

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUN 16 1976
DATE ENTERED NOV 13 1976

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

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC Middlebury Village Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

Along Main, Frog Hollow, Weybridge, College, Franklin, S. Main, South,
STREET & NUMBER Merchant's Row, S. Pleasant, Cross, Water, Water St. Ext., Court, Washing-
ton, Washington St. Ext., Seminary, Seminary St. Ext., North High, Stewart Lane, Elm,
NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN N. Pleasant, Methodist Lane, Seymour & Maple Sts CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Middlebury

VICINITY OF

Vermont

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Vermont

50

Addison

001

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Office of the Town Clerk of Middlebury

STREET & NUMBER

South Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Middlebury

STATE

Vermont

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey

DATE

1976

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Middlebury village Historic District is comprised of two contiguous parks, the Village Green and Court Square, and the public, commercial, civic and residential areas of the twenty major and subsidiary roads which radiate in all directions from these greens.

Of the approximately 275 buildings included within the district's boundaries, 57 are of outstanding historical or architectural significance. Ranging in date from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth centuries, these buildings reflect the different phases of the village's development. In addition, they include at least one significant example of each major trend in New England architecture during this time span. The district is particularly strong in Federal style semi-public and private buildings, vernacular Second Empire and Italianate Revival style private buildings and Queen Anne style commercial, civic and private structures.

The hill at the northeastern edge of the village Green, sloping to the southwest toward the intersection of Main Street and Merchants Row, forms the dominant topographical and visual backdrop of the district. Along the crest of this hill, a number of the village's finest buildings -- The Knights of Columbus Hall, the Painter Wainwright House, the Addison County Court House, the Masonic Hall, the Middlebury Inn and annex and the Congregational Church, face Court Square and the Village Green. Further down the hill, along the western edge of the Green are two more outstanding structures -- the Horatio Seymour House and St. Stephens Episcopal Church.

At the base of the hill, where the Green funnels into Main Street, two fine nineteenth century blocks, the Beckwith Block and the Battell Block, form a gateway to the commercial core of the village. The business area bears the handwriting of two major fires in the second half of the nineteenth century (1875, 1891): the groups of contiguous commercial structures flanking either side of Main Street date from the two rebuilding programs.

At the midpoint of this section Main Street becomes a bridge crossing the Otter Creek and Falls. Frog Hollow Road (Mill Street), following the westerly course of the Creek, breaks off Main and descends into the hollow which was once the industrial center of this region. Today, two mills, two subsidiary buildings and a number of workers houses remain.

Continuing in a southerly direction along Main, the commercial area broadens to include a small park, a number of large, early 19th century commercial structures and residences. The Middlebury Municipal Building and College Street School at the northeast end of Franklin Park form the southwestern terminus of the district. The park serves as the physical break between the town and the main campus of Middlebury College which rises up the eastern slope of a large hill, facing the Village Green hill and forming a physical

(Continued on Continuation Sheet 7-1)

6 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Middlebury Village Historic District encompasses one of the largest continuous areas and highest concentrations of architecturally significant structures in the state of Vermont. Embracing the town's major 19th century residential, civic, commercial and industrial sections, the district clearly bears physical witness to the nature of the varied phases of the town's development - from a frontier community strategically located along the major road between communities in the east/central and northwestern part of the state, to an early industrial/commercial center which supplied the national market with cotton, cut marble and wool, and which fostered the invention of a number of processes related to these industries which were patented and adopted throughout the country. Within the district's boundaries, new types of education and cultural institutions were established which were later adopted throughout the nation: a community founded college, an institution of higher learning for women, and a community chartered museum. Perhaps most significant is the fact that - from the first heated argument of Daniel Foot and Gamaliel Painter, Middlebury's most influential early inhabitants, over the layout of the town, to the 19th and early 20th century benefactors who subsidized parks, monuments, bridges and public buildings, to the community groups of the present - those who live and work within the Middlebury Village Historic District have always been concerned with the visual quality and cohesiveness of their surroundings.

Although the district is particularly well endowed with significant buildings of the Federal and Victorian eras, outstanding examples of each major stylistic trend in 19th century New England building, on both the domestic and the public scale and on both the "high" and "vernacular" levels, are included within its boundaries. In addition, the district embraces a considerable portion of the work of two outstanding 19th century "architects": Lavius Fillmore, an early 19th century builder of national prominence, and Clinton Smith, a prolific late 19th century designer/contractor of regional renown. Not only does the district encompass Fillmore's Congregational Church, often cited as his finest ecclesiastic work - surpassing his churches at East Haddam, Connecticut, Norwich, Connecticut and Bennington, Vermont (entered on the National Register July 16, 1973), it also contains a number of other structures attributed in whole or in part to his hand. Smith, who lived and worked in the district for

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Andres, Glenn. A Walking History of Middlebury. Middlebury Bicentennial Committee; Middlebury, Vermont: 1975.

Maunsell, David; Crocker, Lawton; and Kent, Dorman. Gazetteer of Vermont Heritage, National Survey; Chester, Vermont: 1966.

Swift, Samuel. History of the Town of Middlebury. Chas. E. Tuttle; Rutland, Vermont. (1859), 1971. (See Continuation Sheet 9-1)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 200

UTM REFERENCES

A	18	6	4,7	5,5,0	4,8	7,5	4,4,0	B	1,8	6	4,7	5,5,0	4,8	7,4	2,6,0
	ZONE		EASTING		NORTHING				ZONE		EASTING		NORTHING		
C	1,8	6	4,6	2,1,0	4,8	7,4	2,6,0	D	1,8	6	4,6	2,0,0	4,8	7,5	4,7,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See Continuation Sheets 10-1 through 10-3)

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

Louise Roomet, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

DATE

May, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

Pavilion Building

TELEPHONE

802-828-3226

CITY OR TOWN

Montpelier

STATE

Vermont

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

William B. Timney

TITLE Director and State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

June 8, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

11/13/76

ATTEST TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ATTEST

Charles Adams

DATE

11-24-76

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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complement to it. Residential streets (Weybridge, College, Franklin, Main and South) branch to the north, south and east of Franklin Park; their predominantly nineteenth century houses are included within the district. Later dwellings are similar enough in material and facade line to avoid appearing as intrusions on the streetscape.

Returning to the central Green, the boundary runs to the south and southeast to include the prestigious nineteenth century residential district of South Pleasant and Cross Streets, the early workers houses along Water Street and Water Street Extension and a railroad bridge. Court Street (U.S. Route 7) forms the eastern boundary of this leg of the district; its buildings still reveal its appearance in the nineteenth century -- residential for most of its length with a few civic and commercial structures concentrated at the northern end around Court Square. Court Street is the principal access to Middlebury and towns to the north from the south. Although the visual quality of the environment south of the district boundary has been severely compromised by a series of shopping centers, the section included in the district has seen fewer intrusions (one shopping center, a few gas stations and one office building) and has maintained enough of its original character to provide a handsome entryway to the center of town.

At Court Square the district boundary swings toward the northeast to include the eighteenth and nineteenth century dwellings along Washington Street and Seminary Street Extension as far as Stonecrop Ledge, a fine Federal townhouse which forms the eastern terminus of the district. Beyond this structure Seminary Street Extension descends a steep hill and the landscape changes to one of open fields, dotted with fewer houses. The boundary line proceeds west to encompass the homes which line Seminary, High and North Streets, then northward, up a hill to Stewart Lane and the Swift-Stewart house, another Federal townhouse of merit which forms the northern terminus of the district. The nature of a prosperous nineteenth century residential area is maintained along the entire length of North Pleasant Street as it travels south toward the Green, with the exception of two gas stations. This road is the principal entry to Middlebury from the north and, indeed, the principal north/south corridor in the western half of the state. Visually, it provides an attractive entry into the village and introduction to the Green.

Half way along the section of North Pleasant Street included in the district, the boundary follows Methodist Lane down the hill to embrace the small commercial and industrial area which grew up first along the Creek and Seymour Street, the first leg of the Waltham Turnpike incorporated in 1805, and later around the railroad tracks and Middlebury Station.

(Continued on Continuation Sheet 7-2)

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The outstanding historical components within the district are:

1. Charter House, 27 N. Pleasant Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with slate sheathed gabled roof and two interior end chimneys. *No. 3.*

Constructed in the 1790s by Samuel Miller, a lawyer and representative to the 1797 General Assembly, this building is renowned as the site of the September 30, 1798 meeting of the trustees of the Addison County Grammar School with Timothy Dwight, Yale President, which resulted in the chartering of Middlebury College. The building has undergone numerous remodelings ranging from 1810 to 1970, when it was purchased by the Congregational Church.

12. Main Street Bridge: A stone bridge modeled after the Ponte Sant' Angelo in Rome and erected in 1892 to replace a wooden bridge destroyed by fire in the previous year. The construction of this bridge necessitated raising Main Street ten feet and reconstructing the burnt out commercial buildings so that their entryways were located in what had previously been the second floor. *No. 12.*

(Continued on Continuation Sheet 7-3)

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The outstanding architectural components within the district are:

1. Middlebury Inn, North Pleasant Street - Federal style, Italianated and Colonialized, 1826, 1865, 1897, and 1927.

A 3½ story, 10 bay, brick structure with marble sills and flared lintels, gable roof and 4 exterior end chimneys which were bricked in to form a parapet during the 1927 remodeling. Built as the Vermont House in 1826 to replace an earlier inn on this site which burned in 1816, the original Federal style building has undergone numerous expansion and remodeling programs: in 1865 it was reworked in the Italianate manner; in 1897 it was Colonial Revivalized by Boston architect William G. Preston; and in 1927, it was "recolonialized" by the New York firm of Hart and Patton.

Despite the number of reworks, each one was executed with sufficient skill for the Inn to maintain a high level of architectural quality. This quality, coupled with the building's key location on a hill overlooking the village green, cause it to be one of the dominant physical elements in the district.

2. Middlebury Inn Annex, 19 North Pleasant Street - Federal Style, Victorianized; 1825, 1881.

A 2½ story, 5 bay, brick house with slate mansard roof. Erected in 1825 for Jonathan Wainwright, manufacturer of the Wainwright stove, the house retains its original door with an oval fanlight supported on colonettes and pilasters embracing full sidelights, and marble window sills and flared headers. The second story, central, Palladian window, mansard roof, 1 story porch, bracketed cornice and south bay date from the 1881 remodeling by Smith and Allen.

4. Congregational Church, Main Street - Federal Style; 1806-9.

Designed by Lavius Fillmore in the same year that his church in Bennington was completed, the Congregational Church represents this important early 19th century "architect's" most mature work.

Like the Bennington church, the plan and overall design of the Middlebury church was based on plates in Asher Benjamin's Country Builder's Assistant of 1797. Composed of a 2½ story rectangular block, 5 bays across the front with a projecting 3 bay pavilion and 6 bays deep,

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carrying a 5 tier steeple which rises from a square base, this wood framed, clapboarded structure is particularly noteworthy for its fine proportions and details. The pavilion is dominated by a large central door flanked by fluted Ionic pilasters which support a pediment pierced by an elliptical fanlight. A pair of secondary, keystone and corbelled, arched doorways flank the primary entrance. At the second floor level, a large Palladian window is flanked by simple pilasters supporting a pediment whose dentilated and modillioned cornice cuts the central arched window into a rectangular one in the lower element and a fanlight in the gable. The cornice of the pavilion itself is a continuation of the main cornice. The pediment it forms is also pierced by a fanlight.

On the main facade, flanking the pavilion, are a pair of 12/12 rectangular windows with keystone lintels on the 1st floor and a pair of arched and keystone windows on the 2nd story. Similar fenestration is found on the side elevations. The corners of the main block are quoined.

The steeple of the church rises in 5 increasingly detailed and textured tiers from a square base with quoined corners: 1) the bell chamber, pilastered at each corner and pierced by an arched opening which is flanked by smaller arched niches and pilasters on each face; 2) a square tier with arched windows, fluted pilasters, a railing which runs around all 4 sides and a full frieze of triglyphs and metopes; 3) an octagon with pilasters at each corner and a small arched window on each face, and a railing with finials at each corner; 4) a smaller octagon with oval windows on each face; and 5) an octagonal steeple with weathervane.

Standing at the top of a hill, at the intersection of the primary roadways to and from the town, and domineering Middlebury's main green, the Congregational Church is the town's principal focal point as well as one of the finest Federal style churches in New England. In addition, the building has played a central role in the town's lay history since 1806 when the state legislature met there.

6. Horatio Seymour House/Community House, 3 Main Street - Federal, 1816.

A 2½ story, 5 bay, brick structure set on a high random stone foundation. The low, double pitched roof is terminated at the gable ends by high parapets embracing a pair of tall end chimneys. A fine wooden balustrade runs between these end walls, across the long axis of the roofline. The building is distinguished for its elegant details: marble window sills and flared lintels; the generous central door flanked by 2/3 length sidelights and surmounted by a bracketed hood of the 1880s; and a frieze of carved wooden panels running below the cornice line.

(Continued on Continuation Sheet 7-5)

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Erected by Horatio Seymour, one of Middlebury's leading citizens, the house later served as the residence of J. W. Stewart, Governor and U. S. Senator.

8. Beckwith Block, 22-26 Main Street - Queen Anne Commercial Block, 1883.

Erected in 1882-82 by the firm of Smith and Allen to replace a store of their design which was built and burnt the previous year, this 3 story, flat-roofed, brick commercial block is distinguished for the multicolored brickwork and marble and terra cotta insets of its facade.

The facade is organized into 3 vertical units by the 4 massive, street level square columns, 1 at each front corner and one flanking either side of the central entrance, which become pilasters at the 2nd and 3rd floor levels. At street level, the 2 side units embrace large plate glass storefronts; at the upper levels, each of the side units is occupied by 3 windows: segmentally arched, with marble stringcourse and keystones on the 2nd floor; round arched, with marble stringcourse on the 3rd. The central bay is occupied by a double window at each level: segmentally arched, with 3 marble keystones on the 2nd floor; and round arched, with an ornamental tympanum of terra cotta on the 3rd floor. The corbelled frieze is surmounted by a projecting brick and copper cornice, a replacement for the original tin sheathed wooden one which was damaged in the fire of 1891. This cornice spans each of the side units. Above the central bay, a denticulated pediment rises an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ story and is ornamented with 2 marble insets bearing the construction date.

19. Old Stone Mill, Frog Hollow Road (Mill Street), c. 1840: The Old Stone Mill was entered on the National Register of Historic Places on April 11, 1973.

31. 23 Weybridge Street - Federal, Gothic Revival, 1818, mid 19th century.

A $1\frac{1}{2}$ story, 3 bay, frame, clapboarded Cape with slate sheathed gable roof. Erected by Jonathan Hagar in 1818, the house was modernized during the mid 19th century in the Gothic Revival mode by the addition of shallow, scalloped vergeboards and a porch with scroll-sawn brackets along the west and south sides of the building.

(Continued on Continuation Sheet 7-6)

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32. 27 Weybridge Street - Federal, 1818.

A 1½ story, clapboarded, frame Cape with central chimney piercing the gable roof. Like 23 Weybridge Street, this house was built by Jonathan Hagar in 1818 and differs only slightly in size and detail from its neighbor. Never having undergone modernization, 27 Weybridge has completely retained its original character.

33. David Nichols House, 28 Weybridge Street - Greek Revival, late 1830s.

A 2½ story, wood frame, slate roofed structure which sits gable end to the road on a cut stone foundation, the Nichols House is the finest Greek Revival house in Middlebury. The recessed doorway is set to the east side of the principal facade and is composed of a pair of slender colonettes flanking the door, side and transom lights, and a pair of square pilasters with carved palmette insets at their heads, carrying a full entablature. The palmette motif is repeated at the heads of the building's corner pilasters which support the partial returns of the cornice, and in the surround molding of the rectangular gable window.

The fine proportions and elegant detailing, particularly the palmette motif, suggest that James Lamb, builder of the Wilcox-Cutts House in Orwell and a resident of Weybridge Street at approximately this time, may have had a hand in designing the Nichols House.

38. Lawrence/Eddy House (Villa Maria Convent), 8 Weybridge Street - 1818, 1878.

A 2½ story, clapboarded, gable roofed, frame house on a cut stone foundation. Built by Benjamin Lawrence in 1818, the house was remodeled for Dr. Merritt Eddy with a combination of Second Empire and Italianate details by Clinton Smith in 1878. The central bay of the facade was built out to form a projecting entrance tower and capped by a mansard roof, and the main and tower cornices were bracketed. A one story entrance porch with a low mansard roof, bracketed cornice and ornate chamfered columns was added, as were broad, bracket-shouldered window moldings.

43. Weybridge House, 1 Weybridge Street - Second Empire, 1873.

A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded block with slate mansard roof and a 1½ story ell. Built in 1873 for A. P. Tupper, the house is Second Empire in form and Italianate in detail. Brackets support the pediment of the entry porch, the roofs of the pair of bays flanking the entryway and the main roof of the building. Corner pilasters are embellished with recessed, arched panels, and a paneled frieze runs beneath the cornice. Hooded dormers pierce the mansard roof.

(Continued on Continuation Sheet 7-7)

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44. Kitchell House, 15 College Street - Italianate, 1867. photo

H. D. Kitchell, President of Middlebury College, built this 2 story, wood frame, clapboarded house with hip roof pierced by 2 interior chimneys and capped by a cupola in 1867. Italianate in manner, the building's central entry bay projects to form a pavilion which terminates in a bracketed pediment. Each side elevation exhibits a pediment at the center of the cornice reflecting that of the pavilion. Detailing includes projecting, bracketed cornices above the first floor windows and doors, corner pilasters with arched, recessed panels, a paneled frieze and a heavily bracketed main cornice. 27

45. College Street School, College Street - Italianate, 1867.

This 3 story brick, Italianate structure, set on a granite foundation and capped by a hip roof with 2 interior chimneys, was designed by J. R. Randall of Rutland in 1867. A 3 bay, pedimented pavilion projects from the center of the 7 bay facade and contains the arched and keystone central doorway and its narrow, flanking windows on the 1st story, and segmentally arched, large, central windows, flanked by pairs of narrower ones on the 2nd and 3rd stories. The corner pilasters of the pavilion, the hoodmoulds and projecting sills, supported on brackets, surrounding each window on the side wings are of stone. The massive, denticulated, bracketed cornice is of tin. A fire in 1904 gutted the building and destroyed its cupola. 28

63. 19 South Street - Stick Style, 1870s.

A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with gable end facing the road. This building represents the only example of Stick Style building in the district and one of the few examples in the state. Diamond shaped panels of "stickwork" are set at the center of the facade, between the 1st and 2nd floors and between the 2nd floor and attic level; the ornately shingled gable pediment is supported on elaborate brackets. Only the front door, which has been "colonialized", has been significantly altered.

67. 7 South Street $\Lambda\Xi\Psi$ Fraternity House - Italianate, 1867. 29

A 3 bay, 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded block of a building with a 1½ story wing on the south. Both sections are capped by a mansard roof. Erected in 1867 by Governor Fairbanks, whose interest in architecture remains manifest in his native St. Johnsbury, this building exhibits combined 30

(See Continuation Sheet 7-8)

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elements of the Italianate Revival in its bracketed cornice, arcaded porch with chamfered columns, and round arched dormers with silhouette bracket mouldings, and the Second Empire style in its arched, keystone doorway, heavy quoining at the corners and mansard roof. Photo

67B. The 1½ story wood frame, clapboard, mansarded carriage house to the south is identical in proportions and details. 50

69. "The President's House", 3 South Street - Carpenter Gothic, 1854.

A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with main unit oriented gable end to the road and 1-3/4 story wings extending to the north and south. Built by Jason Davenport in 1854, the house combines the straightforwardness of Greek Revival design, exhibited in the simple door and window moldings, with the lighter touch of the Carpenter Gothic, exhibited in the 1 story porch which runs across the front and along the sides of the main unit. Chamfered columns carry flattened ogee arches with scroll-sawn, "cut-out" spandrels. Similar scroll-sawn work forms a balustrade around the porch roof. 5

Since 1918 this building has served as the residence of Middlebury College presidents.

70. Cutter House, 1 South Street - Federal/Greek Revival, 1837.

A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house set gable end to the road. Erected by George W. Cutter in 1837, this house combines Greek Revival forms and details with the Federal tendency towards attenuation and elegance. The doorway, set in the southernmost of the 3 bays, with its slender pilasters, the elaborate cast-iron tracery of its side and fan lights, and its framing pilasters, ornamented with carved palmettes and carrying a full entablature, is the building's most distinctive feature. 50

71. Storrs-Turner House, 93 Main Street - Federal/Greek Revival, 1832.

A 2½ story, 5 bay, brick house with gable roof and 4 interior end chimneys. Seth Storrs, a prominent lawyer and first States Attorney in Addison County, and his son-in-law Professor Edward Turner erected this building in 1832 to replace Storrs' previous home which was destroyed by fire in 1831. The building is noteworthy for its overall quality and its combination of Federal and Greek Revival details. Simple rectangular marble sills 12/30

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and lintels articulate the windows; the cornice is denticulated; and a finialed balustrade runs around the roof eaves. Although the central doorway has been remodeled twice, it retains the original Ionic columns of the entrance porch and the palmette pilasters, leaded sidelights and meander patterned encasement. A handsome cast-iron fence separates the yards of the Storrs house from the Main Street sidewalk.

Photo
31

73. Hagar/Phelps House, 89 Main Street - Federal, 1813-15.

This 5 bay, 2½ story, wood frame house with gable roof pierced by 2 interior chimneys is distinguished for the fine woodwork by Lavius Fillmore in the arched and keystone doorway with its paneled recess, the delicately scaled Palladian window and, particularly, the interlace frieze which is carried around the entire building and the fret work beneath the pediment eaves. Resheathed with asbestos shingles many years ago, the house has recently been aluminum sided with great care so as not to compromise the original carved detailing.

14

The house is equally distinguished for its inhabitants. Built for Thomas Hagar, it later served as the home of Judge Samuel S. Phelps, State Legislator, State Supreme Court Justice (1831-38) and U. S. Senator (1838-51), and for his son Edward J. Phelps, U. S. Minister to the Court of St. James (1885).

77. Hagar Warehouse, 3 College Street - Federal, 1815.

This 3 story, 7 bay, brick building with low gable roof and raised end pediments embracing 2 interior end chimneys was erected in 1815 by leather and book merchant Johathan Hagar as a warehouse and store. A narrow, fan-lighted door occupies the central bay. Two full doors with flared marble lintels are set 1 bay away to either side; their elliptical hoods are later additions. Flared marble sills and lintels articulate the windows; a marble band forms the cornice across the facade, becoming caps for the raised end pediments. This fine example of an early 19th century commercial building was renovated in the 1960s to serve as apartments for Middlebury College.

11

79. Federation Building, 88 Main Street - Federal, c. 1805.

Erected c. 1805, this 2 story, 5 bay, brick home with gable roof and paired interior end chimneys is distinguished for its fine brick, marble and wood work. The end walls are laid up in Flemish Cross Bond; their windows are

10

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dressed with marble sills and flared lintels; and their pediments are pierced by half round windows beneath the denticulated cornice with partial returns. The principal facade exhibits a fanlighted central door with arched and pedimented entrance hood on brackets, surmounted by a finely carved Palladian window on the second floor. Full entablatures cap the first floor windows and the sidelights of the Palladian window. A marble stringcourse runs around the entire building, and 4 marble panels are set beneath the cornice line of the street facade.

Photo

10

80. 86 Main Street - Italianate, 1863.

A 3 story, flat-roofed, brick block, this building was erected by Edwin Vallette in 1863. The 2nd and 3rd floors of the main facade are divided into 5 bays by elongated rectangular windows with flush marble lintels and narrow, slightly projecting sills on small brackets. The 1st floor's original windows and cast-iron Corinthian columns were replaced by carrera glass, probably in the 1930s or 1940s. Marble quoins articulate the corners, and an overscaled entablature and boldly projecting cornice cap the building's facade.

10

For many years this building housed The Middlebury Register.

81. Sheldon Museum, 1 Park Street - Federal/Greek Revival, 1829.

Erected as a dwelling by Eben Judd, father of the Vermont marble industry, and his son-in-law Lebbeus Harris, this 3 story, 5 bay, brick structure is embellished with stone from the family's marble works in Frog Hollow - the flush, rectangular sills and lintels articulating the window openings and doorway, and the 6 severe Ionic columns carrying the 1 story porch across the front. The central doorway is flanked by a pair of 2/3 length sidelights. The double-pitch roof which caps the building extends further in the rear than the front; the north end wall rises to form a parapet which embraces interior end chimneys. A number of brick and frame ells have been added to the rear of the building.

12

Purchased in 1875 by Henry Sheldon, the building was gradually converted to a repository for his collection of objects related to the area's history. In 1882 he opened the building, short of the 2 rooms in which he lived, to the public as the Sheldon Art Museum, Archaeological and Historical Society. The Sheldon is considered the earliest incorporated village museum in the United States.

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89. Ilsley Library, Main Street - Beaux Arts, 1923. Photo

As a result of Col. Silas A. Ilsley's gift to the town, this 1 story rectangular building with a hip roof and 2 story ell extending to the rear was erected in 1923. The building is constructed of rusticated stone blocks on a high foundation. An entrance porch with an ornamental pediment supported on 4 massive granite columns projects from the center of the 5 bay facade. Flanking the door are triple hung windows with slightly articulated key-stones. A full wooden entablature runs beneath the eaves. Eyebrow dormers break out of the roof line at the north and south ends. 3

93. Battell Block, Merchants Row and Main Street - Victorian, 1892-98.

A 3 story, flat-roofed, brick veneered commercial block of "fireproof" stone pier and steel girder construction attributed to Clinton Smith. Following Middlebury's 1891 fire which destroyed all of the business area except the Beckwith Block, Joseph Battell closed the alleyway which ran from the corner of Main and Merchants Row to the river and had this building erected on the sites of 5 structures destroyed by the blaze. The Merchants' Row section with its large, plate glass storefront bays was erected in 1892; the Main Street section was not completed until 1898. Originally, the rounded tower joining the 2 street facades had an additional story and conical roof. Both were lost in a hurricane in 1950. 3

Critically located at the entryway to the town's commercial area, the Battell Block not only dominated downtown Middlebury physically, but its strong stylistic statement influenced the appearance of all the other Main Street blocks. Most of these had been badly damaged by the fire; in any case, Mr. Battell's insistence on rebuilding the Main Street bridge of "fireproof" stone which necessitated raising the street level 10 feet, made new facades mandatory. The plate glass storefronts, simple facades enlivened only by stone window moldings or subtly patterned brickwork, the boldly corbelled cornice and ornamented parapet are reflected in other buildings all the way down Main Street.

94. St. Stephens Episcopal Church, Main Street - Gothic Revival, 1827.

A 1 story, gable roofed church constructed of Weybridge stone with wooden details. The central bay of the 3 bay gable front projects to form a pavilion. At ground level it contains the entry: a large, rectangular doorway framed by a pair of wooden pilasters treated as spires at the tops, and surmounted by a panel of carved wooden tracery which, in turn, is surmounted 34

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by a Gothic window. Above the roofline of the structure the pavilion is developed as the base for a square tower of wood, pierced on each face by a Gothic window. Originally, wooden crenellations rose above the tower's cornice. A pair of Gothic windows with wooden tracery flanks the central unit, and 3 identical windows are found on each of the side elevations. Photo

In 1825 the Episcopal Society obtained permission from the town to build on the Green provided they honor the original deed and use brick or stone. Two years later St. Stephens was completed, remarkable for its Gothic Revival style, not yet widely popular in the United States, and for the quality of the exterior woodwork, which has been attributed to Lavius Fillmore, a member of the church.

97. Middlebury Grange #315 (Memorial Baptist Church), Merchants Row - Queen Anne, 1882.

Erected by Smith and Allen in 1882 as the Memorial Baptist Church, this 2½ story, wood frame, slate roofed structure is composed of a large gable ended unit with a 3½ story bell tower at the eastern end of the facade. A 5 sectioned rectangular window surmounted by a 3 paned Gothic window occupies the center of the main unit. The 2nd story of this unit projects slightly out over the wall plane of the 1st story; this section is "supported" on brackets and is sheathed with patterned wooden shingles. A quatrefoil shaped vent pierces the peak of the gable and a Queen Anne style chimney bearing the construction date rises through the main roof. The bell tower rises in 4 stages: the 1st, containing the entrance, consists of a porch with shingled pent roof supported on large brackets; the 2nd is clapboarded and contains a square window; the 3rd stage is covered with patterned slate; and the 4th consists of a square, open belfry capped by an imbricated slate roof. f

98. Knights of Columbus Building (Old Town Hall), Merchants Row - Queen Anne, 1883.

This brick and marble structure on a random coursed foundation was designed and erected by Clinton Smith as the Town Hall in 1883. Assymmetrically massed, the building consists of a 2½ story, gable roofed central unit, flanked on the northwest by a 3½ story, hip roofed tower which projects slightly from the main facade line, and on the southwest by a 2 story wing, slightly recessed from the main facade line. A massive, segmentally arched doorway carried on half columns dominates the building's central unit. Directly above the door, on the 2nd floor, a square shouldered arch embraces a large triple window composed of 3 double hung rectangular windows crowned by 3 square transoms. f

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Much of the building's visual impact is achieved by the use of brick, marble and granite as a system of polychroming. Voussoirs of stone and brick are alternated within the arch of the main doorway, and the carved keystone serves as the building's nameplate. The 2nd floor arch is treated in the same manner except that it embraces a tympanum of ornamental brickwork. The brick cornice is corbelled, and the face of the gable peak is laid in a basketweave pattern. Similarly, marble stringcourses, originating at the levels of the door and window sills, lintels and springing points for the arches, are carried around the entire structure on the 1st and 2nd levels, serving to enrich the building's surface and to tie the 3 units together. At the 3rd story levels these stringcourses run independently of one another.

100. Clinton Smith House, 18/20 South Pleasant Street - Queen Anne, 1884.

A brick house of assymetrical massing erected by Clinton Smith in 1884 as his home.

Built into the side of a hill descending to the river, on a random stone foundation and cut granite water table, the house rises 2½ stories on the S. Pleasant Street facade and 3½ stories on the rear facade. The principal unit of the building runs on a north/south axis. At its northern end it rises 2½ stories and terminates in a jerkinhead roof; the southern end reads as a 1½ story wing. The secondary unit intersects the first at its center and consists of a 3 sided bay on the 1st story and a rectangular section with a 1 bay wooden porch surmounted by a pedimented, half timbered gable. A similar gable breaks out of the peak of the main roof.

The use of materials is as typical of Queen Anne building as the massing and variation of surface plane: rectangular granite sills and lintels articulate the doors and windows; diagonally laid bricks form a stringcourse on each story; corbelled bricks form the cornice and spindled woodwork is employed extensively in the 1 story porches on the north and south ends of the facade.

Carriage house:

The 1½ story carriage house at the rear of 18/20 S. Pleasant exhibits the same delight in the use of wood as the main house does for brick. The structure is clapboarded on the 1st story level and sheathed with vertical novelty siding above. A scalloped cornice runs beneath the curved eaves. The slate jerkinhead roof is broken by a gable above the 2nd floor window on the north end of the eastern facade.

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108. Henshaw House (Congregational Parsonage), 1 S. Pleasant Street - Federal, Victorian, 1801, 1882.

*Photo
35*

Erected in 1801 for Joshua Henshaw, this 2 story, wood frame, clapboarded house with hip roof gained the architectural elements which distinguish it today from an 1882 remodeling by Smith and Allen. Their work transformed the doorway, at the center of the 5 bay facade, into the base of a projecting entrance pavilion with double doors on the 1st story, a broad window on the 2nd and a pedimented gable containing a circular window above the main cornice line. To either side of the center gable, and way between the pairs of side bays, the roofline was enlivened by the addition of pedimented gable containing round windows.

The bold woodwork typical of Smith's style is found throughout the building: 1st story windows are surmounted by cornice lintels which break into a half circle at center; 2nd floor windows have pedimented lintels; cornerboards are heavily quoined; both 1 story porches, that which embraces the center 3 bays of the facade, and that which runs along the western side, have elaborately bracketed and denticulated cornices.

- 124B. Peter Starr House, 7 S. Pleasant Street - see Inventory.
Carriage House, 7 S. Pleasant Street

*36
37*

This 2½ story, wood frame, board and batten structure with a steep gable roof intersected by a 3rd gable at center front and crowned by a 4 sided cupola, is the finest example of Gothic Revival form in the district. Tall, narrow windows pierce its walls.

126. Fuller House, 15 South Pleasant Street - Federal, Greek Revival, 1801, c. 1840.

Built in 1801 for Josiah Fuller this 2½ story, 5 bay, wood frame, clapboarded structure with gable roof and 2 interior chimneys is distinguished for its fine Doric frieze. Its recessed door with sidelights and transomlight supported on consoles is a Greek Revival addition; its 1 bay entrance porch is a modern addition.

This building served as "The President's House" for Middlebury College in the 1st half of the 19th century.

128. 19 S. Pleasant Street - Federal, Italianate, 1803, 1870s.

Built as a 2½ story, 5 bay, wood frame, clapboarded house with gable roof in 1803 by Loyal Case, this building owes its present appearance to a Victorian owner who reworked it in the Italianate style. The central

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entrance bay was built out to form a 3 story, bell roofed pavilion. The large, double door is flanked by silhouette bracket moldings and surmounted by a transomlight of etched glass and a hood resting on elaborate brackets. Arched panels ornament the cornerboards, and a paneled and scalloped frieze runs beneath the bracketed cornice. A series of wings and eills extends to the east, joining the 1½ story, wood frame clapboarded carriage house with gable roof and cupola to the main house. Photo

129. Painter/Wainwright House, head of Mercsnts Row at S. Pleasant Street - Federal, Greek Revival, c. 1802, 1830s. 39

A 2 story, wood frame, clapboarded structure with hip roof. Situated at the head of the Green, this house is significant architecturally as one of the finest Federal buildings in the state, and historically, as the home of one of Middlebury's most important citizens, Gamaliel Painter. Painter, who held a number of important public offices, was responsible for the development of the village around his own mill lot on the northeastern bank of the Creek, partly through his gift to the town of a parcel of land for the Court House and Village Green. He is also credited with bringing Lavius Fillmore to Middlebury and with superintending the construction of the Congregational Church.

Using the plates from Asher Benjamin's handbook, Fillmore is believed to have executed the superb woodwork on this building: the stringcourse dividing the 2 stories; the interlace frieze; the modillioned cornice; the lower balustrade with its alternating sections of panels and fretwork; and the upper, open fretwork balustrade which joins the 2 chimneys. The rear or eastern door, with its elliptical fanlight, is probably Fillmore's as well.

The S. Pleasant Street door and entrance porch of Ionic columns carrying a full entablature was added during Jonathan and Rufus Wainwright's residency in the house.

141. 56 Court Street - Victorian, 1870s. 40

A 2½ story, 5 bay, wood frame, clapboarded house with slate gable roof pierced by 2 interior end chimneys. The center bay of the facade projects to form a gable roofed pavilion: opened as a porch of chamfered columns on the 1st story; enclosed above. The building is distinguished for its bold, carved wooden detail: the door and the windows are flanked by

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broad silhouette bracket moldings which carry flat lintels on the 1st floor and large, semicircular lintels on the 2nd; cornerboards are treated as paneled columns with elaborate composite brackets as capitals. The main cornice is similarly bracketed. Photo

149. Addison County Jail, Middlebury Chamber of Commerce, 35 Court Street - Greek Revival, 1846. 41

Erected as the Addison County Jail in 1846, this large brick structure, which measures 5 bays along its Court Street gable end and 7 bays deep, is a fine example of a public building in the simplest Greek Revival fashion. The large central doorway is recessed, surrounded by side and transom lights and flanked by plain pilasters bearing a full entablature. Simple rectangular blocks of marble, set flush with the wall plane, forms the sills and lintels of the windows. The cornice has partial returns.

The building continued to serve as a jail until the end of the 19th century.

150. 31 Court Street - Federal, Victorian, 1810, 1881. 42

Erected as a Cape Cod cottage in 1810, this structure was transformed by the addition of a patterned slate mansard roof and Victorian woodwork in 1881. 1½ stories in height, 3 bays across, it is today dominated by 1 central projecting entrance bay which rises to form a 2½ story tower terminating in a 4 sided, mansarded bell roof with carved wooden crestwork. Windows with heavy, round, finialed hoodmolds, identical to those that light the attic story, light each face of the tower. Similarly inventive woodwork is seen throughout the building: the front door is surrounded by a scrollwork molding; the elongated 1st floor windows are capped with elaborately carved, pedimented lintels; the cornerboards are paneled; the frieze carved; and the cornice is bracketed. A 1 story porch runs across the front and north side, where it is enclosed.

157. 9 Court Street - Victorian, 1870s.

A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with mansard roof sheathed with patterned slate. The building measures 2 bays across the western street facade and 3 bays deep. A door with an elaborate porch of chamfered and pierced columns, bracketed cornice and roof developed as a balcony for the

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2nd story window, occupies the north bay of the street facade, but the principal entrance is located in the central bay of the south elevation. Directly above this doorway the bay is built out to form a 3½ story mansarded tower. *Photo*

The house is significant for its wooden ornamentation: the detailing on the porches; the moldings on the windows, particularly the scroll work around the 2nd floor and attic windows; the paneling on the frieze and cornerboards; and the paired brackets beneath the cornice.

160. Addison County Courthouse, Court Street - Queen Anne, 1883.

When Clinton Smith completed this 2 story brick and granite structure in 1883, the Middlebury Register proclaimed it the handsomest courthouse in the state. 3
43

Despite its irregular outline, the building is essentially a gable roofed block measuring 3 bays across the street facade, with the center bay slightly recessed, the south bay capped with a hip roof and cupola, and the north bay developed as a 3 story tower. The fenestration consists of paired windows: rectangular on the 1st floor; terminating in segmentally arched transoms on the 2nd. In the central bay of the 2nd floor is a simple Palladian window.

A variety of materials are employed to enliven the structure: wood for the chamfered columns, stickwork pediment and brackets of the porch; granite for the window labels and sills; and slate for the roof. Similarly, the brick is laid to form panels, and boldly corbelled in the cornices to further emphasize the variety of surface plane created by the massing of forms.

161. Masonic Hall, Court Street - Federal, 1823.

A 3½ story, 5 bay, brick structure oriented gable end to the road. The wide central doorway is recessed and framed by a flared marble lintel. Similar flared marble lintels and rectangular sills articulate the windows. A semicircular window with keystone is set in the peak of the gable. Four tall interior chimneys break through the roof. 43

This handsomely proportioned Federal building forms a fine pair with its neighbor, the Court House, which is constructed of similar materials along the same facade line. Together they command Court House Square and the main approaches to Middlebury from the north and south.

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170. 17 Washington Street - Federal, Greek Revival, 1811, 1840s. Photo
4/4

Erected as a jail by Jabez Rogers in 1811, this 2½ story building of randomly cut limestone blocks, gable roof and 2 interior chimneys was converted to a home by Oliver Wellington in the 1840s. Rectangular granite sills and flared lintels articulate the windows. Fan shaped windows pierce the gables. The central door, with its massive rectangular granite lintel and full side and transom lights, gives evidence of the Greek Revival remodeling. The etched glass lights of the doorway were probably later additions.

174. 21 Washington Street - Federal, 1815-16.

Elisha Brewster erected this 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded Federal townhouse in 1815-16. The gable end of the building is oriented toward the street; the gable articulated as a pediment by a continuation of the cornice. Along this line and in the gable eaves runs a delicately carved molding; within the gable is an elliptical window. The doorway, located in the easternmost bay of the triple facade, is lit with full side and transom lights. It dates from a 1840 remodeling as do the 1 story porch with runs around the house's east, south and west sides and the elongated first floor windows.

190. Stonecrop Ledge (William Bass House), Seminary Street Extension - Federal, 1812. 45

Erected in 1812 by Dr. William Bass, this fine, 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded, Federal townhouse with shallowly pitched gable roof and 2 interior chimneys has 2 principal facades. The western front, which originally had an unimpeded view of Washington Street, measures 5 bays. A large round arched doorway with fanlight and sidelights that are carried around to form a full arch, is recessed into the central bay. Above the door, on the second floor, is an equally elegant Palladian window surmounted by a pedimented gable breaking out of the main roof line. Between the second floor windows and the finely denticulated cornice, an oval attic light occupies each bay. The 1 story porch whose foundation spans the entire western facade, but whose superstructure covers only the central 3 bays, dates from the early 20th century remodeling.

The second facade, occupying the south gable end and facing Seminary Street, reads as a townhouse front. The recessed doorway of round arched fanlight with star leading and keystone molding, occupies the easternmost of the

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3 bays. Three oval windows light the second story. The cornice is carved in the same manner as on the western facade and is carried full way across to articulate the gable as a pediment. A fanlight pierces the peak of the gable. Photo

A 2½ story, 5 bay deep, hip roofed addition, built with long axis perpendicular to that of the main house, is joined to the northeast corner by a tower of bay windows. A recessed and arcaded porch runs across the southern front. The roof is broken by a series of eyebrow windows. This addition dates from the early 20th century remodeling.

The similarity of details in this house and the known buildings of Lavius Fillmore - the Hagar Phelps House (73), the Painter/Wainwright House (129) and the Congregational Church (4) deem it likely that this building is also his work.

191. Farnsworth House, 55 Seminary Street - Victorian, 1882. 46

Built by Clinton Smith in 1882 for Luther Farnsworth, this 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house reveals the same delight in juxtaposing patterns in wood as was evident in Smith's brick buildings, and, on a smaller scale in the carriage house at 18/20 S. Pleasant Street. In this house, an asymmetrical composition of projecting pavilion, wings and porches, capped by hip, gable and jerkinhead roofs, Smith employed Stick Style elements such as the pair of surrounds on the 2nd story round arched west window with his own whimsical inventions such as the wainscoted cornice with scalloped bottom edge and brackets or the south dormer with gable supported on turned posts and filled with interior trusses.

192. 53 Washington Street - Carpenter Gothic, 1871. 47

A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded Carpenter Gothic cottage built for S. B. Rockwell in 1871. The principal unit of the building is sited gable end to the road; 2 shorter, 1½ story wings run to the north and south. The north wing has an open porch with latic work skirt, scroll-sawn columns, brackets and cornice boards, and a gabled dormer; the south wing contains a bay window. Each gable in the building is outlined with Cupid's Bow bargeboards.

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193. Deacon J. Erwin Crane, 51 Washington Street - Victorian, 1881. Photo
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This 2½ story, wood frame house of 2 intersecting gables with a 3 story, square, mansarded tower at the southwest corner of their intersection, was designed by Clinton Smith in 1881. Like Smith's other buildings, this one is distinguished for its exuberant yet sensitive detailing; gable fronts are articulated by vergeboards and interior trusses and pierced by a triangular window with ornate molding; the tower is embellished on each face with a carved medallion surmounted by a projecting, pedimented gable. The porch at the base of the tower is a combination of Italianate and Second Empire detailing.

196. Springside, 39 Seminary Street - Greek Revival, 1836. 49

This large, brick Greek Revival dwelling was erected by Epaphrus Miller in 1836. Two and a half stories high, 3 bays across its facade and 4 bays deep, the building commands a view of Seminary Street from its hilltop setting. The commodious doorway in the eastern bay is surrounded by full side and transom lights. Simple rectangular blocks of marble, set flush with the wall plane, form window sills and lintels. The pediment of the gable is composed of a central rectangular window flanked by a pair of windows in the form of quarter ellipses and surmounted by a window in the form of a half ellipse. Four interior chimneys pierce the roof. A deep, 1 story porch runs around the west, south and east sides of the building.

S. B. Rockwell, a wealthy sheep merchant who purchased Springside in 1853, added wooden wings to the north end, the red and blue Bohemian glass to the doorway, and the fine cast iron fence which surrounds the property. When his granddaughter's husband, Ezra Brainerd, became president of Middlebury College in 1885, Springside began its 22 year tenure as "President's House".

The structure takes its name from a basement spring which met the household's refrigeration needs for many years.

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- 222A. Swift/Stewart Horse Barn and Carriage House, north side Stewart Lane - Stick/Shingle Style, 1885. Photo

Jointly designed by owner, Governor J. W. Stewart, and architect, Clinton Smith, this 2½ story, wood frame building of asymmetrical massing can best be described as vernacular Stick/Shingle Style. The southern facade is dominated by a 2½ story projecting gable-fronted section, located at the western end and containing a large, segmentally arched carriage entrance. Set slightly back from the main plane at the eastern end is a 2 story, hip roofed unit crowned by a cupola. Between these 2 sections rises a 1 bay projecting pavilion terminating in a pedimented gable. The use of wooden elements in various patterns and directions lends texture to the surface of the building.

- B. Swift/Stewart House - Federal, 1814-15.

Erected in 1814-15 by Samuel Swift, lawyer, town clerk, State Legislator and author of The History of Middlebury (1855), this house is similar enough in style and date to Stonecrop Ledge (191) to be attributed to Lavius Fillmore.

Two and a half stories high, 3 bays across the gable-ended facade and 4 bays deep, the wood frame, clapboarded building takes the form of a Federal townhouse. The door is situated in the eastern bay, set flush with the wall plane, and lit by a semicircular transom window. The delicately carved cornice is carried full way across to articulate the gable as a pediment. An elliptical window pierces the gable front.

A 2½ story wing, running to the east off the rear of the building, was added during Gov. Stewart's occupancy in the late 19th century.

229. United Methodist Church, corner N. Pleasant Street and Seminary Street - Shingle Style, 1892-93. 50

Erected in 1893 to replace the 1837 church which was destroyed by fire 2 years earlier, the United Methodist Church with its bold asymmetrical massing and variation of surface plane and materials is a fine example of late 19th century ecclesiastical architecture. The building was

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originally designed by Valk & Son of Brooklyn, N.Y., but the plans were altered by Clinton Smith before his company, Smith and Piper, began construction.

Laid out on a double cross plan, the church is a large structure of brick, gray and red stone, shingle and slate set on a high foundation. The N. Pleasant Street facade is dominated by the projecting gable of the western arm of the northern cross. The projecting pediment of this gable is supported on massive brackets and sheathed with shingles. At the center of the gable front, an area in the shape of a pointed arch is recessed to the principal wall plane. Within this recessed area is a large stained glass window.

Balancing the mass of this gable is a 4 story, square, brick tower rising from the southern crossing. At the base of the tower an entrance porch composed of a shingled round arch with pointed gable roof springing from redstone piers faces N. Pleasant Street. The upper stories have tall, narrow, round arched windows on each face. A flat roof surmounts the tower's bracketed cornice and, in turn, supports an 8 sided open bell chamber.

The Seminary Street facade consists of a central projecting gable filled by a stained glass window and a pedimented entrance porch similar to those on N. Pleasant Street.

238. John Simmons House, 31 N. Pleasant Street - Federal, 1805.

This 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house was erected in 1805 by John Simmons, lawyer and publisher of the first book of legal forms in the state - The Law Magazine (1804).

Taking the form of a Federal townhouse, the structure is oriented so that the gable end faces the road and the gable itself is articulated as a pediment by the beautifully carved rope and dentil moldings which are carried full way across the front at the levels of the side cornices. A leaded, elliptical window pierces the peak of the gable. The door, which occupies the most southerly of the 3 bays of the facade, is recessed and surmounted by a semicircular fanlight. A fine Italianate entrance porch with paired chamfered columns and incised brackets was added to the house sometime after the middle of the 19th century. An ell and 1 story wing to the south have also been added.

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256. 14 Elm Street - Greek Revival, 1840s.

Photo

A 2½ story, 5 bay, wood frame, clapboarded house with gable roof and a 2½ story wing to the west. The building is distinguished for its finely proportioned Greek Revival details: corner boards articulated as columns; a full main entablature with scalloped frieze and an identical one on the 1 story porch which is carried on fluted Ionic columns and which runs across the front of the main house and half the wing. The center door is lit with side and transom lights.

257. Middlebury Railroad Station, Seymour Street - Shingle Style.

51

This 1 story, wood frame building with slate sheathed hip roof, surmounted by a large, 3 bay, square cupola with hip roof and central chimney, is a fine example of a late 19th century Shingle Style railroad station its massing and combination of materials. The exterior walls are sheathed with a variety of wooden coverings: on the first level, shingles sheath the cupola up to the window level where rectangular brackets terminating in "drops" and similarly shaped rafters support the exaggerated overhand of the main roof.

Although the western and northern sides of the building (not visible from the road) have been covered, and two thirds of the eastern facade has been reworked as a storefront, the architectural quality of the structure remains abundantly clear.

264. 19 Seymour Street - 1901.

52

A 1½ story building of rusticated dressed granite with a shingled gambrel roof and attic end walls. The door is located at the center of the 5 bay facade. Its sill and lintel which bears the construction date are rectangular granite blocks set flush with the wall plane. The building's windows are articulated in a similar fashion.

273. Brandon Italian Marble Works Complex, Maple Street - 2nd half 19th century, *53*
Early 20th century.

A series of long, gable roofed buildings with gable end facing the railroad tracks. The walls are randomly laid in cut marble blocks. Large 12/8 windows with projecting marble sills light the interiors. At their rear or western ends, these buildings become marble sheds, open on one side.

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At the southeast edge of the complex is the company office (Van Raalte Office) which is similar in construction but takes the form of a 1 story, 5 bay building with central door.

The Brandon Italian Marble Works reestablished a marble business for Middlebury, the birthplace of the Vermont marble industry.

274. Addison Press Building, 20½ Main Street - 1836.

Constructed in 1836, this gable roofed mill measures 3½ stories at its front (eastern) gable end, 4½ stories at its western gable end and 6 bays deep. The lead bearing wall are laid up with limestone and marble. Simple, rectangular windows light the interior.

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Inventory of Historic Structures Located Within the Middlebury Village Historic District:

1. Middlebury Inn, N. Pleasant Street: see Description.
2. Middlebury Inn Annex, 19 N. Pleasant Street: see Description.
3. Charter House, 27 N. Pleasant Street: see Description.
4. Congregational Church, Main Street: see Description.
5. Emma Willard Monument and Park: Triangular green at the intersection of N. Pleasant, Main and Seymour Streets. Marble stele commemorating Emma Hart Willard, who in 1814 founded a school in Middlebury offering the first college level curriculum for women in the United States.
6. Horatio Seymour House/Community House, 3 Main Street: see Description.
7. U. S. Post Office, Main Street - Classical Revival, 20th century: 1½ story, flat roofed, brick veneered building with marble and stone detailing.
8. Beckwith Block, 22-26 Main Street: see Description.
9. National Bank of Middlebury, 30 Main Street - Classical Revival, 1910: This 1 story, flat roofed structure of Roman buff brick and limestone was erected on the plans of F. L. Austin of Burlington. Its siting, slightly back from the facade line, its temple form (the 2 slightly flanking wings are later additions), the detailing, and the choice of materials exhibit the influence of the City Beautiful Movement of the late 19th, early 20th centuries.
10. 34-38-40-42 Main Street: Erected in 1910, this brick veneered double block consists of a 2 story eastern unit and a 1½ story contiguous unit of equal breadth on the west. Rusticated granite pilasters are spaced at 3 bay intervals on the 1st floor. Window lintels and sills are also granite. The frieze, cornice and parapet consist of ornamental brickwork.
11. 44 Main Street: This 2 story, flat roofed, brick commercial block was erected in 1892 to replace a store consumed by fire the previous year. Originally a double block of two 3 bay units, the building's eastern

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doorway has been boarded in. Stone sills and lintels articulate the rectangular windows; cross patterned and corbelled brickwork lend surface variety to the area beneath the 1st floor windows, the stringcourse and the frieze.

12. Main Street Bridge: see Description.
13. 48-50 Main Street: A 2 story, flat roofed block sheathed with rusticated and colored concrete which was erected in 1892.
14. William J. Rogers Block, 58-58 Main Street, 1931;
15. Atwood Block, 62 Main Street 1903;
16. Ross Block, 64 Main Street, 1903;
17. Commercial Block, 66 Main Street, 1903;

These 4 contiguous 2 story commercial blocks with continuous facade lines replace a number of earlier blocks destroyed in the series of downtown fires.

The Rogers block is a brick veneered, flat roofed structure with stepped parapet embellished with an inlaid marble block giving the building's name and date of construction.

The Atwood Block is a 3 bay, brick veneered building which was erected in 1903 and rebuilt in 1909 to repair fire damage. Ornamental brickwork in the form of quoining at the corners and corbelling in the cornices embellishes the 2nd story facade.

The 1st floor of the Ross Block has been completely reworked; the 2nd floor is faced with rusticated marble blocks. Window sills and lintels are constructed of smooth marble and the stone cornice is corbelled.

66 Main is a 3 bay, brick veneered block whose street level facade has been reworked. The 2nd level is enlivened by round arch windows with articulated brick hoodmoulds and granite sills. A paneled and bracketed tin cornice caps the facade.

18. Frog Hollow State Craft Center, Frog Hollow Road (Mill Street): a 1½ story, wood frame contemporary structure built on an old foundation. The small 1 story rectangular brick wing on the northwest represents the remains of the 7 buildings which have occupied this foundation since the sash and door factory built in 1872. Each of these earlier buildings was industrial.
19. Old Stone Mill, Frog Hollow Road (Mill Street): see Description.

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20. Star Grist Mill, Frog Hollow Road (Mill Street) - 1837, 1875: A large, 3½ story frame structure with gable roof. Built into the side of the hollow, the building's random stone foundation ranges in height from ground level to 2 stories. As originally constructed in 1837, the building was a 2½ story wood frame woolen mill. Its present form dates from 1875 when the mill was damaged by fire and rebuilt as a grist mill. Water power was obtained by turbines fed from a branch of the Old Stone Mill's penstock.
21. Frog Hollow Road;
22. Frog Hollow Road;
23. Frog Hollow Road;
- 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded, gable roofed workers' houses dating from the 19th century.
24. Frog Hollow Road: A 2½ story, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed structure with random course stone foundation of irregular height.
25. Frog Hollow Road: A 1½ story, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed structure.
26. 9 Weybridge Street: A 2½ story clapboarded, frame, gable roofed house of the early 19th century.
27. 11 Weybridge Street: A 2½ story, frame house, clapboarded on the 1st floor, shingled on the 2nd and capped with a jerkinhead roof.
28. 13 Weybridge Street: 1½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, modern Cape Cod cottage.
29. 15 Weybridge Street: 2½ story, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed house. A 1 story porch with ornate brackets wraps around the south and west sides. A carriage house with cupola is found to the rear of the house.
30. Jonathan Hagar House, 19 Weybridge Street - Federal, 1805: The 2½ story, 5 bay, frame, clapboarded, "I" house with a slate gable roof which forms the principal unit of the present building was an 1805 addition to an earlier house, now the ell. The house's central door is flanked by 2/3 length sidelights. The 1 story porch with chamfered columns and denticulated, keystone and bracketed cornice was added to the front in the 1870s.

This building is scheduled to be dismantled and moved.

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31. 23 Weybridge Street: see Description.
32. 27 Weybridge Street: see Description.
33. David Nichols House, 28 Weybridge Street: see Description.
34. 20 Weybridge Street: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded house with gable roof. A victorian porch and scroll-sawn brackets spans the central entrance.
35. 14 Weybridge Street: 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded contemporary ranch house with gable roof.
36. 12 Weybridge Street: 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house set gable end to the road. The details are in the Italianate mode.
37. 10 Weybridge Street: 2½ story, clapboarded, frame house erected by Rev. M. A. Severance in 1883 in the Second Empire style. The imbricated slate mansard roof is pierced by arched windows with hooded pediments. Windows and doors are surrounded by flattened bracket silhouette moldings. A 3 story mansarded tower with bell roof and oval windows on each face rises at the intersection of the main block and the 1½ story rear ell.
38. Lawrence-Eddy House, 8 Weybridge Street: see Description.
39. 4 Weybridge Street: A 2½ story, clapboarded, frame "I" house with slate sheathed gable roof pierced by 2 interior end chimneys and with a 2 story flat roofed ell. Erected by Artemas Nixon in 1813, the building was updated later in the century by the addition of a 1 story entrance porch with Italianate details.
40. 2 Weybridge Street: A 2½ story, frame, clapboarded house with gambrel roof.
41. "The Gables", 7 Weybridge Street: A 2½ story, clapboarded, frame structure of irregular plan with a steeply pitched, multigabled roof. Built during the 1880s, the house combines a number of Gothic Revival and Stick Style details.
42. "The Homestead", 3 Weybridge Street: A 2½ story, clapboarded, gable roofed, frame house set on a cut stone foundation. Built in 1809 for Samuel Sargent, this Federal house later gained a Greek Revival doorway.

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43. Weybridge House, 1 Weybridge Street: see Description.
44. Kitchell House, 15 College Street: see Description.
45. College Street School, College Street: see Description.
46. Municipal Building, College Street: Erected as a high school in 1921, the main (western) portion of this building was originally 2 stories. After extensive fire damage in 1954 and the relocation of the high school, the building was remodeled for the town's offices. In its present form, the structure appears as a massive 1 story, Classical Revival, brick block on a high basement. A large pavilion with projecting entrance porch of square brick pilasters, Doric columns set in entasis and monumental doorway dominates the facade. The full entablature of marble runs around the entire building. A 2 story brick addition, originally the school's gymnasium and auditorium, extends to the north and dates from 1939.
47. 3 Franklin Street: 1½ story, wood frame, asphalt shingled house with gable roof.
48. 1/2 Franklin Street: This 2 story, 5 bay, wood frame, clapboarded house with hip roof was constructed as a tavern by Amasa Stowell in 1800. The building's delicately carved Doric frieze, similar to that at 15 S. Pleasant Street (#127) suggests its original appearance. The remainder of the exterior has been reworked.
49. ZΨ Fraternity House, 98 S. Main Street: 1½ story, wood frame, contemporary structure with gambrel roof. The 1st story is brick veneered; the 2nd is stuccoed.
50. 100 S. Main Street: A 2 story, wood frame, gable roofed, stuccoed "I" house.
51. 104 S. Main Street: A 2 story, wood frame house with gable roof. The facade is stone faced on the 1st floor front; aluminum sided elsewhere. 1960s.
52. 105 S. Main Street: A 3½ story, wood frame, clapboarded structure with gable roof built for Middlebury professor W. H. Parker in 1871. Details are Italianate. The 2 story window bays flanking the door were incorporated into the porch at a later date.

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53. 103 S. Main Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded, gable roofed house with 2 story ell and 1 story bracketed porch on the north and west elevations.
54. 97 S. Main Street: A 1½ story wood frame, asphalt shingled, gable roofed building.
55. Blinn-House, 95 S. Main Street: A 2½ story, 5 bay, wood frame, clapboarded, gable roofed house added to an older structure (now the rear ell) in 1810. The central door is surrounded by transom and side lights.
56. 6 South Street: A 2 story, wood frame, clapboarded, hip roofed structure of the second half of the 19th century. Windows are surrounded by broad hipped silhouette moldings; the cornice is bracketed.
57. 8 South Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded, gable roofed house with 2 interior end chimneys. The capitals on the cornerboards would suggest the structure dates from the 1830s or 40s; the doorway, with its silhouette bracket molding and heavy hoodmould, and the 1 story entrance porch date from later in the 19th century.
58. 10 South Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded, gable roofed house.
59. 12-14 South Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, gable roofed, early 19th century house to which a 4 bay shed dormer and asphalt shingles have been added.
60. 16 South Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded bungalow with steep gable roof overhanging in the front to the 1st floor level. On the 1st floor level, a porch with chamfered columns and spindle railing is pulled into the main body of the house; on the 2nd, a small interior porch composed of a dormer with projecting gabled roof supported on turned posts is cut into the center of the roof. Late 19th - early 20th century.
61. 18 South Street: A 2½ story, wood frame house set gable end to the road. The 1st floor is clapboarded; the gable face is sheathed with patterned shingles.
62. 20 South Street: A 2½ story, wood frame house with 4 intersecting gambrel-roofed gables pierced by a single central chimney. This late 19th century house is distinguished by the ornamental use of materials:

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the combination of clapboards on the 1st story, shingles on the 2nd and imbricated shingles in the large gable fronts; the multikeystoned window surrounds; the elaborate Corinthian capitals on the clustered porch columns; and the ornate plasterwork in the pediment at the southeastern corners of the porch.

63. 19 South Street: see Description.
64. 17 South Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded, gable roofed cottage which was extensively remodeled in the 1930s.
65. 15 South Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house set gable end to the road. Fine Gothic Revival and Italianate detailing are exhibited in the triple window located at the center of the 2nd story facade, in the elaborate brackets supporting the cornice and in the porchwork. The section apparent from South Street represents the most recent of 3 construction programs; it fronts an early 19th century building which in turn fronts a late 18th century structure built as a blacksmith's shop.
66. 13 South Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded structure set gable end to the road. The gable end is pierced by a double round arched window surmounted by a pedimented molding. Erected in 1797 by Dr. Darius Matthews on the site that 3 South Street (#69) presently occupies, this house was moved and remodeled in 1854.
67. 7 South Street: see Description.
68. 5 South Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house set gable end to the road. Built in 1870, the bracketed cornice with partial returns and the 1 story porch across the front remain its distinctive features.
69. "The President's House", 3 South Street: see Description.
70. Cutter House, 1 South Street: see Description.
71. Storrs-Turner House, 93 Main Street: see Description.

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72. 91 Main Street: A 2½ story wood frame, clapboarded house set gable end to the road with a wing extending to the south. Erected in 1852, the building's details include an offset door flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a transom light with mullion bars articulated as brackets.
73. Hagar/Phelps House, 89 Main Street: see Description.
74. 9 College Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with steeply pitched roof of 2 intersecting gables. Carved brackets support the roof overhang; the front gable contains a Gothic window.
75. 7 College Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, asphalt shingled structure with a gable roof. The detailing of the 1 story porch along the front is typical of the 1880s.
76. The Deanery, 5 College Street: A 2 story, hip roofed, Federal brick structure with marble window sills, flared headers and stringcourse, erected by William Goodrich before 1812. The front door has been considerably altered in the 20th century.
77. Hagar Warehouse, 3 College Street: see Description.
78. 1 College Street: A small, 1½ story, brick structure set gable end toward the road. A large fanlight pierces the gable front.
79. Federation Building, 88 Main Street: see Description.
80. 86 Main Street: see Description.
81. Sheldon Museum, 1 Park Street: see Description.
82. 2 Park Street: The 2 doorways reveal this building's origins as a 2 story frame dwelling erected in 1801. The structure owes its present character to a remodeling program of 1891 during which it was expanded to a 3 story, 7 bay, flat roofed structure with a full entablature and a projecting cornice supported on elaborate paired brackets. In its newly remodeled state it housed the Logan House Hotel.

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83. 3 Park Street: This 1½ story, wood frame, shingled house was built by Stillman Foot in 1799 to house the superintendent of his grist mill. It owes its present appearance to a 1923 remodeling.
84. 74 Main Street: This stuccoed structure with gable roof is built into the hill so that it rises 2 stories on Park Street and 3 on Frog Hollow Road. It has served as offices and a warehouse for the woolen mills. The building was reconstructed after the 1875 fire.
85. 68-72 Main Street: A 1 story, brick veneered block with gable roof hidden from the street by a false front. Built as a 2 story building in 1903, it was rebuilt after a fire in 1970.
86. Canon Green: A small triangular park between Park and Main Streets containing the Civil War canon presented to the town in 1910 and a historic site marker commemorating John Deere.
87. 77 Main Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house erected gable end to the road in 1816.
88. Ilsley Library, Main Street: see Description.
89. 71-73 Main Street: This 2 story, flat-roofed commercial block was constructed by Smith and Allen for George McCue and John H. Sargent in 1884. The façade is veneered with brick; the sides are clapboarded. The 2 large rectangular bays on the 1st floor and the frame wing extending to the south are later additions.
90. Campus Cinema, Main Street: A 2 story, flat roofed commercial building with a stepped parapet facade. The 1st story is sheathed with brick; the 2nd is stuccoed.
91. Cobb Block, 63 Main Street: A 2 story, flat roofed commercial block. The 2nd story retains its original format of 6 windows with flush rectangular granite lintels and sills and a patterned entablature with a central carved stone bearing the block's name and date of construction, 1909.
92. Dyer Block, 57, 59, 61 Main Street: Designed by Burlington architect F. L. Austin for John Dyer in 1903, this brick commercial block rises 3 stories to a flat roof. Four square brick piers with granite capitals divide the 1st floor into 5 bays consisting of 2 storefronts and

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- a central door. The upper floors are pierced by rectangular windows with granite lintels and sills and embellished by a corbelled cornice and a name stone at the center of the facade.
93. Battell Block, Main Street and Merchants Row: see Description.
 94. St. Stephens Episcopal Church, Main Street: see Description.
 95. Middlebury Village Green: A triangular piece of land bordered by Merchants Row, Pleasant and Main Streets which was given to the town by Gamaliel Painter in the 1790s. Since that time, the Green has become the physical and functional center of the town. St. Stephens Church, an outstanding early Gothic Revival structure, and the village bandstand, erected in 1975, are located on the Green. In addition, this park provides a setting for a high proportion of the town's and district's most outstanding architectural components which face it from all 3 sides.
 96. 10 Merchant's Row: A 2½ story, stuccoed building set gable end to the road on a random coursed stone foundation.
 97. Middlebury Grange #315, Merchants Row: see Description.
 98. Knights of Columbus Building (Old Town Hall), Merchants Row: see Description.
 99. Soldiers' Monument Park: A small triangular green formed by the intersections of Merchants Row, Court Street and S. Pleasant Street on which stands a granite monument commemorating Middlebury's soldiers. The monument was presented to the town by Co. Silas A. Ilsley in 1905 and covers a fire protection cistern which became obsolete with the installation of a village water system in 1902.
 100. Clinton Smith House and Carriage House, 18-20 S. Pleasant Street: see Description.
 101. 14 South Pleasant Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with a gable roof pierced by 2 interior chimneys. Although the building has been considerably remodeled since its construction in 1806, elements of

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- its Federal elegance, such as the oval window of the north gable with its delicate interlace carving, are still apparent.
102. 12 South Pleasant Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, gable roofed building sheathed with shingles and dating from the late 19th or early 20th centuries.
103. 8 S. Pleasant Street: a 1½ story, wood frame, asphalt shingled building with gabled main roof and an intersecting gable at the center. Numerous additions have been made to the original building.
104. 6 S. Pleasant Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, aluminum sided, Greek Revival cottage set gable end to the road. The principal door is set to 1 side, recessed and articulated by a full entablature on pilasters.
105. 4 S. Pleasant Street: A wood frame, clapboarded house of the 1880s, set gable end to the road. The building measures 2½ stories on the street with an additional basement story in the rear.
106. 2 S. Pleasant Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, asphalt shingled, Federal house of 1808 with gable roof. The center door is surrounded by transom and sidelights which in turn are flanked by Doric pilasters. The lintels of the pair of windows on either side of the door are keystoned; the cornice is denticulated.
107. 1/2 S. Pleasant Street: A 2 story, wood frame, aluminum sided building with hip roof.
108. Henshaw House (Congregational Parsonage), 1 S. Pleasant Street: see description.
109. 8 Cross Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, asphalt shingled, early 19th century dwelling with gable roof and 2 interior chimneys. The broad, recessed, central doorway is flanked by sidelights and pilasters; the entablature is hidden by the 1 story porch that was added to the front.
110. 4 Water Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house set gable end to the road.
111. 4½ Water Street: A 2 story, wood frame, aluminum sided, gable roofed double house.

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112. 6 Water Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, stuccoed house set gable end to the road.
113. 6 Water Street Extension: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded building with gable roof.
114. 8 Water Street Extension: A 1½ story, wood frame, asphalt shingled, gable roofed dwelling oriented gable end toward the road.
115. 10 Water Street Extension: A 1 story, wood frame, clapboard house with central door framed by narrow sidelights and with center chimney. A wing extends to the east.
116. Railroad Bridge
117. 13 Water Street Extention: A 2½ story, wood frame house, oriented gable end front and sheathed with staggered asphalt shingles.
118. 11 Water Street Extension: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house set gable end front. A recessed door occupies the easternmost of the 3 bay facade and is surrounded by side and transom lights.
119. 9 Water Street Extension: A 1½ story wood frame, clapboarded structure with very shallowly pitched roof, oriented gable end to the road.
120. 5 Water Street: A 2½ story, 5 bay, wood frame, clapboarded house with gable roof broken by 2 interior chimneys, dating from about the 2nd decade of the 19th century. The central door is flanked by 2/3 length sidelights and a fine fanlight. Originally an identical door allowed entry into the 1 story wing to the north, but everything except the fanlight window has been covered. A 1 story, late 19th century porch extends across the fronts of the main unit of the wing.
121. 3 Water Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, shingled house set gable end front with central door and a porch across the front.
122. 4 Cross Street: This 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded, Federal town-house with slightly pitched gable roof measure 5 bays along Cross Street,

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but its original entrance is contained in the south bay of the west side. This door is flanked by plain pilasters and surmounted by a consoled transom. Its entablature is concealed by the roof of a later porch. A fine frieze carved with a meander pattern is carried across the gable end to articulate it as a pediment. A segmental oval window lights the gable.

123. 1 Cross Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house set gable end to the road with a lower wing set back to the west.
- 124a. Peter Starr House, 7 S. Pleasant Street: erected in 1822, this 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house was remodelled in the Italianate mode, probably about 1870. In the 2nd building program the double pitched roof was broken at the center of the 5 bay facade by the construction of a pedimented gable with a circular window, the cornice was bracketed and a 1 bay entrance porch with bracketed mansard roof supported on paneled columns was added. Within this porch the original recessed doorway with its segmentally arched fanlight and narrow, 2/3 length sidelights remains.
- 124b. Carriage House, 7 S. Pleasant Street: see Description.
125. 11 S. Pleasant Street: Erected in the 1860s for James Negus, this 2½ story, wood frame, block of a house, sheathed with clapboards and topped with a mansard roof of ornamental slate and a belvedere is representative of Middlebury's interpretation of Second Empire building.
126. Fuller House, 15 S. Pleasant Street: see Description.
127. Memorial Baptist Church, 17 S. Pleasant Street: Erected in 1905 on the designs of Burlington architect W. R. B. Wilcox, this building replaced the earlier church on Merchants Row (#97). In plan the main body of the building takes the form of a cross. Its walls of cut stone rise 2½ stories. The facade is dominated by the large gable of the projecting arm, flanked by a 3 story square bell tower on the west end and a 1½ story, square tower on the east. A 1 story, 3 bay entrance porch of 3 square-shoulder arched doors, surmounted by a parapeted cornice, link the 2 towers across the front. A large stained glass window with a square-shoulder arch similar to those of the 1st floor doors fills the 2nd story of the gable.

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128. 19 S. Pleasant Street: see Description.
129. Painter/Wainwright House, head of Merchants Row at S. Pleasant Street:
see Description.
130. 10 Court Street: a 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded building set gable end to the road with bracketed cornice. The 1st floor facade has been sheathed with brick during the past decade.
131. 12 Court Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded building set gable end to the road. This structure is identical to 10 Court Street (#130) in detailing, and is now linked to its neighbor by a 1 story flat roofed, brick sheathed section.
132. 18 Court Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house oriented gable end front with a large Palladian window piercing the gable. A 1 story porch with turned posts and spindles typical of the 1880s and 90s stretches across the front.
133. 20 Court Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded dwelling of the late 19th century with gable end oriented to the road and a 2½ story ell oriented long axis to the road at the rear. A large window with stained glass transom occupies the south bay of the 1st floor; the door and an oval window occupy the north bay. A 1 story porch with scroll-sawn bracketed capital stretches across the front of the building.
134. 26 Court Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, aluminum side dwelling of the late 19th/early 20th century with steeply pitched, slate sheathed hip roof broken by a pedimented dormer at the center of the street side.
135. 28 Court Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with gable roof. The 1 story enclosed porch which wraps around the south and east sides hides the building's corner pilasters and doorway with framing pilasters and entablature. The house dates from the early 19th century but has been much reworked.
136. 42 Court Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, asphalt shingled house oriented gable end to the road with a 1½ story wing extending off the southwest corner.

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137. 44 Court Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, stuccoed house consisting of a gable ended unit projecting toward the road from a long unit running parallel to the road. Shed dormers break out of the north and south sides of the roof of the projecting unit.
138. 48 Court Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house oriented gable end toward the road. A 1 story porch runs along the south and east sides. Mid 19th century.
139. 50 Court Street: A 1-3/4 story, wood frame, clapboarded house with gable roof. The doorway, at the center of the 5 bay facade, is framed by sidelights and square pilasters bearing a fine, full entablature with denticulated cornice which are in the process of being covered by new siding. One third size windows light the upper stories. Early 19th century.
140. 54 Court Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house oriented gable end toward the road. A 1 story porch runs across the front. Mid 19th century.
141. 56 Court Street: see Description.
142. 58 Court Street: A 2-3/4 story, wood frame, clapboarded house with slate covered gable roof. The central bay of the 3 bay facade is developed as a projecting pavilion terminating in a pediment. A flat roofed entry hood supported on brackets projects from the pavilion and protects the door and a 1 story porch spans either side of the pavilion. 1st half of the 19th century; reworked 1880s.
143. 57 Court Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded cape with center chimney. The central door is surrounded by side and transom lights and sheltered by a projecting, pedimented hood. Cornerboards are treated as pilasters and round windows pierce the peaks of the gable ends. 1830s.
144. 53 Court Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, aluminum sided house with gable roof pierced by 2 interior end chimneys. During the late 19th century, the pairs of windows flanking the fine central doorway with sidelights and square pilasters bearing a full entablature, were reworked into 2 polygonal bay windows with bracketed cornices. During the same remodeling, the 1½ story wing off the southeast corner was

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- joined to the main unit by a large round bay with peaked roof. Early 19th century with late 19th century remodeling and 20th century re-sheathing.
145. 45 Court Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house oriented gable end to the road with a 1½ story wing extending from the south-east back corner and a 1 story porch along the south side. The door, located in the southern bay, has a 20th century Colonial Revival molding, but the remainder of the building's details are original.
146. 43 Court Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, asphalt shingled structure with gable roof.
147. 41 Court Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with steeply pitched, slate gable roof. Early 19th century.
148. 39 Court Street: A 2½ story, wood frame dwelling, set gable end to the road. The door, in the northern bay, is sheltered by a sweeping, mansarded, bell shaped hood supported on heavy pierced brackets.
149. Addison County Jail, Middlebury Chamber of Commerce, 35 Court Street: see Description.
150. 31 Court Street: see Description.
151. 29 Court Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded dwelling oriented gable end to the road. The door is flanked by engaged chamfered columns on pedestals and the corner pilasters are paneled.
152. 25 Court Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house of the early 19th century.
153. 17 Court Street: A 1 story, cement block commercial building oriented gable end to the road with a brick sheathed facade and a stepped cornice.
154. 15 Court Street: A 3½ story, wood frame, aluminum sided building with gable roof interrupted by an intersecting gable of the same height at the center front. A 2½ story wing extends to the south.

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155. 13 Court Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded building with gable roof. The 1st floor has been reworked with large plate glass storewindows with transom lights.
156. 11 Court Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, shingled house of 2 gable roofed sections which intersect at a right angle at the northern end of the structure. The entryway is recessed to form a cleanly cut porch in the body of the building. Late 19th, early 20th century.
157. 9 Court Street: see Description.
158. 7 Court Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, aluminum sided house with gable roof. 1825.
159. 5 Court Street: A 3½ story, wood frame, clapboarded building set gable end to the road. Mid 19th century.
160. Addison County Courthouse, Court Street: see Description.
161. Masonic Hall, Court Street: see Description.
162. Chittenden Trust Company Building: A contemporary, brick veneered structure which maintains the continuity of fabric and facade line established by its 19th century neighbors.
163. Court Square: A small park formed by the crossings of Washington, Court, Pleasant Streets and an extension of Merchants Row which provides a magnificent setting for Masonic Hall, the Addison County Courthouse and the Inn.
164. 1 Washington Street: A 3 story, brick veneered commercial/industrial building of the late 1930s or 40s. Subsequent remodelers have faced 2/3 of the 1st story with flagstone and added a 1 story glass showroom bay on the southern end.
165. 7 Washington Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded structure with gable roof. Built on Court Square in 1794 as the town jail, this building was moved to this site and remodeled as a home in 1812. The full side-lights, interspersed between the door and large framing pilasters, are still later additions.

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166. 9 Washington Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house set gable end to the road. Mid 19th century.
167. 11 Washington Street: A 2½ story, wood frame building set gable end to the road. The facade is clapboarded; sides are asphalt shingled. Mid 19th century.
168. 13 Washington Street: A 1 story, wood frame, clapboarded shop set gable end to the road.
169. 15 Washington Street: A 1½ story, stuccoed structure with gable roof and central chimney. This early 19th century building was originally a blacksmith's shop.
170. 17 Washington Street: see Description.
171. 22 Washington Street: A 2½ story, wood frame building, measuring 3 bays across its street front and 8 bays deep. Originally the entire building was clapboarded, but the 1st floor front has been reworked for commercial use and is now sheathed with vertical siding.
172. 24 Washington Street: the facade of this 2½ story, wood frame structure of irregular plan is dominated by the large gable which faces the road and which intersects a hexagonal wing with dormers and cupola on the south side. The 1st story of the building is clapboarded; the 2nd shingled. The fine Colonial Revival doorway consisted of a projecting entablature supported on columns and contained a triple transom light. It has, however, lost its door to a bay window. 1880s, 1890s.
173. 26 Washington Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded cape with gable roof pierced by 2 dormers and a central chimney.
174. 21 Washington Street: See Description.
175. 29 Washington Street: A 1-3/4 story, wood frame, clapboarded house with gabled roof broken by a shallow intersecting gable at center front. A 1 story porch spans the 3 central bays of the 1st story and serves as a base for the 1 bay porch extended from the 2nd story gable. Details are Italianate. 1850s or 60s.

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176. 30 Washington Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded dwelling with gable roof. The large doorway with side and transom lights of rose glass is sheltered by an entrance porch of full entablature supported on columns. 1st half 19th century.
177. 31 Washington Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with gable roof. Early 19th century, but much altered.
178. Leonard Deming House, 36-38 Washington Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with gable roof constructed c. 1810. Fanlight windows in the gable and the main central door with its sidelights and pilasters give evidence of its early 19th century date.
179. 42 Washington Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with gable roof and central chimney.
180. 43 Washington Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, shingled house oriented gable end to the road. The building has experienced numerous additions and remodelings.
181. 46 Washington Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house set gable end front with a wing to the south.
182. 48 Washington Street: A 2½ story wood frame, aluminum sided, hip roofed dwelling on a foundation of rusticated concrete block. The building has been reworked. Early 20th century.
183. 50 Washington Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, aluminum sided house with hip roof broken by a dormer at the center of the facade. Early 20th century.
184. 52 Washington Street: A 2½ story house constructed of rusticated poured concrete blocks and topped with a hip roof with dormers at the centers of the south and west sides. The stringcourses, window sills and lintels are of stone. A 1 story porch consisting of a full entablature and denticulated cornice of wood supported on square columns of block stone runs across the front. early 20th century.
185. 52 Seminary Street: A 1-3/4 story, wood frame, clapboarded house consisting of 2 intersecting gable roofed wings.

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186. 54 Seminary Street: A 1 story, wood frame dwelling with hip roof and a wing to the south.
187. 56 Seminary Street Extension: A 2½ story, wood frame, gable roofed dwelling which is oriented gable end to the road. a pedimented lintel surmounts the front door and 1st story window; a fan light pierces the gable. The front of the structure has been aluminum sided; the remainder is clapboarded.
188. 58 Seminary Street Extension: A 2½ story wood frame, stuccoed house with slate sheathed gable roof. This building is supposed to have once been part of the Female Seminary (see #195) and later moved to this site.
189. Asa Chapman House, Seminary Street Extension: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded, Greek Revival house oriented gable end toward the road. The door is set to the south side and surrounded by side and transom lights. A triangular window is set in the gable pediment. 1½ story wings extend to the north and south. Local history claims the building was constructed in 1800 by Erastus Hawley as a harness shop on the north-east corner of Washington and Court Streets, converted to a residence in the Greek Revival mode by Asa Chapman in 1840, and moved to its present location in the 20th century.
190. Stonecrop Ledge (William Bass House), Seminary Street Extension: see Description.
191. Farnsworth House, 55 Seminary Street Extension: see Description.
192. 53 Washington Street: see Description.
193. Deacon J. Erwin Crane House, 51 Washington Street: see Description.
- 193a. Carriage House for 51 Washington Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded structure with a high attic story enclosed by a mansard roof. A large window directly above the carriage entrance causes the roofline to break in the form of a squared pediment.
194. 41 Seminary Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with gable end oriented toward the road and the doorway located in the northwest bay. A 1 story wing with porch extends to the east. Details are vernacular Italianate.

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195. 42 Seminary Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded, Colonial Revival house dominated by a large porte-cochere on the eastern end. This site was first occupied by Daniel Chipman's law school, built in 1816. That building was remodeled to serve as the Female Seminary in 1827. Charles Munroe purchased the school in 1869, moved some of the buildings (see #188) and remodeled this one as his home. The structure was enlarged and remodeled in the Colonial Revival fashion in 1925. Today it serves as the Congregational parsonage.
196. Springside, 39 Seminary Street: see Description.
197. 36 Seminary Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded building with a gable roof extending further in the front than in the rear.
198. 34 Seminary Street: This 2½ story, wood frame house, oriented gable end to the road with a 1½ story ell to the rear is sheathed with clapboards on the 1st 2 stories and with imbricated shingles in the gable front. The door occupies the center of the 3 bay facade; 2 stories above it, in the center of the gable pediment is a Palladian window. 1820s or 30s; reworked in the late 19th century.
199. 32 Seminary Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house set gable end front. Late Italianate details embellish the handsome entrance porch.
200. 33 Seminary Street: This 2½ story, brick "I" house with gable roof and 2 interior end chimneys was built in 1823 as the District 6 Schoolhouse. Marble rectangular sills and flared lintels articulate the windows. The doorway, located at the center of the 5 bay facade, is lighted by side and transom lights. Their etched glass panes were moved from the house at 11 Washington Street (3167), perhaps when the schoolhouse was converted to a residence in 1872.
201. 29 Seminary Street: This 2½ story dwelling is an amalgamation of 3 different types of structures. From Seminary Street, it appears to be a 2½ story, wood frame, gable roofed building. From High Street, the 2 story, mansarded ell which is larger than the main unit dominates the complex. This section is linked to the first by a 1 story porch which runs across its south front and west side and, in fact, contains the entrance to the building. A 3rd, 1½ story gable roofed ell abuts this one at the north end.

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202. High Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded carriage house set gable end to the road. The cornice is bracketed and a fan window pierces the gable front.
203. 17 High Street: As originally built by Bela Sawyer in 1798, this wood frame, clapboarded, center chimney house was 1 story high. In the half century that followed a 2nd story, new doorway with square pilasters supporting a deep entablature and an ell were added.
204. 19 High Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, aluminum sided house set gable end to the road with a 1 story, shed roofed wing to the south.
205. 30 Seminary Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, stuccoed house set gable end front.
206. 11 High Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded cape with center door and chimney built by Josiah Stowell c. 1810. The shed-roof dormer breaking the front slope of the roof at the center and the 1 story porch are later additions.
207. 7 High Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded dwelling oriented gable end to the road. A 1½ story wing extends to the southeast.
208. 6 High Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with gable roof. First story windows and door have triangular pediments.
209. 4 High Street: This 1-3/4 story, wood frame, clapboarded house with gable roof and center chimney was erected by Marin Wood c. 1815 but has undergone a number of renovations.
210. 8 High Street: This 2½ story, wood frame house with gable roof was erected by Rowland Hack in 1815. The transom and side lights surrounding the center door, the 1 bay entrance porch with Italianate details and the aluminum siding are later additions.
211. 26 Seminary Street: Although this 2 story, wood frame, clapboarded structure with shallow hip roof was erected c. 1804 by William Baker for Loudon Case, it owes its present character to a remodeling sometime after the middle of the 19th century. The doorway, occupying the easternmost of the facade's 3 bays, is surrounded with a square shouldered molding. Full length windows occupy the remaining 2 bays. A 1 story porch runs along the front and western sides; an ell extends to the rear.

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212. 22 Seminary Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded dwelling with steeply pitched hip roof broken by dormers on the east, north and west sides. The central bay of the 3 bay facade projects to accommodate an ornate door with stained glass transom. Stylized brackets line the cornice; imbricated shingles fill the gable fronts. A 2 story ell extends to the rear.
213. 25 Seminary Street: A 2½ story wood frame, clapboarded house with its gable end oriented toward the road and a 1½ story wing to the west. The building dates from the 1840s, the porch from the 1870s or 80s.
214. 23 Seminary Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded Greek Revival house with gable end facing the road. The doorway is set to one side and surrounded by side and transom lights, and pilasters bearing a full entablature. Recently the western side of the roof was extended to incorporate a 1½ story addition.
215. 21 Seminary Street: This 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with gable roof, 2 interior chimneys and rear ells was built in 1813 for Timothy Strong, publisher of the Vermont Mirror, Christian Herald and Christian Messenger. The central door is flanked by flush pilasters supporting an entablature and lit by a transom window. A 1 story porch dating from the middle of the 19th century spans the 3 center bays.
216. 5 North Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded building with a 1 story enclosed porch on the south. 19th century, reworked 20th.
217. 6 North Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, gable roofed dwelling, sheathed with clapboards except for the gable ends, which are filled with asphalt shingles. 19th century, reworked 20th.
218. 4 North Street: A 1 story, wood frame, aluminum sided, gable roofed building with center chimney and ell to the rear. 20th century.
219. 3 North Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded, gable roofed building with garage wing attached to the south.
220. 2 North Street: A 1 story, wood frame, aluminum sided house with gable roof. 20th century.

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221. 1 North Street: A 1 story, wood frame, clapboarded dwelling with steeply pitched gable roof and central chimney. The door, located at the center of the 3 bay facade is flanked by 2/3 length sidelights and enclosed in a square shouldered molding. The 1 story porch along the south side exhibits scroll-sawn work. Mid 19th century.
- 222a. Swift/Stewart Horse Barn and Carriage House, Stewart Lane: see Description.
- 222b. Swift/Stewart House, Stewart Lane: see Description.
223. 22 Stewart Lane: A 1½ story, wood frame, asphalt shingled house set gable end front. Fine Greek Revival details distinguish the house. The main entablature has been removed.
- 224a. 57 N. Pleasant Street, Carriage House: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded building oriented gable end to the road. The large, central carriage door is framed by a pedimented lintel and flanked by 2 windows.
- 224b. 57 N. Pleasant Street: This 2½ story, wood frame building of asymmetrical design is composed of a projecting gable unit facing west with a gable roofed wing to the south and a 2½ story tower on the northwest front corner. The 1st story is clapboarded, except for the tower which is sheathed with board and batten; the 2nd is shingled. A 1 story porch wraps around the south and west sides of the house and extends off the north end to form a porte-cochere. 1880s or 90s.
225. 55 N. Pleasant Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, aluminum sided building oriented gable end front. A 1 story porch with 1880s woodwork extends across the front and terminates in a hexagonal section at the corner.
226. 53 N. Pleasant Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded, gable end front house. 1 story wings have been added to the north and south. The recessed and sidelighted door in the south bay is framed by pilasters carrying an entablature. 1840s.
227. 51 N. Pleasant Street: A 1-3/4 story, wood frame, clapboarded house oriented gable end to the road with a deep 1 story porch with massive pyramidal columns on cut stone bases carrying a gable roof.
228. 49 N. Pleasant Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house set gable end front with a 1½ story ell on the rear.

(See Continuation Sheet 7-50)

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229. United Methodist Church, N. Pleasant and Seminary Streets: see Description.
230. 3rd Ruluff Lawrence House, 11 Seminary Street: This 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with gable roof and a central chimney, which is the result of merging 2 chimney masses at the attic level, was built by Ruluff Lawrence in 1810. The central doorway was remodeled in the Greek Revival fashion.
231. 13 Seminary Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded dwelling set gable end to the road with a 1½ story wing to the west.
232. 2nd Ruluff Lawrence House, 15 Seminary Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with gable roof. Like its neighbor, 11 Seminary Street (#230), this structure was built by Ruluff Lawrence and has 2 interior chimney masses which merge in the attic and emerge from the roof as a single central chimney. The 1808 building has been remodeled as a 2 family house.
233. Joseph Clark House, 12 Seminary Street: Constructed on the site of 39 N. Pleasant Street (#236) by Dr. Joseph Clark in 1793, this 1-3/4 story, wood frame, clapboarded cape with gable roof and central chimney was moved to the site by Ruluff Lawrence in 1804. The 1st story windows have been altered and a 3 bay entrance porch has been added.
234. 10 Seminary Street: A 2½ story, wood frame house oriented gable end front. The 1st story is sheathed with clapboards; the 2nd with asphalt shingles.
235. 8 Seminary Street: Identical to 10 Seminary Street (#234) except that the 1st story is stuccoed and the 2nd shingled.
236. 1st Ruluff Lawrence House, 39 N. Pleasant Street: A 2 story, wood frame, clapboarded house with hip roof. The central door is surrounded by leaded side and transom lights. 1804.
237. Cyrus Brewster House, 37 N. Pleasant Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with gable roof. The central door is recessed, lit with side and transom lights and flanked by paneled pilasters carrying a full entablature which is somewhat hidden by the roof of the later entrance porch. Later remodelers added paneled cornerboards, a deep cornice and full entablature. 1803.

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238. John Simmons House, 31 N. Pleasant Street: see Description.
239. 29 N. Pleasant Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with overhanging 2nd story, hip roof and 2 exterior end chimneys. A 1 bay entrance porch encloses the central doorway, and a 1 story wing extends to the south. 20th century.
240. 32 N. Pleasant Street: This 2 story wood frame, gable roofed house was constructed in 2 sections: the southern half was built first by Loudon Case; the northern half in c. 1807 by Olcott White. Later owners have covered the first story with pebbled stone and the 2nd with stucco, but the original finely carved eave molding and attic window remain.
241. 34 North Pleasant Street: A 2 story, wood frame, clapboarded house with low hip roof. The central door is surrounded by transom and side lights and the denticulated overhanging cornice is supported on heavy brackets. Early 19th century, reworked in the 2nd half of the 19th century.
242. 36-38 Pleasant Street: a 2 story, wood frame, clapboarded dwelling with steeply pitched hip roof pierced by a dormer at the center of the street facade. Late 19th century.
243. 40 N. Pleasant Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house set gable end to the road. Details are a vernacular mixture of Gothic Revival and Italianate. 1860s.
244. 42 N. Pleasant Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, stuccoed building oriented gable end front. The cornice molding is carried full way across the front to articulate the gable as a pediment and the peak of the gable is pierced by a round window. Early 19th century, reworked.
245. 4 Methodist Lane: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house oriented gable end to the road with an intersecting gable roofed wing on the east.
246. 3 Methodist Lane: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with gable roof. Early 19th century.
247. 5 Methodist Lane: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with its gable end facing the street.

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248. 7 Methodist Lane: A 2 story, wood frame house with gable roof. Originally the building was 1½ stories, but full shed dormers have been added to the front and back, and it has been converted to a 2 family house.
249. 46 N. Pleasant Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, aluminum sided dwelling set gable end to the road. The entrance is contained in a wing on the south. The detailing on the 1 story porches on the east and south are typical of late 19th century mill work.
250. 48 N. Pleasant Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded dwelling with gable roof interrupted by a 3 bay shed roofed dormer at the center front. Originally 5 bays across the front, the fenestration at the north end has been changed and a 1 story wing added. The fine central door with side-lights framed by pilasters carrying a full entablature remains.
251. 50 N. Pleasant Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, aluminum sided house oriented gable end to the road.
252. 52 N. Pleasant Street: A 2½ story, wood frame dwelling set gable end front, clapboarded on the 1st story, shingled on the 2nd and sheathed with patterned shingles on the gable pediment. A 1 story porch extends across the front. Mid 19th century, remodeled late 19th century.
253. 54 N. Pleasant Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded Greek Revival house oriented gable end to the road. A staggered ell extends to the rear and a 1 story porch fills the intersection between the 2 units. 1840s.
254. 46 N. Pleasant Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house oriented gable end to the road with a 1½ story wing to the north. 1860s.
255. 58 N. Pleasant Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house on a marble block foundation with mansard roof of imbricated slate. The door, occupying the southern bay, is surrounded by an entrance porch with chamfered columns and bracketed cornice; a 3 sided bay window occupies the northern bay. A bracketed cornice runs beneath the roof; segmentally arched windows light the attic.
256. 14 Elm Street: see Description.

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257. Middlebury Railroad Station, Seymour Street: see Description.
258. 33 Seymour Street: A 1 story subsidiary building to the north of the Railroad Station which is essentially a copy of its neighbor without the cupola.
259. 25 Seymour Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded Greek Revival cottage set gable end to the road. Gabled dormers break out of the roof on the north and south sides and a 1 story wing extends to the north.
260. 23 Seymour Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, clapboarded building with a slate covered mansard roof. Paired brackets are set beneath the cornice, and attic windows have pedimented lintels.
261. 22 Seymour Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house with gable roof broken at center front by an intersecting gable of equal height. A 1 story wing extends to the south.
262. 20½ Seymour Street: A 1 story wood frame, clapboarded building with hip roof and a 1 story wing with shed roof on the south side.
263. 21 Seymour Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, asphalt shingled building with gable roof and aluminum sided, shed roofed dormer along the north side of the roof.
264. 19 Seymour Street: see Description.
265. 20 Seymour Street: A 2½ story, wood frame, aluminum sided Shingle Style house of irregular massing and a steeply pitched, shingled hip roof broken at southwest corner by a 2½ story round tower and at the northwest and north corners by a large gable containing a Palladian window. A 1 story porch sweeps in a curve from the north side across the front.
266. 18 Seymour Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded house oriented gable end to the road. An ell of identical height and width but with a roofline running perpendicular to that of the main unit extends from the rear of the building. Its detailing suggests that it may have been the earlier section.
267. 16 Seymour Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, stuccoed house with gable end oriented toward the road. Early 20th century.

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268. National Bank of Middlebury Motor Branch: A 1 story, brick faced Neo Colonial "drive-through" structure with wooden details. 1960s.
269. 14 Seymour Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded, gable roofed "I" house with the rear ell set at an angle to the main unit.
270. 12 Seymour Street: A 1½ story, wood frame, clapboarded and asphalt shingled building with gable end facing the road but with the entryway on the south side.
271. 9 Seymour Street: A 2 story, wood frame, aluminum sided "I" house with a very low pitched gable roof and a late 19th century porch across the front.
272. Middlebury Fire Department, 7 Seymour Street: A 2 story, brick veneered building. 2 large overhead doors occupy the 1st floor facade and 3 large rectangular windows with granite blocks at the corners occupy the 2nd. 20th century.
273. Brandon Italian Marble Works Complex, Maple Street: see description.
274. Addison Press Building, 20½ Main Street: see description.

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most of his life, is responsible for designing and/or erecting a high proportion of its buildings in a full gamut of late 19th century styles and for providing the elaborate woodwork of many other buildings in the district and the region in his architectural mill in Frog Hollow.

Historically, the district's development was determined by a number of factors and individuals:

1) From its frontier days, Middlebury was destined to focus its growth in the Village Green area where the major north/south transportation artery of western Vermont passes through the town. Long a stimulant for the town, this factor has become a threat to the visual integrity of the village in recent years. Widening Court Street to four lanes at the expense of the trees, already shallow yards and buildings which line it, is currently under debate.

2) The Otter Creek and Falls proved a second determining physical factor, making Frog Hollow (Mill Street) the industrial nucleus of northern Addison County since the establishment of the first nail and window sash factory in the state there in 1796. In 1802, when Eben Judd developed a soft iron marble saw, the Hollow witnessed the birth of the Vermont marble industry. Between 1808 and 1837 Judd's mill sawed five to ten thousand feet per year of marble claimed to be the finest in the country. The operation ceased with Judd's death, but was later revived across the creek by the Brandon Italian Marble Works. Numerous other processes and businesses of national and local significance were developed along this short run of the Creek: in 1799/1800 Jonathan Nichols developed and patented a process for welding cast steel; in 1817 the second set of power looms built in New England were put into operation; between 1821 and 1825 John Deere served his apprenticeship here in Benjamin Lawrence's shop. By the 1840s, when Addison County was the national capital of the merino sheep industry, with more sheep per acre and producing more wool than any other county in the country, the Hollow's cotton mills had converted to full scale wool processing and had become a major industry for the town. The wool industry's impact was felt beyond the mills in the Hollow: it prodded Middlebury into a position as the commercial center for the entire region and the largest town in the state. By the end of the Civil War, however, with the collapse of sheep production in the east, the town's population growth leveled off, and Middlebury's commercial prominence downshifted to a strictly regional scale.

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3) As an educational and cultural center, however, the area of Middlebury encompassed by the district has always vied for national standing. Middlebury College, organized at Charter House in 1798, was the first community founded college in the country. Emma Willard's school, opened in 1814 as the first institution of higher learning for women in the U.S. When Henry Sheldon opened his house and collection of art works and objects related to the town's history as the Sheldon Art Museum, Archeological and Historical Society in 1882, it was the first incorporated village museum in the nation.

4) These institutions, coupled with the town's prosperity, naturally attracted and fostered creative and active citizens: John Simmons, lawyer, businessman and Middlebury College officer, who in 1804 compiled The Law Magazine, the first book of legal forms published in the state; Horatio Seymour, who served as a Director of the Vermont State Bank and U. S. Senator from 1821 to 1833; Daniel Chipman, an Assemblyman in 1814, Speaker of the House in 1813-14, and Congressman in 1814, who founded a law school within the district in 1816; Samuel S. Phelps, a state Legislator, Vermont Supreme Court Justice 1831-38 and U. S. Senator 1838-51; his son, Edward J. Phelps, U. S. Minister to the Court of St. James in 1885; and J. W. Stewart, Governor and U. S. Senator. All lived within the district's boundaries.

Of equal significance is the interest members of this community, from the earliest settlers to the present inhabitants, have had in its physical and cultural well-being. Most outstanding, but typical of many townspeople, was Joseph Battell, author, conservationist and publisher of The Middlebury Register, whose concern for the architectural quality and coherence of Main Street prompted him to campaign for and to finance a large part of the Main Street Bridge, modeled on the Pont'Angelo in Rome and constructed of stone, a structure he felt would be fitting for the town, and to erect the imposing Battell Block which served as the dominant theme of the town's commercial section. Through his newspaper, Battell argued long and hard to maintain and further improve the visual quality of the town and surrounding landscape.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The Middlebury Village Historic District begins at a point A at the northwest corner of the 14 Elm Street (#256) property; thence proceeds in a southwesterly direction along the rear (west) property lines of all structures along the western side of N. Pleasant Street between and including 58 N. Pleasant Street (#255) and 46 N. Pleasant Street (#249) to a point B at the intersection of the southwest corner of the 46 N. Pleasant Street property (#249) and the northeast corner of the 7 Methodist Lane property (#248); then proceeds in a westerly direction along the rear (north) property lines of 7, 5, 3 Methodist Lane (#248, 247, 246) to a point C at the intersection of the northwest corner of the 3 Methodist Lane property (#246) and the eastern property line of 20 Seymour Street (#265); thence proceeds in a northwesterly direction to a point D at the northeast corner of the 22 Seymour Street property (#261); thence proceeds in a westerly direction along the north property line of 22 Seymour Street (#261) to a point E at the intersection of a westerly extension of that line and the center line of the pavement of Seymour Street; thence proceeds north along the center line of Seymour Street to a point F formed by the intersection of an extension in an easterly direction of the northern property line of 33 Seymour Street (#258) and the center line of seymour Street; thence proceeds in a westerly direction along the north property line of 33 Seymour Street (#258) to a point G formed by the intersection of that line and the western boundary of the Rutland Railroad right of way; thence proceeds in a southerly direction along the western boundary of the Rutland Railroad right of way to a point H at the intersection of the western boundary of the Rutland Railroad right of way and the northern line of the 25 Seymour Street property (#259); thence proceeds in a westerly direction along the northern line of the 25 Seymour Street property (#259) to a point I, the northwest corner of that property; thence proceeds in a southerly direction along the rear (west) lines of all those properties along the western side of Seymour Street (#259, 260, 263, 264) to a point J at the southwest corner of the 19 Seymour Street property (#264); thence proceeds in a westerly direction along an extension of the southern boundary line of the 19 Seymour Street property (#264), across the Otter Creek, to a point K, formed by the intersection of that line with the northeast corner of the 27 Weybridge Street property (#32); thence proceeds in a westerly direction along the northern line of the 27 Weybridge Street property (#32) and an extension of that line in a westerly direction to a point L at the northeast corner of the 28 Weybridge Street property (#33); thence proceeds in a westerly direction along the north line of that property to a point M at its northwest corner; thence proceeds in a southerly direction along the western property lines of all structures along the western side of Weybridge Street between 28 (#33) and 2 (#40), (#33-40), and 15 College Street (#44) to a point N at the southwest corner of the 15 College Street (#44) property; thence proceeds

(See Continuation Sheet 10-2)

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in a straight line in a southerly direction to a point O at the northwest corner of the 105 S. Main Street property (#52); thence proceeds in a southeasterly direction along the western line of the 105 S. Main Street property (#52) to a point P at the southwest corner of that property and continues in a southeasterly direction to a point Q at the southwest corner of the 20 South Street property (#62); thence proceeds along the southern line of the 20 South Street property (#62) to a point R where an extension of that line in an easterly direction meets the southwest corner of the 19 South Street property (#63); thence proceeds in an easterly direction along the southern property line of 19 South Street (#63) to a point S at the southeast corner of that property; thence proceeds in a northeasterly direction along the rear (eastern) lines of all properties along the eastern side of South Street, north of, and including, 19 South Street (#63), (#63-70) and the rear (southern) lines of all properties along the south side of Main street between and including 93 Main Street (#71) and 57-61 Main Street (#92), (#71, 72, 73, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92) to a point T formed by the intersection of an extension of the rear (southern) property line of 57-61 Main (#92) in an easterly direction with the center flowline of Otter Creek; then proceeds in a southerly direction down the center of the Otter Creek bed to a point U at the intersection of an extension of that line in a southerly direction to the western boundary of the Rutland Railroad right of way; thence proceeds in a southerly direction along the western boundary of the Rutland Railroad right of way to a point V at the southwest corner of the railroad bridge; thence proceeds along an extension in an easterly direction of the southern edge of the railroad bridge and following the rear (southern) property lines of 13, 11, 9 Water Street Extension (#117-119) to a point W at the intersection that line with the southwest corner of the 5 Water Street property (#120); thence proceeds in an easterly direction along the southern line of the 5 Water Street property (#120) to a point X at its southeast corner; thence proceeds in a northerly direction along the eastern lines of the 5, 3 Water Street properties (#120, 121) to a point Y at the intersection of the eastern property line of the 3 Water Street property (#121) and an extension in a westerly direction of the southern line of the 4 Cross Street property (#122); thence proceeds along that line following the southern boundary of the 4 Cross Street property (#122) to a point Z at its southeast corner; thence proceeds in a southerly direction along the rear (western) property lines of all those structures along the western side of Court Street as far south and including the 58 Court Street property (#142), (#136-142) to a point AA; thence proceeds in an easterly direction to a point BB at the southeast corner of the 57 Court Street property (#143); thence proceeds in a northerly direction along the rear (eastern) property lines of all those structures along the eastern side of Court Street, north of and including 57 Court Street (#143), (#143-162) to a point CC formed by the intersection of an

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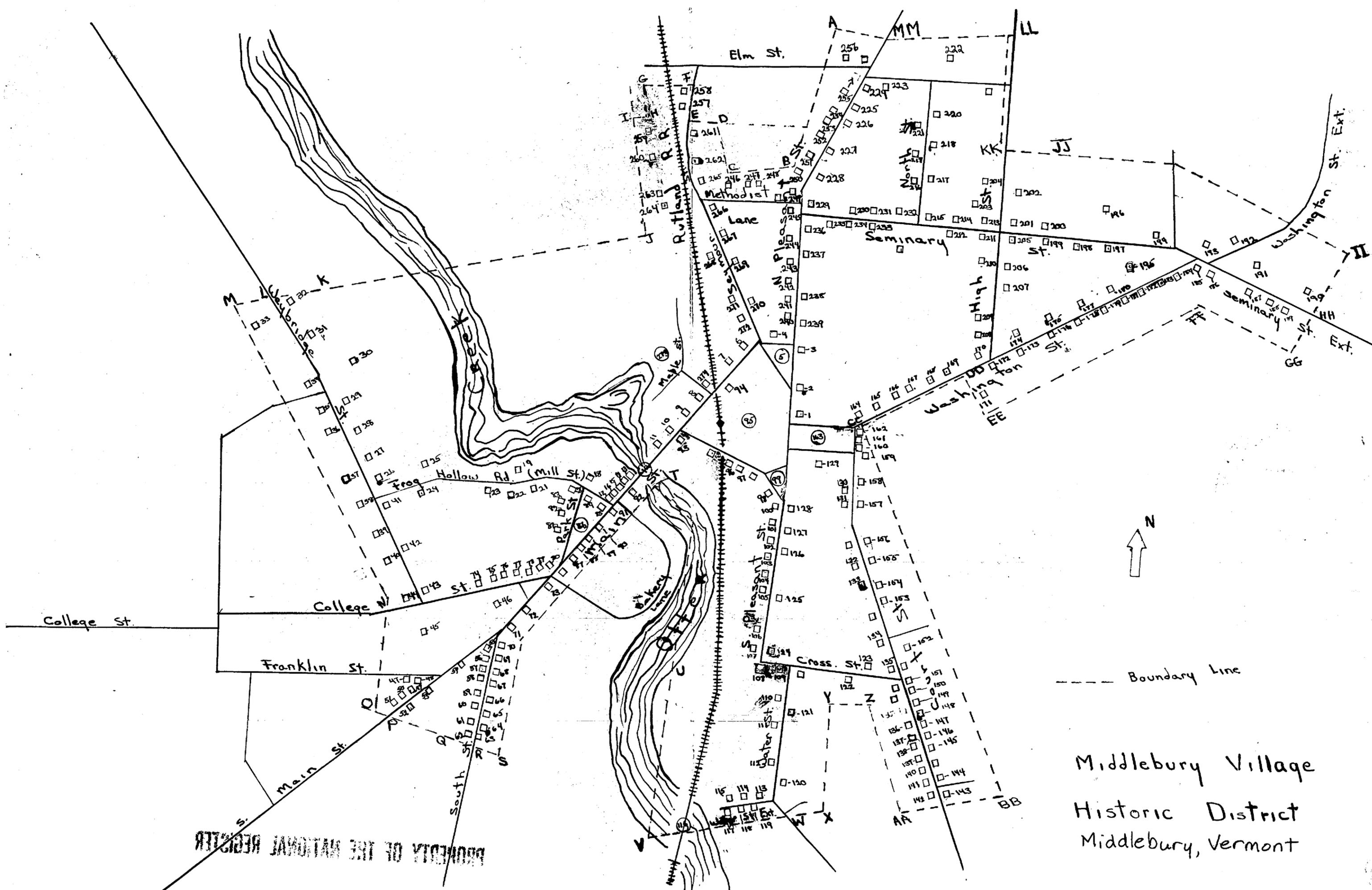
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extension in a northerly direction of the rear (eastern) line of the Chittenden County Trust property and the center pavement line of Washington Street; thence proceeds in an easterly direction along the center pavement line of Washington Street to a point DD at the intersection of the pavement line with a northern extension of the western property line of 22 Washington Street (#171); thence proceeds in a southerly direction along the rear property line of 22 Washington Street (#171) to a point EE at the southwest corner of that property; thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the rear property lines of all those structures along the south side of Washington Street, east of and including 22 Washington Street (#171), (#171, 172, 173, 176, 178, 179, 181, 182, 183, 184) to a point FF at the intersection of the southern line of the 52 Washington Street property (#184) and the rear (western) line of the 52 Seminary Street property (#185); thence proceeds in a southeasterly direction along the rear (south) property lines of all those structures along the south side of Seminary Street and Seminary Street Extension between and including 52 Seminary Street (#185) and the Chapman House on Seminary Street Extension (#189), (#185-189) to a point GG at the southeast corner of the Chapman House on Seminary Street Extension (#189); thence proceeds in a northeasterly direction along the eastern boundary of the Chapman House property (#189) to a point HH at the intersection of the extension of that line in a northeasterly direction and the eastern line of the Stonecrop Ledge property (#190); thence proceeds in a northeasterly direction to a point II at the northeast corner of the Stonecrop Ledge property (#190); thence proceeds in a northwesterly direction along a line formed by the rear (north) property lines of all those structures along the north side of Seminary Street Extension, Washington Street Extension and Seminary Street, west of and including Stonecrop Ledge (#190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 200) to a point JJ at the northeast corner of the 18 High Street property (#202); then continues in a westerly direction along the northern line of the 18 High Street property (#202) to a point KK at the intersection of an extension of that line in a northwesterly direction to the center pavement line of High Street; thence proceeds in a northerly direction along the center pavement line of High Street to a point LL at the northeast corner of the Swift-Stewart House property (#222); thence proceeds in a westerly direction along the northern line of the Swift-Stewart House property (#222) to a point MM at the intersection of an extension of that line in a westerly direction with the center pavement line of N. Pleasant Street; thence proceeds in a westerly direction to A, the point of beginning.



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

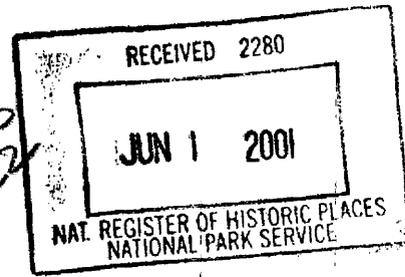
----- Boundary Line

Middlebury Village
 Historic District
 Middlebury, Vermont

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

AD
76-223
80-422



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Middlebury Village Historic District (no boundary change)

other names/site number Amendment to the Middlebury Village Historic District

2. Location

street & number 29 1/2 North Pleasant Street n/a not for publication

city or town Middlebury n/a vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Addison code 001 zip code 05753

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Guyler Williams 5/29/01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

low
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Additional Documentation Accepted

Edson H. Beall 6/28/01

Name of Property (Amendment)

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing Noncontributing
1 buildings
sites
structures
objects
1 Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

339

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture/storage
Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls weatherboard
roof slate
other brick
concrete

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Social History

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Middlebury Village Historic District
Name of Property (Amendment)

Addison County, Vermont
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Liz Pritchett, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization Liz Pritchett Associates date November 18, 1998

street & number 46 East State Street telephone 802-229-1035

city or town Montpelier state Vermont zip code 05602

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name North Pleasant Street Housing Limited Partnership

street & number c/o Housing Vermont telephone 802-863-8424
131 Main Street, 8th floor

city or town Burlington state Vermont zip code 05401

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Amendment to the Middlebury Village Historic District
Addison County, Middlebury, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 1

Site 340

29 ½ North Pleasant Street

29 ½ North Pleasant Street is a vernacular house located on a west-facing site directly southeast of 31 North Pleasant Street. The house is set back from the east side of North Pleasant Street at the end of a long driveway in a residential area one block from downtown Middlebury. 29 ½ North Pleasant Street appears to date from around 1870. According to historic maps, the building was originally a storage barn for "agricultural implements" and appears to have been converted into a single family dwelling around 1940. The property has recently been rehabilitated for low and moderate income housing under the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit program administered by the National Park Service.

The house has a one and one-half story, gable roof, two-by-two bay main block that is attached to a one and one-half story contemporaneous north side ell. The ell functions as a storage shed/ garage. The one-story, shed roof, enclosed entry porch on the east facade of the main block appears to be a c. 1940 replacement, and a c. 1990, one-story, shallow gable roof appendage across the west facade obscures the former west side entrance. Historic features that exist on the exterior include the massing (except for the west end addition), six-over-six and two-over-two windows, slate roofing shingles on the main block and ell, a brick chimney on the north slope of the main block, clapboard siding with corner board, fascia, and water table trim, a raking eaves with box cornice, and three pass doors on the ell. Interior historic features that have been retained include wide board flooring in the main block on both first and second stories, a stairway with c. 1910 Colonial Revival style, square, paneled, newel post, and plaster exterior walls and ceilings in the upstairs bedrooms. In general, the building retains its integrity of materials, location, design, setting, feeling, association, and workmanship.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Amendment to the Middlebury Village Historic District
Addison County, Middlebury, Vermont

Section number 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

The Middlebury Village Historic District, originally comprised of two hundred seventy-four structures, was entered on the National Register of Historic Places on November 13, 1976. An amendment to the district increased the total structures to three hundred thirty-nine. This second amendment to the Middlebury Village Historic District is for the addition of one residential building, bringing the total resources in the district to three hundred and forty.

When the Middlebury Village Historic District and early amendment were entered on the National Register, 29 ½ North Pleasant Street was not included as a contributing structure. The historic district includes only primary structures along the main streets, and apparently this dwelling was incorrectly assumed to be a secondary structure associated with 31 North Pleasant Street. Therefore, 29 ½ North Pleasant Street is now being nominated as a contributing structure to the Middlebury Village Historic District.

The property at 29 ½ North Pleasant Street contributes to the architectural and historic significance of the Middlebury Village Historic District. It is eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A for its contribution to the patterns of local history and under Criterion C as a good example of vernacular Vermont architecture. The building retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, association, materials, and workmanship.

29 ½ North Pleasant Street qualifies for the National Register for its local significance as a contributing structure in the Middlebury Village Historic District. The building, constructed around 1870, is within the historic district's period of significance - from 1800 to 1900, and through the fifty year threshold for historic significance. 29 ½ North Pleasant Street qualifies for listing under Standard 1 of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluating Significance within Registered Historic Districts, as it adds to the district's sense of time, place and historical development. The structure has historically functioned both as a storage barn and later as a single family dwelling. The building is listed as a storage/ agricultural building on Sanborn Insurance Maps from the late 19th century to the 1930s, during the years when it was associated with 31 North Pleasant Street, also called the John Simmons House, a property listed in the National Register of Historic Places. At the end of the 19th century, a junk yard was located just east of the structure, and it is possible that salvaged tools from the junk yard were stored here, as the building at that time is listed on the Sanborn Insurance Map as a structure for

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Amendment to the Middlebury Village Historic District
Addison County, Middlebury, Vermont

Section number 8 Page 2

"agricultural implements." Around 1940 the building appears to have been converted to a single family dwelling. During this time, a number of significant properties in Middlebury were being adapted as rental housing, and larger homes were subdivided into multiple family dwellings such as the two buildings to the north along the east side of the street, 31 and 37 N. Pleasant Street.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Amendment to the Middlebury Village Historic District
Addison County, Middlebury, Vermont

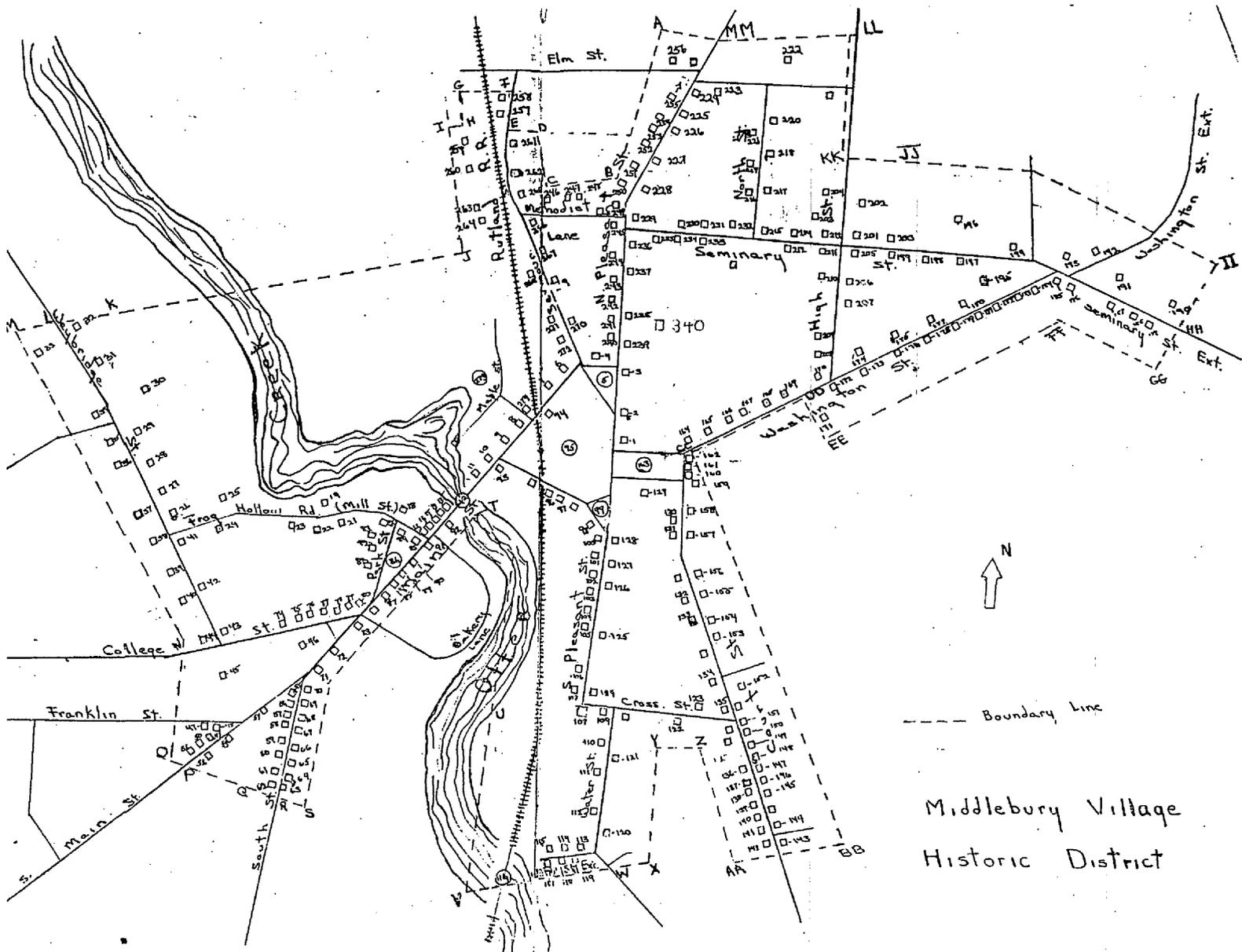
Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The Amendment to the Middlebury Village Historic District does not involve a boundary increase as the building at 29 ½ North Pleasant Street is located within the same tax parcel as 31 North Pleasant Street, identified as Parcel no. 185 on Tax Map no. 24, recorded in the Town Clerk's office, Middlebury, Vermont. A copy of this tax map has been included with the Middlebury Village Historic District Amendment.

Boundary Justification

The Amendment to the Middlebury Village Historic District includes the dwelling and surrounding land historically associated with the structure and that maintains historic integrity.



N
 ↑
 --- Boundary Line

Middlebury Village
 Historic District

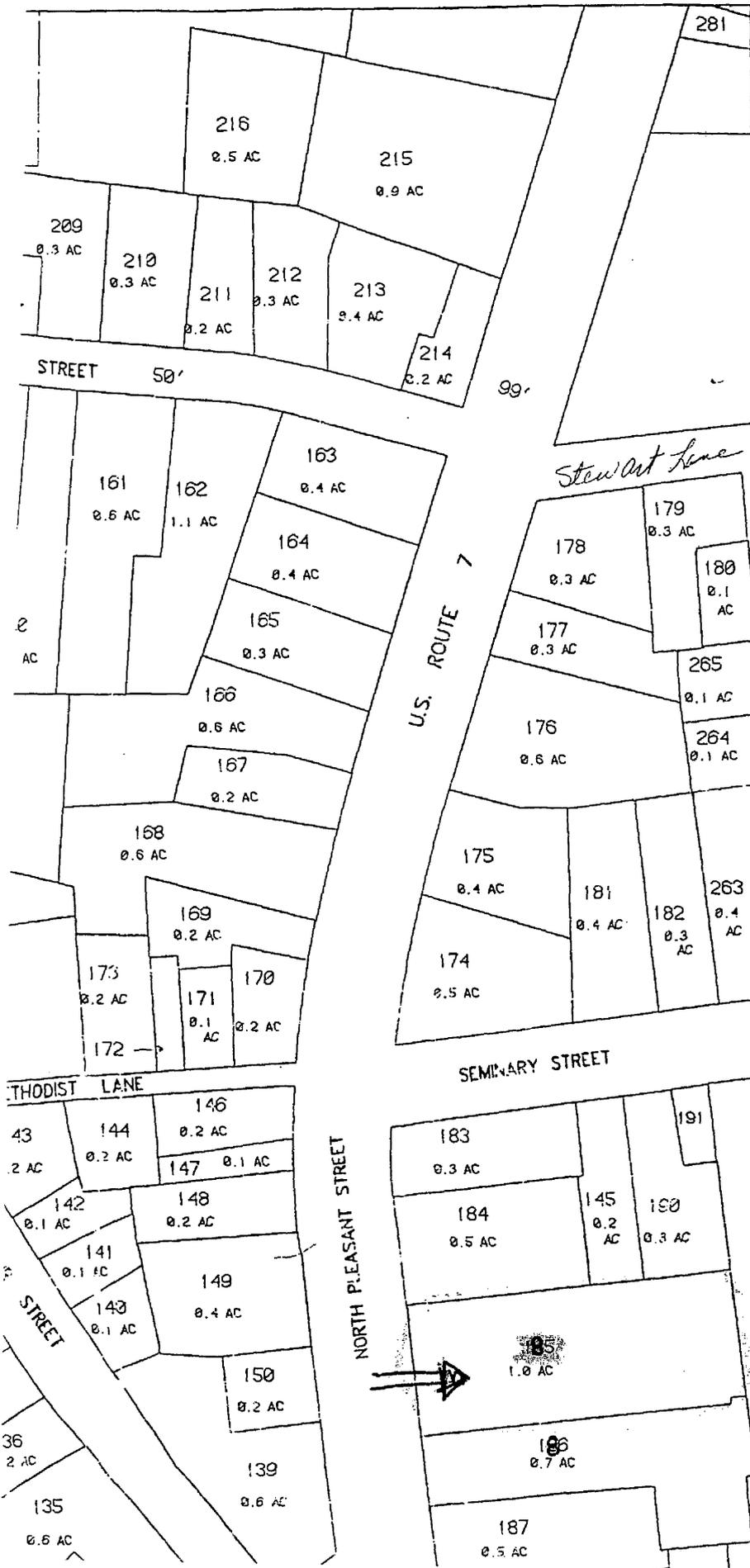
Amendment to the
 Middlebury Village Historic District
 Site 340
 November 18, 1998

RTY TAX MAP
 IN OF MIDDLEBURY

N 169000 m

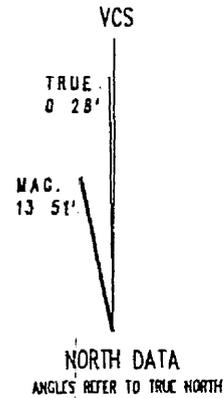
Sheet no. 99169

E 99000 m



----- NOTICE -----
 THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT
 PURPOSES ONLY. IT IS NOT TO
 BE USED FOR DESCRIPTION,
 CONVEYANCE, OR DETERMINATION
 OF LEGAL TITLE.

*NOTE - Parcels without parcel
 numbers and parcel
 acreages are either
 mapped at 1:5000 scale,
 or continued on
 adjacent sheet.



Amendment to the
 Middlebury Village Historic District

Town of Middlebury Tax Map 24