

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**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 DOWNTOWN HARDWICK VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number Main, Church, Maple, Mill, Sumner, Brush, & Depot Sts. N/A not for publication

city, town HARDWICK N/A vicinity of congressional district Vermont

state VERMONT code 50 county CALEDONIA code 005

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (See continuation sheets)

street & number (" " " ")

city, town Hardwick N/A vicinity of state Vermont

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. OFFICE OF THE TOWN CLERK

street & number MEMORIAL BUILDING, CHURCH STREET

city, town HARDWICK, state VERMONT

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title NONE has this property been determined eligible? * yes no

date N/A N/A (federal state county local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town N/A state N/A

* only Building #51

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Downtown Hardwick Village Historic District consists of sixty-nine structures, and incorporates the village center within its boundaries. Most of the buildings are two- or three-story clapboard-sided, wood-frame, commercial or residential structures. There are few masonry buildings in the district; the most notable examples are the brick Merchants Bank (#22), the redstone Richardsonian Romanesque J. E. Devine Memorial Library (#52), and the granite Neo-Classical Revival Memorial Hall (#25). The latter two buildings are constructed of locally quarried stone. In addition, the district boasts

approximately twenty vernacular Greek Revival buildings dating from 1820 to 1860, and five French Second Empire, five Italianate, and twelve Queen Anne buildings, constructed during the last thirty years of the nineteenth century.

(see continuation sheet).

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention				

Specific dates N/A

Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Village of Hardwick and specifically the designated historic district was the home of what was from 1905 -- 1915 the largest granite quarrying and finishing business in the world. Highlights in the historical development of the Downtown Hardwick Village Historic District correspond to eras when settlers or inhabitants took advantage of Hardwick's geography, natural resources, or transportation links. Buildings in the district represent all phases of Hardwick's development, and taken together, provide a good architectural example of the evolutionary history of a regional center in northern Vermont.
(See Continuation Sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 35 ±

Quadrangle name HARDWICK QUAD

Quadrangle scale 1:62,500

UMT References

A

1	8	7	0	9	8	0	0	4	9	3	1	4	2	5
Zone	Easting			Northing										

B

1	8	7	0	9	9	2	5	4	9	3	1	0	7	5
Zone	Easting			Northing										

C

1	8	7	0	9	3	7	5	4	9	3	0	8	7	5
Zone	Easting			Northing										

D

1	8	7	0	9	1	2	5	4	9	3	1	2	7	5
Zone	Easting			Northing										

E

Zone	Easting			Northing										

F

Zone	Easting			Northing										

G

Zone	Easting			Northing										

H

Zone	Easting			Northing										

Verbal boundary description and justification

(See Continuation Sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title JONATHAN T. SCHECHTMAN, Preservation Consulting Services, for

organization The Office of Martin S. Tierney, AIA date 6/30/81

street & number 12-22 North Street telephone (802) 863-3371

city or town BURLINGTON, VERMONT 05401 state

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

William B. Pinney

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date

8-25-82

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1. Frank G. and Beverly C. Pape
Main Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843
2. Frank G. and Beverly C. Pape
Main Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843
3. Rudolph and Mary Ellen Chase
Craftsbury, Vt. 05826
4. Peter Mercurio and Henry Slosson
139 Cross Highway
Westport, CT 06880
5. Stephen E. and Nancy L. Scribner
Colchester, Vt. 05446
6. Ellis and Lillian Richardson
Dewey Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843
7. Alma Hall
Hardwick, Vt. 05843
8. Roger and Sue Hamel
Hide-away Acres
Hardwick, Vt. 05843
9. Ellis and Lillian Richardson
Dewey Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843
10. Carl and Nancy Cobb
Grand Isle, Vermont 05458
11. Arthur and Frances Williams
Hardwick, Vt. 05843
12. William Hill
East Hardwick, Vt. 05836
13. Roland and Rose Campbell
Mill Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843
14. George W. Hay, Sr.
Hardwick, Vt. 05843
15. George W. Hay, Sr.
Hardwick, Vt. 05843

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- | | |
|--|---|
| 16. George W. Hay, Sr.
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 | 24. Andre and Sybil Messier
Spring Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 |
| 17. George W. Hay, Sr.
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 | 25. Town of Hardwick
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 |
| 18. Frances Carr
Mill Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 | 26. June O'Connor
8 Church Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 |
| 19. Peter and Marlene Clark
South Main Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 | 27. Ralph and Leda Monticello
Box 532
Burlington, Vermont 05402 |
| 20. Village of Hardwick
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 | 28. Ralph and Leda Monticello
Box 532
Burlington, Vermont 05402 |
| 21. Michael and Jeanette Brochu
West Church Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 | 29. Raymond Picard
Hardwick, Vermont 05843
29A |
| 22. The Merchant's Bank
Main Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 | 30. Henry Richard
30A P.O. Box 155
East Hardwick, Vermont 05836 |
| 23. Henry and Gina Newman
Danville, Vt. 05828 | 31. Noel and Barbara Lussier
24 Church Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 |

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- | | |
|--|--|
| 32. James and Natalie Hall
32A Church Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 | 40. Lynn Wheeler
Maple Street
Hardwick, Vt 05843 |
| 33. Olga Lavertu
2 Maple Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 | 41. Vernon and Kathleen Thomas
Church Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 |
| 34. Olga Lavertu
2 Maple Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 | 42. Dennis L. and Emma J. Pudvah
Muckville Road
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 |
| 35. Olga Lavertu
35A 2 Maple Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 | 43. Clayton Gray
8 Depot Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 |
| 36. Bernard Freeman
Box 71
Barre, Vt. 05641 | 44. Town of Hardwick
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 |
| 37. Bernard Freeman
Box 71
Barre, Vt. 05641 | 45. Town of Hardwick
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 |
| 38. Alberta Shattuck
38A Maple Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 | 46. Wendell Wakefield
46A 23 Church Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 |
| 39. Edith and Mary K. and
Charles Piper
11 Maple Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 | 47. John and Margery Groseilliers
47A 17 Church Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843 |

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|---|--|
| <p>48. Eric and Carolyn Richter
48A 15 Church Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843</p> | <p>56. Dorothy Montgomery
Hardwick, Vt. 05843</p> |
| <p>49. Caspian Lake Masonic Temple
Church Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843</p> | <p>57. June and Dan O'Connor
North Main Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843</p> |
| <p>50. Helen L. Sullivan
50A Church Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843</p> | <p>58. Anthony Aiossa
Craftsbury Common, Vt. 05827</p> |
| <p>51. Caledonia Nat'l Bank
Danville, Vt. 05828</p> | <p>59. Michael and Jeannette Brochu
West Church Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843</p> |
| <p>52. Town of Hardwick
Hardwick, Vt. 05843</p> | <p>60. Wilfred and Lorraine Hill
Hardwick, Vt. 05843</p> |
| <p>53. Hardwick Senior Citizens, Inc.
North Main Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843</p> | <p>61. Hardwick Publishing Co. Inc.
Main Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843</p> |
| <p>54. Elaine Willey
North Main Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843</p> | <p>62. Town of Hardwick
Hardwick, Vt. 05843</p> |
| <p>55. Olga Lavertu
Maple Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843</p> | <p>63. Doris Atkins
Hardwick, Vt. 05843</p> |

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64. Roscoe and Leona Cobb
16 Maple Street
Hardwick, Vermont 05843
65. Louis and Dorothy Bird
R.F.D.
65A Woodbury, Vermont 05681
66. Roger Howard and Dorothy Bird
R.F.D.
Woodbury, Vermont 05681
67. Richard and Lorraine Barnes
19 Maple Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843
68. Albion and Eleanor Michaud
17 Maple Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843
69. Eva Bemis
West Church Street
Hardwick, Vt. 05843

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The village of Hardwick was founded in 1795 as a major millsite on the Lamoille River. Water power was harnessed to mill grain, to finish marble and granite quarried from nearby hills, and to saw and plane local timber. One of five village centers in the town of Hardwick, this riverside community eventually overshadowed the other villages as its stone industry expanded, eventually becoming the largest supplier of finished granite in the world during the early twentieth century.

State Routes 14 and 15 converge one half mile northwest of the village limits and follow the river, entering the Historic District as Wolcott Street. Route 15 diverges and travels easterly as Mill Street, parallelling the Lamoille to the village of Walden, while Route 14 becomes South Main Street, and travels southerly to Woodbury.

The village center straddles the Lamoille River and is situated on a plateau eighteen feet above the water. The topography gently rolls away from this plain, streets to the south of the river descend in altitude, while streets to the north of the Lamoille rise upwards to foothills which offer views of the several 1,500 foot-plus hills which surround the village.

Main Street and the area along its intersection with Mill and Church Streets has consistently been the center of Hardwick's commerce, industry, and transportation. It is here that the grain, timber, stone, and milk entered the village by wagon or rail to be processed in the factories along the river. The banks, stores, inns, town offices, and churches also were located in this central district, along with the residences of both the workers and the factory owners. Church Street, now a residential area, once was lined with a number of granite finishing sheds along the river bank; off of Church Street, only one former granite shed is still extant in the district (#33). Depot Street leads to the now vacant railroad station (#44), an Italianate frame structure built in 1872.

Fires and floods have taken their toll on the buildings of Hardwick. Many of the businesses on South Main (then known as Store's Street) were destroyed in various late-nineteenth century fires. Much of Main Street was consumed by a spectacular conflagration in 1923. In 1927, the Lamoille rose over her banks and streets, homes, businesses, and bridges were swept down river. The last operating granite shed was destroyed by fire in 1952.

In the nineteenth century, burned buildings were customarily replaced within a year of destruction, as was the case with the Centennial House, built on the site of the Hardwick Inn in 1876.

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Many of the existing storefronts on South Main Street are the second or third erected on the same foundation. Many date before 1895.

The buildings of the district share similar heights, proportions, and massings, and, despite vacant lots and non-conforming twentieth-century infills, the impression is of a cohesive unified streetscape. A number of the commercial storefronts share continuous facades along Main Street, yet the majority of the other structures are free standing. Despite the ravages of floods and fires, within the Historic District stand at least twenty-one buildings constructed before 1860 (#'s 6, 14, 17, 29, 33, 36, 37, 39, 40, 45, 46, 47, 51, 53, 54, 55, 57, 64, 65, 67, 68), twelve more erected between 1860 and 1875 (#'s 7, 11, 13, 18, 24, 30, 44, 56, 58, 60, 61, 65), and twenty from the last quarter of the nineteenth century (#'s 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 20, 22, 26, 31, 32, 35, 39, 40, 50, 52, 58, 60, 61, 62, 69).

The buildings of the village represent vernacular interpretation of predominant 19th or 20th century architectural styles: Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, French Second Empire, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Neo-Classical. As is consistent with architecture in the hinterland, the acceptance and implementation of high style design by the designer/craftsman/builder in rural areas usually lagged ten years or so behind urban trends. Hardwick has

several Greek Revival residences on Maple Street (#64, 68), an Italianate-influenced dwelling on Mill Street (#18), the Queen Anne Merchants Bank Building (#22) on Mill Street, the French Second Empire Centennial House (#58) on Main Street, the Richardsonian Romanesque Judevine Memorial Library (#52) on Main Street, and the Neo-Classical Memorial Hall (#26) on Church Street.

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#1 Aiken Building (Old Post Office, 2 South Main), c. 1888

This 3-story, 3-bay clapboarded Italianate commercial building faces Wolcott St. and the western entry to the commercial district; it has a projecting cornice, panelled frieze, molded window caps, original storefront, and the date 1888 inscribed over the front entrance. The symmetrical storefront with recessed double-leaf center entry is enframed by pilasters supporting a denticulated storefront cornice which rises in a peak above the entrance bay. The foundation is granite block. On the west a two-storied access porch serves the upper two floors, with balustraded railing and turned posts carrying down to the ground floor. The building is attached to #2; a continuous cornice and frieze and identical corner pilasters visually unite the two structures.

#2 4 South Main (connected to #1), c. 1888 -- Aiken Building

Same period and style as its attached neighbor, #1, with possibly later modifications to the front entrance and a skim coat of concrete over the granite foundation. This 3-story, 4-bay clapboarded Italianate commercial building has a projecting cornice, panelled frieze, molded window caps peaked on the third floor with splayed ends, original storefront, and a symmetrical pair of orioles on the second floor. The symmetrical storefront with recessed double-leaf center entry is enframed by pilasters supporting a denticulated storefront cornice which rises in a peak above the entrance bay. The foundation is granite block. The building is attached to #1; a continuous cornice and frieze and identical corner pilasters visually unite the two structures.

#3 Merrill Electric (6 South Main), c. 1880

This 3-story, 3-bay brick commercial Queen Anne building has corner brick pilasters, symmetrical 2-story orioles, granite sills in the upper windows, and contrasting yellow-brick flat-arch lintels in the center bay. Symmetrical panels of textured brick divide the second and third floors in the center bay. The first floor storefront has been radically altered by the application of steel panels with a green baked-enamel finish, and aluminum door and window trim. The brick walls are modified 8-course American bond; on the east all openings are segmentally arched, the iron hinges for fire shutters still in place. The main cornice of corbelled brick incorporates yellow accent bricks in each crenellation.

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#4 Bemis Block (South Main Street), c. 1880

This clapboarded, 2-story wood-frame turn-of-the-century vernacular building retains its four storefronts with canted, recessed entries, and false-front parapet, with little architectural enrichment other than a simple projecting cornice, and a row of small panes at the top of the store display windows. A modern picture window on the second floor interrupts a row of double-hung sash.

#5 Trading Center/Racettes/Bennys (South Main Street),
c. 1880

This plain vernacular 3-story commercial building has two symmetrically placed, recessed entries serving stores and apartments. The storefronts have been altered with infill; a plain projecting storefront cornice separates them from informally fenestrated clapboard walls above. A molded cornice with frieze runs along the top of the building. Windows have plain surrounds with lip-molded lintels and one-over-one sash.

#6 IGA Foodliner (18 South Main), C. 1860

Originally a residential-scale, wood-frame, gable-front Greek Revival building, this structure has had the first floor replaced with a modern, projecting commercial facade, extending to connect with the Second Empire building adjacent to the east (#7), and the commercial building to the west (#5). The original upper floor windows are trabéated (six-over-six) and the building has a wide frieze, narrow-gauge clapboards, and a simple cornice. This building does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

#7 Fogg Radio Service (Formerly Paint Store), (South Main St.)
c. 1874

Originally a 5-bay, 2-story-plus-mansard residence, this Second Empire wood-frame building was jacked up to rest on a new ground-floor commercial storefront early in this century. The two storefronts with recessed entries are assymmetrically constructed around a center entrance to the upper floors; the upper floors are 5 bays wide with clapboarded walls, molded wooden flat-arched lintels and double-leaf doors opening onto balustraded porches. The asphalt sheathed, flared mansard carries 3 gabled dormers, the center one bearing the date 1874. Attached to left is one to two-story shed-roofed extension.

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#8 Mer*Lu's (South Main Street), c. 1950

Replacing an earlier building, this 2-story commercial structure has been largely covered in modern veneer siding; the western concrete block wall has a severe structural crack. Fenestration is irregular. This building does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

#9 Cox Pharmacy/H. Office Center (Corner South Main and Mill St.), c. 1870

This vernacular commercial building with elements of Queen Anne styling turns the corner from Main to Mill St., the angle marked by a brick pier which runs from the street up to the corbelled cornice, separating the two commercial storefronts on the first floor. The east storefront has an off-set recessed entry to the west; the west storefront has a centered recessed entry. Both are framed in wood, flanked by brick piers, and capped with a granite lintel, above which the wall surface is brick, with each story separated by bands of articulated, enriched brickwork. Trabeated windows inside segmentally arched openings are fairly regular, three bays on the west, four on the east, each with a rock-faced granite sill. The facade is capped with a deep brick corbel; fourth floor windows are diminished in size. The building is of common brick construction, 8-course modified American bond, with the mortar tinted red and the joints grape-vined.

#10 Noel Lussier Real Estate (Corner South Main and Mill Sts.), c. 1870

This 3-story, 5-bay wood-frame vernacular commercial building on a granite foundation has two unequally-sized storefronts, each with its own recessed, centered entrance flanked by canted entrance windows and larger display windows. To the east, etched glass lights mark the door to the second floor via stairs that appear to be original. A simple cornice projects above the upper two floors, which are devoid of ornament and clad in aluminum siding.

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#11 H. News Center (2 - 4 Mill Street), c. 1870

This 4-bay, 3-story wood frame vernacular commercial building with Italianate styling has one canted storefront bay oriented towards Main Street and the center of town, but its main facade faces Mill Street. One of the symmetrically paired storefronts has been infilled with vertical board sheathing, but the other (west) remains, with canted off-center entry flanked by unequal display windows which are framed by raised panels on three sides and spandrels above. A bracketed storefront cornice spans both storefronts and the central double-leaf door to the upper story apartments. All second and third floor detailing has been lost to aluminum siding, except for a second floor oriole on the east, which carries its own projecting cornice and hip roof, slightly modifying the storefront cornice upon which it rests. The wide, ornate, double-bracketed main cornice and panelled frieze wrap around the western canted corner of the structure and return to the rear of the building.

#12 Current U.S. Post Office (10 Mill Street), 1950

A 1950's one-story, flat-roofed, brick veneer post office, this building does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

#13 Campbell Block (12-14 Mill Street), c. 1855

This 2½-story, 3-bay vernacular wood-frame duplex, although altered, retains some of its original features: wide frieze, square proportions and formal fenestration on the upper floors. A blacktop-on-concrete porch and an oversized picture window are typical of later alterations that detract from the historic character of the building. Asphalt siding; attached one-bay garge with lean-to roof.

#14 Hay's Tire Warehouse (Old Blacksmith Shop, 2 Mill Street),
c. 1850

This vernacular Greek Revival barn, once a blacksmith shop, is clad in narrow-gauge clapboards, with wide frieze and corner-boards, projecting cornice and six-over-six windows. A shed-roofed

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extension projects from the west end of the building. Two large openings have been fitted with modern overhead doors, but this and advertising signs are the only concessions to the twentieth century visible on the building.

#15 Hay's Garage (24 Mill Street), c. 1870

This simple 2-story vernacular building has a low-pitched shed-roof, plain wide frieze, cornerboards and window trim, clapboarded walls, and on the first floor a continuous band of five large 4-pane display windows, broken only by a paneled entrance door, the result of an early remodelling. On the east a second floor porch shelters a large service door to the first floor showroom.

#16 Hay's Service Station (Socony) (23 Mill Street),
c. 1938

This is a Socony pre-fab metal service station building with riveted metal skin supported by small metal angle irons on the inside. The floor is wooden planking. The hip roof is clad in ornate tiles which terminate in a shell at the corner. This original metal pre-fabricated building was added to in the early 1940's, to provide a two-bay, single-story, hip-roofed, clapboarded garage service shop. The Socony Company (forerunner of Mobil) supplied and installed these buildings for its dealers in the 1930's and 1940's; this is a rare and excellent example of its genre.

#17 Hay Residence (21 Mill Street), c. 1840

This story and a half, 5 X 2 bay wood-frame Greek Revival residence is oriented with its side gable-end to the street. It has pilasters flanking the front entrance, a wide frieze supported on corner pilasters, and narrow cornice returns. The building, which has one small chimney on the south end, is sheathed in narrow-gauge clapboards, and has six-over-six windows downstairs, two-over-two upstairs, and a shed-roofed, balustraded porch at the front entrance bay.

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#18 Carr Property (19 Mill Street), c. 1865-70

This transitional Italianate wood frame story-and-a-half residence combines Greek Revival proportions and gable-front sidehall plan with a complete complement of Italianate ornamentation, from the large frieze enriched with molding and paired Italianate brackets to the lozenge motif carried in raised panels and lights in the recessed front entrance. The main cornice returns on brackets, and the corners of the building are enriched with panelled wooden quoins. The walls are clapboarded - all painted white. The paired upper story windows on the gable end have semi-circular molded caps which spring from ornamental pilasters at either side. The tall first-floor windows are flanked by Italianate pilasters supporting highly ornamented denticulated window caps. The front door is flanked by full-length rectangular sidelights and Italianate pilasters. A simple Colonial Revival hip-roofed porch spans the entire gable end, supported by plain free-standing columns and a balustraded railing. One of three windows on the first floor east has been closed up and clapboarded, but all of the ornate window trim has been retained, preserving the balance and rhythm of the facade. Below these windows are recessed panels. The cornice line is broken on the west by two later wall dormers, one shed-roofed, and one gabled. To the north, a well-detailed Italianate wing and barn connect to the house, the barn is now used as a garage.

#19 Pete's Family Market (15-17 Mill Street),
c. 1960

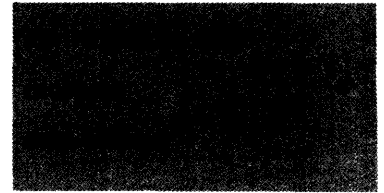
A modern, one-story concrete block structure with brick-veneer front, large aluminum-framed display windows, and a flat roof projecting over the front of the building, supported on pipe columns. On the roof is a non-functional bell encased in an ornamental cupola. This building does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

#20 Youth Center (Old Firehouse, 13 Mill Street), c. 1885

The front facade of this two-story, hip-roofed Stick-style building is dominated by a central tower which breaks through the roofline and terminates in an open belfry. The first stage of the tower is clapboarded and has ornamental cross-bracing; it terminates in a jerkinhead roof. Above, the belfry has bracketed posts, geometric railings, and a projecting cornice. There are

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vestiges of a flat cornice above the first floor on the southwest facade; the wall area below this has been infilled with clapboards and modern windows and doors. The roof eaves project over the side walls at the main roof, belfry, and the tower base on which the belfry rests; resulting sloped soffits are covered in flush boarding.

The east and west sides of the building show traces of former pointed windows, now replaced with trabeated modern windows. Narrow gauge clapboards run from the plain water-table to a simple frieze. A hose-drying tower projects above the roof on the north, capped with a small peaked roof, its ridge parallel to the main roof. The building rests on a granite foundation, the tower on concrete. Two gabled wall dormers on the west project above the roof; one matches the dormer on the east, the other is covered in painted asphalt shingles. This building is visible from most of the downtown area and presents one of the most interesting architectural profiles in Hardwick.

#21 Exxon Gas Station (9 Mill Street), c. 1935

This altered 1930's filling station consists of a clapboarded two-bay garage and an attached small office with a tiled hip roof. The building has a small addition to the north; the wood-frame, single story, gable roofed asphalt shingled clapboarded garage has been enlarged since it was constructed to include two service bays. It does not contribute to the historic district.

#22 Merchant's Bank (7 Mill Street), c. 1870

This richly-embellished and now slightly altered Queen Anne commercial masonry structure is three stories tall with a flat roof and a projecting corbelled brick cornice capped with a small wooden crown molding. Below, a band of small Romanesque arches of corbelled brick gives the building much of its distinctive character. The windows of all floors have granite sills; above the

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third floor windows, a heavy horizontal granite belt forms a lintel and defines the recessed wall plane that lies between the two pilasters at either side of the facade. These piers are corbelled in to meet the wall plane at the second story; windows on the second floor have flat-arched brick lintels and granite sills which rest on the storefront cornice of the first floor. Between the two piers and the second and third floors runs a textured brick panel formed from header bricks set at two different planes. The cornice above the first floor windows is made of galvanized metal which has been painted. A pair of doors on the first floor west lead, respectively, to the upper floors and to the first floor commercial space. The remainder of the street-level facade is divided symmetrically by three oversized display windows, the center one larger than the two flanking windows. Doors and windows on the first floor all have small lights across their heads, diagonally muntined.

#23 Laundromat (1 Mill Street), c.1970

This modern one-story, mansard-roofed, barnboard-clad structure stands on the site of the former Lodge Hall, which burned down. Only the granite foundation is original. It does not contribute to the character of the historic district.

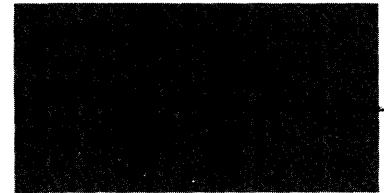
#24 Freeman Houghton House (14 N. Main Street), c.1870

The Houghton House occupies a prominent site adjacent to the river and the Main Street bridge. Residential in scale, this clapboard structure has retained most of its rich, High Victorian detail, despite its evolution from residential to commercial use. The building exhibits an interesting combination of two styles: the mansard roof is a French Second Empire style trait while the main block of the house displays details characteristic of the Italianate Revival.

Resting on a dressed granite foundation, the square, two-story block is capped by a flared mansard roof from which gabled dormers protrude. A wide frieze with scrolled, paired brackets supports the lower roof cornice and serves as a transition between the two prominent parts of the house. The five-bay facade has two bay windows which maintain the rhythm of the overall design while adding variety. Segmentally-arched windows on the first floor and in the dormers contrast with those on the second floor, the latter of which are trabeated and have projecting, molded cornices. The side elevations have entrances. The main entrance on the northwest (river) side is a one-story, flat-roofed enclosed portico attached to a two-story pavilion. The portico has columns flanking the entrance and a balustrade encircling the roof. The northeast side originally had an elegant porte-cochere. Now truncated, the remaining section serves as an entrance porch to the liquor store now. The porch has coupled columns with square capitals and plinths, and a shallow, pedimented gable. Other alterations to the main block include wood shingles covering the original copper roof, and several windows being blocked-up and covered by clapboard; however, the molding outlines have remained.

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The two-story, clapboard, gabled wing has detail consistent with the main block: the bracketed cornice is continued, the second floor windows have projecting, molded cornices, and the first floor windows have molded, pedimented caps. The northeast side has an entrance which is protected by a scrolled, bracketed hood. The northwest (river) side has a two-story porch: part of the first floor porch is open and bayed while another part is enclosed: the second floor has posts and a balustrade.

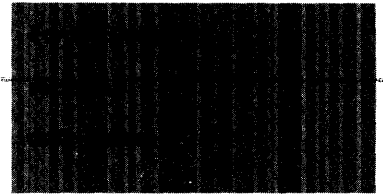
Attached to the wing is a large, 2½-story, clapboard, gabled barn. In addition, it has a basement level, and a one-story gabled wing resting on a high stone foundation. Unfortunately, the barn has lost its ventilator, numerous doors have been cut in, and a long bank of windows has been placed on the northwest side. Perhaps the most distinctive and unusual feature of the barn is the gable peak's Palladian window - such a window is rarely seen in a barn.

#25 Memorial Building (2 Church Street), 1911

Memorial Hall is a 2½-story, coursed ashlar granite block structure built in the Neo-Classical style; it was built in 1911, according to the inscription in the pediment. The entrance portico on the east facade projects out from the wall plane of the building, supported by two free-standing polished granite Greek Ionic columns and two polished granite Greek Ionic pilasters which rest on granite bases flanking the granite stairs leading to double-leaf entrance doors. Sheet glass transom and sidelights frame the entrance. An enriched wooden cornice with dentils and modillion blocks carries across the front and returns at the gable ends. The pediment crowning the portico has a modillioned, denticulated entablature. A symmetrically-placed pair of chimneys projects just west of the ridge; the roof is slate with metal snow slides at the eaves. Large, elliptically arched picture windows flank the main entrance, defining three bays; on the second floor are three triple windows, and in the basement wall, below the belt course at first floor level, are three small windows. The sloped site allows a fully-exposed basement story on the west, with a centered classically detailed entrance porch with a flat roof supported by plain columns. Windows here, and on the gable ends are symmetrically placed, but irregular in size. The north gable has a plain, centered entrance at basement level with sheet-glass transom and sidelights, flanked by large double-hung windows on either side - the same three-bay theme carried up three floors in both gables, with elliptical lights in the attic.

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#26 O'Connor Property (8 Church Street), c.1870

This 2½-story Queen Anne, wood-frame building with slate roof has a rear ell which connects to a gable-front barn. The structure has shingled second and third floors and clapboarded first floor. Some shingles are imbricated. Windows on the upper stories (which are paired on the front facade) have borders of colored lights in the upper sash. A pedimented entrance porch on the northwest end of the front of the main block has turned columns and valance, and above that a semicircular arched opening cut into the wall forms a screened porch. The foundation is local redstone. Two tall chimneys are both decoratively corbelled. There is a bay window on the facade and a two-story bay window on the left side.

#27 Monticello Property (10 Church Street), c.1900

This is a 1½-story wood-framed vernacular building dating to about the turn of the century. It has a shingled continuous shed dormer along the front (northeast) roof slope and a central, small, hip-roofed entrance porch with paired columns and shingled porch wall. On the first floor, detached sidelight windows flank the porch; they are visually joined to larger flanking paired windows, by continuous molded lintels. In the larger windows, sash is three vertical panes over three vertical panes. In the sidelight windows and in the fenestration of the shed dormer (which repeats the two-one-two rhythm of the first floor), sash is three vertical panes over one pane. The house is clapboarded with Greek Revival characteristics including a wide frieze and cornice returns.

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#28 Monticello Property (12 Church Street), c.1880

A 2½-story, wood-framed structure with a central chimney, an off-center doorway to the north, and a large projecting two-story bay window (with cornice and flared, patterned shingled skirt on the second floor) covering most of the front of the building which has a wide frieze and a plain cornice. The roof is sheathed in modern galvanized steel roofing.

#29 Picard Property (14 Church Street), c.1850

This is a 1½-story, wood-frame Greek Revival structure consisting of two gable-end blocks with deep entablatures and paneled corner pilasters connected by a recessed 1½-story structure with a one-story porch. The south block has a simple full-width, hip-roofed porch with turned posts. Each of the three blocks has a center chimney. An asphalt shingle roof replaces an earlier roof. Door and window caps in the north block and first floor connector are pedimented with an applied sawn decoration. The south block has flat caps with projecting moldings at the top. The foundation is granite. The walls are clapboarded. The entire building has been recently painted white except for the doors and the crown molding in the entablature. The sash is not original. The recessed sidehall entry on the north block has angled sidelights and small brackets supporting a molded cap; it also has a granite step.

#29A Non-contributing: two-bay garage with gable roof, wood siding.

#30 Richard Property (20-22 Church Street), c.1890

This is a 2½-story, wood-frame vernacular building with prominent Queen Anne and Colonial Revival features. Chief among these are the Doric columns supporting the projecting central bay at the front of the house. It is a 2½-story bay with a clipped gable roof. Doric columns also support an enclosed second story porch on the recessed 1½-story south wing. A band of textured shingles encircles the house between floors, continuing around the flared second-story skirt of the projecting entrance bay. Other wall surfaces are clapboard except for the first floor which has a wainscot of vertical bead edge boards at the base. A wide cornice and corner boards frame the main block. The center entrance underneath the projecting front bay is flanked on each side by paired windows on the first and

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second floors. The roof is asphalt shingle. The foundation is granite. A pair of chimneys coming through the center of the ridge flank the center hallway. To the north, a 2-story Victorian bay window projects from the house with a paneled frieze above it.

#30A Barn/Garage (20-22 Church Street), c. 1950

This structure is a small 1½-story wood-frame, one-car garage located alongside (northwest) of the building #30. It is of simple vernacular construction, and of a style which does not compliment #30. This building does not contribute to the historic character of the district. ~~It is a~~

#31 Lussier Property (24 Church Street), c. 1880

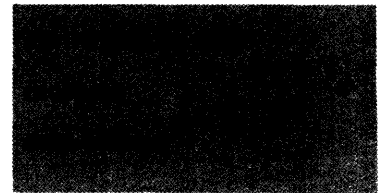
This is a 2½-story, wood frame, gable front structure with vernacular Queen Anne detailing. The cornice returns fully across the front of the building while the north corner cuts off at a forty-five degree angle. The 2-story off-center entrance porch on the northeast side has a small mansard roof and turned balluster railing, turned and fluted corner posts, spindle valances, and decorative brackets; the first story has been enclosed in glass. The foundation is brick and granite. There is a wide frieze made up of vertical beaded boards similar to the wainscoting on the first floor of #30. A band of the same material separates the first and second floors. The building is clapboarded and painted white. The clapboards form a herringbone pattern above the second floor window on the gable front. The roof is asphalt and there is one chimney.

→#32 Hall Residence (26 Church Street), 1905

This Queen Anne-Colonial Revival house is a 2½-story, wood frame structure, with a hip roof, and a center chimney with decorative brick panels on all four sides of it. The house is sheathed in shingles. It has a coursed-ashlar granite foundation. Both first and second floors have flared skirts. Protruding on the east side of the roof is a pedimented, gabled dormer. The north side has a hipped dormer on the left which is surrounded by a three-sided, balustraded railing.

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Two projecting bays on the north side have large central windows with stained glass transom panels. A 1-story entrance and sitting porch on the north has a flat roof and a wide entablature, supported by three simple half-length columns resting on brick piers with a balustraded railing running between them. This house and #41 across the street were built by the Shipman family in 1905. The women of each household were sisters determined to outdo each other. The sister who owned #32 was married to a man named Dutton who ran the railroad station, and subsequently hung himself in his barn when it was found that he had embezzled money from the railroad in order to build this house, which is richly decorated on the interior with fine woodwork moldings, fireplaces with tile surrounds, hardwood floors and plaster ceilings. The building has an attached 1-story flat-roofed garage to the south with an additional story at the ground floor in the back where the ground slopes away.

#32A Barn/Garage (26 Church Street), c. 1920

This building is a small, 1½-story, wood-frame, gambrel-roof barn, now used as a garage, and is located behind and to the south of building #32. The garage side runs parallel to the street, and has a wooden sliding door opening in it. A change in the original topography caused by the addition of a garage to the house, #32, has limited the street access and the utility of this structure.

#33 Lavertu Property (Old Mill, Corner Maple and Church St.), c. 1855

A 2½-story, wood-frame, 4-bay vernacular Greek Revival mill with a covered stair to the north and a center chimney on the north end. The plain wide corner boards, the frieze, six-over-six windows, and simple molding caps appear to be original. A small, one-bay carriage shed with a steeply-pitched gable roof is attached at the south end.

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#34 Lavertu Residence (Corner Maple and Church Streets), c.1840

This 1½-story, vernacular, 2-bay wide by 2 deep, wood frame structure has a gable roof with a center chimney of brick, clapboard siding, and very plain flat casings around doors and windows. It is residential in scale, with an asphalt shingle roof and brick foundation and some asphalt siding.

#35 Lavertu Residence (2 Maple Street), c. 1890

At the corner of Church and Maple Street is this 2½-story, L-plan, wood frame Queen Anne-Colonial Revival vernacular building with clapboards on the first floor and fish scale shingles on the second floor and on the front attic gable, as well as the two gambrel gables to the northeast; the gables have pent skirts. The front gable has a sunburst patterned gable screen with a scalloped bottom, two centered twelve-over-one windows at the attic level and a slightly projecting bay window on the second floor. The main east/west roof is gambrel. The house has two porches; an enclosed 1-story porch across the front gabled projection, and a recessed porch in the gambrel section.

#35A Garage (2 Maple Street), c. 1960

This building is a 1½-story prefabricated sheet metal garage situated behind and southwest of building #35. This recently constructed garage has three separate overhead doors to allow access to the three automobile bays. It does not contribute to the historic district.

#36 Freeman Property (4 Maple Street), c. 1850

This 1½-story gable-front wood-frame Greek Revival building has panelled pilasters at the corners, a deep entablature, an asphalt shingle roof, non-original one-over-one windows, narrow gauge clapboards and a granite foundation. A low 1½-story ell projects to the southwest, with a steep gabled wall dormer interrupting the entablature. A Queen Anne porch with turned posts and ballusters, and a spindle valance ties the two

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sections of the house together. The building has recently been attached to its neighbor, #37, by a large new clapboarded building as part of a housing project for the elderly.

#37 Jerome House (6 Maple Street), c. 1855

This 2-story, eave-front wood-frame, Greek Revival building with turned pilasters at the corners is five bays wide. A Colonial Revival wraparound porch has paired columns and a railing composed of turned balusters.

The building has an asphalt shingle roof, wide entablature, non-original one-over-one windows, narrow gauge clapboards and a granite foundation. It has recently been attached to its neighbor, #36, by a large new clapboarded building as part of a housing project for the elderly.

#38 Shattuck Residence (10 Maple Street), c. 1850

This is a 1½-story farmhouse with a porch with turned posts on the front and side, a bay window on the east, a center doorway and center chimney, asphalt shingle roof and clapboard walls. To the west, the exposed basement story is brick, as is the rest of the foundation. To the southeast a long single-story gabled ell, with a metal roof, projects back from the building.

#38A Barn/Garage (10 Maple Street), c. 1850

This 1½ story wood-frame barn is currently used as a garage. It is located behind and to the south of building #38, and appears to have been built at the same time as the house.

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#39 Piper Residence (11 Maple Street), c. 1860

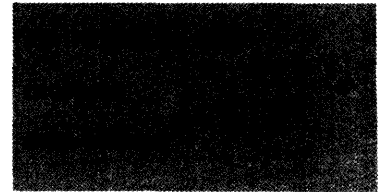
This is a 1½-story Greek Revival gable-front house with a granite foundation, clapboard siding, panelled corner pilasters, a wide entablature, pedimented window and door caps, a recessed front door with granite steps, pilasters, and sidelights and non-original one-over-one windows. It has a center chimney and an asphalt shingle roof. It is connected on the west by a 1½-story ell, with a porch on the first floor and a large shed dormer on the second, to a gable front barn with a sliding door now serving as a garage; the entablature of the main block continues across the ell and barn/garage.

#40 Wheeler Residence (7 Maple Street), c. 1860

A 1½-story, Greek Revival, gable-front, wood-frame house with paneled corner pilasters, a Colonial Revival porch with half-length columns and shingled porch wall, a wide entablature, one-over-one windows with window caps, an asphalt shingle roof and a center chimney. Like its neighbor to the east, #39, this house is also connected by a 1½-story ell (with a

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central gabled wall dormer) to a 1½-story gable-front barn/garage which has what appear to be original six-over-six windows and similar entablature detailing to the main house.

#41 Thomas Property (Corner Maple & Depot Sts.) , 1905

A 2½-story hip-roofed wood framed Colonial Revival building with a 1½-story wooden wing to the south. Like #32, this house was built by the Shipman family in 1905 and is reputed to have very excellent interior woodwork owing to the fact that the owner worked in a mill right across the river and often came home for lunch across the footbridge with a fine piece of wood which he had salvaged from the mill, and which was later used for interior trim. The building has five bays on the first floor and three on the second. A flat-roofed porch spans the middle three bays of the first floor and the roof is supported by four half-length Ionic columns resting on a balustraded railing. At the second floor a projecting pedimented dormer, also on Ionic columns, shelters a doorway leading out onto the roof of the first floor porch. The foundation is granite. There is a brick chimney on either end of the main block. The large picture windows flanking the door on the second floor have diamond-patterned leaded transoms above them, and there is a semicircular window in the pediment of the projecting bay above the second floor door. The roof material is asphalt shingle, with a metal snow slide. The one-story gabled wing to the south has a recessed porch with three Ionic columns in antis. It is clapboarded as is the main block and the roof is also asphalt shingle.

#42 Pudvah Property (6 Depot Street), c.1925

This is a small, 1-story, gable-roofed garage, novelty-sided, with a brick chimney in the southwest corner and a paneled and molded door with one large light on the west end of the north façade. This building does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

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#43 Gray Property (8 Depot Street), c. 1880

This is a 2½-story, wood-frame, vernacular residence with a standing seam metal roof, a center chimney and a gable front facing north with a 1-story shed roof porch with a balustraded railing around it. It has two-over-two windows, narrow gauge clapboards and a granite foundation. On the south end is a 2-story porch also with balustraded railings.

#44 The Depot (9 Depot Street), 1872

The depot is an 1872 vernacular Italianate railroad station. It is a 1½-story wood frame, clapboarded building with a gable roof with a wide roof overhang supported on carved wooden brackets. The brackets at the south end of the building are infilled with scroll sawn panels. Two chimneys rise through the roof. On the track side, to the east, two large wooden paneled freight doors with glass transoms open onto a wooden platform. The agent's bay is located on the south end of the east wall. There are a number of sash missing; those sash which are still in place are two-over-two. The south end has two trabeated windows on the first floor and an ocular window in the gable. All doors and windows are trabeated with molded heads. The building is supported on a timber foundation. The building has recently been acquired by the Hardwick Historical Society.

#45 Town House (25 Church Street), c. 1850

This is a 2½-story, Greek Revival town hall with a square tower base in the center of the west end and a 2-story projecting entrance pavilion with a very shallow pedimented roof projecting from the west end, which has a recessed trabeated double-leaf entryway at the first floor level. Above this on the west gable is a square topped Palladian window. On the northwest (eave) side of the building are 5 bays, on the southeast 6 bays with four-over-four large pane windows downstairs with projecting window molding caps and four-over-two windows upstairs with label moldings projecting up into the frieze. The foundation is granite; the roof is modern galvanized steel. The wide frieze is made up of several layers of boards and the pilasters at the corners are paneled, supporting the cornice returns. The rear (northeast) end has a small, 1-story shed-roofed entrance projecting from it and three small, 8-paned windows with projecting molded window caps.

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#46 Wakefield Residence (23 Church Street), c. 1840

A 1½-story, gable-front Greek Revival farm house with several Victorian additions including a bay window on the right side, a bay window on the left front, and a full-width front porch with turned posts, brackets and turned balusters. There are also two shed dormers, one on each side of the main block; they appear to be later additions and are shingled in the Queen Anne style. The window caps at the second floor on the street facade and on the north side of the house are pedimented; all other window and door caps are trabeated. A 1-story rear wing with a screen porch connects the main building to a large 2-story barn, turned at right angles to the main house. The barn is also clapboarded with an asphalt shingle roof and a louvered cupola centered on the ridge. The second floor gable windows in the barn have pedimented caps similar to those on the main house. There are now two overhead garage doors on the front of the barn. Locally quarried granite is used throughout for the foundations. There are two chimneys; one at the northeast end of the main block and one in the wing.

#46A Carriage House/Garage (23 Church Street), c. 1840

This structure is a 2½-story wood-frame carriage house now used as a garage. It is located to the northeast or behind building #46, and its gable ends are situated perpendicular to the street. The design and massing of this building is complimentary to the house, and was apparently constructed at the same time as #46. It is in excellent condition.

#47 Holcomb Funeral Home (17 Church Street)

This 2½-story, gable-roofed, clapboarded 5-bay residential structure appears to date from the third quarter of the 19th century, with its principal decorative element, the door frontispiece, being an early 20th century Colonial Revival alteration. The main block is framed by a full entablature and cornerboards, which together with its tall proportions and steep gable roof (now sheathed in asphalt shingles) suggest a late Greek Revival influence. The house rests on a local granite foundation. The central paneled door on the west front has flanking half-length sidelights set in a pilastered surround topped by an elliptical fanlight with radiating muntins. The door surround is modeled on Federal precedents. The 2/2 windows are set in plain surrounds with molded window cornices, and are flanked by louvered shutters. A pair of chimneys rise from the center portion of the roof ridge.

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A two-story rear ell and a shed addition on the north side of it are more recent additions and are detailed to match the original house which is now used as a funeral home.

#47A Carriage House/Garage (17 Church Street), c.1910

This 2½-story, wood-frame carriage house is currently being used as a garage for the Holcomb Funeral Home, #47. It has three wide overhead garage doors on its southwest side, facing Church Street. It is well maintained and probably dates from the early 20th century.

#48 Richter Residence (15 Church Street), c.1905

This structure is a 2½-story, gambrel-roofed, wood-frame, shingled Colonial Revival building. It sits on a locally quarried granite foundation. The first floor shingled wall surface is painted red and the second floor, which projects slightly over the first, is painted green. A pair of gabled dormers at the second floor project out over the first floor porch roof and in each of these dormers is a Palladian window. The dormers are connected by a low wall with an elliptical window centered in it with a reproduction of the original stained glass panel. Below this a plain flat-roofed front porch projects with shingled porch walls, triplet half-length columns in the corners and paired half-length columns elsewhere. There are triplet windows on either side of the front door and the front corners of the house are canted at a 45-degree angle on the first floor. A 2-story gambrel wing with the maid's quarters upstairs and the kitchen down, projects on the northeast side of the house. A small porch connects that to the original carriage barn, now a garage. The south first floor side of the ell is a porch supported by columns with the second floor projecting over it. The entrance door contains a number of panes of beveled glass. On the north side, an exterior chimney on the first floor rises through the second floor which overhangs the first and reappears through the ridge. To the west of that a 1-story bay window with a triplet window projects from the house. West of that is the entrance porch to the ell, a flat-roofed columned

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porch similar to the front porch leading out to the driveway. The entire building is in excellent condition, and, according to photographs belonging to the present owner, it is virtually unchanged from the time that it was built.

#48A Carriage House/Garage (15 Church Street), c. 1905

This 1½-story wood-frame carriage house is located to the northeast or behind building #48. It has two garage doors on the northeast gable end, the side perpendicular to Church Street. Built at the same time and in the same style with the same materials as the house, it compliments #48. It is in excellent condition.

#49 Caspian Lake Masonic Temple (9 Church Street), c. 1965

Replaces the earlier Bethany Church which burned. This is a 1-story, gable-roofed, wood-framed building on a cinder block raised basement with a square columned portico on the front. It does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

#50 Sullivan Residence (5 Church Street), c. 1895

This vernacular structure combines elements of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. It is a 1½-story, gambrel-roofed, wood-framed building. It is clapboarded on the first floor and shingled on the second floor with the shingles painted brown, the clapboards and trim painted white, and the window sash and the front porch painted green. The massing is asymmetrical. The front porch opens into an octagonal sun porch off the southwest corner of the house; the porch is detailed with built-up porch wall, half-length turned posts and spindle valance. A 2-story octagonal tower with an octagonal roof with a wooden pinnacle projects from the southeast corner of the house. These features somewhat obscure the main massing of the building which is two, 1½-story gambrel structures intersecting. On the southwest facade there is a small 1-story addition with a bay window on the north, another bay window approximately in the center of the building

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and, to the west of that, a glassed-in entrance porch. On the west end of the house there is a 1-story, almost-flat-roofed, garage addition. To the west of the house, on the corner of N. Main and Church Street, is a park with a contemporary stone fountain, a contemporary granite memorial, and what looks like an old wooden cupola with a bell in it and a wood shingle roof.

#50A Carriage House/Garage (5 Church Street), c. 1895

This structure is a 1½-story gambrel-roofed carriage house, now being used as a garage. It is located behind and to the north of building #50. Its style is compatible with the house. It has a round window near the peak of the gable end facing Church Street. A shed is attached to the northeast end of the building, and is used for wood storage.

#51 Bridgman-Monticello House (Caledonia National Bank, North Main), c. 1840

The c. 1840 Bridgman-Monticello house is a 1½-story, 3x2 bay, timber-framed, gable-roofed Greek Revival style building with a dressed granite block foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle covered roof. It has a 1½-story, 3x1 bay former wing which now houses two drive-up teller bank bays. The house exhibits a box cornice with returns, a wide frieze, wide corner boards, four-over-one sash, and an interior brick end chimney. The central front entrance is flanked by half-length sidelights and coupled windows. A gable-roofed entrance porch exhibits Tuscan colonettes and a clapboarded porch wall.

#52 Jēudevine Memorial Library (21-23 N. Main Street), 1896

The Jēudevine Memorial Library, an excellent Richardsonian Romanesque stone building, was built in 1896 according to the inscription above the round arched entry. This building embodies many of the characteristic elements of this distinctive style:

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broad roof with cross gables, end parapets, a short tower with conical roof, squat chimney, transomed windows arranged in ribbon-like fashion, round arched entry with impost blocks set below impost level, rock-faced coursed-ashlar wall finish, narrow roof overhang, deep-set windows, collonnettes, eyebrow windows, polychroming, and asymmetrical massing. The Library is an academically correct example of the style, the more surprising for its small size and remoteness from centers of high style design. The basic building material is Libby, Massachusetts red sandstone, set with relatively narrow mortar joints that are tinted red and tooled concave. The wall surface is enriched by the alternation of wide and narrow courses of stone. A polychrome effect is achieved by the use of a lighter-colored granite for the base of the building, projecting about 3 feet above grade and terminating in a water table marking the first floor and the transition to red sandstone. The mortar in this lighter granite base is also tinted red. Granite steps lead up to an off-center recessed porch under a round arch, from which double doors lead into the building. To the left of the door, the engaged round tower is inset with a band of round-arched windows set under a continuous foliated molding which rises in an arch above each window; giving the molding a scalloped effect; above is a band of foliated ornament under the fascia. In the front cross gable peak, there is a grouping of three windows under a 3-lobed molding. To the right of the entry, three tall windows with stone mullions and transom bars, have transoms of stained glass. On the left of the front facade, three first floor windows are simply trabeated, while three larger windows on the second floor are separated by squat engaged columns with Romanesque capitals. A carved stone cornice runs across the top of the facade, wrapping around the turret, skipping the gable, and picking up again to the right of it and carrying across to the bottom of the east parapet. The massive chimney's dramatically flared top is richly carved; it projects slightly from and bisects the east end of the building. At the rear is a small plywood air-lock entry on a granite base; several structural cracks on this north elevation have been repaired. Overall the building is in excellent shape, and is surely the most outstanding example of high-style design in the village.

#53 Hardwick Senior Center (19 N. Main Street), c. 1850

The Hardwick Senior Center is a small, 3-bay front, 1½-story Greek Revival house, its projecting front porch covered with a metal standing seam roof, supported on half-length turned columns which rest on a shingled porch wall. The sidehall entrance

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is simply trimmed in flat casing, as are the windows. The cornice returns on the front gable. The building has a shed dormer to the east, and a center chimney. It is sheathed in clapboards and painted white, except for the window trim and cornice crown molding, which are green. A 1-story wing extends to the rear, finished to match the main building.

#54 Willey Residence (17 N. Main Street), c. 1850

This small 3x2 bay, 1½-story Greek Revival building has a slightly recessed doorway, panelled reveals, and flanking pilasters. An Italianate door hood with flat roof and scroll brackets shelters the entrance. The frieze is plain; the cornice returns slightly at the gable front, and runs down the full length of the side. On the east side a small shed dormer projects at the second floor. The roof is asphalt. Toward the rear a chimney projects through the ridge. The windows are not original - they are now one-over-one; the siding is narrow-gauge clapboards and the building is painted entirely white, except for the sash, which is painted black. A rear wing connects to a perpendicularly oriented, gabled block.

#55 Nancy Lee Fruit Mart (11-13 N. Main Street), c. 1850, additions c. 1970

The Nancy Lee Fruit Mart combines the remains of a 2½-story Greek Revival building with a modern, commercial glass, aluminum and brick storefront, projecting towards the road. The gable end of the original building rises behind it, and the simple cornice is similar to other Greek Revival buildings in the town. The walls are sheathed in narrow-gauge clapboards, the windows trimmed with flat casing and slightly enriched window caps. A recent porch projects to the east at the second floor level; the first floor on the east is entirely encased in a new cinderblock wall. The chimney rises through the center of the ridge, and the roof is currently covered with asphalt shingles. This building does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

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#56 The Hardwick Knitware Factory Store (15 N. Main Street), c. 1880

The Hardwick Knitware Factory Store is a 3-story Italianate commercial building, with the first and second floors on the street facade much altered by the application of plywood and a number of new aluminum frame windows. The vestige of a recessed doorway remains, but the doors are not original. Above the first floor is a simple cornice; a more elaborate partial cornice above the second floor is supported by paired sawn brackets. The third floor main cornice has a wide overhang and panelled frieze with paired brackets; it stops flush with the edge of the building. The third floor windows on the front have been boarded over. The windows on the east and west sides have been boarded over and a few of them have new, smaller windows punched through. The building gains an additional basement story at the rear where the grade drops off.

#57 Morse Insurance Company (11 North Main Street), c. 1850

Sitting at the northeast end of the steel bridge, this Greek Revival building is 2½ stories tall with a 4-bay gable front to the road, clapboard siding, and plain flat window trim. The building has a deep molded frieze under the wide eaves overhang and panelled corner pilasters. The first floor has been much altered by the application of painted plywood siding and new aluminum window and door frames. To the west, facing the river, a second-story porch is served by a stair from ground level; the porch is enclosed by a railing of turned balusters, and the roof supported by Italianate bracketed columns made up of four pieces of square stock. The exposed rafters sit on a plain, squared plate, and carry a nearly-flat roof. Above the porch, a simple shed dormer projects above the middle of the metal-sheathed roof. A small chimney penetrates the ridge above this. First floor fenestration on the river side has been altered; two windows with rather elaborate pedimented caps sit beside a modern picture window. The trim is white, the body of the building red.

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#58 Centennial House (Hardwick Inn, 1-5 N. Main Street), 1876

Prominently sited facing the intersection of Main and Mill Streets, the 1876 Centennial House is a 7-bay front, French Second Empire building with an engaged octagonal tower on the west end of the building. The far left bay of the main block is angled back to join the tower. The building is 2½ stories tall, the tower a full 3 stories. Five dormers, evenly spaced along the flared mansard roof, have shallow pedimented roofs with simple cornices and two-over-two windows. The mansard is finished with a molded cornice and is topped by a lantern. The main cornice above the second floor windows, and above the third floor windows of the tower, has a panelled frieze and overhangs the main building by about a foot. The second floor has a door in the center bay. A modern porch replacing an earlier porch covers the entire first (street) floor. The central paired doors are flanked by modern picture windows and flat casing. The octagonal tower has a large first floor display window on each face. The tower is clapboarded, as is the entire second floor on the street front, and the sides and rear of the building. The mansard is currently covered with asphalt shingles; the windows are flat-cased and the main cornice carries around the entire building, as does the mansard roof, except for a short section in the north-west corner. The octagonal tower has an octagonal roof with a flared base; it is sheathed with asphalt shingles.

#59 Gulf Station (2 South Main), c.1940's

This 1940's Gulf gas station has sheet metal cladding with a baked enamel finish on the front, and T-111 siding, two garage bays to the west and a small office to the east. It occupies a central position at the village's main intersection, and does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

#60 Hill Property (South Main Street), c.1870

This 2-story plus mansard French Second Empire style building has lost its structural integrity to such a degree that it is designated as a non-contributing structure within the historic district. Failure of the foundation of the structure has compounded its less severe lack of maintenance problems to the point where professional architectural appraisal has determined that an economically viable rehabilitation of the structure is not possible. The building is currently slated for demolition. For the archival record, its architectural features are documented here.

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#60 cont'd

This 2-story, plus mansard French Second Empire building, of wood-frame construction, is now covered with asphalt shingles. The commercial first floor is composed of two large display windows of unequal size - the window to the west is approximately twice as large as its companion to the east. Paired doors are off-center and recessed. A cornice runs across the top of the storefronts, above which rises the porch for the second floor, consisting of four square columns slightly enriched with period brackets, and a simple railing with turned balusters. The second floor is divided into 4 bays, two windows to the east and a door and window to the west - all four with enriched molded window-caps. A small plain cornice delineates the edge of the flared mansard which rises up to another cornice above the level of the attic floor. Two symmetrically-placed dormers project through the mansard on the front and east side, each having a shallow-pitched gable roof enriched by a crown molding. The windows are all two-over-two, apparently original.

#61 The Gazette Building (South Main Street), c.1850

The Gazette Building is a 2½-story, gable front, vernacular building consisting of a commercial first floor with symmetrical display windows flanking a recessed center entry, with a modest storefront cornice. The windows, three evenly-spaced double-hung windows on the second floor, and one in the peak, are all cased in simple, flat trim. The walls are clapboarded, with characteristic wide corner boards; the frieze is plain and the eaves overhang deep. The soffit is composed of beaded matched boards, painted white; a shallow-pitched extension of the roof projects from the west side of the building, covering a second story porch and stairs from the ground to the porch. A modern metal roof is punctured by one modern chimney with lead flashing. The rear of the building sits down one story below street level, at the river. The foundation is a mixture of granite and rubble stone, much of which has been covered with concrete. Several original six-over-six windows remain in the riverfront elevation, along with a number of more recent two-over-twos and one-over-ones. Four-by-four braces supporting the porch stairs are chamfered, and the building has been recently insulated as evidenced by a number of evenly-spaced patched holes.

#62 Footbridge (Suspension), c.1900

This wood-decked, single-span suspension footbridge is supported by steel cables which rise over the steel angle towers at either end of the bridge and are attached to deadweights buried in the bank at either side.

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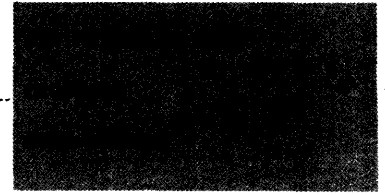
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#63 Village Restaurant (South Main Street), c. 1945

The Village Restaurant is a 1-story wood-frame building on the site of former mills; this building does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

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#64 Cobb Residence (16 Maple Street), c.1850

This 1½-story, wood-frame, Greek Revival, center-chimney, clapboarded residence is 5 x 3 bays, the entrance facing the street, centered on the eaves side. Greek Revival details include: a wide molded frieze, corner pilasters with molded capitals, a boxed cornice with returns, pedimented molded door and window caps, and a trabeated, slightly recessed eight-panel entry door flanked by half-length sidelights with raised panels below, and pilasters defining the architrave. Under the E gable is a recessed porch at the first floor level; square columns with molded capitals support the gable above, and rest on the wood deck. At the S end of the porch a one-story, 3 x 2 bay wood-frame clapboarded ell with asymmetrical fenestration connects the house to a 1½-story wood-frame, 4 x 5 bay barn. Foundations throughout are of locally-quarried granite. The roofs are asphalt shingle with an aluminum snow-slide at the eaves.

#65 Bird Residence (18 Maple Street), c.1890

This wood-frame, gable-front, 2 x 4 bay clapboarded residence has a canted entrance to a side-hall, a brick center chimney and locally quarried granite foundation. A hip-roofed porch on the N and W is partially screened and has turned columns with wheel and spoke brackets. A 1½-story ell, 2 x 3 bays, has clapboards and granite foundation matching the main house. The ell has a standing-seam metal roof, the house, asphalt. The windows are 1 over 1, and casings, cornerboards, and frieze are flat. On the SW side is a wall dormer with shed roof.

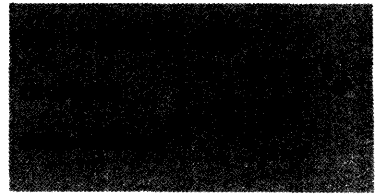
#65A Non-contributing; small 6' x 10' wood shed.

#66 Bird Property (20 Maple Street), c.1850

This wood-frame Greek Revival, three-bay, gable-front sidehall entry residence has panelled corner pilasters supporting wide cornices which return, a wide, molded frieze, granite foundation, clapboard walls and asphalt shingles on the roof. On each side wall dormers with shed roofs project above the main roof. A brick chimney penetrates the NE roof close to the ridge. Eyebrow windows are cut through the wide frieze on both eave sides. The panelled sidehall entrance door, with a large glass light in the top half, is slightly recessed in the center of a flat-cased architrave with clapboarded infill where sidelights are usually found, and a molded cap across the top. The windows are similarly cased, also with molded cans.

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#67 Barnes Residence (19 Maple St.), c.1850

This wood frame, 1½-story Greek Revival gable-front residence has a 1½-story wood frame ell to the SE connecting with a 1½-story wood frame garage ell. The main block and residential ell have panelled corner pilasters, and a full entablature with cornice returns. At the intersection of main block and ell is a 1-story hip-roofed porch with turned columns supporting a full entablature and ballustraded railings. The garage openings are flat cased, while those on the main house all have heavy, molded projecting caps. An older brick chimney penetrates the main roof on the NW side, while a recent exterior block chimney on the SE end of the ell intersects the entablature and penetrates the roof overhang. The roofs are asphalt shingled, the foundations granite.

#68 Michaud Residence (17 Maple St.), c.1870

This wood-frame, vernacular Greek-Revival, 1½-story, L-plan gable-front residence has panelled pilasters supporting a full entablature with cornice returns. The main block is 3 bays wide by 2 deep, with a recessed, trabeated sidehall entrance in the street front gable end. A 1½-story wood-frame clapboarded ell on the SE has a shallow porch recessed across the 1st floor street front, with 2 chamfered, bracketed posts supporting the wall, cornice and eave above. The windows and doorways are capped with triangular pediments incised with ogee arches. Original sash have been replaced with 1 over 1 sash. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles; the foundation is locally-quarried granite. The ell has a shed roof dormer.

#69 Bemis Property (15 Maple St.), c. 1885

This 1½-story wood frame multiple family dwelling was constructed in the late 19th century tradition of vernacular eclecticism, combining elements of the Greek Revival and Queen Anne styles. Constructed on an L-shaped plan, the main block is 3 x 2 bays, and the gable-front ell portion, 1 x 3 bays. The Southeastern wall of the main block has a 1-story porch with turned, fluted columns and pierced brackets supporting a screen of turned spindles, on the top rail of which rests the porch cornice. A steep-gabled dormer just below the ridge on the NE side of the main roof, rests on the roof of the porch below and projects beyond the plane of the main wall. The 2nd floor porch which this creates is detailed with columns and spindles like those on the lower porch. The gable end above is sided in both sawtoothed and scalloped wood shingles, while the rest of the house is clapboarded. On the W, the gables of the main block and the ell behind it are in plane, joined by a late Queen Anne 2-story octagonal bay window culminating in a steep gable which overhangs the bay below.

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Beneath the overhang is a turned spindle frieze with turned drops at the corners. There is also a two-story bay window on the protruding ell of the facade. Panelled pilasters support the entablature; the cornice does not return at the gable ends.

A shed-roofed porch with turned posts is attached to the NW gable of the ell, which is 2 x 3 bays, 1½ stories. The foundation and one very plain chimney are brick; the roof is covered with interlocking asphalt shingles and aluminum flashing and snowslides.

Hardwick

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Hardwick's initial settlement began after the completion of the nearby Bayley-Hazen Military Road in 1780, and settlers were drawn to Hardwick from 1780 to 1860 to farm the rolling hills, harvest timberland and harness the water power of the Lamoille River. A stone quarrying and finishing industry began in the mid-1850's, and its growth attracted artisans, laborers, and their families from 1860 to 1915. The construction of two railroads in Hardwick (the Lamoille Valley Railroad was built in 1869-77 and the Hardwick and Woodbury Railroad was built in 1896-97) created an unprecedented boom in the local granite trade which peaked in 1911. The advent of the railroads made the Downtown Hardwick Village Historic District a regional trading and shipping center during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and this rail link with the rest of the United States created conditions whereby Hardwick became the largest producer of finished granite for the building trade in the world.

In 1776, General Jacob Bayley was ordered to cut a road from Newbury, Vermont, on the Connecticut River, through to Montreal, Quebec, to facilitate the movement of American troops and military supplies northward to Canada. The road extended to approximately 12 miles southeast of Hardwick when the American army retreated from Canada and the project was suspended. In 1779 General Moses Hazen and his regiment were given the job of completing the supply route. The Bayley-Hazen Road continued to Walden and Hardwick and northward to Westfield, where construction was halted in 1781. The route increased the ease with which settlers from Southern New England could gain access to Vermont's northern hinterland.

The town of Hardwick was chartered on August 19, 1781, having been granted to a half-dozen or so Vermonters from Bennington. These grantees of Hardwick originated from Worcester County, Mass. Land in Hardwick, Vermont was sold to people unfamiliar with this part of the state, and hence unaware that it was untamed wilderness. The first permanent settler, Mark Norris, arrived near what is now East Hardwick, not far from the Bayley-Hazen road. Others, before him, had settled, then left, and when Norris reached his parcel he was dismayed to find no grist mill, no neighbors and little cleared land. He persevered and three years later, brought his bride and cousin to Hardwick. The following year, three more families arrived. In 1794, the first town meeting was held and eight additional families settled in the village.

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Hardwick village, as it is known today, was first settled by Captain John Bridgmen in March of 1795. Located on the Lamoille River, it was appropriately named Lamoilleville (or Lamoilville) being the only village settlement in the town of Hardwick on this waterway. In the early 1800's, Willard Bergbee built both a sawmill and a grist mill. By 1827, it had its own post office, but postal officials contended that it was too confusing to have a village named Lamoilleville in Caledonia County, especially since the town of Hardwick is bordered by Lamoille County to the west. Its name was therefore changed to South Hardwick.

Town of Hardwick Population

<u>1790</u>	<u>1800</u>	<u>1810</u>	<u>1820</u>	<u>1830</u>
3	260	735	867	1216

Within the Town of Hardwick, there were several village centers: South Hardwick, East Hardwick (also known as Stephenville), Hardwick Center, Hardwick Street, North Hardwick and Mackville. Very early on in the town's history, South Hardwick became the commercial and social nucleus of the town, the place where the majority of the townspeople would shop and trade. In addition, industries located there in order to utilize the water power potential of the Lamoille River. By 1855, the village boasted a saw mill, a combination planing and saw mill, a starch factory, a tannery, a grist mill and three stone finishing sheds.

Up until 1850, Hardwick's economy was dominated by commerce based upon logging and agriculture. Timber from local woodlands was brought to the village's sawmills for conversion and planing, and was sold locally. Sheep farming for wool production was the chief source of agricultural income from the early to mid nineteenth century, with dairy farming next in commercial importance. Hardwick's agricultural lands yielded only little more than subsistence crops of fodder, or grain and vegetables for human consumption, being best suited for livestock grazing. 1816 was a hard year for Vermont farmers, and was known as the year when there was no summer. Hardwick, with its marginal farmland, suffered badly. Frost was recorded during every month of that year, and a heavy snow storm began on June 7 and continued to fall through the ninth of that month. Sheep which had been recently shorn had to be covered with their fleeces to stay warm. There was little hay for the livestock, and many head of cattle died. The frost killed the leaves on the trees, and the forests were denuded all summer.

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The hills ringing South Hardwick contained large formations of marble and granite. Stone was quarried from sites in the towns of Hardwick and Woodbury as early as 1845 and was hauled by eighteen horse wagon teams into South Hardwick for cutting, carving, finishing and polishing. The stone was processed for monumental and construction use, and finishing sheds sprung up to support the independent quarry operations. The stone industry expanded rapidly in the 1860's, as did local services and commerce. Since the village's population growth and industrial and commercial development far outstripped those of the town's other villages in 1867, the village and post office names were changed to simply "Hardwick".

Many buildings still exist which were erected during this period of population growth, between 1820 and 1860. The best remaining examples from this era are dwellings concentrated on Church Street (buildings #29, 33, 45, 46, 47) and Maple Street (buildings #36, 37, 39, 40, 64, 66, 67, 68).

The thirteen buildings cited are vernacular interpretations of the Greek Revival style, encompassing a broad range of detailing. Of note specifically is a temple-end house, #65, with an exquisite arcaded porch supported by columns and pilasters.

The Lamoille Valley Railroad division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad began construction of its road in the flats alongside the Lamoille River to the village of Hardwick in 1869. The first passenger train arrived in January, 1872, and the rail service was officially opened on July 2, 1877. The new transportation link boosted Hardwick's importance and the village became a shipping center for the region.

This growth in commercial activity brought on by the railroad is reflected in the number of French Second Empire commercial structures to be found on Main Street (buildings #7, 24, 58, 60, 61) which were built during this boom period from 1860 to the turn of the century. Most notable is the Centennial House (#58) located at the center of the downtown district.

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Residences for bankers, quarry owners, and the like were built during this era in the Italianate and Queen Anne styles, such as buildings #30, 31, 32, 50 on Church Street, and buildings #11 and 18 on Mill Street. A fine example of the early transitional period of Italianate is #18 with Greek Revival proportions, but excellent Italianate detailing. The Shingle style offshoot of the Queen Anne style is displayed in building #50, with its clapboard sided first floor and shingled second floor. It also has a typical two-story octagonal tower with an octagonal roof on its street facade.

In addition, this era fostered the Judevine Memorial Library (#52) an architectural gem built of red sandstone in the style of Richardsonian Romanesque in 1896. This diminutive adaptation of this urban high style is the most outstanding building in Hardwick.

The stone industry continued to grow but the agricultural production of the area peaked during the decade following the Civil War. The opening of the fertile Great Plains was impetus for Hardwick farmers to leave their rocky fields for the frontier, where the land and climate was better suited to dairy and beef farming and sheep grazing, and therefore Hardwick's population declined.

Town of Hardwick Population

<u>1840</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>
1354	1402	1369	1519	1484

Prior to the advent of the railroad, most stone for the building trade was cut from deposits located near water so that waterborne transportation could be used between the quarry and the building site. Economical and efficient rail service created a boom in the use of granite in construction and allowed the Hardwick stone industry to sell to distant markets.

More sources for quality granite around Hardwick were sought and found. Quarries in a line from the village to Robeson Mountain in Woodbury, 8 miles to the south, opened. More finishing sheds were constructed. Scotch and English stonecutters moved to the village and available jobs brought more families to Hardwick. Stores and services expanded; houses were built.

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Several local businessmen obtained a legislative charter, to form the Hardwick and Woodbury Railroad to transport granite from the Woodbury quarries to Hardwick's finishing sheds. The sixteen miles of track was in operation by October 1897.

While these new rails were being laid, new finishing sheds were being erected near the tracks. The Woodbury Granite Company, whose offices and production facilities were in Hardwick, had merged with other local firms, expanded and was experiencing unprecedented growth. The original work force of eleven in 1874 had increased to over 500 by 1906 and this trend was evident in other local companies too.

The village of Hardwick was a bustling center of activity. Italian craftsmen came to town to work in the finishing sheds. Main Street was jammed with people on Saturday nights, and farmers and their families came to the village to join the fun and excitement. On summer afternoons, people would often ride the train to Woodbury to watch baseball games.

In 1904, Hardwick had experienced the largest percentage of growth of any Vermont municipality during the decade. Its future was being built upon rock, and a long and successful life was expected. Social clubs were organized and a community hospital and fifty new houses were built in that year.

In 1905, the Woodbury Granite Company successfully bid to supply and lay 400,000 cubic feet of granite for the Pennsylvania State House under construction in Harrisburg, Pa. They produced and erected stonework for fifty major buildings in 1910, employing 1200 men in cutting and finishing operations and 500 to 700 men in quarrying and setting crews. The Woodbury Granite Company was the largest producer of granite products in the world, and the stone industry in Hardwick reached its peak in 1911. The construction that year of the solid granite Memorial Hall (#25), housing the town offices, symbolized the town's pride in their industry.

The period following World War I saw a decline in the granite industry. Concrete was then coming into more common use in construction and granite veneer on the face of a building gave the same visual effect as solid block without the dollar investment.

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During the 1920's, there was an upsurge in the importance of agriculture in Hardwick. Farmers of French ancestry emigrated from Canada and purchased farms in the town. They consolidated small holdings into large profitable dairying operations, boosting the local economy.

A fire in 1923 destroyed much of Main Street in a spectacular conflagration. In 1927, the flood which devastated most of the state of Vermont struck Hardwick too. The Lamoille overflowed its banks, and the raging waters swept away streets, farms, businesses and houses. Economic havoc was caused by the Depression, and the village struggled through those lean years with the assistance of the P.W.A., which sponsored projects that improved the sewer system and established a nursery school.

Town of Hardwick Population

<u>1890</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1930</u>
1547	2466	3201	2641	2720

By the mid 1920's, most of the high quality granite had been extracted from area quarries, leaving only inferior grade stone of little commercial value. In addition, demand for stone in the construction trade was low, forcing the closing of many of the granite sheds. Within the next ten years much of the local stone quarrying and finishing operations were phased out or consolidated with facilities in Barre.

The economic boom was over for Hardwick, and it struggled against the various forces which had ravaged it. Buildings damaged by fires and flooding were repaired or rebuilt, but the economic damage from the Depression and the demise of the granite industry were too severe to contend with. Commerce waned. Population dropped from a high of 3,200 in 1912 to 2,600 in 1940. The chief industrial employer during the 1930's and 1940's was the Sam Daniels Foundry, manufacturers of wood furnaces, sugaring evaporator pans and farm implements.

Many inhabitants had left Hardwick during World War II in order to work in the defense plants in larger towns, and some of these people returned after the war ended. A knitting company moved into Hardwick in the 1950's, employing 90 women. The Sam Daniels Foundry was still in operation, and logging and sawmills employed some. One of the last two working granite sheds burned on April 9, 1952, and what had once been the

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largest granite company in the world closed in that year, leaving 52 employees jobless. The only remaining granite shed is located within the Historic District (building #33). Many Hardwick residents sought employment outside of the town and commuted to jobs in Morrisville, Montpelier, St. Johnsbury or Barre.

As industry waned, Hardwick returned to being an agricultural community in the 1940's and 50's and again the Village of Hardwick and the designated historic district became the hub for the area. Farmers did most of their shopping there, purchasing food, feed, agricultural machinery, etc. Once again the shopping center for greater Hardwick, the village became more prosperous.

During the 1960's and 70's, as roads improved, and as access to larger towns increased, regional shopping centers drew retail sales away from Hardwick. The last major industry in town, the Sam Daniels Foundry, closed its Hardwick operation in 1970, and the commercial/industrial base of Hardwick was again weakened.

Today Hardwick has a population of 2,613, and the town is considered one-half an agricultural community and one-half a "bedroom" community. Efforts have been made to attract industries to the town by the establishment of a 34 acre industrial site co-sponsored by The Town of Hardwick and the Northern Development Agency. In addition, interest in revitalizing Hardwick Village's downtown commercial district is hoped to be the initial step in reversing the declining economic situation the village has experienced over the last two decades.

Town of Hardwick Population

<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
2605	2629	2349	2466	2613

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MAPS

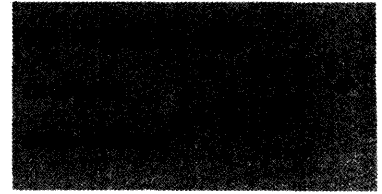
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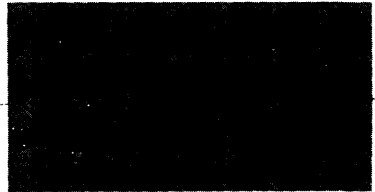
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June 3, 1981.

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Downtown Hardwick Village Historic District begins at Point A, located at the northeast corner of the Howard-Bird property (#66). Thence the boundary runs in a southwesterly direction along the rear property lines of the Bird property (#65) and the Cobb property (#64) and crosses the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad tracks, proceeding to Point B, located at the northeast corner of the Shattuck property (#38) on the west bank of the Lamoille River. Thence the boundary runs in a southerly and westerly direction along the west and north bank of the Lamoille River, passing behind buildings #38, 38A, 37, 36, 35, 35A, 34, 33, 32 and 32A to a Point C located at the intersection of a northeasterly extension of the east property line of the Hays property (#16). Thence the boundary proceeds in a southwesterly direction, along said extension, crossing the Lamoille River, and continuing along said east property line to Point D, located at the easterly edge of right-of-way of Mill Street. The boundary thence proceeds southeasterly crossing Mill Street to Point E, the northeasternmost corner of the Hays property (#15). The boundary thence proceeds in a southeasterly direction along the easterly boundary of said property to Point F, the southernmost corner of said property. The boundary thence proceeds generally northwest along the rear property lines of buildings #15, 14, the adjacent vacant lot, crosses Sumner Street, and continues along the rear property lines of buildings #13, 12, and 11, and an extension of the rear property line of #11, crossing Houghton Street to Point G, a point located on the northwesterly edge of right-of-way of said street. From Point G, the boundary continues in a southwesterly direction along the northwesterly edge of right-of-way of Houghton Street running behind buildings #10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1, then curving northwesterly as said street curves northwesterly to Point H, at the intersection with the southerly curb line of Main Street. The boundary thence proceeds in a north-northeasterly direction crossing Main Street, and proceeding through the public parking lot, and crossing the Lamoille River to Point I, a concrete dam abutment situated on the north bank of the Lamoille River. The boundary thence proceeds in a southerly, thence northeasterly direction along the west and north bank of the Lamoille River to Point J, the northwest corner of the O'Connor property (#57). The boundary thence proceeds in a northeasterly direction along the rear property lines of buildings #57, 56, 55, crosses Brush Street, proceeds northeasterly along the rear property lines of buildings #54, 53, 52, crosses West Church Street, and continues along the rear property line of the Caledonia Bank, building #51, to Point K at the intersection of the southern edge of the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad right-of-way. The boundary thence proceeds southeasterly along the southern edge of said right-of-way running behind buildings #51, 50A, 50, 49, 48, 48A, 47A, 46, 46A, 45, 44, and 42 to Point L, at the intersection of said edge of right-of-way and a southwesterly extension of the rear property line of the Bemis property (#69). Thence the boundary proceeds in a northeasterly direction along said extension crossing the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad tracks and right-of-way, and continuing along the rear property lines of #69, 68, 67, to Point M at the northwest corner of the Barnes property (#67)

The boundary thence proceeds in a southeasterly direction along said property's northeasterly boundary, crosses Maple Street to Point N, the southeasterly edge of right-of-way of said street. The boundary thence proceeds northeasterly along said edge of right-of-way to Point O at the northwest corner of the Howard-Bird property (#66). The boundary thence proceeds southeasterly along the northeast property line of the Howard-Bird property to Point A, the point of beginning.

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The District encompasses the core of the Village of Hardwick. To the north of the railroad tracks which form the northern boundary of the District across Main Street, beyond a gap in development on the street, the buildings drop off in architectural quality and density. At the northern end of Maple Street, a hill and sharp turn in the road provide a strong visual terminus to the district along that street. The Lamoille River forms a geographic boundary for most of the western portion of the District. The southern boundary is drawn to include significant structures on Mill Street; beyond the boundary lies a modern motel complex and beyond that, development becomes sparse. Houghton Street forms a portion of the southern boundary of the District, as a dirt road serving the rear of the structures which face the lower portion of Main Street. To the south west of the south-west corner of the District, intrusive new and altered structures predominate. An expansive distinct solely residential neighborhood lies beyond the District's western boundary along West Church Street.