

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED APR 30 1976

DATE ENTERED DEC 22 1976

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Brandon Village Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

US-7

Along Park, High, Franklin, Carver and Union Streets around
Central Square, along Central Street, Conant Square, around Cres-
cent Park, and along Grove, Champlain, and Pearl Streets.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Brandon

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Vermont

STATE

Vermont

CODE

50

COUNTY

Rutland

CODE

021

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

 DISTRICT BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC PRIVATE BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

 IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

 OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

 YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO

PRESENT USE

 AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENCE RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Multiple ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of the Town Clerk of Brandon

STREET & NUMBER

Center Street

CITY, TOWN

Brandon

STATE

Vermont

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey

DATE

1975

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

CITY, TOWN

Montpelier

STATE

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 type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Brandon Village Historic District is comprised of approximately 245 architecturally and historically significant buildings representative of the growth and prosperity of the village from the late eighteenth through the early twentieth centuries. Primarily a residential district, with significant examples of the Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, French Second Empire, and Georgian Revival styles in domestic architecture, it also includes five religious structures each stylistically different, including a variation of the Romanesque Revival style. Commercial and quasi-public buildings are predominantly Greek Revival or Italianate. A vernacular version of the Queen Anne style is represented widely throughout the district in later nineteenth century porch additions to domestic buildings, and in at least one significant example each of a domestic, commercial, and public building.

A common house typeⁱⁿ the district spans a period from about 1840 to 1880; it is either a 1½ or 2½ story, clapboarded building with a gable front elevation, 3 bays wide, with a sidehall plan. The door may be flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a rectangular transom, or unlighted, but is usually slightly recessed behind pilasters supporting a simple wooden entablature.

Two greens, Crescent Park and Central Square, around which the district's public and religious structures are located, are connected by an S-curved street lined with residential buildings and the district's commercial section. From each green radiates the residential streets of the district.

Entry to the district from the north is at the east end of the village; Marble Street intersects with Park Street where the district begins at the Victorian Italianate Philipson house (#1) at a rise in the street, with Mt. Nickwaket in the distance providing a visual backdrop. At the opposite end of the very wide, tree-lined Park Street, the Congregational Church (#146) at Central Square is visually enframed by the tall elms and maples along Park Street. Most of the substantial residences, sited on broad lawns, were built between 1830 and 1870 and represent significant examples of the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival and French Second Empire styles, as well as the Georgian Revival "Arches" (#25). The local availability of marble is evidenced by the marble street curbing and several remaining hitching posts.

Connecting Park Street to Franklin Street, another approach to Central Square, is High Street, lined with primarily later nineteenth century, clapboarded residences and highlighted by the elaborate Italianate "palazzo" style house (#45) with its companion carriage house. From High Street the district turns sharply to the northwest on Franklin Street (U.S. 7) and descends into a gully, passing modest, later nineteenth century, clapboarded dwellings. Rising from the

(Continued on Continuation Sheet 7-1)

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gully, the road curves to afford a view of the large, brick Brandon Inn (#153) at Central Square. Larger homes occur along this section of marble-curbed Franklin Street, including the Ozro Meacham House (#61) and the Parmenter House (#63), both combining elements of the Federal and Greek Revival styles, and the Greek Revival style apartment house (#71). The Federal style Brandon Library (#64) anchors a key corner of Franklin Street at Central Square.

At Central Square, the once tree-filled park contains a late 19th century bandstand, a marble fountain, and an 1886 granite memorial to local Civil War veterans. Citizen groups are presently refurbishing the park, restoring its original tree-filled character.

Parallel to Franklin Street and also entering Central Square from the southeast is Carver Street where the district begins with the Carpenter Gothic style Griswold House (#87), the Gothic Revival style Catholic Church (#88) and the brick Italianate style rectory (#89) immediately to the north. Here the road curves and rises, passing 1½ story, clapboarded homes, some fronted with dry-laid marble block retaining walls on their tree-lined lawns, with marble curbing along the street. Midway along, the road rises and affords a view of the commercial blocks on Park Street at Central Square (#s 154, 155, 156). At the end of Carver Street on Central Square are the Romanesque Revival style United Methodist Church (#106) at the northeast and the 1952 brick, pseudo-Federal style Ayshire Breeder Association Headquarters (#126) at the southwest.

A fourth approach to Central Square is from the south, along Union Street, where the district begins at the old freight depot of the former Rutland & Burlington Rail Road (#137). 1-story, gable-fronted houses with a variety of late nineteenth century porch additions line the marble-curbed streets. Approaching Central Square from a rise in the road, the streetscape is dominated by the commercial blocks (#s 154, 155, 156) and the Brandon Inn (#153). An intrusion occurs at the northwest corner of Union Street at Central Square, where two grocery stores with expansive parking lots on Union Street mar the otherwise tree-lined, predominantly residential character of the district at this section.

Proceeding northwest from Central Square, the district encompasses the village's main commercial section and industrial sites along Center Street, where the Neshobe River bisects the village. On the west side of the street, the massive Italianate style Smith's Block (#147) visually dominates this section of the district. Successive, disastrous fires, occurring as late as 1943 and 1974, have destroyed much of the commercial section along Center Street, especially on the east side, where modest one-and two-story structures dating from the mid-twentieth century, are presently located, interrupting the otherwise visual cohesiveness of the predominantly 19th century district.

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At the Neshobe River, a view of the upper falls and the sluiceway which once provided water power for the early mills on this site, is opened up southeast of the Queen Anne style LaDuke's Restaurant (#161). The Greek Revival style Conant Building (#163) and Town Office provide the focal point at the end of Center Street where it curves to meet Conant Square at the intersection with Seminary Hill Street.

The stone, Gothic Revival Episcopal Church (#177), sited on a slight hill, dominates the streetscape, which is interrupted by one of several intrusive gas stations with large signing in the village. Tucked behind the bend to Seminary Hill Street are the massive Greek Revival style Town Hall (#172) and High Victorian style Fire Station (#171). On the opposite side of the road is a series of late nineteenth century, clapboarded commercial/residential structures. At the crest of a rise in the road the streetscape broadens to a tree-lined section of substantial homes, including the Marble House (#189), set back from the street, with the Baptist Church (#225) dominating Crescent Park, at the end of the street.

Approaching Crescent Park, which still contains four early 20th century, three-globed cast iron light fixtures, a marble fountain to be restored by local citizens groups this summer (1976) and a 1913 marble memorial to Stephen A. Douglas, several intrusions occur. At the southeast a 1960 pseudo-Georgian style combination grocery store and post office with expansive parking at the front (north), and two gas stations with large signing on the north side of the park, interrupt the visually cohesive character of the residential section around Crescent Park.

From the southwest, Crescent Park is approached along Pearl Street where the district begins at the Farrington homestead (#208), before travelling up over the bridge (#209) over the Vermont Railway track where the vista opens to the broad, double tree-lined lawns of Pearl Street with some of the finest residential buildings within the district, including the Greek Revival style Marsh House (#216). Several of the residences still retain marble hitching posts near the street.

Crescent Park is also approached from Champlain Street, where the district begins at a rise in the road, affording a view of the highly eclectic High Victorian Bird Cage (#191) on Crescent Park and includes several residential buildings with the trapezoidal Thorne house (#220) anchoring the southeast corner of the street at Crescent Park. At the opposite corner is located the Baptist Church. The final and main entrance to the western end of the district

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is on Grove Street (U.S. 7) which also intersects Crescent Park. Along Grove Street, the modestly-scaled, clapboarded residences, including the birthplace of Stephen A. Douglas (#23), are located more closely to the road than other residences in the district, and are the most threatened by the encroachment of high-volume traffic.

The visually cohesive streetscapes of Brandon Village compose a large district of primarily excellently maintained architecturally and historically significant buildings.

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The architecturally significant buildings within the district are:

9. *photos 25* E. J. Bliss House, 52 Park Street: French Second Empire style, circa 1860. This 2-story, clapboarded, frame house rests on a stone block foundation and has a mansard roof. It is 5 bays wide and 3 bays deep, with a central entrance consisting of double doors surmounted by a segmental-arched transom and surrounded by a wide architrave molding. The tall, narrow windows are symmetrically placed and have cornices and bracketed wooden sills. Panelled corner pilasters rise full height to a wide frieze with panels alternating with paired brackets supporting the deep eaves. There is a modillion band along the top of the frieze. Three dormers on the front (south) and two each on the side elevations have flat roofs supported by brackets. Across the front elevation and continuing around the west elevation to a one-story, flat-roofed wing is a one-story porch with marble entrance steps at the southwest corner. The flat-roofed porch with a modillion band is supported by posts consisting of a square pedestal, square shaft, square capital with brackets above the capitals. On the east elevation is a similar one-bay entrance porch.
25. *photos 28* The Arches, 53 Park Street: Erected as a summer home by Albert G. Farr, a banker from Chicago whose family came from Brandon, the building was designed in the earlier, less academic phase of the Georgian Revival style and is among the most magnificent examples of this period of the style in Rutland County. The house is clapboarded, with a hipped roof. Across the facade (north) is a projecting 5-bay central pavilion, arcaded with pilasters and keystones, all of wood, on the first story with an exterior of the marble porch floor on either side of the arcade, with a turned marble balustrade. The U-shaped building is balanced with 2-bay wings on either side of the projecting portion. The west side of the house has an arched side entry with an ogee-shaped hood suspended on large brackets. At the rear is a garden house, servants quarters, and garage. Farr also built an observatory on Mt. Pleasant, several miles north of the village, with the same round-arched motif in its large windows. During World War II, the observatory was used as a spotting tower.
32. *photos 29* Thayer House, 69 Park Street: French Second Empire style, circa 1860. This 2-story, clapboarded building with a mansard roof is built as an L-shaped plan with a square, 3-story, mansard-roofed tower at the intersection of the two axes. The overhanging eaves are supported by paired, curved brackets alternating with plain panels in the frieze with a modillion band in the fascia above. The polygonal bay on the facade (north) is also bracketed. Over the regularly-spaced fenestration are wood entablatures with lacy, scroll-sawn trim. The original porch with chamfered posts was replaced by a spindled 5-bay porch with a rounded end and curved overhanging eaves.

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- photo #30*
45. House, 23 High Street: Italianate palazzo style, circa 1870. A square, bracketed, hipped-roof cupola with round headed windows and a scroll-sawn finial tops the hipped roof of this square-plan, 2-story, clapboarded house. Corner pilasters support a wide entablature with a panelled frieze and paired scroll-sawn brackets and a modillion cornice. Fenestration features bracketed sills and cap-molded lintels. A bracketed central entrance porch with chamfered posts on pedestals surrounds ornately panelled double doors. One-story, shallow hip-roofed wings with corner pilasters and a bracketed cornice flank the main block of the building. A carriage barn to the north of the house is hip-roofed, with a square, louvered cupola, bracketed eaves, and capped, peaked lintels.
- photo #32*
60. Reynolds House, 16 Franklin Street: Greek Revival style, circa 1835. Although presently in a deteriorating condition, the Reynolds House still exhibits outstanding Greek Revival and Queen Anne style features. One of a group of well-designed buildings erected at this end of Franklin Street through the 1850's, the 2½-story, clapboarded house is 5 bays wide and built on the central hall plan. In the gable ends of the slate-sheathed gabled roof one large, semi-circular blind fans and long, triple hung 6/6/9 windows are on the first story. The central entrance consists of a single door with sidelights and end boards with Greek fret designs supporting a simple entablature. Across the facade (southwest) is a fine Queen Anne style porch with a turned valance and posts, a shingled balustrade, a gablet over the entrance embellished with scroll-sawn cresting along the ridge, and a pendent. At the rear is a 1½-story, clapboarded exterior, contemporary with the building. A dry-laid marble block retaining wall lines the front lawn at the southwest and northwest.
- photo #32*
61. Ozro Meacham House, 14 Franklin Street. Federal/Greek Revival styles, 1850. Built for Brandon's undertaker during the mid-nineteenth century, the house displays features of both the Federal and Greek Revival style. The 2½-story, brick, gable-roofed house is 3 bays wide and built on the side hall plan. The door is flanked by partial sidelights with slender fluted Doric columns and surmounted by a semi-elliptical fanlight with radiating lead muntins. Slender Doric columns support the flat-roofed, one-bay entrance porch with modillion cornice. The fenestration is regularly spaced and capped by brick flat arches. In the gable end with its raking cornice and returns is a recessed triangular panel with marble blocks at the apex and eaves, a motif repeated in the triangular attic window. There are two pilastered dormers on either side of the house with round-arched Gothic-sash window and keystone architraves. A brick rear ell, perpendicular to the main block has a lunette in the gable end. At the rear of the property is a 2-story, brick, flat-roofed building with multi-paned windows with brick flat arches on the second story and garage doors on the first story.

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63. *photo #33* Parmenter House, 10 Franklin Street: Federal/Greek Revival styles, circa 1845. Unusual in form, with 5 bays across its front gable elevation, The Parmenter House is part of a complex of 3 former Parmenter buildings (see #64) at the intersection of Franklin and Park Streets. The 2½-story, brick building features a brick panel with a cross decoration above a lunette in the front gable elevation. The attic is also lit by dormers of compatible proportion, apparently original to the building. Fenestration is regular and the central entrance surround has side and end blocks carved in a simple floral pattern. The gable-roofed entrance porch is a twentieth century addition.
64. *photo #34* Brandon Library, Federal style, circa 1830: Sited on a triangular lot facing Central Square, the library was once a store owned by G. Parmenter. The 3-bay wide building is 3½ stories, of brick load bearing construction and because of its height and trapezoidal shape, provides an excellent focal point for this key intersection. On the facade are two shallow relieving arches punctuated by fenestration with cap-molded lintels. The central doorway is set in a shallow-relieving arch and there is a semi-elliptical lunette in the gable end. A cast iron porch extends across the facade (northwest) and is reportedly locally manufactured. The building and adjoining house on Park Street were purchased from the Parmenter estate in the early twentieth century by the Brandon Free Library Association. The adjoining house is brick, 2½ stories, with a gable roof with fenestration capped by molded lintels. A 2-story, flat-roofed, 4-bay annex connects the house and library.
71. *photo #35* Apartment House, 13-15 Franklin Street: Greek Revival style, circa 1850. Although similar in shape to the 5-bay, central hall plan houses common to both the Federal and Greek Revival styles, this building is actually 6 bays wide, consisting of two 3-bay units with side hall plans, a house type unusual in Brandon. The building is clapboarded, 2½ stories, with a slate-sheathed, gabled roof, and interior chimneys. The twin doorways at each end of the facade are finely ornamented with a frieze of Greek frets and panels over fluted pilasters and sidelights. At the southwest corner is a small, one-story addition.
78. *photo #36* House, 31 Franklin Street: French Second Empire style, circa 1865. A large, 2-story, clapboarded house with a mansard roof and paired windows with cap-molded lintels and bracketed sills. A wide entablature below the polychromed slate-sheathed mansard rising from corner pilasters features large, paired scroll brackets alternating with panels in the frieze. On the front (northwest) are three bracketed, flat-roofed dormers and two on the side elevations. A flat-roofed, bracketed porch marking the central entrance (northwest) has square posts as pedestals. To the south of the building is a 2½-story, jerkinhead-roofed carriage barn with a square cupola with round-arched louvered openings and an elaborate wooden finial.

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87. *photo 39* Griswold House, 44 Carver Street: Gothic Revival style, circa 1860. This small, 1½-story, clapboarded house is built as an L-shaped plan and features openwork vergeboards with pendants in the steeply pitched gable eaves. Fenestration is irregularly placed and is capped by rectangular labels. On the facade (southwest) of the main block is a projecting, three-sided window bay. The house, with its careful detailing remains virtually unaltered.
88. *photo 38* St. Mary's Catholic Church, Gothic Revival style, 1888. Rising from a marble block foundation, the brick, gable-roofed church is divided in three sections across the facade (southwest) and is approached by marble stairs. At the south is a square tower with tall, pointed-arched windows. In the central gable front elevation are twin doors with pointed arch transoms above, embellished with wooden foliate tracery. Above the windows, rising from a continuous marble sill are double pointed-arched windows with a large rose window above, trimmed with a semi-circular marble drip molding with spherical label stops. All fenestration on the building is pointed-arched marble drip moldings with label stops carved with foliate patterns. The end bay contains a single window and the side bays contain paired windows with trefoil-arched sash separated in bays by brick buttress-like piers. The roof is bi-colored in bands of green and maroon slate shingles. At the rear is the small 1878 brick, gable-roofed chapel with similar fenestration treatment.
89. *photo 38* St. Mary's Rectory, 38 Carver Street: Italianate "palazzo" style, 1870. Situated on an expansive, landscaped site adjacent to the Catholic Church (#88), the main block of the 2-story, brick load bearing structure, is nearly square in plan, three-bays on each elevation. A square, hip-roofed cupola with paired eaves, brackets and three round-headed louvered openings on each face, rises from the center of the hipped roof. On the facade (southwest) the central entrance is recessed from panelled reveals and has full sidelights and a rectangular transom. There is a one-bay entrance porch. On the facade, the first story bays contain segmentally-arched windows with brick drip moldings recessed in segmentally-arched wall arcades. Directly above, round-arched windows with hood moldings are set in round-arched wall arcades. Corner pilasters rise full height to the projecting eaves with paired brackets alternating with lozenge panels in the frieze. In the corona the lozenge panels are repeated and at each eave's corner is a heart-shaped recessed panel in the corona. A wing at the rear (northeast) appears to be of an earlier date, is brick, hip-roofed with a modillion cornice, and has brick flat-arched windows.
103. *photo 37* House, 8 Carver Street: Italianate style, circa 1870. Although somewhat altered, this house retains most of its original ornate wood trim and is a fine local example of the mid-nineteenth century Italianate "palazzo" style. Nearly square in dimension, the building is 2-stories, clapboarded with a hipped roof trimmed with paired eaves brackets and topped by a square, bracketed cupola with paired round-headed windows. A small pedimented round window

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breaks the eaves line in the center of the street facade (northeast). Paired windows are regularly placed and on the first story is a bracket, polygonal bay. Entrance porches at either side elevation balance the main block. At the rear of the property is a gable-roofed carriage house with a bullseye window.

106. *photo*
6 United Methodist Church, Romanesque Revival style, 1876. Anchoring an important corner site on Central Square, the present church replaces a building erected in 1836 on Grove Street, by the First Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in Brandon in 1801. The clapboarded building with its slate-sheathed, gabled roof, rests upon a high basement decorated with flush siding scribed to resemble stone. The facade is composed of three parts, with the entrance in the truncated square bell tower at the southwest; large, paired round-headed windows with a round window with floral muntin pattern above, in the central section; and a single round-headed window at the northeast. Above the fenestration and transomed double entrance doors are keystoned drip moldings. There is wood, round-arched corbelling beneath the eaves. Now painted white, the building was originally painted yellow and trimmed with dark green.
146. *photo*
42 First Congregational Church, built in 1831-32. The church is a good example of the early Gothic Revival style. Similar in design to Federal style churches of the same period, the building derives its "gothic" character only from its details. The building is two bays wide and three bays deep, of brick load bearing structure with a shallow-pitched, slate-sheathed, gabled roof. The broad front gable elevation is approached by marble stairs, and contains two entrances composed of sidelit doors surmounted by wood panels above which are pointed-arched windows with a simple tracery pattern. The doorways are each set into shallow relieving arches of the same Gothic shape. The arches are connected by a horizontal band of white marble and have keystones of the same material. A smaller pointed-arched window with gothic tracery appears in the gable end and at the side elevation on a larger scale with stained glass. The wooden tower is set slightly behind the facade gable and is composed of four sections: a square base with a clock on three faces; a smaller boxed belfry with pilasters and a louvered pointed-arched opening on each face; an octagonal lantern with louvered pointed-arched openings; and a polygonal spire. Attached at the south is a small brick, gable-roofed chapel with pointed-arched windows erected in 1860. At the west is a burial ground.

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147. *photo 12* Smith's Block, Italianate style: 1889. A large, three-story, brick building the Smith's Block was erected to replace the former 1876 Simond's block destroyed by fire. Fourteen bays wide and four bays deep, the building is lined with four shopfronts on the first story and a central entrance to the floors above. The end unit at the south occupied by the Aubuchon Hardware store, has been extensively remodeled on the exterior while the three remaining units have retained the original cast iron slender columns and panelled, square engaged columns flanking the large storefront windows. The doors are recessed with transoms above and marble terozzo-patterned entrance walks. The central entrance to the floors above has double doors with a large Queen Anne sash transom above. Along the three storefronts is a bracketed cornice with a frieze below consisting of a triglyph-inspired motif, alternating with cast iron floral decorations in the frieze. Above is a marble stringcourse upon which the second story windows rest. Each window is crowned with a triangular, capped marble entablature with a carved floral decoration. At the center bay are paired segmental-arched window openings with keystone marble hood moldings. A marble stringcourse is continuous with the window entablatures. The same window treatment appears in the third story. Above the third-story windows is a triple marble stringcourse with the central marble panel reading "1889, Smith's Block". Crowning the facade is a double row of brick corbelling, alternating with two marble bands. At the side elevation, the walls are stepped down toward the rear in six stages.
152. *photo 43* Brandon Inn Annex, Greek Revival style, circa 1850. This substantial home was formerly the residence of John Howe, Jr., manufacturer of the world-famous Howe Scale, one of Brandon's leading nineteenth century industrial concerns. In 1926 it became the "Annex" of the Brandon Inn. Following a common building form introduced in the Greek Revival period, this 2½-story, brick house has a pedimented front gable and shallow pitched gabled roof and one-story veranda supported by fluted wood Doric columns in imitation of a Greek Revival temple. Three bays wide and built on the side hall plan, the building has brick corner pilasters rising to a full entablature. A rectangular window with a shouldered architrave is in the gable end. All windows have 6/6 lights and rectangular marble sills and lintels. The door surround contains sidelights and a transom decorated with acid-etched glass in an anthemion and palmette design. At the rear is a long, 1½-story, clapboarded addition.
153. *photo 44* The Brandon Inn, vernacular Queen Anne style: 1892. In 1786, Jacob Simonds, one of Brandon's earliest settlers, erected the Neshobe Tavern on the site of the present Brandon Inn, establishing on this site the social and political center of the village which has continued since that date. The building underwent many alterations in the nineteenth century and in 1881 almost completely burned. A rear section survived because of its proximity to the river,

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and in 1892 Frank Briggs and Charles H. Bliss bought and rebuilt the Inn to its present state. The large 3½-story, brick and marble building serves as the major focal point on the north side of Central Square. It is built on a T-plan, with the front gambrel roof elevation of the cross bar at the west end. The first story facade is built of rusticated marble blocks and contains early twentieth century shops at the front of the west end and a large porch supported by marble columns resting on small marble blocks along the east section of the facade. Above, the walls are brick with second-story windows embellished with rusticated marble lintels and sills, while the third-story windows feature blocked lintels. In the wood-shingled gambrel roof ends are windows with shingled, ogee-shaped hoods. The long dormered east section of the roof, however, is covered with slate. A band of floral-patterned terra cotta runs between the second- and third-story windows. A single triple-globed electric light on an early twentieth century cast iron standard remains at the front sidewalk. At the rear of the building is a long, flat-roofed, clapboarded addition. The expansive grounds at the rear, extending to the Neshobe River, include a gable-roofed shed and an L-shaped clapboarded and wood shingled former livery stable with a pedimented gabled roof and a square ventilator cupola with an ornate horse weathervane. The livery dates from the 1892 reconstruction of the Inn.

161. *photo 45* La Duke's Restaurant, Queen Anne Style, circa 1885. This narrow, two-story, brick building is two bays wide. On the facade (west) are marble blocks at foundation level. Both the entrance door and first-story window have been altered: a rectangular transom above the door and a round-arched opening above the window have been boarded shut. Decorative brickwork flanks the window and door and rises to brick recessed panels a row of diagonally-laid brick, a row of corbelling, and a marble stringcourse. Above this are two segmentally-arched windows with small lights along the sides and top of the upper sash, and marble lugsills. Over each window are brick radiating voussoirs. Above is a row of brick dentils with corbelling above that. The back of the building extends over the Neshobe River and is supported by cement piers.
163. *photo 13* Conant Block, Greek Revival style, circa 1850. The long, 2-story Conant Block anchors a key site at the head of the village's commercial district. Built for John Conant of the store-manufacturing concern, the building occupies the site of the former (1828-1848) Justus Hyatt marble mill on the falls, one of the earliest marble-cutting sites in the country. The brick, gable-roofed building has stone lintels and sills on the second story fenestration and altered shopfronts, some retaining their rectangular transoms, on the first story, with a continuous bracketed cornice above. The building contains six stores as well as community facilities.

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164. Town Offices, Federal/Greek Revival styles, circa 1850. Built at the same time as the adjoining commercial block (#163), the 2½-story, gable-fronted brick building marks the end of the Center Street commercial district. The first-story fenestration has been altered but the large keystone gable lunettes and paired interior end chimneys remain. Presently, the Town Offices and a real estate agency are located here.
165. &
166. *photo 4/6* Brandon Lumber and Millwork Co., 1910. One of few remaining industrial buildings in Brandon Village, the structure is situated on a sloping site and is three stories at the front (west) elevation and is two stories at the sides and rear. While the clapboarded building is only 2 bays wide, it is 21 bays deep on the north elevation, with 4/4 windows alternating with loading doors symmetrically arranged. The flat roof has deep eaves and paired brackets. A shed-roofed porch on the first story of the facade is supported by turned posts. Approximately 200 feet to the southeast is a 2-story, clapboard, shed-roofed building where lumber is cut, contemporary with the main building (#166).
169. *photo 4/8* House, 6 Seminary Hill Street, circa 1885. An outstanding example of vernacular Queen Anne style domestic architecture in Brandon Village. This 1½-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed building features a flat-roofed porch with a decorative shingled mansard, turned posts and a jig-sawn balustrade, a turned and jig-sawn valance with an arched entrance with open spandrels. The door is flanked by gouged moldings. In the gable end, the verge is ornamented with a panel gouged to imitate shingling, with a valance below and latticework at the corner. Curved vergeboards connect the valance to the partial cornice returns forming latticed openings. A multi-paned stained glass window with a bracketed, shingled hood lights the side entrance hall. A projecting bay at the southwest is embellished with wood shingling, pendant brackets and sunburst motifs.
171. *photo 14 15* Brandon Fire Station, High Victorian style, circa 1888. The Brandon Fire Department was first organized in 1856. This small, carefully detailed fire-house tucked into a corner site adjacent to the Town Hall (#172), has served as the headquarters of the District No. 1 Company since the last decade of the nineteenth century. The gable-roofed building is three bays wide and four bays deep with a square entrance tower at the southeast corner of the facade with a tall pyramidal roof and sawtooth wood trim at the eaves. Tar-dipped bricks, arranged in patterns with red brick, decorate the tower. The truncated gable end of the facade contains a shingled panel and openwork in the eaves and a bullseye window. Fenestration in the main block is segmentally-arched, and round-arched in the tower, and is topped by brick drip moldings.

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172. *photo 14* Brandon Town Hall, Greek Revival style, 1861. The Brandon Town Hall occupies a key location at the base of Seminary Hill in the village center. At the time of its construction, supervised by John A. Conant, owner of a local brickyard, it was among Vermont's most elaborate municipal buildings. The facade of the large, brick, gabled-roofed structure features a hexastyle Greek Doric portico resting on a high base of marble ashlar. Eight columns formed of molded brick support the facade pediment, which carries a full entablature. At each corner of the building are brick pilasters with wooden caps. The double doors in the projecting entrance pavilion are decorated with oblong panels with three-quarter round moldings and have two small lights. Above is a large transom. The door surround consists of brick pilasters with wood caps under a wood entablature and is flanked by 8/8/8 triple hung windows. In the fire side bays, the triple hung sash has marble lintels and sills. On the interior, the assembly room is 30 feet high and has a gallery supported by fluted cast iron columns.
176. *photo 49* Bunting Law Office, Federal style, circa 1830. The building is one of the oldest remaining structures within the commercial section of the district and is a well-proportioned example of the Federal style. Two-and-a-half stories, with a front gable elevation, the 4-bay, brick building contains a semi-elliptical lunette with radiating muntins in the gable end and a rectangular transom over the altered doorway. At the side (east) elevation is a later nineteenth century porch with chamfered posts.
177. *photo 58* St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Gothic Revival style, 1860-63. The church is a typical example of the Early Gothic Revival style used widely for Episcopal churches in the mid-nineteenth century. It is built of limestone, an unusual material for Brandon where local marble was used almost exclusively for stone buildings. The structure was designed by Bishop John Henry Hopkins who produced plans for many Episcopal churches in Rutland County, and who was the author of "We Three Kings of Orient Are." The gable-roofed, 3-bay, 4-bay deep building has a central, battlemented tower projecting on the facade with a large, round window. Flanking the tower are entrance doors with quatrefoil moldings in each panel, and a band of wood crenelation above. Angled pier buttresses are at each corner, on the tower and dividing each of the side bays. All windows except the round tower window are pointed-arched and set in deep reveals. The large facade and side windows have simple rope-molded divisions and stained glass.

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187. *p 17* John Conant House, 19 Conant Square, Federal Style, 1802. John Conant came to Brandon in 1793 and remained the town's leading citizen until his death in 1856. During this time he established a grist mill, brick works, and store, held considerable real estate and waterpower rights, and was a major stockholder of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, founded in 1849. He is, however, known chiefly as the inventor and manufacturer of the Conant cooking stove, first built in 1819. John Conant had apprenticed as a carpenter and joiner before coming to Brandon. He built the house at Conant Square and supervised the erection of several local buildings. After his death, the house was occupied by John A. Conant, who had extensive business holdings in Brandon in addition to the stove works. The facade of this five-bay, brick, center hall plan house has an entrance set in a deep elliptical keystone-arch. The door surround consists of sidelights and a fanlight under the arched opening. The windows have wood cap moldings and 2/2 sash. The gable ends, which retain the original paired chimneys, are more elaborately embellished than the street front. The end walls have shallow, narrow arches decorated with keystones and impost blocks over each of three bays. A doorway, similar to the main entrance but without sidelights, is cut into two-and-a-half-foot brick walls at the center of the east side. In the attic level are semi-circular lunettes with radiating muntins. The building is presently the rectory of St. Thomas Episcopal Church.
189. *p 17* Chauncey W. Conant House (Conant Marble House), 27 Conant Square, Greek Revival style, 1849. Chauncey W. Conant was a son of the founder of the Conant Stove Works and served as a partner in the family business between 1823 and 1844. The impressive 5-bay house is built of blocks of smooth grey Brandon marble. The central entrance has two Doric columns in antis, an elliptical fanlight with leaded panes and carved palmette motifs in the pandrels, and multi-paned, leaded sidelights. The large, 3-inch mahogany door is placed in a simple, reeded wood enframingent. The gable ends are 3 bays deep and have lunettes with radiating muntins at the attic level. The windows are set into deep reveals and the original sash has been replaced with 1/1 glazing.
191. *p 17* Bird Cage, 39 Conant Square, High Victorian eclectic style, circa 1895. The design and ornamentation of this elaborate house is highly individual and ranks among the most unusual examples of High Victorian eclectic architecture in the state. The design of this elaborate house is an amalgam of motifs borrowed from several Victorian styles. The use of contrasting textures is derived from the Queen Anne while the curved, boldly-formed shapes of the overall conception make the house a late example of the High Victorian Mansard period. Known locally as the "Bird Cage" because of its elaborate decoration, the house has a projecting front tower, with entrances on each side, square main block with concave Mansard roof, and long rear ell. The front porch, which projects beyond

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the tower, is set on a high base and has separate stairs leading to each door. The roof of the porch echoes the curve of the Mansard, as do those of the dormers and tower. Most of the building's windows are round-headed, with the arch outlined by small panes of stained glass. Cast iron cresting appears on the roof deck and at the top of the tower and dormers. In contrast to sculpted forms of the building's massing, the wood trim applied to its wall surfaces is flat. A bold effect is achieved, however, by the ornament's large proportions, simple geometric shape, and contrasting paint color. The use of varied surface textures--clapboards, flush-boarding, and shingles--is Queen Anne in origin; the applied boarding emphasizing the building's structural framework is reminiscent of the Stick style, while the individual motifs, such as crosses and fans, are derived from the designs of Charles Eastlake.

200. Needham House, 20 Pearl Street, Greek Revival style, 1853. Built by Robert Forbes and owned by the Needham family for over 100 years, the 2½-story, brick, gable-roofed building has a more substantial appearance than the typical three-bay, sidehall plan Greek Revival house type because of a one-story addition with a Doric columned porch on the west elevation. On the front gable elevation the entrance is flanked by sidelights and above the Italianate-style door with acid-etched floral patterns in the round-headed panes, is a transom. The windows have rectangular marble lintels and lugsills. A bracketed bay window was added to the west side of the wing in the 1870's and a wing at the rear was built in the early twentieth century.
213. Nathan Parmenter House, 21 Pearl Street, Federal style, circa 1800-1810. The house was built by Josiah Parmenter and is one of the earliest 2½-story houses remaining in Brandon. A rear ell, which has been extensively remodeled is said to be a much earlier structure. The brick, 4-bay house has paired end chimneys. The elaborate door surround consists of a semi-elliptical blind fan and an enframingent with corner and end blocks decorated in a floral design. The shallow gabled hood, supported on slender, fluted Doric columns, is a twentieth century addition. Fenestration is regularly placed with 6/6 glazing and peaked lintels probably dating from a mid-nineteenth century alteration.
214. Mills House, 17 Pearl Street, Federal/Greek Revival styles, circa 1835. A well-preserved example of the 3-bay, sidehall plan house form with Federal style detailing, the gable-roofed building features a flushboarded pediment pierced by a keystone louvered fan. The entrance consists of a door surmounted by a semi-elliptical blind fan beneath a marble keystone arch of bonded, gauged brick, rising from four slender pilasters. The sidelights have been removed. Window glazing is 6/6 with simple cap-molded lintels.

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216. *photo 53* Rodney V. Marsh House, 11 Pearl Street, Greek Revival style, 1852-53. This large brick house, with a columned temple front and elaborately carved trim, is among the most ornate examples of the Greek Revival style in Vermont. It was built for Rodney V. Marsh, a Brandon lawyer and representative in the State Legislature. Marsh was a prominent Vermont Abolitionist, and the house is said to have served as a station on the Underground Railroad. Built of brick and trimmed with elaborately carved wood ornament, the house is composed of a 2½-story central unit and 1½-story lateral wings. The portico of the center block projects forward over the continuous wall line of the building's facade. The central section is designed as a separate unit, and is more ornately decorated than the flanking wings. Behind the facade are several brick ells. The "temple" block is three bays wide and has a pedimented gable with a shallow pitched roof. Under the gable is a full entablature--denticulated cornice, frieze with four stylized wreaths, and a three-part architrave--supported by four fluted Ionic columns modeled after those of the Erechtheum in Athens. At the corners are brick pilasters with Corinthian caps. An octagonal cupola, visible from the street, was recently removed. An elaborate entrance located on the left side of the center section, consists of a full entablature supported by freestanding Corinthian columns. The surround is composed of a three-part transom and sidelights set in a simple enframingent. Opposite the entrance is a second-story balcony, resting on brackets and ornamented with thick, vase-turned balusters. There is, in addition, a cast iron railing in front of the two gable windows. The wings are two bays wide and one room deep. Under the cornice is a deep fascia composed of horizontal brick banding. Brick Corinthian pilasters appear at each corner and between the window openings. A polygonal bay window is centered in the gable end of the south wing. All windows have cap molded lintels and 6/6 lights, except those of the central block, which are 6/9 in the ground story. The interior of the house has been extensively remodeled.
220. *photo 18* Thorne House, 1 Pearl Street, Federal style, 1829. Unusual for its irregularly shaped plan, this house is longer across its front (northeast) elevation than its rear (southwest) elevation, the southeast wall not being perpendicular to its two adjoining walls. The 2½-story, brick, gabled-roof building is 7 bays wide and one bay deep. Semi-circular openings in the gable ends are boarded shut. The regularly spaced fenestration has rectangular marble lintels and lugsills. The flat-roofed entrance porch consists of slender, fluted wooden Doric columns supporting a denticulated entablature. At the rear is an extensive clapboarded ell erected in the 1950's.

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- photo 54
225. First Baptist Church, Federal style, 1832. The First Baptist Church is a well-proportioned example of the Federal style and has fine detailing from the same period. It is three bays wide and four bays deep and rests on a high stone foundation. The tower projects slightly from the facade. Its central section is composed of a recessed entrance, large centered window, and shallow round panel. The wood box belfry has round-headed, louvered openings. The octagonal lantern and tall polygonal spire have been removed. The entrance, approached by eight marble steps, is set in a semicircular arch of gauged, bonded brick and decorated with marble keystone and impost blocks. The entrance surround, including a fanlight, large door, and corner end blocks, dates from a twentieth century restoration. All windows in the building are set in shallow brick arches, embellished with marble keystones and lintels. The original sash has been removed, probably in a remodeling that occurred in the 1870's. The windows are now paired and the narrow sash between large central mullions has 6/6 glazing containing an acid-etched diaper pattern. The brick walls are of common bond construction.
- photo 23
232. Jakiela House, 6 Grove Street, Greek Revival style, circa 1855. This 1½-story, brick, gable-roofed structure was built by Robert Forbes, who also owned its near twin at 20 Pearl Street (#200). Built on the sidehall plan, the house has regularly-spaced fenestration with 6/6 lights and rectangular stone lintels. The Italianate style door with round-headed panels, is surrounded by glass panes. At the southeast extends a 1½-story wing with a porch with two fluted Doric columns supporting a full entablature with a three-part architrave. At the rear of the property is a clapboarded, gable-roofed carriage barn.
- photo 22
241. House, 25 Grove Street, circa 1865. This 1½-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed house incorporates the same 3-bay, sidehall plan, gable front house type common to both the Federal and Greek Revival style houses throughout Brandon Village. Here it is Italianized with elaborate brackets under the deep eaves, a bullseye window with an elaborate surround, and bracketed window sills. The highly elaborate flat-roofed entrance porch features chamfered posts, scroll-sawn brackets and turned valance spindles. The door is flanked by fluted pilasters with corner blocks embellished with paterae and is surmounted by a panelled strip, a row of blocks, a band of braiding and a coved cornice. A marble walk and steps approach the house.

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The historically significant buildings within the district are:

151. Former Brandon Iron and Car Wheel Company, circa 1852. This building is significant as one of the only surviving nineteenth century industrial buildings in the district. The former Brandon Iron and Car Wheel Company located their train car wheel industry here, purchasing the 1820 Conant charcoal burning furnace and ore beds along the Neshobe River in 1851 when high transportation costs were forcing the close of local iron furnaces. The company continued the manufacture of charcoal iron along with car wheels and also mined kaolin used by the company in the manufacture of fire bricks and tiles. The company also made and sold Brandon paints from the by-product of washed iron ore. The coming of the former Rutland and Burlington Railroad in 1849 provided the impetus for the forming of this company, which employed 50 men. The former machine shop (#148), now housing commercial concerns, is located on Center Street.
- photo 52
208. Farrington House, 39 Pearl Street, Federal style, 1799. This substantial farmstead was built by John Conant for Hiram Horton and was acquired shortly thereafter by Jacob, then Captain Daniel Farrington. Farrington captured the smuggling ship "Black Snake" after a battle on Lake Champlain in 1808, the period of the Embargo Acts. The house remained in the Farrington family for four generations and was the location of a prosperous sheep-raising and dairy business. The 2½-story, clapboarded, post and beam constructed building is five bays wide and has a gabled roof. The second-story windows are flush with the modillioned cornice and the center window is flanked by narrow windows, an adaptation of the three-part Palladian motif. The doorway with its acid-etched sidelights dates from the Civil War era, while a pedimented gabled entrance porch is a twentieth century addition. At the south are an attached gable-roofed shed and a gable-roofed barn with a rectangular transom over hinged double doors.
- photo 55
230. Stephen A. Douglas House, 4 Grove Street, vernacular style, circa 1800-1810. This building is significant as the birthplace of a nationally prominent statesman--Stephen A. Douglas (1813-61), a celebrated orator, U.S. Senator from Illinois and Democratic Party presidential candidate against Abraham Lincoln in 1860. The main block of the 1½-story, clapboarded house is 3 bays wide. The facade walls are low-studded and the top story begins at the eaves line. A lattice work porch is a later addition to the facade entrance. At the rear is a large wood ell. The birthplace is now a privately operated museum.

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1. Philipsen House, 83 Park Street: 2½-story, frame, clapboarded, gable-roofed, projecting bracketed eaves, sidelit and transomed doorway. Victorian Italianate, c. 1870.
2. Barna Barn: gable-roofed, clapboarded, uncoursed stone foundation, hip-roofed louvered cupola with weathervane. Partially surrounded by dry-laid marble block retaining wall.
3. House, 1 Marble Street: 2½-story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed.
4. Dana House, 74 Park Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay with center hall plan. Built in 1800, the doorway was remodelled in the 1850s and features pilaster with frets, sidelights and a leaded semi-elliptical fanlight with carved spandrels. In the late nineteenth century a one-bay entrance porch with elaborately worked posts and a valance was added.
5. 66 Park Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, sidehall plan house with paired eaves brackets, polygonal bay windows, and transomed, sidelit entrance with bracketed cornice. c. 1875.
6. Vail House, 60 Park Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, steeply pitched gable roof, L-shaped plan. Main gable elevation features polygonal bay window on first story, 2 windows on the second story and a triangular window, pierced by small round lights on each side of the triangle and surrounded by a wide molding in the gable end. This window motif appears in the gable end on the east elevation. There is a tall narrow gable on the front (south) of the ell. There is a later nineteenth century semi-circular front porch with turned balusters, posts and valance spindles. Gothic Revival, c. 1865.
7. 56 Park Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, sidehall plan Greek Revival cottage with long rear addition. On the west elevation is a later nineteenth century one-story porch addition. c. 1850.
8. 54 Park Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, L-shaped, sidehall plan house. Front gable elevation flanked by a first-story polygonal bay window on the west and east elevations with narrow windows alternating with pilasters and bracketed flat roof. Built by Cyrus Bump in 1887.

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9. 52 Park Street: See Description.
10. 48 Park Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, center hall plan house; doorway with sidelights flanked by pilaster supporting an entablature with a panelled frieze and frets from the Greek Revival period. c. 1850.
11. 46 Park Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, sidehall plan cottage. Polygonal bay window on first story facade (south); scroll-sawn vergeboard; Gothic Revival, c. 1865.
12. House, 44 Park Street: 2½-story, brick, gable-roofed. Original Federal style house, built by J. Batchelder remodeled according to 1920s Georgian Revival mode, with central projecting pavilion with a doorway flanked by engaged Ionic columns, and surmounted by a fanlight with a triangular, open, denticulated pediment. Centered above, in the second story, is a round-arched window with stone keystones and impost blocks. The 6/1 windows have rectangular stone lintels and lugsills.
13. Wright House, 42 Park Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, pedimented gable roof, sidehall plan house; entrance flanked by pilaster with anthemion decoration which also appears in the doorway reveals. On both sides of the 5-paned sidelights are jambs embellished with ten circle motifs. Above the door is a 5-paned rectangular transom. The double front doors post-date the building and are Italianate in style with acid-etched round-headed lights. A wing on the west elevation has a 3-bay porch across the front, arcaded with keystoned, wooden round arches with open spandrels. Greek Revival: c. 1850.
14. House, 40 Park Street: 2½-story, brick, gable-roofed, sidehall plan house; rectangular marble lintels; late nineteenth century veranda on front (south) and side elevations. Greek Revival. c. 1840, built by Zack Clark.
15. House, 36 Park Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, L-shaped plan house with ornamental vergeboard and early twentieth century veranda.
16. House, 28 Park Street: 2½-story, brick, gable-roofed, 5-bay, center hall plan house. The entrance is flanked by pilasters and sidelights and surmounted by a semi-elliptical fanlight with leaded glass. The one-bay entrance porch has fluted columns and a denticulated cornice. There is a central Palladian window in the second story, which is a later addition. c. 1835.

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17. House, 26 Park Street: 2½-story, brick, gable-roofed, fenestration has rectangular stone lintels; late nineteenth century one-bay entrance porch with square columns supporting a flat hood. c. 1835.
18. Gov. Ebenezer Ormsbee House, 24 Park Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, simple cottage with deep eaves. On the west elevation is a wing with a bracketed porch across the front (south) elevation and a polygonal bay window on the west elevation. c. 1850.
19. House, 37 Park Street: 2-story, wood shingled frame, jerkin-head roof, adjacent wing also with jerkin-head roof. c. 1910.
20. 39 Park Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay, sidehall plan with later nineteenth century polygonal 3-story tower addition at the northwest corner on the facade, heavily decorated with scroll saw work in Eastlake motifs. Gable-roofed entrance porch also ornamented with Eastlake designs in valance and balustrade. c. 1845.
21. House, 41 Park Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay, sidehall plan with semi-elliptical blind fan with keystone surround over the doorway, supported by Doric pilasters. Patterned leaded sidelights; early 20th century porch.
22. House, 43 Park Street: 2½-story, clapboarded frame, gable-roofed cottage with a polygonal bay window on the facade (north). c. 1860s.
23. House, 45 Park Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, center hall plan, remodeled in the 1860s with a front porch with chamfered posts. 1830.
24. House, 49 Park Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay, sidehall plan. Entrance with sidelights flanked by fluted Doric pilaster supporting a semi-elliptical, louvered opening and surround with keystone above. In the gable end is a semi-elliptical louvered opening. On east and west are later nineteenth century porches with octagonal posts. c. 1845.
25. The Arches, 53 Park Street: See Description.
26. House, 57 Park Street: 1½-story, frame, clapboarded, gable roof ridge parallel to the street. Four bays wide with pilastered corners supporting a wide entablature. Central chimney and Greek sidelit doorway. Greek Revival style. c. 1850.

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27. House, 59 Park Street: 1½-story, frame, clapboarded, gable-roofed. Bracketed wing with porch and rectangular bay window added later in 19th century.
28. House, 61 Park Street: 2½-story, frame, clapboarded, gable-roofed with bracketed, projecting eaves. At the northwest corner is a projecting, bracketed bay window. c. 1870s.
29. House, 63 Park Street: 2½-story, frame, clapboarded, gable-roofed, 3-bay, sidehall plan with sidelit and transomed door surrounded by pilaster supporting a simple entablature. Late nineteenth century porch at west. Greek Revival style. c. 1850.
30. House, 65 Park Street: 2½-story, frame, clapboarded, gable-roofed, 3-bay, sidehall plan. Greek Revival style (altered). c. 1850.
31. House, 67 Park Street: 2½-story, frame, clapboarded, steeply-pitched gabled roof. Stick style porch on front (north). Gothic Revival style. c. 1860.
32. Thayer House, 69 Park Street: See Description.
33. 71 Park Street: 1½-story, frame, clapboarded, gable-roofed with two gables on facade (north) with stick work. Porch on facade with paired chamfered posts. c. 1860.
34. 73 Park Street: 2-story, frame, clapboarded, hip-roofed, with hip-roofed cupola, Italianate palazzo style. Later sun porch addition at east. c. 1855.
35. House, 1 High Street: 1½-story, flushboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Greek Revival style, c. 1840.
36. House, 5 High Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Late nineteenth century porch.
37. House, 10 High Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, center-hall plan. 1935.
38. House, 11 High Street: 1½-story, shiplapped, gable-roofed.

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39. House, 14 High Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed with sunburst motif in front (east) gable end.
40. House, 15 High Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, Greek Revival cottage.
41. House, 16 High Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed.
42. House, 17 High Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed side-hall plan. c. 1975 front (east) porch addition.
43. House, 19 High Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, 1-story veranda.
44. House, 24 High Street: 1½-story, clapboarded frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, ridge parallel to the street. c. 1840.
45. House, 23 High Street: See Description.
46. House, 26 High Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, Queen Anne style entrance porch and decorative work in front gable elevation. c. 1885.
47. House, 54 Franklin Street: 1½-story, clapboarded frame, gable-roofed, late 19th century porch on southwest elevation.
48. House, 28 High Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, early 20th century porch. c. 1885.
49. House, 46 Franklin Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, across facade (southeast) is early 20th century glassed-in porch addition.
50. House, 40 Franklin Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, later 19th century Queen Anne style porch addition on front (southwest).
51. House, 38 Franklin Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed with central front gable with diagonally laid boards, Queen Anne style porch with gablet with sunburst motif; on the southeast corner of first story in square bay set diagonally into building.
52. House, 36 Franklin Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed.
53. House, 34 Franklin Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed.

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54. House, 30 Franklin Street: 1½-story, aluminum clapboarding; frame, gable-roofed.
55. Miller & Ketcham Funeral Home, 26 Franklin Street: 2½-story, composite board siding, frame gable-roofed with Queen Anne style work in the front gable end: a sunburst motif, spindled valance; Queen Anne style porch on facade (southwest). On the southeast elevation is a gabled projecting central pavilion with a punched trefoil design in the gable end. At the northeast is a projecting tower with a hexagonal, domed roof.
56. House, 24 Franklin Street: 1½-story, composite board siding, frame, gable-roofed. Simple bargeboard.
57. House, 22 Franklin Street: 2½-story, composite board siding, gable-roofed, ridge parallel to the street; 5 bays wide and one room deep with clapboarded ell at rear; 20th century glassed-in porch across facade (southwest).
58. House, 20 Franklin Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed with 1-story wings at southeast and northwest elevations.
59. House, 18 Franklin Street: 2½-story, composite-board siding, frame, gable-roofed, ridge parallel to street, 5-bay, sidelit door.
60. Reynolds House, 16 Franklin Street: See Description.
61. House, 14 Franklin Street: See Description.
62. House, 12 Franklin Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central hall plan, transomed door, late 19th century entrance porch. c. 1850.
63. House, 10 Franklin Street: See Description.
64. Brandon Library: See Description.
65. Vermont Bank & Trust Bldg: 2-story, clapboarded, frame, hip-roofed, corner pilaster, panelled frieze. Former Methodist parsonage in the Italianate Revival style, but presently undergoing alteration and stripped of much of its wood detailing. c. 1880.

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67. Sheila's Hair Styling, 1 Franklin Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay, sidehall plan, Greek Revival style cottage; 1-story addition at north with bracketed eaves and porch with square posts.
68. House, 5 Franklin Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed.
69. House, 9 Franklin Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed.
70. House, 11 Franklin Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay, sidehall plan, Greek Revival style doorway.
71. Apartment House, 13-15 Franklin Street: See Description.
72. House, 17 Franklin Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, sidehall plan, Greek Revival style doorway.
73. House, 19 Franklin Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, sidehall plan, Greek Revival style doorway.
74. House, 21 Franklin Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, sidehall plan Greek Revival style cottage (altered) c. 1865.
75. 23 Franklin Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, sidehall plan Greek Revival style cottage. c. 1865.
76. 25 Franklin Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed.
77. House, 27 Franklin Street: 1½-story, clapboarded frame, gable-roofed sidehall plan cottage with corner pilasters; later nineteenth century porch across facade (northeast)
78. House, 31 Franklin Street: See Description.
79. House, 35 Franklin Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, Queen Anne style porch.
80. House, 41 Franklin Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed.

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81. House, 45 Franklin Street:) 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-
82. House, 47 Franklin Street:) roofed, sidehall plan Greek Revival
83. House, 49 Franklin Street:) cottage. c. 1870.

84. House, 51 Franklin Street: 1½-story, wood-shingled, gable-roofed, originally center-chimney house.

85. House, 53 Franklin Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, polygonal bay on first story.

86. House, 55 Franklin Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, Greek Revival style cottage. c. 1870.

87. Griswold House, 44 Carver Street: See Description.

88. St. Mary's Catholic Church: See Description

89. St. Mary's Rectory, 38 Carver Street: See Description.

90. House, 36 Carver Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed.

91. House, 32 Carver Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, sidehall plan, rising from exposed marble black foundation which is an extension of a retaining wall at 30 Carver Street (#92).

92. House, 30 Carver Street: 1½-story, aluminum clapboarding, frame, gable-roofed, sidehall plan with late 19th century veranda across front (southwest) and side (southeast) elevations with a turned valance, square posts and balustrade. Across the front is a dry-laid marble block retaining wall along the lawn and one below at curb level. The upper retaining wall extends to form the high basement wall of 32 Carver Street (#91).

93. House, 28 Carver Street: 1½ story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, L-plan, with bracketed polygonal bay window on first story, paired segmentally arched windows with decorative surrounds in gable end; paired brackets under projecting eaves; pedimented door hood. c. 1860s.

94. House, 26 Carver Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, 6-bay house with 2 gabled wall dormers, early 20th century door hood.

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95. House, 24 Carver Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gabled roof with ridge parallel to street.
96. House, 22 Carver Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed.
97. House, 20 Carver Street: 2½ stories, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed, side-hall plan with corner pilasters, sidelit and transomed door with later nineteenth century entrance porch.
98. House, 18 Carver Street: 1½ stories, compositeboard siding, frame, gable roofed, sidehall plan, Greek Revival style doorway, late nineteenth century porch addition.
99. House, 16 Carver Street: 1½ stories, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed.
100. House, 14 Carver Street: 1½ stories, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed with projecting central bay on front (southwest) elevation, flanked by late nineteenth century porch addition.
101. House, 12 Carver Street: 1½ stories, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed, Greek Revival style cottage, circa 1860.
102. House, 10 Carver Street: 1½ stories, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed.
103. House, 8 Carver Street: See Description.
104. House, 6 Carver Street: 2 stories, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed.
105. House, 4 Carver Street: 2 stories, aluminum clapboarding, frame, gable roofed, projecting eaves with paired scroll-sawn brackets, Greek Revival style doorway.
106. United Methodist Church: See Description.
107. House, 7 Carver Street: 1½ stories, aluminum siding, frame, gable roofed
108. House, 9 Carver Street: 1½ stories, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed with long exterior.
109. House, 11 Carver Street: 2 stories, clapboard, hip roofed, sidehall plan, bracketed polygonal bay rises 2 stories.

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110. House, 13 Carver Street: 1½ stories, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed, 4 bays wide across the gable elevation and 3 bays deep with the entrance on the side elevation; projecting eaves with large, paired brackets; segmentally-arcaded porch at northwest.
111. Clifford House, 15 Carver Street: 2½ stories, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed, with small windows directly below the eaves; projecting central pavilion with doorway with rectangular label.
112. Apartment house, 17 Carver Street: Italianate "palazzo" style, 2-story, hip-roofed, asphalt-sided house with hip-roofed cupola with paired round-headed windows; paired brackets under deep eaves; late nineteenth century porch across front (northeast) elevation, circa 1860, alteration.
113. House, 19 Carver Street: 1½ stories, clapboard, frame, gable roof, T-plan with central projecting block flanked on southeast with square-posted porch and at the northwest by a Queen Anne style porch.
114. House, 21 Carver Street: 1½ stories, clapboard, frame, gable roof, sidehall plan with Greek Revival style doorway; later nineteenth century porch at northwest.
115. House, 23 Carver Street: 1½ stories, clapboard, frame, gable roof, Greek Revival style doorway with bracketed hood, porch at northwest with bracketed square posts.
116. House, 25 Carver Street: 1½ stories, clapboard, frame, gable roof with Queen Anne style porch on front elevation (northeast).
117. House, 27 Carver Street: 1½ stories, clapboard, frame, gable roof; porch with slotted posts across front (northeast) elevation.
118. House, 29 Carver Street: 1½ stories, clapboard, frame, gable roof, L-plan with porch across entire front (northeast) elevation.
119. House, 31 Carver Street: 2 stories, clapboard, frame, gable roof with a 1-story, flat-roofed, falsefront wing with polygonal bay window.
120. House, 33 Carver Street: 1½ stories, clapboard, frame, gable roof, sidehall plan with Greek Revival style doorway.

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121. House, 35 Carver Street: 1½ stories, clapboard, frame, gable roof with projecting eaves with paired eaves brackets; projecting bay with ornate wood trim on first story.
122. House, 37 Carver Street: 1½ stories, clapboard, frame, gable roof.
123. House, 39 Carver Street: 1½ stories, clapboard, frame, gable roof, sidehall plan with Greek Revival style doorway, circa 1865.
124. House, 41 Carver Street: 1½ stories, clapboard, frame, gable roof.
125. St. Mary's Catholic Center, Carver Street: brick, gable roof with slate sheathing; small, gabled wall dormer, foliate patterned round window in gable end. Former parochial school from 1880-1891.
126. Ayshire Breeders Association National Office: large, 2-story, brick, gable-roofed pseudo-Georgian style building; 1952.
127. House, 6 Union Street: 2½ stories, aluminum clapboarding, frame, gable roofed. Former shop for manufacture of marble monuments.
128. House, 10 Union Street: 1½ stories, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed, polygonal window bay with brackets on first story. Greek Revival doorway.
129. House, 14 Union Street: 1½ stories, aluminum clapboarding, frame, gable roofed, shed-roofed porch on east elevation and front entrance hood both embellished with Eastlake motifs.
130. House, 18 Union Street: 1½ stories, aluminum clapboarding, frame, gable roofed, shed-roofed Queen Anne style porch with turned baluster and valance across front (west) elevation.
131. House, 20 Union Street: 1½ stories, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed with wide entablature and partial return cornice, 3-bay sidehall plan. The front (west) gable elevation features a doorway with plain pilaster and entablature and four-light sidelights. Greek Revival style, circa 1860.
132. House, 22 Union Street: 1½ stories, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed with wide entablature and partial return cornice, 3-bay sidehall plan. The doorway is flanked by sidelights and surrounded by plain pilaster supporting an entablature. An extensive 1½-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed wing at the south may pre-date the main section of the house. Greek Revival style, circa 1860.

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133. House, 26 Union Street: 1½ stories, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed with wide entablature and partial return cornice, 3-bay sidehall plan. A rectangular transom and sidelights surround the door which is slightly recessed from pilasters supporting an entablature. Greek Revival style, circa 1860.
134. Grocery: one story, gable roofed, circa 1960.
135. House, 32 Union Street: 1½ story, aluminum clapboarding, frame, gable roofed.
136. The Pizza Corner: See Description.
137. Rutland and Burlington Freight Depot: 1½ stories, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed. Only remaining building from nineteenth century railroad complex. Circa 1865.
138. J. H. Welden Coal Pocket: heavy beam construction with iron tie bars, cement piers extend approximately 10 feet below ground; shiplapped with monitor clad with wood shingles. Built in 1917 to replace previous coal storage building along tracks of former Rutland and Burlington Railroad.
139. House, 15 Union Street: 1½ stories, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed with wide entablature and partial return cornice. Queen Anne style shed-roofed porch across front (east) elevation with turned balusters and valance and sunburst motifs. Greek Revival style, circa 1860.
140. House, 13 Union Street: 1½ stories, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed.
141. House, 11 Union Street: 1½ stories, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed. Built in the Gothic Revival style, the 3-bay house features a more steeply pitched gable roof with deep eaves ornamented with scroll-sawn brackets. On the facade (east) is a 1½-story, gable-roofed central entrance pavilion with a bracketed flat-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts. Over each window and door is a label. At the rear are extensive gable-roofed clapboarded additions; circa 1860.
142. House, 9 Union Street: 1½-story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed with wide entablature and partial return cornice. A porch across the front (east) elevation is shed roofed and supported by slender clusters of three cast iron columns. Greek Revival style, circa 1860.

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143. House, 7 Union Street: 1½ stories, frame, flushboarded on the facade (east) and clapboarded on the other elevations, gable roofed with wide entablature and partial return cornice. This sidehall plan, Greek Revival style cottage is 3 bays wide across the front (east) elevation. The sidelit doorway is surrounded by a molded architrave. The flat-roofed porch across the facade has a wide entablature and is supported by wooden Doric columns, circa 1860.
144. House, 5 Union Street: 1½ stories, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed. Queen Anne style porch with turned posts and valance across front (east) elevation. Paired windows in the gable end feature curved entablature.
145. House, 3 Union Street: 1½ stories, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed with shed roofed continuous dormer. Early twentieth century veranda extends around parts of north and south and across main (east) facade.
146. First Congregational Church: See Description.
147. Smith's Block, Center Street: See Description.
148. Commercial Building: 2 stories, brick, stuccoed facade, flat roofed; 1857 altered. Former machine shop for Brandon Iron and Car Wheel Company. Attached at north is the Arcade (#149).
149. The Arcade, Center Street: one story, brick commercial building with stuccoed facade (east) with large display windows. Attached at north to beauty salon and restaurant building. Former automobile agency, circa 1920.
150. Power Sub-station: one story, brick, gable roofed with segmental-arched window and door openings, circa 1915.
151. Former Brandon Inn and Car Wheel Company: See Description.
152. The Brandon Inn Annex: See Description.
153. The Brandon Inn: See Description.
154. 1919 Commercial Block, Park Street: Erected after a fire in May 1919 which destroyed all the commercial structures from the Brandon Inn to Center Street. The two-story, shed-roofed building is built of red brick with yellow brick on the facade (south). Recessed panels formed by brick pilaster with marble caps contain large flat-arched windows on the second story. Above is a band of marble and above that a marble cornice with large dentils, now partially

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155. Lawrence Building, Park Street: 2 stories, brick, shed roofed with four windows in the second story capped with rectangular stone lintels. Above the windows are several rows of decorative brick banding. The shopfronts on the first story with their large windows and recessed doorways crowned by a wooden bracketed cornice have been only slightly altered.
156. Brandon National Bank Building, Park Street: The model for the 1919 commercial block (#154), the 2-story, red brick building faced with yellow brick (south) was erected in 1918 following the destruction by fire of the previous Greek Revival style Brandon National Bank Building. Flat-arched, keystone windows are set into panels formed by granite-capped brick pilasters rising two stories to a granite stringcourse. Above is a carved granite cornice with a stone block marked "1918" in the granite-capped stepped facade wall. Fenestration on the ground story has been altered but several of the granite-silled and keystone windows remain. On the west facade a granite pedimented hood supported by pilasters marks a former entrance bay. At the north is attached a circa 1920 (altered) 2-story, brick, flat-roofed commercial building.
157. National Dime Store: one story, brick, flat roofed, circa 1915-20.
158. Sears Store: 2 story, shed roofed, composite board siding. Former grain store, circa 1870, altered. This building is the only nineteenth century building south of the river on Center Street to survive the 1943 fire along this side of the street.
159. Commercial Building: one story, cement block and brick, shed roofed, sheathed on facade (west) with marble panels; circa 1950.
160. Chris' Home Bakery: one story, cement block, shed roofed, circa 1950, attached at north to Matott Block-2 story, brick, shed roofed commercial building, 1950.
161. LaDuke's Restaurant: See Description.
162. C. A. June Hardware: 2 story, clapboarded Italianate style commercial building with extensive alteration. The block cornice above the first story window bays and recessed center entrance and the paired brackets alternating with plain panels beneath the modillioned cornice remain. A gable-roofed wing is at the rear (east); circa 1885.
163. Conant Block: See Description.

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164. Town Offices: See Description.
165. & Brandon Lumber & Millwork Company: See Description.
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167. John Read House, 3 Seminary Hill: 2½ stories, brick, gable-roofed, Federal style house with later Victorian era doorway. Two interior end chimneys remain; circa 1830.
168. House, 5 Seminary Hill: 2 stories, clapboarded on the first story, wood shingling on the second story, jerkinhead roofed. 1916.
169. House, 6 Seminary Hill: See Description.
170. House, 4 Seminary Hill: 1½ stories, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed with Greek Revival doorway; circa 1865.
171. Brandon Fire Station: See Description.
172. Brandon Town Hall: See Description.
173. 4 Conant Square, Clinical Psychology Publishing Company: one-story, brick building, 4 bays wide with 3 display windows and a garage door with decorative brickwork above in a panel motif and parapeted flat roof. Erected 1922, the building is situated on the west of the Neshobe Creek above a high marble block retaining wall. Formerly Barker's Garage, presently housing a publishing firm. Built on site of John Conant's 1816 stone grist mill which burned in 1906.
174. 8-10 Conant Square: 2½ stories at the front (north) elevation and 3½ stories at the rear; clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed building which now contains shops with 3 window bays on the first story and apartments above. The building was formerly a carriage manufactory with the original large sliding door still on the west elevation. At the rear, on Furnace Street is the former Richmond Blacksmith shop: board and batten, gable roofed, presently used for storage; circa 1881.
175. House, 9 Conant Square: 2½ stories, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed with Greek Revival style doorway and curved later nineteenth century veranda with square posts and brackets. A marble block retain wall is at the end of the broad expanse of grass; circa 1845.

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176. Bunting Law Office, 15 Conant Square: See Description.
177. St. Thomas Episcopal Church: See Description.
178. Brown House, 7 Prospect Street: small, 1½-story, brick, gable-roofed, 3-bay house. Extensive clapboarded ell at rear; circa 1840.
179. Dinn House, Prospect Street: 1½ stories, brick, gable roofed, built on high stone foundation on sloping site. Late nineteenth century porch across front (south) elevation. 1½-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed addition at west. Circa 1840. Possibly the gardener's residence for the John A. Conant house.
180. Apartment House, 14-14½ Conant Square, and Sunoco Garage: 2½-story on front (north) elevation, 3½-story at rear, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed commercial building with projecting window bays with transoms on first story shopfronts. To the north extends a long 2-story, clapboarded addition (circa 1915) which houses the Sunoco gas station; circa 1865.
181. House, 2 Furnace Street: brick house-2 stories, brick, gable roofed; former John Conant Distillery-Federal style (altered), circa 1830.
182. Apartment House, 16-18 Conant Square: Originally a one-family dwelling, 2½ stories (3½ stories at the rear), clapboarded, frame, gable roofed. Across the facade (north) is a one-story porch with wide entablature supported by wooden Doric columns, added in the twentieth century; circa 1850.
183. Little Folks Nursery School, 20 Conant Square: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed cottage with porch supported by wooden Doric columns across the front (north) elevation; circa 1860.
184. House, 24 Conant Square: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, sidehall plan, L-shaped house. On the 2-bay wing at the west, Doric pilasters topped by a denticulated cornice, alternate with the windows on the first story. An Italianate style entrance porch (north) and long porch along the east elevation feature square posts and elaborately sawn brackets. Curved marble block steps lead to a sunken garden at the east, railed along the public sidewalk with cast iron pipe railing. Circa 1850; built by Nathan Parmenter.
185. Thayer House, 28 Conant Square: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, 4-bay cottage with later dormered hipped roof. Large, ground floor windows. Window bays on the west elevation and the front (north) porch have scroll-sawn decoration; circa 1860's.

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186. Conant Square Inn, 32 Conant Square: 2½-story, brick, gable-roofed, 5-bay centerhall plan tavern. Built by John H. Conant in 1818, the former features acid-etched sidelights and transoms and stone splayed lintels. At the rear is an extensive clapboard ell.
187. John Conant House, 19 Conant Square: See Description.
188. House, 23 Conant Square: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, 3-bay, centerhall plan house. Windows are paired, sidelights and a rectangular transom surround the door. At the west is a later nineteenth century square-columned porch; circa 1850.
189. Conant Marble House, 27 Conant Square: See Description.
190. Old Cottage Block, 33-35 Conant Square: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, 12-bay building. Part of the building dates to the early nineteenth century. The building was subsequently enlarged, operating as an inn and later as an apartment building; circa 1800; circa 1850.
- 190A. House, 37 Conant Square: 2 stories, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed with Queen Anne style porches at front (south) and west; circa 1900.
191. The Bird Cage, 39 Conant Square: See Description.
192. House, 41 Conant Square: 2½ stories, brick, jerkinhead roofed with unusual jig-sawn vergeboard; circa 1890.
193. House, 6 Pearl Street: 1½ stories, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed. Italianate style porch on front (west) elevation; circa 1860's.
194. House, 8 Pearl Street: 3 stories, brick, gable roofed, one room deep with eyebrow windows in the third story. This is an unusual house type in Vermont; circa 1845.
195. House, 10 Pearl Street: 1½-story, frame, gable-roofed, sidehall plan, Greek Revival cottage, flushboarded on the main (west) elevation and clapboarded elsewhere. This building is the former Rodney Marsh Law Office and was moved from across the street. The rear clapboarded, gable-roofed wing may pre-date the main section, circa 1845.

Continued on Continuation Sheet 7-35

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196. House, 12 Pearl Street: 2½ story, aluminum clapboarding, frame, gable-roofed, c. 1850's.
197. House, 14 Pearl Street: 1½ story, clapboarded frame, sidehall plan Greek Revival Cottage with late nineteenth century porch across front (west) elevation. c. 1850's.
198. House, 16 Pearl Street: 1½ story, frame, gable-roofed Greek Revival Cottage recently clad in wood shingles. c. 1850's.
199. House, 18 Pearl Street: 1½ story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, Greek Revival Cottage with late nineteenth century veranda with turned posts, balusters and valance. c. 1850's.
200. Needham House, 20 Pearl Street: See description.
201. Bläckmer House, 22 Pearl Street: 2-story, clapboarded, frame, hip-roofed Italianate style building with an L-shaped plan. Presently stripped of its wood trim, this large house was originally owned by Hiram Blackmer, who once owned most of the land on the east side of Pearl Street to the Neshobe River. c. 1865.
202. House, 26 Pearl Street. 1½ story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed at rear (south) elevation and with bellcast roof at the front (north). Large shed dormer on the north elevation contemporary with house. c. 1840.
203. House, 28 Pearl Street, 2½ story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, sidehall plan. Doorway is sidelit and has rectangular transom. In the gable end is a rectangular window with a label molding. Across the front (west) is an early 20th century veranda. Clapboarded carriage barn attached at rear with clapboarded addition.
204. House, 20 Pearl Street: 2 story, frame, gable-roofed, asphalt sheathing.
205. House, 32 Pearl Street: 2 story, clapboarded, frame, pedimented gabled roof. The outstanding features of this single-room deep house are the semi-elliptical lowered vents in the gable ends and the sidelit door with pilasters and entablature decorated with greek fret patterns. Across the front (west) elevation

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- is a late nineteenth century stick work porch. Federal/Greek Revival Styles, c. 1840.
206. House, 34 Pearl Street: 1½ story, frame, gable-roofed, composite board siding. c. 1860, altered.
207. House, 36 Pearl Street: 1½ story, frame, aluminum clapboarding, gable-roofed, with late nineteenth century porch across the front (west)elevation. c. 1865, altered.
208. Farrington House, 39 Pearl Street: See Description.
209. Pearl Street Bridge: Reinforced concrete bridge over the Vermont Railway track. Consisting of concrete pier forming a double arcade. The bridge railing is of cast-iron. c. 1920.
211. House, 29 Pearl Street: 1½ story, vertical barn board siding, gable-roofed. c. 1960's.
212. Crockett House, 25 Pearl Street: 2½ story, Flemish bond brick, gable-roofed, 5-bay. Federal/Greek Revival styles. 1821.
213. Parmenter House, 21 Pearl Street: See description.
214. Mills House, 17 Pearl Street: See description.
215. House, 15 Pearl Street: 2 story, clapboarded frame, gable-roofed. The doorway of the five-bays center hall plan house is sidelit and is crowned by a semi-elliptical fanlight. Federal style, c. 1820.
216. Marsh House, 11 Pearl Street: See Description.
217. House, 9 Pearl Street: 1½ story, wood shingled, frame, gable-roofed with three gables on the front (east) elevation. The house was assembled from three small houses in the nineteenth century and remodeled in the 1940's.

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218. House, 5 Pearl Street: 2½-story, brick, gable-roofed, 5-bay, centerhall plan. Federal style, c. 1815-20.
219. House, 3 Pearl Street; 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, small Gothic Revival cottage. c. 1850.
220. Thorne House, 1 Pearl Street: See Description.
221. Apartment House, 4-6 Champlain Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. c. 1870.
222. House, 10 Champlain Street: 1½-story, brick, gable-roofed, late 19th century. Clapboarded addition at rear (south). c. 1865.
223. Apartment House, 14-16 Champlain Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. The double entrance of the five-bay, center hall plan building is probably an alteration. In the gable ends are semi-elliptical louvered openings. Extension ell at rear (south). Federal style, altered, c. 1820.
224. House, 15 Champlain Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. In the shallow pedimented gable end is a large semi-elliptical fanlight with a radiating, curved muntin pattern. The door and several windows are boarded over. At the rear (north) is an extensive clapboarded ell. This is the former Baptist parsonage, built in 1823 in the Federal style by David and Amara Collins as a general store which originally was located on the site of the present Baptist Church and moved to its present location in 1831.
225. Brandon Baptist Church: See Description.
226. House, 3 Grove Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Immediately to the east is a 2½-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed carriage barn presently used as a garage.
227. House, 1 Grove Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed.
228. House, 5 Grove Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, pedimented gable-roofed. Marble steps with turned marble posts approach the transomed and sidelit entrance flanked by panelled pilaster decorated with antehmian motifs, supporting an entablature with a three-part architrave. A later 19th century, curved veranda with wooden Ionic columns sweeps around the front (southwest) and northwest elevation. The semi-elliptical louvered opening in the gable end is marked "1843". Greek Revival style.

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229. Arco Gas Station: Deep, 3-bay across the front (southwest) stuccoed, brick garage with metal-sheathed stepped gabled roof. c. 1932.
230. Stephen A. Douglas House: 4 Grove Street: See Description.
231. House, 9 Grove Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Italianate style porch with square posts on facade (southwest) and southeast. The building is presently being demolished.
232. Jakiela House, 6 Grove Street: See Description.
233. House, 11 Grove Street: 2-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Late 19th century Queen Anne style veranda on facade (southwest) and southeast.
235. House, 13 Grove Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. Late 19th century porch across facade (southwest).
234. House, 8 Grove Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed
236. House, 10 Grove Street: with wide entablature and partial return cornice, 3-bay sidehall plan. The doorways of these identical houses are flanked by sidelights and surrounded by pilaster supporting on entablature with a three-part addition. Greek Revival style. c. 1850.
237. House, 19 Grove Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, one-room deep house with extensive rear ell. On the facade (southwest) and southeast is a late 19th century veranda. Federal style (altered). c. 1830.
238. House, 14 Grove Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed. The doorway of the 3-bay, sidehall plan house has sidelights flanked by narrow reeded pilaster strips with corner blocks. The semi-circular fanlight and gable lunette openings are presently boarded shut. There are three extensive additions at the rear (southwest). Federal style (altered. c. 1830.

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239. House, 16 Grove Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay, sidehall plan. The fine Greek Revival style doorway features sidelights and a rectangular transom divided by lead muntins into many rectangular lights. The door is flanked by narrow reed pilaster stripes with corner blocks, similar in design to the pilaster supporting the plain entablature. Federal/Greek Revival styles. c. 1840.
240. Apartment House, 18-20 Grove Street: 2½-story, composite board siding, frame, gable-roofed.
241. House, 25 Grove Street: See Description.
242. House, 22 Grove Street: 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, Greek Revival style doorway. c. 1850.
243. House, 24 Grove Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed.
244. House, 26 Grove Street: 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable-roofed, Gothic Revival style cottage. c. 1850.
245. House, 28 Grove Street: 2½-story, brick, gable-roofed, former 1833 school building on Grove Street near Conant Square. Altered.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Brandon Village Historic District, which encompasses most of Brandon Village, is significant for its concentration of nineteenth century architectural styles which reflect the industrially-based growth and prosperity of the village. Brandon Village's development occurred primarily during the nineteenth century and today the village survives as an outstanding example of a nineteenth century Vermont settlement with few buildings erected after 1900. The village's visually cohesive streetscapes, composed of residential streets radiating from two greens around which are located the district's religious and public architecture, with the commercial and former industrial sections located along the street connecting the two greens, represent a unique example of early town planning. Along the streets and around the greens are located examples of the Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, French Second Empire, Queen Anne and Georgian Revival styles in domestic, religious, quasi-public, and commercial architecture. The Greek Revival style Rodney V. Marsh House (#216) and the highly eclectic Victorian Bird Cage (#191) are among the finest examples of their respective architectural styles in Vermont. At the time of its construction in 1861, the massive, Greek temple-front Town Hall (#172) was among the most elaborate municipal structures in the state.

Brandon Village is equally significant as a nineteenth century industrial center which produced the Conant Stove and the Howe Scale, and which was the site of one of the earliest marble cutting mills in the country. Brown hematite ore deposits, rich marble beds, and kaolin deposits in and around the village provided a rich resource base for industrial development. Although only one major industrial building presently survives, the former Brandon Car Wheel Company (#151), and one of its machine shops to the southeast (#148), the village's industrial sites, including that of the Conant iron furnace, and a sluiceway which once provided waterpower for one of many mills along the falls of the Neshobe River, are located around the commercial center and are visual reminders of the village's industrial heritage.

In the late eighteenth century Brandon was first settled around the three falls of the Neshobe River by Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire residents, and was known as Neshobe until the early nineteenth century. Stephen A. Douglas, born in Brandon in 1813, was the son of an early settler. The first grist mill was established in the village by 1780, with the construction of a sawmill and fulling mill soon thereafter, with rights to waterpower leased by the town.

The arrival of John Conant in 1796 marked the beginning of Brandon's remarkable nineteenth century industrial era. Recognizing the village's valuable iron ore resources, Conant purchased half of the mills and waterpower rights in the village; and, consequently, owned all the mills and their water rights. Around 1810, Conant built an ore furnace

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet 9-1

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approximately 300 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,8	6,5,4	6,3,0	4,8	5,1	1,4,0	B	1,8	6,5,4	4,0,0	4,8	5,0	4,5,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			
C	1,8	6,5,3	1,2,0	4,8	5,0	6,6,0	D	1,8	6,5,3	0,6,0	4,8	5,1	5,3,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(Continued on 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

Jane A. McLuckie, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

STREET & NUMBER

Pavilion Building

CITY OR TOWN

Montpelier

DATE

April 1976

TELEPHONE

802 828-3226

STATE

Vermont

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

William B. Pinney

William B. Pinney

TITLE Director; State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 4/28/76

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

Acting

[Signature]

DATE 12/22/76

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

[Signature]

DATE 12/22/76

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Below the falls which used brown hematite ore in plentiful local supply to produce a superior quality of iron. Here the Conant Stove was produced, the first stove to be manufactured in Vermont; and because of its design excellence, soon came to replace the stoves supplied throughout the east from Troy, New York. A large manufactory of shovels was also established which marketed its goods throughout New England. Conant also established a grist mill in 1816, where the old Barker's Garage building (#173) is presently located. The mill burned in 1906.

Conant's sons, John A. and Chauncey, joined the business in the second decade of the nineteenth century and together with their father, were responsible for erecting several fine residences along Conant Square. Conant and Sons built a brick mill below the grist mill in 1839, utilizing the rich kaolin deposits in the area. Possibly this is the old Brandon Iron and Car Wheel Company building (#151), for in 1851, Conant and Sons sold the furnace and ore beds to this company because of high transportation costs. At about this same time, the nearby Foresdale Iron Furnace, built in 1810 (refer to Forestdale Iron Furnace National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form, 1974) also shut down for similar reasons. The Brandon Iron and Car Wheel Company was established in direct relation to the coming of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad in 1849, and it was in its machine shop that the world-famous Howe Scale was invented. Whereas the Conant enterprises provided for the first fifty years of the village's economic expansion, the Howe Scale Manufacturing Company sustained this prosperity from mid-century until 1877, when the industry relocated in Rutland where access to the rail roads was more convenient. The Howe Scale buildings expanded the length of Center Street on the east and utilized all the car shops, the iron furnace and foundry property, a woolen mill, and four water powers. Successive disastrous fires destroyed the scale buildings also on Center Street, with the former Brandon Iron and Car Wheel Company building (#151), with its history of recycled use, surviving from this important manufacturing endeavor.

Parallelling this industrial activity was the quarrying and working of marble, with Justus Hyatt erecting a marble mill in 1828 on the present site of the town offices, thus establishing one of the earliest marble mills in the country. The Brandon Italian Marble Company operated a quarry and finishing mill at the end of Carver Street until 1898 when the mill burned. Within the historic district, the use of marble is widespread, from curbing, building foundations and entire buildings (#189), to elaborately detailed work such as the turned balustrades of the Arches (#25) and the Catholic Church (#88).

See Continuation Sheet 8-2

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With the relocation of the Howe Scale Company in 1877, the industrial economy of Brandon Village ceased expansion for the first time since the village's settlement. The closing of an important marble quarry and mill in 1898 marked the end of the remaining surrounding industry. Commercial buildings, interspersed among the industry on Center Street, soon replaced all the manufacturing concerns in the village center.

The period of the village's greatest growth, however, is reflected in its streetscapes, with a large proportion of the residences being erected at mid-century. Elaborate dwelling with their outstanding architectural detailing, speak of the fortunes established in nineteenth century Brandon, while the modest, clapboarded dwellings, which once housed many of the workers employed by local manufacturing concerns, are a direct link to the industrial heritage of the village. The almost uninterrupted villagescape of nineteenth century structures, is a unique concentration of architectural styles, a visual documentation of the village's development throughout the nineteenth century.

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BOUNDARY

The boundary of the Brandon Village Historic District begins at a point A, at the northeast corner of the 83 Park Street property (#1); thence proceeding in a southwesterly, then northwesterly direction along the southeast then southwest property lines of the 83 Park Street property (#1) to a point B at the intersection of an extension in a northwesterly direction of the southwest property line of the 83 Park Street property (#1) and the center line of Park Street; thence proceeding in a westerly direction along the center line of Park Street to a point C at the intersection with the center line of High Street; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the center line of High Street to a point D at the intersection of an extension in a westerly direction of the north property line of the 10 High Street property (#37); thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the north property line of the 10 High Street property (#37) to a point E at the northeast corner of the 10 High Street property (#37); thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the east property lines of the 10, 14, 16, 24, 26, and 28 High Street properties (#s 37, 39, 41, 44, 46, 48) to a point F at the southeast corner of the 28 High Street property (#48); thence proceeding in a westerly direction along the south property line of the 28 High Street property (#48) and an extension thereof to a point G at the intersection with the center line of High Street; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the center line of High Street to a point H at the intersection of an extension in a northeasterly direction of the southeast property line of the 55 Franklin Street property (#86); thence proceeding in a southwesterly direction along the southeast property lines of the 55 Franklin Street property (#86) and the 44 Carver Street property (#87) to a point I at the intersection of an extension in a southwesterly direction of the southeast property line of the 44 Carver Street property (#87) and the center line of Carver Street; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the center line of Carver Street to a point J at the intersection of an extension in an easterly direction of the south property line of the St. Mary's Catholic Center property (#125); thence proceeding in a westerly direction along the extension in an easterly direction of the south property line and along the south property line of the St. Mary's Catholic Center property (#125) to a point K at the southwest corner of the St. Mary's Catholic Center property (#125); thence proceeding in a northerly direction along the west property line of the St. Mary's Catholic Center property (#125), across Church Street and along the west property lines of the 41, 39, 37, 35 and 33 Carver Street properties (#s 124, 123, 122, 121, 120) to a point L at the intersection of the southwest property line of the 31 Carver Street property (#119); thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction along the southwest property lines of the 31, 29, 27, 25, 23, 21, 19, 17, 15-15½, 13, 11, 9 and 7 Carver Street properties (#s 119-107)

(Continued on Continuation Sheet 10-2)

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to a point M at the intersection of the east property line of the 6 Union Street property (#127); thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the east property lines of the 6, 10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 26 and 32 Union Street properties (#s 127-135), the Pizza Corner property (#136) across Church Street and the Vermont Railway tracks, to a point N 25 feet southeast of the southeast corner of the old Rutland and Burlington Rail Road freight depot (#137), thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction along a line 25 feet southwest of the southwest elevation of the old Rutland & Burlington Rail Road freight depot (#137) and an extension thereof to a point Q at the intersection of the center line of Union Street; thence proceeding in a northerly direction along the center line of Union Street to a point P at the intersection of the Vermont Railway track; thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction along the Vermont Railway track to a point Q at the intersection of an extension in a southwesterly direction of a line 25 feet northwest of the northwest elevation of the Whelden Coal Pocket (#138); thence proceeding in a northeasterly direction along a line 25 feet northwest of the northwest elevation of the Whelden Coal Pocket (#138) to a point R at the intersection of the center line of the access road immediately north of the Whelden Coal Pocket; then proceeding in a southeasterly, then easterly direction along the access road immediately to the north of the Whelden Coal Pocket (#138) to a point S at the intersection of the center line of Union Street; thence proceeding in a northerly direction along the center line of Union Street to a point T at the intersection of an extension in a southeasterly direction of the southwest property line of the 15 Union Street property (#139); thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction along the extension in a southeasterly direction of the southwest property line of the 15 Union Street property (#139) to a point U at the southwest corner of the 15 Union Street property (#139); thence proceeding in a northeasterly direction along the northwest property lines of the 15, 13, 11, 9, 7, 5 and 3 Union Street properties (#s 139-145) to a point V at the northwest corner of the 3 Union Street property (#145); thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction along an extension of the northeast property line of the 3 Union Street property (#145) to a point W at the intersection of the center of the Neshobe River to a point X at the intersection of the track of the Vermont Railway thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction along the track of the Vermont Railway to a point Y at the intersection of the southeast elevation of the Pearl Street bridge over the track of the Vermont Railway (#209); thence proceeding in a southwesterly direction along the southeast edge of the pavement of the Pearl Street extension to a point Z at the intersection of an extension in a southeasterly direction of the southwest property line of the 39 Pearl Street property (#208); thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction along the extension in a southeasterly direction of the southwest property line

(Continued on Continuation Sheet 10-3)

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and along the southwest property line of the 39 Pearl Street property (#208) to a point AA at the west corner of the 39 Pearl Street property (#208); thence proceeding in a northeasterly direction along the northwest property lines of the 39, 33, 29, 25, 21, 17, 15, 11, 9, 5, 3 and 1 Pearl Street properties (#s 208-220) to a point VV at the intersection of the south property line of the 4-8 Champlain Street property (#221); thence proceeding in a southwesterly direction along the southeast property lines of the 4-8 (#221), 10 (#222) and 14-16 (#223) Champlain Street properties to a point CC at the southwest corner of the 14-16 Champlain Street property (#223); thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction along the west property line of the 14-16 Champlain Street property (#223) and an extension thereof, across Champlain Street, and along the west property line of the 15 Champlain Street property (#224) to a point DD at the intersection of the southwest property line of the 14 Grove Street property (#238); thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction along the southwest property lines of the 14, 16, 18-20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 Grove Street properties (#s 238, 239, 240, 242, 243, 244, 245) to a point EE at the west corner of the 28 Grove Street property (#245); thence proceeding in a northeasterly direction along the northwest property line of the 28 Grove Street property (#245) and an extension thereof to a point FF at the intersection of the center line of Grove Street; thence proceeding in a southeasterly direction along the center line of Grove Street to a point GG at the intersection of an extension in a southwesterly direction of the northwest property line of the 25 Grove Street property (#241); thence proceeding in a northeasterly direction along the extension in a southwesterly direction of the northwest property line and along the northwest property line of the 25 Grove Street property (#241) to a point HH at the north corner of the 25 Grove Street property (#241); thence proceeding in a southeasterly direction along the northeast property line of the 25, 19, 13, 11, 9, 5 and 1 Grove Street properties (#s 241, 237, 235, 233, 231, 228 and 227) to a point II at the northwest corner of the 39 Conant Square property (#191); thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the north property lines of the 39, 37, 27 and 23 Conant Square properties (#s 191, 190, 189 and 188) to a point JJ at the intersection with the west property line of the Dinn House property (#179); thence proceeding in a northerly direction along the west property line of the Dinn House property (#179) to a point KK at the northwest corner of the Dinn House property (#179); thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the north property line of the Dinn House property (#179) and an extension thereof across Prospect Street, and along the north property line of the 7 Prospect Street property (#178) to a point LL at the northeast corner of the 7 Prospect Street property; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the east property line of the 7 Prospect Street property (#178) to a point MM at the intersection of the north property line of the St. Thomas

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	APR 30 1976
DATE ENTERED	DEC 22 1976

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Episcopal Church property (#177); thence proceeding in a westerly direction; along the north property lines of the St. Thomas Episcopal Church (#177), 15 and 9 Conant Square (#s 176, 175) and Town Hall (#172) properties to a point NN at the intersection of the northwest property line of the 4 Seminary Hill Street property (#170); thence proceeding in a northeasterly direction along the northwest property lines of the 4 and 6 Seminary Hill Street properties (#s 170, 169) to a point OO at the north corner of the 6 Seminary Hill Street property (#169); thence proceeding in a southeasterly direction along the northeast property line of the 6 Seminary Hill Street property (#169) and an extension thereof, across Seminary Hill Street and along the northeast property line of the 5 Seminary Hill Street property (#168) and an extension thereof, to a point PP at the intersection of the center of the Neshobe River; thence proceeding northerly and easterly along the Neshobe River to a point QQ at the intersection of an extension in a northerly direction of the west property line of the 56 Park Street property (#7); thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the west property line of the 56 Park Street property (#7) to a point RR at the intersection of a line 100 feet north of the north elevation of the 56 Park Street property (#7); thence proceeding in an easterly direction along a line 100 feet north of the north elevation of the 56, 60, 66 and 74 Park Street properties (#s 7, 6, 5, 4), across Marble Street and along the north property line of the 1 Marble Street property (#3) to a point SS 25 feet northeast of the Barna Barn (#2); thence proceeding southeasterly across Park Street to the point of beginning.



BRANDON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
BRANDON, VERMONT
--- BOUNDARY LINE
SKETCH MAP NOT TO SCALE

