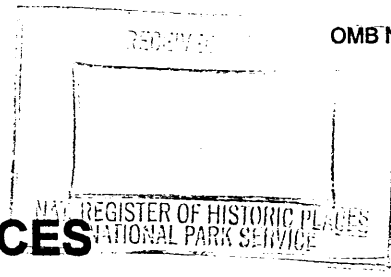


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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

## 1. Name of Property

historic name The Toll House

other names/site number Stone House; Administration Building, Darling State Forest Park

## 2. Location

street & number 2028 Mountain Road

not for publication n/a

city or town Burke vicinity n/a

state Vermont code VT county Caledonia code 005

zip code 05832

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Suzanne C. Daniel National Register Specialist 6-22-06  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Edson H. Beall      8.9.06

for

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

#### 5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

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

N/A

#### 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: RECREATION AND CULTURE  
DOMESTIC

Sub: outdoor recreation  
institutional housing

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

---

## 7. Description

---

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Adirondack Rustic

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

roof Shingle

walls Log

Granite

other Weatherboard

Granite

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE  
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance 1940-1956  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates 1940  
1941

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  
n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder Baker, W.F.  
Civilian conservation Corps  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)  
SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

### Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 2.18 Acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>19</u>	<u>269561</u>	<u>4941744</u>	3	_____	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____		_____	_____	_____

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)  
SEE CONTINUATION SHEET  
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)  
SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Deborah Noble, Principal  
Organization Deborah Noble Associates date 10/ 2005  
street & number PO Box 106 telephone (802) 695-2507  
city or town Concord state VT zip code 05824

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

### Property Owner

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

name Larry J. Compiano and Karyl Ryczek  
street & number 14 Franklin St and 4 Smidt Ave. telephone (978) 979-0584  
city or town Peabody state MA zip code 01960

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****The Toll House**Section number 7 Page 1**Burke, Caledonia County, VT****DESCRIPTION****NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

The 2 story, 2 X 3 bay, gable roofed Adirondack Rustic style Toll House at the base of Burke Mountain in the town of Burke, Vermont, has flanking, offset 1-1/2 story wings. A 1-1/2 story wing housing the former toll office and caretakers quarters is adjacent to the road and a 1 story, gable roofed garage wing projects from the southwest end of the former administration building for Darling State Forest Park, also commonly known as the Stone House. Built 1940-41, the original hand made craftsmanship of the exterior local building materials is evident and continues to convey a significant feature of the style. The molded rafter tails and shaped gable end purlins supporting the wide overhang of the wood shingle roof, rusticated random ashlar first story, dovetailed and squared log construction on the upper stories, and the slab sawn clapboard gable detail in the garage wing are all distinguishing attributes of the style. The interior first floor of the Toll House was designed for public access and reflects the Adirondack Rustic style with original, knotty pine vertical paneling; exposed timber framing in the former common lobby; large iron strap hinges on doors; and built in cabinetry in the kitchen and office. Located at the base of the access road to Burke Mountain Ski Area along the former Toll Road, the sloping site required exterior landscaping with excellent original random ashlar retaining walls, stone gate posts with large granite caps, and granite steps on the southeast elevation. A large slate flagstone terrace on the northwest eaves elevation provides vistas of Willoughby Gap that contribute to the natural beauty of the setting. The property is in excellent condition and retains the majority of its original hand made integrity with virtually no alteration.

The sidelighted principal public entrance on the end of the northeast gable wing is deeply set under a stone, segmental arch with keystone and features a vertical board "batten" door with large iron strap hinges and latch/lock set. The simply molded wood enframingent has a small segmental panel set above the door and a modern storm door with a large square light protects the original doorway. A single casement window on the left flank of the principal entrance typifies the fenestration found generally throughout: 8/8 lights have iron rails and stiles with a granite lintel and sill salvaged from a cellar hole on the Concord side of Burke Mountain (Burbank, 24). The identical iron casement windows in the gable are flanked with diagonal boarded shutters with iron strap hinges and latches, a window treatment that is representative of the second story fenestration throughout the Toll House. Two gable dormers on the southeast slope of the roof with 4/4 casement sash complete the fenestration of the

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The Toll House

Section number 7 Page 2

Burke, Caledonia County, VT

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block. Identical deeply set entrances with granite lintels pierce both the southeast and the northwest elevations of this block, each having transom lights above the vertical board door with iron strap hinges and latches.

The higher profile, 2x3 bay central block adjoins the southwest end of the above described wing and is offset to the northwest. It is articulated in the same manner as the northeastern end wing with the exception that the log second story is cantilevered out and supported on exposed timbers shaped in an identical manner as the gable end purlins under the overhanging eaves throughout. These timbers continue in one piece through the interior of the house, where they are exposed and serve as floor joists. The large windows of the lobby on the first floor are 8/8 casement sash each flanked by 4 lights and topped with 6 lights with granite lintels and sills. Second story fenestration is 4/4 casement sash flanked with characteristic diagonal board shutters. The vertical board door with iron hardware on the southwest gable end of the center block provides direct access to the large former public lobby and is set in a recessed surround under a granite lintel as are the other secondary entrances in the house. The concrete foundation is exposed on the southeast side where single 3-light sash is visible. The wide, exterior random ashlar chimney stack rises on the northeast end of this block and pierces the ridge of the gable roof.

The 1 story, 2x2 bay garage wing on the southwest end of the building is offset to the southeast. With material and construction detail consistent with the rest of the house, it is distinguished with slab sawn siding in the gable end. The two car garage has an original double leafed, vertical board garage door with strap hinges on the northwest side beside a modern overhead door with 3 rows of panels and 6 lights on the other car entrance. Two windows on the northwest side and one on the southeast side have 6/6 casement sash flanked by 3 lights and a transom of 6 lights.

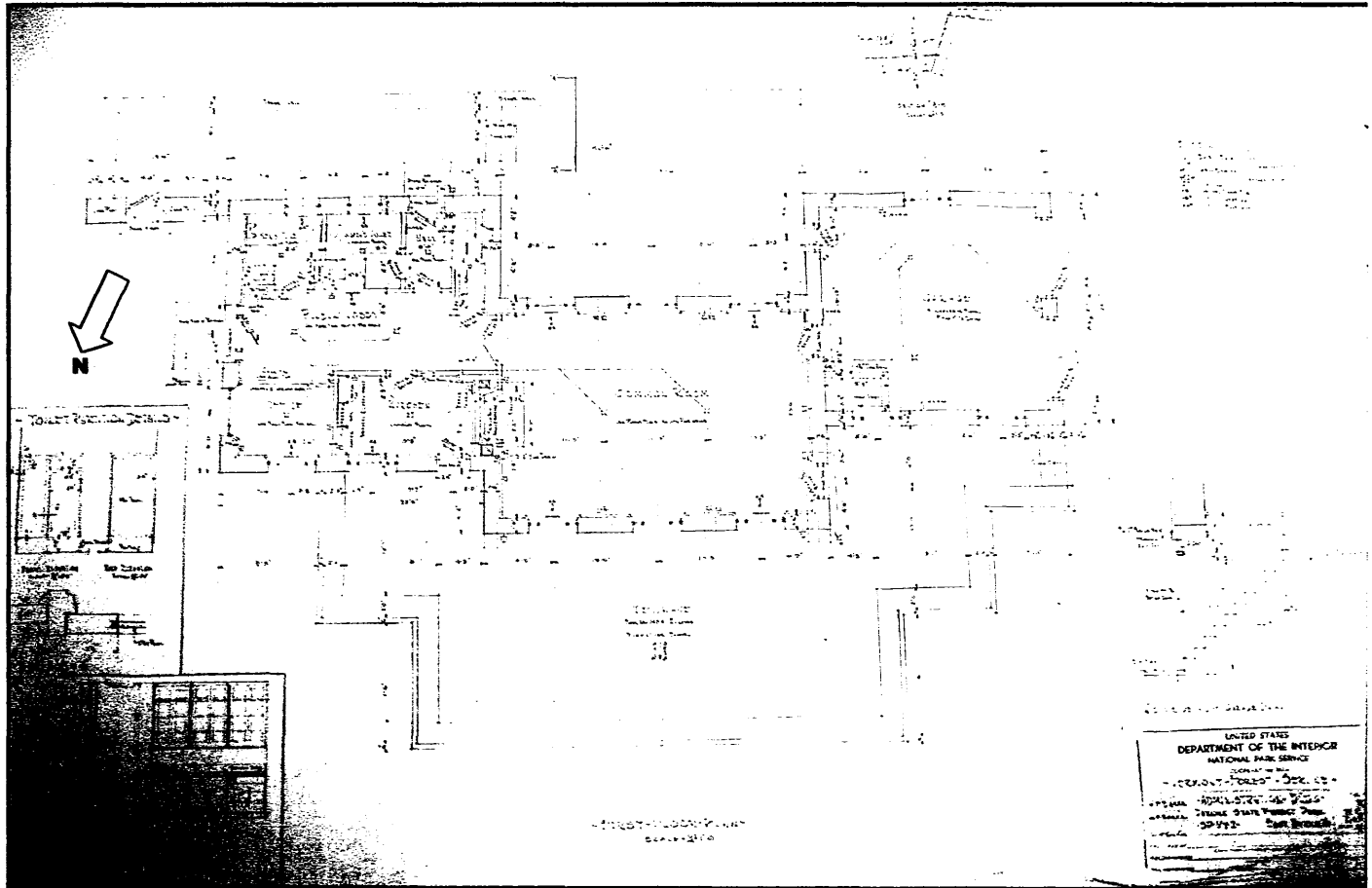
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**FIGURE 1: First Floor Plan  
of the Toll House, 1937**

Figures 1 and 2 are copies of original plans by W.F. Baker of the National Park Service drawn in 1937 and show construction details of both the interior and exterior of the former Darling Forest State Park administration building.

The present first floor plan of the former Toll House is little changed from the original plans. In the northeast end wing, a central hall accessed from the roadside principal entrance and leading to the common room is flanked by a bathroom and kitchen on the southeast and an office and dining room on the northwest. The original women's toilet room has been converted into a kitchen, with the former kitchen serving as a



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dining room. The southeast eaves side entrance opens from a narrow courtyard with stone walkways set off by a stone retaining wall set into the slope, above which parking is located. The side entrance provides access to the balustraded, open dogleg staircase leading to the cellar extending under this wing and the main block. This hall is separated from the main hall with a batten door. Narrow hardwood flooring in the office of the wing contrasts with the wider hardwood plank flooring in other sections of the building. Vertical board paneling with a dark aged patina characteristic of interiors of this era finishes the majority of the interior first floor and is comprised of knotty pine boards each with a wide molding on one side. Vertical board batten doors and window sash are enframed with wood architrave molding having the same aged patina.

Support timbers exposed under the second story exterior overhang of the central main block continue as exposed, rough hewn binding joists on the interior, with smaller, perpendicular bridging joists visible on the plaster ceiling of the common room/living room. Cornice molding runs underneath the exposed timbers along the paneled walls. The fireplace on the northwest end wall of the common room features a hearth with a random ashlar floor extending out from the lintel and jambs of rectangular stone blocks and brick firebox. The surround has a continuous molding which is topped by a frieze and a cornice used as a mantel shelf. Original tin colored metal electric wall sconces fashioned in the manner of candle holders with a reflective back have small shades and line the perimeter of the room. Simple tin colored metal chandeliers with four arms each with a small shaded bulb are affixed to the timbers over the center portion of the room.

A batten door on the left flank of the southwest wall at the end of the common room provides access to the garage. A stone threshold and several steps lead down to the concrete floored two car garage, with a series of concrete steps surrounded with a pipe railing in the northwest corner leading down to the basement level of the main block. An exterior batten door on the right flank of the common room wall leads to an extension of the stone patio that extends to the end of the garage wing.

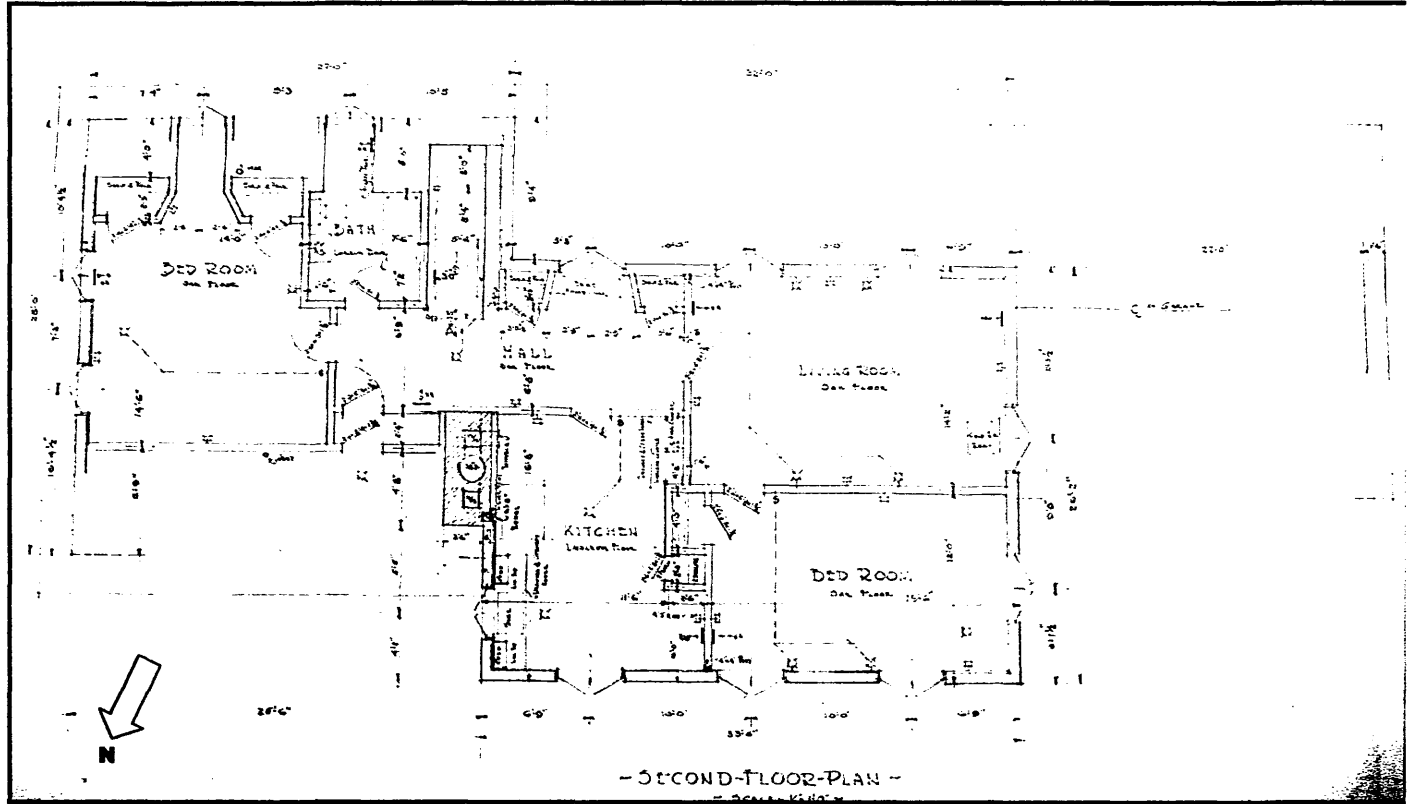
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Burke, Caledonia County, VT



**Figure 2: Second Floor Plan  
of the Toll House, 1937**

The second floor plan of the Toll House was altered from the original in the 1980's. Three bedrooms occupy the position of the kitchen and bedroom in the above plan, with another bedroom occupying the southwest end of the same main block. The bedroom that is built in the place of the former kitchen (see Figure 2) presently shares the same continuous wall as the adjacent bedrooms, thereby providing enlarged space for a living room on the southeast side of the plan. The master bedroom continues to occupy the northeast end of the plan. Replacement door and window enframements feature crudely fashioned, beaded edge detail dating from the 1980's.

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**The Toll House**

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Toll House in Burke, Caledonia County, Vermont, perfectly epitomizes the Adirondack Rustic design principles of the National Park Service and its technical specialists that were carried out nationwide by the Civilian Conservation Corps. It was built as an administration building and toll house for the Darling Forest State Park by the CCC in 1940-41 from Rustic designs of 1937 by W.F. Baker, US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, with input from the Vermont Forest Service. Constructed with hand-worked local timber, stone quarried and iron hardware forged on Burke Mountain, and granite window lintels and sills recycled from nearby abandoned farmhouse foundations, the former Administration Building embodies the ideals that inspired the Rustic styles of architecture prevalent during the era. With its oversized verge members in the gables, wide eave lines, thick, uneven roofing materials of wood shakes, over scaling of its timber building members in a balanced and unified design, and the use of natural stone and colors; the Toll House has statewide significance under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Adirondack Rustic style of architecture associated with Vermont state park/ski area development in the 1930's and 1940's. The Toll House is also significant under Criterion A, as its building coincided with nationwide Civilian Conservation Corps construction of public park resources under Roosevelt's New Deal, an event that has contributed to broad patterns of history. Currently in private ownership, it is the best preserved, most fully articulated, and well designed example of its type in the state.

The construction of the Toll House at the entrance to Darling Forest State Park ties the building to the larger acreage comprising the park and its development history. The land in East Burke on the northwest side Burke Mountain that was to become Darling Forest State Park was settled by the mid-1800's as a cluster of hill farms belonging to L. Ross (location of Burke Mountain Academy), A. Bell (location of the Old Cutter Inn), the Moulton Farm (just west of the Toll House) and Mrs. S. Bell (higher up on the mountain). Located at the headwaters of Dishmill Brook, some of the first logging and road development on Burke Mountain was done by Joseph S. Hall, who had a mill downstream on the brook in East Burke Village where wood handles for umbrellas and canes were manufactured. Hall had completed work on the construction of the carriage road on Mt. Washington in N. H., which may have influenced the logging road layout on Burke Mountain.

The land further up on the mountain was logged again at the end of the 1800's by Parker and Young and purchased from various landowners by Elmer Darling beginning in 1904. Darling was the owner of a 953 acre gentleman's farm estate with

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a Colonial Revival style mansion built in 1904-1908 on a ridge across the valley of East Burke Village on what became known as Darling Hill. He had been educated at nearby St. Johnsbury Academy and made his fortune in New York City at his uncle's Fifth Avenue Hotel. His model farm was comprised of a number of former farmsteads and included two sugar orchards with 1900 trees, all of the most up-to-date barn types, the finest breeding stock, a creamery, and boarding house for help. Most of the residents of East Burke village worked on the Darling Farm during this period of time. Typical of wealthy landowners of his era, Darling extended his patronage to the purchase of various mills and houses in East Burke village and made improvements to upgrade production, provide electricity, install a water and sewer system there. Darling owned thousands of acres of land in the area when he died in 1931 and his heirs made a gift of the Burke Mountain land as a state park.

The development on Burke Mountain and the building of the Toll House characterizes the development of the Forest Service and National Park Service at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Federal legislation at the end of the 1800's led to the development of the forestry movement in the 1900's. In 1891, the President was authorized to set aside public forest lands for public access and the national and state park systems were born. The Weeks Act of 1911 authorized the federal government to assist states with forest fire protection following the massive over cutting and stripping of the forests previous to that time. The large scale logging and clear-cutting in the area of northeastern Vermont left immense tracts of dry, fire-prone logging residue on cut-over parcels of former woodland. Several years of dry weather combined with sparks thrown from wood fired steam locomotives resulting in large fires. The Great Fire of 1903 was attributed to locomotive sparks on the Grand Trunk Railroad. Fire consumed 800,000 acres in the Adirondacks, 85,000 acres in the White Mountains, and thousands of acres in Vermont alone. Records of the Vermont Forest Service indicate that in 1908, 106 forest fires burned 15,894 acres in Vermont (the largest acreage in their records) and in 1913, 167 fires burned 5,635 acres. After Burke Mountain burned in 1908 and the passage of the Weeks Act in 1911, a series of lookout fire towers were built on its summit beginning with the moving of a windmill tower moved from East Burke village in 1912. Each of the towers was rebuilt after various natural disasters destroyed the previous one, eventually leading to the present steel structure. A camp was constructed by Darling near the summit for the caretakers' residence in 1913, which was not torn down until 1966. Elmer Darling built a carriage road to the summit c. 1910, which he repaired in 1925 for the cost of \$1000.

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The National Park Service was founded by the Organic Act of 1916 in which landscape architects represented the conservation minded people advocating stewardship and preservation of lands for future generations. By 1917 there were seventeen National Parks and in 1921 the state park movement had become nationwide through the founding of the National Conference of State Parks. In the increasingly mobile society, the demand for public recreation and the burden of managing large areas of public lands required that the NPS develop a consistent philosophy of conservation and parkland development that embodied the naturalistic ideals prevalent at the time. Standard specifications and designs were developed for road construction, trails, bridges, structures that were based on the principles of naturalism and scenery preservation popularized by the Arts and Crafts Movement and the landscape/architecture of Andrew Jackson Downing. Downing first embodied in design terms the concept that wilderness, the power of scenery and vistas, and the concept that rustic manmade structures should combine harmoniously through the use of native materials and pioneer building techniques, in order to connect the building and setting. The NPS landscape architects, engineers and architects standardized all aspects of park development in the 1920's according to type through master plans with details, materials and type of construction determined by the natural characteristics of the site, and the local cultural themes based on regional pioneer architecture.

A gift of the Darling land on Burke Mountain by Lucius and Henry Darling to the Vermont Forest and Parks Division coincided with park development nationwide through Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. During Franklin D. Roosevelt's democratic presidential campaign of 1932, the promise of a 'new deal' for the forgotten man to counter the Great Depression beginning in 1929 led to the creation of a planned economy to balance conflicting economic interests during his term of office. Roosevelt was aware of the need for the millions of poverty stricken unemployed to participate in the economy if democratic governmental institutions and business were to survive. The various New Deal programs directly affecting park development were the Public Works Administration (PWA), whereby capital improvement work on parks was carried out by National Park Service standards and designs according to Master Plans prepared by its Landscape Division. Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) was carried out by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), creating six month terms for unemployed, unskilled men in camps at project areas that were under the supervision of the NPS technical staff, who were also paid with ECW funds. The CCC program had a social imperative: to teach the workers the moral and spiritual value of conservation work, as well as counter the dependence on relief programs that were viewed as destructive to spirit of the country. The Federal Emergency Relief

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Administration (FERA) put the NPS in charge of recreation planning whereby parks were viewed as recreation demonstration areas on land not suitable for agriculture. Also, grants through the Works Progress Administration (WPA) added to state park facilities. The Civilian Conservation Corps projects required the preparation of advanced master plans and building designs that had to be approved before construction began. Once the National Park Service designers and state officials agreed on a plan, the work on the project was broken down in to six month increments to coincide with the enrollment periods of workers. In 1937, the Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Study Act was passed requiring formal NPS review for state park plans. Technical specialists (landscape architects, architects, engineers) were assigned to each camp and developed plans and drawings under the direction of state park officials.

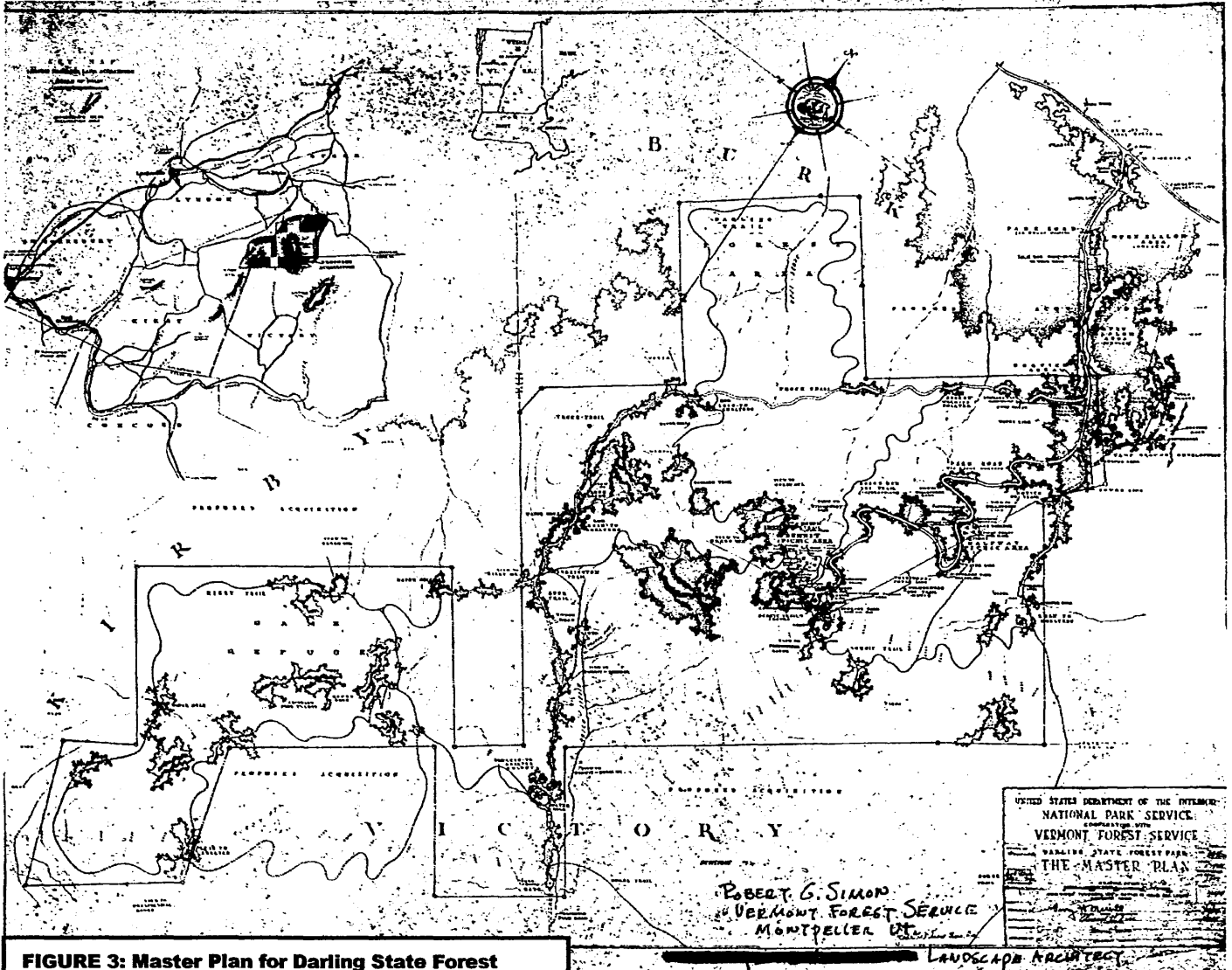
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**FIGURE 3: Master Plan for Darling State Forest Park by Landscape Architect Robert G. Simon of the Vermont Forest Service, Montpelier, VT**

The Darling Forest State Park's Master Plan was developed during this period by Robert Simon, Landscape Architect of the Vermont Forest Service, and approved by Perry Merrill, head forester (See 3). A CCC camp was established in the summer of 1933 near where the present Mid Burke Ski Lodge is situated above the present site of the Toll House, with tents used until wood barracks were built. The 131<sup>st</sup> Company

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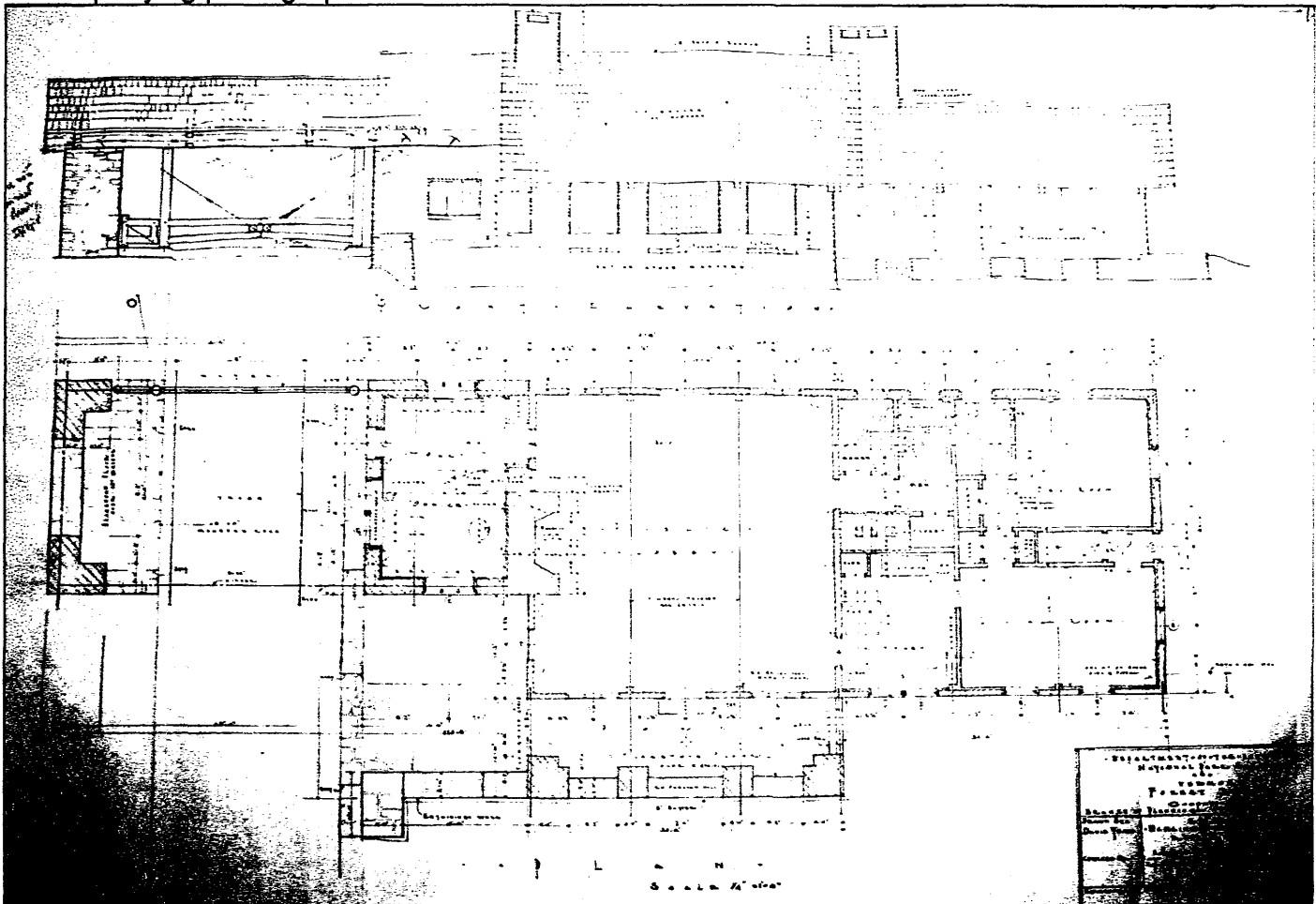
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CCC from Fort Devens used approximately 160 men at Burke Mountain to construct the auto road out of the existing carriage path by 1935 (the Merrill Highway), the picnic areas with all facilities, various camp areas, and to clear two miles of ski trails. The design of all park features, including the Toll House, was subordinate to a controlling design scheme that emphasized rustic simplicity and respect for nature. Other CCC camps in the area specialized in other aspects of the New Deal programs: Willoughby Camp on Route 5 in Sutton, VT assisted the fire service with the fire tower on Burke Mountain and later built the Toll House in 1941 after the Burke Camp was disbanded. A preliminary design for the Toll House by David Fried seen in Figure 4 was not used, but many of the Rustic style exterior details of the elevation were incorporated into the final plans seen in Section 7, Figures 1 and 2 and in accompanying photographs.



**FIGURE 4: Plan of 11/17/1936 for the Toll House by David Fried of the National Park Service – not used in final building**



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The ski area and camping park development was carried out in other areas of the state, and compares to the structures at Mt. Mansfield in Stowe, VT, in Rustic style, use of local materials with common stone masonry technique, slab sawn and shaped log detail, lean-to and hearth design of campsites, and the involvement of the CCC in the planning and construction of buildings and ski trails. In a compendium of park structures and facilities designed by the National Park Service edited by Albert H. Good in 1938, a summary of Rustic design principles was defined as a style that:

“through the use of native materials in proper scale, and through the avoidance of rigid, straight lines and over-sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools... It achieves sympathy with natural surroundings and with the past.”<sup>1</sup>

This catalogue of naturalistic construction and park development solutions developed by landscape engineers Charles Punchard, Daniel Hill and Thomas Vint of the Landscape Division of the National Park Service and Herbert Maier, architect for the Education Division of the NPS, was available by 1938 in this publication for relevant interpretation and adoption by the CCC camps all over the nation. These designs are reflected in the architecture of the Toll House at Darling Forest State Park, which is the epitome of the Rustic style and the NPS ethic with its molded rafter tails; rough wood shingle roof; random ashlar Stone walls and chimney; dovetailed log construction; slab sawn clapboard detail; and naturalistic landscaping. The largely original interior features characteristic knotty pine board sheathing, rustic hearth, handcrafted lights and iron door hardware. The building typically unifies the interior with scenic vistas and extends architecture into the surrounding site through the broad flagstone terrace overlooking Willoughby gap to the northwest and the intricate stone retaining wall and rear flagstone patio, walkway and gate. The Toll House also reflects the Rustic style ideals of the emphasis on irregular massing, horizontal lines, and the pioneer craftsman appearance in the hewn and dovetailed logs, stone masonry, ironwork and hardware.

The Toll House remained part of the Darling Forest State Park property even after the development of Ski Burke Mountain, Inc. in 1953. At that time the state legislature gave an appropriation to improve the earlier ski trails, build a base lodge and install a Poma Lift to the summit. The CCC had been terminated in 1942 and the design ethic of Craftsman/Rustic succumbed to more functional buildings emphasizing modern materials and mechanized technology. The new ski area was dedicated in February

<sup>1</sup> Albert H. Good, Park and Recreation Structures, 3 vols, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1938), p. 4 (in McClelland, p. 142).

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1956. The Toll House continued to function as living quarters for various administrative personnel and as a toll house for the Toll Road. In 1965 the area was sold to Burke Mountain Recreation Inc. and in 1969 the Toll House was sold by the state to the same corporation. Ownership of the Toll House then followed ski area ownership and was used for offices and employee housing: in 1987 Burke Mountain Enterprises owned the area, in 1995 North Star Ski Corporation owned the area and in 2000 the present owners purchased the building when the ski area real estate was subdivided at an auction following bankruptcy proceedings.

The Toll House at Burke Mountain remains a well preserved example of Adirondack Rustic style park architecture developed by the National Park Service and promulgated through the public works projects carried out in the states by the Civilian Conservation Corps from 1933-1942. The Toll House and former administration building is an outstanding example of its building type in the state and is a significant representative of the New Deal era programs which sought to simultaneously provide meaningful work training to the unemployed and design professionals along with park development and improvement for the benefit of the American public.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Wallings, H.F. *Map of Caledonia County, VT.* New York: Baker and Tilden, 1858.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (cont):

**Verbal boundary description:** the boundary is coextensive with the legal property boundary of the property in the Burke Town Records Book 80/Page 511 of a lot of approximately 2.18 acres.

**Verbal boundary justification:** the nominated property includes the property in common legal ownership and is the land historically associated with the administrative building, sufficient to assure its integrity.

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National Park Service

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## DIGITAL DISC PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

VT\_CaledoniaCounty\_TollHouse1.tif

Interior entrance hall and office of northeast wing of Toll House,  
view looking NW, black & white print

VT\_CaledoniaCounty\_TollHouse1a.tif

Interior entrance hall and office of northeast wing of Toll House,  
view looking NW, color print

VT\_CaledoniaCounty\_TollHouse2.tif

Exterior northwest front façade of Toll House, view looking SE,  
black & white print

VT\_CaledoniaCounty\_TollHouse2a.tif

Exterior northwest front façade of Toll House, view looking SE,  
color print

VT\_CaledoniaCounty\_TollHouse3.tif

Exterior southeast rear façade of Toll House, view looking NW,  
black & white print

VT\_CaledoniaCounty\_TollHouse3a.tif

Exterior southeast rear façade of Toll House, view looking NW,  
color print

VT\_CaledoniaCounty\_TollHouse4.tif

Interior common/living room, view looking NW, black & white  
print

VT\_CaledoniaCounty\_TollHouse4a.tif

Interior common/living room, view looking NW, color print