

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PHO 667404

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	APR 24 1978
DATE ENTERED	AUG 24 1978

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

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Waterbury Village Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Along North and South Main Streets, Winooski Street,
Stowe Street, Union Street, Foundry Street, Randall Street,
Elm Street, Elm Street, Park Row, Moody Court, Park Street

---NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE	Waterbury	--- VICINITY OF	Vermont
	Vermont	CODE	50
		COUNTY	Washington
		CODE	023

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple ownership-See Continuation Sheet 4-1

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

--- VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of the Town Clerk of Waterbury

STREET & NUMBER

South Main Street

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Waterbury

Vermont

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Vermont Historic Sites & Structures Survey

DATE

1976

---FEDERAL STATE ---COUNTY ---LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Montpelier

Vermont

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Waterbury Village Historic District is a primarily linear district located on two major axes, Main Street (Route 2), and Stowe Street, and on several secondary streets that join them. While residential architecture in the district is widely distributed, a tight cluster of commercial development surrounds the intersection of these principal streets. Vestiges of late-nineteenth century industrial development as well as several ongoing industries are concentrated along the Vermont Central Railroad spur that parallels South Main Street. The more than 200 structures that comprise the district represent a wide range of building types and nineteenth and twentieth century architectural styles. Only ten intrusions and twenty-five buildings which do not contribute to the district's architectural quality and historic character are present.

Progressing South on North Main Street from the northern edge of the district, two buildings stand out from their framework of 1 1/2 to 2 1/2-story vernacular residences: the large, Queen Anne Style Public Library (#4) and the Chase House (#5). These buildings introduce design elements that are found throughout the district, most notably, the use of granite lintels and sills, and the front porch of turned components, products of prominent, late nineteenth century industries. Progressing south along Main Street, one passes Winooski Street, characterized by tightly-spaced 1 1/2 to 2 1/2-story frame houses dating from the 1830's to c.1880. Some of the earliest extant residential development in the village is represented on this street.

The appearance of a cluster of important buildings and a change in grade mark the approach to the intersection of Main and Stowe Streets, the commercial heart of the village. The Old Stagecoach Inn (#30), a Federal period hotel altered in the late nineteenth century, the Victorianized Congregational Church (#34), and the Dillingham House (#36), a Federal/Greek Revival house accommodate a slight incline, known historically as "Bank Hill." At the crest of this rise and delineating the junction with Stowe Street are dramatically sited the oldest extant stores in the village, the Village Annex Steakhouse (#38), its smaller, near-replica, Vincents Pharmacy (#37), and the Gateway Restaurant (#74), all dating from the mid 1830's. Closure to this intersection has been lost through the unfortunate intrusion of a gas station and its asphalt lot on the northwest corner of Stowe and Main Streets.

The eastern extension of the commercial district along Stowe Street is characterized by a number of outstanding brick commercial blocks: the WDEV Block (#73), F. C. Luce Block (#72), the Winooski Lodge #49 (#71), Legion Hall (#40), and by the frame Knights of Columbus Block (#39). These buildings represent the development of the commercial district from the 1870's through the first decade of the twentieth century and share design elements such as bracketed and decoratively coursed cornices and cast-iron storefronts. Much of the signing in the business district is laudable for its underscaled size, modest projection and muted color.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Waterbury Village Historic District is important for the perspective it offers on the impact of mid-nineteenth century transportation on the settlement pattern of a Vermont town. Incorporating most of the village, the district is composed of over 200 structures of varying functional type, many of which are fine examples of major nineteenth century architectural styles ranging from Federal to Queen Anne. A network of vernacular buildings coexists with the more prominent architectural landmarks of the district, forming streetscapes that are rich in visual and associative contrasts. The physical layout of the buildings in the district illustrates three main phases in the nineteenth and early twentieth century development of the village:

- a. The early establishment of a commercial district in the north of the village, which was directly linked to both an industrial center and residential neighborhood.
- b. The appearance of the railroad in 1849 which pushed development southward along Main Street, generating new commercial, industrial, and residential centers.
- c. A period of prosperity characterized by both expansion of the original business district and a huge increase in housing stock, spurred by the continued influx of industry generated by the railroad.

The earliest settlement of the village occurred in its northern section. Waterbury's first settler, James Marsh, claimed land north of the Winooski River (in the vicinity of what is now Winooski Street) in 1770, while Ezra Butler built the first frame house in town in its northern extremity. By the 1790's all 93 inhabitants of the nascent settlement lived near the Winooski River, bordering the town on the northwest, for it was here that adequate water was available and fishing and trapping could be most easily achieved. Within the decade, a growing population of settlers were attracted to newly opened Main Street as the site of residences, businesses and institutions. Farms were established in the area of what is now Park Row and Randall Street. Methodist and Congregational Churches were organized and a school built on Stowe Street. Amasa Pride, the town's first merchant, opened a business. Dan Carpenter began a law practice and built, in 1816, an exceptional Federal Style residence which is today one of the landmarks of the village.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Child, Hamilton, Gazetteer of Washington County Vermont, 1783-1889
 (Syracuse Journal Company, 1889)
 Hemenway, Abby Maria, Vermont Historical Gazetteer, Vol. 4 (Montpelier,
 Vermont Watchman & State Journal Press, 1882)
 Hunt, Herbert, History of the Vermont State Hospital, 13 installments.
 (Waterbury, N. D., c. 1953)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 102

QUADRANGLE NAME _____ QUADRANGLE SCALE _____
 UTM REFERENCES See continuation sheet 10-3

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet 10-1

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Terry Winters, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

DATE

December 15, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

Pavilion Building

TELEPHONE

802-828-3226

CITY OR TOWN

Montpelier

STATE

Vermont

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE X

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

William B. Pinney

DATE

4/17/78

TITLE

Director/State Historic Preservation Officer

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE

4/24/78

ATTEST:

Charles Adams

DATE

8-23-78

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ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 1

Property Owners in the Waterbury Village Historic District

1. Gray, Bernard, 35 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
2. Vest, James, 33 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
3. Rowe, Dascome, 31 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
4. Waterbury Public Library, Waterbury, VT 05676
5. Steele, Edward, 26 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
6. Lewis, Paul, 29 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
7. Martin, Marion, et. al, 24 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
8. Lewis, Paul, 27 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
9. Ryan, Clark J., 1 Winooski Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
10. O'Brien, Burke, 5 Winooski Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
11. Jamieson, David, 7 Winooski Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
12. Hudson, Paul, 11 Winooski Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
13. Mello, Robert, 13 Winooski Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
14. Lease, Gertrude, 17 Winooski Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
15. Harriman, Gerard, 22 Winooski Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
16. Pierce, Burton, 20 Winooski Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
17. Howes, Ralph, 16 Winooski Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
18. Sabin, Richard, 14 Winooski Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
19. Grace, John M., 12 Winooski Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
20. Ryan, Julian, 10 Winooski Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
21. Warren, Kevin M., 8 Winooski Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
22. Bergeron, Roland, 6 Winooski Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
23. Schalk, E. C. M., 4 Winooski Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
24. Wood, Gordon R., 2 Winooski Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
25. Norton, Clyde, 18 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
26. Dick, Blanche C., 23 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
27. Dick, Blanche C., 21 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
28. King, Helen B. (Hickory) 20 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
29. Izor, Calime, 17 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
30. Norton, Clyde, 18 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
31. Balboni, Henry, 16 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
32. Izor, Calime, 13 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
33. Morse, Emma, 11 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
34. Waterbury Congregational Church, 8 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
35. Burnett, Walter, 9 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
36. Smith, Zepherine et. al., 6 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
37. Vincent's Rexall Drugs, 2 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
38. Smith, Zepherine, et. al., 6 North Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
39. Knights of Columbus Building Association, Waterbury, VT 05676
40. Waterbury American Legion Home, Inc., Waterbury, VT 05676
41. New England District Council Assembly of God, Waterbury, VT 05676
42. Wright, Lorraine, et. al., 28 Stowe Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
43. Pollander, Landon, O., 4 Union Street, Waterbury, VT 05676

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Property Owners in the Waterbury Village Historic District

44. Sullivan, Rose, 6 Union Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
45. Brown, Elton, 10 Union Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
46. Rexford, Raymond, 12 Union Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
47. Howland, George W. Estate, 16 Union Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
48. Douglas, Harry, 20 Union Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
49. Gough, Curtis, 22 Union Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
50. Squire, Lloyd, 26 Union Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
51. Higgins, Mary, 27 Union Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
52. King, James, 25 Union Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
53. Rudd, William, 23 Union Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
54. Smith, A. Wayne, 21 Union Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
55. Adams, Jeanette, 19 Union Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
56. Colby, Ethel, 15 Union Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
57. Alonso, Edmund, 9 Union Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
58. Lumbra, George, 3 Union Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
59. Squire, Guila, 1 Union Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
60. Griffiths, Charles, 38 Stowe Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
61. Harvey, James, 40-42 Stowe Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
62. Finn, Edward, 48 Stowe Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
63. Squire, Kenley, 52 Stowe, Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
64. Town of Waterbury, Waterbury Elementary School
65. Despault, Adrian, 43 Stowe Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
66. Woodruff, Eunita, 41 Stowe Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
67. Meaker, John, 39 Stowe Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
68. Auld, John, 37 Stowe Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
69. Finn, Francis, 1 Railroad Avenue, Waterbury, VT 05676
70. Izor, Cheryl, "Mid State Alley's"
71. Masonic Building Association, Coffin's TV and Appliance
72. Luce, F. C., Company, Inc.,
73. Gilman, Al, Gilman Store
74. Lee, Delphia, Gateway Restaurant
75. Bank of Waterbury
76. Conti, Conception, Appliance Store
77. Conti, Conception, Conti Block
78. Waterbury Auto Supply, Post Office, South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
79. Demolished
80. Murray, Patrick, Mason Agency
81. Northfield Savings, Northfield Savings
82. Hebert, Robert, Al's Barber Shop
83. Morse, Emma, Joseph Sprano Youth Center, 44 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
84. Town of Waterbury, Waterbury Municipal Offices
85. Perkins, V. L. Company, Inc., V. L. Perkins Block

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Property Owners in the Waterbury Village Historic District

86. Perkins, V. L. Company, Inc., Perkins-Parker Funeral Chapel
87. Keller and Lowe, Inc., Keller and Lowe (30 Foundry Street)
Waterbury, VT 05676
88. Steeles, Inc., Granite Shed, Foundry Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
89. Parker, Craig S., 51 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
90. Wesley Methodist Church, United Methodist Church
91. Atkin, Lawrence, 55 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
92. Wesley Methodist Church, 57 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT
93. Steele, Everett, 58 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
94. Jones, Clayton, 60 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
95. Centonze, John, 59 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
96. Waterbury Enterprises, 62 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
97. Phillips, Don E., 61 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
98. Despault, Adrian G., 63 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
99. Waterbury Enterprises, Village Tavern, Waterbury, VT 05676
100. Hunter, Mary, 65-67 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
101. Luce, Barbara, et. al., 70 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
102. Brisbin, E. R., 69 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
103. Orton, C. B., 72 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
104. Desorda, Norman F., 73 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
105. Black, H. E. & Coy, Willard, 77 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT
106. Steele, Edwin, H., 81 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
107. Dow, Ransom, Park Rest, Park Row, Waterbury, VT 05676
108. Anderson Company, Inc., Anderson Supply Company, Waterbury, VT
109. Central Vermont Railroad, Waterbury Railroad Depot, Waterbury, VT
110. Muzzy, Dorothy, Apartment Block, Waterbury, VT 05676
111. Muzzy, Dorothy, Apartment Block, Waterbury, VT 05676
112. Waterbury Village, Pump Station, Waterbury, VT 05676
113. Slack, Charles, (Randolph) 7-9 Park Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
114. Doran, Stephen, 11 Park Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
115. Eldredge, Mildred B., 86 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
116. State of Vermont, 83 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
117. Coffin, Robert D., 28 Park Row, Waterbury, VT 05676
118. Steele, Edwin H., 31 Park Row, Waterbury, VT 05676
119. Davis, Elizabeth, 33 Park Row, Waterbury, VT 05676
120. State of Vermont, 43 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
121. Mack, Robert, 41 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
122. Barry, Thomas, 40 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
123. Persons, Wilbur, 37 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
124. Vincent, H. & S., 35 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
125. Burnham, Bernice, 36 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
126. Gile, Donald, 34 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
127. Robie, William, 33 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
128. Izor, Richard, 32 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
129. Murray, Patrick, 31 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676

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- 2/ → 130. Wagner, William, 29 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
131. Luce, Robert C., 28 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
132. Luce, Robert & Nancy, 26 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
Edwards, H. M., 24 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
133. Brusa, Harry, 27-25 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
134. Whitcomb, Wayne, Sr., 23 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
135. St. Onge, Alcide, 20 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
1 Young, William M., 22 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
136. Vincent, John, 21 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
137. Sayah, Lawrence, 18 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
138. Sabin, Kenneth, 16 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
139. Griffith, Edward, 17-15 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
140. Romprey, Bernard, 12 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
141. Waterbury Congregational Church, 13 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT
142. Irish, Dalton, 10 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
143. Guild, Burton, 8 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
Ayers, Max, 6 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
144. Eagan, Marshall, 11 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
145. Magnus, E. W., 9 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
146. Shepard, Leon, 4 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
147. Anair, N. J., 5 Randall Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
148. Griffiths, Irene & Charles, Griffin Apartments
149. Roth, Robert, 21 Elm Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
150. Welch, David, 17 Elm Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
151. Gleason, Ayers, 22 Elm Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
152. Coryea, Marie, 15 Elm Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
153. Griffin, Ina, 13-11 Elm Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
154. Bailey, Ellen H., 10 Elm Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
155. Breen, Willis, 9-7 Elm Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
156. Bailey, Ellen, H., 8 Elm Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
157. Little, Wesley & Mary, 2 Elm Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
158. Waterbury Auto Supply, 2 Elm Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
159. Callan, Felia, 87 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
160. Truax, Sheldon, 88 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
162. Hunt, James, M., 93 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
163. Alonso, Richard, 90 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
164. Alonso, Richard, 92 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
165. Parker, G. Wendell, 97 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
166. Barnes, Converse, 96 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
167. Bigelow, Paul, 98 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
168. Wissell, Phylinda, 100 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
169. Francis Moore Corporation, 102 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT
170. State of Vermont, Waterbury State Hospital Complex
171. Sprague, Darrell, 104 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
172. St. Andrews Catholic Church, 109 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT
173. Littlefield, Kenneth, 106 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676

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Property Owners in the Waterbury Village Historic District

- 174. ✓ Sabin, Alberta, 108 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
- 175. ✓ St. Andrews Catholic Church, St. Andrews, South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
- 176. ✓ Lewis, Mitchell, 113 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
- 177. ✓ Forkey, Clair (Rear-Also) 112 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT
- 178. ✓ Thereault, Germaine, 114-116 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT
- 179. ✓ Taft, Delbert, 118 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
- 180. ✓ State of Vermont, The Annex
- 181. ✓ Taft, Delbert, 120 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
- 182. ✓ Danyew, Ronald, 1 Batchelder Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
- 183. ✓ Whalley, Edward, 124 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
- 184. ✓ State of Vermont, 121 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
- 185. ✓ State of Vermont, 123 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
- 186. ✓ Deal, Ruth & Susan, 126 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
- 187. ✓ McAllister, Thelma D., 125 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676
- 188. ✓ Truax, Sheldon, 88-A South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676

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As Stowe Street crosses a small railroad bridge and continues northward, it becomes residential and joins Union Street, whose rear lots abut the Vermont Central Railroad tracks. Dominated by gable-fronted, Greek Revival period houses, Union Street also exhibits examples of the vernacular Italianate and Stick Styles and hybrid, later nineteenth century styles. The same mixed architectural composition describes the continuation of Stowe Street as far as High Street, where it meets the Waterbury Elementary School (#64). Sited on a hill, this imposing complex of three large, brick buildings provides a strong visual terminus to the northern edge of the district. An institutional landmark, the school is also historically valuable as one of the town's few asylums during the flood of 1927.

Returning to the junction of Main and Stowe Streets, the district continues south on South Main Street down "Bank Hill" named for the Waterbury Savings Bank (#75), and Italianate Style brick structure. This section of the commercial district features a number of flat-roofed brick stores that date from around the turn of the century. Many of these buildings utilize a common ground floor storefront formula: a central entrance recessed into a splayed umbrage which is flanked by large display windows. (During the time this nomination was prepared one of these structures (#79) was razed to make way for a parking lot.)

The shift to a residential streetscape is marked by Foundry Street, a short cul-de-sac on which are sited vestiges of early industries, and a fine Queen Anne Style Methodist Church (#90). From this point southward, Main Street becomes tree-lined and exhibits a number of fine residences ranging from Federal to Queen Anne period expressions. Many of these houses were formerly occupied by prominent Waterbury legal figures, industrialists and merchants. The earliest documented house in the district, the Carpenter House (1816), (#94), appears in this section, as does the W.W. Wells House, a boldly detailed Greek Revival structure, which has since been expanded into a motel (#104).

Waterbury's secondary commercial district is introduced by a shopping plaza and gas station on the corner of Park Row and South Main Street, the site of the former Waterbury Inn. While the presence of this new development does not contribute to the architectural quality of the district, it does continue the tradition of commercial land use which was established on Park Row shortly after 1850. When followed in its northern direction, Park Row leads to what was formerly a cluster of independent industries, now Anderson Supply Company (#108), and the Victorian Italianate Railroad Depot (#109), while to the south of Main Street, it forms a U-shaped residential area with Randall and Elm Streets, the latter of which reemerges on Main Street at the foot of "Bank Hill." Randall Street, the major of these streets, running

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parallel to Main, is a secluded, tree-lined street of predominantly late nineteenth and early twentieth century houses. Two recurrent house types are present on this street. One is a 2 to 2 1/2-story, asymmetrically massed house, sheathed in clapboards and a variety of shingle designs, that calls attention to its roofline by the use of dormers, hipped gables, and often spires, capped by polygonal turrets. Porches of lathe-turned spindles and balusters appear consistently on these houses. The second house type, dating from c. 1910, is a square, 2-story, hip-roofed duplex, with large roof dormers and is also fronted by a porch, though of a later vintage.

As the district continues east beyond the small village park, its linear quality is emphasized by the completely straight, flat axis of South Main Street. Sited here are a number of high style late nineteenth century mansions, as well as vernacular Greek Revival and Italianate structures that form a compatible backdrop to these more prominent buildings. The C.C. Warren House, with its period carriage barn (#159), and the Knight House (#160) bear the stamp of William Deal, the village's foremost Victorian-period builder, while the Vermont State Hospital complex, fronted by an expansive lawn, is an impressive statement of Queen Anne Style.

As the district nears its eastern extremity, South Main Street curves slightly and terminates at the Deal House (#187), an altered Italianate house. Beyond this point, the area experiences the highest percentage of intrusive development, evident in several gas stations, a car dealership, and contemporary prefabricated houses.

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Inventory of Structures Within the Waterbury Village Historic District:

1. House, 35 North Main Street: 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, gable-front frame house, asbestos-sided, exhibits sidehall plan, concrete foundation. Wing to south.
2. House, 33 North Main Street: 2-story, frame, flat-roofed vernacular house is sided in clapboards, has partially enclosed exterior stair on North elevation leading to second story porch. Enclosed facade porch; small gable-roofed wing to south.
3. House, 31 North Main Street: 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, gable-front frame house of sidehall plan, sheathed in asphalt shingles. Facade almost completely concealed by vines, bushes, and tall conifers.
4. Waterbury Public Library, Queen Anne Style, c. 1890: Originally part of the estate of Dr. Henry Janes, highly-regarded Waterbury doctor and descendant of early prominent citizens of the village, the house was bequeathed to the town for use as a library upon Janes' death in 1916. The interior retains some of original features, yet incorporates some alterations, including the 1916 addition of a stack room annex to the north side of the house. On the exterior, the 2 1/2-story house features the asymmetrical massing, complex roofline, and varied materials that typify the Queen Anne Style. Resting on an uncoursed fieldstone foundation, replaced with cement in some areas, the first story is sheathed with running bond brick, while the second story features thin clapboards. The walls of the south, east, and north elevations are further emphasized by projecting bays which terminate above the eavesline in slate-sheathed gable-roofed dormers, infilled with polygonally sawn wood shingles. In one such projection, on the south elevation, is located the building's entrance. It is sheltered by a frame entrance porch with slate-sheathed gabled roof, unornamented vergeboard, and exposed rafter ends. Windows throughout the building are elongated 1/1 sash, and frequently paired. Wood cap-molded lintelboards top those on the ground story, while second story windows are framed by vertical, multi-paned boarders. The square gable windows are defined by scrolled pediments and sills. The building is attached at its west elevation to a frame ell with steeply-pitched gabled roof and large, shingle-clad dormer, and the remains of an original horsebarn.
5. Chase House, North Main Street, Italianate Style, c. 1855. The 2-story 2-bay, gable-front house of common bond brick is supported on a stone

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block foundation. Its wide frieze is capped by a boxed cornice which continues around the house to form large returns on the gable ends. Large, paired, inchboard brackets support the cornice. Quarry-faced granite lintels cap the sidehall double-doored entrance, the transom of which has been bricked in, and all 2/2 sash windows. A small, flat-roofed frame porch features panelled posts and a valence composed of scroll-sawn brackets and flat, sawn, "finial" motifs. A 2-story frame ell to the rear has a concrete foundation and is attached to a garage.

6. House, 29 North Main Street: 2-story, 3-bay frame house is sided in barnboard. Small, pedimented entrance hood over door.
7. House, 24 North Main Street: 2-story, 3-bay, gable-front frame house, aluminum-sided has extensive rear ell that fronts on Winooski Street. Main block has 1-story porch on East and South elevations supported on Tuscan columns incorporating a turned balustrade. Sidehall entrance door is framed by sidelights.
8. House, 27 North Main Street: 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, gable-front duplex is clad in shingles, has 2 entrances. Partially enclosed 1-story porch supports its roof on truncated, paired posts. Outstanding feature of facade is decoratively carved vergeboard in gable.
9. House, 1 Winooski Street: 2 1/2-story frame, gable-front house shows Queen Anne influence in its gabled roof dormers, infilled in sawn shingles. Gazeboed porch with balustrade and valence composed of turned elements is supported on lathe-turned posts.
10. House, Winooski Street: L-plan, 1 1/2-story, frame house, sheathed in asbestos shingles.
11. House, 7 Winooski Street, Greek Revival Style, c. 1845: This 2-story, 5-bay clapboard-sided frame house is one room deep and has a gable roof. Greek Revival details consist of corner pilasters, partial roof entablature, and door surrounded by sidelights and enframed by plain boards carrying an entablature. A partially enclosed entrance porch has paired, attenuated Tuscan columns and a shallow, pedimented roof. Windows throughout the house have plain trim and are 6/6 sash. Rear ell, garage.

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12. House, 11 Winooski Street: Federal/Greek Revival, c. 1835: The 2-story, gable-roofed frame house features the 5-bay width, one-room depth, and shallow roof pitch characteristic of the Federal period "I-House". Despite the addition of asbestos shingles, the house retains its door, framed by partial sidelights. Extensive rear ells are attached to the main block. A small pedimented entrance porch shelters the entrance.
13. House, 13 Winooski Street: 2-story, 3-bay, gable-front, sidehall plan house has corner pilasters, large eaves returns, very simple door enframing suggestive of pilasters and entablature yet not articulated as such. 2/3 sidelights frame door. 2/2 sash windows, 1-story porch supported on 4 chamfered posts, ornamented with simple, scrolled brackets.
14. House, 17 Winooski Street: 2 1/2-story, 2-bay, gable-front frame house, connected via rear ells to small barn and shed. Thin clapboard sheathing. 2/2 sash windows throughout. Paired windows in gable.
15. Harriman House, 22 Winooski Street, Gothic Revival c. 1855: This small-scaled house clad in asbestos shingles features a T-shaped plan, and roof of steeply-pitched intersecting gables, each exhibiting a sawn vergeboard of different design. Elongated windows are topped by labels without feet. An enclosed porch addition is located in the recess of the facade formed by the 2 intersecting axes.
16. House, 20 Winooski Street: Asymmetrically-bayed, gable-front, frame vernacular house has wing with enclosed porch. Entrance covered by small, pedimented porch carried on turned posts.
17. House, 16 Winooski Street: 2-story, asbestos shingle-clad frame house features sidehall plan, gable-front orientation. Heavily altered.
18. House, 14 Winooski Street: 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, sidehall plan frame house is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Gable is articulated by unornamented vergeboard. Blind sidelights frame door. Semi-enclosed 1-story porch supported on plain posts.
19. House, 12 Winooski Street, Italianate Style: 2-story, 3-bay frame house, sided in asbestos shingles, has deep cornice carried on large, inchboard brackets. Door has arched panels, and full-length sidelights with arched top panes. Entrance porch with Tuscan columns.
20. House, 10 Winooski Street: 2-story, 3-bay sidehall plan frame house clad in asbestos shingles has corner pilasters, large eaves returns.

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Doorway obscured by enclosed, pedimented entrance porch.

21. House, 8 Winooski Street: 2-story, 3-bay, sidehall plan frame house, clad in asbestos siding, has prominent brick chimney addition on facade. Simple door enframement consists of pilaster strips and entablature board and encloses 3/4 sidelights. Large 1-story porch wraps around facade and part of west elevation.
22. House, 6 Winooski Street: 2-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed frame house is clapboarded-sided. Door is surrounded by very narrow partial sidelights, is recessed, and has a course of large dentils set into its reveal. Small frame entrance porch has chamfered posts and scroll-sawn brackets.
23. House, 4 Winooski Street: 1 1/2-story, frame, sidehall plan house is clapboard sheathed, has gable end to street. First story of facade is covered by porch with simple sawn decoration.
24. House, 2 Winooski Street: 1 1/2-story, gable-front frame house is sheathed in asbestos shingles. Central entrance. Partially enclosed facade porch is supported on lathe-turned posts.
25. House, 18 North Main Street: 2-story, 2-bay, frame house is sided in thin clapboards, has Greek Revival details: corner pilasters, eaves returns, gable-front orientation. Large facade porch of turned components and thin columns terminates in gazeboed extension at its northern end.
26. House, 23 North Main Street, Italianate Style, c. 1860: The 2 1/2-story gable-front frame house, sheathed in narrow clapboards, features a T-shaped plan and incorporates 2 pent-roofed porches in the recesses formed by the two intersective axes. It has a brick foundation and slate-sheathed gabled roof. Its roofline is enlivened by a deep, boxed cornice housing paired inchboard brackets with pendants, and a shaped fasciaboard.
27. House, 21 North Main Street, Greek Revival/Italianate Style, c. 1855: The appearance of a shaped fasciaboard and bracketed cornice identical to that of its Italianate neighbor, (#26 in district) suggests a common builder for the two houses. The 2 1/2 story, frame, sidehall plan house exhibits late Greek Revival characteristics: gable-front orientation, and door surrounded by elongated 1/1 sidelights and enframed by a panelled and battered crossetted architrave. Windows throughout the house are 2/2 sash.

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28. House, 20 North Main Street: 2-story, 3-bay, gable-front, sidehall plan house is sheathed in asphalt siding. Door, set into panelled reveal, is surrounded by thin, full sidelights, set between attenuated panelled pilasters supporting an unmolded entablature board with dentil course.
29. House, 19 North Main Street: 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame sidehall plan house has compound corner pilasters and eaves returns. Door, set into deep panelled reveal, is surrounded by partial sidelights and enframed by chamfered pilaster strips and very heavy, scolloped inchboard brackets carrying a molded overhang. Round louvered vent in gable.
30. Old Stagecoach Inn, Federal 1826, altered to Queen Anne c. 1895: Built by the Carpenter brothers, who also designed and built the neighboring Congregational Church (#34 in district), this structure was a stagecoach stop on the through road to Stowe for much of the nineteenth century. In contrast to its surrounding residential framework, the house and its horse stables to the rear were painted "lead black". Briefly, the Inn served as a private residence for a Mr. Spencer, a millionaire who owned Ohio rubber factories and Burlington real estate. The structure reverted to use as a hotel facility in the late 19th century, when it lodged urban tourists frequenting Waterbury and Stowe resorts. The large 3-story, 5-bay, structure retains the one room deep profile of its original Federal appearance, as well as a doorway surrounded by transom and sidelights of acid-etched glass braced by leaded comes. The extensive 2-story porch of 5 bays on the ground story and three on the second story, supported on fluted square posts, may be original, yet it is known that its third level, terminating in a broad gable above the roofline and pierced by a rectangular balustraded recess, is a late century addition made to accommodate an upper floor apartment. Other Queen Anne period alterations include narrow clapboard sheathing with overlay of wider vertical and horizontal boards, shingle-clad gables, and a large, decoratively coursed brick chimney on the south elevation. Two late nineteenth century ells, each with a porch, are appended to the building at the rear. A large Queen Anne carriage barn is located on the property.
31. House, 16 North Main Street: 2-story, square 3 X 3 bay frame house, sided in asphalt shingles, has a decked hipped roof. End bay entrance features sidelights of delicate etched glass framed by pilasters, and panelled engaged posts, respectively. Small entrance porch supported on Tuscan-type columns.

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32. House, 13 North Main Street, Late Greek Revival Style c. 1860: The 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, sidehall plan house, sheathed in asbestos shingles, features corner pilasters and eaves returns. Its door, surrounded by full-length sidelights (replaced by glass blocks), is topped by a peaked lintelboard, like those that define all windows. Very elongated 6/9 parlor floor windows appear on the ground story, while 6/6 sash windows light the upper story. A small, pedimented entrance porch, carried on simple posts, shelters the door. Appended to the main block are a rear ell and garage.
33. House, 11 North Main Street, Greek Revival Style, c. 1850: The 2 1/2-story, frame, sidehall plan house is clapboard sheathed. Its corners are delineated by pilasters which support a continuous entablature which defines, on the facade, a pedimented gable into which is set a 6/6 sash windows. Other Greek Revival details include a door flanked by broad, full sidelights and crowned by a 4-paned transom. A large, twentieth century porch addition, carried on Tuscan columns, covers the facade a part of the south elevation. A 2-story ell and attached garage form rear extensions on the main block.
34. United Church of Christ-Congregational, 1824; altered to Gothic c. 1860. Like the Old Stagecoach Inn (#30 in District), the church was built by the Carpenter Brothers, local builders, in 1824. It has seen a succession of alterations ranging from the raising of its foundation and addition of Gothic details c. 1860, to the addition of a chapel in 1880 and the 1890 installation of stained glass windows. The frame church, sheathed in narrow clapboards, is divided into three bays on the facade by buttresses ending in pinnacles, which define the building's corners. A central, 2-tiered tower is incorporated into the facade, and terminates a spire. Into the first story of this tower is set the church's double-doored entrance, topped by a tympanum decorated with a sawn, stylized floral motif. Elongated, arched stained glass windows flank the central bay and light the 4-bayed side elevations. Vergeboards with pendant finish decorate the gable and eaves elevations and each tier of the tower.
35. House, 9 North Main Street, c. 1845: 2 1/2-story, 3-bay frame sidehall plan house is clad in asbestos shingles. Transom and sidelights, composed of small colored squares and quarrels, surround the door and are enframed by fluted pilaster strips. Pedimented gable houses paired 2/1 sash windows. 1-story porch.

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36. Old Honorable Dillingham House, 6 North Main Street, Federal Style, c. 1835: Originally, the house was the residence of Paul Dillingham, one of Waterbury's first lawyers who practiced from 1824 to 1875, and became, among his other achievements, governor of Vermont, 1865-1866. His law office occupied the upper story of what is now the Gateway Restaurant (#74 in district). The 2 1/2-story, sidehall plan house is of brick laid in common bond, header courses appearing at 3-row intervals on the facade, and rests on a stone block foundation. The gable-front orientation of the house is accentuated by small eaves returns, a semi-circular louvered lunette centered below the ridge-line, and a row of delicate guttae immediately under the cornice. The end bay door is enframed by paired, panelled pilasters, which flank sidelights divided by leaded strips, and which support a broad, semi-elliptical fanlight composed of glass and intersecting comes. A relieving arch frames this fanlight. 2/2 sash windows on the facade are capped by brick flat arches with radiating voussoirs. The main block fronts a clapboard-sheathed ell and carriage barn (now a garage). A frame porch, consisting of turned posts and balusters, valanceboard, brackets and pediment over the entrance, is a late nineteenth-century addition.
37. Vincent's Pharmacy, Main Street, Federal/Greek Revival Style, 1834: A prominent commercial landmark for almost 150 years, this building was built in 1834 by Dan Carpenter, early lawyer and justice, to house a pharmacy business that he ran with his son, William. While it has seen a number of owners, among them a Palmer, C. I. Hatch and Brisbin & Brisbin, the structure has been a pharmacy for most, if not all, of its history. The 2 1/2-story, gable-front building of common bond brick with header courses every ten rows, rises above a rock-faced stone foundation which is higher on the facade than on side elevations. Immediately above this high foundation runs a broad, dressed granite water table. The same dressed granite, used as door and window jambs, divides the shopfront into 5 bays. Two entrances, each approached by four stone steps and located in the second and fifth bays of the facade, serve ground and upper floors respectively. The structure was originally entered by two central doors which were flanked by paired 9/9 windows, now changed to single, fixed panes. Terminating the storefront level are a continuous granite lintel and a wood sign reading "Vincent's Pharmacy." The second story is lit by four 2/2 sash windows set between rectangular dressed granite lintels and lug-sills. The gable is accentuated by large eaves returns and by a recessed brick "pediment" which circumscribes a large, triangular window braced with wooden muntins and trimmed with stone.

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38. Village Annex Steakhouse, Main Street, Federal/Greek Revival Style, c. 1834: Although larger in scale, this building is almost identical in design to its neighbor, Vincent's Pharmacy, with which it shares an important position in the commercial history of the village. Dating from approximately the same year as Vincent's, the structure housed Waterbury's first Masonic hall in 1860's and in successive years a hardware business run by Harwood and Smith and by Smith and Somerville in the early twentieth century. The 3 1/2-story, 4 by 4-bay brick structure rests on a granite foundation, portions of which have been filled in with brick and concrete. The 5-bay shopfront level retains one original end entrance and dressed granite surrounds delineating doors and windows. Two multi-paned bay windows, positioned in the second and fifth bays of this level, appear in a photograph of c. 1890 and may be original, while a new central entrance replaces a former 6/6 sash window. A large wooden sign reading "The Village Annex Steakhouse" separates the storefront from the building's upper floors, which feature 2/2 and 12/8 (original) sash windows on second and third stories respectively. The structure terminates in a gable treatment that differs from that of Vincent's only in its louvered, rather than glazed, triangular opening;
39. Knights of Columbus Block, Stowe Street, Italianate Style, c. 1875: This large commercial block was built in c. 1875 by I. G. Stimson and C. Graves to house four businesses on the ground floor: Richardson & Fullerton's Drygoods Store, Moody's Book and Stationery Store, a post office, and Graves' Hardware Store. The upstairs accommodated the YMCA reading room. The building also deserves mention as the original home of F. C. Luce, Company Dry Goods which began in 1890 and is the oldest ongoing family business in the village. The upper floors were purchased by the Knights of Columbus in 1926. The first eight bays of the facade of the 13-bay, 3-story frame structure are sheathed in clapboards and incorporate three stories on the ground level. The last five bays, clad in insulbrick above, house a permastone-sheathed IGA market. The remaining ground floor shopfronts feature wooden door and window trim, both single-paned and 4-paned windows, and recessed entrances. The upper floors are lit by 2/2 sash windows, some asymmetrically placed, with simple wood trim. These windows are originally capped by wooden hoods supported on small brackets. The flat roofline is enlivened by a broad, boxed cornice supported by pairs of solid, inchboard brackets that frame small brackets between each pair. A continuous wooden entablature extends around the facade and west elevation just above shopfront level. An unfortunate loss to the building was the removal of justified quoins that defined its corners.

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40. Legion Hall, Stowe Street, Panel Brick Style, c. 1890: Built in the late nineteenth century, the structure housed a post office on its ground floor and a millinery store on the upper floor in the 1890's. In later years it became the village Opera House and with the growth in popularity of motion pictures, the village movie theatre. Although somewhat altered, the 2-story, flat-roofed building retains important features. Its 3-bayed facade is articulated on the ground story by a large, central relieving arch with granite keystone incorporating an umbrage into which a double-doored entrance is set. This arch is flanked on one side by a large, 2-paned display window, framed by rock-faced granite lintel and lugsill, and on the other side by a bricked-in opening of the same dimensions. In the central bay of the second story is a Palladian-type window (now blind) with granite keystone. Occupying the outer bays of the upper story are two pairs of 1/1 windows, unified by continuous, rock-faced lugsills. The upper panes of these windows are bordered by intersecting muntins that form small, rectangular panes. The corners of the building and the four bays of its side elevations are delineated by brick "pilasters" which support an "entablature" composed of rows of corbelled brickwork.
41. Church, Stowe Street, late nineteenth century. The diminutive 1-story, frame church is oriented with gable facing Stowe Street. Simple, central door is flanked by pointed-arched windows infilled with frosted glass.
42. House, Stowe Street, c. 1850: 1 1/2-story, 5-bay, gable-across frame house sheathed in clapboards. Shed-roofed porch partially covers facade. Extensive rear ell lines railroad tracks, has irregular 12/8 and 2/2 fenestration.
43. House, 4 Union Street, Greek Revival Style, c. 1845: The main block of this 3-bay, gable-front, 1 1/2-story house represents a fairly intact example of the Greek Revival sidehall plan type. The doorway is enframed by broad, molded trim and corner blocks. An 8-panelled door, framed by broad, 3-paned sidelights, is recessed into a panelled reveal. The house is of frame construction, sheathed in clapboards, and rests on an uncoursed rubblestone foundation, replaced in some areas by stone blocks. Its gabled roof is sheathed in slate and windows exhibit double-hung 6/6 sash. A series of contemporary ells, appended to the rear of the structure, do not contribute to its historic character.
44. House, 6 Union Street: 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed house of square proportions. Central wall dormer.

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45. House, 10 Union Street, c. 1850: 1 1/2-story, gable-front sidehall house is aluminum-sided. Door retains 4-panelled sidelights and pilasters but has lost entablature when shed-roofed entrance porch added in 20th century.
46. House, 12 Union Street, Vernacular Stick Style, c. 1880: 2 1/2-story, clapboard-sided house has 2-story bay projections on all elevations. 1-story porch of turned components. Irregular fenestration of 6/6, 2/1 and 1/1 sash and single-hung windows. Slate-sheathed gabled roof. Small brackets punctuate eave elevation cornice and divide gable from lower wall surfaces on gable ends.
47. House, 16 Union Street, c. 1900: 2 1/2-story frame, clapboard-sheathed Gable-front and portion of south elevation circumscribed by porch with rounded corner, supported on Tuscan half-columns.
48. House, 20 Union Street, Vernacular Stick Style, c. 1885: 2 1/2-story, clapboard-sheathed house has irregular roofline and wall massing, features gables sided in sawn wood shingles. 4-sided corner turret, ending in slate-sheathed pyramidal roof with finial. 1-story porch of turned components features pedimented gable over two entrance doors, located in projecting north bay of facade. Simple, solid brackets appear at eaves line.
49. House, 22 Union Street: 1 1/2-story frame house has south elevation entry. Main block attached via ell to garage.
50. House, 24 Union Street, c. 1850: 2-story, L-plan frame house, sided in clapboards, has gable roof. Enclosed porch addition in recess of facade. 2-story ell incorporates barn, now garage.
51. House, 27 Union Street, c. 1850: 1 1/2-story, sidehall plan house has simple pilaster strip and entablature door enframing enclosing slightly recessed door surrounded by very elongated, full, 3-paned sidelights. 2-story period ell to south. 6/6 sash windows.
52. House, 25 Union Street: Frame, shingle-sided house has gable-across orientation, displays irregular fenestration and has central entrance with hood supported on large, inchboard brackets.
53. House, 23 Union Street, c. 1850: 1 1/2-story, frame, gable-roofed house has been converted to two stories by addition of continuous roof dormers. Twentieth century frame porch addition is supported on Tuscan 3/4-columns.

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- Doorway framed by sidelights. 1 1/2-story rear ell is attached to barn (converted to garage).
54. House, 21 Union Street, c. 1850: 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame sidehall plan house, sided in clapboards. Blind sidelights frame door.
55. House, 19 Union Street, c. 1850: 1 1/2-story, gable-front, sidehall plan, frame house has had its sidelight-framed entry altered through the addition of pedimented entrance porch with vaulted ceiling, revealing a tympanum decorated with sunburst motif. Main block and rear ell are shingle-sided.
56. House, 15 Union Street: 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, sidehall plan house has side-light-framed entry, sheltered by hood supported on fan brackets (late 19th century addition).
57. House, 13 Union Street, c. 1850: 2-story, 3-bay, sidehall plan frame house, sided in wood shingles features Italianate round-arched door framed by blind sidelight panels and covered by small entrance porch. 2/2 sash windows. Rear carriage barn.
58. Lumbra House, Union Street, c. 1865: 2-story, frame Italianate house, wood shingle-sided is enlivened by shallow, hip-roofed appendages with latticework trellises and valenceboards. Hip-roofed main block has cornice embellished with paired, scrolled inchboard brackets. Double-doored entrance has blind transom.
59. House, 36 Stowe Street, Italianate Style, c. 1865: The 2-story, 2 by 3-bay frame house is sheathed in narrow clapboards. Its 2-bay facade features a 3-sided bay window on the first floor with a cornice supported on small, solid wooden brackets. The double entrance doors have round-arched, elongated glass panes and are topped by a transom. The entrance is topped by a hood embellished with small, paired, scrolled brackets, supported on large, scrolled ancons. The second story of the facade is lit by elongated, paired 2/2 sash windows unified by a single lintelboard. The roofline is ornamented by a continuous shaped fascia and by large, paired pendant brackets which carry a deep cornice. The gabled roof of the main block as well as those of two intersecting rear ells are slate-sheathed.

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60. House, 38 Stowe Street, c. 1850: 1 1/2-story, 3-bay sidehall plan frame house sheathed in cedar shingle. Outstanding feature of facade is porch with gazeboed end bay and pediment over entrance, supported on lathe-turned posts.
61. House, 40-42 Stowe Street, c. 1845: 1 1/2-story, 5-bay, gable-across house has been altered to 2 stories by three continuous shed-roofed wall dormers. House retains classic cottage proportions, and door enframed by panelled trim and cornerblocks and surrounded by side-lights. Wing to East. Aluminum-sided.
62. Finn House, 48 Stowe Street, c. 1845: 1 1/2-story, 5 X 2-bay corner house of running bond brick has had gable roof raised by means of shingle-clad wall dormer incorporating 4 windows. Swazey Court elevation has end bay entrance while Stowe Street facade has central entrance framed by partial sidelights and granite jambs and lintel. Broad, rectangular granite lintels cap other entrance and all original windows. Partially-enclosed porch with Tuscan columns covers both street elevations.
63. House, 52 Stowe Street, Gothic Revival c. 1855: 1/2-story, frame house of intersecting steeply-pitched gable sections, each with jigsaw-cut vergeboard in gable. Sided in asphalt. Slate-sheathed roof. 2-story rear ell is attached to second extensive rear ell incorporating garage.
64. Waterbury Elementary School, Stowe Street, 1898, 1912, and 1936: Sited on a hill overlooking Stowe Street and fronted by a broad drive, the Elementary School (formerly Waterbury Graded School) is a complex of three large, brick buildings connected by 1-story wings, which share similar massing and materials. The central structure built in 1898, is a broad, 2-story, hip-roofed building of running bond brick, which rises above a high, rock-faced stone foundation. The three central bays of the 9-bay facade are housed in a slightly projecting section of two stories which now terminates in a hipped roof but which originally carried two towers. It is into this projecting central section that the entrance is located, recessed into a wide, semi-circular compound arch and topped by an over-scaled fanlight. A gable-roofed entrance porch, added in the early twentieth century, shelters the door. The fenestration on first and second stories is varied, featuring both elongated, arched 1/1 windows set into relieving arches with keystones, elongated, rectangular-headed windows, and a large, three-part window with segmental arched top. Windows on the outer wall sections of the facade are not as elongated as those of the central section, and are set into segmental relieving arches and flat arches with radiating

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voussoirs.

The easternmost structure in the complex, built in 1912, shares a similar structural organization as the earlier structure, but is narrower and taller in scale. Of running bond brick, with occasional Flemish header courses, it too is supported on a high rock-faced stone foundation. The central three bays of its 9-bay facade are expressed in a central, 2 1/2-story central section which terminates above the roofline in a broad pedimented gable that inscribes a semi-circular window with radiating muntins. A Tuscan-columned entrance porch fronts the building's double-doored entrance. 2/2 sash windows, set into segmental relieving arches and trimmed by narrow granite lugsills, dominate the facade and other elevations, while the central bay of the second story is occupied by a large, 3-section window composed of a broad 2/2 window flanked by narrower 2/2 windows. The roofline of the building, like that of 1898 building, is enriched by a row of denticulated brickwork. A steeply-pitched hipped roof terminates the structure.

Similar in massing to the 1912 building, but narrower in proportion, the last building of the complex was built in 1936. It differs fundamentally from the other buildings in its very high, dressed stone block foundation and in the windowless outer bays of the facade. With the exception of small basement windows set into the foundation, the only apertures on the facade occur in the projecting 2 1/2-story central bay: a double-doored entrance shielded by a porch, two 2/2 sash windows on the second story, and a semi-circular arched window inscribed in the pedimented gable. The building has a steep, slate-sheathed hipped roof with a very short ridge. A contemporary, 2-story brick annex is appended to the building at the rear.

65. House, 43 Stowe Street, Italianate, c. 1870: 2-story, 3-bay frame house, sided in clapboards, occupies corner lot. "Flat" roof is an illusion produced by extension of its boxed cornice (enlivened by paired brackets and wainscoted fascia) above eavesline of a low-pitched gabled roof. 4-bay High Street elevation. Facade features 1-story, shed-roofed porch. Windows and sidehall door are topped by peaked lintelboards. 1-story period ell to West.
66. House, 41 Stowe Street, 1-story, gable-roofed, contemporary prefabricated house does not contribute to the historic character of the district.
67. House, 39 Stowe Street, c. 1900: Asymmetrically-massed and bayed

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house with clapboard sheathing has complex facade incorporating small porch, enclosed polygonal bay, wide gable, and polygonal turret terminating in asphalt-sheathed spire. Sawn wood ornament in gable.

68. House, 37 Stowe Street: 2 1/2-story, frame house, clad in asphalt shingles, has 1-story, semi-enclosed porch on facade. Varied window, wall and roofline elements include gables, dormers, and bay windows, giving house a very asymmetrical profile. Large, 2 1/2-story rear ell with garage.
69. House, 1 Railroad Avenue: 1 1/2-story, frame house, sheathed in thin clapboards, is partially hidden by Stowe Street railroad bridge. 3-bay Railroad Avenue facade has screened porch over entrance. Typical of the short row of small frame houses that line the Vermont Central Railroad tracks to the West.
70. Commercial Building, "Mid-State Alleys", Stowe Street, c. 1885: 2 1/2-story bowling alley was formerly "Atherton's Toy Store". Shopfront has been altered and painted to simulate board-and batten siding, has new windows. Retains what may be an original canted corner entrance. Shopfront level is delineated from upper floors by wood cornice with small brackets. Gable is infilled with imbricated wood shingles, while side elevations are sheathed in thin clapboards.
71. Coffin's T.V. and Appliance/Winooski Lodge #49, c. 1890: This small commercial building has seen several uses since its construction in the late nineteenth century. In 1900 it housed F. C. Luce's growing dry goods business, in later years became the village's second movie theatre, along with Legion Hall which it strongly resembles in material, style, and scale. The 2-story, 3-bay building of running bond brick has been altered, but retains details characteristic of the panel brick style, including brick corner "pilasters" and a corbelled brick "entablature." The ground floor of the facade is organized around a large, 2-paned window which is framed on either side by an elongated, arched opening--one leading to a recessed porch and doorway (which is open to the east elevation) and the other housing a door and semi-circular light above it. The roof is stepped back, forming three different levels.
72. F. C. Luce Company, Inc., Stowe Street, Victorian Italianate Style, 1879: Built by William Deal, local real estate entrepreneur, in 1879, the building originally housed M. M. Knight's Dry Goods Store and J. C. Griggs' Shoe Store.

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In the 1890's, it was taken over by Richardson and Luce and in 1918 became F. C. Luce's Store, the latter having moved to its third, and final, location in Waterbury's commercial district. The loss of a cast-iron roofline pavilion reading, "Knights Block, 1879" is the only change in this otherwise intact example of Victorian Italianate commercial architecture. The 3-story, flat-roofed building of running bond brick has a 7-bay facade and a cast iron shopfront consisting of large shop windows and double-doored entrances, all topped by round-cornered, rectangular transoms and defined by fluted, Corinthian columns. A single-doored entrance on the west end bay leads to apartments above. The ground story terminates in a denticulated and molded partial entablature which supports a wooden sign reading, "F. C. Luce Company, Inc." Second story windows are elongated, 1/1 sash windows set into segmental-arched labels composed of brick headers with stone keystones. Third story windows are similar but are round-arched and engaged into surrounds of the same shape. The corners of the building are decorated by staggered brick "quoins" which meet, below the corniceline, an elaborate "entablature" of brick coursed. A broad, wooden boxed cornice surmounts this brickwork and is supported by very large scrolled wooden brackets with incised designs, alternating with small, broad brackets. Both cornice and entablature are continuous around three sides of the building.

73. WDEV Block, Stowe Street, Victorian Italianate Style, c. 1879: Like its 3-story neighbor, the Luce Block, this building was built by William Deal either simultaneously with or slightly after it. Several merchants ran businesses on the ground floor in 1880: A. A. Atherton & Son Furniture Shop, F. Taylor & W. Ashley Grocery Store, and an apothecary shop owned by Frink & Remington. In 1930, F. C. Luce expanded his dry goods business to include hardware, occupying the easternmost storefront in this neighboring commercial block. A candy store and the offices of the Waterbury Record are two of the many businesses that were housed in the structure in recent years. Similar in material and design elements to the Luce Block, the 2-story commercial block of common bond brick is divided into three major storefronts by rows of justified brick "quoins" which also enliven the building's corners. Each of these three sections is a 4-bay modular unit consisting of, on the ground floor, a central entrance recessed between flanking display windows, and a narrower side entrance leading to the upper floors, all set into segmental brick relieving arches with keystones. The second story incorporates two pairs of elongated 1/1 windows in segmental brick surrounds and unified by single stone lugsills.

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Textural variation is achieved on the storefront level by the use of both cast-iron Corinthian columns and rectangular piers. One of the storefronts has been inappropriately altered through the addition of colored slate sheathing. The flat roofline is accentuated by rows of brick dentils and coursing and by an unornamented wood cornice, carried on very large brackets.

74. Gateway Restaurant, Corner Stowe and South Main Streets, Federal/Greek Revival Style 1833: The oldest extant building in Waterbury's commercial core, the "Old Corner Store" as it is commonly called, was built by Leander Hutchins in 1833. The building's prominence architecturally and visually is equalled by its associative value as a training ground for local businessmen and a political gathering place during the Civil War. The gable-roofed corner building of common bond brick is sited on sloping grade and consists of 2 1/2-stories and a partially-exposed basement on Stowe Street and three full stories on Main Street. Both street elevations are asymmetrically bayed. That of Stowe Street is gable-fronted and features two entrances, and two windows on each of the upper floors which are capped by heavy granite lintels and trimmed by lugsills. The Main Street elevation retains three original storefronts, each consisting of a door flanked by single-paned windows and unified by a single stone lintel and stone door posts. Upper floor windows originally had 12/12 sash, and have been changed to 1/1 sash windows (some of which are partially blind) trimmed with rectangular granite lintels and lugsills. The building retains three of its four original brick gable end interior chimneys which appear to either side of the ridgeline.
75. Bank of Waterbury/Law Offices, South Main Street, Italianate Style, 1887: This building represents another contribution made by William Deal to the development of the village's commercial district during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Built in 1887, the "National Bank of Waterbury" displaced an original frame bank on the site which was moved to another part of the village. The 2 1/2-story flat-roofed brick building originally incorporated six bays on all levels until, in the mid 1950's, a 1-story addition was engaged into the building, obliterating the two southernmost bays of the ground floor. While the addition itself a successful design statement, it constitutes a violation in the integrity of the original structure. The remainder of the ground floor has been altered through the addition of new doors and by a permastone veneer. The upper floors are intact, and are punctuated by 2/2 and 1/2 sash windows set into brick relieving arches with keystones. The upper floor is lit by bullseye windows.

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The corners and central bay of the facade are delineated by staggered brick "quoins" which meet a brick band course and brick coursing below the cornice. A broad, wooden boxed cornice, supported on solid, inchboard brackets, terminates the roofline.

76. Appliance Store, South Main Street, c. 1910: Known as the "Collins & Meaker Block" in the 1950's, this 2-story, flat-roofed store of running bond brick is sited on sloping grade, exposing a basement level storefront at its southern end. Its main storefront consists of projecting display windows framing a recessed central entrance, approached by a short flight of steps. A large, 2-paned display window, flush with the wall surface, occupies the rest of the first floor. The second story incorporates, on the facade, six 1/1 sash windows with rectangular granite lintels and lugsills. A broad, wooden boxed cornice at the roofline displays simple, paired, scrolled brackets and compound mutules.
77. Conti Block, South Main Street, c. 1901: The 2-story, flat-roofed commercial building of running bond brick was built shortly after the turn of the twentieth century on the site of a frame building that burned in the 1890's. It first housed Ayer's Hardware Store, then Chase's Art Store in 1909, and was known as Bailey's Block in the 1950's. The addition of an aluminum storefront has altered the facade's original single-paned display windows trimmed with quarry-faced granite lintels and lugsills, which survived into the 1920's. The building retains its cornice, decorated with shallow brick coursing.
78. Post Office, Corner South Main and Elm Streets, c. 1910: The 2-story building of running bond brick has a flat roof and 4-bay facade. On the ground floor is a storefront composed of two large, single-paned display windows flanking a recessed entrance, and a second entrance located in the southernmost bay of the facade. Each bay of the storefront is defined by panelled, cast-iron piers. 1/1 sash windows, set between segmental relieving arches and rock-faced granite lugsills, appear on the second story.
79. Drug Store, South Main Street, Panel Brick, c. 1900: Currently owned by the Waterbury Savings Bank, this small-scaled store briefly functioned as a thrift shop (1976), but was for many years a drug store. Now vacant and bordered by a large parking lot, the structure's future is uncertain. The 2-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed building displays elements of the "Panel Brick" Style. Full-length "pilasters", broken by the shopfront's first story cornice, meets a series of brick houses and denticulated at entablature level.

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The ground floor is articulated by two large-paned display windows framing a 3-faced polygonal recess that houses three entrances. Second story 1/1 sash windows are topped by jack arches. (This building was demolished in June of 1977.)

80. Mason Agency, South Main Street, c. 1900: Small-scaled, 1-story, 3-bay frame building, sheathed in asphalt shingles, has boom town roof and simple storefront consisting of 2 single-paned windows flanking a recessed central entrance with splayed reveals.
81. Northfield Savings Bank, South Main Street: Contemporary, 1-story brick bank is compatible in materials and scale with other Main Street buildings, but does not contribute to the historic character of the district.
82. Al's Barber Shop/Ye Olde Jewellery Store, South Main Street: 2-story, flat-roofed, 4-bay frame commercial building is sheathed in thin clapboards. Attached to extensive 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed frame ell. Storefront incorporates on its ground floor 2 stores, each with large, 2-paned display window and each entered by a door set into a 3-sided polygonal recess. Second floor windows are asymmetrically spaced.
83. Joseph Sprano Youth Center, South Main Street: 2 1/2-story, frame, clapboard-sided building of asymmetrical bays features high boom town roof, extending above its true gabled roofline. Ground floor has two central entrances and three large, single-paned display windows. Exterior stair on south elevation leads to screened porch and second story. 2-story, frame ell to rear with bracketed cornice.
84. Waterbury Municipal Offices, South Main Street, c. 1875: 2-story, square, Italianate frame building is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Ground floor entrance is off-center, framed by two, single-paned windows, and sheltered by shallow overhang supported on 1" X 3"'s. Deep boxed cornice is decorated with small, jigsaw-cut brackets. Building terminates in hipped roof with very short ridge.
85. V. L. Perkins Block, South Main Street, 1911: Built on the site of a frame store which burned, this building originally housed an undertaking and furniture business, run by V. L. Perkins. In continuous operation, the furniture business still occupies the structure, while a funeral home was opened next door, in the converted old Town Hall, in 1960. The 3-story, 5-bay, flat-roofed building of running bond brick features a ground floor storefront

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- treatment like that of other Waterbury stores: a central entrance (here double-doored) set into a recess, and framed by two large display windows. The upper stories have 1/1 sash window with jack arches and granite lugsills. The "entablature" of the building is composed of decorative brick courses and is crowned by an unornamented, boxed cornice. A large, shingle-clad, 3-story frame porch on the south elevation houses exterior stairs.
86. Perkins-Parker Funeral Chapel, South Main Street, c. 1875: Originally the town hall, the 2-story, 3-bay frame structure, sheathed in clapboards, has been altered to a funeral chapel. Changes include removal of the spire of its projecting tower, and addition of stock window and door enframements on the ground story.
87. Keller & Lowe, Foundry Street, c. 1882: Originally the Cooley Manufacturing Company chartered in 1882, this building first manufactured cream separators, used in William Cooley's creamery in Waterbury Center. Becoming the Cooley-Wright Manufacturing Company in the mid 1880's the business expanded to produce marine gasoline engines, boilers, iron and brass castings, granite industry machines and other foundry products. The gable-roofed frame building is now aluminum-sided and incorporates many shed and ell extensions. Its paired 9-paned and 6/6 sash windows have not been altered.
88. Granite Shed, Foundry Street, c. 1901: This building is a valuable vestige of the granite cutting industry that was an important economic resource to Waterbury in the late 19th and early 20th century. Like several other cutting sheds in the village no longer extant, the Drew Daniels Company employed Italian granite workers from Barre to ship and dress stone blocks for use in the building trade. The large, frame building, sheathed in insulbrick, has a broad monitor roof incorporating banks of four multi-paned windows.
89. House, 51 South Main Street, Federal Style, c. 1830: This house may have been built c. 1830 by William Carpenter, son of Dan Carpenter, builder of 60 South Main Street (#94 in district.) The 2-story, frame house is sided in wide clapboards above its stone foundation. Its one-room depth, 5-bay width, and shallow, slate-sheathed gabled roof are typical of the I-plan house, common to the Federal period in Vermont. The facade is dominated by a central, 6-paned door, enframed by two pairs of panelled pilasters, each pair enclosing 10-paned sidelights. The pilasters support an entablature which is "en rissault". The entire entrance is sheltered by a pedimented porch supported on Tuscan columns. Windows throughout the house are 12/12 sash. An ell, to the rear, is appended to a garage addition.

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90. United Methodist Church, South Main Street, Queen Anne Style, 1892: Its construction financed primarily by private donations from Senator W. P. Dillingham and J. W. Moody, a local businessman, "Wesley Methodist Church" replaced an early frame Methodist Church located on the site of Legion Hall (#40 in district.) The large-scaled building is basically rectangular in plan, yet accommodates a pyramidal-roofed entrance porticos on north and south elevations. Resting on a stone foundation the lower portion of the building is sheathed in brick while the upper portion of the bell tower and main block are clad in wood shingles. Fenestration throughout the church is varied, ranging from elongated, arched basement windows, to paired, double-hung stained glass panes circumscribed by a Roman arch. A granite spandrel panel, unscribed with "A.D.M.E.C. 1892", intersects the window.
91. House, 55 South Main Street, Federal Style, c. 1830: This house was the residence of Somerville, who ran a hardware business in what is now the "Village Annex Steakhouse" in the late nineteenth century. In more recent years, it was occupied by Dr. Charles Harwood, for whom "Harwood Union High School" in Duxbury is named. Like its neighbor, #51 South Main Street (#89 in district), the house exhibits the I-plan type of the Federal period, here executed in common bond brick above a stone slab foundation. The outstanding feature of the facade is the 6-panel door, enframed by pairs of very attenuated, panelled pilasters, each pair enclosing broad, 6-paned, leaded sidelights. Directly above the pilasters is a broad, leaded-paned transom, bordered by panelled wooden trim. Windows, changed to 2/2 sash, are set below stone lintels with splayed ends. Two ells are appended to the rear of the main block, the rearmost of which is attached to a board-and-batten-sided carriage barn, now converted to a garage.
92. House, 57 South Main Street, Stick Style, c. 1885: The 2 1/2-story, frame house is sheathed in narrow clapboards. A slate-roofed, sexagonal turret is engaged into the southern corner of the facade. A small, 1-story porch with a balustrade of turned components and reeded 3/4 columns partially covers the facade. The roof is enlivened by gabled dormers sided in decoratively sawn wood shingles and round-arched windows. A rear ell is attached to a garage.
93. House, 58 South Main Street, Italianate Style, c. 1875: 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame, gable-front house is sheathed in asbestos shingles.

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Solid, paired brackets with pendants continue around a broad cornice on main block and 1 1/2-story ell. Neo-classical porch addition, supported on paired, composite order half-columns, replaces an original frame porch with chamfered posts.

94. Old Carpenter House, 60 South Main Street, Early Federal Style, 1816: Long considered a prominent residential landmark in Waterbury, this house is notable for its fine Federal detailing and for its association with Dan Carpenter, the first justice of Washington County. Emigrating from Norwich, VT, c. 1800, Carpenter built in 1805 the second frame house in the village, a 5-bay Cape-type house. In 1816, he built the present structure, appending his former dwelling to the rear as an ell. The 2 1/2-story, frame house is sided in clapboards and has a shallow-pitched, gable roof, sheathed in slates, and rests on a brick foundation, replacing an original stone one which was heavily damaged by the Flood of 1927. The facade of the house is articulated by full-length pilasters which separate its five bays and define its corners, as well as the corners of the side elevations. The pilasters support an entablature, continuous on all elevations, composed of an undecorated architrave, a frieze with a drilled dentilcourse, cavetto molding, and a drilled rope molding, and a shallow, molded cornice. Each pilaster supports, at architrave level, a gauged triglyph panel with appended guttae. The central, 6-panel door is topped by a semi-circular fanlight braced with radiating wood muntins. An elaborate surround consists of two pairs of broad, fluted pilasters framing the door, each pair enclosing a set of double-hung sidelights of six over six panes. The pilasters support a full Doric entablature composed of triglyphs, metopes, guttae, and a slightly projecting cornice enriched with mutules. The fenestration of the house is dominated by 12/12 sash windows with plain trim, and also features glazed lunettes in the gables. The 1 1/2-story rear ell (the original house) is clapboard-sheathed and is fronted by a porch on its southern side.
95. Old Minard House, 62 South Main Street, Vernacular Queen Anne Style, c. 1895: This small-scaled house is a subdued expression of its style and was built c. 1895 for a Dr. Minard. The 2 1/2-story, frame structure is sheathed in shingles and has a steeply-pitched, slate-sheathed gable roof. Paired 1/1 sash windows are irregularly placed and feature small, colored glass panes. A small, shingle-clad porch with intersecting gable roof fronts the house.
96. House, 59 South Main Street, Early twentieth century: 2 1/2-story, L-shaped frame house sheathed in wide clapboards has gable roof, 1/1 sash windows. 1-story porch.

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97. House, 61 South Main Street: 1 1/2-story, 5-bay, frame, gable-front house, clad in asbestos shingles, has two end bay entrances, one with 4-paned sidelights. Partially enclosed porch has baluster-turned posts ornamented with simple brackets.
98. House, 63 South Main Street: Small, 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, gable-front frame house, clad in weathered shingles, is set back from street.
99. Village Tavern, South Main Street: Now a rooming house, the 3 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed structure served as a tavern for many years. While it also offered modest accommodations for "drummers", or travelling salesmen, it never attracted the more polished tourists who frequented the now defunct "Waterbury Inn" and other area resort facilities. The facade of the building is dominated by a 2-story porch with solid balustrades and truncated, battered posts, a twentieth century addition. A central entrance is framed by narrow sidelights.
100. Duplex House, 65-67 South Main Street, Greek Revival, c. 1845: 2 1/2-story, irregularly-bayed, frame duplex is sided in clapboards. Slate-sheathed roof. Gable end faces street and displays large returns. Entrances in first and third bay of 4-bayed facade each have panelled trim and deeply gauged corner blocks. Coursed stone block foundation. Original 6/6 and replaced 1/1 sash windows present. 1 1/2-story rear ell with porch and dormers on both north and south elevations.
101. Luce House, 70 South Main Street, Italianate Style, c. 1870: The house was built by F. C. Luce, prominent Waterbury businessman, whose descendants continue to own and operate the F. C. Luce Company on Stowe Street. The 2 1/2-story frame house is aluminum-sided. Its 2-bay facade features, on the ground floor, a 3-sided bay window ending in a dentilated and scroll-bracketed cornice, and a double-doored entrance with round-arched glass panes and transom, shielded by a bracketed, projecting hood, supported on massive ancons. Second story windows are 2/2 sash and paired. A 2-story frame ell is appended to the rear of the main block.
102. House, 69 South Main Street, c. 1855: Small, 1 1/2-story, frame, cross-gabled house, sheathed in asbestos shingles. Entrance, located in center of 5-bayed facade, is framed by very narrow sidelights and is concealed by screened entrance porch. 2/2 and 1/1 sash windows.

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103. House, 72 South Main Street: 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed frame house, sided in aluminum, has large, 1-story, flat-roofed addition, appended to facade. Does not contribute to historic character of the district.
104. Gateway Motel, 73 South Main Street, Greek Revival Style, c. 1850: The main block and one rear ell of this emphatic, Greek Revival residence, were built and owned by William Wellington Wells, one of Waterbury's most prosperous merchants of the mid-nineteenth century. Wells, born in the village in 1805, was a lawyer whose business interests included a tannery and grist mill in "Mill Village" and a mop and chair stock business. The property has been converted to a motel, and while the original structure remains relatively intact, a complex of contemporary frame buildings housing motel units, a gift-shop and swimming pool now surround the house, and these additions do not contribute to its historic character or architectural quality. The 2 1/2-story house of running bond brick rests on a massive stone block foundation and its facade terminates in a pedimented gable. This pediment is accentuated by a central, triangular brick area, framed by headers. Brick corners "pilasters" support a broad, two-part entablature that continues around the building. The outstanding element of the 3-bay facade is an elaborate door enframingent. Full, fluted columns in antis frame the door and support a shallow, molded entablature, above which is set a very broad, 8-paned transom. 4-paned, 4/5 sidelights flank the columns and are framed, at their outer edges, by piers, the sides of which form a panelled reveal, and which are cut off a granite post and lintel frame that is flush with the wall surface. 6/6 sash windows have rectangular granite lintels and lugsills. Two brick chimneys are located just south of the ridge of the slate-sheathed roof. A 2-story brick ell, of the same period as the house, is appended to the rear, and a second frame ell, exhibiting knee-wall construction, may also be period.
105. House, 77 South Main Street: 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, gable-front frame house with asphalt shingle siding has roof raised by dormer additions. Sidehall entrance is enframed by panelled pilasters enclosing narrow, 4-paned sidelights. Small, pedimented entrance porch is supported on square, panelled posts. Upper story windows exhibit slightly peaked headed surrounds.
106. Hallstrom House, 81 South Main Street: 2-story, 2-bay, gable-front frame house has entrance surrounded by 4-paned sidelights and sheltered by pedimented hood. The corner house has a very long Park Row elevation.

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107. Park Restaurant, Park Row, Early twentieth century: Formerly a meat market, the small, 1-story, gable-roofed building has a vertical board false front. Its 3-bayed facade consists of a central entrance flanked by large single-paned windows. Side elevations are sheathed in insulbrick and weathered wood shingles. East elevation windows are blind, yet exhibit trope l'oeil curtains (painted on panels.)
108. Anderson Supply Company, East of Park Row and Railroad Tracks: Located on the site of a former cattle yard, the complex consists of six buildings, three of which relate to the industrial development of the village, and three structures built by Anderson Supply Company when it established a branch of its Barre operation in Waterbury in the late 1950's. Buildings A and B are 2 and 1 1/2-stories respectively of frame construction sheathed in clapboard, plywood, and flush board siding, and have gabled roofs. Both were built in c. 1850 by the railroad and used as storage depots for freight shipped by rail. Large, vertical boarded delivery doors survive on the track elevation of building B, while peaked lintelboards appear on building A. Both structures retain some of their original 6/6 sash windows. Building C, a large, 2 1/2-level frame structure sided in clapboards, was the "Armes & Haines" store, a wholesale dry goods and feeds store in the 1870's. It continued to serve this function for many years, and is now a storage facility. Large, sliding carriage-type doors and irregularly spaced blind windows appear on the tracks elevations. A small, gable-roofed projection situated on the ridge of the building's gable roof may represent an early grain elevator.
- Building D, built in 1959, is a prefabricated vertical board and brick-sheathed office building. Building E, also built in 1959, consists of a 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed cement mixing plant appended to a tall silo, while building F is a gable-roofed frame storage building, also of recent vintage. These three structures do not contribute to the historic character of the district.
109. Waterbury Railroad Depot, Park Row, Victorian Italianate, c. 1875: This structure replaced a frame railroad station, built c. 1850. Rectangular in plan, it is of running bond brick with occasional Flemish header rows and rests on an uncoursed fieldstone foundation. Its asphalt-sheathed, gable roof once supported a pavilion housing a clock, but this has been removed. The walls of the building are articulated by quoins defining the corners, and the corners of projecting ticket booth bays on East and West elevations. Elongated, 1/1 sash windows, set into segmental-arched hood molds with granite keystones, appear in these projecting bays, while to either side

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of the ticket window is an entrance, topped by a segmental transom, and flanked by large, 6/6 segmental-arched windows resting on sills with feet. The 3-bay gable and elevations are occupied by three 6/6 windows. A continuous frieze of decorative brick coursing extends around the building. To the track (east) and north elevations is appended a board-and-batten-sided, frame overhang, supported on deep brackets, which shelters the passenger platform.

110. House, Corner Park Row and Moody Court: 2-story, frame, hip-roofed house is clapboard-sided. Appended to #111 in district.
111. Apartments, Moody Court: This long, 1-story brick structure served a variety of industrial uses in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, before its recent conversion to housing. In 1857-62, it was owned by "Cook & Thompson" and operated as the first foundry in Waterbury, manufacturing stoves. A succession of owners continued the stovemaking business until 1875. In the 1880's F. S. Rolff manufactured carriages and sleighs in the structure. Early twentieth-century uses include a garage and creamery. A small, louvered monitor, located on the ridge of the building's gabled, corrugated metal-sheathed roof, survives from these industrial functions.
112. Storage Building, Village Park: 1-story, square brick, hip-roofed structure.
113. Duplex House, 7-9 Park Street: 2 1/2-story, gable-front frame house, sheathed in random, coursed wood shingles has 3-bay facade. Sidehall entrance is framed by thin, engaged chamfered posts and is crowned by two transoms. Ground floor wall is divided by chamfered posts, which alternate with 2/2 windows. 2-story frame porch fronts facade.
114. House, 11 Park Street: 2-story, 3-bay, gable-front frame house, sided in asphalt shingles. First story porch with simple, band-sawn brackets
115. House, 86 South Main Street, c. 1850: 2 1/2-story, gable-front, frame house is clapboard-sheathed. Sidehall plan. Door is flanked by narrow sidelights with round-arched top panes, and is topped by a blind transom. Entrance porch of turned components features pedimented gable infilled with sunburst motif (late nineteenth century addition).

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116. Old Pride Homestead, 83 South Main Street, Greek Revival Style, c. 1845: Now housing professional offices, this was originally the residence of Amasa Pride, an early, if not the first, Waterbury merchant whose business was located in the "Old Corner Store" (#74 in district). Pride's property holdings extended as far East as Moody Court, and he deeded part of his land to the railroad in 1850, creating what is now the village park. The 2 1/2-story, gable-front house retains its brick first story, but has been altered in the late nineteenth century through the addition of shingle cladding on the second story and in its pedimented gable. A shingled, Tuscan-columned porch is another, twentieth century addition. Original features include an entrance. Flanked by sidelights and framed by a granite post and lintel surround and granite lintel-capped windows on the ground floor. The house retains its stone foundation and slate-sheathed roof.
117. House, 28 Park Row: 1 1/2-story, frame house with clapboard sheathing and gable roof. Entrance is recessed into facade umbrage.
118. Steele House, 31 Park Row, c. 1890: Small, 2-story, T-plan frame house features intersecting gabled roofs, is clad in asphalt shingles. Gable-front portion is infilled with sawn shingles in imbricated pattern. Small, hip-roofed porch set into recess of facade.
119. House, 33 Park Row: 1 1/2-story, frame, contemporary prefabricated house retains scale of street but does not contribute to historic character of district.
120. House, Corner Randall Street/Park Row, Stick Style, c. 1885: 2 1/2-story, frame house features complex roofline of intersection, slate-sheathed gables and hip-roofed sections. 1-story porch of turned components covers facade and part of north and south elevations. Windows are 2/2 sash. Clapboard-sheathed.
121. House, 41 Randall Street, Eastlake/Stick Style, c. 1885: The small-scaled, 1 1/2-story house exhibits an L-shaped plan consisting of two intersecting, gable-roofed sections with slate-sheathed roofs. Of frame construction, the house is supported on a stone foundation and is clad in narrow clapboards and sawn shingles. Sunburst motifs, typical of the Eastlake idiom, decorate gable surfaces, including that of a small entrance porch, supported on lathe-turned posts, that is situated in the recess of the facade. The north corner of the facade is canted and articulated by a cove overhang with pendant, below which appears a narrow, 1/1 sash window. A 1 1/2-story frame ell extends from the rear of the house.

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122. House, 40 Randall Street: 1 1/2-story, contemporary, prefabricated house and detached, gambrel-roofed garage, Does not contribute to historic character of district.
123. House, 37 Randall Street: 2 1/2-story, L-plan frame house with intersecting gabled roof sheathed in slate has glassed-in porch on ground story of gable-front portion. House is sheathed in asphalt shingles.
124. House, 35 Randall Street, c. 1885: Small, frame, L-plan, aluminum-sided house features slate-sheathed jerkinhead and front-gabled roof sections. Small entrance porch set into recess of facade. North elevation has canted corner with pendant overhang, housing 1/1 sash window.
125. House, 36 Randall Street: Large, contemporary, 1 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed house containing doctor's office does not contribute to historic character of district.
126. House, 34 Randall Street: 2-story, contemporary frame house sided in asphalt shingles does not contribute to historic character of district.
127. House, 33 Randall Street, Stick Style, c. 1885: The 2 1/2-story, gable-front frame house features an asymmetrical wall profile produced by projecting, gable-roofed bays. Resting on a concrete block foundation the house is clad in both narrow clapboards and in sawn wood shingles. The outstanding feature of the facade is a frame porch with stick-component valenceboard, supported on turned posts, which terminates in a gazeboed extension at its southern end. Other notable elements are a second-story rectangular, projecting bay, framed by pairs of scrolled, inchboard brackets, and a projecting, pedimented gable which incorporates a pointed-arched, 2-part window of fixed panes.
128. Izor House, 32 Randall Street, Early twentieth century: 1 1/2-story, frame bungalow house is broad-gabled, sheathed in asphalt shingles. Small entrance porch covers its canted corner entrance door. Eaves side elevations have exposed rafter ends. Concrete block foundation.
129. House, 31 Randall Street, c. 1885: 2 1/2-story, frame house of T-shaped plan rests on coursed fieldstone foundation. Clapboard-sheathed. Porch of turned components follows contour of facade recess and covers side entrances.

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130. House, 29 Randall Street, c. 1885: 2 1/2-story, frame clapboard-sheathed house is identical in plan to #129 in district. Has porch with solid, shingle-clad balustrade.
131. House, 28 Randall Street, Stick Style, c. 1885: Supported on a stone foundation, the 2 1/2-story, frame house of predominately rectangular plan features a metal-sheathed roof of two intersecting gables. Walls and gable surfaces are sheathed in narrow clapboards and a variety of decorative shingle designs. Gables are further emphasized by sawn vergeboards, and, on the facade, by a three-part, Palladian-type window. 3-sided bay windows enliven the ground stories of the facade and south elevation. A small, gable-roofed entrance porch with turned valence and balustrade occupies one bay of the 2-bay facade.
132. Duplex house, 24-26 Randall Street, early twentieth century: Large, frame house has hip-roof with deck and is sheathed with thin clapboards. After the flood of 1927, its two original entrances were changed to a single entrance, surrounded with 4-paned sidelights and capped by a semi-elliptical fanlight. Broad 1/1 windows flank entrance on ground story while four 1/1 sash windows occupy second and third bays of facade.
134. House, 23 Randall Street: 2 1/2-story, frame house sided in thin clapboards has hipped roof with long ridge and gabled roof dormers on each face. Front porch.
135. Duplex house, 20-22 Randall Street, Early twentieth century: Identical in plan to #133 in district, but is sided in asphalt shingles and has 1/1 sash windows.
136. House, 21 Randall Street: Contemporary 1-story ranch house does not contribute to historic character of district.
137. House, 18 Randall Street, c. 1885: The almost square, 2-story, frame house is clapboard-sided and has a hipped roof, with very short ridge, sheathed in imbricated patterned slate. In the southwest corner of the facade is engaged a circular turret, sheathed in wood shingles, also in an imbricated pattern. The turret is crowned by a conical roof and ball finial. A shed-roofed porch with a balustrade composed of paired turned members, placed in a staggered arrangement within a framework of intersecting rails, extends around the facade and a portion of the southern elevation.

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138. House, 16 Randall Street: 2 1/2-story, 2-bay house of rectangular plan and gable-front orientation is sided in thin clapboards. Partially-enclosed entrance porch covers facade.
139. Duplex house, 17-15 Randall Street, Late nineteenth century: 2 1/2-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed house is sided in clapboards. On each end of the facade projects a 2-story, rectangular bay ending in gabled roof, and housing a pair of 2/2 sash windows on each floor. Between these projections is located a 2-story, shed-roofed porch, each story defined by rail balustrades and chamfered posts ornamented with angular, sawn brackets. Two entrances occupy central bays on both stories.
140. House, 12 Randall Street, c. 1885: 2 1/2-story, frame clapboard-sheathed house features gabled roof and wall projections, each with patterned, sawn shingles in gables. Enclosed entrance porch with shallow gable emphasizing entrance.
141. House, 13 Randall Street: Almost square, 2-story frame house has steep hipped roof and very short ridgeline. Sheathed in asphalt shingles. 2-bay facade exhibits paired 1/1 windows and entrance hood. North and south elevations have 2-story bay projections terminating in large, gabled dormers above the roofline. Gabled roof dormer on facade. All gables sided in random, staggered wood shingles.
142. House, 10 Randall Street: 2-story, 2-bay, gable-front frame house has full-length north and south elevation bay projections intersecting with the main block. Their gables are sided in random, staggered wood shingles and have large, sunburst-motif vergeboards. Rest of the house is sided in clapboards. 1-story porch with small gable over entrance is supported on turned posts, has a shingled balustrade, and covers the facade and part of the south elevations.
143. Duplex house, 8-6 Randall Street: 4-bay facade incorporates 2 1/2-story gable. 1-story porch shelters two entrances and two large, single-paned windows. 1/1 sash windows light upper floor. Both north and south elevations have projecting 2-story bays with gabled roofs.
144. House, 11 Randall Street: 2-story, frame, T-plan house, sheathed in clapboards and sawn shingles is composed of two intersecting, slate-sheathed, gable-roofed portions. Small entrance porch is set into south recess of facade. Gables feature sawn shingles; two contain sunburst motifs.

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145. House, 9 Randall Street: 2 1/2-story, frame house is composed of intersecting portions with slate-sheathed, gabled roofs. Partially enclosed entrance porch shields door.
146. House, 4 Randall Street: 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, gable-front frame house, sided in asphalt shingles.
147. House, 5 Randall Street, c. 1875: 2 1/2-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed house has 1-story south appendage with porch. Simple, paired brackets decorate cornice.
148. Griffin Apartments, corner Randall and Elm Streets, Stick Style, c. 1885: The large, frame, 2 1/2-story house is of basically rectangular plan, yet has a lively wall treatment, produced by a gable-roofed projecting central bay. On the ground floor, this projection houses a recessed porch, supported on both turned and chamfered posts with a decoratively-sawn valence. The outer bays of the 3-bay, facade are cut away, forming canted corners, featuring valences like those of the porch. A double-doored entrance, surmounted by a blind, panelled transom, is flanked by double-hung sidelights composed of rectangular windows bordered in small, colored panes. Windows throughout the house are both single and paired 1/1 sash. Gabled roof dormers, as well as the gables of the roof itself, are clad in decorative, sawn wood shingles, in contrast to the butted shingle siding of the lower wall surface. A 1 1/2-story frame ell, fronted by a small porch, is engaged into the main block at its southwest corner. A shingle-clad horse barn, converted to a garage, is appended to the ell.
149. House, 21 Elm Street, 2-story, frame house has intersecting gabled roof. Sided in aluminum. Horsebarn, converted to garage, in rear.
150. House, 19 Elm Street: 2-story, frame house, gable-fronted, sided in asphalt.
151. Guild House, 22 Elm Street, c. 1875: In the late nineteenth century, this house, its property, and much of the area of Elm Street was owned by Orlo Ayers, who ran a sleigh and carriage repair business in what is now the TRW Sales building (#158 in district). Ayers also did wagon repairs and painting in a wheelwright shop located just southeast of his house, still extant, which despite conversion to a garage, retains winches used to hoist vehicles into the shop. The 2-story, frame house is of square proportions, terminates in a decked, hipped roof, and is attached at its southeast corner to a rectangular ell, which also has a hipped roof but with no deck.

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The 5-bay facade of the main block is dominated by a projecting, 2-story central bay which incorporates a porch on the ground story and ends in a pedimented gable, inset with an arched window, above the roofline. The entrance is framed by 3-paned sidelights and topped by a 5-paned transom. Another entrance, located on the east elevation, is fronted by a small porch. Gabled roof dormers, on the east and west faces of the roof, and on the ell are sided in decoratively sawn shingles, in contrast to the rest of the house which is sheathed in plain wood shingles. A boxed cornice with solid pendant brackets and smaller sawn motifs is continuous on the main block and ell. Directly south of the house is situated an original carriage barn with a broad hipped roof, sheathed in patterned slate, and ending in a pyramidal-roofed, louvered cupola. Irregularly-spaced carriage doors and 6/6 sash windows punctuate the wall surfaces of the structure of three elevations, while a shed-roofed appendage occupies the remaining elevations.

152. House, 15 Elm Street: Small, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed frame house sided in shingles. Partially enclosed porch covers facade and portion of side elevation.
153. House, 13-11 Elm Street: 2 1/2-story, 4-bay, clapboard-sheathed frame duplex has slate-sheathed gabled roof. Small entrance porch of turned components located at western end of facade. 2-story ell with gable-roof has small porch over part of facade.
154. Bailey House, 10 Elm Street: 1 1/2-story frame, gable-roofed house sided in clapboards. Has small entrance porch.
155. Duplex house, 9-7 Elm Street: 2 1/2-story, gable-front frame house, sheathed in thin clapboards. Partially-enclosed porch on facade.
156. House, 8 Elm Street: Small, 1 1/2-story frame house has shallow hip roof, is clad in asphalt shingles. Gable end faces street, yet entrance is located on west elevation.
157. Wards Catalog Sales Agency, Elm Street, Italianate Style, c. 1865: This building was formerly the village schoolhouse and was located in "River Village", behind the Congregational Church. In 1900 it was moved to Elm Street and lost its population to the new "Graded School", newly built on Stowe Street. In the 1960's, the building housed the Odd Fellows Hall. The large, gable-front, 2-story, structure has had its school bell removed and 6 pairs of elongated 4/4 windows on the facade filled in. An ell, housing a modern entrance and display window, has been added to the east elevation.

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- The structure retains a decorative cornice of paired, solid brackets with pendants.
158. TRW Sales, Elm Street, c. 1900: Built to house James Hattie's blacksmith shop, the building was bought by Orlo Ayers in 1905 and enlarged into a hardware, plumbing and heating business. Ayers also repaired and sold carriages and wagons, as well as dressed house lumber. The 3-story, flat-roofed commercial building of running bond brick has, on its ground floor, an off-center storefront consisting of an entrance recessed between large, single-paned display windows. The reveals of this entrance recess are splayed and are supported at their outer edges by cast-iron columns. A massive stone slab foundation, on which rests large lugsills below the display windows, extends around the building. Situated at the outer (western) bay of the facade is a secondary entrance, capped by rock-faced granite lintel. Upper floors are lit by 2/2 sash windows set into segmental arches with radiating voussoirs. The main block of the building is only two bays deep and is attached at the rear to a 4-bay, gable-roofed ell.
159. Old C. C. Warren House, 87 South Main Street, Victorian Italiante Style, c. 1875: Designed and built by William Deal, Waterbury's prolific Victorian period builder, this house was originally the estate of Charles C. Warren, a wealthy local businessman who owned a tannery and creamery in Mill Village. Warren also bears the distinct distinction of being the first village resident to own an automobile, and to convert his carriage barn to a garage, equipped with a turntable that obviated forever the tedium of backing down the driveway. Warren's holdings are described in Hemenway's Gazetteer of 1882 as a ". . . fine brick mansion with its well-kept lawns, fountains and greenhouse in the rear." Today, the house retains much of its original exterior aspect. The nearly-square, 2-story structure of running bond brick terminates in a hipped roof with deck. Each elevation is broken at the roofline by a gable-roofed pavilion inset with a bullseye window. The ground story of the 3-bay facade is articulated by a central bay projection containing a large, segmental-arched window with tiffany glass typanum, and by a side bay (northern) entrance, sheltered by a small, neo-classical entrance porch addition. This porch replaces an original, elaborate Stick Style porch that ran the full length of the facade and ended in gazeboed extensions, each topped by a cove roof and belvedere. The entrance is double-doored and is framed by gauged pilasters which extend above the transom bar to enframe a single-paned transom light. These doors lead to a shallow foyer and another set of double mahogany doors, inset with shaped plain and stained glass panels. 1/1 sash windows, capped with segmental-arched labels and with keystones, appear throughout the house. The roofline of the main block is decorated

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with a frieze of lozenge-shaped panels, a bead-and-reel variant molding, and large, incised, scrolled brackets which appear in pairs and support a broad, boxed cornice. On the north elevation is a 1-story, period brick extension with shallow, hipped roof. The outstanding feature of this extension is a large window which wraps around the northeast corner and is expressed on each elevation as half a segmental arch. The window is supported at its outer edge by a fluted colonnette topped by a dossier, and has a tiffany glass typanum. A 2-story brick ell is appended to the house at the rear and a screened porch partially covers the south elevation. An elaborate Italianate carriage barn of frame construction with clapboard siding mimics the gabled pavilioned roofline, bullseye windows, and cornice of paired brackets of the house. Its 2/2 windows have peaked lintelboards and it is entered by large carriage doors. The roof is crowned by an ornate, louvered cupola with bracketed cornice and bellcast roof.

160. Old Knight House, 68 South Main Street, c. 1880: Like the neighboring C. C. Warren house, this large residence was built by William Deal during the period of Victorian expansion in Waterbury, for another local businessman, M. M. Knight, who owned and ran a dry goods business in what is now the Luce Block on Stowe Street. Stylistically, the 2 1/2-story brick structure expresses the asymmetrical roofline of gabled and turretted projections that characterizes the Queen Anne Style, but its wall surface is not treated in a variety of materials, nor is its overall plan irregular enough to be considered true Queen Anne. The outstanding features of the facade are a large, sultan's bath window, set into a rock-faced granite surround, and a hexagonal turret engaged into the northwest corner of the facade. Another sultan's bath window occupies a projecting bay on the south elevation, which extends above the slate-sheathed roof as a polygonal projection, capped with cresting on its ridge. 1/1 sash windows, some of which are paired, appear on all levels of the house and are framed by bordered, rock-faced lintels and wide lugsills. A 2-story, brick rear ell has a porch of turned wood components.
161. House, South Main Street: Frame, gable-front house, sheathed in clapboards, has double 1/1 windows, triangular light in gable. Set back from road behind drive approach.
162. House, 93 South Main Street, Stick Style, c. 1880: The 2 1/2-story, frame house rests on a brick foundation and is sided in clapboards, shingles and short, vertical boards. The roof features gabled projections, faced with shingles and vergeboards of turned elements and inset with arched windows, and an octagonal spire, supported

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- by a turret on the facade. The double-doored entrance, topped by a broad transom, is shielded by a pedimented entrance porch with a curved valence of turned components supported on lathe-turned posts. Elongated, 1/1 sash windows appear throughout all floors. A continuous frieze of short, vertical boards, punctuated by very shallow, solid brackets, defines the cornice line. A gable-front horse barn, located behind the house, has been converted to a two-car garage.
163. House, South Main Street, Vernacular Queen Anne Style, c. 1890: 2 1/2-story frame house is sheathed in clapboards and imbricated patterned wood shingles. Sexagonal turret is engaged into northwest corner of facade, has slate-sheathed roof ending in finial. 1 1/2-story frame rear ell.
164. House, 92 South Main Street, Greek Revival, c. 1850: 1 1/2-story, frame, sidehall plan house has its 3-bay facade covered on first story by semi-enclosed porch. Windows changed to 1/1 sash. Simple pilaster and entablature door enframing. Eaves returns. Extensive, 1-story rear ell is attached to horse barn, converted to garage.
165. House, 97 South Main Street, c. 1855: 1 3/4-story, gable-front frame building exhibits knee wall construction (knee windows appear on south elevation). Roof sheathed in diamond patterned slate. Gable is ornamented by sawn vergeboard. 1-story, semi-enclosed porch on facade.
166. Barnes House, 96 South Main Street, Greek Revival Style, c. 1850: Supported on a stone foundation, the 1 1/2-story house of running bond brick has a 3-bay, gable-front main block which intersects at right angles, a 2-story, gable-roofed section to the rear. The classical door enframing consists of a granite post and lintel framework, flush with the wall, which encloses very narrow, partial sidelights. Immediately flanking the door are two Ionic columns, in antis, which support a shallow fascia. 1/1 sash windows throughout the house are capped by rectangular granite lintels. To the ground story of the facade has been added a late nineteenth century wood porch with a pedimented gable over the entrance.
167. Bigelow House, 98 South Main Street, c. 1880: The irregularly-massed, 2-story house of running bond brick features a slate-sheathed hipped roof, enlivened with gabled sections, the largest of which faces front and incorporates a Palladian-type window. The south end of the facade terminates a sexagonal turret that extends above the roof in a slate-sheathed spire crowned with a finial. 1/1 sash windows throughout the house and its simple door are set into segmental brick relieving arches.

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A 1-story porch supported on simple Tuscan columns covers the facade and part of the south elevation. A frame carriage barn, sided in narrow clapboards, has a gabled roof, sheathed in diamond-patterned slate.

168. House, 100 South Main Street, Italianate Style, c. 1865: 2 1/2-story, frame house, sided in clapboards has been altered through addition of large Chicago window on ground floor of facade. Double-doored entrance. Cornice is enriched by closely-spaced curved brackets with pendants that continue around all elevations. 1 1/2-story rear ell with small porch. 1-story facade porch with belcast and decked roof has scroll-sawn brackets and chamfered posts.
169. House, 102 South Main Street: 1 1/2-story, gable-front frame house is clapboard-sheathed. Corner pilasters support eaves returns. 3-bay facade is dominated by altered door enframingent consisting of pilasters "en rissault" supporting a cap molding and semi-elliptical fanlight inscribed within the entablature. Broad, 5-paned sidelights frame door.
170. Vermont State Hospital: A sprawling array of more than 17 structures, the hospital, which treats mental disorders, was first funded by the Legislature in 1888. Construction began on the plans by the Boston architectural firm of Rand and Taylor in 1890, and the southern part of the main building (170A) was completed in 1891. The central section, housing administrative and auditorium functions, was completed in 1894. The original plan was fulfilled in 1896, with completion of the north wing.

The focus of this building, which is the landmark of the complex, is the 3 1/2-story brick central pavilion, 6 bays wide, with a steep hipped slate roof. Set on a rusticated stone foundation, this section reads as three wide bays on the first two floors, with paired 1/1 windows in the outer bays. On the ground floor, the central bay contains the door, which is within a one-story, flat-roof portico. This portico rests on two square brick piers, which have small terra cotta capitals, and has a box cornice which returns along the facade toward the corners of the building. At their terminations, the returns are supported by brick pilasters, also with terra cotta capitals.

The second floor maintains the rhythm of the first floor, with paired windows in the outer bays, and a triple window over the portico. The latter is topped by three blind corbelled arches.

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The third floor has six windows, nearly regularly spaced. In the roof are two small hipped dormers flanking a large central gabled dormer. This central dormer has a band of four windows, the center two of which are topped by a semi-circular window, creating a Palladian effect.

Flanking this central pavilion are two extended wings, each 2 1/2 stories high, with slate gabled roofs and intermittent shed-roof dormers. Cross-gabled elements interrupt these wings at intervals. Each wing terminates in two 2 1/2-story cylindrical elements, each with a conical slate roof. Each wing has one such element projecting generally east, at right angles to the main axis; the other projects in the same axis as the wings.

This building was supplemented over the years by other structures, so that the complex is now nearly self-sufficient. These later buildings include: (B) an administration building, 1898; (C) Wasson Hall, 1901; (D) an additional ward, 1904; (E) a laundry, 1921; (F) the Carpenter Shop, 1921; (G) lumber storage and garage buildings, 1921; (H) the Weeks Building, 1924; (I) the power house, with its tall, yellow brick smoke stack with the letters VSH set in darker brick, 1925; (J) another residential building, 1932; (K) and (L) two cottages, one of which is now a District Court, 1937; (M) a residential building, 1938; (N) a surgical building, 1948; (O) Stanley Hall, 1949; (P) a machine shop, 1950; (Q) the Osgood Building, 1954; and a new auditorium, dining room, and kitchen at the rear of (A), 1962. These later buildings while similar in feeling and material to the main building, do not contribute to the district as a whole.

171. House, 104 South Main Street: 1 1/2-story, 2-bay, gable-front frame house is aluminum-sided. 1-story porch of turned balusters. Carriage barn (converted to garage) to rear.
172. House, 109 South Main Street: 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, gable-front frame house sided in asphalt shingles has sidehall entrance with blind sidelight panels. Formerly the parsonage of St. Andrews Church.
173. House, 106 South Main Street: 2 1/2-story, irregularly-bayed frame house has gable-front orientation. Porch of turned components. Two entrances. Clapboard-sheathed.
174. House, 108 South Main Street: 1 1/2-story, T-plan house is clad in asphalt shingles. Small turned component entrance porch in recess of facade.

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175. St. Andrew's Church, South Main Street, Greek Revival Style, 1859: Resting on a cement over stone foundation, the gable-front, frame church is shingle-sheathed and has its facade divided into three bays and its corners defined by pilasters, which support a two-part entablature, that in turn defines a pedimented gable. The roof supports a 3-tiered tower, clad in shingles, surmounted by a needle-like fleche. The central, double-doored entrance is framed by pilasters and supports an entablature and projecting cornice. Windows flanking the central bay are comprised of two elongated, round-headed stained glass windows set within a larger, single, round-headed arch. North and south side elevations are articulated by a pilastered wall treatment and arched windows like those of the facade.
176. House, 113 South Main Street: 1 1/2-story, gable-front, frame house, clad in clapboards. Sidehall entrance is framed by double-hung sidelights.
177. House, 112 South Main Street, Greek Revival, c. 1850: Unusual house type is variant of classic cottage. 1 1/2-story frame house, sheathed in asbestos shingle features 2-story central bay projection ending in gabled roof. Second story is enclosed and incorporates two 1/1 windows, while ground story is recessed porch. Second story of projecting bay is supported on posts with angular brackets.
178. Duplex house, 114-116 South Main Street: 2 1/2-story, gable-front frame duplex is sheathed in asphalt shingles. 2-story front porch. Two entrances.
179. House, 118 South Main Street: 1 1/2-story, frame, clapboard-sheathed house has raised upper story. Has been very reworked and does not contribute to historic character of the district.
180. The Annex, South Main Street, c. 1880: In 1895, the "Vermont State Asylum for the Insane" bought this property from a Dr. Fales and moved it to its present site, for use as a staff residence. An L-shaped 3-story rear extension was subsequently added to the original house as the hospital expanded. The 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, brick structure has a hipped roof and a wooden frieze punctuated by attic windows. Covering the ground story of the facade is a porch supported on chamfered posts with foliated, openwork brackets, which may be original. 2/2 sash windows throughout the house are set between segmental arches and bordered, rock-faced granite lugsills.

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181. House, 120 South Main Street: 1 1/2-story frame house, of recent vintage, does not contribute to the historic character of the district.
182. House, 1 Batchelder Street: 2-story, gable-roofed frame house, clapboard-sheathed. Facade fronts on Batchelder Street. 1-story, semi-enclosed porch.
183. House, 124 South Main Street: 2 1/2-story frame house, sheathed in clapboards. Gable infilled with wood shingles. 1-story, semi-enclosed front porch.
184. House, 121 South Main Street. This house was moved to its present location from the lawn of the Vermont State Hospital in c. 1895. 1 1/2-story, gable-front frame house is sided in wood shingles. 6/6 sash windows. Sidehall entrance flanked by broad sidelights with intersecting wood muntins. 1-story, semi-enclosed, shingle-sided porch on facade.
185. House, 123 South Main Street, Greek Revival, c. 1850: This 1 1/2-story, sidehall plan Greek Revival house exhibits the influence of the Carpenter Gothic style in its scrolled and latticework valanceboard that ornaments its porch, supported on polygonal posts. The frame house is sided in asphalt shingles and has a projecting, pedimented gable lit by 6/6 windows in the central bay, and one small outer bay window. The door is surrounded by sidelights and enframed by broad, panelled trim with prominent corner blocks. Its gabled roof is slate-sheathed.
186. House, 126 South Main Street, Greek Revival, c. 1850: 1 1/2-story, gable-front, sidehall plan. Pilasters and entablature frame door and enclose sidelights. 1-story, semi-enclosed facade porch.
187. House, 125 South Main Street, Italianate Style (altered), 1871: In the 1870's, this house was the home of William Deal, real estate developer, who built two Victorian Italianate commercial blocks on Stowe Street, the C. C. Warren and Knight Residences, the Waterbury Inn and other Waterbury buildings. The 2-story frame house has a slate-sheathed hipped roof and is clapboard-sheathed. Corners are defined by 2-story superimposed panelled pilasters. Roofline features frieze of short, vertical boards with applied panels, deep boxed cornice supported on paired, solid, scrolled brackets, and a central bay, shallow, gabled roofline pavilion. Altered door enframement consists of panelled pilasters supporting a pediment which contains a semi-elliptical fanlight. Door is flanked by 4-paned sidelights. Rear ell with porch is connected to horse barn, converted to garage.

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Ringed by rivers and streams as its name suggests, Waterbury exploited the most manageable of these water resources, the "Thatchers Branch", for industrial purposes very early in its history. The tributary offered two falls formations, the lower of which was located .4 miles northwest of the village center. A cluster of saw and grist mills grew into "Mill Village," an ample manufacturing center that both served and employed Waterbury throughout the nineteenth century. In the years 1830 to 1850, tanneries, woolen mill, and a number of grist mills developed into substantial industries. One of the largest of these enterprises was the brick grist mill of William Wellington Wells, whose prosperity is reflected in the grand Greek Revival house he built on South Main Street (#104 in district). The early nineteenth century development of the business district relied on easy access to Mill Village for its goods. Stowe Street was a lifeline between the two areas, offering a direct freight route for products shipped between manufacturer and market. The three brick Federal/Greek Revival stores that line the junction of Main and Stowe Streets date from the 1830's and are nearly intact survivors of the early commercial node that developed here.

While Waterbury was served to a large degree by its own manufacturing power, as well as by its surrounding farms, growing transportation routes made possible commerce with other Atlantic coast cities and towns. Ox and horse-drawn teams had transported goods overland from Boston to Waterbury for many years, a laborious trip taking from two to three weeks. Yet with the opening of a canal connecting the Hudson River with Lake Champlain, freight could enter Burlington by water and be transported by turnpike the short distance to Waterbury at a great time and cost reduction. While advances were significant, however, their impact on the development of Waterbury pales next to that engendered by the coming of the railroad in 1849.

The advent of train travel marks the beginning of a new stage in the village's expansion, for it created new centers for the industries, businesses and population that it encouraged. After 1850, a string of small concerns sprung up in the area immediately surrounding the railroad's original depot, replaced in the 1870's by the present Victorian Italianate structure. These included a cattleyard, Arms and Haines Feed Store, the Cook and Thompson Iron Foundry, a marble works and the C. Blodgett & Son Lumber & Shingles Store. A short distance north of the depot, on what is now Foundry Street was sited the Cooley & Wright Foundry and a granite shed, where stone, transported cheaply by rail from Barre, was dressed locally. Granite cutting, a lucrative business, as evidenced by the appearance of the store on many

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Waterbury buildings, continued to be a major industry into the twentieth century. "Park Row," which lines the village park west of the depot, was quickly built up with small stores that were fed directly by the railroad. Typical of the kind of businesses established on this street was the I. C. & S. Brown Confectionery & Grocery Shop, the first store in Waterbury to be able to supply Montreal markets with fresh fish. While all the original stores on Park Row burned in 1940, it has been rebuilt and continues to serve as the village's second commercial district.

Another important industry fostered by the railroad was tourism. Waterbury's proximity to Stowe, Mount Mansfield, Smugglers' Notch and other resorts attracted vacationers who could train in and travel by stage to points as far north as Hyde Park (22 miles). A portion of the stage route traffic was replaced in 1897 by an electric railway system, extending train service as far north as Stowe. The Waterbury Inn, an elegant four-story, mansard-roofed hotel, no longer extant, was built in the 1860's and located at the corner of Park Row and Main Street. Cited for years as exceptional for its cleanliness and luxurious amenities, the hotel was a popular stopping place for ". . . machines making the White Mountain trip" during the twentieth century.

As well as inviting a greater transient population, rail transportation brought with it new permanent settlement. By the mid 1870's, Union Street (then Maple Street), Winooski Street, and especially South Main Street contained twice the residences present on these streets in 1850. The commercial district benefited from a stable economy. William Deal, a Quebec native who ran a real estate business in Waterbury, built two brick Victorian Italianate commercial buildings on Stowe Street (#'s 72 and 73 in district) in 1879. A third, frame commercial block was constructed by Stimson and Graves in 1875 (#39 in district). South Main Street, too, saw an increase in construction in the National Bank of Waterbury, built in 1887, (#75 in district) and in a variety of frame stores that lined Main Street as far south as its junction with Elm Street.

The economic growth of Waterbury during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is reflected in a housing boom during this period. While this trend is evident in the building of several ample residences on South Main Street, it is borne out particularly by a dramatic increase in middle-class housing. Randall Street, which was developed with a uniformity akin to urban speculation, was built up almost in its entirety during the 1880's and 1890's.

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The porch-fronted, hybrid Stick Style and Queen Anne residences that line this street were built throughout the district during this period, filling in streetscapes and replacing earlier structures. A second stock building type, found on Randall Street and in other sections of the district, the duplex house was an early twentieth century response to growing population density in the village.

A continued influx of new institutions, industry and business characterized Waterbury from 1890 through the 1920's. The Vermont State Hospital, begun in 1892, created hundreds of new jobs, both for construction workers, during its early years and subsequent periods of expansion; and for medical personnel. Particularly during years of general economic slow-down such as the 1930's, the Hospital provided a measure of stability through its steady employment of a large staff of doctors, nurses, and attendants. This steady input into the town's economy, along with periodic modernization and new construction, undoubtedly helped minimize the effects of the Depression.

Other industries operating at this time included a cannery, and clothespin and snath factories. A brickyard operated until after the 1930's near Demmerritt Place. A foundry, the granite industry-- expanded to five local sheds; and a baseball bat factory were other sources of livelihood. The commercial district expanded rapidly during the years 1900-1910, adding to Main and Stowe Streets several large brick stores, among them the Collins and Meaker building (#76 in district), the Collins Block, (#77), and the Perkins Block, (#85).

The present appearance of the district reveals that very little construction has taken place in Waterbury since the 1920's. Its continuous well-maintained streets, marred by only a small percentage of removal and rebuilding, present an unusually clear picture of the physical growth of the village over a 150-year period.

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The boundary of the Waterbury Historic District is as follows: beginning at point A, the northern corner of the property at 35 North Main Street (#1), proceeding generally southeast along the north-eastern property lines of the buildings on the northeast side of North Main Street (#'s 2, 3, 6, 8, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 35) to point B, the eastern corner of the property at 9 North Main Street (#35); thence generally northeast, parallel to Stowe Street, along the rear (northwestern) property lines of the buildings on the northwest side of Stowe Street (#'s 39-42) to point C, the western corner of the property at 4 Union Street (#43); thence generally northwest, along the rear boundaries of the properties on the southwestern side of Union Street (#'s 44-50) to point D, the western corner of the property at 24 Union Street (#50); thence generally north to point E, the western corner of the property at 27 Union Street (#51); thence generally northeast, along the northwest boundary of said property, to point F, the northern corner of said property; thence generally southeast, along the northeastern boundaries of the properties on the northeastern side of Union Street (#'s 51-58) to point G, the northern corner of the property at 36 Stowe Street (#59); thence generally northeast, along the rear (northwestern) boundaries of the properties on the northwestern side of Stowe Street (#'s 59-63), crossing Swasey Court, to point H, the north corner of the property at 52 Stowe Street (#63); thence generally southeast along the northeastern boundary of said property, to point I, the eastern corner of said property; thence generally southeast, crossing Stowe Street, to point J, the eastern corner of the property of the Waterbury Elementary School (#64); thence generally southwest along the rear (southeast) line of said property, to point K, the intersection of the extension of said property line with centerline of High Street; thence generally northwest along said centerline, to point L, the intersection of said centerline with the extension of the rear (southeastern) boundary of the property at 43 Stowe Street (#65); thence generally southwest, along the rear (southeastern) boundaries the properties on the southeastern side of Stowe Street (#'s 65-69) to point M, the intersection of said line with the centerline of the tracks of the Central Vermont Railway; thence generally southeast along said centerline approximately 1200 feet to point N; thence generally northeast approximately 300 feet to point O; thence generally southeast approximately 400 feet to point P, crossing the extension of Park Row and encompassing the buildings known as the Anderson Supply Company (#108 A through F) thence generally southwest approximately 300 feet to point Q, at the centerline of the tracks of the Central Vermont Railway; thence generally southeast along said centerline approximately 300 feet to point R, at the intersection of said centerline with the extension -

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of said boundary with the extension of the northeastern boundary of the property at 7 Park Street (#113); thence generally northwest along said property boundary extension, to point T, at the eastern corner of said property; thence generally southwest, along the southeastern (rear) boundary of said property and that of the property at 11 Park Street (#114) to point U, the southern corner of the latter property; thence generally southeast, to the northeast of and behind the buildings on the northeast side of South Main Street (88 through 120 South Main Street) (#'s 160, 161, 163, 167, 168, 169, 171, 173, 174, 177, 178, 179, 181); continuing across Batchelder Street, to include 1 Batchelder Street (#182) and 124 and 126 South Main Street (#'s 183 and 186) to point V, the intersection of this line with the extension of the southeastern property line of 126 South Main Street (#186); thence generally southwest along said property line and its extension to point W, the intersection with the centerline of South Main Street; thence generally southeast along said centerline to point X, the intersection with the extension of the southeastern boundary of the property at 125 South Main Street (#187); thence generally southwest, to the south of (and including in the historic district) the Medical-Surgical Building of the Waterbury State Hospital (#170N); thence generally west, northwest, and north, parallel to the outer access road of the Waterbury State Hospital and approximately 200 feet from it, to include all buildings in the Hospital complex (#170A through R); to point Y, the intersection with the south corner of the property at the southwestern corner of the intersection of Park Row and Randall Street (#120); thence generally northwest, along the rear (southwestern) property lines of the buildings on the southwestern side of Randall Street (#'s 120, 121, 123, 124, 127, 129, 130, 133, 134, 136, 139, 141, 144, 145, 147, 148) to point Z, the intersection with the extension of the rear (northwestern) boundaries of the buildings on the northwestern side of Elm Street (#'s 149, 150, 152, 153, 155, and 158); thence generally northeast along said property lines to point AA, the intersection with the rear (southwestern) boundary of the northwestern building of the property known as Conti's Appliance Store, formerly known as the Collins and Meaker block, on South Main Street (#76); thence generally northwest along said property line and its extension, through the cemetery of the United Church of Christ (Congregational) to point BB, at the intersection with the rear (southeastern) property line of the building at 4 Winooski Street (#23); thence generally southwest, along said property line and its extension, to the southeast of (behind) and including the buildings on the southeast side of Winooski Street (#'s 22-16),

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crossing Adams Court, to point CC, the southern corner of the property at 22 Winooski Street (#15); thence generally northwest, along the southwestern boundary of said property, and its extension, to point DD, the intersection with the centerline of Winooski Street; thence generally northeast along said centerline to point EE, the intersection of said centerline with extension of southwestern boundary of the property at 17 Winooski Street (#14); thence generally northwest, along said property line and its extension, to point FF, the western corner of said property; thence generally northeast, to the northwest of (behind) the buildings on the northwestern side of Winooski Street, to point GG, the western corner of the property of western corner of the property at 24 North Main Street (#7); thence generally northwest, along the extension of the rear (southwestern) boundary of said property, to point HH, the western corner of the property of the present Waterbury Public Library (#4); thence generally northeast, along the northwestern boundary of said property, and its extension, to point II, the intersection with the centerline of North Main Street, thence generally northwest along said centerline to point JJ, the intersection of said centerline with the extension of the northwestern boundary of the property at 35 North Main Street (#1); thence generally northeast along said boundary, and extension, to the northern corner of said property and point A, the point of beginning.

UTM References

- A. 18/679190/4911860
- B. 18/679420/4910930
- C. 18/679140/4910540
- D. 18/678830/4910920
- E. 18/678530/4911690
- F. 18/678670/4911915



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Waterbury Village, Vermont, Historic Distric

Verbal Boundary Description Correction:

from the last line of Item 10, page 1 to Item 10, page 2, the VBD should read as follows:

"point R, at the intersection of said centerline with the extension of the southeast boundary of the apartment building on Moodie Court (#111); thence generally southwest along said property boundary across Moodie Court to Point S at the intersection of the extension of said boundary with the extension of the northeastern boundary"

J. Towner 7/11/78

