel brick arches also make up the eaves of the building.

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38. House c. 1860 – 243 Mountain Road (Contributing)

Number 79 in the original district nomination.

This one and one half story, 3 bay, gable front clapboard house has a stone foundation, 1/1 windows throughout, asphalt shingle roof and central chimney. The gable front Greek Revival style house has an ell set perpendicular to the main block, which connects to a gable front converted barn. The entrances on the ell are sheltered by a 3 bay open porch with squared posts with bracketed overhanging eave. Both steeply pitched gable fronts have corner pilasters, cornice returns and three windows at the first story and two at the second with simple wood trim and peaked lintel boards.

39. Stowe Village Apartments c.1973 287 Mountain Road (Non-Contributing)

Number 78 in the original district nomination.

This 8-unit apartment complex is considered non-contributing due to age.

These apartments, designed by architect Peter Scheuerman, are setback on a hill and are barely visible from the road. They are constructed of wood, have asphalt shingle roof and a modern design. Formerly used for grazing land, there were no earlier structures on this site.

40. Edgarton House/ Stowe Photo – 299 Mountain Road (Contributing)

Number 77 in the original district nomination.

This is a 3x4 bay, one and one half story side-hall plan, Greek Revival style house. The main gable front has clapboard siding, 2/2 windows corner pilasters and cornice returns. The door is flanked by half-length sidelights and is surrounded by posts with corner blocks and central lintel block. The steeply pitched roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle. A long ell attaches to the east, eaves elevation and features a full façade, shed roof porch supported by square posts with a small pediment marking the ell entrance. This ell attaches to a one-story, shed roofed extension with a modern full-length window that wraps around the side elevation. The windows have large panes of glass set in two small panes on both the top and bottom. Long shed-roofed dormers have been added on the main block west elevation and the ell.

41. House c. 1860 – 344 Mountain Road (Contributing)

Number 76 in the original district nomination.

This 5x2 bay, one and one half story house sits on a stone foundation, has a brick exterior laid in common bond, 2/1 windows and a standing seam metal gable roof. The main entrance to this Cape Cod style house is slightly recessed and has Italianate double doors with etched glass panels. The windows are set four brick courses

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below the cornice. There is a 20th century, exterior chimney of matching brick on the east elevation and a 20th century, clapboard four-bay eaves front, ell addition on the west elevation with attached garage. The ell has varied fenestration including a large multi paned bay window on the central block and a multi-paned tilted window on the attached gable end of the converted garage. There is a small one bay porch supported by squared posts on the central block. The garage has a steeply pitched, standing seam roof with 2 sky lights and slightly over-hanging eave. The garage doors have been converted to 4, nine-paned windows set inside a molding that matches the area where the garage doors were formerly placed.

42. Azelda Weeks House c.1850 – 294 Mountain Road (Contributing)

Number 75 in the original district nomination.

This one and one half story, five-bay Greek Revival style, clapboard building has a stone foundation, and asphalt shingle roofing. A three-bay pedimented gable front, without an entrance faces the road. The pedimented gable and corner pilasters are all that remain of the original Greek Revival style detailing. Fenestration is varied and is a late 20th century replacement. This 5 bay house was renovated in the 1970s for use as a doctor's office. A 3 bay porch addition was added to the east elevation, which is now the main entrance to the house. The 3 bay gable hooded porch also contains a wheelchair accessible ramp sloping downward toward the rear of the building. The ell now has a front extension full-length shed roofed dormer and connects to the barn. There are dormers between the third and fourth bays on both sides of the house. On the gable end facing the Mountain Road there is a eaves front addition with one small window and a small intersecting gable.

43. Apartment Complex c.1978 – 276 Mountain Road (Non-Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

This building is considered non-contributing due to age of construction.

This large, two story, modern brick building is set back from the road and faces south. The gable end has a large brick parapet with a small, semi circular grate in the center. The 5 bay front façade has a central entrance with a rather large shed roofed porch with pediment over the entranceway supported on simple chamfered posts and railings. The windows are 6/6. There is a long, one story ell extension on the west side of the building.

44. House/Twin Oaks c1850– 254 Mountain Road (Contributing)

Number 74 in the original district nomination.

This one and one half story, 3x4 bay house has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, 2/2 windows and a standing seam metal roof. The gable end front façade of the building faces south onto the Mountain Road. This steeply pitched gable end with molded cornice and returns has 3 bays on the first story with a central entrance. There is a single 2/2 window in the second story gable end and a flat roof dormer with corner pilasters and

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molded cornice on the east elevation. The window on the dormer is 1/1 with a molded lintel that is flush to the cornice line. On the west elevation there is a bay window. The main block connects to a one story ell and barn. The ell has a titled window on the gable and 1/1 windows throughout. There is a shed roof dormer addition with 2 small 1/1 windows. There is a 2 bay open porch on the south facing side of the ell. This porch is supported by 2 simple square posts.

45a. Hodge House/Downer Farm c. 1855 – 232 Mountain Road (Contributing)*

Number 73 in the original district nomination.

From the Sargent House/Snowboard Shop (#46), the road continues uphill, curving in an easterly direction. Sloping down from the road to the West Branch is a low, broad field, the only remaining meadowland in the district, creating both a historical connection with the village's farming past and an open space in contrast with the density of the village and the commercial development on the Mountain Road.

Farther up the road are the farmhouse and barns. The rather unusual appearance of the house probably dates from 1883, when Herbert Straw bought it. Straw extensively renovated a traditional, one and one half story clapboarded farmhouse; a 1913 photo shows the house looking similar to its present appearance. The house now has a 4 bay, two-story main block with chamfered corners containing four window and an entrance to the house from the ell. The double Italianate style doors have round arched, etched glass panels. The gabled sections of the house and ell are shingled; the rest of the house is clapboarded. The first story windows have 2/2 sash and cup lintels; the 6/6 windows on the rear of the ell may be the original farmhouse windows. Connected to the rear are two plank and clapboarded gable-roofed barns. At the side of the house is a gable-roofed barn with a shed-roofed extension.

45b. Barn c.1855 – 232 Mountain Road (Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

This detached barn is located on the southeast side of the main house and sits on sloped parcel of land. The saltbox shaped structure, with clapboard siding, a dirt floor and ribbed metal roofing is in deteriorating condition. The building is rather large with two hay doors located on the south eaves elevation. There is another small, square window located in the gable peak and first story on the southeast elevation. A off center barn door is located on the northwest gable elevation.

46. Sargent House/Snowboard Shop c.1900- 132 Mountain Road (Contributing)

Number 72 in the original district nomination.

This two-story, flat roofed, clapboard building has almost square Italianate style massing and is an example of a turn of the century commercial building. The foundation is not visible and there have been many additions to the rear of the building, which now connect the main block to a gable-roofed barn. The central entrance has a

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modern, 1 bay gabled porch flanked by new single paned bay windows with aluminum hoods. There are similar windows on the side elevation, all of which were added in 1976. Four, second story, 1/1 windows with aluminum sash are set approximately 1 foot below a simple, vertical-board fascia. There is a projecting, molded cornice and a flat roof. The building is set close to the road with a parking lot to the north. An 1858 Walling's map shows a building at this site. The 1878 Beers Atlas indicates a house with detached barn. The major renovations at the turn of the century turned this building from residential to commercial.

47. Jim Stiles House c. 1855 – 100 Mountain Road (Contributing)

Number 71 in the original district nomination.

This one and one half story, 5 bay Classic Cottage with corner pilasters and full entablature has a stone foundation, 8/8 windows, clapboard siding, a central chimney and a standing seam roof. The house sits very close to the Mountain Road on the north side. The main block has a connecting ell and gable front barn. The central entrance on the main block is slightly recessed and has a six paneled wood door flanked by 4 paned, 3/4 length sidelights. The door is enframed by pilasters/piers and surmounted by a panel with three diamond-shaped blocks. There is a second entrance marked by a pediment hood supported by two chamfered posts on the ell. The ell has a front extension so that it is now flush with the main block, has 8/8 windows and a large exterior chimney. The two-story, 3x2 bay barn has 8/8 windows throughout, a gable front with central entry and hay door above and asphalt shingle roof.

48. Robinson House/McMahon House c.1855 – 11 Main Street (Contributing)

Number 70 in the original district nomination.

This one and one half story, Gothic Revival, brick house has a stone foundation and is located at the northwest corner of Main Street and Mountain Road. It is set back slightly from the street and has a rectangular footprint. Attached to the rear of the main block is a clapboard ell connected to a clapboard barn. The main block has 1/1 bay windows flanking the entrance on the front, east facing elevation, a front gable wall dormer with a 2/2 window, central entrance and wood shingled roof. The front entry porch is semi-hexagonal with slender turned posts, wood valence and railings. The door has paneled pilasters and transom. The brick is laid in common bond and the mortar joints are thin. The side elevation has a fairly steep roofline and 2/2 windows.

49. Mansfield House/Green Mountain Inn, 1833 – 18 Main Street (Contributing)

Number 13 in the original district nomination.

The Green Mountain Inn, a hotel for over 125 years, reflects the continuing importance of the tourist industry in Stowe. The main block, a 4 bay eaves front, two and one half story brick house was built as a dwelling in 1833 by Peter Lovejoy. The main block has two interior chimneys, common bond brickwork and 12/12 windows with louvered shutters and stucco brick lintels. The main door is topped with a seven paned transom, three-quarter sidelights and paneled, denticulated jambs. There is a two-story, 5 bay pediment porch supported by

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squared columns and railings around the second floor. Remaining interior features include two Federal Style fireplaces, door and window trim and original wide floorboards in the west parlor.

In the mid 19th century, 3 bay brick wings were added to both gable ends of the main block. In the early 1900s a shingled, gable front section was built next to the east wing of the building. Attached toward the rear of the west wing is a two and one half story clapboard section built in the 1950s, which has a one-story front extension with multi-paned windows and an entrance to a restaurant. There is also a three-story clapboard ell addition as well as a one-story motel built in the 1970s. This was formerly the site of a huge livery barn that was demolished in 1953.

Lovejoy was a prominent figure in Stowe and also represented the Town of Mansfield in the legislature in 1815. He also served as a volunteer in the battle of Plattsburg and in the war of 1812. Lovejoy traded this house with Stillman Churchill, a lawyer, for a farm outside of the village in 1850. Churchill added the 3 bay brick wings and entrance hall and opened it to the public as the Mansfield House. He is credited and known for saying that he was "the man who put the ball in motion" for Stowe to become a great summer resort. Unfortunately, Churchill did not have the resources to keep the hotel running and the operation was acquired by W.H.H. Bingham and was made part of a much larger resort accommodation, the Mansfield Motel. Surviving the 1889 Mount Mansfield fire, the hotel was renamed the Green Mountain Inn and has continued to expand and prosper over the years.

50. General Store/Carlson Building c.1830, "boomtown façade" c.1920- 25 Main Street (Contributing) *

Number 69 in the original district nomination.

This clapboard "boomtown" building reflects the style of Stowe's turn of the century commercial prosperity. The first story has a recessed central entrance flanked on each side by two, modern rectangular plate glass store front windows; the 5 bay upper "stories" remain intact. The upper faux windows are actually closed shutters that create a false third floor. The illusion is maintained by returning a "wall" approximately six feet on either side. In this respect the building differs from Shaw's Store (#53) and the Old Dept (#51), which are two stories with a parapet above the roofline, and from the Masonic Hall (#21), which has a flat, "boomtown" façade. There are 1/1 windows throughout with simple wood trim and louvered shutters on the front façade. The façade terminates in a bracketed roof cornice with overhanging eaves: behind which lies a long, two-story, gable-roofed, 5x7 bay building now serving mixed commercial/residential use. The rear portion probably dates from as early as 1830, when a building was originally erected on the site.

A late 19th century photo shows a two and one half story, gable-front, clapboard, commercial building. The front section and the "boomtown" façade was probably added around the turn of the century, when the building was the Miles, McMahon & Company General Store, one of Stowe's large mercantile establishments.

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51. Old Depot, 1897 – 38 Main Street (Contributing)

Number 14 in the original district nomination.

The Old Depot, built in 1897, is a large, 5x14 bay, rectangular, two-story clapboard building with a recessed central double door entrance. This main entrance is located between two large, single paned, almost squared storefront windows. Located at each end of the first story are tall, rectangular, single paned windows with shutters. There are six 12/12 windows on the second story, two of which are paired and centrally located above the first story main entrance. All windows on this façade have protruding, wood lintels that provide continuity with the cornice line. Corner pilasters meet an overhanging cornice line that projects out from the building approximately 3 feet. In contrast to the very symmetrical front façade, the side elevation has somewhat irregular fenestration. The building's east facing exterior wall extends along Depot Street and is built on a gradual slope. First story windows include four 1/1, double hung windows on the northwesterly part of the façade. There are two small, rectangular windows at the central bays, and five small irregularly shaped 1/1 windows at the lower portion of this north façade and three irregularly placed 1/1 windows just below the second story. 14 bays of double hung, 6/6 windows make up the second story. The southern façade of the building connects with the Green Mountain Inn via a second story passage creating an overpass that gives access to the motel and parking lot located at the rear of the building. The original 1 bay centrally located parapet roof porch has been replaced with a modern canvas awning. 2/2 windows have been replaced on the first and second floors of the front façade and on the second floor of the north, south and eastern facades. The Mount Mansfield Electric Railroad originally used the Depot. Railroad cars entered in through the rear part of the building, hence the length and rise in slope of the building from the east to the west. In 1897, this railway was built and opened to the public. Formerly the site of the Mount Mansfield Motel, which burned to the ground in October of 1889, the depot was the site of much import and export in the form of lumber, sporting good supplies and tourists. The railroad closed in 1932 and the rear of the building was enclosed and renovated for use as commercial retail space. It is now part of the Green Mountain Inn and incorporates shops and guest rooms.

52. Franklin Lamoille Bank c. 1956 – 39 Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 68 in the original district nomination.

This building is considered non-contributing due to age.

This one story, L-shaped, neo-colonial, brick building with a low, broad-gabled asphalt shingle roof faces east on Main Street. The front façade is sheathed in vertical board siding with a large clapboard gable pediment. There is a central, oval louvered vent embellished with a cross screen molding located in the gable. The entrance has full length side lights and corner pilasters. This entrance was renovated in the late 90s is now wheelchair accessible. There is a 3-part, multi-paned window located on the first story gable and a large 24 paned window on the eaves front section of the building.

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53. Simmons/Shaw's General Store, 1895 – 54 Main Street (Contributing)

Number 15 in the original district nomination.

Shaw's General Store is a large, rectangular, two-story, clapboard building. It is very similar in massing and frontage to that of the Old Depot Building. This 7x3 bay building also has a recessed centrally located entrance on the first story. This entrance is flanked on either side by 3 modern, single paned, plate glass storefront windows. The first story is separated from the second story by a protruding cornice line that runs the length of the façade. Seven 6/6 windows are located on the second story, all with slightly protruding wood lintels and sills. The southern façade has a full-length one story shed roof porch on the first story, which sits on a clapboard sheathed, stone foundation. The 3 original windows on the second story elevation are 2/2 wood framed. Corner pilasters rise to meet the overhanging cornice line of this nearly flat roofed building.

Charlie Simmons, generally given credit for constructing this building, ran a dry good store at the eastern end of the building from 1898 to 1916. H.E. Shaw, the name by which the building is known today, ran a general store on the western end of the building until 1916, when he took proprietorship of the entire facility. Shaw reportedly operated one of the largest general stores in the county and was a prominent lumberman, manufacturer and banker. The store is still in the ownership of the Shaw family and minor changes in the storefront, including the rather large, weathered wood sign, and the large single paned storefront windows have not significantly damaged or distracted from the historic value this building adds to the Village.

54. Stowe Area Association c.1880, c.1990– 51 Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 67 in the original district nomination.

This clapboard building with an asphalt shingle roof has been dramatically altered over the years and virtually nothing is left of its original appearance. This building is considered non-contributing due to alterations.

This 3 bay, one and one half story building has a shed roof across much of the front façade with a gable roof, open entry porch projecting from it. The main block has three gable roofed dormers and large multi paned windows on the first story and 3 dormer additions on the second story. A cross gable, one and one half-story ell projects from the west gable end of the main block. It contains a multi-paned window and door and a 6/6 window in the gable peak. A long ell projects from the rear of the main block. A large ramp from the sidewalk leads to the right corner of the main block and to the main door. The building is used as a tourist information center.

Photographs from the late 1800s show this building as having a central entrance on the main block with a large, gable hood, porch on the second story of the southern elevation. There was a single, shed roof dormer on the second story roof facing Main Street.

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55. Akeley Memorial Building c.1902 – 67 Main Street (Contributing)*

Number 65 in the original district nomination.

This monumental Neo-Classical Town Hall is one of the outstanding landmarks in the district. Built of brick with granite trim and set on a high rock faced foundation, the two and one half story, 7 bay, gable roofed building has a 88 foot front elevation capitals. A shield relief is set within the pediment. A slender "Temple of the Winds" cupola crowns the building. Two story pilasters articulate the 5 central bays. Splayed lintels with stepped keystones surmount the first story windows and second story windows are vertically aligned and set directly below the roof entablature. The double leaf entrance has an elaborate granite surround. 1794, the date of Stowe's settlement and 1902, the date of this building, are inscribed on the cornerstones. The pedimented west side elevation has three round-arched windows with square windows above. The east side elevation has a secondary entrance and irregular stairhall fenestration. A town vault has been added at the rear.

The building was constructed as a soldier's memorial and town hall with funds donated by Healey C. Akeley, who was born in Stowe and moved to Minnesota where he became a wealthy lumberman. Two houses were previously on the site. One was razed and the other, the W.H.H. Bingham house (#118) was moved to Park Street. Montpelier architect, F.A. Walker, designed the building and Henry Thomas was superintendent of construction. Several handsome original interior features remain. The entrance hall has red curly birch wainscoting; the memorial hall has marble walls on which the names of Stowe soldiers are inscribed; and the auditorium has a fresco of wreaths, swags, and ribbons, designed by David Richard of Boston.

56. Val's Market c. 1900– 72 Main Street (Contributing)

Number 16 in the original district nomination.

This one and one half story, clapboard, village commercial building has its gable end facing west onto Main Street with the same setback as Shaw's Store (#53) and the Depot Building (#51). It has a central entrance flanked by two plate glass single paned windows. There is a small diamond shaped window above the central door on the street side gable end.

This building was moved to this site in the 1950s and was either a garage or carriage house located behind the Simmons/Newton House (#57) next door. It has been used as a shop since that time.

57. Simmons/Newton House c.1900 – 72 Main Street (Contributing) *

Number 17 in the original district nomination.

One of three handsome late Victorian houses built in the 1890s by prosperous merchants on the site of the Mount Mansfield Hotel, This was the residence of Charlie Simmons who ran the store next door (#15). It is unclear whether Simmons built the house and store or purchased them from Kimball. A two and one half story, clapboard building features steeply pitched shingled gables on the front and side elevations. Fenestration is

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varied and includes a two-story, corner bay window, a stained glass window next to the entrance, paired square-headed windows on the top two stories, and a segmental-arched window set in the semi-circular wood trim above the entrance. A porch supported by Tuscan pillars extends across part of the front and side elevations; the original balustrade above it has been removed. A single story ell extends from the rear.

58. Stafford Funeral Home and Pharmacy c.1840 – 91 Main Street (Contributing)*

Number 64 in the original district nomination.

A two story wing has connected these two gable front houses for many years. The front extension of the wing and pharmacy were built in 1945. The buildings have been sheathed in aluminum siding. The funeral home doorway is now "colonialized" with a flat broken pediment enframingent. It is a two and one half story, 3x6 bay, gable front house with slightly asymmetrical fenestration and small 6/6 window. A 1938 photo shows the funeral parlor as a pedimented gable front building with corner pilasters and porch across the façade. The pharmacy and gift shop occupies the first floor of the wing and the connected gable front building. The front extension of the wing has a slightly pitched shed roof that meets at the gable end of the building. There are 4, large paned storefront windows on the first floor and a door located on the left. The remaining windows are 2/2. Albert Camp reputedly built both buildings for his house and store. The 3 bay right gable end building has a door on the left and 2 large paned storefront windows on the first floor and 2/2 windows above. The pharmacy building has been used continuously as a pharmacy since before 1872.

59. Pike/Shaw House c. 1895 – 86 Main Street (Contributing)

Number 18 in the original district nomination.

This unusual two and one half story, clapboard and shingle sided, Queen Anne style house features a full façade porch whose roof slopes upward to intersect both the eaves and intersecting gable section of the front elevation. The gable section has triple windows at the first and second stories and whimsical circle detailing in the shingled area above. The eaves section, incorporating entrance and stair hall, features an oval window at the slightly recessed second story, and a small dormer, which echoes the form of the gable. The original balcony around this dormer and the sweeping open curve in the porch roof in front of the second story triple window has been removed. The west side elevation, with a Palladian window set in the shingled side elevation is three bays and has shingled banding. The house was built by P.D. Pike Company for L.A. Pike. This house is currently being restored to its original appearance as taken from a photograph c.1900.

60a. Lackey's House c.1850, possibly 1830 – 109 Main Street (Contributing)

Number 63 in the original nomination.

Set back from the street is this one and one half story, 5x2 bay, gable front brick cottage. A wood porch, extending across the front elevation, has scroll brackets, chamfered posts, and spindle railings. Small, paired windows on either side of the simple entranceway have imitation muntins simulating 9/9 sash. There are 9/9 windows throughout. A two story gabled roof, clapboard ell, toward the rear of the house connects to Lackey's

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Store (#60b). The clapboard ell has irregularly placed windows and 2 doors. A 3 bay shed roof connects to the store and shelters the entrance to the barber shop. There are two, 2/2 windows located above. A stone path leads from the sidewalk to the entrance located near the center of the ell. This door, with paneled bottom and 9-paned window has paired, 9-paned windows on one side and a 1/1 window on the other. Located above this entrance and close to the cornice is a ribbon of 9-paned windows.

60b. Lackey's Variety Store c.1920 – 109 Main Street (Contributing)

Number 62 in the original nomination.

This two and one half story clapboard Second Empire commercial building, with mansard roof and dormers, has seen several changes since its original construction c. 1850. The main block, which consists of a central, recessed, double door with wide transom surrounded by large four paned storefront glass windows, is an early 20th century addition. Topping the first story is a simple bracketed wood cornice. The original gable-front store was moved to the back of the lot in the early 1920s and attached to the new Second Empire building. One of the original windows, a 12 paned picture window, was installed in the rear of the store and overlooks the Stowe recreation path. The second story has four symmetrical 1/1 windows. The north facing side elevation has 5, small, square, 1/1 windows on both the first and second stories. There are three dormers on the south facing and east elevations and four dormers on the west. The original two and one half story, gable front building projects from the rear north east elevation.

61. P.D. Pike House c.1895 – 112 Main Street * (Contributing)

Number 20 in the original nomination.

Two and one half story Queen Anne house featuring asymmetrical massing and varied materials and fenestration characteristic of Queen Anne style houses. Connecting to and projecting above the gable ends of the front and west side elevation is a square entrance tower with a steep bellcast, bracketed, hipped roof and finial. There are bay windows at the first story of the front and southwest elevations, square stairhall windows, 1/1 windows at the upper stories and semi-circular windows set in the gables. A nicely detailed porch with turned posts and squared, geometrically patterned railings extends across the front. Wood posts and band courses of decorative shingles between stories and brackets at the ends of the gable eaves further define and enliven the façade. Connected to the rear is a large carriage barn with its eaves end facing Main Street. Crowned by a cross-gabled cupola, it has altered fenestration to accommodate commercial and residential usage. A lower level entrance is at the Park Street gable end.

62. Community Church c.1863 – 137 Main Street (Contributing)*

Number 61 in the original nomination.

Set back from the street, shops, and houses on either side, the Stowe Community Church is a superb example of a monumental Greek Revival style meeting house. It features a pediment portico with four fluted Ionic

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columns, a paneled entrance with flanking windows, and a multi-tiered tower crowned by a tall spire. The building is quite large, 50 feet by 75 feet, and extremely well proportioned. The front and side elevations, sheathed in narrow clapboards, have tall, slender, triple hung windows with 20/20/20 sash. The monumental door treatment consists of paneled pilasters with full entablature enframing wide, four-paneled double doors; paneling above gives the impression of colossal eight paneled doors. The tower has a square base, a two-tiered hexagonal belfry with Doric pilasters, a clock at the upper tier and a spire, which rises 171 feet from the ground. Since the original nomination, the only new information of significance regarding the Community Church comes from the writings of Maria Wilkins in her "History of Stowe to 1869" magazine article. According to Wilkins, the construction of the Community Church in Stowe is a result of efforts put forth by "The First Meeting-house Society in Stowe" formed in 1860. This association arranged for funds to be raised by the sale of pews for the organization and building of the new church. A building committee was responsible for approving any changes made to the plans during construction, which included purchasing an organ that nearly doubled the cost of construction.

63. O.W. Butler House c.1830 – 128 Main Street (Contributing) *

Number 21 in the original nomination.

Extensively altered Federal style, two and one half story, 5 bay brick central hall plan house. The first story has a new entrance vestibule and flanking picture bay windows, while the second story remains relatively intact. The second story has 1/1 windows with splayed brick lintels set close to the eaves and louvered shutters. These lintels and the painted common bond brickwork are typical of Stowe's brick houses of this period. The house has two interior end chimneys and 3 bay side elevation, which connects along School Street to a 6 bay, two story, aluminum-sided ell. The ell has irregularly placed windows and a ribbon of projecting louvered vents on the first story of the east elevation. There are 4, paired 3/3 windows on the second story located flush with the cornice. A gable end addition attaches to the rear of the ell and faces east onto School Street. The first story has a full length, shingled, hipped roof sheltering a recessed central entrance. There is a large multi-paned bay window and 1 nine paned window on either side of the entrance. A small 4 paned diamond window is located in the gable. The 3 bay, southeast elevation has 1 paired 1/1 window and a small 1/1 window on the first story and two shed roof dormers. The ell is a 20th century addition. Now used as offices and a restaurant, the building originally was the home of O.W. Butler, one of Stowe's first and most prominent lawyers. It is possible that Butler, who arrived in Stowe in 1826, built the house for himself.

64. Stowe Hardware Store c. 1840 – 151 Main Street (Contributing)

Number 60 in the original nomination.

This is a one and one half story, gable front, Greek Revival building with an exposed basement on the east facing front façade. A gable roof rear addition was added in 1976. This building has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, standing seam metal roofing and new fenestration. At the street level gable end there is a 2/2 window on the half story, and 2/12 paned storefront window on the south bay. There is also one, small 12 pane window at this level.

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There is a door located at the basement level of this building which has full length sidelights. There are two large, 4 paned basement level, bay windows, one of which wraps around the north elevation of the building. The full-length porch across the east facing main façade supports the pedimented gable end. In 1976, a gabled dormer on the west elevation containing a door was added.

*The building has served as a hardware store for over 125 years. Its first known occupant was W. Herrick, who ran a tinware and marble business here in 1852. Later owners included Hiram Wood and O.D. Matthews who sold stoves, tinware, hardware and marble gravestones. John Stafford bought the store in 1884 and from 1913-1953 his sons operated it as Stafford Brothers.

65a. Lovejoy House c.1850 – 181 Maple Street (Contributing)

Number 59 in the original nomination.

This 3 bay, gable front, Greek Revival style, side-hall plan house has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, 6/6 windows throughout and a standing seam metal roof. The house has peaked trim around the entrance and windows. The recessed door has paneled jams, sidelights, paneled pilasters, corner and central blocks with a simple peaked lintel above the door. Large pilasters extend to the two-board entablature, which creates the front pediment which contains two windows. The 7 bay, southwest elevation has an entrance toward the rear and a pilaster after the 4th bay. Both the north and south elevations have single, gable roofed dormers toward the rear of the house. There is a 3 bay, shed roofed porch with squared posts and railing on the ell.

65b. Barn c. 1950 – 181 Maple Street (Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

There is a small barn located on a slope at the rear of the building. This barn, constructed between 1950 and 1951 has vertical board siding, concrete foundation and sheet metal roofing and a projecting beam on the gable ends. There are two, 6-paned windows on the first story gable end and an off center hay door close to the eaves. There is a small central hipped roof cupola with weathervane.

66a. House c.1850, c.1968 – 205 Maple Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 58 in the original district nomination.

This one and one half story, 3x4 bay house with rear ell has a stone foundation, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roofing and 6/6 windows. There are two gable roofed dormers on the front roof slope. The front door and porch were removed and a the new entrance with 1 bay porch is located on the ell. There was a house on this site according to an 1858 Walling's map, however, this house has its 1960s appearance and is considered non-contributing due to alterations.

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66b. Garage c.1968 – 205 Maple Street (Non-Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

This 1/1 bay side-gable garage sits on a poured concrete foundation, has aluminum siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There is an entrance door located on the gable end. The garage was built on the footprint of an old barn at the same time the house was extensively remodeled.

67a. Hart House c.1860 – 219 Maple Street (Contributing)

Number 57 in the original district nomination.

This one and one half story, 3x5 bay gable front side-hall plan house has a stone foundation, brick façade, 2/1 windows throughout and asphalt shingle roof with cornice returns. The main door, which faces east on Maple Street is slightly recessed and enframed with plain wood posts, an overhanging entablature and flanked by two, narrow, 5-pane sidelights. The Victorian style porch, which wraps around the south elevation has chamfered posts with simple modern railing and scroll brackets. The five bay north elevation has three dormers that connect with a lower, 3 bay, brick ell addition. The front façade has two narrow 2/1 windows in the gable. The northeast elevation has a 3 bay brick ell with 3 large flat roofed dormers on the roof slope. This house was renovated in 2001. The windows, porch and stone slab walkway leading to the main entrance are new.

67b. Garage c.1999- 219 Maple Street (Non- Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

This 2 car garage sits on a poured concrete foundation, has aluminum siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The building is located at the rear of the south side of the main house.

68a. George Wilkins House c. 1845 – 237 Maple Street (Contributing)

Number 56 in the original district nomination.

This one and one half story, 5 bay, brick Classic Cottage faces east on Maple Street. The house sits on a stone slab foundation and has two interior end chimneys and a broad wood fascia below the roof cornice. This frame house has a central door with Greek Revival style surrounds that consist of wood posts, corner and central blocks and sidelights. There are 2/2 windows throughout, which are surmounted by flat arched, splayed brick lintels. The 5 bay side elevation has a new door and late 20th century brick addition. The ell has two dormers and large, consecutive, single paned windows with transoms.

*George and Maria Wilkins were early, if not original owners of this house. George was a prominent lawyer, practicing in Stowe from the 1840s through the 1870s and a large property owner. Maria wrote the history of Stowe for Hemenway's Gazetteer, and was the first woman superintendent of schools in Stowe (1882-1885). In

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the 20th century, Craig Burt, owner of the Burt Lumber Company and strong advocate for the development of Stowe's ski industry, lived here.

68b. Barn c. 1845 – 237 Maple Street (Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

There is a large, detached, clapboard barn with a stone foundation is currently used as a wood-sculpting studio.

This large building sits on a slope at the rear of the southwest side of the main house. The barn, with corner pilasters and cornice returns, has a large off-center gable on the front façade. The 4x3 bay building has varied fenestration which includes a garage door and a large barn door on the eaves side beneath the off center gable, a barn door on the gable end and 6/6 windows. There is a hipped roof cupola located in the center of the roof. This building maintains its massing and contributes to the historic fabric of the district.

69. House c.1850 – 255 Maple Street (Contributing)

Number 55 in the original district nomination.

This 5 bay, one and one half story Classic Cottage house has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, 6/6 windows throughout and a steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof with cornice returns. The main entrance is located at the central bay on the east facing front façade. The door has a Greek Revival style surround consisting of molded posts and topped with an elongated Greek key and diamond paneled central block above a paneled transom. A full façade, flat roofed porch with pedimented gable above the central door has turned posts and railings. The 2 bay side elevation has two 6/6 windows side by side in the gable end. An ell and large barn are attached at the rear of the building.

70. Sallies House c.1850 – 275 Maple Street (Contributing)

Number 54 in the original district nomination.

This 3x4 bay, one and one half story, gable front, side-hall plan Greek Revival house has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, 2/2 windows with louvered shutters and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a wide entablature with overhanging eave above the first story. The windows on the first story are located directly below the frieze and the 2 windows in the gable are located flush with the cornice. There is an exterior chimney on the north façade that separates the 3rd and 4th bay. A one and one half-story, 6 x 2 bay clapboard ell and barn connects to the main block on the northwestern façade and has irregular fenestration on the first story and a flat roofed dormer with small 1/1 window on the roof slope. Facing east on Maple Street, the main entrance has both pilasters with entablature and posts with corner and central blocks. The outer frame of the door features wide pilasters surmounted by the broad, two-board entablature, which also forms the pediment of the front elevation. The end pilaster is also the corner pilaster of the house. The inner frame of the door consists of corner posts

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connected flush with the pilasters and surmounted by panel corner blocks. The door and full-sidelights are recessed.

71a. Wilkins/Nelson House c.1855 – 283 Maple Street (Contributing)

Number 53 in the original district nomination.

This Gothic Revival style house is one and one half stories, T-shaped, has a stone foundation, clapboard siding and standing seem roof. There are two steeply pitched dormers on the front façade, which face east on Maple Street. The trim includes ornamental bargeboard on the gables and dormers. A full facade porch with thin chamfered columns and incised brackets were added c.1902 and accentuates the broadness and symmetry of the façade. There are 6/6 windows on the first story and 4/4 on the second story. The side elevation has paired windows at each story and bargeboards of different design than those on the front gable and dormers.

71b. Barn c.1900 – 283 Maple Street (Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

There is a large one and one half story, vertical board, 3x4 bay gable front detached barn on the south side of the main house. The barn sits on a stone foundation, has two large swinging barn doors with four, 4-paned windows on the gable front façade. The roofline extends off the south eaves elevation and contains an entrance door to match the paneled swinging barn doors on the gable end. Located directly above the right barn doors is a hay door and there is a 4-paned awning window in the gable peak. The eaves elevations have four, 4-paned louvered windows to match the one in the gable peak. The roof has slightly overhanging eaves, an asphalt shingle roof and a small centrally located gable roof monitor on the roof peak.

72a. H. L. Perkins c.1845 – 311 Maple Street (Contributing)

Number 52 in the original district nomination.

This elegantly detailed, side-hall plan, Greek Revival style house has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, 2/2 windows throughout and an asphalt shingle roof. The gable front main façade, has corner pilasters and pilasters between each of the 3 bays. The 4 bay side elevation also has pilasters separating each. The roof cornice is denticulated, and the three-part entablature extends across the front to create a classically proportioned pediment gable. Windows have molded trim. There is a pediment dormer towards the rear of the main block. Pilasters frame a slightly recessed door and wide, three-quarter length sidelights. Between the main block and ell is a 12/12, tipped window and on the ell, a porch with paneled piers.

72b. Garage c.1960 – 311 Maple Street (Non-Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

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A 3x1 bay, detached garage is located at the rear of the main house. This gable front building sits on a cement foundation, has clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The paneled garage door has three, single paned windows. There is small 1/1 window and door to the left of garage door. There is a hay door in the gable peak. There is a single, 12-paned window on the eaves elevation.

73a. House c. 1855 – 327 Maple Street (Contributing)

Number 51 in the original district nomination.

This one and one half story, 4x2 bay Greek Revival clapboard building sits on the west side of Maple Ave. The house has paired end chimneys, new 2/2 windows and an asphalt shingle roof. The foundation is sheathed in a cement collar. The building has corner pilasters, a broad, simple fascia and returns on the roof cornice. The entrance has half-length sidelights and a new gable roofed 1 bay entrance porch supported by squared posts. On the south façade is a c. 1925 enclosed porch with a shingle base. There is an attached, one and one half story, 3 bay, side gabled, ell with vertical board siding, a central chimney and asphalt shingle roof attached at the rear of the house. The 4x2 bay, one and one half story, side gabled, clapboard barn with a corrugated metal roof attaches on the west façade of the ell making this building a fine example of continuous architecture in Vermont.

73b. Barn c. 1855 – 327 Maple Street (Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

Located behind the main house is a large, two and one half story, vertical board barn. This barn sits on a dirt foundation, has one small 9-paned window in the gable peak, a string of small, single paned windows directly under the eaves and an asphalt shingle roof.

74a. Churchill House c.1855 – 359 Maple Street (Contributing) *

Number 50 in the original district nomination

Set back on a knoll with a huge pine tree at the sidewalk, this large, clapboard, two and one half story Italianate style house with wide, plain corner boards and fascia and with cornice returns is one of the most prominent houses in the village. The main entrance is on the 3 bay southwest eaves elevation. A handsome and unusual porch, extending about half the length of this façade, features four thin fluted columns with saucer-like capitals. Enframing the slightly recessed door are three-quarter sidelights and narrow pilasters, surmounted by a dominant cornice. The 2 bay gable end has an off-center entrance, which appears awkwardly squeezed in, making a 3 bay first story. Set back along the northeast side elevation is a one and one half story ell with intersecting gable. A projecting roof cornice with paired scroll brackets, similar to those on the Hubbard House, is a strong unifying motif throughout. The windows have 6/6 sash with a slightly projecting peaked cap lintel supported on simple brackets. At the rear northeast elevation is a large, attached barn that has been converted to

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apartments. This two and one half story, 1x4 bay, clapboard building sits on a cement block foundation, has flared eaves, a central chimney and an asphalt shingle roof. The entrance is sheltered by a gable hood supported by square posts and is flanked by 3-paned sidelights. There is a small, 6-paned louvered window on the second story, above the door. On the north, eaves elevation is a 6/6 double hung window on the first story and three, small, single paned, louvered windows directly under the eave.

*This was the resident of Charles Churchill, a prominent Stowe merchant and farmer. Churchill may have remodeled and enlarged this house in the Italianate mode. Vacant for many years before being converted to apartments, this house is presently in a good state of preservation.

74b. Garage c.1970 – 359 Maple Street (Non-Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

This building is considered non-contributing due to age of construction.

This 3x2 bay, one story, gable front garage sits on a poured concrete foundation, has aluminum siding and an metal roof. There is a shed roof addition on the west eaves façade that contains the main entrance. The gable front has 2 garage doors each with a string of 6 windows. On the east façade are two, 6-paned windows.

75. Wilkins House c.1956 – 385 Maple Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 49 in the original district nomination.

This house is considered non-contributing in the historic district due to age.

The 3x2 bay, brick house, built in 1956, is set back from the road unlike most houses on Maple Street, which maintain close and even frontage. This one and one half story, Colonial style house has three symmetrically placed gable roofed dormers on the front roof slope and different sized multi-paned windows throughout. There is a denticulated cornice with returns on the front façade, asphalt shingle roof and central chimney. Narrow pilasters and simply designed entablature frame the 15-paned front door.

76. Wells House c.1910 – 405 Maple Street (Contributing)

Number 48 in the original district nomination.

This two and one half story, wood shingle house, with slate covered hipped roof and central dormer has a rather compact, cube like form. A full-length porch has a shingled base and column supports, the off-center entrance is marked by small pediment on the porch roof. The porch, roof, and dormer entablatures are all denticulated. The parlor and the room above feature a bay window; the central window of the bay is quite large. A lower kitchen hall with a similar porch and three quarter of a hipped roof is set back along the northeast elevation.

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The southwest elevation has two bays and a central dormer and connects to a two-story, shed roofed rear extension, a later addition. A tall chimney projects above the roof on the northeast elevation.

The house was built for blacksmith Felix Wells, whose father lived next door in the Town House (#77).

77a. Town House c.1890 – 431 Maple Street (Contributing)

Number 47 in the original district nomination.

The one and one half story, 3 bay, clapboard vernacular Queen Anne style house has a central entrance and slightly off-centered intersecting gable incorporating paired windows and decorative shingles. The house has a stone foundation with a concrete collar, 2/2 windows throughout and an asphalt shingle roof. An entrance porch with turned posts and railings extends to the edge of the windows on the front façade. A 3 bay ell has a full façade porch with a clapboard base and turned columns. This porch shelters the main door, with double round arched etched glass panels which is of Italianate design.

77b. Barn c. 1920 – 431 Maple Street (Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

There is a small barn to the rear of the main house along Cemetery Road. This 1 bay, vertical board barn sits on a dirt foundation and has a standing seam roof. There is a large barn door opening on the front facade and a small hay door located in the gable peak facing Cemetery Road.

78. Spaulding House c. 1855 – 447 Maple Street (Contributing)

Number 46 in the original district nomination.

This 5 bay, one and one half story, Classic Cottage clapboard house has a 3 bay ell and attached barn. The main block and ell have corner pilasters, entablature and returns. The house sits on a stone foundation sheathed in a cement collar, has 2/2 windows, an asphalt shingle roof with end chimney. The door treatment is vernacular rather than Greek Revival in form with a gable hood supported on stick brackets. The ell has a full façade porch with a low clapboard base and square slim posts. The house is set close to the road, with the barn at the lower level. The land also slopes down at the rear, creating a partially above ground level basement. The barn has a sliding door on the first floor, front eaves façade with a hay door above.

79. Hackett House c.1850 – 460 Maple Street (Non- Contributing)

Number 45 in the original district nomination.

This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations.

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The current appearance dates to first half of 20th century. This was most likely a one and one half story Cape Cod house that has been enlarged. The main block is a shallow gabled, two-story, 5 bay clapboard with a central entrance and a full façade, gable roofed porch supported by turned columns. The windows on the main block are 2/2. A one and a two-story ell are attached to the north façade of the building. The one story ell and garage were built in the late 1900s.

80 Weeks House c.1850 possibly 1820 – 422 Maple Street (Contributing)

Number 44 in the original district nomination.

This one and one half story, 4 bay eaves front clapboard house and ell sits on a stone foundation, has 2/2 windows throughout, a wood shingled roof and central chimney. The main block of this house appears to have been a three-quarter Cape Cod however the off-center door has since been boarded up with elongated shutters. The attached ell now contains the main entrance. A recessed porch extends along the front of the ell. At the rear of the house is a lean-to, which extends to form a continuous line from the ridge of the gable.

81. A. Sallies House c. 1855 – 406 Maple Street (Contributing)

Number 43 in the original district nomination.

This L-shaped, one and one half story clapboard house has a steeply pitched asphalt shingle, gable end roof with decorative scroll bargeboard characteristic of the Gothic Revival style. The gable front has a rather large, square window; other windows are 1/1. The foundation appears to have a cement collar. A wrap around porch with shingled base and square columns is an early 20th century addition. A small, clapboard barn connects to the rear of the house.

82a. Prosper Butts House c. 1850 – 394 Maple Street (Contributing)

Number 42 in the original district nomination.

This one and one half story Classic Cottage house sits on a brick foundation, has clapboard siding, 1/1 windows throughout and both a central and end chimney, corner pilasters and broad entablature and returns. There is a full front facade porch with a shingle base and square columns. New carved brackets with drop pendants were added in the late 1990s and support the porch roof where it meets the pilasters. A large plate glass window has been added to the fourth bay of the front elevation. Originally, the house may have had a 5 bay front. The main door surround has been altered however still maintains its broad, Greek Revival proportions. The sidelights have been replaced with wide clapboards and the porch roof has cut off the capitals of the pilasters, which frame the doorway. A four-pane transom sits above the door. A one story ell attached to the rear of the main block was raised to two stories in 1992 and virtually goes unnoticed from the road.

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82b. Shed c.1990 – 394 Maple Street (Non-Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

A small, one bay shed was constructed in the early 1990s at the back of the lot. A 1994 photograph shows a small, gable front shed with horizontal board siding on the bottom and vertical board siding in the gable peak. The shed now has double doors with multiple window panes and 2, long, flat roof wings extending from both eaves elevations. There is a very shallow peak on the main façade over the door where the wings meet that is supported by the same bracketed, dropped pendant feature on the porch of the main house.

83a. Wilkins House c.1860 – 368 Maple Street (Contributing)

Number 41 in the original district nomination.

This one and one half story, Greek Revival, clapboard eaves front house with cornice returns is located on the east side of Maple Street. It has a 3x2 bay, side-gabled main block and one story, 4 bay ell. The house sits on a brick foundation, has vinyl siding, a standing seam metal roof, exterior chimney and 1/1 windows. The main block was constructed c.1860. The ell was built c. 1962 and has a full length front porch which shelters the main entrance.

83b. Garage – c.1950 – 368 Maple Street (Non -Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

This building is considered non-contributing due to alterations.

A barn was torn down and replaced with this 1x2 bay, gable front garage in the 1950s. The 24x28 foot garage has a poured concrete foundation, aluminum siding and composite sheet roofing. The windows on the eaves elevations are 1/1.

84. Robinson House c.1840 – 346 Maple Street (Contributing)

Number 40 in the original district nomination.

This house sits on the east side of Maple Street on a hill that is separated from the road by a six-foot stonewall. The main block is a 5 bay, one and one half story Classic Cottage house with a stone foundation, aluminum siding, corrugated tin roof and 6/6 windows. Paneled sidelights flank the main entrance that has a simple Greek Revival style door enframingent. In the late 1800s a full façade porch with stick railing and leaf brackets and two shed-roofed dormers were added on the front elevation. The dormers have narrow, paired, 1/1 windows and louvered shutters. There is a large, two-story, gable front barn with vertical board siding attached to the northern elevation of the house. The 2 bay gable end has a garage door and 2/2 window on the first story and 2/2 window in the gable. Both windows have louvered shutters.

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85. Wood House c. 1850 – 314 Maple Street (Contributing)

Number 39 in the original district nomination.

This one and one half story, gable front house with attached ell and barn sits on a stone foundation with a concrete collar. The clapboard, 3x4 bay house, Greek Revival with side hall plan, has corner pilasters, full entablature and cornice returns, 6/6 windows with louvered shutters and an asphalt shingle roof. Two, four paned sidelights surround a six-paneled door with Greek Revival detailing. The enframing overlaps a corner pilaster and uses paneled posts and blocks in the design. A new moderately pitched shed roof dormer was added to the main block of this building in 2001. The ell, which connects flush with the northeast elevation, forms a 6 bay façade with two dormers and a 3 column open porch. At the rear of the ell is a large, clapboard, barn with a sliding door on the eaves side facing the road.

86. J.H. Bennett House c. 1830 – 280 Maple Street (Contributing)

Number 38 in the original district nomination.

This is a fine example of Federal style housing from the 1830s. This two and one half story, 4x3 bay brick building with 2/2 windows throughout has maintained much of its original character. The house sits on a stone foundation and is made of common bonded brick with a gently pitched gable end standing seam roof with cornice returns and paired end chimneys. The front door of this Federal style house is surmounted by semi-circular fanlight. The front elevation has paired end bays with the entrance in the second bay. A full façade front porch was built in 1930. The flat roofed porch is supported by turned columns and has a recessed paneled skirt. Connected to the rear, is a clapboard, one story, gable front ell with irregular fenestration, which connects to a converted, one and one half story, eaves front shingled barn. There are two small, 4-paned windows located in the gable end of the barn.

87a. Harry Gibbs/Demeritt House c. 1910 – 266 Maple Street (Contributing)

Number 37 in the original district nomination.

This eaves front Cape Style house has 3 asymmetrical bays with an off center door. There is a simple steeply pitched pediment hood over the main entrance, which faces west onto Maple Street. On the steeply pitched asphalt roof are 2 symmetrically placed, pedimented dormers with decorative scalloped shingles in the pediments. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding and sits on a cement foundation. All windows are 1/1 with louvered shutters on the first story and there is a single right bay exterior chimney. There is a one story shed roof addition in the rear. This is a good example of the housing being built in the early 1900s in small towns in Vermont.

87b. Garage c. 1969 – 266 Maple Street (Non-Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

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This building is considered non-contributing due to age of construction.

This 2 bay garage sits on a poured concrete foundation, has vertical board siding, 2 garage doors with a string of 4 windows on each door and an asphalt shingle roof.

88. David T. Allen House c. 1830 – 250 Maple Street (Contributing) *

Number 36 in the original district nomination.

One and one half story, 5x3 bay, Cape Cod style, brick house with asphalt shingle roof and molded cornice with returns. Like a number of brick houses of this period in Stowe, it is of wood frame construction with a façade of locally produced painted bricks. The Federal Style door surround has molded posts and lintel and circle motif corner blocks enclosing a now blind transom and multi-paned door. The rather small windows, set directly below the eaves have louvered shutters, simple wood sills and headers above. A one-story brick faced ell, flush with the 3 bay southwest side of the main block, has a clapboarded rear, which connects, to a fully clapboarded ell, which has been raised to two stories and has altered fenestration.

89. Offices c.1900, c.1985– 234 Maple Ave. (Non-Contributing)

Number 35 in the original district nomination.

This house is considered a non-contributing structure in the historic district due to alterations.

Sheathed in aluminum siding, this large two-story, 5 x 2 bay building with attached ell has been dramatically altered. All of the original features of this two-story building have been replaced and the structure is now used as offices. The 5 bay front façade has a central door with pilasters and entablature flanked by two, 1/1 windows on either side. Each window has one louvered shutter on the first floor and there are two pairs of 1/1 windows on the second story located close to the cornice line. There is a 1 bay, steep pitched shed roof addition on the rear of the house with an entrance sheltered by a projecting pediment gable hood on the northern elevation. Connected to this addition is a one and one half-story 2 bay gable front ell with two flat roofed dormers on the northern roof slope.

90. House c. 1890, 1992 – 226 Maple Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 34 in the original district nomination.

This house is considered a non-contributing building in the historic district due to alterations.

This 3x 2 bay, one and one half story gable front house has had many additions including a two-story façade added to the gable end facing Maple Street, raising that section of the house from one and one half stories to

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two stories. There is an attached eaves front garage at the rear of the main block with a pediment gable dormer with cornice returns on the west facing roof slope. The left eaves side of the main block of the house has a hipped roof porch supported by slender round columns with entablature and overhanging eave. This porch shelters the main entrance of the original block of the house. The façade on the gable end of the building has a "boomtown" feel with a large exterior chimney added to the gable front of the house in 1975. Windows are 1/1 with peaked lintels.

91. House c.1850 – 216 Maple Street (Contributing)

Number 33 in the original district nomination.

This 5x3 bay, side gabled, one and one half story Cape Cod style, brick building has a stone foundation with a cement collar, 6/6 windows throughout and wood shingle roof. The house has two gable roof dormer additions of the front façade, which faces west on Maple Street. There is a one and one half story ell addition the rear of the house with a long shed roof dormer with small 1/1 windows. The ell has a full-length shed roof open porch with round posts. A one and one half story side gable garage connects at the rear of the building and has a one bay garage door opening. The ell and garage addition were added c.1995. The screened porch with shingle base and columns was removed from the front façade in 1985 as was the full-length shed roof dormer.

92. Community Church Parsonage c. 1840 – 188 Maple Street (Contributing) *

Number 32 in the original district nomination.

Set far back on a low lawn between the intersection of Maple Street and Sunset Avenue is this handsome, well-preserved, one and one half story, 5x2 bay, clapboard Greek Revival Classic Cottage. It features a one bay porch with fluted Doric Columns with a wide architrave and frieze, and a flat roof. The recessed paneled door has corner pilasters and is flanked by 5-paned sidelights. Set on a stone slab foundation, the house has 6/6 windows with louvered shutters, wide corner pilasters, full entablature, cornice and returns, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingle with an interior end chimney. The one-story, 4 bay ell has 6/6 windows with louvered shutters and a deteriorating shed roof porch with turned posts and railing and lattice skirt. There is an off center entrance on the ell. A small, 1 bay garage connects to the ell on the eastern elevation.

This house was built as the parsonage for the Congregational Church. The Church, built in 1839, was situated in front of the house, facing Maple Street. In 1920 the Protestant denominations formed the Community Church and chose the Universalist Church for their house of worship. The Congregational Church building was moved to the rear of the High School for use as a gymnasium and its parsonage became the Community Church parsonage. Both these buildings have since been razed and the parsonage is the only building remaining that is affiliated with the Congregational Church

93a. Churchill and Wilkins House c. 1872 – 95 Sunset Street (Contributing)

Number 30 in the original district nomination.

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This one and one half story Greek Revival is located on the westerly side of Sunset Street. There is a rear first floor addition. The main block, which has been sheathed in aluminum siding is 3x2 bays. The building has stone foundation, central chimney and corrugated tin roof. All windows are 2/2 and the main door is located at the central bay. A deteriorating full facade porch was removed in 1971 and replaced with a large, modern, steeply pitched pedimented hood.

93b. Garage c. 1970 – 95 Sunset Avenue (Non-Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

Located on the northeast side of the main house is a 2x1 bay, gable front garage that sits on a poured concrete foundation, clapboard siding and a standing seam metal roof. The gable end has 2 garage doors, one with a 4-pane string of windows and the other with 6 panes. There is a 6-paned window on the northeast eave elevation. The garage was built on the site of an old barn c. 1970.

94. House c.1970 – 232 Maple Street (Non-contributing)*

Number 31 in the original district nomination.

This building is considered non-contributing due to age.

This one-story, long, narrow building with shallow gable roof is sheathed in aluminum siding and has irregular fenestration. The modular home erected on former Barrows property is set back from the road on a plot nestled between Sunset Street and Maple Street.

95. John Latouch House c.1872 – 107 Sunset Avenue (Contributing) *

Number 29 in the original district nomination.

This one and one half story, 3x2 bay, clapboard house with central entrance, 2/2 windows, and a full facade hipped roof porch with shingle base and columns has an asphalt shingled roof with central and exterior end chimney. There is a small skylight on the south roof slope. The porch with a pediment over the central entrance, was added in 1926 and is now screened in. A 2x2 bay wood-shingled ell extends flush with the 2 bay west side elevation. There is a shingled, 1 bay, attached garage with an extended roof off the eastern rear elevation added c.1985. The house was built by Churchill and Wilkins and appears to have been sold shortly thereafter to teamster John Latouch.

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96. House 1960 – 121 Sunset Avenue (Non-Contributing)

Number 29A in the original district nomination.

This one story ranch house with attached garage was built in 1960 and is considered non-contributing in the historic district due to age.

The eaves front main block is built on a slope and has a basement garage on the southeast eaves elevation. The house has a central entrance flanked by paired, 2/2 modern window on a projecting bay and a large 9-paned, louvered window. Above the basement garage is another paired modern 2/2 window. The house has an overhanging eave on the recessed area and a low-pitched asphalt shingle roof with an interior chimney. There is a 2x1 bay flat roof garage built of the east gable end of the house. The garage has two rectangular single paned windows on the southeast elevation and an overhanging eave with rectangular block brackets.

97. John Stafford House c.1855– 96 Sunset Avenue (Contributing) *

Number 28 in the original district nomination.

This 3x2 bay, two and one half story, clapboard house, with asphalt shingle roof and left interior end chimney sits perpendicular to Sunset Street with its gable end facing northwest. The entrance, at the center of the 3 bay west side eaves elevation is flanked by narrow, full-length sidelights and set within an unusual post and lintel enframingent. A one-bay entrance porch with Tuscan columns and simple pediment was added c.1925 and replaces an earlier porch. Windows are 2/2 two and the first story has an altered paired window on the western eaves elevation. The main block of the house connects to a one story, clapboard ell with elongated paired, single paned windows and an asphalt shingle roof to the south and an attached 1x2 bay, gable front garage on the northeast side.

98. Thomas Downer/Curtis House c. 1870 – 5 Pleasant Street (Contributing) *

Number 27 in the original district nomination.

One and one half story, 3x2 bay clapboard, gable front house with boxed cornice and slate roof combines both Greek Revival and vernacular Italianate detailing. The single Italianate door, with paired, round-arched glass panels, has a simple pilaster enframingent. Tall, 2/2 windows have wood trim with rather heavy "cornice lintels". The full facade porch with pediment over the entry bay, vertical sided base and Tuscan columns was added c.1925. The ell, which extends along Pleasant Street has a porch with chamfered posts and connects to a gable front barn/garage. The barn is a large, one and one half-story clapboard building with overhanging eaves and an asphalt shingle roof. The gable end facing Pleasant Street has a side bay garage door, 2/2 window with a projecting lintel and louvered shutters on the first story and a small, 1/1 window in the gable. The east side elevation has two small modern shed-roofed extensions. Cattle broker Thomas Downer built the house.

99. Phineus Wilkins/ Marguerite Stafford House c. 1835 – 58 Sunset Street (Contributing)

Number 26 in the original district nomination.

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This one and one half story Classic Cottage sits very close to the street. This eaves front, clapboard, 5x3 bay house has been sheathed in aluminum siding and has an asphalt shingle roof with exterior end chimneys. The main entrance is located at the central bay and consists of fluted pilasters surmounted by a semi-elliptical motif with a denticulated arch. There are 6/6 windows throughout the main block and a tilted 6/6 window in the northeast gable. The long side ell has a ribbon of three 6-paned windows located very close the main block and altered fenestration throughout with the gable end facing Pleasant Street serving as a garage entrance. Above the left side of the garage door is a small hay door and there is a window in the gable peak. There is an entrance located on the eaves elevation facing Sunset Street that is sheltered with a gable roofed 1 bay porch.

100a. Lamson/Foregger House c. 1840 – 38 Sunset Street (Contributing)

Number 25 in the original district nomination.

This one and one half story, 4x3 bay, wood frame, side gabled, Greek Revival house with corner pilasters, full entablature, and cornice returns is located on the east side of the street. The building is sheathed in clapboard siding, has an asphalt shingle roof and two interior end chimneys. There is a 3 bay shed roofed porch on the eaves front elevation with squared posts and railings. The centered main entry has four-paned sidelights and the building has 2/2 windows. There is a one and one half story, 6x1 bay ell that sits on a brick and stone slab foundation, is sheathed in clapboard and has a recessed first floor attached at the rear of the main house. There is an open porch at the first story and a projecting second story with 8-paned, rectangular windows located directly below the eave. The square posts that support the first story porch terminate directly under the eave of the second story. There are two entrances located on the ell and two, 2/2 windows on the first story.

100b. Lamson/Foregger Barn c.1900 - 38 Sunset Street (Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

There is a renovated barn located behind the house, which now serves as apartments. This 4x2 bay, side gabled, two story clapboard structure is set back from the road, has a concrete block foundation with varied fenestration an asphalt shingle roof. The front façade has an off center door with a 4-paned window on top and 3 vertical panels below. The door is flanked by two paired 6-paned windows. There is another small, square window at the far right first story. The second story windows are located flush to the eave. There is another entrance located on the gable-end second story. A stairway with simple rail leads to this entrance.

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101a. Town/Foregger House c.1840 – 24 Sunset Avenue (Contributing)

Number 24 in the original district nomination.

This one and one half story, side gabled, clapboard Classic Cottage with cornice returns faces Sunset Street. The house is on a brick foundation with asphalt shingle roof and central and exterior end chimneys. The main entrance is located on the second bay of the 4 bay eaves front and is framed by paneled corner blocks and topped by a single paned transom. There is a full facade wood porch with turned posts and railing and a lattice skirt across the first story eaves front elevation. All windows are 2/2 and are probably second generation.

101b. Town/Foregger Barn c.1850 – 24 Sunset Avenue (Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

There is a one and a one half-story, 1x2 bay clapboard garage in deteriorating condition located at the rear of the building. This renovated barn has a large, double, sliding barn door on the first story with a hay door above and a 9/6 window in the center of the gable end. The building appears to be supported by wood stilts, cement blocks on the corners and field stone on the side-gable near the front of the building. There are two hay doors located on the north facing eave elevation.

102a. Henry Barner Barnes House c. 1914 – 6 Sunset Avenue (Contributing)

Number 23 in the original district nomination.

This two and one half story Greek Revival house with corner pilasters, full entablature and cornice returns is located on the east side of Sunset Street, near the intersection with Route 100. This large, front gabled, clapboard house has 4 bays on the first story, 3 bays on the second story and a steeply pitched, asphalt shingle roof. A scroll bracketed wood porch extends across the front. The eave elevation of the house and attached ell has seven irregular bays with two entrances; one at the second bay has a simple Greek Revival style door with transom, sidelights and enframing pilasters. Windows on this façade include five, 6/6 windows and two shed roof dormers on the roof slope. The front facade has varied fenestration with 2/2 windows on the first floor, 1/1 on the second floor and one small, window in the gable peak. The main entrance is off-centered with transom, sidelights and flanked by pilasters.

102b. Barn c. 1915 – 6 Sunset Avenue (Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

Located at the rear of this building is a renovated barn dating back to the early 20th century. Set on a stone foundation with cement blocks in the rear, this 3x3 bay clapboard building has irregular fenestration, an interior chimney on the northeast roof slope and an asphalt shingle roof. The gable end facing Sunset Street has a large 15 paned window set in the location that the main barn door may have been. To the left of this

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window is a ribbon of three 12/12 windows. The entrance door on this façade is at the far left bay and consists of a simple multi-paned door. Above a wooden string course is a 2-paned sliding window with a smaller 2-paned sliding window above. Next to the large window is a hay door. The northeast eaves elevation slopes downward, has a central door at the ground level and a hay door at the far end of this same façade. There is a paired sliding window set into the stone foundation and a small, centrally located, 4 paned window. This building is now used as an apartment.

103. Union Store/Brick Store c.1835 – 144 Main Street (Contributing)

Number 22 in the original district nomination.

This Federal style, brick, two and one half story, 3 bay, gable front building with cornice returns and a stone foundation is the only structure in this district with windows set in brick arches on the second story of the front facade. The first floor has been altered to accommodate a storefront, however, this may have originally been a Federal style house.

The first story has large plate glass windows installed in 1947 and a rather heavy, full façade porch with parapets of a modern design. The second story windows have 6/6 sash and the gable has a segmental-arched window. The west side elevation has bricked in windows at the first story and three windows at the second story and a gable roofed dormer with paired 6/6 windows on the roof slope facing School Street. A clapboard ell maintaining the same building and roofline as the main block was added c.1878. This addition has a lower level entrance and irregular fenestration.

The first known store in this building opened in 1851 and was one of a chain cooperative known as the "New England Protective Union" and later the "Union Store". Churchill and Wilkins took over the building in c.1867 and used it as their store and later as a warehouse until the end of the 19th century. According to the building deed, from 1920-1955, the building was known as the "Brick Store". In 1950 it was occupied by "Wood and Wicker" and in 1962 by the "Walker Grocery". The building is now home to "Wild Life Gift Shop".

104. The Blue Moon c.1871, c.1995 – 35 School Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 119 in the original district nomination.

This building is considered non-contributing in the district due to alterations.

This one and one half story, clapboard, side gabled building with asphalt shingle roof has an enclosed hipped roof porch addition with large plate glass windows along the eaves front, facing south on School Street. The main block has a single door located on the second story of the gable end. Originally, this was a one and one half story Cape style house with a central entrance. It was remodeled in 1995. The house has lost its massing, fenestration and is no longer reflects of its original construction.

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105. Doncaster House/ Stowe Reporter c. 1890 – 49 School Street (Contributing)

Number 120 in the original district nomination.

This two-story former house sits on a stone foundation, has aluminum siding, and a low pitched, front gabled roof. A plain wood porch with simple pillars and scroll brackets wraps around the south and west elevations. This 3x3 bay building has 1/1 windows and a large exterior chimney on the south facing façade. A large modern addition was constructed on the eastern side of the building and contains 5 bays on the second story of varied fenestration including three 6/6 windows and 2 large paired, multi-paned arched windows.

106a. Hubbard House c. 1860 – 73 School Street (Contributing) *

Number 121 in the original district nomination.

This one and one half story clapboard house, with intersecting gable, has been altered but remains a good example of vernacular Italianate domestic architecture. Originally a 5 bay front, two of the windows have been replaced with a picture window. Other windows have 6/6 sash and all are topped by thin peaked lintel boards supported by brackets. Over the door is a similar but more boldly projecting hood. Paired scroll brackets similar to those on the Churchill House (#50), decorate the roof cornice on the main block, side ell and connecting gable front converted barn.

106b. Law Offices 1994 – 73 School Street (Non-Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

This large 5x2 bay, two and one half story clapboard building sits on a poured concrete foundation, has 6/6 windows and an asphalt shingle roof. A barn sat on the same footprint of this house however, this building is new. The first story has a central entrance with an Italianate style, rectangular enframement above the door. The first story is used for office space while the second floor is a loft apartment.

107a. House c. 1840 – 95 School Street (Contributing)

Number 122 in the original district nomination.

This two story, 4x2 bay, side gabled clapboard building with two story eaves front ell has a stone slab foundation and faces south onto School Street. The main block has four bays on the first story with the main entrance located on the third bay. A clapboard porch was replaced in 1991 with a full-façade hipped roof porch with turned posts, rail and valence that wraps around the east side of the building terminating over a secondary entrance located on the ell. All windows are 2/2. The main block has a shallow pitched, standing seam roof. The ell has a steeper pitched standing seam roof with shiplap siding on the first story and shingles on the second.

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107b. Shed c.1840 – 95 School Street (Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

This free standing 2x5 bay, one-story, gable front shed sits on the northeast side of the lot behind the main house. The 30x13 foot building with cement foundation, clapboard siding and standing seam metal roof was renovated in 1991 and now houses a sauna and a finished room. The gable front façade has a paneled door and small, square 6-paned window on the first story and a hay door and small bird house in the peak. The northeast facing façade has a central door flanked by two, large 6/6 windows on either side. The windows are located flush to the eave. This building, situated on its original footprint, maintains its massing and character and contributes to the historic fabric of the district.

108. Bloody Brook School c. 1840 – 90 Pond Street (Contributing)*

Number 123 in the original district nomination.

The Bloody Brook School of School District #11 was moved to this location in 1909 for use as a classroom for grades 1 and 2. New standard for light, heat, ventilation and plumbing necessitated changes in the building in the 1920s. The schoolhouse was used for classes until 1973, when the new high school was opened on Barrows Road. At the 1974 Stowe town meeting, it was decided to restore the school as authentically as possible; Peter Scheuerman was the architect of the restoration. The gable front features the original four-paneled door surrounded by blind panels and surmounted by a seven-paneled transom and a triangular louvered vent in the gable peak. A front extension was removed and the simple Italianate porch with square posts and scroll brackets reconstructed. Three 6/6 windows were installed at each side elevation and two 6/6 windows at the rear. A chimney was built at the rear for the wood-burning stove. The building has a new shingle roof and both restored and new clapboards.

109. Old Stowe High School/Helen Day Art Center c.1861 – 90 Pond Street (Contributing)

Number 124 in the original district nomination.

This large, crossed shaped, Greek Revival style building has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, a 3 bay, two story gable front pavilion with a central entrance and wide paneled corner pilasters and symmetrical 2 bay, two-story wings all of which have an asphalt shingle roof. There is a large four columned, pedimented belfry with paired brackets and set a top a square base on the front portion of this west facing front elevation. The main door is flanked by three paned, half sidelights and surmounted by a wide, four paned transom. A one story porch with Doric columns and a simple railing wraps around the north façade of the building encompassing one bay of the wings and creating a balcony with a balustrade on the second story.

*The building has been altered over the years, but its essential character has been maintained. Originally, the wings were one story; they were raised to two stories in the 1890s. The bottom sash of the original 12/12

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windows flanking the entrance has been removed and clapboarded over leaving a single 12 paned sash. The gold leaf dome that once capped the belfry has also been removed. There is a full entablature with cornice returns however the scrolled brackets in the pediment that are described in the original nomination have been removed.

This large building served for many years as both a district school and the Stowe High School. The Stowe High School was a tuition school teaching music, painting, drawing, English, Latin, Greek, mathematics, and natural sciences as part of a college preparatory curriculum. It appears that the first floor served as the district school and the second floor as the high school.

Both educational and building changes began with the abolition of the district system in 1893. Although district schools continued to be used, the village school became the main educational focus. In the 1890s, the second story wings were built and the present public high school established. The common district school became a graded school in 1903

In 1917, a \$20,000 renovation provided for general repairs and for new classrooms, including one in the converted woodshed at the rear. In 1932, the Congregational Church was moved to the rear of the school and used until 1954 as a gymnasium. In 1954, a new elementary school was buildt on adjoining property. The village school was used as the high school until 1973 when a new high school, outside the historic district, was built. The building is now the Helen Day Memorial Library and Arts Center.

Located on the front lawn of the Helen Day is a gazebo with turned posts and railings, decorative scroll brackets and a standing seam metal roof. The Gazebo was constructed in 2000 and is not based on any historical feature associated with the building.

110. X-press Mail c. 1970 – 73 Pond Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 117 in the original district nomination.

This one story colonial style brick and clapboard building is considered non-contributing in the historic district due to age.

This building sits on a cement block foundation and has a shallow pitched gable roof. There are 2 paired 6/6 windows on the front façade, which faces Pond Street. The main door is recessed and is flanked by half length sidelights and topped with a 6-paned transom. This entrance, also on the front façade, is located next to the projecting brick bay that has 1 narrow 6/6 window adjacent to the door.

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111. Jewelry Store c.1900, c.1995 – 70 Pond Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 118 in the original district nomination.

This building is considered non-contributing due to alterations.

This house was renovated in the mid 1990s and is now a two-story, rectangular house with a one-story office extension on the north elevation. Originally, this was a two-story gable roofed dwelling with a one-story wrap around porch. The building maintains little of its original massing or character and is therefore considered non-contributing in the district.

The main block of the building is two stories, 3x2 bays, sheathed in aluminum siding, has a hipped asphalt shingle roof and 1/1 windows throughout. There is a one story 3x3 bay addition with a false front rising half a story above the flat roof. There is a full façade shed roof porch and projecting gable roof hoods with small pediments marks both entrances. The porch is supported by square posts and railings.

112. Union Bank c.1971 – 47 Park Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 116 in the original district nomination.

This one story brick building with shallow gable roof is considered non-contributing in the historic district due to age. The building, which is used as a bank, has a gable roofed canopy with drive up windows that was added in the late 1990s. The main block has a gable end facing Pond Street with an off-center door and 1 6/6 window with louvered shutters. There is a central chimney and square, hipped roof cupola with side vents. Located in the peak of the gable ends are triangular, louvered vents.

113. House c. 1898 – 77 Park Street (Contributing)

Number 115 in the original district nomination.

This two-story, gable roofed, eaves front clapboard house has an irregular 5 bay massing with exterior chimneys on the eaves front and rear. There are two entrances on the south facing front façade of this building on Park Street. A gable end hood supported by two wood posts marks the main entrance. The windows are 2/2 and 1/1 on the first and second story of this building. There is a garage addition c.1950, which may be a converted barn, on the east gable end, with a steeply pitched shelter above the secondary entrance on this façade.

114a. House c.1898 – 115 Park Street (Contributing)

Number 114 in the original district nomination.

This two and one half story, vernacular Queen Anne style house has clapboard siding, a 3 bay gable front, asphalt shingle roofing and exterior chimney. There is a one story shingle based wrap around porch on the

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south and west façade supported by turned columns. The first story has a bay window and main door at the right side bay. There are 2/2 windows throughout.

114b. Condominiums c.1995 - 115 Park Street (Non-Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

There have been major additions to this late 19th century home including a multi-unit condominium complex, which attaches at the rear of the building. These additions, although connected to the main house, do not interfere with the massing or composition.

115a. Billings House c.1870 – 94 Park Street (Contributing) *

Number 112 in the original district nomination.

This L-shaped, clapboard house has a two and one half story, 4 bay gable front and one and one half story, 3x3 bay ell. The main block sits on a brick foundation, has clapboard siding and a standing seam metal roof with interior chimney. Windows are 2/2 throughout with simple capped lintels. The eaves front ell also sits on a brick foundation and has a full façade porch with square posts and railings. There is a side bay entrance on the ell. The ell has two gable-roofed dormers on the eaves front roof that were added in the 1960s and a rear shed roofed dormer and addition on the first story, 1/1 windows throughout and an asphalt shingle roof.

115b. Shed c. 1900 - 94 Park Street (Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

This small 2x2 bay building sits on a cement foundation, has clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The gable front has a slightly off center main entrance and a triple window. There is a 1/1 window in the gable peak. There is gable roof dormer located on the east roof slope with a 1/1 window. This building is a renovated barn and retains its massing, form and framing.

116. C.E. Burt House c. 1900 – 82 Park Street (Contributing) *

Number 111 in the original district nomination.

This two and one half story, hipped roof, clapboard house with corner pilasters has a wrap around porch, bay and dormer windows, and a bracketed roof cornice with dentils. The three-bay front has a central entrance, wide sidelights, and a simple door enframing leading to a wide central hall. A central bay window at the second story extends above the roof cornice and three closely spaced dormers pierce the rather steeply pitched roof. Two dormers have gabled roofs with molded cornice returns and are original; the center, flat roof dormer was added later. The windows have 1/1 and 2/2 sash; two of the dormers and the central window of the bay window are round-arched. The arched dormer windows have simple surrounds and keystones.

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The bay window sash are surmounted by decorative panels. The porch has a delicate valence, turned posts with scrolled brackets, and turned railings with a pediment over the entry bay. The north side elevation is 2 bays, with a bay window at the first story, and a dormer and chimney projecting from the shingle and sheet metal clad roof.

117. Office Building 1987– 56 Park Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 110 in the original district nomination.

This building is considered non-contributing in the district due to age but is a good example of new architecture that is compatible in both style and massing.

This two story, 5x2 bay, Neo-Colonial style office building was constructed in 1987 and sits on the south side of Park Street. The 2 bay recessed entrance with corner pilasters and cornice is on the eaves front facing Park Street and is flanked by two, 3-part windows. The windows have a large single pane flanked by 6/6 windows. There are five, 6/6 windows located close to the eaves on the second story and paired 6/6 windows on the gable ends. This building sits on a poured concrete foundation, is sheathed in clapboards and has an asphalt shingle roof.

118a. W.H.H. Bingham House c.1855 – 32 Park Street (Contributing) *

Number 109 in the original district nomination.

This one and one half story, clapboarded house, with intersecting gables has a standing seam metal roof and gable roofed dormers on the front roof slope and two on the ell. It has a central entrance surmounted by a hood with scroll brackets and flanking bay windows reflecting vernacular Italianate design. A full facade clapboarded porch, supported in slender posts, is a later addition and extends across a recessed section of the house on the south side. The 2 bay south side elevation is rather wide and connects flush to a one and one half story ell. Windows are 2/2 and the foundation is made of stone

The house was built on the site of the Akeley Memorial Building # 55 and moved to this location in 1902. For many years, it had been the residence of W.H.H. Bingham, a prominent Stowe lawyer, lumberman and public official. Bingham was instrumental in developing the tourist industry in Stowe during the second half of the 19th century.

118b. House 2002 – 32 Park (Non-Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

This building is considered non-contributing in the district due to age of construction.

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This large 3x3 bay, gable front building has vertical board siding and sits back from the road and faces east on Pond Street. A central entrance is flanked by two, large, multi-paned windows and is sheltered by a full-façade shed roof porch supported by square posts. A narrow, 6-paned window sits in the gable peak. There is an entrance on the eaves elevation that is marked by a simple gable hood.

119. Doctors Office 1997 – 21 Pond Street (Non-Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

This building is newly constructed and is considered non-contributing in the historic district.

This two and one half story, 3x3 bay gable front barn like building sits on a cement block foundation has varied fenestration and a central, sliding barn door located on the first story gable front façade. The gable elevations are sheathed in clapboards and the eaves elevation in vertical board. There are windows located on the gable end second floor and a diamond shape, louvered vent. The north and south eaves elevations have a row of 6 paned louvered windows located close to the eave. The south eaves elevation has a sliding barn door located near the rear of the building. This building is used as a doctor's office.

120. Depot Street Malt Shop c. 1909 – 57 Depot Street (Contributing)

Number 107 in the original district nomination.

This two and one half story, gable front, clapboard building with 1/1 windows and three skylights on the east and west asphalt shingled roof elevations faces south on Depot Street. The main entrance has multi-paned door and a long gable hood supported by simple, square posts. There is a large exterior chimney on the front façade and a one story gable-roofed addition on the north façade. The addition is also clad in clapboard, has 1/1 windows and a standing seam metal roof.

121. Office Building 1997 – 49 Depot Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 106 in the original district nomination.

This building is considered non-contributing in the historic district due to age.

This two and one half story, 4x5 bay, gable front clapboard building sits on a poured concrete foundation and has a full length, hipped roof first story porch supported by square posts on the gable end. This building has 2/2 windows throughout and an asphalt shingle roof. The building is used for offices.

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122a. Ampersand Property c.2000 – 37 Depot Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 105 in the original district nomination.

This two and one half story commercial building is on the north side of Depot Street with very little setback from the road. The building has clapboard siding and a large two-story bay window addition of the southwest corner and an asphalt shingle roof. The first story of the south facing gable end façade and the east façade have large, single paned, plate glass windows. The windows throughout the building are 6/6. On the rear northwest corner of the building is an open stairwell leading to the second story.

This building was formerly a livery and blacksmith shop. In the 1980s the building was dramatically altered with addition and new fenestration. In the year 2000, the property was renovated again, removing two, large, rectangular bay windows on the first story south façade and replacing the bay windows on the addition with windows more compatible with the massing of the building. The building has been extensively remodeled leaving little evidence of its original use and is therefore considered non-contributing in the district.

122b. Garage c.1950 – 37 Depot Street (Non-Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

Located directly behind this building is a large, one and one half story, 3x3 bay garage with a wide, steeply pitched roof and uneven eaves. The building is sheathed in aluminum, has a standing seam roof and irregular fenestration throughout. The gable front has a garage door and two entrances on the first floor and two small, rectangular 1/1 windows and a small, single paned louvered window on the second floor. The east eave elevation has three, symmetrically placed doors.

123. The Mill Building 2000 – 70 Depot Street (Non-Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

This building was constructed in 2000 and is considered non-contributing due to age.

This large, 7 bay, eaves front, two and one half story gable roofed, Neo-Colonial building was constructed in 2000 and sits on the south side of Depot Street behind the Old Depot building parking lot. The central entrance, which faces the lot, is flanked with side lights and has a modified Palladian window on the second story. All windows are 6/6 and the building is sheathed in clapboards and has an asphalt shingle roof.

124. Smith House c. 1963– 82 Park Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 108 in the original district nomination.

This building is non-contributing in the historic district due to age.

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Continuation Sheet

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Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Document)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

This L-shaped house sits on a moderately sized plot facing north onto Pond Street. It is a one story, modern, clapboard building with a cement foundation, irregular 1/1 windows and a low pitched, gable roof. There are triangular louvered vents located in the gable ends of the building. The building was converted from a garage to a residence in 1963.

125a. Old Cemetery 1798 – behind Akeley Memorial Building (Contributing)

Number 66 in the original district nomination.

The cemetery, established in 1798 on land donated to the town by William Utley is located directly behind the Akeley Memorial Building. The parcel, a low, flat area, is next to a semi-forested marshland that runs along the river. In 1844, the cemetery was mapped, graded and enlarged by a piece of land bought from Colonel Ashael Raymond. The land was further graded and some stones moved in the 1850s and late 1860s to make the arrangement more orderly. Many of the stones are made from marble or slate and date from the 19th century to today. The headstones represent a variety of styles.

According to a cemetery commissioner's report, the remains of 1150 persons, about 100 of who are unknown, were buried here. The first person buried here was the son of William Utley, who died in May of 1798. A tall obelisk shaped stone marks his grave.

125b. Garage c. 1920 – Located between 25 and 39 Main Street (Contributing)

This building is not listed in the original district nomination.

This free standing 1x1 bay shed is used as a storage space for the Cemetery and is owned by the town. It sits on a cement foundation, is sheathed in clapboard and has an asphalt shingle roof. The front gable has an aluminum garage door with a string of four windows and a louvered vent in the gable peak. There is a 1/1 window on the eave elevation facing the cemetery.

126. Elementary School 1954, 1981 – 254 Park Street (Non-Contributing)

Number 125 in the original district nomination.

This large multi-unit elementary school is located behind the Helen Day Art Center #109. The Z-shaped block with an entrance off Park Street sits on a cement block foundation is constructed of cement block and has a standing seam roof on the gable and a flat roof on the wings. A large pedimented gable marks the main door with a large, ocular vent in the peak. The main entrance pediment is clapboard while the rest of the structure is cement block. There are two, one story, flat roof wings with a shed roof dormer on the east side raising the building to two stories. The building has 1/1 windows throughout.

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Continuation Sheet

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Table of Properties
Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Map #	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Contributing and Non-Contributing
1	277 South Main Street	Cabinet Shop/Cold Springs Place	c.1840	Classic Cottage	C
2	246 South Main Street	Anders House	c.1970	Cape with many 20 th century additions	N
3	222 South Main Street	Thomas Straw House	c. 1870	Italianate	C
4a	206 South Main Street	Blodgett House	c.1870	Greek Revival	C
4b	206 South Main Street	Garage	1990	Modern	N
5	188 South Main Street	House	c.1890	Queen Anne	C
6	177 South Main Street	Sullivan House	1995	Vernacular Queen Anne with Greek Revival features	N
7	166 South Main Street	Harrington's	1999	Neo-Victorian	N
8	Palisades Village Condo	Stowe Laundromat	c. 1960	Modern	N
9	147 South Main Street	Marlon Wright House	c.1850, 1997	Modern	N
10	145 South Main Street	Clair House	c.1850, 1997	Modern	N
11	134 South Main Street	The Annex	c.1850	Greek Revival	C
12	120 South Main Street	House	c.1845	Greek Revival	N
13	112 South Main Street	River Court Condominiums	1982, 1991	Modern	N
14	118 South Main Street	Mailboxes Etc.	c.2000	Neo-Colonial	N

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 57

Table of Properties
Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)

15	109 South Main Street	Churchill/Couch House	c. 1850	Greek Revival	C
16	4 Highland Ave.	House	c.1900	Colonial Revival	C
17	88 South Main Street	Mac's Market	c. 1973	Modern	N
18	78 South Main Street	Thompson Building	c. 1885	Italianate	C
19	65 South Main Street	Guptil House	c.1812	Federal	C
20	64 South Main Street	Beckerhoff House	c.1850, c.2000	Neo-Colonial	C
21	51 South Main Street	Masonic Hall	c.1855, 1900	Boomtown	C
22	48 South Main Street	Vermont Heritage Gifts and Crafts	c.1880, c.1980	Modern	N
23	35 South Main Street	Brookside Offices	c.1975	Modern Colonial	N
24	37 South Main Street	House	c. 1811	Cape cod	C
25	32 South Main Street	Carriage Shop	c.1840	Classic Cottage	C
26	15 South Main Street	Old Town Hall	1818	Federal	C
27	14 South Main Street	Maplefields	c.1820, c.1999	Modern	N
28	14 South Main Street	Elisha Cady/ Bentley House	c. 1835	Federal	C
29	57 Mountain Road	House/Commercial Space	c.1875, 2000	Neo-Colonial	N
30	55 B Mountain Road	Blacksmith Shop	c. 1875	National	C
31	55 Mountain Road	Stowe Pottery	c.1900, 1998	Modern with Colonial	N
32	123 Mountain Road	Morris Cady House/ Stowe Inn at Little River	c. 1832	Federal	C
33	123 Mountain Road	Stowe Inn at Little River Condominiums	1997-1998	Modern	N
34	127 Mountain Road	House	c.1994	Modern	N
35	125 Mountain Road	Henry Kaiser House	c. 1860	Greek Revival	C
36a	161 Mountain Road	Edward Coburn House	c. 1865	Greek Revival	C
36b	161 Mountain Road	Barn	c. 1865	Vernacular	C
37	229 Mountain Road	Emery Town / Burger House	c. 1865	Gothic Revival	C
38	243 Mountain Road	House	c. 1860	Greek Revival	C
39	287 Mountain Road	Stowe Village Apartments	c.1973	Modern	N

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 58

Table of Properties
Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)

40	299 Mountain Road	Edgarton House/ Stowe Photo		Greek Revival	C
41	344 Mountain Road	House	c. 1860	Cape	C
42	294 Mountain Road	Azelda Weeks House	c.1850	Greek Revival	C
43	276 Mountain Road	Apartment Complex	c.1978	Modern	N
44	254 Mountain Road	House/Twin Oaks	c1850	Greek Revival	C
45a	232 Mountain Road	Downer Farm	c.1855, c.1900	Vernacular Queen Anne	C
45b	232 Mountain Road	Barn	c.1855	Vernacular	C
46	132 Mountain Road	Sargent House/Snowboard Shop	c.1900	Italianate	C
47	100 Mountain Road	Jim Stiles House	c. 1855	Classic Cottage	C
48	11 Main Street	Robinson House/McMahon House	c.1855	Gothic Revival	C
49	18 Main Street	Mansfield House/Green Mountain Inn,	1833	Federal	C
50	25 Main Street	General Store/Carlson Building	c.1830, boomtown façade c.1920	Italianate	C
51	18 Main Street	Old Depot	1897	Italianate	C
52	39 Main Street	Franklin Lamoille Bank	c. 1956	Modern	N
53	54 Main Street	Simmons/Shaw's General Store	1895	Italianate	C
54	51 Main Street	Stowe Area Association	c.1880, c.1990	Neo-Colonial	N
55	67 Main Street	Akeley Memorial Building	c.1902	Neo-Classical	C
56	72 Main Street	Val's Market	c. 1900	Greek Revival	C
57	72 Main Street	Simmons/Newton House	c.1900	Queen Anne	C
58	91 Main Street	Stafford Funeral Home and Pharmacy	c.1840	Greek Revival	C
59	86 Main Street	Pike/Shaw House	c. 1895	Queen Anne	C
60a	109 Main Street	Lackey's House	c.1850 possibly 1830	Greek Revival	C
60b	109 Main Street	Lackey's Variety Store	c. 1920	Second Empire	C

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 59

Table of Properties
Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)

61	112 Main Street	P.D. Pike House	c.1895	Queen Anne	C
62	137 Main Street	Community Church	c.1863	Greek Revival	C
63	128 Main Street	O.W. Butler House	c.1830	Federal	C
64	151 Main Street	Stowe Hardware Store	c. 1840	Greek Revival	C
65a	181 Maple Street	Lovejoy House	c.1940	Greek Revival	C
65b	181 Maple Street	Barn	c.1950	Vernacular	C
66a	205 Maple Street	House	c1850, c.1960	Modern	N
66b	205 Maple Street	Garage	c. 1968	Modern	N
67a	219 Maple Street	Hart House	c.1860	Greek Revival	C
67b	219 Maple Street	Garage	c.1999	Modern	N
68a	237 Maple Street	George Wilkins House	c. 1845	Classic Cottage	C
68b	237 Maple Street	Barn	c.1845	Vernacular	C
69	255 Maple Street	House	c.1850	Classic Cottage	C
70	275 Maple Street	Sallies House	c.1850	Greek Revival	C
71a	283 Maple Street	Wilkins/Nelson House	c.1855	Gothic Revival	C
71b	283 Maple Street	Barn	c.1900	Vernacular	C
72a	311 Maple Street	H. L. Perkins	c.1850	Greek Revival	C
72b	311 Maple Street	Garage	c.1960	Modern	N
73a	327 Maple Street	House	c 1855	Greek Revival	C
73b	327 Maple Street	Barn	c. 1855	Vernacular	C
74a	359 Maple Street	Churchill House	c.1855	Italianate	C
74b	359 Maple Street	Garage	c. 1970	Modern	N
75	385 Maple Street	Wilkins House	c.1956	Modern	N
76	405 Maple Street	Wells House	c.1910	Four Square	C

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Table of Properties
Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)

77a	431 Maple Street	Town House	c.1890	Vernacular Queen Anne	C
77b	431 Maple Street	Shed	c.1920	Vernacular	C
78	447 Maple Street	Spaulding House	c. 1855	Classic Cottage	C
79	460 Maple Street	Hackett House	c.1850, 1970	Altered Cape	N
80	422 Maple Street	Weeks House	c.1850 possibly 1820	Classic Cottage	C
81	406 Maple Street	A. Sallies House	c. 1855	Gothic Revival	C
82a	394 Maple Street	Prosper Butts House	c. 1850	Classic Cottage	C
82b	394 Maple Street	Shed	c.1990	Modern	N
83a	368 Maple Street	Wilkins House	c.1860	Greek Revival	C
83b	368 Maple Street	Garage	c.1950	Modern	N
84	346 Maple Street	Robinson House	c.1840	Classic Cottage	C
85	314 Maple Street	Wood House	c. 1850	Greek Revival	C
86	280 Maple Street	J.H. Bennett House	c. 1830	Federal	C
87a	266 Maple Street	Harry Gibbs/Demeritt House	c. 1910	Cape	C
87b	266 Maple Street	Garage	c.1969	Modern	N
88	250 Maple Street	David T. Allen House	c. 1830	Cape	C
89	234 Maple Ave.	Offices	c.1900, c.1985	Modern	N
90	226 Maple Street	House	c. 1890, 1992	Modern	N
91	216 Maple Street	House	c.1850	Greek Revival	C
92	188 Maple Street	Community Church Parsonage	c. 1840	Classic Cottage	C
93a	95 Sunset Avenue	Churchill and Wilkins House	c. 1872	Greek Revival	C
93b	95 Sunset Avenue	Garage	1970	Modern	N
94	232 Maple Street	House	c.1970	Modular	N
95	107 Sunset Avenue	John Latouch House	c.1872	Cape Cod	C
96	121 Sunset Avenue	House	1960	Ranch	N
97	96 Sunset Avenue	John Stafford House	c.1855	Cape Cod	C

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Table of Properties
Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)

98	5 Pleasant Street	Thomas Downer/Curtis House	c. 1870	Greek Revival with Italianate detailing	C
99	58 Sunset Avenue	Phinehus Wilkins/Marguerite Stafford House	c. 1835	Classic Cottage	C
100a	38 Sunset Avenue	Lamson/Foregger House	c. 1840	Greek Revival	C
100b	38 Sunset Avenue	Barn	c.1900	Vernacular	C
101a	24 Sunset Avenue	Town/Foregger House	c.1840	Classic Cottage	C
101b	24 Sunset Avenue	Barn	c.1850	Vernacular	C
102a	6 Sunset Avenue	Henry Barner Barnes House	c. 1914	Greek Revival	C
102b	6 Sunset Avenue	Barn	c.1915	Vernacular	C
103	144 Main Street	Union Store/Brick Store	c.1835	Federal	C
104	35 School Street	The Blue Moon	c.1871, c.1995	Modern	N
105	49 School Street	Doncaster House/ Stowe Reporter		Italianate	C
106a	73 School Street	Hubbard House	c.1860	Italianate	C
106b	73 School Street	Law Office	1994	Modern with Greek Revival features	N
107a	95 School Street	House	c.1840	Vernacular Colonial	C
107b	95 School Street	Shed	c.1840	Vernacular	C
108	90 Pond Street	Bloody Brook School	c. 1840	Greek Revival	C
109	90 Pond Street	Old Stowe High School/Helen Day Art Center	c.1861	Greek Revival	C
110	73 Pond Street	Express Mail	c. 1970	Modern	N
111	70 Pond Street	Jewelry Store	c.1900, c.1995	Modern	N
112	47 Park Street	Union Bank	c.1971	Modern	N
113	77 Park Street	House	c. 1898	Queen Anne	C
114a	115 Park Street	House	c.1898	Vernacular Queen Anne	C
114b	115 Park Street	Condominiums	1990	Modern	N

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National Register of Historic Places
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Table of Properties
Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)

115a	94 Park Street	Billings House	c.1870	Vernacular Queen Anne	C
115b	94 Park Street	Shed	1900	Vernacular	C
116	82 Park Street	C.E. Burt House	c. 1900	Queen Anne	C
117	56 Park Street	Office Building	1987	Modern	N
118a	32 Park Street	W.H.H. Bingham House	c.1855	Gothic	C
118b	32 Park Street	House	2002	Vernacular	N
119	21 Pond Street	Doctors Office	1997	Vernacular Modern	N
120	57 Depot Street	Depot Street Malt Shop	c. 1909	Vernacular Queen Anne	C
121	49 Depot Street	Office Building	1997	Modern	N
122a	37 Depot Street	Ampersand Property	c.2000	Modern	N
122b	37 Depot Street	Ampersand Property	c.1950	Modern	N
123	70 Depot Street	The Mill Building	2000	Modern Colonial	N
124	82 Park Street	Smith House	c. 1963	Modern	N
125a	behind Akeley Memorial Building	Old Cemetery	1798		C
125b	between Akeley Memorial Building and Carlson Building	Shed	1920	Vernacular	C
126	254 Park Street	Elementary School	1954, 1981	Modern	N

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Lamoille County, Vermont
County and State

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)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** 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.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Industry
Social History
Transportation
Recreation

Period of Significance

1800 - 1950

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** Removed from its original location.
- C** A birthplace or a grave.
- D** A cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Dates

1833
1889
1898
1902

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Bingham, W.H.H

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

n/a

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:

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Lamoille County, Vermont
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 153

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 |118| |68|4|68|0| |49|2|64|110|

3|118| |68|3|70|0| |49|2|5|5|3|5|

Zone Easting Northing

Zone Easting Northing

2 |118| |68|4|2|5|0| |49|2|5|5|8|0|

4|118| |68|3|6|2|0| |49|2|5|8|2|0|

[X] 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: Lisa Ryan, Paula Sagerman

organization: Historic Preservation Consultants date: October 10, 2002

street & number: 79 Lost Nation Road telephone: (802) 879-1794

city or town: Essex Junction state: Vermont zipcode: 05452

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name See Continuation Sheet

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zipcode _____

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

Bibliography

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**National Register of Historic Places
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Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

5. 18 1683765 4926490
Zone Easting Northing

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photograph Labels Page 1

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

Photos of the Stowe Village Historic District. Photograph #'s correspond with building #'s.

All photographs were taken by Lisa Ryan. Negatives are located at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, National Life Building in Montpelier, Vermont.

Photo #1
6/27/01
View South

Photo #2
6/27/01
View Northwest

Photo #3
6/27/01
View Northwest

Photo #4 a/b
6/27/01
View Northwest

Photo #5
6/27/01
View Northwest

Photo #6
6/27/01
View East

Photo #7
6/27/01
View Northwest

Photo #8
6/27/01
View Northwest

Photo #9
6/27/01
View East

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Continuation Sheet

Photograph Labels Page 2

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

Photo #10
12/11/01
View East

Photo #11
6/27/01
View Northwest

Photo #12
12/11/01
View Northwest

Photo #13
12/11/01
View West

Photo #14
6/27/01
View West

Photo #15
6/13/01
View East

Photo #16
6/13/01
View South

Photo #17
6/27/01
View West

Photo #18
6/13/01
View West

Photo #19
6/27/01
View East

Photo #20
6/27/01
View Northwest

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Photograph Labels Page 3

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

Photo #21
6/27/01
View East

Photo #22
6/27/01
View West

Photo #23
6/27/01
View East

Photo #24
12/11/01
View North

Photo #25
12/11/01
View Northwest

Photo #26
6/27/01
View East

Photo #27
6/27/01
View Northwest

Photo #28
12/11/01
View South

Photo #29
12/11/01
View East

Photo #30
6/13/01
View West

Photo #31
6/13/01
View Northwest

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Photograph Labels Page 4

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

Photo #32
6/13/01
View Southwest

Photo #33
06/13/01
View South

Photo #34
6/13/01
View Southwest

Photo #35
6/13/01
View Southwest

Photo #36 a
12/11/01
View West

Photo #36 b
08/26/02
View West

Photo #37
6/27/01
View Northwest

Photo #38
12/11/01
View Northwest

Photo #39
06/27/01
View Southeast

Photo #40
12/11/01
View Northwest

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Photograph Labels Page 5

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

Photo #41
06/27/01
View North

Photo #42
6/27/01
View North

Photo #43
6/27/01
View North

Photo #44
6/13/01
View North

Photo #45 a
6/13/01
View North

Photo #45 b
08/26/02
View North

Photo #46
6/13/01
View Northeast

Photo #47
6/13/01
View Northeast

Photo #48
6/13/01
View North

Photo #49
12/11/01
View East

Photo #50
6/27/01
View West

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Photograph Labels Page 6

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

Photo #51
6/07/01
View East

Photo #52
6/27/01
View West

Photo #53
6/07/01
View East

Photo #54
6/07/01
View West

Photo #55
6/07/01
View Southwest

Photo #56
06/07/01
View East

Photo #57
6/07/01
View Northeast

Photo #58
6/07/01
View Northwest

Photo #59
06/07/01
View East

Photo #60 a
06/07/01
View Northwest

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Photograph Labels Page 7

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

Photo #60 b
06/07/01
View Northwest

Photo #61
6/07/01
View Northeast

Photo #62
12/11/01
View Northwest

Photo #63
06/27/01
View Southwest

Photo #64
06/07/01
View North

Photo #65 a
06/07/01
View North

Photo #65 b
06/07/01
View West

Photo #66 a
06/07/01
View North

Photo #66 b
08/16/02
View North

Photo #67
06/07/01
View Southwest

Photo #67 b
08/16/02
View West

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Photograph Labels Page 8

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

Photo #68 a
06/07/01
View North

Photo #68 b
08/16/02
View West

Photo #69
06/07/01
View North

Photo #70
08/16/02
View West

Photo #71a
06/07/01
View North

Photo #71 b
08/16/02
View West

Photo #72 a
06/07/01
View North

Photo #72 b
08/16/02
View West

Photo #73 a
06/07/01
View North

Photo #73 b
06/27/01
View West

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Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

Photo #74 a
06/06/01
View West

Photo #74 b
08/16/02
View West

Photo #75
06/06/01
View Northwest

Photo #76
06/06/01
View North

Photo #77 a
06/27/01
View East

Photo #77 b
06/27/01
View North

Photo #78
06/27/01
View North

Photo #79
06/06/01
View Southeast

Photo #80
06/06/01
View Southeast

Photo #81
06/06/01
View East

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Photograph Labels Page 10

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

Photo #82 a
06/06/01
View East

Photo #82 b
08/16/02
View East

Photo #83 a
06/27/01
View East

Photo #83 b
08/16/02
View East

Photo #84
06/27/01
View East

Photo #85
06/27/01
View Northeast

Photo #86
06/07/01
View Southeast

Photo #87 a/b
06/07/01
View East

Photo #88
06/07/01
View East

Photo #89
06/07/01
View Southeast

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Photograph Labels Page 11

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

Photo #90
06/07/01
View Southeast

Photo #91
12/11/01
View East

Photo #92
12/11/01
View Northeast

Photo #93 a
06/06/01
View West

Photo #93 b
08/16/02
View West

Photo #94
06/27/01
View South

Photo #95
06/06/01
View West

Photo #96
06/07/01
View North

Photo #97
06/27/01
View Northeast

Photo #98
12/11/01
View Northeast

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Photograph Labels Page 12

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

Photo #99
12/11/01
View Southeast

Photo #100 a
06/06/01
View East

Photo #100 b
06/27/01
View East

Photo #101 a
06/06/01
View East

Photo #101 b
08/16/02
View East

Photo #102 a
06/06/01
View East

Photo #102 b
06/06/01
View East

Photo #103
06/07/01
View East

Photo #104
06/27/01
View North

Photo #105
06/07/01
View North

Photo #106 a
06/27/01
View North

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Photograph Labels Page 13

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

Photo #106 b
08/16/02
View North

Photo #107 a
12/11/01
View North

Photo #107 b
12/11/01
View West

Photo #108
06/07/01
View East

Photo #109
06/27/01
View East

Photo #110
06/07/01
View West

Photo #111
06/27/01
View East

Photo #112
06/07/01
View West

Photo #113
06/07/01
View North

Photo #114 a
12/11/01
View North

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Photograph Labels Page 14

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

Photo #114 b
08/26/02
View North

Photo #115 a
12/11/01
View South

Photo #115 b
12/11/01
View South

Photo #116
06/07/01
View South

Photo #117
06/27/01
View South

Photo #118 a
06/13/01
View South

Photo #118 b
08/16/02
View South

Photo #119
06/27/01
View West

Photo #120
06/13/01
View North

Photo #121
12/11/01
View North

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Photograph Labels Page 15

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

Photo #122 a
08/26/02
View East

Photo #122 b
12/11/01
View North

Photo #123
12/11/01
View Southeast

Photo #124
06/27/01
View East

Photo #125 a
06/07/01
View Northeast

Photo #125 b
06/27/01
View Northeast

Photo #126
08/16/02
View East

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Property Owners Page 1 **Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)**
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

1. Thomas C. Michelson
 1201 Waterbury Road
 Stowe, VT 05672

2. Dana Percy
 15 Percy Hill Road
 Stowe, VT 05672

3. William Lupone
 246 South Main Street
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 4a/b. Harriet Durett Trust
 P.O. Box 125
 Stowe, VT 05672

5. June Middleton
 220 Hollow Road
 Waterbury Center, VT 05677

6. David F. Sullivan
 177 South Main Street
 Stowe, VT 05672

7. South Main Street Development
 70 South Winooski Ave.
 Burlington, VT 05401

8. South Main Street Development
 70 South Winooski Ave.
 Burlington, VT 05401

9. Stowe Annex Condominiums
 Route 100 South
 Stowe, VT 05672

10. Stowe Annex Condominiums
 Route 100 South
 Stowe, VT 05672

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Property Owners Page 2 **Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)**
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

11. Common Land
 118 South Main Street
 Stowe, VT 05672

12. Common Land
 118 South Main Street
 Stowe, VT 05672

13. South Main Street Development
 70 South Winooski Avenue
 Burlington, VT 05401

14. Common Land
 118 South Main Street
 Stowe, VT 05672

15. Mark Garon
 P.O. Box 532
 Stowe, VT 05672

16. Marha F. Gutheridge Trust
 P.O. Box 1272
 Stowe, VT 05672

17. Sherman Allen Jr.
 P.O. Box 609
 Rutland, VT. 05702

18. Hickock & Boardman
 P.O. Box 1457
 Stowe, VT 05672

19. Carol Simoneau
 P.O. Box 1291
 Stowe, VT 05672

20. 64 South Main Street, LLC
 P.O. Box 1384
 Stowe, VT 05672

21. Mystic Lodge #56
 P.O. Box 374
 Stowe, VT 05672

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Property Owners Page 3

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

- 22. William Pearson
 1740 Pucker Street
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 23. Walter Zuber
 P.O. Box 247
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 24. Walter Zuber Jr.
 P.O. Box 247
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 25. Charles Perkins
 80 South Cove Road
 Burlington, VT 05401

- 26. Town of Stowe
 P.O. Box 248
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 27. R. L. Vallee, Inc.
 P.O. Box 192
 St. Albans, VT 05478

- 28. Charles Perkins
 80 South Cove Road
 Burlington, VT 05401

- 29. Jean Paul Patnode
 1162 Weeks Hill Road
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 30. Richard Spreda
 55 B Mountain Road
 Stowe, VT 05672

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Continuation Sheet

Property Owners Page 4 Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

31. Stephen Fishman
 438 Guptil Road
 Waterbury Ctr, VT 05677

32. First on the Mountain Road
 123 Mountain Road
 Stowe, VT 05672

33. First on the Mountain Road
 123 Mountain Road
 Stowe, VT 05672

34. Carol Philips
 PO Box 1090
 Stowe, VT 05672

35. Law Center of Stowe, LLC
 P.O. Box 994
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 36a/b. Dr. Christopher McAree
 P.O. Box 38
 Stowe, VT 05672

37. Lumineux Foundation
 1155 Rene Levesque Boul We Montreal
 PQ, Canada H3B20

38. Anthony B. Thompson Trust
 1343 Edson Hill Road
 Stowe, VT 05672

39. Scheuermann Group
 276 Mountain Road
 Stowe, VT 05672

40. Donald Rowe
 2060 Robinson Springs Road
 Stowe, VT 05672

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Property Owners Page 5 Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

41. Watts House Condominiums
 P.O. Box 1347
 Stowe, VT 05672

42. Matthew Buckels
 294 Mountain Road
 Stowe, VT 05672

43. Franz Scheurmann
 276 Mountain Road
 Stowe, VT 05672

44. Robert Evans
 P.O. Box 1348
 Stowe, VT 05672

45a/b. Sterling Ventures, Inc.
 P.O. Box 1214
 Stowe, VT 05672

46. Bruce Green
 P.O. Box 2597
 West Dover, VT 05356

47. Raven Beach Holding, LLC
 149 Paus Lane
 Hyde Park, VT 05655

48. Jeffrey R. Mckechnie
 P.O. Box 1168
 Stowe, VT 05672

49. Ampersands Properties, LLC
 P.O. Box 60
 Stowe, VT 05672

50. Richard Carlson
 P.O. Box 300
 Stowe, VT 05672

51. Ampersands Properties, LLC
 P.O. Box 60
 Stowe, VT 05672

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Property Owners Page 6 Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

- 52. Franklin-Lamoille Bank
 161 St. Paul Street
 Burlington, VT 05401

- 53. Ampersands Properties, LLC
 P.O. Box 60
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 54. Stowe Area Association
 P.O. Box 1320
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 55. Town of Stowe
 P.O. Box 248
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 56. Clark W. Newton Estates
 P.O. Box 145
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 57. Clark W. Newton Estates
 P.O. Box 145
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 58. Marilyn Stafford
 P.O. Box 36
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 59. 86 Main, LLC
 615 Bull Moose Rd.
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 60a/b. Frank Howard Lackey
 P.O. Box 178
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 61. Carriage House Condos
 112 Main Street
 Stowe, VT 05672

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Property Owners Page 7

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

- 62. The Community Church
P.O. Box 991
Stowe, VT 05672
- 63. Gerald D. Good Trusts
P.O. Box 1468
Stowe, VT 05672
- 64. 66 Main, LLC
P.O. Box 1544
Stowe, VT 05672
- 65a/b. Steven Chambers
181 Maple Street
Stowe, VT 05672
- 66a/b. Jane R Towslee Trust
7136 Victoria Circle
University Park, FL 34201
- 67a/b. Steven Chambers
181 Maple Street
Stowe, VT 05672
- 68a/b. George Murray
237 Maple Street
Stowe, VT 05672
- 69. Thomas Amidon
P.O. Box 1356
Stowe, VT 05672
- 70. Louise L. Cashman
426 Main Street
Ridgewood, CT 06877
- 71a/b. Maple Street Creamery Trust
16 School Street
Dedham, MA 02026

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Property Owners Page 8

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

72a/b. Beverly Newton
P.O. Box 145
Stowe, VT 05672

73a/b. Diann Percy
1885 Weeks Hill Road
Stowe, VT 05672

74a/b. Rose Marie Glen
16 Lime Street
Boston, MA 02108

75. Dorothy Wilkins
23 Friar Tuck Circle
Summit, NJ 07901

76. Henry and Christel Balzer Trust
P.O. Box 1755
Stowe, VT 05672

77a/b. Linda Adams
P.O. Box 1034
Stowe, VT 05672

78. David Gorham
16 Edward Road
Mendon, MA 01756

79. Donald G. Duquette
P.O. Box 1454
Stowe, VT 05672

80. Harry E. Rinderknecht
6633 Bordman Road
Almont, MI 48003

81. Ann Fry
406 Maple Street
Stowe, VT 05672

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Property Owners

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Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

- 82a/b. Louisa B. Strong
394 Maple Street
Stowe, VT 05672
- 83a/b. Ardith Gale Russell
P.O. Box 144
Stowe, VT 05672
- 84. Robert Gergely
346 Maple Street
Stowe, VT 05672
- 85. Ruth Gottlieb
P.O. Box 97
Stowe, VT 05672
- 86. Kathleen S. Kneale
P.O. Box 997
Stowe, VT 05672
- 87a/b. Arlene Demeritt
266 Maple Street
Stowe, VT 05672
- 88. Robert Falker
250 Maple Street
Stowe, VT 05672
- 89. Maple Street Business Center L.L.
220 Forest Lane
Stowe, VT 05672
- 90. Marie Duquette
226 Maple Street
Stowe, VT 05672
- 91. John Jones
P.O. Box 116
Stowe, VT 05672

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Property Owners Page 10 Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

- 92. The Community Church
 P.O. Box 991
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 93a/b. Rosamund Natalya Blair Wallis
 P.O. Box 835
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 94. Steven Wells Lambert
 232 Maple Street
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 95. David Stackpole
 P.O. Box 819
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 96. Wendy Old
 P.O. Box 392
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 97. Marilyn S. Stafford
 P.O. Box 36
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 98. Curtis Clement J Revoc Trust
 3839 Catalina Drive
 Bradenton, FL 34210

- 99. Marilyn S. Stafford
 P.O. Box 36
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 100a/b. Russell F. Foregger
 119 Hubbard Farm Road
 Waterbury Center, VT 05677

- 101a/b. Russell F. Foregger
 119 Hubbard Farm Road
 Waterbury Center, VT 05677

- 102a/b. Russell F. Foregger
 119 Hubbard Farm Road
 Waterbury Center, VT 05677

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Property Owners Page 11 Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

- 103. Walker Partnership
 P.O. Box 1356
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 104. John and Julie Pickett
 77 Alger Road
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 105. 49 School Street, LLC
 P.O. Box 489
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 106. The 1860 House Condo
 PO Box 276
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 106b. Linda Post
 1938 Taber Hill Road
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 107a/b. Seelinger Partners
 226 Beaver Meadow Road
 Morrisville, VT 05661

- 108. Town of Stowe
 P.O. Box 248
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 109. Town of Stowe
 P.O. Box 248
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 110. Virginia Chenoweth
 P.O. Box 1441
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 111. Barry Tricker
 P.O. Box 1554
 Stowe, VT 05672

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Property Owners

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Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

- 112. Union Bank
P.O. Box 667
Morrisville, VT 05661
- 113. William Adams
P.O. Box 23
Stowe, VT 05672
- 114a/b. Franz Peter Scheuermann
PO Box
Stowe, VT 05672
- 115a/b. John Doyle
PO Box 1081
Stowe, VT 05672
- 116. Louisa Drury
P.O. Box 1024
Stowe, VT 05672
- 117. Frank Lackey
P.O. Box 178
Stowe, VT 05672
- 118a/b. 32 Park, LLC
615 Bull Moose Run
Stowe, VT 05672
- 119. 32 Park, LLC
615 Bull Moose Run
Stowe, VT 05672
- 120. Kathleen Kneale
P.O. Box 997
Stowe, VT 05672
- 121. John Steel
P.O. Box 331
Stowe, VT 05672

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Property Owners Page 13

Stowe Village Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont

- 122a/b. Ampersand Properties, LLC
 P.O. Box 60
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 123. Ampersand Properties, LLC
 P.O. Box 60
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 124. Bradley Rauch
 P.O. Box 1086
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 125a/b. Town of Stowe
 P.O. Box 248
 Stowe, VT 05672

- 126. Town of Stowe
 P.O. Box 248
 Stowe, VT 05672

Status Change for Stowe Village Historic District
October 11, 2002

The numbers correspond to the **Property Owners** list filed with the National Register
(Additional Documentation)

Contributing to Non-Contributing

2, 6, 9, 10, 12,14, 22, 23, 27, 29, 31, 54, 66, 79, 89, 104, 111, 122a,

Newly Constructed Non-Contributing

13, 33, 34, 43, 117, 118b, 119, 122b, 123

Newly listed Contributing

30, 36b, 45b, 65b, 68b, 71b, 73b, 77b, 100b, 101b, 102b, 107b, 115b, 125b

Newly listed Non-Contributing

4b, 66b, 67b, 72b, 74b, 82b, 83b, 87b, 93b, 106b, 114b, 118b, 122b

